

From: Hall, Tricia
To: [David LesStrang](#); [Betsy Bina](#); [Rick Healy](#); [Rita Culp](#); [Leif Fannesbeck](#); [Emy Lesofski](#); [Rachael Taylor](#); [Ryan Hunt](#)
Cc: [Denise Flanagan](#); [Adrienne Moss](#)
Subject: Embargoed until 11:30 - Interior Department Releases Final Rule to Support Safe, Responsible Hydraulic Fracturing Activities on Public and Tribal Lands
Date: Friday, March 20, 2015 9:31:10 AM

Good morning!

The press release below on the final rule for hydraulic fracturing is embargoed until 11:30 am this morning when it will be released. I do not have the final link where the rule will be posted yet, but will forward that once it's available.

Thanks!

Date: March 20, 2015
Contact: Jessica Kershaw, Interior_Press@ios.doi.gov

Interior Department Releases Final Rule to Support Safe, Responsible Hydraulic Fracturing Activities on Public and Tribal Lands

Fundamental Standards Address Well Integrity, Water Protection, Disclosure of Chemicals

WASHINGTON, D.C. – Following a robust and transparent public process that included more than 1.5 million public comments, Secretary of the Interior Sally Jewell today released final standards that will support safe and responsible hydraulic fracturing on public and American Indian lands. The commonsense standards will improve safety and help protect groundwater by updating requirements for well-bore integrity, wastewater disposal and public disclosure of chemicals.

There are more than 100,000 oil and gas wells on federally managed lands. Of wells currently being drilled, over 90 percent use hydraulic fracturing. The rule applies only to development on public and tribal lands and includes a process so that states and tribes may request variances from provisions for which they have an equal or more protective regulation in place. This will avoid duplication while enabling the development of more protective standards by state and tribal governments. Today's final rule is a major step in the Department of the Interior's agenda to support a balanced, prosperous energy future. Other reforms will also include important measures to target where oil and gas leasing occurs and protect sensitive areas that are too special to drill.

“Current federal well-drilling regulations are more than 30 years old and they simply have not kept pace with the technical complexities of today’s hydraulic fracturing operations,” Secretary Jewell said. “This updated and strengthened rule provides a framework of safeguards and disclosure protocols that will allow for the continued responsible development of our federal oil and gas resources. As we continue to offer millions of acres of public lands for conventional and renewable energy production, it is absolutely critical the public have confidence that transparent and effective safety and environmental protections are in place.”

Key components of the rule, which will take effect in 90 days include:

- Provisions for ensuring the protection of groundwater supplies by requiring a validation of well integrity and strong cement barriers between the wellbore and water zones through which the wellbore passes;
- Increased transparency by requiring companies to publicly disclose chemicals used in hydraulic fracturing to the Bureau of Land Management through the website FracFocus, within 30 days of completing fracturing operations;
- Higher standards for interim storage of recovered waste fluids from hydraulic fracturing to mitigate risks to air, water and wildlife;
- Measures to lower the risk of cross-well contamination with chemicals and fluids used in the fracturing operation, by requiring companies to submit more detailed information on the geology, depth, and location of preexisting wells to afford the BLM an opportunity to better evaluate and manage unique site characteristics.

“This rule will protect public health and the environment during and after hydraulic fracturing operations at a modest cost while both respecting the work previously done by the industry, the states and the tribes and promoting the adoption of more protective standards across the country,” said Assistant Secretary for Land and Minerals Management Janice Schneider. “It will be implemented in the most efficient way possible to avoid duplication or unnecessary activities by industry, other regulators, or BLM staff. We know how important it is to get this right.”

The new rule is the culmination of four years of extensive public involvement to bring onshore oil and gas drilling regulations into the 21st century. The BLM published both a draft rule and a supplemental draft rule, held regional forums and numerous stakeholder meetings on the proposal and reviewed more than 1.5 million public comments.

BLM staff studied state and tribal regulations and consulted with state and tribal regulators, industry, environmental experts, and the public, including communities affected by oil and gas

operations. In many instances, provisions in the new rule are similar to or based on existing state or tribal rules and industry best practices. The result of this careful consultation is a rule that will enhance environmental protection in a thoughtful and cost-effective way. BLM estimates the new rule will cost less than one-fourth of 1 percent of the cost of drilling a well, based on the Energy Information Administration's average per well cost of \$5.4 million.

“This rule was informed and shaped by the technical expertise, interests and concerns of all of our partners, and builds on the work of states and tribes to ensure best practices on a nationwide basis,” said BLM Director Neil Kornze. “The new regulations are essential to our mutual efforts to protect the environment and the communities that depend on vital water, land and wildlife resources. This rule is good government.”

The BLM oversees about 700 million subsurface acres of federal mineral estate and carries out regulatory duties of the Secretary of the Interior for an additional 56 million acres of Indian mineral estate across the United States. The Indian Mineral Leasing Act and other laws require that Indian lands and communities have the same protections as U.S. public lands.

To view the final rule, [click here](#).

From: Harding, Stephenne
Subject: EMBARGOED UNTIL 11:30 AM ESTInterior Department Releases Final Rule to Support Safe, Responsible Hydraulic Fracturing Activities on Public and Tribal Lands
Date: Friday, March 20, 2015 9:43:41 AM
Attachments: [image.png](#)
[03-20-15 HF press release - final.docx](#)



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**U.S. Department
of the Interior**

www.doi.gov
News Release

Date: March 20, 2015

Contact: Jessica Kershaw, Interior_Press@ios.doi.gov

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To view the final rule, [click here](#).



From: Androff, Blake
To: [Eben Burnham-Snyder](#)
Date: Friday, March 20, 2015 10:03:18 AM
Attachments: [03-20-15 HF press release - final.docx](#)

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Blake Androff

Director of Communications

U.S. Department of the Interior

Office: (202) 208-6416 | Cell: (202) 725-7435



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News Release

Date: March 20, 2015

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From: Harding, Stephenne
To: [Stephenne Harding](#)
Subject: EMBARGOED UNTIL 11:30 AM: Interior Department Releases Final Rule to Support Safe, Responsible Hydraulic Fracturing Activities on Public and Tribal Lands
Date: Friday, March 20, 2015 10:11:39 AM
Attachments: [image.png](#)



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News Release

Date: March 20, 2015

Contact: Jessica Kershaw, Interior_Press@ios.doi.gov

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News Release

From: Harding, Stephenne
To: [Gray, Morgan \(Markey\)](#)
Subject: Fwd: EMBARGOED UNTIL 11:30 AM: Interior Department Releases Final Rule to Support Safe, Responsible Hydraulic Fracturing Activities on Public and Tribal Lands
Date: Friday, March 20, 2015 10:19:25 AM
Attachments: [image.png](#)



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News Release

Date: March 20, 2015

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OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
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News Release

From: Gray, Morgan (Markey)
To: [Harding, Stephenne](#)
Subject: RE: EMBARGOED UNTIL 11:30 AM: Interior Department Releases Final Rule to Support Safe, Responsible Hydraulic Fracturing Activities on Public and Tribal Lands
Date: Friday, March 20, 2015 10:20:32 AM
Attachments: [image001.png](#)

Thanks Stephenne. If you can share the rule itself as well when possible that would be much appreciated.

From: Harding, Stephenne [mailto:stephenne_harding@ios.doi.gov]
Sent: Friday, March 20, 2015 10:19 AM
To: Gray, Morgan (Markey)
Subject: Fwd: EMBARGOED UNTIL 11:30 AM: Interior Department Releases Final Rule to Support Safe, Responsible Hydraulic Fracturing Activities on Public and Tribal Lands



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- Provisions for ensuring the protection of groundwater supplies by requiring a validation of well integrity and strong cement barriers between the wellbore and water zones through which the wellbore passes;
- Increased transparency by requiring companies to publicly disclose chemicals used in hydraulic fracturing to the Bureau of Land Management through the website FracFocus, within 30 days of completing fracturing operations;
- Higher standards for interim storage of recovered waste fluids from hydraulic fracturing to mitigate risks to air, water and wildlife;
- Measures to lower the risk of cross-well contamination with chemicals and fluids used in the fracturing operation, by requiring companies to submit more detailed information on the geology, depth, and location of preexisting wells to afford the BLM an opportunity to better evaluate and manage unique site characteristics.

"This rule will protect public health and the environment during and after hydraulic fracturing operations at a modest cost while both respecting the work previously done by the industry, the states and the tribes and promoting the adoption of more protective standards across the country," said Assistant Secretary for Land and Minerals Management Janice Schneider. "It will be implemented in the most efficient way possible to avoid duplication or unnecessary activities by industry, other regulators, or BLM staff. We know how important it is to get this right."

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To view the final rule, [click here](#).

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OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
**U.S. Department
of the Interior**

www.doi.gov

News Release

From: Gray, Morgan (Markey)
To: [Harding, Stephenne](mailto:Stephenne.Harding@ios.doi.gov)
Subject: RE: EMBARGOED UNTIL 11:30 AM: Interior Department Releases Final Rule to Support Safe, Responsible Hydraulic Fracturing Activities on Public and Tribal Lands
Date: Friday, March 20, 2015 10:24:50 AM
Attachments: [image001.png](#)

OK, thanks.

From: Harding, Stephenne [mailto:stephenne_harding@ios.doi.gov]
Sent: Friday, March 20, 2015 10:24 AM
To: Gray, Morgan (Markey)
Subject: Re: EMBARGOED UNTIL 11:30 AM: Interior Department Releases Final Rule to Support Safe, Responsible Hydraulic Fracturing Activities on Public and Tribal Lands

Yes, I believe it goes live on the website at 11:30, so we'll send everyone that link when it does.

On Fri, Mar 20, 2015 at 10:20 AM, Gray, Morgan (Markey) <Morgan_Gray@markey.senate.gov> wrote:

Thanks Stephenne. If you can share the rule itself as well when possible that would be much appreciated.

From: Harding, Stephenne [mailto:stephenne_harding@ios.doi.gov]
Sent: Friday, March 20, 2015 10:19 AM
To: Gray, Morgan (Markey)
Subject: Fwd: EMBARGOED UNTIL 11:30 AM: Interior Department Releases Final Rule to Support Safe, Responsible Hydraulic Fracturing Activities on Public and Tribal Lands



OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
**U.S. Department
of the Interior**

www.doi.gov

News Release

Date: March 20, 2015

Contact: Jessica Kershaw, Interior_Press@ios.doi.gov

Interior Department Releases Final Rule to Support Safe, Responsible Hydraulic Fracturing Activities on Public and Tribal Lands

Fundamental Standards Address Well Integrity, Water Protection, Disclosure of Chemicals

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OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
**U.S. Department
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News Release

From: Harding, Stephenne
To: [Stephenne Harding](#)
Subject: Fwd: EMBARGOED UNTIL 11:30 AM: Interior Department Releases Final Rule to Support Safe, Responsible Hydraulic Fracturing Activities on Public and Tribal Lands
Date: Friday, March 20, 2015 10:26:20 AM
Attachments: [image.png](#)



OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
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of the Interior**

www.doi.gov
News Release

Date: March 20, 2015

Contact: Jessica Kershaw, Interior_Press@ios.doi.gov

Interior Department Releases Final Rule to Support Safe, Responsible Hydraulic Fracturing Activities on Public and Tribal Lands

Fundamental Standards Address Well Integrity, Water Protection, Disclosure of Chemicals

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To view the final rule, [click here](#).

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News Release

From: Memmott, Justin (Barrasso)
To: [Harding, Stephenne](#)
Subject: RE: EMBARGOED UNTIL 11:30 AM: Interior Department Releases Final Rule to Support Safe, Responsible Hydraulic Fracturing Activities on Public and Tribal Lands
Date: Friday, March 20, 2015 10:29:47 AM
Attachments: [image001.png](#)

Is the link to the rule supposed to work?

Justin J. Memmott
Energy Policy Advisor
U.S. Sen. John Barrasso, M.D.
(202) 224-6441

From: Harding, Stephenne [mailto:stephenne_harding@ios.doi.gov]
Sent: Friday, March 20, 2015 10:11 AM
To: Stephenne Harding
Subject: EMBARGOED UNTIL 11:30 AM: Interior Department Releases Final Rule to Support Safe, Responsible Hydraulic Fracturing Activities on Public and Tribal Lands



OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
**U.S. Department
of the Interior**

www.doi.gov
News Release

Date: March 20, 2015

Contact: Jessica Kershaw, Interior_Press@ios.doi.gov

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To view the final rule, [click here](#).

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OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
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News Release

From: Memmott, Justin (Barrasso)
To: [Harding, Stephenne](#)
Subject: RE: EMBARGOED UNTIL 11:30 AM: Interior Department Releases Final Rule to Support Safe, Responsible Hydraulic Fracturing Activities on Public and Tribal Lands
Date: Friday, March 20, 2015 11:20:10 AM
Attachments: [image001.png](#)

Ok. Thanks.

Justin J. Memmott
Energy Policy Advisor
U.S. Sen. John Barrasso, M.D.
(202) 224-6441

From: Harding, Stephenne [mailto:stephenne_harding@ios.doi.gov]
Sent: Friday, March 20, 2015 11:14 AM
To: Memmott, Justin (Barrasso)
Subject: Re: EMBARGOED UNTIL 11:30 AM: Interior Department Releases Final Rule to Support Safe, Responsible Hydraulic Fracturing Activities on Public and Tribal Lands

No, b/c it is embargoed. It will work when we send the active release at 11:30.

On Fri, Mar 20, 2015 at 10:29 AM, Memmott, Justin (Barrasso)
<Justin_Memmott@barrasso.senate.gov> wrote:
Is the link to the rule supposed to work?

Justin J. Memmott
Energy Policy Advisor
U.S. Sen. John Barrasso, M.D.
(202) 224-6441

From: Harding, Stephenne [mailto:stephenne_harding@ios.doi.gov]
Sent: Friday, March 20, 2015 10:11 AM
To: Stephenne Harding
Subject: EMBARGOED UNTIL 11:30 AM: Interior Department Releases Final Rule to Support Safe, Responsible Hydraulic Fracturing Activities on Public and Tribal Lands



OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
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of the Interior**

www.doi.gov
News Release

Date: March 20, 2015
Contact: Jessica Kershaw, Interior_Press@ios.doi.gov

Interior Department Releases Final Rule to Support Safe, Responsible Hydraulic Fracturing Activities on Public and Tribal Lands

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News Release

From: Cole, Becky (Enzi)
To: ["stephenne_harding@ios.doi.gov"](mailto:stephenne_harding@ios.doi.gov)
Subject: FW: EMBARGOED UNTIL 11:30 AM: Interior Department Releases Final Rule to Support Safe, Responsible Hydraulic Fracturing Activities on Public and Tribal Lands
Date: Friday, March 20, 2015 11:25:42 AM
Attachments: [image001.png](#)

Stephenne –
Could you please include the link to the final rule?

Thanks -
Becky

Becky Cole
Legislative Assistant
Office of Senator Mike Enzi
Russell 379A
Washington, D.C. 20510
(202)224-3424

From: Jordan, Travis (Enzi)
Sent: Friday, March 20, 2015 11:08 AM
To: Cole, Becky (Enzi)
Subject: FW: EMBARGOED UNTIL 11:30 AM: Interior Department Releases Final Rule to Support Safe, Responsible Hydraulic Fracturing Activities on Public and Tribal Lands

From: Harding, Stephenne [mailto:stephenne_harding@ios.doi.gov]
Sent: Friday, March 20, 2015 10:11 AM
To: Stephenne Harding
Subject: EMBARGOED UNTIL 11:30 AM: Interior Department Releases Final Rule to Support Safe, Responsible Hydraulic Fracturing Activities on Public and Tribal Lands



OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
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of the Interior**

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News Release

Date: March 20, 2015
Contact: Jessica Kershaw, Interior_Press@ios.doi.gov

Interior Department Releases Final Rule to Support Safe, Responsible

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“This rule was informed and shaped by the technical expertise, interests and concerns of all of our partners, and builds on the work of states and tribes to ensure best practices on a nationwide basis,” said BLM Director Neil Kornze. “The new regulations are essential to our mutual efforts to protect the environment and the communities that depend on vital water, land and wildlife resources. This rule is good government.”

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To view the final rule, [click here](#).

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Stephene Harding
Deputy Director
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Department of the Interior
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202-341-8080 (cell)



OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
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www.doi.gov

News Release

From: Gordon, Gabriella (Janou)
Subject: Interior Department Releases Final Rule to Support Safe, Responsible Hydraulic Fracturing Activities on Public and Tribal Land
Date: Friday, March 20, 2015 11:30:09 AM
Attachments: [image.png](#)



OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
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www.doi.gov
News Release

Date: March 20, 2015

Contact: Jessica Kershaw, Interior_Press@ios.doi.gov

Interior Department Releases Final Rule to Support Safe, Responsible Hydraulic Fracturing Activities on Public and Tribal Lands

Fundamental Standards Address Well Integrity, Water Protection, Disclosure of Chemicals

WASHINGTON, D.C. – Following a robust and transparent public process that included more than 1.5 million public comments, Secretary of the Interior Sally Jewell today released final standards that will support safe and responsible hydraulic fracturing on public and American Indian lands. The commonsense standards will improve safety and help protect groundwater by updating requirements for well-bore integrity, wastewater disposal and public disclosure of chemicals.

There are more than 100,000 oil and gas wells on federally managed lands. Of wells currently being drilled, over 90 percent use hydraulic fracturing. The rule applies only to development on public and tribal lands and includes a process so that states and tribes may request variances from provisions for which they have an equal or more protective regulation in place. This will avoid duplication while enabling the development of more protective standards by state and tribal governments. Today's final rule is a major step in the Department of the Interior's agenda to support a balanced, prosperous energy future. Other reforms will also include important measures to target where oil and gas leasing occurs and protect sensitive areas that are too special to drill.

"Current federal well-drilling regulations are more than 30 years old and they simply have not kept pace with the technical complexities of today's hydraulic fracturing operations," Secretary Jewell said. "This updated and strengthened rule provides a framework of safeguards and disclosure protocols that will allow for the continued responsible development of our federal oil and gas resources. As we continue to offer millions of acres of public lands for conventional and renewable energy production, it is absolutely critical the public have confidence that transparent and effective safety and environmental protections are in place."

Key components of the rule, which will take effect in 90 days include:

- Provisions for ensuring the protection of groundwater supplies by requiring a validation of well integrity and strong cement barriers between the wellbore and water zones through which the wellbore passes;
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OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
**U.S. Department
of the Interior**

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News Release

From: Ebner, Angela
To: [Gordon, Gabriella \(Janou\)](#)
Subject: RE: Interior Department Releases Final Rule to Support Safe, Responsible Hydraulic Fracturing Activities on Public and Tribal Lands
Date: Friday, March 20, 2015 11:34:05 AM
Attachments: [image001.png](#)

I can probably google this, but do you know how much of the fracking in CA is done on public lands? Just curious.

From: Gordon, Gabriella (Janou) [mailto:gabriella_gordon@ios.doi.gov]
Sent: Friday, March 20, 2015 11:32 AM
Subject: Interior Department Releases Final Rule to Support Safe, Responsible Hydraulic Fracturing Activities on Public and Tribal Lands



OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
**U.S. Department
of the Interior**

www.doi.gov

News Release

Date: March 20, 2015

Contact: Jessica Kershaw, Interior_Press@ios.doi.gov

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OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
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News Release

From: Gordon, Gabriella (Janou)
To: [Stephenne Harding](#); [Jeremy Bratt](#)
Subject: Interior Department Releases Final Rule to Support Safe, Responsible Hydraulic Fracturing Activities on Public and Tribal Lands
Date: Friday, March 20, 2015 11:36:58 AM
Attachments: [image.png](#)



OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
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www.doi.gov
News Release

Date: March 20, 2015

Contact: Jessica Kershaw, Interior_Press@ios.doi.gov

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News Release

From: Memmott, Justin (Barrasso)
To: [Gordon, Gabriella \(Janou\)](#)
Subject: RE: Interior Department Releases Final Rule to Support Safe, Responsible Hydraulic Fracturing Activities on Public and Tribal Lands
Date: Friday, March 20, 2015 11:37:42 AM
Attachments: [image001.png](#)

The link goes to a pdf that says “draft.” Is that correct?

Thanks.

Justin J. Memmott
Energy Policy Advisor
U.S. Sen. John Barrasso, M.D.
(202) 224-6441

From: Gordon, Gabriella (Janou) [mailto:gabriella_gordon@ios.doi.gov]
Sent: Friday, March 20, 2015 11:32 AM
Subject: Interior Department Releases Final Rule to Support Safe, Responsible Hydraulic Fracturing Activities on Public and Tribal Lands



OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
**U.S. Department
of the Interior**

www.doi.gov
News Release

Date: March 20, 2015
Contact: Jessica Kershaw, Interior_Press@ios.doi.gov

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News Release

From: Gordon, Gabriella (Janou)
Subject: Interior Department Releases Final Rule to Support Safe, Responsible Hydraulic Fracturing Activities on Public and Tribal Lands
Date: Friday, March 20, 2015 11:39:30 AM
Attachments: [image.png](#)



OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
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www.doi.gov
News Release

Date: March 20, 2015

Contact: Jessica Kershaw, Interior_Press@ios.doi.gov

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News Release

From: Repko, Mary Frances
To: [Sarah Neimeyer](#)
Subject: Are there materials on the BLM fracking rule?
Date: Friday, March 20, 2015 11:53:25 AM

I am seeing reaction statements, but I have no paper.

From: Gabriella (Janou) Gordon
To: [Ebner, Angela](#)
Cc: [Patrick Wilkinson](#)
Subject: Re: Interior Department Releases Final Rule to Support Safe, Responsible Hydraulic Fracturing Activities on Public and Tribal Lands
Date: Friday, March 20, 2015 12:40:23 PM

No problem! Connecting you with Patrick who can point you in the direction of someone with an answer.

On Mar 20, 2015, at 11:34 AM, "Ebner, Angela" <Angela.Ebner@mail.house.gov> wrote:

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Sent: Friday, March 20, 2015 11:32 AM
Subject: Interior Department Releases Final Rule to Support Safe, Responsible Hydraulic Fracturing Activities on Public and Tribal Lands

<image001.png>

Date: March 20, 2015

Contact: Jessica Kershaw, Interior_Press@ios.doi.gov

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“This rule will protect public health and the environment during and after hydraulic fracturing operations at a modest cost while both respecting the work previously done by the industry, the states and the tribes and promoting the adoption of more protective standards across the country,” said Assistant Secretary for Land and Minerals Management Janice Schneider. “It will be implemented in the most efficient way possible to avoid duplication or unnecessary activities by industry, other regulators, or BLM staff. We know how important it is to get this right.”

The new rule is the culmination of four years of extensive public involvement to bring onshore oil and gas drilling regulations into the 21st century. The BLM published both a draft rule and a supplemental draft rule, held regional forums and numerous stakeholder meetings on the proposal and reviewed more than 1.5 million public comments.

BLM staff studied state and tribal regulations and consulted with state and tribal regulators, industry, environmental experts, and the public, including communities affected by oil and gas operations. In many instances, provisions in the new rule are similar to or based on existing state or tribal rules and industry best practices. The result of this careful consultation is a rule that will enhance environmental protection in a thoughtful and cost-effective way. BLM estimates the new rule will cost less than one-fourth of 1 percent of the cost of drilling a well, based on the Energy Information Administration’s average per well cost of \$5.4 million.

“This rule was informed and shaped by the technical expertise, interests and concerns of all of our partners, and builds on the work of states and tribes to ensure best practices on a nationwide basis,” said BLM Director Neil Kornze. “The new regulations are essential to our mutual efforts to protect the environment and the communities that depend on vital water, land and wildlife resources. This rule is good government.”

The BLM oversees about 700 million subsurface acres of federal mineral estate and carries out regulatory duties of the Secretary of the Interior for an additional 56 million acres of Indian mineral estate across the United States. The Indian Mineral Leasing Act and other laws require that Indian lands and communities have the same protections as U.S. public lands.

To view the final rule, [click here](#).

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Janou Gordon
Special Assistant
Congressional and Legislative Affairs
Department of the Interior
1849 C Street NW
Washington, DC 20240
Office: 202.208.5348
Cell: 202.368.8445

From: Gordon, Gabriella (Janou)
To: [Memmott, Justin \(Barrasso\)](mailto:Justin_Memmott@barrasso.senate.gov)
Subject: Re: Interior Department Releases Final Rule to Support Safe, Responsible Hydraulic Fracturing Activities on Public and Tribal Lands
Date: Friday, March 20, 2015 1:52:18 PM
Attachments: [image001.png](#)

The information is correct but feel free to use this updated link: <http://on.doi.gov/1xmk4AC>

On Fri, Mar 20, 2015 at 11:37 AM, Memmott, Justin (Barrasso)
<Justin_Memmott@barrasso.senate.gov> wrote:

The link goes to a pdf that says "draft." Is that correct?

Thanks.

Justin J. Memmott

Energy Policy Advisor

U.S. Sen. John Barrasso, M.D.

(202) 224-6441

From: Gordon, Gabriella (Janou) [mailto:gabriella_gordon@ios.doi.gov]
Sent: Friday, March 20, 2015 11:32 AM
Subject: Interior Department Releases Final Rule to Support Safe, Responsible Hydraulic Fracturing Activities on Public and Tribal Lands



OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
**U.S. Department
of the Interior**

www.doi.gov
News Release

Date: March 20, 2015
Contact: Jessica Kershaw, Interior_Press@ios.doi.gov

Interior Department Releases Final Rule to Support Safe, Responsible Hydraulic Fracturing Activities on Public and Tribal Lands

Fundamental Standards Address Well Integrity, Water Protection, Disclosure of Chemicals

WASHINGTON, D.C. – Following a robust and transparent public process that included more than 1.5 million public comments, Secretary of the Interior Sally Jewell today released final standards that will support safe and responsible hydraulic fracturing on public and American Indian lands. The commonsense standards will improve safety and help protect groundwater by updating requirements for well-bore integrity, wastewater disposal and public disclosure of chemicals.

There are more than 100,000 oil and gas wells on federally managed lands. Of wells currently being drilled, over 90 percent use hydraulic fracturing. The rule applies only to development on public and tribal lands and includes a process so that states and tribes may request variances from provisions for which they have an equal or more protective regulation in place. This will avoid duplication while enabling the development of more protective standards by state and tribal governments. Today's final rule is a major step in the Department of the Interior's agenda to support a balanced, prosperous energy future. Other reforms will also include important measures to target where oil and gas leasing occurs and protect sensitive areas that are too special to drill.

“Current federal well-drilling regulations are more than 30 years old and they simply have not kept pace with the technical complexities of today's hydraulic fracturing operations,” Secretary Jewell said. “This updated and strengthened rule provides a framework of safeguards and disclosure protocols that will allow for the continued responsible development of our federal oil and gas resources. As we continue to offer millions of acres of public lands for conventional and renewable energy production, it is absolutely critical the public have confidence that transparent and effective safety and environmental protections are in place.”

Key components of the rule, which will take effect in 90 days include:

- Provisions for ensuring the protection of groundwater supplies by requiring a validation of well integrity and strong cement barriers between the wellbore and water zones through which the wellbore passes;
- Increased transparency by requiring companies to publicly disclose chemicals used in hydraulic fracturing to the Bureau of Land Management through the website FracFocus, within 30 days of completing fracturing operations;
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**U.S. Department
of the Interior**

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News Release

From: Dodin, Reema (Durbin)
To: ["sarah_neimeyer@ios.doi.gov"](mailto:sarah_neimeyer@ios.doi.gov)
Subject: Fw: Politico - Interior's new fracking rules get swift GOP backlash
Date: Friday, March 20, 2015 2:19:02 PM

Get'em lady!! The future thanks you!

From: Ahern, Brian (DPCC) [mailto:Brian_Ahern@DPCC.SENATE.GOV]
Sent: Friday, March 20, 2015 02:16 PM
To: DPCC-BREAKING@DEMOCRATIC-MESSAGE-CENTER.SENATE.GOV <DPCC-BREAKING@DEMOCRATIC-MESSAGE-CENTER.SENATE.GOV>
Subject: Politico - Interior's new fracking rules get swift GOP backlash

Politico - Interior's new fracking rules get swift GOP backlash
Elana Schor
March 20, 2015

Twenty-seven Senate Republicans have introduced a bill to halt the regulations as a threat to the U.S. energy boom.

The Obama administration unveiled the first major national safety restrictions for fracking on Friday, a move that touched off an immediate backlash from the president's critics in Congress and the energy industry.

Two oil industry groups immediately sued to challenge the rules, calling them "a reaction to unsubstantiated concerns," while 27 Senate Republicans introduced legislation to block them from taking effect. Meanwhile, green groups were divided on whether the long-awaited regulations go far enough.

"The political reaction is not surprising," Interior Secretary Sally Jewell told reporters Friday morning after her department released the finished rules. But she added, "We're confident from the process we went through that we're doing the right thing for the American people."

The new rules are the federal government's most comprehensive foray to date toward regulating the technology at the heart of the U.S. oil and gas boom, addressing worries such as potential dangers to drinking water. They also offered oil and gas supporters new room to accuse President Barack Obama of seeking to throttle fossil-fuel production, despite his repeated boasts about the nation's booming energy supplies.

At the same time, the rules fall short of environmentalists' biggest demands for oversight of fracking operations — let alone some groups' calls for an all-out ban.

Interior's regulations apply only to land owned by the federal government or Indian tribes, so they won't end the current patchwork of state laws and local ordinances governing the practice in hot spots like Pennsylvania, south Texas and North Dakota. But the industry and its supporters in Congress still call it an overreach, arguing that greens are massively exaggerating the dangers and that states are adequately regulating the industry already.

"If Interior was half as interested in new production as it is in new regulation, our nation would be in a far better place," said Alaska Republican Sen. Lisa Murkowski, who chairs the

Energy and Natural Resources Committee.

Erik Milito, the American Petroleum Institute's upstream operations director, issued a statement Friday that the rules threaten to create a "duplicative layer of new federal regulation." He added: "Despite the renaissance on state and private lands, energy production on federal lands has fallen, and this rule is just one more barrier to growth."

Two other industry groups — the Independent Petroleum Association of America and the Western Energy Alliance — swiftly filed a federal lawsuit Friday in Wyoming attacking the rules. Senate Republicans, including Majority Leader Mitch McConnell of Kentucky, didn't even wait for the rule to come out before filing their hostile legislation late Thursday.

On the other side of the aisle, top House Natural Resources Committee Democrat Raúl Grijalva lamented that the rules represent "the lowest common denominator."

"Instead of offering clarity and protecting our resources, today's rule lets industry off the hook," the Arizona Democrat said.

Still, the liberal Center for American Progress says the regulations are an important step.

"As with any rule, you can't please everyone and you can't make it perfect, but the rule will absolutely be a huge leap forward toward safer wells, improved transparency, and better protections for nearby communities," Matt Lee-Ashley, director of the group's public lands project, said by email.

Jewell said the rules are long overdue.

"Current federal well-drilling regulations are more than 30 years old and they simply have not kept pace with the technical complexities of today's hydraulic fracturing operations," she said in a statement. "This updated and strengthened rule provides a framework of safeguards and disclosure protocols that will allow for the continued responsible development of our federal oil and gas resources."

The debate touches on some of the most dominant energy issues of Obama's presidency. Fracking, or hydraulic fracturing — which involves injecting water, sand and chemicals underground to break up oil- and gas-rich shale formations — has helped create boom towns in once-unlikely states while turning the U.S. into a rising energy superpower.

The resulting surge in domestic supplies during the past eight years has helped drive a swoon in oil and gas prices, putting money into consumers' pockets and strengthening the United States' hand against rival energy producers like Iran and Russia. But it has also weakened the bottom lines of many oil and gas producers, making them vulnerable to what Dan Naatz, a senior vice president at the Independent Petroleum Association of America, described as a regulatory "death by a thousand cuts."

Kathleen Sgamma, a vice president at the industry group Western Energy Alliance, agreed that the withering downturn in oil prices "strengthens their hand" at Interior.

"The industry is weaker and won't be able to fight back," she said in an interview about the upcoming fracking regulations. "If they're out on public lands where [drilling activity] is

already more marginal, this is blood in the water.”

Anti-fracking activists had denounced an earlier draft from Interior as too weak, saying the president should do more to tamp down oil and gas production amid worries about illnesses, damaged roads, explosive fuel trains and even earthquakes, which some scientists suspect have been triggered by underground disposal of drilling waste.

Amy Mall, a senior policy analyst at the Natural Resources Defense Council, said her group would stay worried about fracking’s effects on pollution and public health “even if this rule were absolutely perfect, the strongest it could be, with rigorous penalties for noncompliance.”

“Because none of those rules are strong enough and enforced enough,” she added, and “because we’re very concerned about how much oil and gas BLM is permitting and the process they’re using.”

Interior is expected to follow up in the next few months with new standards for the burning of fracking-generated methane gas, which can contribute to global warming. And the Environmental Protection Agency, which has taken its own steps to limit methane pollution from shale gas wells, is still working on a years-long study of fracking’s health risks. That study could lead to even broader attempts at regulation, including on the private or state-owned lands where the vast majority of fracking occurs.

The rules released Friday will have an especially large impact in the West, where drillers on federal and tribal lands will have to abide by new standards for well construction and the management of fracking waste fluids. And they will apply to both oil and gas production, unlike an EPA air rule that took effect this year for gas wells only.

Instead of tightening the screws, Naatz said, the federal government should ease its regulations. “Our members will say the very same activity you’re seeing on state and private lands could be happening on federal land,” he said.

The Interior proposal has had a long, rocky road to the finish line.

BLM originally said the rule would be final by the end of 2012, but then withdrew its proposal in January 2013 before issuing a new proposal four months later. Environmentalists complained that Interior appeared to be backsliding amid heavy pressure from industry.

Congressional Democrats did not wait for Interior to finish its fracking rule before firing off their own efforts to rein in oil and gas development. Environmentalists cheered Thursday’s introduction of five House bills on the topic, including a proposal to close the so-called Halliburton loophole, a 2005 amendment that prohibits EPA from regulating most fracking activity under the Safe Drinking Water Act. Sen. Bob Casey (D-Pa.) has also reintroduced that bill in the Senate.

<http://www.politico.com/story/2015/03/interiors-fracking-rules-ready-for-launch-116241.html#ixzz3Ux1xqJG7>

Brian Ahern
Press Assistant
Senate Democratic Leader Harry Reid
Democratic Policy and Communications Center



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[**TICKET_URL\(DPCC-BREAKING,SIGNOFF\)](mailto:DPCC-BREAKING@SENATE.SG.GOV)

From: Goetz, Vic
To: Interior_Press@ios.doi.gov
Subject: Summary of Fracking Rule
Date: Friday, March 20, 2015 3:34:52 PM

Jessica

I was hoping to see an executive summary and section-by-section of the public lands fracking rule released today. I now handle energy, environment and land management issues for Rep. Cooper (TN05). Any help would be much appreciated.

Thanks

Vic

Vic Goetz | Legislative Assistant
Congressman Jim Cooper (TN05)
1536 Longworth | Washington, DC
p. (202)225-4311 | f. (202)226-1036
www.cooper.house.gov

From: Cowger, Cameron
To: [Gordon, Gabriella \(Janou\)](#)
Subject: Re: Interior Department Releases Final Rule to Support Safe, Responsible Hydraulic Fracturing Activities on Public and Tribal Lands
Date: Friday, March 20, 2015 4:27:29 PM
Attachments: [F07478CC-B4AD-49CF-B61F-8C48BC5EB60F\[16\].png](#)
[0FF3D5F4-BAF0-41A9-AE8A-D8AC15DD640B\[16\].png](#)
[71FAA471-FCA4-447C-A2AC-CE9CCC75CAB8\[16\].png](#)
[image.png](#)

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<http://www.npr.org/2014/07/02/327373952/florida-county-goes-to-court-over-acid-fracking-near-everglades>

I'd greatly appreciate any input. Thank you!

Best,
Cameron

Cameron Cowger
Representative Curt Clawson (FL-19)
228 Cannon House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515
202-225-2536



From: <Gordon>, "Gabriella (Janou)" <gabriella_gordon@ios.doi.gov>

Date: Friday, March 20, 2015 11:28 AM

To: Stephenne Harding <stephenne_harding@ios.doi.gov>, Jeremy Bratt <jeremy_bratt@ios.doi.gov>

Subject: Interior Department Releases Final Rule to Support Safe, Responsible Hydraulic Fracturing Activities on Public and Tribal Lands



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News Release

Date: March 20, 2015

Contact: Jessica Kershaw, Interior_Press@ios.doi.gov

Interior Department Releases Final Rule to Support Safe, Responsible Hydraulic Fracturing Activities on Public and Tribal Lands

Fundamental Standards Address Well Integrity, Water Protection, Disclosure of Chemicals

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Key components of the rule, which will take effect in 90 days include:

- Provisions for ensuring the protection of groundwater supplies by requiring a validation of well integrity and strong cement barriers between the wellbore and water zones through which the wellbore passes;
- Increased transparency by requiring companies to publicly disclose chemicals used in hydraulic fracturing to the Bureau of Land Management through the website FracFocus, within 30 days of completing fracturing operations;
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Washington, DC 20240
Office: 202.208.5348
Cell: 202.368.8445









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News Release

From: Gabriella (Janou) Gordon
To: [Cowger, Cameron](mailto:Cowger.Cameron)
Subject: Re: Interior Department Releases Final Rule to Support Safe, Responsible Hydraulic Fracturing Activities on Public and Tribal Lands
Date: Friday, March 20, 2015 4:31:44 PM

Hi Cameron,
I'm connecting you with Patrick Wilkinson who runs our BLM Congressional Affairs office and should be able to direct you towards an answer.
Thank you!
Janou

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[<F07478CC-B4AD-49CF-B61F-8C48BC5EB60F\[16\].png>](#) [<0FF3D5F4-BAF0-41A9-AE8A-D8AC15DD640B\[16\].png>](#) [<71FAA471-FCA4-447C-A2AC-CE9CCC75CAB8\[16\].png>](#)

From: <Gordon>, "Gabriella (Janou)" <gabriella_gordon@ios.doi.gov>

Date: Friday, March 20, 2015 11:28 AM

To: Stephenne Harding <stephenne_harding@ios.doi.gov>, Jeremy Bratt

[<jeremy_bratt@ios.doi.gov>](mailto:jeremy_bratt@ios.doi.gov)

Subject: Interior Department Releases Final Rule to Support Safe, Responsible Hydraulic Fracturing Activities on Public and Tribal Lands

<image.png>

Date: March 20, 2015

Contact: Jessica Kershaw, Interior_Press@ios.doi.gov

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To view the final rule, [click here](#).

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Janou Gordon
Special Assistant
Congressional and Legislative Affairs
Department of the Interior
1849 C Street NW
Washington, DC 20240
Office: 202.208.5348
Cell: 202.368.8445

<image.png>

From: Reamy, Lauren (Rubio)
To: gabriella_gordon@ios.doi.gov
Subject: RE: Interior Department Releases Final Rule to Support Safe, Responsible Hydraulic Fracturing Activities on Public and Tribal Lands
Date: Friday, March 20, 2015 5:12:17 PM
Attachments: [image001.png](#)

Hi Gabriella,
Can you add me to your distro list?

Many thanks,
Lauren

Lauren A. Reamy
Professional Staff Member
Office of U.S. Senator Marco Rubio
Commerce Subcommittee on Oceans, Atmosphere, Fisheries and Coast Guard
202-224-3041

From: Decker, Sara (Rubio)
Sent: Friday, March 20, 2015 4:00 PM
To: Reamy, Lauren (Rubio)
Subject: FW: Interior Department Releases Final Rule to Support Safe, Responsible Hydraulic Fracturing Activities on Public and Tribal Lands

From: Gordon, Gabriella (Janou) [mailto:gabriella_gordon@ios.doi.gov]
Sent: Friday, March 20, 2015 11:29 AM
To: Stephenne Harding; Jeremy Bratt
Subject: Interior Department Releases Final Rule to Support Safe, Responsible Hydraulic Fracturing Activities on Public and Tribal Lands



OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
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News Release

Date: March 20, 2015
Contact: Jessica Kershaw, Interior_Press@ios.doi.gov

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Hydraulic Fracturing Activities on Public and Tribal Lands**

Fundamental Standards Address Well Integrity, Water Protection, Disclosure of Chemicals

WASHINGTON, D.C. – Following a robust and transparent public process that included more than 1.5 million public comments, Secretary of the Interior Sally Jewell today released final standards that will support safe and responsible hydraulic fracturing on public and American Indian lands. The commonsense standards will improve safety and help protect groundwater by updating requirements for well-bore integrity, wastewater disposal and public disclosure of chemicals.

There are more than 100,000 oil and gas wells on federally managed lands. Of wells currently being drilled, over 90 percent use hydraulic fracturing. The rule applies only to development on public and tribal lands and includes a process so that states and tribes may request variances from provisions for which they have an equal or more protective regulation in place. This will avoid duplication while enabling the development of more protective standards by state and tribal governments. Today's final rule is a major step in the Department of the Interior's agenda to support a balanced, prosperous energy future. Other reforms will also include important measures to target where oil and gas leasing occurs and protect sensitive areas that are too special to drill.

“Current federal well-drilling regulations are more than 30 years old and they simply have not kept pace with the technical complexities of today's hydraulic fracturing operations,” Secretary Jewell said. “This updated and strengthened rule provides a framework of safeguards and disclosure protocols that will allow for the continued responsible development of our federal oil and gas resources. As we continue to offer millions of acres of public lands for conventional and renewable energy production, it is absolutely critical the public have confidence that transparent and effective safety and environmental protections are in place.”

Key components of the rule, which will take effect in 90 days include:

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“This rule will protect public health and the environment during and after hydraulic fracturing operations at a modest cost while both respecting the work previously done by the industry, the states and the tribes and promoting the adoption of more protective standards across the country,” said Assistant Secretary for Land and Minerals Management Janice Schneider. “It will be implemented in the most efficient way possible to avoid duplication or unnecessary activities by industry, other regulators, or BLM staff. We know how important it is to get this

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BLM staff studied state and tribal regulations and consulted with state and tribal regulators, industry, environmental experts, and the public, including communities affected by oil and gas operations. In many instances, provisions in the new rule are similar to or based on existing state or tribal rules and industry best practices. The result of this careful consultation is a rule that will enhance environmental protection in a thoughtful and cost-effective way. BLM estimates the new rule will cost less than one-fourth of 1 percent of the cost of drilling a well, based on the Energy Information Administration’s average per well cost of \$5.4 million.

“This rule was informed and shaped by the technical expertise, interests and concerns of all of our partners, and builds on the work of states and tribes to ensure best practices on a nationwide basis,” said BLM Director Neil Kornze. “The new regulations are essential to our mutual efforts to protect the environment and the communities that depend on vital water, land and wildlife resources. This rule is good government.”

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To view the final rule, [click here](#).

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Office: 202.208.5348
Cell: 202.368.8445



OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
**U.S. Department
of the Interior**

www.doi.gov

News Release

From: Cowger, Cameron
To: [Gabriella \(Janou\) Gordon](mailto:gabriella_gordon@ios.doi.gov)
Subject: Re: Interior Department Releases Final Rule to Support Safe, Responsible Hydraulic Fracturing Activities on Public and Tribal Lands
Date: Friday, March 20, 2015 5:18:50 PM

Great. Thank you!

From: "Gabriella Gordon (Janou)" <gabriella_gordon@ios.doi.gov>
Date: Friday, March 20, 2015 4:31 PM
To: Cameron Cowger <cameron.cowger@mail.house.gov>
Subject: Re: Interior Department Releases Final Rule to Support Safe, Responsible Hydraulic Fracturing Activities on Public and Tribal Lands

Hi Cameron,

I'm connecting you with Patrick Wilkinson who runs our BLM Congressional Affairs office and should be able to direct you towards an answer.

Thank you!

Janou

On Mar 20, 2015, at 4:27 PM, "Cowger, Cameron" <Cameron.Cowger@mail.house.gov> wrote:

Gabriella,

Thank you for the notification! That being said, will that directly affect land in Congressman Clawson's district, FL-19 in SW Florida- which covers all of Lee County, and the Western section of Collier County. There are specific areas in Collier County that have long been in dispute.

NPR: "Florida County Goes To Court Over 'Acid Fracking' Near Everglades"

<http://www.npr.org/2014/07/02/327373952/florida-county-goes-to-court-over-acid-fracking-near-everglades>

I'd greatly appreciate any input. Thank you!

Best,
Cameron

Cameron Cowger

Representative Curt Clawson (FL-19)

228 Cannon House Office Building

Washington, D.C. 20515

202-225-2536

[<F07478CC-B4AD-49CF-B61F-8C48BC5EB60F\[16\].png>](#) [<0FF3D5F4-BAF0-41A9-AE8A-D8AC15DD640B\[16\].png>](#) [<71FAA471-FCA4-447C-A2AC-CE9CCC75CAB8\[16\].png>](#)

From: <Gordon>, "Gabriella (Janou)" <gabriella_gordon@ios.doi.gov>
Date: Friday, March 20, 2015 11:28 AM
To: Stephenne Harding <stephenne_harding@ios.doi.gov>, Jeremy Bratt <jeremy_bratt@ios.doi.gov>
Subject: Interior Department Releases Final Rule to Support Safe, Responsible Hydraulic Fracturing Activities on Public and Tribal Lands

<image.png>

Date: March 20, 2015

Contact: Jessica Kershaw, Interior_Press@ios.doi.gov

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To view the final rule, [click here](#).

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Department of the Interior
1849 C Street NW
Washington, DC 20240
Office: 202.208.5348
Cell: 202.368.8445

<image.png>

From: Unruh Cohen, Ana (Markey)
To: [Trent Bauserman](#); [Stephenne Harding](#)
Subject: Fw: Markey: Senate GOP Shouldn't Block Fracking Rule
Date: Friday, March 20, 2015 7:34:15 PM

Sorry I didn't send this when it first went out this afternoon. Ana

Sent from my BlackBerry 10 smartphone on the Verizon Wireless 4G LTE network.

From: Burnham-Snyder, Eben (Markey)
Sent: Friday, March 20, 2015 3:24 PM
Subject: Markey: Senate GOP Shouldn't Block Fracking Rule

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Contact: Eben Burnham-Snyder (Markey) 202-224-2742

Markey: Senate GOP Shouldn't Block Fracking Rule

Protections should be improved, but not scrapped, says Senator

WASHINGTON (March 20, 2015) – Senator Edward J. Markey (D-Mass.) today said that Senate Republicans should not seek to eradicate the new rules on hydraulic fracturing practices on public lands, but rather work to improve the standards from its current form, which does not fully protect public health and the environment. The final rules governing the drilling of oil and natural gas on public and tribal lands in America released today by the Department of Interior include suggestions made by Senator Markey and his colleagues in a [letter](#) sent in September, 2014, but does not go far enough on prior disclosure of chemicals before operations begin, and other concerns. Senate Republicans introduced a bill to completely overturn the rules.

Senator Markey, who is a member of the Environment and Public Works Committee, released the following statement:

“The Interior Department’s final hydraulic fracturing rule makes some important improvements that had been recommended by me and my Senate colleagues from earlier versions of the rule. However, I still remain concerned that this rule does not go as far as it could to protect public health and the environment.

“We should be leading the way on our public lands in putting forward the strongest possible regulations to protect the safety of workers, the environment and the American people.

“Unlike my Senate Republican colleagues, I don’t think that scrapping these rules and returning to the status quo is the right way to go. The rules governing these modern drilling practices were woefully out of date, and allowing companies to drill on public lands without improvements in safety would be turning a blind eye to the dangers of fracking when left unchecked.

“I will continue working with the administration and my colleagues in the Senate to ensure that we put in place the highest levels of protections for fracking activities on public lands.”

#

From: Reamy, Lauren (Rubio)
To: gabriella_gordon@ios.doi.gov
Subject: RE: Interior Department Releases Final Rule to Support Safe, Responsible Hydraulic Fracturing Activities on Public and Tribal Lands
Date: Monday, March 23, 2015 8:14:48 PM
Attachments: [image001.png](#)

Hi Gabriella,
Would you mind adding me to your distro list?

Many thanks,
Lauren

Lauren A. Reamy
Professional Staff Member
Office of U.S. Senator Marco Rubio
Commerce Subcommittee on Oceans, Atmosphere, Fisheries and Coast Guard
202-224-3041

From: Decker, Sara (Rubio)
Sent: Friday, March 20, 2015 4:00 PM
To: Reamy, Lauren (Rubio)
Subject: FW: Interior Department Releases Final Rule to Support Safe, Responsible Hydraulic Fracturing Activities on Public and Tribal Lands

From: Gordon, Gabriella (Janou) [mailto:gabriella_gordon@ios.doi.gov]
Sent: Friday, March 20, 2015 11:29 AM
To: Stephenne Harding; Jeremy Bratt
Subject: Interior Department Releases Final Rule to Support Safe, Responsible Hydraulic Fracturing Activities on Public and Tribal Lands



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News Release

Date: March 20, 2015
Contact: Jessica Kershaw, Interior_Press@ios.doi.gov

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News Release

From: Gordon, Gabriella (Janou)
To: [Reamy, Lauren \(Rubio\)](#)
Subject: Re: Interior Department Releases Final Rule to Support Safe, Responsible Hydraulic Fracturing Activities on Public and Tribal Lands
Date: Tuesday, March 24, 2015 12:23:37 PM
Attachments: [image001.png](#)

Hi Lauren,
Will do. Thank you!

On Mon, Mar 23, 2015 at 8:14 PM, Reamy, Lauren (Rubio)
<Lauren_Reamy@rubio.senate.gov> wrote:

Hi Gabriella,

Would you mind adding me to your distro list?

Many thanks,

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Lauren A. Reamy

Professional Staff Member

Office of U.S. Senator Marco Rubio

Commerce Subcommittee on Oceans, Atmosphere, Fisheries and Coast Guard

202-224-3041

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To: Reamy, Lauren (Rubio)
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Sent: Friday, March 20, 2015 11:29 AM

To: Stephenne Harding; Jeremy Bratt

Subject: Interior Department Releases Final Rule to Support Safe, Responsible Hydraulic Fracturing Activities on Public and Tribal Lands



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News Release

Date: March 20, 2015

Contact: Jessica Kershaw, Interior_Press@ios.doi.gov

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News Release

From: Bullock, Jed
To: ["Zepeda, Rebecca"](#)
Cc: ["mark_brown@ios.doi.gov"](mailto:mark_brown@ios.doi.gov)
Subject: FW: Comprehensive Energy Plan for Puerto Rico -- invitation for DOI rep to participate in April 30th event in Puerto Rico
Date: Tuesday, March 24, 2015 2:25:56 PM
Attachments: [DOI Secretary Jewell.pdf](#)
[MOU US Department of Energy FINAL with signatures.pdf](#)
[FY15 Consolidated Appropriations Act \(PL 113-235\) Insular Areas Electricity Rates Study.pdf](#)
[48 USC 1492 \(Energy resources of Caribbean and Pacific insular areas\).pdf](#)
[EPAAct 2005 \(PL 109-58\) Insular Areas Energy Security.pdf](#)

Dear Rebecca,

Thank you for fielding my telephone call a few minutes ago. Below you will find the communication sent from Congressman Pierluisi's constituent, Mr. Tomás Torres, who is the de facto secretariat if you will for Puerto Rico's Multisector Energy Leadership Group composed of representatives from the territory's manufacturers association, retailers, education system, etc.

Mr. Torres will be attending the Caribbean Clean Energy Technology Symposium (CCETS) in STT, USVI tomorrow and Thursday. In fact, he has working relationship in both Puerto Rico and the USVI.

The Puerto Rico Manufacturers Association (PRMA) is hosting a forum on competitiveness and energy on April 30th in Puerto Rico. See the attached invitation letter that was sent to the DOI Secretary's office. Given OIA will be implementing, either by default or delegation from the Secretary, the *FY2015 Consolidated Appropriations Act* (CROmnibus) language directing DOI to develop an energy action plan for the territories, including Puerto Rico, the PRMA and multisector group would greatly appreciate DOI engagement and participation in the April 30th event. DOI attendees—perhaps AS Kia'aina, yourself and/or Mr. Brown—could give an overview of how the NREL partnership has worked for AS, Guam, and the CNMI, and the EDIN engagement for the USVI. This would be a model to apply for PR and its electric utility, PREPA, through engagement with the multisector group. The group and the PRMA are looking to open dialogue and here directly from DOI about what the possibilities of partnership with DOE/NREL entail.

Thanks for vetting this with your colleagues at OIA and with the Assistant Secretary for decision and feedback.

I've attached all the relevant documents—the FY2015 appropriations provision, the underlying law it references, and the MOU that was recently entered into by the Secretary of Energy with the Governor of Puerto Rico that is based on the Hawaii Clean Energy MOU.

Atentamente,
Jed

202-225-5046 (direct line)

Office of Congressman Pedro R. Pierluisi (Puerto Rico)
2410 Rayburn House Office Building

Washington, D.C. 20515-5401
Telephone No.: (202) 225-2615
Fax No.: (202) 225-2154
<http://pierluisi.house.gov/>

From: Tomás J. Torres Placa [mailto:tjtorres@amscm.com]
Sent: Tuesday, March 24, 2015 10:26 AM
To: Nikolao Pula (nikolao_pula@ios.doi.gov)
Cc: Jennifer DeCesaro (jennifer.decesaro@ee.doe.gov); Bullock, Jed; Jose E. Rossi Coughlin
Subject: RE: Comprehensive Energy Plan for Puerto Rico

Mr. Pula,

Thanks again for your time during conversation on Friday march 20th.

In an omission form my side I forgot to copy Jennifer DeCesaro from the Department of Energy (DOE).

Ms. DeCesaro has been our contact with the DOE, participating in meetings and discussions; as well in the overall coordination of the DOE efforts in Puerto Rico.

Cordially,

Tomas Torres

Tomás J. Torres, MPL, PE
Aireko Foundation
Project Director
[Tel 787.653-6300] [Cel 787.630.9990] [Fax 787.653-0121]
P.O. Box 2128, San Juan, PR 00922-2128
[Web]
[Email] tjtorres@amscm.com

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From: Tomás J. Torres Placa
Sent: Saturday, March 21, 2015 9:29 AM
To: Nikolao Pula (nikolao_pula@ios.doi.gov)
Cc: Jed.Bullock (jed.bullock@mail.house.gov); Jose E. Rossi Coughlin
Subject: Comprehensive Energy Plan for Puerto Rico

Mr. Pula,

Thanks so much for your time during conversation today (Friday march 20th), in regards to the requirements of H.R. 83-113 Section 9, to develop a Comprehensive Energy Plan for Puerto Rico.

Puerto Rico is an industrial island, similar to other industrial island as Irelands and Singapore. Its current Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is approximately \$103 billion and the National Gross Product \$70 billion. Out of the \$103 billion of the GDP, \$48 billion (or 47%) are related to manufacturing , the rest of the GDP is related to service provision.

From 2005 to present Puerto Rico had experimented a severe decline in economic growth. There had been many factors, one of those being the increase in energy cost. In year 2000 the average energy cost was \$0.112 KW-h, in year 2013 the average energy cost was \$0.26 kw-h, with a peak value of \$0.31 kw-hr.

The decline in the economy has resulted in an equal decline in the demand of energy. From 2005 to 2013 Energy demands in Puerto Rico has decreased form 20,805 GW-hr to 17,792 GW-h, equivalent to -14.5. In the manufacturing sector the demand deceased from 4,257.6 GW-h in 2005 to 2,504.1 GW-h in 2013, equivalent to -41.2%.

Most generation units of the Puerto Rico Electrical Authority (PREPA) are old thermal units depending on oil, mostly built in the 1960's and 1970's. Due to the lack of flexibility to react to changes in demand, those units are incompatible with renewable energy generation sources, such as photovoltaic panels and wind generators. As of today PREPA counts with approximately 143 MW, from renewable energy sources (with additional projects adding 20 MW, currently in commissioning), out of a total generation capacity of near 5,000 MW, equivalent to approximately 3%.

The above resulted that last year PREPA entered in a forbearance agreement with its bondholders. Currently PREPA is going through a restructuring process leaded by a Chief Restructuring Officer (CRO) designated by the bondholders as part of a confidentiality agreement.

Notwithstanding the above, in May 27, 2014 the Puerto Rico Energy Transformation and RELIEF Act (Act-57-2014) was approved. This Act provide a new framework for energy generation in Puerto Rico by creating within other endeavors the Puerto Rico Energy Commission (PREC). The PREC is an specialized independent regulatory entity created to oversee and enforce the public policy on energy of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. However, although in operation the PREC has not completed all of its rules and regulations, with the effect of paralyzing the countdown for the implementation of important requirements of Act 57. Important issues as Wheeling, New Billing Process, Net Metering and Interconnection of Distributed Generators are either delayed or without a clear time definition.

In addition, in July 19, 2010 the Public Policy on Energy Diversification by Means of Sustainable and Alternative Renewable Energy in Puerto Rico Act (Act-82-2010) was approved. This act required mandatory percentages of sustainable renewable energy to be produced in Puerto Rico. In

summary, the Act establish requirements of 12% between 2015 to 2019; 15% between 2020 to 2027 and a progressive plan between 2028 to 2035 to achieve 20% in 2035 (measured as a percentage of megawatt-hours (MW-h), sold by the retail electricity supplier during the same calendar year). Currently this percentage is barely 3%.

Within that scenario, in October 29th, 2014 the Department of Energy (DOE) and the Government of Puerto Rico signed an agreement, to provide a framework for an ongoing Commonwealth-wide effort to realize Puerto Rico's vision for a modern, sustainable, energy infrastructure. Later in December 2014 the H.R.83-113 was approved requiring to the Department of the Interior (DOI) to develop a Comprehensive Energy Plan for Puerto Rico.

As a result of a high concern on this matter, last year organizations from the non-governmental sector, comprised a Multi-Sector Leadership Group (MSLG) to address the energy reform in Puerto Rico. The MSLG is comprised of Puerto Rico's industrial, commercial, academic, environmental and community sectors, enrolling into a collaborative agreement to address the aforementioned energy reform. Attached to this letter please find copy of this agreement.

Since organized, the MSLG have been involved in meetings with PREPA and DOE officials. As a continuance of such efforts on April 30th, 2015 the Puerto Rico Manufacturers Association (PRMA) will provide as main theme for the Annual Competiveness Forum, the subject of Energy Reform; there being a broad consensus that it is the best opportunity for Puerto Rico to regain competitiveness and economic growth. The idea is not just to have a one day forum but to convene during that week state and federal agencies and departments related to the energy situation in Puerto Rico so a broad and participative discussion comprising different sectors of our society can take place. In regards to federal agencies and departments, were invite the DOE, the DOI and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Included please find copy of invitation sent to DOI.

We have great expectation for such event and the process that will follow, counting with yours, Assistant Secretary Kia'aina and, Secretary Jewell support, so a broad discussion on this subject can be initiated, moving towards a modern, sustainable, energy infrastructure in Puerto Rico.

Sincerely,

Tomas Torres

Tomás J. Torres, MPL, PE
Vice President, Energy Committee, PRMA
Aireko Foundation
Project Director
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February 12, 2015

Hon. Sally Jewell
Secretary of the Interior
Department of the Interior
1849 C Street, N.W.
Washington DC 20240

Dear Secretary Jewell:

On April 30th, 2015 the Puerto Rico Manufacturers Association (PRMA) will celebrate our Annual Competiveness Forum, in San Juan, Puerto Rico. The forum's main focus will be the subject of energy reform; there being a broad consensus that it is the best opportunity for Puerto Rico to regain competitiveness and economic growth.

PRMA is Puerto Rico's principal private sector association and for more than 85 years has led the economic and industrial development of our country. We are committed to strengthening the industrial and entrepreneurial culture in order to advance the competitiveness of our members and stimulate the economic and social well-being of the country.

Recent developments, like the inclusion of Puerto Rico in the Comprehensive Energy Plan to be developed and implemented by the Department of the Interior (Section 9 of the 2015 Appropriations Act, H.R. 83 - 113); and the signing in October 29th, 2014 of the MOU between the Government of Puerto Rico and the Department of Energy (DOE), awaits a clarification of objectives and an implementation calendar.

The Department of the Interior (DOI) officials will be enthusiastic to know about the organization of a non-governmental leadership group comprised of Puerto Rico's industrial, commercial, academic, environmental and community sectors, enrolling into a collaborative agreement to address the aforementioned energy reform. Attached to this letter please find copy of this agreement.

We look forward to welcome you in our forum, and count with your direct collaboration as part of this crucial time in our history. Please let us know of any additional information that you may need, regarding the magnitude of this problem in relation to our economy, to the environment and to our society, so we can respond with the sense of urgency this situation requires.

Yours sincerely,

Carlos Rivera-Vélez, PhD
PRMA President

C: Hon. Alejandro Garcia Padilla
Hon. Pedro Pierluisi

**MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN
THE PUERTO RICO MULTI-SECTOR LEADERSHIP GROUP AND
THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY FOR
A BROAD CONSENSUS ON ACTION AND GOVERNANCE OF A CLEAN AND EFFICIENT
ELECTRIC ENERGY SYSTEM AND LOCAL ENERGY INDUSTRY
IN PUERTO RICO**

In accordance with the Memorandum of Understanding between the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and the U.S. Department of Energy dated October 29, 2014, specific solutions that improve Puerto Rico's electric generation, distribution and commercial system must be developed meeting the overarching goals of transparency, efficiency, public interest and citizen participation.

The undersigned, a Local Multi-Sector Leadership Group comprised of locally established and leading independent Non-Governmental Organizations in the private environmental, commercial, industrial and institutional sectors is ready to contribute per Section III. C. of the MOU's goals:

- 1) The development of technical, workforce, and institutional resources necessary to realize the purpose of the MOU.
- 2) Identify, coordinate and maintain collaborative working relationships with other key local stakeholders for implementation of the MOU.
- 3) Identify and lead processes required to fulfill the purpose of the MOU, including drafting and implementing policies necessary to demonstrate and foster the leadership contemplated by the MOU.
- 4) Designate government and private sector institutional leads to agree on near- and medium-term opportunities for collaboration to further the Commonwealth's goal of promoting economic competitiveness by reducing its dependence on imported fuel and building energy sector institutional capacity, including implementing the Commonwealth's recent energy sector reform legislation; and to take action to realize the benefits of the opportunities identified in the MOU.
- 5) Involve the public, academic community, private sector, and public officials in achieving MOU goals and objectives.

The aim of the Multi-Sector Leadership Group is to streamline the private sector consensus building process, establishing a direct line of communication with the DOE in its role as convener, technical expert and high credibility institution independent from the traditional local public monopoly governance model that has created and nurtured an unsustainable electrical system now subject to the evaluation of a Chief Restructuring Officer, under the confidential process the utility monopoly and the local government traditionally utilize.

The Multi-Sector Leadership Group and the DOE acknowledge that this memorandum of understanding shall not be construed to create any legal obligation on the part of either party, nor a private right or cause of action for or by any person or entity; and can be terminated by either party at any time by providing notice in writing to the other party.


The parties herewith agree to this agreement freely and voluntarily, signed at Washington, this _____ day of November, 2014.

The Puerto Rico Multi-Sector Leadership:

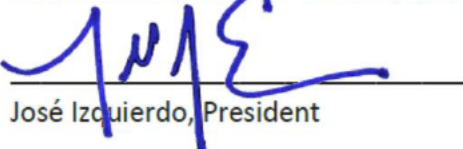
Puerto Rico Manufacturers Association


Waleska Rivera, President

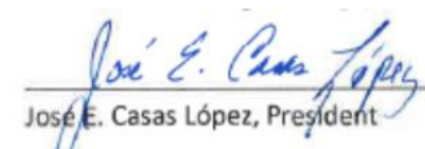
Ana G. Méndez University System


José Mendez, President

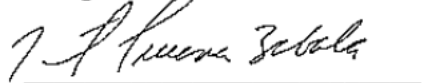
Puerto Rico Chambers of Commerce


José Izquierdo, President

Inter-American Association of Sanitary and


José E. Casas López, President

Colegio de Contadores Públicos Autorizados


Kermit Lucena Zabala, President

Centro Unido de Detallistas


Ruben Piñero, President

Mesa de Dialogo Energético


Rev. Felipe Lozada-Montañez, Coordinator

Puerto Rico Product Association


Ricardo Cardona, President

U.S. Department of Energy

Dr. Ernest Moniz, United States Secretary of Energy

One Hundred Thirteenth Congress of the United States of America

AT THE SECOND SESSION

*Began and held at the City of Washington on Friday,
the third day of January, two thousand and fourteen*

An Act

Making consolidated appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2015,
and for other purposes.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of
the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2015”.

SEC. 2. TABLE OF CONTENTS.

The table of contents of this Act is as follows:

- Sec. 1. Short title.
- Sec. 2. Table of contents.
- Sec. 3. References.
- Sec. 4. Explanatory statement.
- Sec. 5. Statement of appropriations.
- Sec. 6. Availability of funds.
- Sec. 7. Technical allowance for estimating differences.
- Sec. 8. Adjustments to compensation.
- Sec. 9. Study of electric rates in the insular areas.
- Sec. 10. Amendments to the Consolidated Natural Resources Act.
- Sec. 11. Payments in lieu of taxes.

DIVISION A—AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT, FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2015

- Title I—Agricultural Programs
- Title II—Conservation Programs
- Title III—Rural Development Programs
- Title IV—Domestic Food Programs
- Title V—Foreign Assistance and Related Programs
- Title VI—Related Agency and Food and Drug Administration
- Title VII—General Provisions
- Title VIII—Ebola Response and Preparedness

DIVISION B—COMMERCE, JUSTICE, SCIENCE, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2015

- Title I—Department of Commerce
- Title II—Department of Justice
- Title III—Science
- Title IV—Related Agencies
- Title V—General Provisions
- Title VI—Travel Promotion, Enhancement, and Modernization Act of 2014
- Title VII—Revitalize American Manufacturing and Innovation Act of 2014

DIVISION C—DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2015

- Title I—Military Personnel
- Title II—Operation and Maintenance
- Title III—Procurement
- Title IV—Research, Development, Test and Evaluation
- Title V—Revolving and Management Funds

SEC. 5. STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS.

The following sums in this Act are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2015.

SEC. 6. AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS.

(a) Each amount designated in this Act by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 shall be available only if the President subsequently so designates all such amounts and transmits such designations to the Congress.

(b) Each amount designated in this Act by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 shall be available (or rescinded, if applicable) only if the President subsequently so designates all such amounts and transmits such designations to the Congress.

SEC. 7. TECHNICAL ALLOWANCE FOR ESTIMATING DIFFERENCES.

If, for fiscal year 2015, new budget authority provided in appropriations Acts exceeds the discretionary spending limit for any category set forth in section 251(c) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 due to estimating differences with the Congressional Budget Office, an adjustment to the discretionary spending limit in such category for fiscal year 2015 shall be made by the Director of the Office of Management and Budget in the amount of the excess but the total of all such adjustments shall not exceed 0.2 percent of the sum of the adjusted discretionary spending limits for all categories for that fiscal year.

SEC. 8. ADJUSTMENTS TO COMPENSATION.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no adjustment shall be made under section 610(a) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 (2 U.S.C. 31) (relating to cost of living adjustments for Members of Congress) during fiscal year 2015.

SEC. 9. STUDY OF ELECTRIC RATES IN THE INSULAR AREAS.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) COMPREHENSIVE ENERGY PLAN.—The term “comprehensive energy plan” means a comprehensive energy plan prepared and updated under subsections (c) and (e) of section 604 of the Act entitled “An Act to authorize appropriations for certain insular areas of the United States, and for other purposes”, approved December 24, 1980 (48 U.S.C. 1492).

(2) ENERGY ACTION PLAN.—The term “energy action plan” means the plan required by subsection (d).

(3) FREELY ASSOCIATED STATES.—The term “Freely Associated States” means the Federated States of Micronesia, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, and the Republic of Palau.

(4) INSULAR AREAS.—The term “insular areas” means American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Virgin Islands.

(5) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of the Interior.

(6) TEAM.—The term “team” means the team established by the Secretary under subsection (b).

(b) ESTABLISHMENT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall, within the Empowering

Insular Communities activity, establish a team of technical, policy, and financial experts—

(1) to develop an energy action plan addressing the energy needs of each of the insular areas and Freely Associated States; and

(2) to assist each of the insular areas and Freely Associated States in implementing such plan.

(c) PARTICIPATION OF REGIONAL UTILITY ORGANIZATIONS.—In establishing the team, the Secretary shall consider including regional utility organizations.

(d) ENERGY ACTION PLAN.—In accordance with subsection (b), the energy action plan shall include—

(1) recommendations, based on the comprehensive energy plan where applicable, to—

(A) reduce reliance and expenditures on fuel shipped to the insular areas and Freely Associated States from ports outside the United States;

(B) develop and utilize domestic fuel energy sources; and

(C) improve performance of energy infrastructure and overall energy efficiency;

(2) a schedule for implementation of such recommendations and identification and prioritization of specific projects;

(3) a financial and engineering plan for implementing and sustaining projects; and

(4) benchmarks for measuring progress toward implementation.

(e) REPORTS TO SECRETARY.—Not later than 1 year after the date on which the Secretary establishes the team and annually thereafter, the team shall submit to the Secretary a report detailing progress made in fulfilling its charge and in implementing the energy action plan.

(f) ANNUAL REPORTS TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 30 days after the date on which the Secretary receives a report submitted by the team under subsection (e), the Secretary shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a summary of the report of the team.

(g) APPROVAL OF SECRETARY REQUIRED.—The energy action plan shall not be implemented until the Secretary approves the energy action plan.

SEC. 10. AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSOLIDATED NATURAL RESOURCES ACT.

Section 6 of Public Law 94–241 (90 Stat. 263; 122 Stat. 854) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(2), by striking “December 31, 2014, except as provided in subsections (b) and (d)” and inserting “December 31, 2019”; and

(2) in subsection (d)—

(A) in the third sentence of paragraph (2), by striking “not to extend beyond December 31, 2014, unless extended pursuant to paragraph 5 of this subsection” and inserting “ending on December 31, 2019”;

(B) by striking paragraph (5); and

(C) by redesignating paragraph (6) as paragraph (5).

48 1492 text contains those laws in effect on March 1, 2015

48 CHA 10 OVI O A ANA

1492

(a) The Congress finds that

(1) the Caribbean and Pacific island areas of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, the Northern Mariana Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia, the Marshall Islands, and Palau are virtually completely dependent on imported sources of energy;

(2) the dependence of such areas on imported sources of energy compounded with the increased cost and the uncertain availability and supply of such sources of energy will continue to frustrate the political, social, and economic development of such areas because of increased severe fiscal burdens on the local governments of these areas;

(3) these island areas are endowed with a variety of renewable sources of energy which, if developed, would alleviate the dependence on imported sources of energy, relieve the fiscal burdens on local governments imposed by the costs of imported fuel, and strengthen the base for political, social, and economic development;

(4) appropriate technologies are presently available to develop the renewable energy resources of these island areas but that comprehensive energy plans have not been adequately developed to meet the energy demands of these areas from renewable energy resources;

(5) electric power transmission and distribution lines in island areas are inadequate to withstand damage caused by the hurricanes and typhoons which frequently occur in island areas and such damage often costs millions of dollars to repair; and

(6) the refinement of renewable energy technologies since the publication of the 1982 Territorial Energy Assessment prepared pursuant to subsection (c) of this section reveals the need to reassess the state of energy production, consumption, infrastructure, reliance on imported energy, opportunities for energy conservation and increased energy efficiency, and indigenous sources in regard to the island areas.

(b) The Congress declares that it is the policy of the Federal Government to

(1) develop the renewable energy resources of the Caribbean and Pacific island areas of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, the Northern Mariana Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia, the Marshall Islands, and Palau; and

(2) to assist other island areas in the Caribbean and Pacific Basin in the development of their renewable energy resources.

(c) The Secretary of Energy or any administrative official who may succeed him shall

prepare a comprehensive energy plan with emphasis on indigenous renewable sources of energy for Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, the Northern Mariana Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia, the Marshall Islands and Palau. The plan shall be prepared with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior and in cooperation with the chief executive officer of each island area but

(1) serve existing sources and uses of energy;

(2) estimate future energy needs to the year 2020, give due consideration to a range of economic development possibilities;

(3) assess, in depth, the availability and potential for development of indigenous energy sources, including solar, wind, hydro, geothermal, ocean current and tidal, biomass, biofuel, geothermal and ocean thermal energy conversion;

(4) assess the mix of energy sources (including fossil fuels) and identify those technologies that are needed to meet the projected demands for energy; and

(5) draft long-term energy plans for such island areas with the objective of minimizing the reliance on energy imports and maximizing maximum use of their indigenous energy resources.

(d) The Secretary of Energy or any administrative official who may succeed him, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, as part

of the comprehensive energy plan may demonstrate those indigenous renewable energy technologies which are determined to be most cost effective through the use of existing programs and maximum implementation of projects or programs contained in recommendations of the plan.

(e) The Secretary of the Interior, in consultation with the Secretary of Energy and the head of government of each island area, shall

update the plans required under subsection (c) of this section but

(A) update the contents required by subsection (c) of this section;

(B) draft long-term energy plans for such island areas with the objective of reducing, to the extent feasible, the reliance on energy imports by the year 2012, increase energy conservation and energy efficiency, and maximum, to the extent feasible, use of indigenous energy sources; and

(C) draft long-term energy transmission line plans for such island areas with the objective that the maximum feasible of electric power transmission and distribution lines in each island area be protected from damage caused by hurricanes and

tinuous.

(2) In carrying out this subsection, the Secretary of Energy shall identify and evaluate the strategies or projects with the greatest potential for reducing the dependence on imported fossil fuels as used for the generation of electricity, including strategies and projects for

- (A) improved systems and efficiency of centralized electrical generation, transmission, and distribution systems;
- (B) improved demand-side management through
 - (i) the application of established standards for energy efficiency for appliances;
 - (ii) the conduct of energy audits for business and industrial customers; and
 - (iii) the use of energy savings performance contracts;
- (C) increased use of renewable energy, including
 - (i) solar thermal energy for electric generation;
 - (ii) solar thermal energy for water heating in large buildings, such as hotels, hospitals, government buildings, and residences;
 - (iii) photovoltaic energy;
 - (iv) wind energy;
 - (v) hydroelectric energy;
 - (vi) wave energy;
 - (vii) energy from ocean thermal resources, including ocean thermal cooling for commercial air conditioning;
 - (viii) water vapor condensation for the production of potable water;
 - (ix) fossil fuel and renewable hybrid electrical generation systems; and
 - (x) other strategies or projects that the Secretary may identify as having significant potential; and
- (D) fuel substitution and minimization with hydrocarbons based fuels, such as coconut oil.

(3) In carrying out this subsection, for each insular area with a significant need for distributed generation, the Secretary of Energy shall identify and evaluate the most promising strategies and projects described in subparagraphs (C) and (D) of paragraph (2) for meeting that need.

(4) In assessing the potential of a strategy or project under paragraphs (2) and (3), the Secretary of Energy shall consider

- (A) the estimated cost of the power or energy to be produced, including
 - (i) any additional costs associated with the distribution of the generation; and
 - (ii) the long-term availability of the generation source;
- (B) the capacity of the local electrical utility to manage, operate, and maintain a project that may be undertaken; and
- (C) other factors the Secretary of Energy considers to be appropriate.

(5) Not later than 1 year after August 8, 2005, the Secretary of the Interior shall submit to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate, the Committee on Resources of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives, the updated plans for each insular area required by this subsection.

(j) [REDACTED]

There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this section.

(k) [REDACTED]

(1) The Secretary of Energy may grant financial assistance, not to exceed \$2,000,000 annually, to insular area governments or private sector persons or organizations in cooperation with insular area governments to carry out projects to evaluate the feasibility of, develop options for, and encourage the adoption of energy efficiency and renewable energy measures which reduce the dependence of the insular areas on imported fuels, improve the quality of the environment, and promote development in the insular areas.

(2) Any application for financial assistance under this subsection must evidence coordination and cooperation with, and support from, the affected local energy institutions.

- (3) In determining the amount of financial assistance to be provided for a proposed project, the Secretary shall consider
 - (A) whether the measure will reduce the relative dependence of the insular area on imported fuels;
 - (B) the ease and costs of operation and maintenance of any facilities contemplated as a part of the project;
 - (C) whether the project will rely on the use of conservation measures or hydrocarbons, renewable energy resources that were identified in the 1982 Territorial Energy Assessment or that are identified by the Secretary as consistent with the purposes of this subsection;
 - (D) whether the measure will contribute significantly to development and the quality of the environment in the insular area; and
 - (E) any other factors which the Secretary may determine to be relevant to a particular project.

(4) [REDACTED]

(A) IN GENERAL. The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to make grants to governments of insular areas of the United States to carry out eligible projects to protect electric power transmission and distribution lines in such insular areas from damage caused by hurricanes and typhoons.

(B) ELIGIBLE PROJECTS. The Secretary of the Interior may award grants under subparagraph (A) only to governments of insular areas of the United States that submit written project plans to the Secretary for projects that meet the following criteria:

- (i) the project is designed to protect electric power transmission and distribution lines located in 1 or more of the insular areas of the United States from damage caused by hurricanes and typhoons.
- (ii) the project is likely to substantially reduce the risk of future damage, hardship, loss, or suffering.
- (iii) the project addresses 1 or more problems that have been repetitive or that pose a significant risk to public health and safety.
- (iv) the project is not likely to cost more than the value of the reduction in direct damage and other negative impacts that the project is designed to prevent or mitigate. The cost benefit analysis required by this criterion shall be completed on a net present value basis.

(v) the project design has taken into consideration long-term changes to the areas and persons this design is intended to protect and has made a reasonable future maintenance and modification requirements.

(v) the project plan includes a analysis of a range of options to address the problem this design is intended to prevent or mitigate and a justification for the selection of the project in light of that analysis.

(v) the applicant has demonstrated to the Secretary that the match funds required by sub paragraph (D) are available.

(C) In order for the maximum grants under this paragraph, the Secretary of the Interior shall give priority to grants for projects which are likely to

- (i) have the greatest impact on reducing future disaster losses; and
- (ii) best conform with plans that have been approved by the Federal Government or the Government of the island area where the project is to be carried out for development or hazard mitigation for that island area.

(D) MATCHING REQUIREMENTS. The Federal share of the cost for a project for which a grant is provided under this paragraph shall not exceed 75 percent of the total cost of that project. The non-Federal share of the cost may be provided in the form of cash or services.

(i) AMOUNT OF FUNDING. Grants provided under this paragraph shall not be considered as income, a resource, or a duplicative program when determining eligibility or benefit levels for Federal major disaster and emergency assistance.

(i) AUTHORITY OF ACTION. There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this paragraph \$6,000,000 for each fiscal year beginning after August 8, 2005.

(5) For the purposes of this subsection

(A) the term "island area" means American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Federated States of Micronesia, Guam, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, the Republic of Palau, and the Virgin Islands; and

(B) the term "1982 Territorial Census Assessment" means the comprehensive enumeration prepared by the Secretary of the Department of the Interior to subsection (c) of this section.

(Pub. L. 96-597, title VI, § 604, Dec. 24, 1980, 94 Stat. 3480; Pub. L. 98-213, § 7, Dec. 8, 1983, 97 Stat. 1460; Pub. L. 102-486, title VII, § 2701, Oct. 24, 1992, 106 Stat. 3118; Pub. L. 109-58, title II, § 251, Aug. 8, 2005, 119 Stat. 679.)

AMERICAN ISLANDS

August 8, 2005, referred to in subsecs. (e)(5) and (i)(4)(i), was the original "the date of enactment of this subsection" and "the date of enactment of this paragraph", respectively, and was translated as meaning the date of enactment of Pub. L. 109-58 which amended subsecs. (e) and (i)(4) generally, to reflect the probable intent of Congress.

MD

2005 subsec. (a)(5), (6). Pub. L. 109-58, § 251(1), (2), added pars. (5) and (6).

subsec. (e). Pub. L. 109-58, § 251(3), amended subsec. (e) generally prior to amendment, subsec. (e) read as follows: "In the two years from December 24, 1980, the Secretary of the Interior or an administrative official who may succeed him shall submit the comprehensive enumeration for each island area to the Congress."

subsec. (i)(4). Pub. L. 109-58, § 251(4), amended par. (4) generally prior to amendment, par. (4) read as follows: "Notwithstanding the requirements of section 1469a(d) of this title, the Secretary shall require at least 20 percent of the costs of a project under this subsection to be provided from non-Federal sources. Each cost share may be in the form of donated services, donated equipment, or a combination thereof."

1992 subsec. (i). Pub. L. 102-486 added subsec. (i).

1983 subsec. (d). Pub. L. 98-213 inserted "and may implement a project or programs contained in recommendations of the plan".

MD

Committee on Resources of House of Representatives charged to Committee on Natural Resources of House of Representatives by House Resolution No. 6, One Hundred Eleventh Congress, Jan. 5, 2007.

PUBLIC LAW 109-58—AUG. 8, 2005

ENERGY POLICY ACT OF 2005

Public Law 109–58
109th Congress

An Act

Aug. 8, 2005
[H.R. 6]

Energy Policy Act
of 2005.
42 USC 15801
note.

To ensure jobs for our future with secure, affordable, and reliable energy.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of
the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) **SHORT TITLE.**—This Act may be cited as the “Energy Policy Act of 2005”.

(b) **TABLE OF CONTENTS.**—The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.

TITLE I—ENERGY EFFICIENCY

Subtitle A—Federal Programs

- Sec. 101. Energy and water saving measures in congressional buildings.
- Sec. 102. Energy management requirements.
- Sec. 103. Energy use measurement and accountability.
- Sec. 104. Procurement of energy efficient products.
- Sec. 105. Energy savings performance contracts.
- Sec. 106. Voluntary commitments to reduce industrial energy intensity.
- Sec. 107. Advanced Building Efficiency Testbed.
- Sec. 108. Increased use of recovered mineral component in federally funded projects involving procurement of cement or concrete.
- Sec. 109. Federal building performance standards.
- Sec. 110. Daylight savings.
- Sec. 111. Enhancing energy efficiency in management of Federal lands.

Subtitle B—Energy Assistance and State Programs

- Sec. 121. Low-income home energy assistance program.
- Sec. 122. Weatherization assistance.
- Sec. 123. State energy programs.
- Sec. 124. Energy efficient appliance rebate programs.
- Sec. 125. Energy efficient public buildings.
- Sec. 126. Low income community energy efficiency pilot program.
- Sec. 127. State Technologies Advancement Collaborative.
- Sec. 128. State building energy efficiency codes incentives.

Subtitle C—Energy Efficient Products

- Sec. 131. Energy Star program.
- Sec. 132. HVAC maintenance consumer education program.
- Sec. 133. Public energy education program.
- Sec. 134. Energy efficiency public information initiative.
- Sec. 135. Energy conservation standards for additional products.
- Sec. 136. Energy conservation standards for commercial equipment.
- Sec. 137. Energy labeling.
- Sec. 138. Intermittent escalator study.
- Sec. 139. Energy efficient electric and natural gas utilities study.
- Sec. 140. Energy efficiency pilot program.
- Sec. 141. Report on failure to comply with deadlines for new or revised energy conservation standards.

Subtitle D—Public Housing

- Sec. 151. Public housing capital fund.

- Sec. 152. Energy-efficient appliances.
- Sec. 153. Energy efficiency standards.
- Sec. 154. Energy strategy for HUD.

TITLE II—RENEWABLE ENERGY

Subtitle A—General Provisions

- Sec. 201. Assessment of renewable energy resources.
- Sec. 202. Renewable energy production incentive.
- Sec. 203. Federal purchase requirement.
- Sec. 204. Use of photovoltaic energy in public buildings.
- Sec. 205. Biobased products.
- Sec. 206. Renewable energy security.
- Sec. 207. Installation of photovoltaic system.
- Sec. 208. Sugar cane ethanol program.
- Sec. 209. Rural and remote community electrification grants.
- Sec. 210. Grants to improve the commercial value of forest biomass for electric energy, useful heat, transportation fuels, and other commercial purposes.
- Sec. 211. Sense of Congress regarding generation capacity of electricity from renewable energy resources on public lands.

Subtitle B—Geothermal Energy

- Sec. 221. Short title.
- Sec. 222. Competitive lease sale requirements.
- Sec. 223. Direct use.
- Sec. 224. Royalties and near-term production incentives.
- Sec. 225. Coordination of geothermal leasing and permitting on Federal lands.
- Sec. 226. Assessment of geothermal energy potential.
- Sec. 227. Cooperative or unit plans.
- Sec. 228. Royalty on byproducts.
- Sec. 229. Authorities of Secretary to readjust terms, conditions, rentals, and royalties.
- Sec. 230. Crediting of rental toward royalty.
- Sec. 231. Lease duration and work commitment requirements.
- Sec. 232. Advanced royalties required for cessation of production.
- Sec. 233. Annual rental.
- Sec. 234. Deposit and use of geothermal lease revenues for 5 fiscal years.
- Sec. 235. Acreage limitations.
- Sec. 236. Technical amendments.
- Sec. 237. Intermountain West Geothermal Consortium.

Subtitle C—Hydroelectric

- Sec. 241. Alternative conditions and fishways.
- Sec. 242. Hydroelectric production incentives.
- Sec. 243. Hydroelectric efficiency improvement.
- Sec. 244. Alaska State jurisdiction over small hydroelectric projects.
- Sec. 245. Flint Creek hydroelectric project.
- Sec. 246. Small hydroelectric power projects.

Subtitle D—Insular Energy

- Sec. 251. Insular areas energy security.
- Sec. 252. Projects enhancing insular energy independence.

TITLE III—OIL AND GAS

Subtitle A—Petroleum Reserve and Home Heating Oil

- Sec. 301. Permanent authority to operate the Strategic Petroleum Reserve and other energy programs.
- Sec. 302. National Oilheat Research Alliance.
- Sec. 303. Site selection.

Subtitle B—Natural Gas

- Sec. 311. Exportation or importation of natural gas.
- Sec. 312. New natural gas storage facilities.
- Sec. 313. Process coordination; hearings; rules of procedure.
- Sec. 314. Penalties.
- Sec. 315. Market manipulation.
- Sec. 316. Natural gas market transparency rules.
- Sec. 317. Federal-State liquefied natural gas forums.
- Sec. 318. Prohibition of trading and serving by certain individuals.

Subtitle C—Production

- Sec. 321. Outer Continental Shelf provisions.

that would otherwise apply to the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (referred to in this section as the “Commission”) project numbered 12107, the Commission shall—

(1) if the preliminary permit is in effect on the date of enactment of this Act, extend the preliminary permit for a period of 3 years beginning on the date on which the preliminary permit expires; or

(2) if the preliminary permit expired before the date of enactment of this Act, on request of the permittee, reinstate the preliminary permit for an additional 3-year period beginning on the date of enactment of this Act.

(b) **LIMITATION ON CERTAIN FEES.**—Notwithstanding section 10(e)(1) of the Federal Power Act (16 U.S.C. 803(e)(1)) or any other provision of Federal law providing for the payment to the United States of charges for the use of Federal land for the purposes of operating and maintaining a hydroelectric development licensed by the Commission, any political subdivision of the State of Montana that holds a Commission license for the Commission project numbered 12107 in Granite and Deer Lodge Counties, Montana, shall be required to pay to the United States for the use of that land for each year during which the political subdivision continues to hold the license for the project, the lesser of—

(1) \$25,000; or

(2) such annual charge as the Commission or any other department or agency of the Federal Government may assess.

SEC. 246. SMALL HYDROELECTRIC POWER PROJECTS.

Section 408(a)(6) of the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act of 1978 (16 U.S.C. 2708(a)(6)) is amended by striking “April 20, 1977” and inserting “July 22, 2005”.

Subtitle D—Insular Energy

SEC. 251. INSULAR AREAS ENERGY SECURITY.

Section 604 of the Act entitled “An Act to authorize appropriations for certain insular areas of the United States, and for other purposes”, approved December 24, 1980 (48 U.S.C. 1492), is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(4) by striking the period and inserting a semicolon;

(2) by adding at the end of subsection (a) the following new paragraphs:

“(5) electric power transmission and distribution lines in insular areas are inadequate to withstand damage caused by the hurricanes and typhoons which frequently occur in insular areas and such damage often costs millions of dollars to repair; and

“(6) the refinement of renewable energy technologies since the publication of the 1982 Territorial Energy Assessment prepared pursuant to subsection (c) reveals the need to reassess the state of energy production, consumption, infrastructure, reliance on imported energy, opportunities for energy conservation and increased energy efficiency, and indigenous sources in regard to the insular areas.”;

(3) by amending subsection (e) to read as follows:

“(e)(1) The Secretary of the Interior, in consultation with the Secretary of Energy and the head of government of each insular area, shall update the plans required under subsection (c) by—

“(A) updating the contents required by subsection (c);

“(B) drafting long-term energy plans for such insular areas with the objective of reducing, to the extent feasible, their reliance on energy imports by the year 2012, increasing energy conservation and energy efficiency, and maximizing, to the extent feasible, use of indigenous energy sources; and

“(C) drafting long-term energy transmission line plans for such insular areas with the objective that the maximum percentage feasible of electric power transmission and distribution lines in each insular area be protected from damage caused by hurricanes and typhoons.

“(2) In carrying out this subsection, the Secretary of Energy shall identify and evaluate the strategies or projects with the greatest potential for reducing the dependence on imported fossil fuels as used for the generation of electricity, including strategies and projects for—

“(A) improved supply-side efficiency of centralized electrical generation, transmission, and distribution systems;

“(B) improved demand-side management through—

“(i) the application of established standards for energy efficiency for appliances;

“(ii) the conduct of energy audits for business and industrial customers; and

“(iii) the use of energy savings performance contracts;

“(C) increased use of renewable energy, including—

“(i) solar thermal energy for electric generation;

“(ii) solar thermal energy for water heating in large buildings, such as hotels, hospitals, government buildings, and residences;

“(iii) photovoltaic energy;

“(iv) wind energy;

“(v) hydroelectric energy;

“(vi) wave energy;

“(vii) energy from ocean thermal resources, including ocean thermal-cooling for community air conditioning;

“(viii) water vapor condensation for the production of potable water;

“(ix) fossil fuel and renewable hybrid electrical generation systems; and

“(x) other strategies or projects that the Secretary may identify as having significant potential; and

“(D) fuel substitution and minimization with indigenous biofuels, such as coconut oil.

“(3) In carrying out this subsection, for each insular area with a significant need for distributed generation, the Secretary of Energy shall identify and evaluate the most promising strategies and projects described in subparagraphs (C) and (D) of paragraph (2) for meeting that need.

“(4) In assessing the potential of any strategy or project under paragraphs (2) and (3), the Secretary of Energy shall consider—

“(A) the estimated cost of the power or energy to be produced, including—

“(i) any additional costs associated with the distribution of the generation; and

“(ii) the long-term availability of the generation source;

“(B) the capacity of the local electrical utility to manage, operate, and maintain any project that may be undertaken; and

“(C) other factors the Secretary of Energy considers to be appropriate.

“(5) Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this subsection, the Secretary of the Interior shall submit to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate, the Committee on Resources of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives, the updated plans for each insular area required by this subsection.”; and

(4) by amending subsection (g)(4) to read as follows:

“(4) POWER LINE GRANTS FOR INSULAR AREAS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to make grants to governments of insular areas of the United States to carry out eligible projects to protect electric power transmission and distribution lines in such insular areas from damage caused by hurricanes and typhoons.

“(B) ELIGIBLE PROJECTS.—The Secretary of the Interior may award grants under subparagraph (A) only to governments of insular areas of the United States that submit written project plans to the Secretary for projects that meet the following criteria:

“(i) The project is designed to protect electric power transmission and distribution lines located in 1 or more of the insular areas of the United States from damage caused by hurricanes and typhoons.

“(ii) The project is likely to substantially reduce the risk of future damage, hardship, loss, or suffering.

“(iii) The project addresses 1 or more problems that have been repetitive or that pose a significant risk to public health and safety.

“(iv) The project is not likely to cost more than the value of the reduction in direct damage and other negative impacts that the project is designed to prevent or mitigate. The cost benefit analysis required by this criterion shall be computed on a net present value basis.

“(v) The project design has taken into consideration long-term changes to the areas and persons it is designed to protect and has manageable future maintenance and modification requirements.

“(vi) The project plan includes an analysis of a range of options to address the problem it is designed to prevent or mitigate and a justification for the selection of the project in light of that analysis.

“(vii) The applicant has demonstrated to the Secretary that the matching funds required by subparagraph (D) are available.

“(C) PRIORITY.—When making grants under this paragraph, the Secretary of the Interior shall give priority to grants for projects which are likely to—

“(i) have the greatest impact on reducing future disaster losses; and

“(ii) best conform with plans that have been approved by the Federal Government or the government of the insular area where the project is to be carried out for development or hazard mitigation for that insular area.

“(D) MATCHING REQUIREMENT.—The Federal share of the cost for a project for which a grant is provided under this paragraph shall not exceed 75 percent of the total cost of that project. The non-Federal share of the cost may be provided in the form of cash or services.

“(E) TREATMENT OF FUNDS FOR CERTAIN PURPOSES.—Grants provided under this paragraph shall not be considered as income, a resource, or a duplicative program when determining eligibility or benefit levels for Federal major disaster and emergency assistance.

“(F) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this paragraph \$6,000,000 for each fiscal year beginning after the date of the enactment of this paragraph.”.

42 USC 15891.

SEC. 252. PROJECTS ENHANCING INSULAR ENERGY INDEPENDENCE.**(a) PROJECT FEASIBILITY STUDIES.—**

(1) IN GENERAL.—On a request described in paragraph (2), the Secretary shall conduct a feasibility study of a project to implement a strategy or project identified in the plans submitted to Congress pursuant to section 604 of the Act entitled “An Act to authorize appropriations for certain insular areas of the United States, and for other purposes”, approved December 24, 1980 (48 U.S.C. 1492), as having the potential to—

(A) significantly reduce the dependence of an insular area on imported fossil fuels; or

(B) provide needed distributed generation to an insular area.

(2) REQUEST.—The Secretary shall conduct a feasibility study under paragraph (1) on—

(A) the request of an electric utility located in an insular area that commits to fund at least 10 percent of the cost of the study; and

(B) if the electric utility is located in the Federated States of Micronesia, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, or the Republic of Palau, written support for that request by the President or the Ambassador of the affected freely associated state.

(3) CONSULTATION.—The Secretary shall consult with regional utility organizations in—

(A) conducting feasibility studies under paragraph (1); and

(B) determining the feasibility of potential projects.

(4) FEASIBILITY.—For the purpose of a feasibility study under paragraph (1), a project shall be determined to be feasible if the project would significantly reduce the dependence of an insular area on imported fossil fuels, or provide needed distributed generation to an insular area, at a reasonable cost.

(b) IMPLEMENTATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—On a determination by the Secretary (in consultation with the Secretary of the Interior) that a project

is feasible under subsection (a) and a commitment by an electric utility to operate and maintain the project, the Secretary may provide such technical and financial assistance as the Secretary determines is appropriate for the implementation of the project.

(2) REGIONAL UTILITY ORGANIZATIONS.—In providing assistance under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall consider providing the assistance through regional utility organizations.

(c) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary—

(A) \$500,000 for each fiscal year for project feasibility studies under subsection (a); and

(B) \$4,000,000 for each fiscal year for project implementation under subsection (b).

(2) LIMITATION OF FUNDS RECEIVED BY INSULAR AREAS.—No insular area may receive, during any 3-year period, more than 20 percent of the total funds made available during that 3-year period under subparagraphs (A) and (B) of paragraph (1) unless the Secretary determines that providing funding in excess of that percentage best advances existing opportunities to meet the objectives of this section.

TITLE III—OIL AND GAS

Subtitle A—Petroleum Reserve and Home Heating Oil

SEC. 301. PERMANENT AUTHORITY TO OPERATE THE STRATEGIC PETROLEUM RESERVE AND OTHER ENERGY PROGRAMS.

(a) AMENDMENT TO TITLE I OF THE ENERGY POLICY AND CONSERVATION ACT.—Title I of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (42 U.S.C. 6212 et seq.) is amended—

(1) by striking section 166 (42 U.S.C. 6246) and inserting the following:

“AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

“SEC. 166. There are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary such sums as are necessary to carry out this part and part D, to remain available until expended.”;

(2) by striking section 186 (42 U.S.C. 6250e); and

(3) by striking part E (42 U.S.C. 6251).

(b) AMENDMENT TO TITLE II OF THE ENERGY POLICY AND CONSERVATION ACT.—Title II of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (42 U.S.C. 6271 et seq.) is amended—

(1) by inserting before section 273 (42 U.S.C. 6283) the following:

“PART C—SUMMER FILL AND FUEL BUDGETING PROGRAMS”;

(2) by striking section 273(e) (42 U.S.C. 6283(e)); and

(3) by striking part D (42 U.S.C. 6285).

(c) TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS.—The table of contents for the Energy Policy and Conservation Act is amended—

From: Hunt, Jasmine (Durbin)
To: [Sarah Neimeyer \(sarah_neimeyer@ios.doi.gov\)](mailto:sarah_neimeyer@ios.doi.gov); [Joshua Saks \(saksj@nwf.org\)](mailto:saksj@nwf.org); [Franz Matzner \(franz.matzner@nrdc.org\)](mailto:franz.matzner@nrdc.org); [Sara Chieffo](mailto:Sara.Chieffo@nrdc.org); jconsuegra@nrdc.org
Subject: FW: Amendments Update: Senate Budget Resolution (S.Con.Res. 11)
Date: Tuesday, March 24, 2015 5:37:20 PM

From: Miller, Julian (Durbin)

Sent: Tuesday, March 24, 2015 5:37:07 PM (UTC-05:00) Eastern Time (US & Canada)

To: Dodin, Reema (Durbin); Zogby, Joseph (Judiciary-Dem); Kenny, MJ (Durbin); Marter, Ben (Durbin); Morris, Dena (Durbin); Raven, Erik (Appropriations); Homan, Chris (Durbin); Leonard, Rob (Durbin); Swanson, Daniel (Judiciary-Dem); Kierig, Anne (Durbin); Brown-Shaklee, Sally (Durbin); Mulka, Christina (Durbin); Gillies, David (Appropriations); Sonti, Srinu (Durbin); Hunt, Jasmine (Durbin); Middleton, Brad (Durbin); Tellez, Corey (Durbin); Fisher, Alyssa (Durbin); McElwain, Maria (Durbin); Palmer, Mark (Durbin); Trifone, Stephanie (Judiciary-Dem); Ackley, Elise (Durbin); Gandhi, Debu (Judiciary-Dem); Ali, Erum Ibrahim (Durbin); Cook, Beth (Durbin)

Subject: Amendments Update: Senate Budget Resolution (S.Con.Res. 11)

The most recently filed amendments are at the top of this message, as well as at the bottom in the correct numerical order.

- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to combat sexual assault, domestic violence, and human trafficking. (#483)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing lethal aid to Ukraine. (#484)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to strengthen mental health efforts. (#486)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to rein in onerous fishing regulations and provide disaster relief for fisheries. (#487)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to spur economic development and provide for the equitable distribution of Universal Service funds to rural states. (#488)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing small business regulatory relief, protecting State-regulated insurers from global regulators, and preventing duplicative regulations for investment advisors. (#489)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to address the disproportionate regulatory burdens on community banks. (#490)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect the Corporation for National and Community Service. (#491)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to advance workplace equality by ending pregnancy discrimination and confronting sex-based wage discrimination. (#492)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to strengthening missile defense cooperation with Israel. (#493)

- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing the United States from joining any international agreement on greenhouse gas emissions that would preclude developing countries from using fossil fuels for development and economic growth. (#494)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to achieving domestic energy independence. (#495)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting public transparency in Executive branch litigation settlements. (#496)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting jobs by preventing Federal agencies from overriding efforts by States to conserve species. (#497)
- **Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to legislation submitted to Congress by President Obama to protect and strengthen Social Security. (#498)**
- Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring the availability to the reserve components of the Armed Forces of fully modernized and mission-capable aircraft. (#499)
- Alexander amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing Federal funds from being used to create a Federal college ratings system. (#500)

Senate Budget Resolution (S.Con.Res. 11)

An original concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2016 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2017 through 2025. (pending amendments in bold, disposed of amendments in italics).

- Isakson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a biennial budget and appropriations process. (#321)
- Portman amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the empowerment of States to protect citizens of the State from damaging regulations of the Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to the Clean Air Act. (#322)
- *Sanders amendment to create millions of middle class jobs by investing in our nation's infrastructure paid for by raising revenue through closing loopholes in the corporate and international tax system. (#323, as modified)*
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the strengthening of patent rights. (#324)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to a strong civil courts system. (#325)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that changes to voting laws at the State and local level do not disproportionately burden the right of racial and

language minorities to vote. (#326)

- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide for funding to improve voter registration and the voting experience in Federal elections. (#327)
- Coons amendment to express the sense of Congress on the cost sharing requirements of the Hollings Manufacturing Extension Partnership. (#328)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging the widespread use of early college high schools and dual and concurrent enrollment. (#329)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to incentives for Medicare beneficiaries to have and maintain an advance care plan. (#330)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to eliminating the enforcement of laws that discriminate against HIV patients without scientific merit. (#331)
- Coons amendment to provide a mechanism to increase the statutory limit on public debt for fiscal year 2016. (#332)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to United States Government development finance institutions. (#333)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting efforts to improve call response time at the Internal Revenue Service. (#334)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to fulfilling the obligations of the United States. (#335)
- Coons amendment to express the sense of the Senate that the United States should fulfill the financial obligations of the United States. (#336)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to Federal cybersecurity standards. (#337)
- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to increase funding for the National Institutes of Health. (#338)
- Rounds amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing mortgage lending to rural areas. (#339)
- Reid amendment to improve the provision establishing a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to eliminating military retirement and disability offsets. (#340)
- Cassidy amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to promotion of United States offshore energy production. (#341)
- Schatz amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the National Guard State Partnership Program. (#342)

- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preserving mandatory appropriations for agricultural conservation programs. (#343)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the importance of fully utilizing available Federal funding for water resources and development to meet the needs of United States ports and harbor maintenance. (#344)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing funding for Federal investments in biomedical and basic scientific research. (#345)
- Collins amendment to modify the deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting jobs in the United States through international trade to include the reauthorization or extension of trade adjustment assistance programs. (#346)
- Barrasso amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to keep the Federal Water Pollution Control Act focused on protection of water quality, to establish bright lines for Federal jurisdiction, and to create clear and unambiguous exemptions for features that the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency or the Secretary of the Army, acting through the Chief of Engineers, claim they are not seeking to regulate. (#347)
- Boozman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to installing watchdogs at Federal agencies with extended Inspector General vacancies and strengthening and reforming Offices of Inspectors General to ensure that such Offices are appropriately prioritizing the investigation of waste, fraud, abuse, and misconduct within Federal agencies. (#348)
- *Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to improve health outcomes and lower costs of caring for medically complex children in Medicaid. (#349)*
- Blunt amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would create a Federal tax or fee on carbon emissions. (#350)
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the dredging of shallow draft ports on the Mississippi River. (#351)
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to Federal employee performance awards. (#352)
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the defense capabilities of the Government of Ukraine. (#353)
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to military readiness, training, and modernization while decreasing risk of casualties. (#354)
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prohibit additional premium increases for two years. (#355)
- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing health care to veterans who reside more than 40 miles driving distance from the closest medical facility of the Department of Veterans Affairs that provides the care sought by the veteran. (#356)
- **Cornyn amendment to raise taxes and spending by enacting President Obama's fiscal**

year 2016 budget. (#357)

- McCain amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to enhancing trade across the Southwest border. (#358)
- McCain amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to securing the Southwest border. (#359)
- McCain amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to deterring migration of unaccompanied children from El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras. (#360)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the consideration of greenhouse gas emissions under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969. (#361)
- *Mikulski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to amending the Equal Pay Act of 1963 to allow for punitive damages, limit the any factor "other than sex" exception, and prohibit retaliation against employees who share salary information. (#362)*
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating modernizing and updating food safety oversight within the Food and Drug Administration. (#363)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving oral health care for children and pregnant women under Medicaid. (#364)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding to State and local law enforcement agencies that receive Federal funds to be used for training and enforcement related to the profiling guidance established by the Department of Justice. (#365)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding for State and local law enforcement agencies that receive Federal funds to be used for data collection related to profiling by the Department of Justice. (#366)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing a funding stream for a voter reinfranchisement initiative. (#367)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing States the Medicaid flexibility they need to implement innovative reforms to improve care and enhance access for our Nation's most vulnerable. (#368)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the establishment of bipartisan commission to govern independent agencies, which may include structural changes to the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau. (#369)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing greater discretion to State departments of transportation in spending Highway Trust Fund allocations. (#370)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that funds available for budget function 050 are spent exclusively for national defense. (#371)

- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring State to implement drug testing and work requirements for Federal welfare programs for applicants and recipients of assistance, including, but not limited to, the temporary assistance for needy families (TANF) program. (#372)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to maintaining impact aid funding at 2014-2015 levels. (#373)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing coverage of virtual colonoscopies as a colorectal cancer screening test under the Medicare program. (#374)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to returning authority over school nutrition back to the States. (#375)
- Inhofe amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would impose a user fee with respect to general aviation. (#376)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging greater trade between Africa and the United States. (#377)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing qualified mortgage status to mortgages held in portfolio by financial institutions. (#378)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing relief from redundant annual privacy notice mailings required by financial institutions when there have been no changes to the privacy policies of the financial institution. (#379)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to assist the States in carrying out drought prevention plans. (#380)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the prevention of government discrimination against individuals, businesses, and organization due to sincerely held religious beliefs. (#381)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to protect Second Amendment rights by protecting the availability of certain ammunition. (#382)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to uphold Second Amendment rights and prohibit the establishment of a national firearm registry. (#383)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the protection of the Second Amendment by preventing Federal agencies from targeting law-abiding firearms dealers. (#384)
- Inhofe amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would fund international organizations during the implementation of the United Nations Arms Trade Treaty prior to Senate ratification and adoption of implementing legislation. (#385)
- *Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect Medicaid beneficiaries from benefit cuts. (#386)*

- Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to postal reform. (#387)
- Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the designation of national monuments. (#388)
- Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to holding Members of the Senate and the House or Representatives accountable for failing to pass a balanced budget. (#389)
- Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to regulatory review. (#390)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the expansion of access to the income tax credit for employee health insurance expenses of small employers. (#391)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting the use of college savings accounts while students are in elementary school and secondary school. (#392)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to emphasizing manufacturing in engineering programs, which may include directing the National Institute of Standards and Technology, in coordination with other appropriate Federal agencies including the Department of Defense, Department of Energy, and National Science Foundation, to designate United States manufacturing universities. (#393)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to special treatment of the income tax credit for research expenditures for startup companies. (#394)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reversing cuts in the International Affairs Budget. (#395)
- Portman amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the empowerment of States to protect citizens of the State from damaging regulations of the Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to the Clean Air Act. (#396)
- Ernst amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving mental health services for veterans. (#397)
- Wyden amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to funding Coast Guard air facilities. (#398)
- Coats amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would increase net direct spending if the national debt is greater than the size of the economy of the United States. (#399)
- *Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to maintain and enhance access, choice, and accountability in veterans care through the veterans Choice Card program under section 101 of the Veterans Access, Choice, and Accountability Act of 2014. (#400)*
- Grassley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support sentencing reform legislation that does not impose costs on crime victims. (#401)
- Johnson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving information

sharing by the Inspector General of the Department of Veterans Affairs with respect to investigations relating to substandard health care, delayed and denied health care, patient deaths, other findings that directly relate to patient care, and other management issues of the Department. (#402)

- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the annual contribution limit for Coverdell education savings accounts. (#403)
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the modernization of the nuclear command control, and communications architecture of the United States. (#404)
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to sexual assault prevention and response efforts by the Department of Defense. (#405)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to investigating service disruptions at West Coast ports. (#407)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to reform the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration to ensure more transparency and stakeholder participation. (#408)
- *Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting equal pay, which may include preventing discrimination on the basis of sex and preventing retaliation against employees for seeking or discussing wage information. (#409)*
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the allowance of tax credits for employers who provide paid family and medical leave. (#410)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the maximum loan limits under the microloan program. (#411)
- Rounds amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prevent the Environmental Protection Agency and the United States Fish and Wildlife Service from engaging in closed-door settlement agreements that ignore impacted States and counties. (#412)
- Blunt amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring the advice and consent of the Senate before any bilateral or international agreement regarding greenhouse gas emissions aimed at combating global climate change has any force or effect within the United States. (#413)
- Hatch amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to prevent the Department of the Interior from unduly hampering the production of natural gas and oil by preempting State law. (#414)
- Capito amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to a requirement that any new environmental agreement signed by the United States with any foreign country or countries not result in serious harm to the economy of the United States. (#415)
- Capito amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting the reliability of the electricity grid. (#416)
- Capito amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging the

Secretary of Veterans Affairs to advise all veterans of their potential eligibility for private health care benefits provided by the Department of Veterans Affairs. (#417)

- Capito amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring sufficient funding for fossil energy research and development. (#418)
- Capito amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improve the safety of tank cars carrying crude oil by rail. (#419)
- Capito amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to offsets to combat the increase abuse of heroin and methamphetamines in the United States. (#420)
- Capito amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the expansion of high-speed broadband in rural areas. (#421)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that the conservation of northern long-eared bat populations and local economic development are compatible. (#422)
- Rubio amendment to increase new budget authority and outlays for fiscal years 2016 and 2017 for National Defense (budget function 050). (#423)
- Barrasso amendment to eliminate Federal funding for international climate change initiatives, including the Green Climate Fund, the Global Climate Change Initiative, the Climate Investment Funds, and the Global Environmental Facility. (#424)
- Collins amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving retirement security. (#425)
- Collins amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting economic growth and job creation for small businesses. (#426)
- Collins amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to investment in Alzheimer's disease research. (#427)
- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to extending the exception for the tax treatment of publicly traded partnerships for other forms of energy, including energy power generation projects and transportation fuels. (#428)
- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to relieve financial institutions from annual privacy notice mailings. (#429)
- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to maintaining access to hospitals and health care providers in rural communities under the Medicare program, which includes preserving and strengthening access to critical access hospitals. (#430)
- Gillibrand amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to medical treatment and compensation for first responders, survivors, and their families injured and made ill by the 9/11 attacks. (#431)
- Baldwin amendment to provide additional resources to create the opportunity for more

Americans to obtain a higher education and advanced job skills by supporting two free years of community college paid for by raising revenue through requiring millionaires and billionaires to pay their fair share. (#432)

- Wyden amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to continuing agricultural research funding. (#433)
- Wyden amendment to provide for an adjustment to committee allocations for wildfire suppression funding. (#434)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to support for Ukraine, which should include the provision of lethal defensive articles. (#435)
- Baldwin amendment to preserve the point of order against reconciliation legislation that would increase the deficit or reduce a surplus. (#436)
- Peters amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to enhancing and improving the United States Patent and Trademark Office in order to reduce the patent application backlog. (#437)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving access to capital for small businesses by directing the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau to implement section 1071 of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (Public Law 111-203) that amended the Equal Credit Opportunity Act to require lending institutions to collect and report data on lending to small, minority-owned, and women owned businesses. (#438)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to mandating a higher threshold that the Small Business Administration may guarantee, through the Surety Bond Guarantee Program, of the bonds that small businesses are required to obtain so that they may be able to better compete successfully for Federal Government contracts. (#439)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the Family Funds limit of the Small Business Investment Company Program from \$225,000,000 to \$350,000,000, as passed by the Committee in 2013, which is zero subsidy and funded entirely through fees paid by investors and businesses. (#440)
- Stabenow amendment to ensure that oil derived from tar sands is subject to the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund at levels equal to those of other types of oil, to permanently extend the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund, and to prevent oil companies from claiming tax deductions for punitive damages associated with oil spills. (#441)
- Collins amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to restore a sensible definition of full-time employment for purposes of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. (#442)
- Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting privately held water rights and permits. (#443)
- Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expanding the earned income tax credit using savings from reforming the program and eliminating waste, fraud and abuse. (#444)
- Gardner amendment to prevent labor disputes at seaports in the United States from causing

national economic disruptions and crippling businesses across the United States. (#445)

- Gardner amendment to support public-private partnerships of the Armed Forces of the United States with institutions of higher education in the United States. (#446)
- Gardner amendment to make higher education more affordable and expand access and opportunity to our Nation's students. (#447)
- Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging expedited approval of liquefied natural gas export applications at the Department of Energy. (#448)
- Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting efficient resourcing for the Asia rebalance policy. (#449)
- Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to enhance and encourage broadband deployment and adoption in rural America. (#450)
- Heller amendment to express the sense of the Senate that if a concurrent resolution on the budget and all the regular appropriations bills are not completed by October 1 annually then Members of Congress should not receive pay. (#451)
- Heller amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that the Secretary of the Interior enters into candidate conservation agreements with each of the relevant 11 Western States before the United States Fish and Wildlife Service makes a listing determination on the greater sage-grouse under the Endangered Species Act of 1973. (#452)
- Heller amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring the Secretary of Transportation prioritizes the construction of projects in high priority corridors on the National Highway System, which will improve the safe, secure, and efficient movement of people and goods through the United States and facilitate economic development and create jobs in the United States. (#453)
- Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect Second Amendment rights by preventing the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives from reclassifying ammunition primarily intended for sporting purposes. (#454)
- Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prioritize the elimination of the rape kit backlog. (#455)
- Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that medical facilities of the Department of Veterans Affairs meet the privacy, dignity, and safety needs of women veterans. (#456)
- Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibition of Veterans Benefits Administration executive bonuses until the backlog of disability claims for veterans is eliminated. (#457)
- Burr amendment to protect the American people and strengthen our national security by fully funding the Biomedical Advanced Research and Development Authority (BARDA) and the BioShield Special Reserve Fund. (#458)

- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expanding the quantity of Federal land available for natural extraction to fund infrastructure maintenance. (#459)
- Coats amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to considering the costs, benefits, and feasibility of allowing States reasonable time to cure rejected State implementation plans. (#460)
- Roberts amendment to provide for a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to military readiness, training, and modernization while decreasing risk casualties. (#461)
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to over-the-counter medications. (#462)
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting funds for promotional or marketing materials promoting Obamacare or its benefits. (#463)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring an enforceable treaty ratified by the top 10 major greenhouse gas emitting countries before implementation of regulation of greenhouse gas emissions from existing power plants. (#464)
- Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to Second Amendment rights. (#465)
- Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting jobs in the United States through international and domestic travel and tourism. (#466)
- Blunt amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the direct provision of defense articles, defense services, and related training to Kurdistan Regional Government. (#467)
- Blunt amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to military aid to Israel. (#468)
- Grassley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prohibit certain aliens without legal status in the United States from retroactively claiming the earned income tax credit. (#469)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding to the United Nations Population Fund to promote the access of unaccompanied women to vital services, including access to water, sanitation, facilities, food, and health care, in emergency situations. (#470)
- **Wyden amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would cut benefits, raise the retirement age, or privatize Social Security. (#471)**
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting Cypriot-Israeli cooperation in energy exploration in the Eastern Mediterranean. (#472)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding to combat anti-Semitism in Europe. (#473)
- *Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect and strengthen the*

Department of Veterans Affairs, hire more health care professionals for the Department, and ensure quality and timely access to health care for all veterans. (#474)

- Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to strengthening the United States Postal Service by establishing a moratorium to protect mail processing plants, reinstating overnight delivery standards, and protecting rural service. (#475)
- Thune amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to exempting elementary schools, secondary schools, and institutions of higher education from Obamacare's employer mandate. (#476)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to achieving health information technology interoperability. (#477)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reprioritizing education spending toward impact aid or other formula grant programs to State and local educational agencies and away from administrative earmark programs. (#478)
- Thune amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would negatively affect rural health care. (#479)
- Thune amendment to reduce funding for the United State Fish and Wildlife Service and direct those funds to public safety in Indian country. (#480)
- **Cotton amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting Israel. (#481)**
- Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging the increase use of performance contracting in Federal facilities. (#482)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to combat sexual assault, domestic violence, and human trafficking. (#483)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing lethal aid to Ukraine. (#484)
- Ayotte amendment (#485)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to strengthen mental health efforts. (#486)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to rein in onerous fishing regulations and provide disaster relief for fisheries. (#487)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to spur economic development and provide for the equitable distribution of Universal Service funds to rural states. (#488)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing small business regulatory relief, protecting State-regulated insurers from global regulators, and preventing duplicative regulations for investment advisors. (#489)

- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to address the disproportionate regulatory burdens on community banks. (#490)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect the Corporation for National and Community Service. (#491)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to advance workplace equality by ending pregnancy discrimination and confronting sex-based wage discrimination. (#492)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to strengthening missile defense cooperation with Israel. (#493)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing the United States from joining any international agreement on greenhouse gas emissions that would preclude developing countries from using fossil fuels for development and economic growth. (#494)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to achieving domestic energy independence. (#495)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting public transparency in Executive branch litigation settlements. (#496)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting jobs by preventing Federal agencies from overriding efforts by States to conserve species. (#497)
- **Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to legislation submitted to Congress by President Obama to protect and strengthen Social Security. (#498)**
- Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring the availability to the reserve components of the Armed Forces of fully modernized and mission-capable aircraft. (#499)
- Alexander amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing Federal funds from being used to create a Federal college ratings system. (#500)

From: Hunt, Jasmine (Durbin)
To: [Sarah Neimeyer \(sarah_neimeyer@ios.doi.gov\)](mailto:sarah_neimeyer@ios.doi.gov); [Joshua Saks \(saksj@nwf.org\)](mailto:saksj@nwf.org); [Franz Matzner \(franz_matzner@nrdc.org\)](mailto:franz_matzner@nrdc.org); [Sara Chieffo](mailto:Sara_Chieffo@nrdc.org); jconsuegra@nrdc.org
Subject: FW: Amendments Update: Senate Budget Resolution (S.Con.Res. 11)
Date: Tuesday, March 24, 2015 6:21:15 PM

From: Miller, Julian (Durbin)
Sent: Tuesday, March 24, 2015 6:21:05 PM (UTC-05:00) Eastern Time (US & Canada)
To: Dodin, Reema (Durbin); Zogby, Joseph (Judiciary-Dem); Kenny, MJ (Durbin); Marter, Ben (Durbin); Morris, Dena (Durbin); Raven, Erik (Appropriations); Homan, Chris (Durbin); Leonard, Rob (Durbin); Swanson, Daniel (Judiciary-Dem); Kierig, Anne (Durbin); Brown-Shaklee, Sally (Durbin); Mulka, Christina (Durbin); Gillies, David (Appropriations); Sonti, Srinu (Durbin); Hunt, Jasmine (Durbin); Middleton, Brad (Durbin); Tellez, Corey (Durbin); Fisher, Alyssa (Durbin); McElwain, Maria (Durbin); Palmer, Mark (Durbin); Trifone, Stephanie (Judiciary-Dem); Ackley, Elise (Durbin); Gandhi, Debu (Judiciary-Dem); Ali, Erum Ibrahim (Durbin); Cook, Beth (Durbin)
Subject: Amendments Update: Senate Budget Resolution (S.Con.Res. 11)

The most recently filed amendments are at the top of this message, as well as at the bottom in the correct numerical order.

- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to limiting certain research conducted or contracted by the Federal Communications Commission. (#406)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide equity in the tax treatment of public safety officer death benefits. (#485)
- Alexander amendment to promote the research, development, and approval or licensure of the most cutting-edge, safe and effective medical treatments, devices, and cures for American patients and to ensure that America remains the global leader in biomedical innovation. (#501)
- Alexander amendment to prohibit the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission from issuing regulations or guidance that would undermine the employee wellness programs authorized in the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act which offer a premium discount to employees who make healthy lifestyle choices. (#502)
- Sullivan amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing an exemption from certain permitting requirement for routine maintenance activities relating to transportation infrastructure. (#503)
- Sullivan amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to limiting the ability of Environmental Protect Agency personnel to carry guns. (#504)
- Sullivan amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting programs related to the ground-based mid-course defense and the long-range discrimination radar programs of the Department of Defense. (#505)
- Sullivan amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting vulnerable families from job killing regulations. (#506)
- Vitter amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to ending Obamacare subsidies for illegal immigrants. (#507)

- Vitter amendment to require tax delinquent Federal bureaucrats to immediately enter into a repayment plan and provide that failure to do will result in termination of employment. (#508)
- Vitter amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to eliminating the State DNA analysis kit backlog. (#509)
- Vitter amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing health care to veterans who reside more than 40 miles driving distance from the closest medical facility of the Department of Veterans Affairs that provides the care sought by the veteran. (#510)
- Vitter amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund preventing the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives from classifying M855 or any .223/5.56mm cartridge or projectile as armor piercing ammunition. (#511)
- Vitter amendment to strike out the provision that makes it easier for Washington elites to force Americans to give up their dollar bills and use dollar coins, like Europeans. (#512)
- Vitter amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expanding Medicare beneficiary access to eye tracking accessories and speech generating devices for disabled individuals under the Medicare program. (#513)
- Vitter amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to allowing States to adopt work requirements for able-bodied Medicaid recipients. (#514)
- Vitter amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring the Federal Government to allow states to opt out of Common Core without penalty. (#515)
- Vitter amendment to ensure victims of rape have their day in court. (#516)
- Vitter amendment to end Congress's and the Administration's illegal exemption from Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. (#517)
- Barrasso amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a process whereby the Federal Government recoups grants from States with failed State-based exchanges. (#518)
- Gillibrand amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to expand benefits from the Department of Veterans Affairs to sailors exposed to Agent Orange. (#519)
- Gillibrand amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund related to sexual assault at institutions of higher education, which may include the implementation of an independent and standardized online survey tool developed and administered by the Department of Education, in consultation with the Department of Justice, to measure the prevalence of sexual assault at institutions of higher education. (#520)

Senate Budget Resolution (S.Con.Res. 11)

An original concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2016 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2017 through 2025.

(pending amendments in bold, disposed of amendments in italics).

- Isakson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a biennial budget and appropriations process. (#321)
- Portman amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the empowerment of States to protect citizens of the State from damaging regulations of the Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to the Clean Air Act. (#322)
- *Sanders amendment to create millions of middle class jobs by investing in our nation's infrastructure paid for by raising revenue through closing loopholes in the corporate and international tax system. (#323, as modified)*
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the strengthening of patent rights. (#324)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to a strong civil courts system. (#325)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that changes to voting laws at the State and local level do not disproportionately burden the right of racial and language minorities to vote. (#326)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide for funding to improve voter registration and the voting experience in Federal elections. (#327)
- Coons amendment to express the sense of Congress on the cost sharing requirements of the Hollings Manufacturing Extension Partnership. (#328)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging the widespread use of early college high schools and dual and concurrent enrollment. (#329)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to incentives for Medicare beneficiaries to have and maintain an advance care plan. (#330)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to eliminating the enforcement of laws that discriminate against HIV patients without scientific merit. (#331)
- Coons amendment to provide a mechanism to increase the statutory limit on public debt for fiscal year 2016. (#332)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to United States Government development finance institutions. (#333)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting efforts to improve call response time at the Internal Revenue Service. (#334)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to fulfilling the obligations of the United States. (#335)
- Coons amendment to express the sense of the Senate that the United States should fulfill the

financial obligations of the United States. (#336)

- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to Federal cybersecurity standards. (#337)
- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to increase funding for the National Institutes of Health. (#338)
- Rounds amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing mortgage lending to rural areas. (#339)
- Reid amendment to improve the provision establishing a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to eliminating military retirement and disability offsets. (#340)
- Cassidy amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to promotion of United States offshore energy production. (#341)
- Schatz amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the National Guard State Partnership Program. (#342)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preserving mandatory appropriations for agricultural conservation programs. (#343)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the importance of fully utilizing available Federal funding for water resources and development to meet the needs of United States ports and harbor maintenance. (#344)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing funding for Federal investments in biomedical and basic scientific research. (#345)
- Collins amendment to modify the deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting jobs in the United States through international trade to include the reauthorization or extension of trade adjustment assistance programs. (#346)
- Barrasso amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to keep the Federal Water Pollution Control Act focused on protection of water quality, to establish bright lines for Federal jurisdiction, and to create clear and unambiguous exemptions for features that the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency or the Secretary of the Army, acting through the Chief of Engineers, claim they are not seeking to regulate. (#347)
- Boozman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to installing watchdogs at Federal agencies with extended Inspector General vacancies and strengthening and reforming Offices of Inspectors General to ensure that such Offices are appropriately prioritizing the investigation of waste, fraud, abuse, and misconduct within Federal agencies. (#348)
- *Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to improve health outcomes and lower costs of caring for medically complex children in Medicaid. (#349)*
- Blunt amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would create a Federal tax or fee on carbon emissions. (#350)

- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the dredging of shallow draft ports on the Mississippi River. (#351)
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to Federal employee performance awards. (#352)
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the defense capabilities of the Government of Ukraine. (#353)
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to military readiness, training, and modernization while decreasing risk of casualties. (#354)
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prohibit additional premium increases for two years. (#355)
- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing health care to veterans who reside more than 40 miles driving distance from the closest medical facility of the Department of Veterans Affairs that provides the care sought by the veteran. (#356)
- **Cornyn amendment to raise taxes and spending by enacting President Obama's fiscal year 2016 budget. (#357)**
- McCain amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to enhancing trade across the Southwest border. (#358)
- McCain amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to securing the Southwest border. (#359)
- McCain amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to deterring migration of unaccompanied children from El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras. (#360)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the consideration of greenhouse gas emissions under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969. (#361)
- *Mikulski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to amending the Equal Pay Act of 1963 to allow for punitive damages, limit the any factor "other than sex" exception, and prohibit retaliation against employees who share salary information. (#362)*
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating modernizing and updating food safety oversight within the Food and Drug Administration. (#363)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving oral health care for children and pregnant women under Medicaid. (#364)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding to State and local law enforcement agencies that receive Federal funds to be used for training and enforcement related to the profiling guidance established by the Department of Justice. (#365)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding for State and local law enforcement agencies that receive Federal funds to be used for data

collection related to profiling by the Department of Justice. (#366)

- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing a funding stream for a voter reinfranchisement initiative. (#367)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing States the Medicaid flexibility they need to implement innovative reforms to improve care and enhance access for our Nation's most vulnerable. (#368)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the establishment of bipartisan commission to govern independent agencies, which may include structural changes to the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau. (#369)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing greater discretion to State departments of transportation in spending Highway Trust Fund allocations. (#370)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that funds available for budget function 050 are spent exclusively for national defense. (#371)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring State to implement drug testing and work requirements for Federal welfare programs for applicants and recipients of assistance, including, but not limited to, the temporary assistance for needy families (TANF) program. (#372)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to maintaining impact aid funding at 2014-2015 levels. (#373)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing coverage of virtual colonoscopies as a colorectal cancer screening test under the Medicare program. (#374)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to returning authority over school nutrition back to the States. (#375)
- Inhofe amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would impose a user fee with respect to general aviation. (#376)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging greater trade between Africa and the United States. (#377)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing qualified mortgage status to mortgages held in portfolio by financial institutions. (#378)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing relief from redundant annual privacy notice mailings required by financial institutions when there have been no changes to the privacy policies of the financial institution. (#379)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to assist the States in carrying out drought prevention plans. (#380)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the prevention of

government discrimination against individuals, businesses, and organization due to sincerely held religious beliefs. (#381)

- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to protect Second Amendment rights by protecting the availability of certain ammunition. (#382)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to uphold Second Amendment rights and prohibit the establishment of a national firearm registry. (#383)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the protection of the Second Amendment by preventing Federal agencies from targeting law-abiding firearms dealers. (#384)
- Inhofe amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would fund international organizations during the implementation of the United Nations Arms Trade Treaty prior to Senate ratification and adoption of implementing legislation. (#385)
- *Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect Medicaid beneficiaries from benefit cuts. (#386)*
- Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to postal reform. (#387)
- Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the designation of national monuments. (#388)
- Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to holding Members of the Senate and the House or Representatives accountable for failing to pass a balanced budget. (#389)
- Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to regulatory review. (#390)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the expansion of access to the income tax credit for employee health insurance expenses of small employers. (#391)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting the use of college savings accounts while students are in elementary school and secondary school. (#392)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to emphasizing manufacturing in engineering programs, which may include directing the National Institute of Standards and Technology, in coordination with other appropriate Federal agencies including the Department of Defense, Department of Energy, and National Science Foundation, to designate United States manufacturing universities. (#393)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to special treatment of the income tax credit for research expenditures for startup companies. (#394)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reversing cuts in the International Affairs Budget. (#395)
- Portman amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the empowerment

of States to protect citizens of the State from damaging regulations of the Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to the Clean Air Act. (#396)

- Ernst amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving mental health services for veterans. (#397)
- Wyden amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to funding Coast Guard air facilities. (#398)
- Coats amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would increase net direct spending if the national debt is greater than the size of the economy of the United States. (#399)
- *Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to maintain and enhance access, choice, and accountability in veterans care through the veterans Choice Card program under section 101 of the Veterans Access, Choice, and Accountability Act of 2014. (#400)*
- Grassley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support sentencing reform legislation that does not impose costs on crime victims. (#401)
- Johnson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving information sharing by the Inspector General of the Department of Veterans Affairs with respect to investigations relating to substandard health care, delayed and denied health care, patient deaths, other findings that directly relate to patient care, and other management issues of the Department. (#402)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the annual contribution limit for Coverdell education savings accounts. (#403)
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the modernization of the nuclear command control, and communications architecture of the United States. (#404)
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to sexual assault prevention and response efforts by the Department of Defense. (#405)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to limiting certain research conducted or contracted by the Federal Communications Commission. (#406)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to investigating service disruptions at West Coast ports. (#407)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to reform the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration to ensure more transparency and stakeholder participation. (#408)
- *Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting equal pay, which may include preventing discrimination on the basis of sex and preventing retaliation against employees for seeking or discussing wage information. (#409)*
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the allowance of tax credits for employers who provide paid family and medical leave. (#410)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the

maximum loan limits under the microloan program. (#411)

- Rounds amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prevent the Environmental Protection Agency and the United States Fish and Wildlife Service from engaging in closed-door settlement agreements that ignore impacted States and counties. (#412)
- Blunt amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring the advice and consent of the Senate before any bilateral or international agreement regarding greenhouse gas emissions aimed at combating global climate change has any force or effect within the United States. (#413)
- Hatch amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to prevent the Department of the Interior from unduly hampering the production of natural gas and oil by preempting State law. (#414)
- Capito amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to a requirement that any new environmental agreement signed by the United States with any foreign country or countries not result in serious harm to the economy of the United States. (#415)
- Capito amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting the reliability of the electricity grid. (#416)
- Capito amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to advise all veterans of their potential eligibility for private health care benefits provided by the Department of Veterans Affairs. (#417)
- Capito amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring sufficient funding for fossil energy research and development. (#418)
- Capito amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improve the safety of tank cars carrying crude oil by rail. (#419)
- Capito amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to offsets to combat the increase abuse of heroin and methamphetamines in the United States. (#420)
- Capito amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the expansion of high-speed broadband in rural areas. (#421)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that the conservation of northern long-eared bat populations and local economic development are compatible. (#422)
- Rubio amendment to increase new budget authority and outlays for fiscal years 2016 and 2017 for National Defense (budget function 050). (#423)
- Barrasso amendment to eliminate Federal funding for international climate change initiatives, including the Green Climate Fund, the Global Climate Change Initiative, the Climate Investment Funds, and the Global Environmental Facility. (#424)
- Collins amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving retirement security. (#425)

- Collins amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting economic growth and job creation for small businesses. (#426)
- Collins amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to investment in Alzheimer's disease research. (#427)
- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to extending the exception for the tax treatment of publicly traded partnerships for other forms of energy, including energy power generation projects and transportation fuels. (#428)
- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to relieve financial institutions from annual privacy notice mailings. (#429)
- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to maintaining access to hospitals and health care providers in rural communities under the Medicare program, which includes preserving and strengthening access to critical access hospitals. (#430)
- Gillibrand amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to medical treatment and compensation for first responders, survivors, and their families injured and made ill by the 9/11 attacks. (#431)
- Baldwin amendment to provide additional resources to create the opportunity for more Americans to obtain a higher education and advanced job skills by supporting two free years of community college paid for by raising revenue through requiring millionaires and billionaires to pay their fair share. (#432)
- Wyden amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to continuing agricultural research funding. (#433)
- Wyden amendment to provide for an adjustment to committee allocations for wildfire suppression funding. (#434)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to support for Ukraine, which should include the provision of lethal defensive articles. (#435)
- Baldwin amendment to preserve the point of order against reconciliation legislation that would increase the deficit or reduce a surplus. (#436)
- Peters amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to enhancing and improving the United States Patent and Trademark Office in order to reduce the patent application backlog. (#437)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving access to capital for small businesses by directing the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau to implement section 1071 of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (Public Law 111-203) that amended the Equal Credit Opportunity Act to require lending institutions to collect and report data on lending to small, minority-owned, and women owned businesses. (#438)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to mandating a higher threshold that the Small Business Administration may guarantee, through the Surety Bond

Guarantee Program, of the bonds that small businesses are required to obtain so that they may be able to better compete successfully for Federal Government contracts. (#439)

- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the Family Funds limit of the Small Business Investment Company Program from \$225,000,000 to \$350,000,000, as passed by the Committee in 2013, which is zero subsidy and funded entirely through fees paid by investors and businesses. (#440)
- Stabenow amendment to ensure that oil derived from tar sands is subject to the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund at levels equal to those of other types of oil, to permanently extend the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund, and to prevent oil companies from claiming tax deductions for punitive damages associated with oil spills. (#441)
- Collins amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to restore a sensible definition of full-time employment for purposes of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. (#442)
- Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting privately held water rights and permits. (#443)
- Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expanding the earned income tax credit using savings from reforming the program and eliminating waste, fraud and abuse. (#444)
- Gardner amendment to prevent labor disputes at seaports in the United States from causing national economic disruptions and crippling businesses across the United States. (#445)
- Gardner amendment to support public-private partnerships of the Armed Forces of the United States with institutions of higher education in the United States. (#446)
- Gardner amendment to make higher education more affordable and expand access and opportunity to our Nation's students. (#447)
- Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging expedited approval of liquefied natural gas export applications at the Department of Energy. (#448)
- Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting efficient resourcing for the Asia rebalance policy. (#449)
- Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to enhance and encourage broadband deployment and adoption in rural America. (#450)
- Heller amendment to express the sense of the Senate that if a concurrent resolution on the budget and all the regular appropriations bills are not completed by October 1 annually then Members of Congress should not receive pay. (#451)
- Heller amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that the Secretary of the Interior enters into candidate conservation agreements with each of the relevant 11 Western States before the United States Fish and Wildlife Service makes a listing determination on the greater sage-grouse under the Endangered Species Act of 1973. (#452)
- Heller amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring the

Secretary of Transportation prioritizes the construction of projects in high priority corridors on the National Highway System, which will improve the safe, secure, and efficient movement of people and goods through the United States and facilitate economic development and create jobs in the United States. (#453)

- Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect Second Amendment rights by preventing the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives from reclassifying ammunition primarily intended for sporting purposes. (#454)
- Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prioritize the elimination of the rape kit backlog. (#455)
- Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that medical facilities of the Department of Veterans Affairs meet the privacy, dignity, and safety needs of women veterans. (#456)
- Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibition of Veterans Benefits Administration executive bonuses until the backlog of disability claims for veterans is eliminated. (#457)
- Burr amendment to protect the American people and strengthen our national security by fully funding the Biomedical Advanced Research and Development Authority (BARDA) and the BioShield Special Reserve Fund. (#458)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expanding the quantity of Federal land available for natural extraction to fund infrastructure maintenance. (#459)
- Coats amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to considering the costs, benefits, and feasibility of allowing States reasonable time to cure rejected State implementation plans. (#460)
- Roberts amendment to provide for a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to military readiness, training, and modernization while decreasing risk casualties. (#461)
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to over-the-counter medications. (#462)
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting funds for promotional or marketing materials promoting Obamacare or its benefits. (#463)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring an enforceable treaty ratified by the top 10 major greenhouse gas emitting countries before implementation of regulation of greenhouse gas emissions from existing power plants. (#464)
- Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to Second Amendment rights. (#465)
- Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting jobs in the United States through international and domestic travel and tourism. (#466)
- Blunt amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the direct provision of

defense articles, defense services, and related training to Kurdistan Regional Government. (#467)

- Blunt amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to military aid to Israel. (#468)
- Grassley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prohibit certain aliens without legal status in the United States from retroactively claiming the earned income tax credit. (#469)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding to the United Nations Population Fund to promote the access of unaccompanied women to vital services, including access to water, sanitation, facilities, food, and health care, in emergency situations. (#470)
- *Wyden amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would cut benefits, raise the retirement age, or privatize Social Security. (#471)*
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting Cypriot-Israeli cooperation in energy exploration in the Eastern Mediterranean. (#472)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding to combat anti-Semitism in Europe. (#473)
- *Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect and strengthen the Department of Veterans Affairs, hire more health care professionals for the Department, and ensure quality and timely access to health care for all veterans. (#474)*
- Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to strengthening the United States Postal Service by establishing a moratorium to protect mail processing plants, reinstating overnight delivery standards, and protecting rural service. (#475)
- Thune amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to exempting elementary schools, secondary schools, and institutions of higher education from Obamacare's employer mandate. (#476)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to achieving health information technology interoperability. (#477)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reprioritizing education spending toward impact aid or other formula grant programs to State and local educational agencies and away from administrative earmark programs. (#478)
- Thune amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would negatively affect rural health care. (#479)
- Thune amendment to reduce funding for the United State Fish and Wildlife Service and direct those funds to public safety in Indian country. (#480)
- **Cotton amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting Israel. (#481)**

- Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging the increase use of performance contracting in Federal facilities. (#482)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to combat sexual assault, domestic violence, and human trafficking. (#483)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing lethal aid to Ukraine. (#484)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide equity in the tax treatment of public safety officer death benefits. (#485)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to strengthen mental health efforts. (#486)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to rein in onerous fishing regulations and provide disaster relief for fisheries. (#487)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to spur economic development and provide for the equitable distribution of Universal Service funds to rural states. (#488)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing small business regulatory relief, protecting State-regulated insurers from global regulators, and preventing duplicative regulations for investment advisors. (#489)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to address the disproportionate regulatory burdens on community banks. (#490)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect the Corporation for National and Community Service. (#491)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to advance workplace equality by ending pregnancy discrimination and confronting sex-based wage discrimination. (#492)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to strengthening missile defense cooperation with Israel. (#493)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing the United States from joining any international agreement on greenhouse gas emissions that would preclude developing countries from using fossil fuels for development and economic growth. (#494)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to achieving domestic energy independence. (#495)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting public transparency in Executive branch litigation settlements. (#496)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting jobs by preventing Federal agencies from overriding efforts by States to conserve species. (#497)

- *Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to legislation submitted to Congress by President Obama to protect and strengthen Social Security. (#498)*
- Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring the availability to the reserve components of the Armed Forces of fully modernized and mission-capable aircraft. (#499)
- Alexander amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing Federal funds from being used to create a Federal college ratings system. (#500)
- Alexander amendment to promote the research, development, and approval or licensure of the most cutting-edge, safe and effective medical treatments, devices, and cures for American patients and to ensure that America remains the global leader in biomedical innovation. (#501)
- Alexander amendment to prohibit the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission from issuing regulations or guidance that would undermine the employee wellness programs authorized in the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act which offer a premium discount to employees who make healthy lifestyle choices. (#502)
- Sullivan amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing an exemption from certain permitting requirement for routine maintenance activities relating to transportation infrastructure. (#503)
- Sullivan amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to limiting the ability of Environmental Protect Agency personnel to carry guns. (#504)
- Sullivan amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting programs related to the ground-based mid-course defense and the long-range discrimination radar programs of the Department of Defense. (#505)
- Sullivan amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting vulnerable families from job killing regulations. (#506)
- Vitter amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to ending Obamacare subsidies for illegal immigrants. (#507)
- Vitter amendment to require tax delinquent Federal bureaucrats to immediately enter into a repayment plan and provide that failure to do will result in termination of employment. (#508)
- Vitter amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to eliminating the State DNA analysis kit backlog. (#509)
- Vitter amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing health care to veterans who reside more than 40 miles driving distance from the closest medical facility of the Department of Veterans Affairs that provides the care sought by the veteran. (#510)
- Vitter amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund preventing the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives from classifying M855 or any .223/5.56mm cartridge or projectile as armor piercing ammunition. (#511)
- Vitter amendment to strike out the provision that makes it easier for Washington elites to force

Americans to give up their dollar bills and use dollar coins, like Europeans. (#512)

- Vitter amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expanding Medicare beneficiary access to eye tracking accessories and speech generating devices for disabled individuals under the Medicare program. (#513)
- Vitter amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to allowing States to adopt work requirements for able-bodied Medicaid recipients. (#514)
- Vitter amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring the Federal Government to allow states to opt out of Common Core without penalty. (#515)
- Vitter amendment to ensure victims of rape have their day in court. (#516)
- Vitter amendment to end Congress's and the Administration's illegal exemption from Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. (#517)
- Barrasso amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a process whereby the Federal Government recoups grants from States with failed State-based exchanges. (#518)
- Gillibrand amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to expand benefits from the Department of Veterans Affairs to sailors exposed to Agent Orange. (#519)
- Gillibrand amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund related to sexual assault at institutions of higher education, which may include the implementation of an independent and standardized online survey tool developed and administered by the Department of Education, in consultation with the Department of Justice, to measure the prevalence of sexual assault at institutions of higher education. (#520)

From: Hunt, Jasmine (Durbin)
To: [Sarah Neimeyer \(sarah_neimeyer@ios.doi.gov\)](mailto:sarah_neimeyer@ios.doi.gov); [Joshua Saks \(saksj@nwf.org\)](mailto:saksj@nwf.org); [Franz Matzner \(franz.matzner@nrdc.org\)](mailto:franz.matzner@nrdc.org); [Sara Chieffo](mailto:Sara.Chieffo@nrdc.org); jconsuegra@nrdc.org
Subject: FW: Amendments Update: Senate Budget Resolution (S.Con.Res. 11)
Date: Tuesday, March 24, 2015 6:56:12 PM

From: Miller, Julian (Durbin)

Sent: Tuesday, March 24, 2015 6:56:01 PM (UTC-05:00) Eastern Time (US & Canada)

To: Dodin, Reema (Durbin); Zogby, Joseph (Judiciary-Dem); Kenny, MJ (Durbin); Marter, Ben (Durbin); Morris, Dena (Durbin); Raven, Erik (Appropriations); Homan, Chris (Durbin); Leonard, Rob (Durbin); Swanson, Daniel (Judiciary-Dem); Kierig, Anne (Durbin); Brown-Shaklee, Sally (Durbin); Mulka, Christina (Durbin); Gillies, David (Appropriations); Sonti, Srinu (Durbin); Hunt, Jasmine (Durbin); Middleton, Brad (Durbin); Tellez, Corey (Durbin); Fisher, Alyssa (Durbin); McElwain, Maria (Durbin); Palmer, Mark (Durbin); Trifone, Stephanie (Judiciary-Dem); Ackley, Elise (Durbin); Gandhi, Debu (Judiciary-Dem); Ali, Erum Ibrahim (Durbin); Cook, Beth (Durbin)

Subject: Amendments Update: Senate Budget Resolution (S.Con.Res. 11)

The most recently filed amendments are at the top of this message, as well as at the bottom in the correct numerical order.

- Peters amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to investing in science, technology, and basic research in the United States. (#521)
- King amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preserving the right of access of distributed energy units to the electrical grid, such as combined heat and power systems, residential- or commercial-scale photovoltaic systems, residential wind turbines, or other renewable or fossil-fueled electric generation systems. (#522)
- Stabenow amendment to prevent United States companies from getting tax benefits for moving jobs overseas, to end offshore tax loopholes including inversions, and to provide incentives for United States companies to relocate overseas jobs to the United States. (#523)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting economic growth and job creation by reducing the cost of capital. (#524)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing tax relief for catastrophic medical expenses. (#525)
- Alexander amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support high-quality charter schools. (#526)
- Cassidy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the translation of biomedical research into treatments and cures. (#527)
- Cassidy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to upgrading data collection and statistical analysis conducted on health care services at the facilities of the Veterans Health Administration. (#528)
- Cassidy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing screening, testing, and diagnosis for Viral Hepatitis. (#529)

- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the diversion of funds set aside for the USPTO. (#530)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to deterring abusive patent litigation. (#531)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to ensure the vitality of the traditional criminal law requirement of mens rea. (#532)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that Department of Justice attorneys comply with disclosure obligations in criminal prosecutions. (#533)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing access to marijuana edibles by children in States that have decriminalized marijuana. (#534)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to balancing the Federal budget. (#535)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to safeguarding data stored abroad from improper government access. (#536)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the aggressive and consistent enforcement of Federal laws prohibiting the production, distribution, and possession of adult obscenity and child pornography. (#537)
- Risch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the Family Funds limit of the Small Business Investment Company Program from \$225,000,000 to \$350,000,000, as passed by the Committee in 2013, which is zero subsidy and funded entirely through fees paid by investors and businesses. (#538)
- Cassidy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving Medicaid based on successful and bipartisan State demonstration projects. (#539)
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting health care rationing. (#540)
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the transparency of the relationship between the Federal Communication Commission's regulatory fees and the Commission's recovery of costs. (#541)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to improving transparency for closing out expired grant accounts with an empty balance. (#542)
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to elimination of funding for the National Technical Information Service. (#543)
- Kirk amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to extraditing international cybercriminals committing credit card theft. (#544)
- **Kirk amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reimposing waived sanctions and imposing new sanctions against Iran for violations of the Joint Plan of**

Action or a comprehensive nuclear agreement. (#545)

- McCain amendment to ensure adequate funding for the national security of the United States. (#546)
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Senate Budget Resolution (S.Con.Res. 11)

An original concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2016 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2017 through 2025. (pending amendments in bold, disposed of amendments in italics).

- Isakson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a biennial budget and appropriations process. (#321)
- Portman amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the empowerment of States to protect citizens of the State from damaging regulations of the Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to the Clean Air Act. (#322)
- *Sanders amendment to create millions of middle class jobs by investing in our nation's infrastructure paid for by raising revenue through closing loopholes in the corporate and international tax system. (#323, as modified)*
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the strengthening of patent rights. (#324)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to a strong civil courts system. (#325)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that changes to voting laws at the State and local level do not disproportionately burden the right of racial and language minorities to vote. (#326)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide for funding to improve voter registration and the voting experience in Federal elections. (#327)
- Coons amendment to express the sense of Congress on the cost sharing requirements of the Hollings Manufacturing Extension Partnership. (#328)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging the widespread use of early college high schools and dual and concurrent enrollment. (#329)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to incentives for Medicare beneficiaries to have and maintain an advance care plan. (#330)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to eliminating the enforcement of laws that discriminate against HIV patients without scientific merit. (#331)
- Coons amendment to provide a mechanism to increase the statutory limit on public debt for fiscal year 2016. (#332)

- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to United States Government development finance institutions. (#333)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting efforts to improve call response time at the Internal Revenue Service. (#334)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to fulfilling the obligations of the United States. (#335)
- Coons amendment to express the sense of the Senate that the United States should fulfill the financial obligations of the United States. (#336)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to Federal cybersecurity standards. (#337)
- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to increase funding for the National Institutes of Health. (#338)
- Rounds amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing mortgage lending to rural areas. (#339)
- Reid amendment to improve the provision establishing a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to eliminating military retirement and disability offsets. (#340)
- Cassidy amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to promotion of United States offshore energy production. (#341)
- Schatz amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the National Guard State Partnership Program. (#342)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preserving mandatory appropriations for agricultural conservation programs. (#343)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the importance of fully utilizing available Federal funding for water resources and development to meet the needs of United States ports and harbor maintenance. (#344)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing funding for Federal investments in biomedical and basic scientific research. (#345)
- Collins amendment to modify the deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting jobs in the United States through international trade to include the reauthorization or extension of trade adjustment assistance programs. (#346)
- Barrasso amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to keep the Federal Water Pollution Control Act focused on protection of water quality, to establish bright lines for Federal jurisdiction, and to create clear and unambiguous exemptions for features that the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency or the Secretary of the Army, acting through the Chief of Engineers, claim they are not seeking to regulate. (#347)
- Boozman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to installing watchdogs

at Federal agencies with extended Inspector General vacancies and strengthening and reforming Offices of Inspectors General to ensure that such Offices are appropriately prioritizing the investigation of waste, fraud, abuse, and misconduct within Federal agencies. (#348)

- *Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to improve health outcomes and lower costs of caring for medically complex children in Medicaid. (#349)*
- Blunt amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would create a Federal tax or fee on carbon emissions. (#350)
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the dredging of shallow draft ports on the Mississippi River. (#351)
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to Federal employee performance awards. (#352)
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the defense capabilities of the Government of Ukraine. (#353)
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to military readiness, training, and modernization while decreasing risk of casualties. (#354)
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prohibit additional premium increases for two years. (#355)
- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing health care to veterans who reside more than 40 miles driving distance from the closest medical facility of the Department of Veterans Affairs that provides the care sought by the veteran. (#356)
- **Cornyn amendment to raise taxes and spending by enacting President Obama's fiscal year 2016 budget. (#357)**
- McCain amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to enhancing trade across the Southwest border. (#358)
- McCain amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to securing the Southwest border. (#359)
- McCain amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to deterring migration of unaccompanied children from El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras. (#360)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the consideration of greenhouse gas emissions under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969. (#361)
- *Mikulski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to amending the Equal Pay Act of 1963 to allow for punitive damages, limit the any factor "other than sex" exception, and prohibit retaliation against employees who share salary information. (#362)*
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating modernizing and updating food safety oversight within the Food and Drug Administration. (#363)

- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving oral health care for children and pregnant women under Medicaid. (#364)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding to State and local law enforcement agencies that receive Federal funds to be used for training and enforcement related to the profiling guidance established by the Department of Justice. (#365)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding for State and local law enforcement agencies that receive Federal funds to be used for data collection related to profiling by the Department of Justice. (#366)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing a funding stream for a voter reinfranchisement initiative. (#367)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing States the Medicaid flexibility they need to implement innovative reforms to improve care and enhance access for our Nation's most vulnerable. (#368)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the establishment of bipartisan commission to govern independent agencies, which may include structural changes to the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau. (#369)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing greater discretion to State departments of transportation in spending Highway Trust Fund allocations. (#370)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that funds available for budget function 050 are spent exclusively for national defense. (#371)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring State to implement drug testing and work requirements for Federal welfare programs for applicants and recipients of assistance, including, but not limited to, the temporary assistance for needy families (TANF) program. (#372)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to maintaining impact aid funding at 2014-2015 levels. (#373)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing coverage of virtual colonoscopies as a colorectal cancer screening test under the Medicare program. (#374)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to returning authority over school nutrition back to the States. (#375)
- Inhofe amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would impose a user fee with respect to general aviation. (#376)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging greater trade between Africa and the United States. (#377)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing qualified

mortgage status to mortgages held in portfolio by financial institutions. (#378)

- Inhofe amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing relief from redundant annual privacy notice mailings required by financial institutions when there have been no changes to the privacy policies of the financial institution. (#379)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to assist the States in carrying out drought prevention plans. (#380)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the prevention of government discrimination against individuals, businesses, and organization due to sincerely held religious beliefs. (#381)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to protect Second Amendment rights by protecting the availability of certain ammunition. (#382)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to uphold Second Amendment rights and prohibit the establishment of a national firearm registry. (#383)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the protection of the Second Amendment by preventing Federal agencies from targeting law-abiding firearms dealers. (#384)
- Inhofe amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would fund international organizations during the implementation of the United Nations Arms Trade Treaty prior to Senate ratification and adoption of implementing legislation. (#385)
- *Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect Medicaid beneficiaries from benefit cuts. (#386)*
- Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to postal reform. (#387)
- Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the designation of national monuments. (#388)
- Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to holding Members of the Senate and the House or Representatives accountable for failing to pass a balanced budget. (#389)
- Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to regulatory review. (#390)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the expansion of access to the income tax credit for employee health insurance expenses of small employers. (#391)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting the use of college savings accounts while students are in elementary school and secondary school. (#392)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to emphasizing manufacturing in engineering programs, which may include directing the National Institute of Standards and Technology, in coordination with other appropriate Federal agencies including the

Department of Defense, Department of Energy, and National Science Foundation, to designate United States manufacturing universities. (#393)

- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to special treatment of the income tax credit for research expenditures for startup companies. (#394)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reversing cuts in the International Affairs Budget. (#395)
- Portman amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the empowerment of States to protect citizens of the State from damaging regulations of the Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to the Clean Air Act. (#396)
- Ernst amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving mental health services for veterans. (#397)
- Wyden amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to funding Coast Guard air facilities. (#398)
- Coats amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would increase net direct spending if the national debt is greater than the size of the economy of the United States. (#399)
- *Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to maintain and enhance access, choice, and accountability in veterans care through the veterans Choice Card program under section 101 of the Veterans Access, Choice, and Accountability Act of 2014. (#400)*
- Grassley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support sentencing reform legislation that does not impose costs on crime victims. (#401)
- Johnson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving information sharing by the Inspector General of the Department of Veterans Affairs with respect to investigations relating to substandard health care, delayed and denied health care, patient deaths, other findings that directly relate to patient care, and other management issues of the Department. (#402)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the annual contribution limit for Coverdell education savings accounts. (#403)
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the modernization of the nuclear command control, and communications architecture of the United States. (#404)
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to sexual assault prevention and response efforts by the Department of Defense. (#405)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to limiting certain research conducted or contracted by the Federal Communications Commission. (#406)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to investigating service disruptions at West Coast ports. (#407)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to reform the Federal Motor

Carrier Safety Administration to ensure more transparency and stakeholder participation. (#408)

- *Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting equal pay, which may include preventing discrimination on the basis of sex and preventing retaliation against employees for seeking or discussing wage information. (#409)*
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the allowance of tax credits for employers who provide paid family and medical leave. (#410)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the maximum loan limits under the microloan program. (#411)
- Rounds amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prevent the Environmental Protection Agency and the United States Fish and Wildlife Service from engaging in closed-door settlement agreements that ignore impacted States and counties. (#412)
- Blunt amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring the advice and consent of the Senate before any bilateral or international agreement regarding greenhouse gas emissions aimed at combating global climate change has any force or effect within the United States. (#413)
- Hatch amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to prevent the Department of the Interior from unduly hampering the production of natural gas and oil by preempting State law. (#414)
- Capito amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to a requirement that any new environmental agreement signed by the United States with any foreign country or countries not result in serious harm to the economy of the United States. (#415)
- Capito amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting the reliability of the electricity grid. (#416)
- Capito amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to advise all veterans of their potential eligibility for private health care benefits provided by the Department of Veterans Affairs. (#417)
- Capito amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring sufficient funding for fossil energy research and development. (#418)
- Capito amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improve the safety of tank cars carrying crude oil by rail. (#419)
- Capito amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to offsets to combat the increase abuse of heroin and methamphetamines in the United States. (#420)
- Capito amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the expansion of high-speed broadband in rural areas. (#421)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that the conservation of northern long-eared bat populations and local economic development are compatible. (#422)

- **Rubio amendment to increase new budget authority and outlays for fiscal years 2016 and 2017 for National Defense (budget function 050). (#423, as modified).**
- Barrasso amendment to eliminate Federal funding for international climate change initiatives, including the Green Climate Fund, the Global Climate Change Initiative, the Climate Investment Funds, and the Global Environmental Facility. (#424)
- Collins amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving retirement security. (#425)
- Collins amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting economic growth and job creation for small businesses. (#426)
- Collins amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to investment in Alzheimer's disease research. (#427)
- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to extending the exception for the tax treatment of publicly traded partnerships for other forms of energy, including energy power generation projects and transportation fuels. (#428)
- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to relieve financial institutions from annual privacy notice mailings. (#429)
- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to maintaining access to hospitals and health care providers in rural communities under the Medicare program, which includes preserving and strengthening access to critical access hospitals. (#430)
- Gillibrand amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to medical treatment and compensation for first responders, survivors, and their families injured and made ill by the 9/11 attacks. (#431)
- Baldwin amendment to provide additional resources to create the opportunity for more Americans to obtain a higher education and advanced job skills by supporting two free years of community college paid for by raising revenue through requiring millionaires and billionaires to pay their fair share. (#432)
- Wyden amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to continuing agricultural research funding. (#433)
- Wyden amendment to provide for an adjustment to committee allocations for wildfire suppression funding. (#434)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to support for Ukraine, which should include the provision of lethal defensive articles. (#435)
- Baldwin amendment to preserve the point of order against reconciliation legislation that would increase the deficit or reduce a surplus. (#436)
- Peters amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to enhancing and improving the United States Patent and Trademark Office in order to reduce the patent application backlog.

(#437)

- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving access to capital for small businesses by directing the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau to implement section 1071 of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (Public Law 111-203) that amended the Equal Credit Opportunity Act to require lending institutions to collect and report data on lending to small, minority-owned, and women owned businesses. (#438)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to mandating a higher threshold that the Small Business Administration may guarantee, through the Surety Bond Guarantee Program, of the bonds that small businesses are required to obtain so that they may be able to better compete successfully for Federal Government contracts. (#439)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the Family Funds limit of the Small Business Investment Company Program from \$225,000,000 to \$350,000,000, as passed by the Committee in 2013, which is zero subsidy and funded entirely through fees paid by investors and businesses. (#440)
- Stabenow amendment to ensure that oil derived from tar sands is subject to the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund at levels equal to those of other types of oil, to permanently extend the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund, and to prevent oil companies from claiming tax deductions for punitive damages associated with oil spills. (#441)
- Collins amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to restore a sensible definition of full-time employment for purposes of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. (#442)
- Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting privately held water rights and permits. (#443)
- Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expanding the earned income tax credit using savings from reforming the program and eliminating waste, fraud and abuse. (#444)
- Gardner amendment to prevent labor disputes at seaports in the United States from causing national economic disruptions and crippling businesses across the United States. (#445)
- Gardner amendment to support public-private partnerships of the Armed Forces of the United States with institutions of higher education in the United States. (#446)
- Gardner amendment to make higher education more affordable and expand access and opportunity to our Nation's students. (#447)
- Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging expedited approval of liquefied natural gas export applications at the Department of Energy. (#448)
- Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting efficient resourcing for the Asia rebalance policy. (#449)
- Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to enhance and encourage broadband deployment and adoption in rural America. (#450)

- Heller amendment to express the sense of the Senate that if a concurrent resolution on the budget and all the regular appropriations bills are not completed by October 1 annually then Members of Congress should not receive pay. (#451)
- Heller amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that the Secretary of the Interior enters into candidate conservation agreements with each of the relevant 11 Western States before the United States Fish and Wildlife Service makes a listing determination on the greater sage-grouse under the Endangered Species Act of 1973. (#452)
- Heller amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring the Secretary of Transportation prioritizes the construction of projects in high priority corridors on the National Highway System, which will improve the safe, secure, and efficient movement of people and goods through the United States and facilitate economic development and create jobs in the United States. (#453)
- Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect Second Amendment rights by preventing the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives from reclassifying ammunition primarily intended for sporting purposes. (#454)
- Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prioritize the elimination of the rape kit backlog. (#455)
- Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that medical facilities of the Department of Veterans Affairs meet the privacy, dignity, and safety needs of women veterans. (#456)
- Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibition of Veterans Benefits Administration executive bonuses until the backlog of disability claims for veterans is eliminated. (#457)
- Burr amendment to protect the American people and strengthen our national security by fully funding the Biomedical Advanced Research and Development Authority (BARDA) and the BioShield Special Reserve Fund. (#458)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expanding the quantity of Federal land available for natural extraction to fund infrastructure maintenance. (#459)
- Coats amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to considering the costs, benefits, and feasibility of allowing States reasonable time to cure rejected State implementation plans. (#460)
- Roberts amendment to provide for a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to military readiness, training, and modernization while decreasing risk casualties. (#461)
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to over-the-counter medications. (#462)
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting funds for promotional or marketing materials promoting Obamacare or its benefits. (#463)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring an enforceable treaty ratified by the top 10 major greenhouse gas emitting countries before implementation of

regulation of greenhouse gas emissions from existing power plants. (#464)

- Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to Second Amendment rights. (#465)
- Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting jobs in the United States through international and domestic travel and tourism. (#466)
- Blunt amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the direct provision of defense articles, defense services, and related training to Kurdistan Regional Government. (#467)
- Blunt amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to military aid to Israel. (#468)
- Grassley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prohibit certain aliens without legal status in the United States from retroactively claiming the earned income tax credit. (#469)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding to the United Nations Population Fund to promote the access of unaccompanied women to vital services, including access to water, sanitation, facilities, food, and health care, in emergency situations. (#470)
- *Wyden amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would cut benefits, raise the retirement age, or privatize Social Security. (#471)*
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting Cypriot-Israeli cooperation in energy exploration in the Eastern Mediterranean. (#472)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding to combat anti-Semitism in Europe. (#473)
- *Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect and strengthen the Department of Veterans Affairs, hire more health care professionals for the Department, and ensure quality and timely access to health care for all veterans. (#474)*
- Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to strengthening the United States Postal Service by establishing a moratorium to protect mail processing plants, reinstating overnight delivery standards, and protecting rural service. (#475)
- Thune amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to exempting elementary schools, secondary schools, and institutions of higher education from Obamacare's employer mandate. (#476)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to achieving health information technology interoperability. (#477)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reprioritizing education spending toward impact aid or other formula grant programs to State and local educational agencies and away from administrative earmark programs. (#478)

- Thune amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would negatively affect rural health care. (#479)
- Thune amendment to reduce funding for the United State Fish and Wildlife Service and direct those funds to public safety in Indian country. (#480)
- **Cotton amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting Israel. (#481)**
- Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging the increase use of performance contracting in Federal facilities. (#482)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to combat sexual assault, domestic violence, and human trafficking. (#483)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing lethal aid to Ukraine. (#484)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide equity in the tax treatment of public safety officer death benefits. (#485)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to strengthen mental health efforts. (#486)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to rein in onerous fishing regulations and provide disaster relief for fisheries. (#487)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to spur economic development and provide for the equitable distribution of Universal Service funds to rural states. (#488)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing small business regulatory relief, protecting State-regulated insurers from global regulators, and preventing duplicative regulations for investment advisors. (#489)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to address the disproportionate regulatory burdens on community banks. (#490)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect the Corporation for National and Community Service. (#491)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to advance workplace equality by ending pregnancy discrimination and confronting sex-based wage discrimination. (#492)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to strengthening missile defense cooperation with Israel. (#493)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing the United States from joining any international agreement on greenhouse gas emissions that would preclude developing countries from using fossil fuels for development and economic growth. (#494)

- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to achieving domestic energy independence. (#495)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting public transparency in Executive branch litigation settlements. (#496)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting jobs by preventing Federal agencies from overriding efforts by States to conserve species. (#497)
- *Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to legislation submitted to Congress by President Obama to protect and strengthen Social Security. (#498)*
- Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring the availability to the reserve components of the Armed Forces of fully modernized and mission-capable aircraft. (#499)
- Alexander amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing Federal funds from being used to create a Federal college ratings system. (#500)
- Alexander amendment to promote the research, development, and approval or licensure of the most cutting-edge, safe and effective medical treatments, devices, and cures for American patients and to ensure that America remains the global leader in biomedical innovation. (#501)
- Alexander amendment to prohibit the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission from issuing regulations or guidance that would undermine the employee wellness programs authorized in the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act which offer a premium discount to employees who make healthy lifestyle choices. (#502)
- Sullivan amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing an exemption from certain permitting requirement for routine maintenance activities relating to transportation infrastructure. (#503)
- Sullivan amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to limiting the ability of Environmental Protection Agency personnel to carry guns. (#504)
- Sullivan amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting programs related to the ground-based mid-course defense and the long-range discrimination radar programs of the Department of Defense. (#505)
- Sullivan amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting vulnerable families from job killing regulations. (#506)
- Vitter amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to ending Obamacare subsidies for illegal immigrants. (#507)
- Vitter amendment to require tax delinquent Federal bureaucrats to immediately enter into a repayment plan and provide that failure to do will result in termination of employment. (#508)
- Vitter amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to eliminating the State DNA analysis kit backlog. (#509)

- Vitter amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing health care to veterans who reside more than 40 miles driving distance from the closest medical facility of the Department of Veterans Affairs that provides the care sought by the veteran. (#510)
- Vitter amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund preventing the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives from classifying M855 or any .223/5.56mm cartridge or projectile as armor piercing ammunition. (#511)
- Vitter amendment to strike out the provision that makes it easier for Washington elites to force Americans to give up their dollar bills and use dollar coins, like Europeans. (#512)
- Vitter amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expanding Medicare beneficiary access to eye tracking accessories and speech generating devices for disabled individuals under the Medicare program. (#513)
- Vitter amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to allowing States to adopt work requirements for able-bodied Medicaid recipients. (#514)
- Vitter amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring the Federal Government to allow states to opt out of Common Core without penalty. (#515)
- Vitter amendment to ensure victims of rape have their day in court. (#516)
- Vitter amendment to end Congress's and the Administration's illegal exemption from Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. (#517)
- Barrasso amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a process whereby the Federal Government recoups grants from States with failed State-based exchanges. (#518)
- Gillibrand amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to expand benefits from the Department of Veterans Affairs to sailors exposed to Agent Orange. (#519)
- Gillibrand amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund related to sexual assault at institutions of higher education, which may include the implementation of an independent and standardized online survey tool developed and administered by the Department of Education, in consultation with the Department of Justice, to measure the prevalence of sexual assault at institutions of higher education. (#520)
- Peters amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to investing in science, technology, and basic research in the United States. (#521)
- King amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preserving the right of access of distributed energy units to the electrical grid, such as combined heat and power systems, residential- or commercial-scale photovoltaic systems, residential wind turbines, or other renewable or fossil-fueled electric generation systems. (#522)
- Stabenow amendment to prevent United States companies from getting tax benefits for moving jobs overseas, to end offshore tax loopholes including inversions, and to provide incentives for United States companies to relocate overseas jobs to the United States. (#523)

- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting economic growth and job creation by reducing the cost of capital. (#524)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing tax relief for catastrophic medical expenses. (#525)
- Alexander amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support high-quality charter schools. (#526)
- Cassidy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the translation of biomedical research into treatments and cures. (#527)
- Cassidy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to upgrading data collection and statistical analysis conducted on health care services at the facilities of the Veterans Health Administration. (#528)
- Cassidy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing screening, testing, and diagnosis for Viral Hepatitis. (#529)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the diversion of funds set aside for the USPTO. (#530)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to deterring abusive patent litigation. (#531)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to ensure the vitality of the traditional criminal law requirement of mens rea. (#532)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that Department of Justice attorneys comply with disclosure obligations in criminal prosecutions. (#533)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing access to marijuana edibles by children in States that have decriminalized marijuana. (#534)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to balancing the Federal budget. (#535)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to safeguarding data stored abroad from improper government access. (#536)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the aggressive and consistent enforcement of Federal laws prohibiting the production, distribution, and possession of adult obscenity and child pornography. (#537)
- Risch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the Family Funds limit of the Small Business Investment Company Program from \$225,000,000 to \$350,000,000, as passed by the Committee in 2013, which is zero subsidy and funded entirely through fees paid by investors and businesses. (#538)
- Cassidy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving Medicaid based on successful and bipartisan State demonstration projects. (#539)

- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting health care rationing. (#540)
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the transparency of the relationship between the Federal Communication Commission's regulatory fees and the Commission's recovery of costs. (#541)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to improving transparency for closing out expired grant accounts with an empty balance. (#542)
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to elimination of funding for the National Technical Information Service. (#543)
- Kirk amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to extraditing international cybercriminals committing credit card theft. (#544)
- **Kirk amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reimposing waived sanctions and imposing new sanctions against Iran for violations of the Joint Plan of Action or a comprehensive nuclear agreement. (#545)**
- McCain amendment to ensure adequate funding for the national security of the United States. (#546)

From: Hunt, Jasmine (Durbin)
To: [Sarah Neimeyer \(sarah_neimeyer@ios.doi.gov\)](mailto:sarah_neimeyer@ios.doi.gov); [Joshua Saks \(saksj@nwf.org\)](mailto:saksj@nwf.org); [Franz Matzner \(franz.matzner@nrdc.org\)](mailto:franz.matzner@nrdc.org); [Sara Chieffo](mailto:Sara.Chieffo@nrdc.org); jconsuegra@nrdc.org
Subject: FW: Amendments Update: Senate Budget Resolution (S.Con.Res. 11)
Date: Tuesday, March 24, 2015 8:16:13 PM

From: Miller, Julian (Durbin)
Sent: Tuesday, March 24, 2015 8:16:06 PM (UTC-05:00) Eastern Time (US & Canada)
To: Dodin, Reema (Durbin); Zogby, Joseph (Judiciary-Dem); Kenny, MJ (Durbin); Marter, Ben (Durbin); Morris, Dena (Durbin); Raven, Erik (Appropriations); Homan, Chris (Durbin); Leonard, Rob (Durbin); Swanson, Daniel (Judiciary-Dem); Kierig, Anne (Durbin); Brown-Shaklee, Sally (Durbin); Mulka, Christina (Durbin); Gillies, David (Appropriations); Sonti, Srinu (Durbin); Hunt, Jasmine (Durbin); Middleton, Brad (Durbin); Tellez, Corey (Durbin); Fisher, Alyssa (Durbin); McElwain, Maria (Durbin); Palmer, Mark (Durbin); Trifone, Stephanie (Judiciary-Dem); Ackley, Elise (Durbin); Gandhi, Debu (Judiciary-Dem); Ali, Erum Ibrahim (Durbin); Cook, Beth (Durbin)
Subject: Amendments Update: Senate Budget Resolution (S.Con.Res. 11)

The most recently filed amendments are at the top of this message, as well as at the bottom in the correct numerical order.

- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to welfare reform. (#547)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to support Internet freedom and the current multi-stake-holder governance of the Internet. (#548)
- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund for providing low- and middle-income student access to private elementary and secondary schools through a tax credit. (#549)
- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to consolidating tax incentives for higher education into a universal tax credit for higher education and skills obtainment. (#550)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting religious freedom, including promoting freedom of religion (including belief) around the world, given the importance of religious freedom to human rights, economic development, stability, and democracy. (#551)
- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing funding for the relocation of the United States Embassy in Israel from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem. (#552)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting public-private partnerships with the National Laboratories under the Department of Energy to facilitate innovation. (#553)
- Rubio amendment to allow for the elimination of the Retirement Earnings Test under the Social Security program. (#554)
- Rubio amendment to allow for the elimination of Social Security payroll taxes for individuals who have attained retirement age. (#555)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to delivering weapons to

Ukraine using emergency drawdown authority in the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961. (#556)

- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to reforming the United Nations in the spirit of transparency, respect for basic human freedoms, and effective nonproliferation. (#557)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing foreign assistance to Palestine and increasing foreign assistance for Israel. (#558)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to improving higher education data and transparency. (#559)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to prohibit taking minors across State lines in circumvention of laws requiring involvement of parents in abortion decisions. (#560)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to underutilized facilities of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and their potential use. (#561)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a new outcomes-based process for authorizing innovative higher education providers. (#562)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the reform of Federal student loan repayment plans. (#563)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing for regulatory reform that would allow Congress to budget regulatory promulgation under each Federal agency. (#564)
- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that Medicare is not raided to bailout insurance companies under the President's health care overhaul. (#565)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing for financial vehicles other than loans to provide funds to pay for higher education. (#566)
- Coats amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to end duplication, fragmentation, and overlap in Government economic development programs. (#567)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to increase funding for the Internal Revenue Service to implement the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act and reduce identity theft. (#568)
- Tester amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to investing in rural and tribal water infrastructure. (#569)
- Tester amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing transparency in our elections and reducing the deficit. (#570)

An original concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2016 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2017 through 2025. (pending amendments in bold, disposed of amendments in italics).

- Isakson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a biennial budget and appropriations process. (#321)
- Portman amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the empowerment of States to protect citizens of the State from damaging regulations of the Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to the Clean Air Act. (#322)
- *Sanders amendment to create millions of middle class jobs by investing in our nation's infrastructure paid for by raising revenue through closing loopholes in the corporate and international tax system. (#323, as modified)*
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the strengthening of patent rights. (#324)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to a strong civil courts system. (#325)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that changes to voting laws at the State and local level do not disproportionately burden the right of racial and language minorities to vote. (#326)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide for funding to improve voter registration and the voting experience in Federal elections. (#327)
- Coons amendment to express the sense of Congress on the cost sharing requirements of the Hollings Manufacturing Extension Partnership. (#328)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging the widespread use of early college high schools and dual and concurrent enrollment. (#329)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to incentives for Medicare beneficiaries to have and maintain an advance care plan. (#330)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to eliminating the enforcement of laws that discriminate against HIV patients without scientific merit. (#331)
- Coons amendment to provide a mechanism to increase the statutory limit on public debt for fiscal year 2016. (#332)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to United States Government development finance institutions. (#333)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting efforts to improve call response time at the Internal Revenue Service. (#334)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to fulfilling the obligations of the United States. (#335)

- Coons amendment to express the sense of the Senate that the United States should fulfill the financial obligations of the United States. (#336)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to Federal cybersecurity standards. (#337)
- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to increase funding for the National Institutes of Health. (#338)
- Rounds amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing mortgage lending to rural areas. (#339)
- Reid amendment to improve the provision establishing a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to eliminating military retirement and disability offsets. (#340)
- Cassidy amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to promotion of United States offshore energy production. (#341)
- Schatz amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the National Guard State Partnership Program. (#342)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preserving mandatory appropriations for agricultural conservation programs. (#343)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the importance of fully utilizing available Federal funding for water resources and development to meet the needs of United States ports and harbor maintenance. (#344)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing funding for Federal investments in biomedical and basic scientific research. (#345)
- Collins amendment to modify the deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting jobs in the United States through international trade to include the reauthorization or extension of trade adjustment assistance programs. (#346)
- Barrasso amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to keep the Federal Water Pollution Control Act focused on protection of water quality, to establish bright lines for Federal jurisdiction, and to create clear and unambiguous exemptions for features that the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency or the Secretary of the Army, acting through the Chief of Engineers, claim they are not seeking to regulate. (#347)
- Boozman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to installing watchdogs at Federal agencies with extended Inspector General vacancies and strengthening and reforming Offices of Inspectors General to ensure that such Offices are appropriately prioritizing the investigation of waste, fraud, abuse, and misconduct within Federal agencies. (#348)
- *Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to improve health outcomes and lower costs of caring for medically complex children in Medicaid. (#349)*
- Blunt amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would create a Federal tax or

fee on carbon emissions. (#350)

- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the dredging of shallow draft ports on the Mississippi River. (#351)
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to Federal employee performance awards. (#352)
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the defense capabilities of the Government of Ukraine. (#353)
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to military readiness, training, and modernization while decreasing risk of casualties. (#354)
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prohibit additional premium increases for two years. (#355)
- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing health care to veterans who reside more than 40 miles driving distance from the closest medical facility of the Department of Veterans Affairs that provides the care sought by the veteran. (#356)
- *Cornyn amendment to raise taxes and spending by enacting President Obama's fiscal year 2016 budget. (#357)*
- McCain amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to enhancing trade across the Southwest border. (#358)
- McCain amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to securing the Southwest border. (#359)
- McCain amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to deterring migration of unaccompanied children from El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras. (#360)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the consideration of greenhouse gas emissions under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969. (#361)
- *Mikulski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to amending the Equal Pay Act of 1963 to allow for punitive damages, limit the any factor "other than sex" exception, and prohibit retaliation against employees who share salary information. (#362)*
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating modernizing and updating food safety oversight within the Food and Drug Administration. (#363)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving oral health care for children and pregnant women under Medicaid. (#364)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding to State and local law enforcement agencies that receive Federal funds to be used for training and enforcement related to the profiling guidance established by the Department of Justice. (#365)

- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding for State and local law enforcement agencies that receive Federal funds to be used for data collection related to profiling by the Department of Justice. (#366)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing a funding stream for a voter reinfranchisement initiative. (#367)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing States the Medicaid flexibility they need to implement innovative reforms to improve care and enhance access for our Nation's most vulnerable. (#368)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the establishment of bipartisan commission to govern independent agencies, which may include structural changes to the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau. (#369)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing greater discretion to State departments of transportation in spending Highway Trust Fund allocations. (#370)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that funds available for budget function 050 are spent exclusively for national defense. (#371)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring State to implement drug testing and work requirements for Federal welfare programs for applicants and recipients of assistance, including, but not limited to, the temporary assistance for needy families (TANF) program. (#372)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to maintaining impact aid funding at 2014-2015 levels. (#373)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing coverage of virtual colonoscopies as a colorectal cancer screening test under the Medicare program. (#374)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to returning authority over school nutrition back to the States. (#375)
- Inhofe amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would impose a user fee with respect to general aviation. (#376)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging greater trade between Africa and the United States. (#377)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing qualified mortgage status to mortgages held in portfolio by financial institutions. (#378)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing relief from redundant annual privacy notice mailings required by financial institutions when there have been no changes to the privacy policies of the financial institution. (#379)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to assist the States in carrying out drought prevention plans. (#380)

- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the prevention of government discrimination against individuals, businesses, and organization due to sincerely held religious beliefs. (#381)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to protect Second Amendment rights by protecting the availability of certain ammunition. (#382)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to uphold Second Amendment rights and prohibit the establishment of a national firearm registry. (#383)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the protection of the Second Amendment by preventing Federal agencies from targeting law-abiding firearms dealers. (#384)
- Inhofe amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would fund international organizations during the implementation of the United Nations Arms Trade Treaty prior to Senate ratification and adoption of implementing legislation. (#385)
- *Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect Medicaid beneficiaries from benefit cuts. (#386)*
- Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to postal reform. (#387)
- **Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the designation of national monuments. (#388)**
- **Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to holding Members of the Senate and the House or Representatives accountable for failing to pass a balanced budget. (#389)**
- Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to regulatory review. (#390)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the expansion of access to the income tax credit for employee health insurance expenses of small employers. (#391)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting the use of college savings accounts while students are in elementary school and secondary school. (#392)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to emphasizing manufacturing in engineering programs, which may include directing the National Institute of Standards and Technology, in coordination with other appropriate Federal agencies including the Department of Defense, Department of Energy, and National Science Foundation, to designate United States manufacturing universities. (#393)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to special treatment of the income tax credit for research expenditures for startup companies. (#394)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reversing cuts in the International Affairs Budget. (#395)

- Portman amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the empowerment of States to protect citizens of the State from damaging regulations of the Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to the Clean Air Act. (#396)
- Ernst amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving mental health services for veterans. (#397)
- Wyden amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to funding Coast Guard air facilities. (#398)
- Coats amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would increase net direct spending if the national debt is greater than the size of the economy of the United States. (#399)
- *Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to maintain and enhance access, choice, and accountability in veterans care through the veterans Choice Card program under section 101 of the Veterans Access, Choice, and Accountability Act of 2014. (#400)*
- Grassley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support sentencing reform legislation that does not impose costs on crime victims. (#401)
- Johnson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving information sharing by the Inspector General of the Department of Veterans Affairs with respect to investigations relating to substandard health care, delayed and denied health care, patient deaths, other findings that directly relate to patient care, and other management issues of the Department. (#402)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the annual contribution limit for Coverdell education savings accounts. (#403)
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the modernization of the nuclear command control, and communications architecture of the United States. (#404)
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to sexual assault prevention and response efforts by the Department of Defense. (#405)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to limiting certain research conducted or contracted by the Federal Communications Commission. (#406)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to investigating service disruptions at West Coast ports. (#407)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to reform the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration to ensure more transparency and stakeholder participation. (#408)
- *Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting equal pay, which may include preventing discrimination on the basis of sex and preventing retaliation against employees for seeking or discussing wage information. (#409)*
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the allowance of tax credits for employers who provide paid family and medical leave. (#410)

- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the maximum loan limits under the microloan program. (#411)
- **Rounds amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prevent the Environmental Protection Agency and the United States Fish and Wildlife Service from engaging in closed-door settlement agreements that ignore impacted States and counties. (#412)**
- Blunt amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring the advice and consent of the Senate before any bilateral or international agreement regarding greenhouse gas emissions aimed at combating global climate change has any force or effect within the United States. (#413)
- Hatch amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to prevent the Department of the Interior from unduly hampering the production of natural gas and oil by preempting State law. (#414)
- Capito amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to a requirement that any new environmental agreement signed by the United States with any foreign country or countries not result in serious harm to the economy of the United States. (#415)
- Capito amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting the reliability of the electricity grid. (#416)
- Capito amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to advise all veterans of their potential eligibility for private health care benefits provided by the Department of Veterans Affairs. (#417)
- Capito amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring sufficient funding for fossil energy research and development. (#418)
- Capito amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improve the safety of tank cars carrying crude oil by rail. (#419)
- Capito amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to offsets to combat the increase abuse of heroin and methamphetamines in the United States. (#420)
- Capito amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the expansion of high-speed broadband in rural areas. (#421)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that the conservation of northern long-eared bat populations and local economic development are compatible. (#422)
- **Rubio amendment to increase new budget authority and outlays for fiscal years 2016 and 2017 for National Defense (budget function 050). (#423, as modified).**
- Barrasso amendment to eliminate Federal funding for international climate change initiatives, including the Green Climate Fund, the Global Climate Change Initiative, the Climate Investment Funds, and the Global Environmental Facility. (#424)

- Collins amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving retirement security. (#425)
- Collins amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting economic growth and job creation for small businesses. (#426)
- Collins amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to investment in Alzheimer's disease research. (#427)
- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to extending the exception for the tax treatment of publicly traded partnerships for other forms of energy, including energy power generation projects and transportation fuels. (#428)
- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to relieve financial institutions from annual privacy notice mailings. (#429)
- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to maintaining access to hospitals and health care providers in rural communities under the Medicare program, which includes preserving and strengthening access to critical access hospitals. (#430)
- Gillibrand amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to medical treatment and compensation for first responders, survivors, and their families injured and made ill by the 9/11 attacks. (#431)
- Baldwin amendment to provide additional resources to create the opportunity for more Americans to obtain a higher education and advanced job skills by supporting two free years of community college paid for by raising revenue through requiring millionaires and billionaires to pay their fair share. (#432)
- Wyden amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to continuing agricultural research funding. (#433)
- Wyden amendment to provide for an adjustment to committee allocations for wildfire suppression funding. (#434)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to support for Ukraine, which should include the provision of lethal defensive articles. (#435)
- Baldwin amendment to preserve the point of order against reconciliation legislation that would increase the deficit or reduce a surplus. (#436)
- Peters amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to enhancing and improving the United States Patent and Trademark Office in order to reduce the patent application backlog. (#437)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving access to capital for small businesses by directing the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau to implement section 1071 of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (Public Law 111-203) that amended the Equal Credit Opportunity Act to require lending institutions to collect and report data on lending to small, minority-owned, and women owned businesses. (#438)

- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to mandating a higher threshold that the Small Business Administration may guarantee, through the Surety Bond Guarantee Program, of the bonds that small businesses are required to obtain so that they may be able to better compete successfully for Federal Government contracts. (#439)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the Family Funds limit of the Small Business Investment Company Program from \$225,000,000 to \$350,000,000, as passed by the Committee in 2013, which is zero subsidy and funded entirely through fees paid by investors and businesses. (#440)
- Stabenow amendment to ensure that oil derived from tar sands is subject to the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund at levels equal to those of other types of oil, to permanently extend the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund, and to prevent oil companies from claiming tax deductions for punitive damages associated with oil spills. (#441)
- Collins amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to restore a sensible definition of full-time employment for purposes of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. (#442)
- Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting privately held water rights and permits. (#443)
- Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expanding the earned income tax credit using savings from reforming the program and eliminating waste, fraud and abuse. (#444)
- Gardner amendment to prevent labor disputes at seaports in the United States from causing national economic disruptions and crippling businesses across the United States. (#445)
- Gardner amendment to support public-private partnerships of the Armed Forces of the United States with institutions of higher education in the United States. (#446)
- Gardner amendment to make higher education more affordable and expand access and opportunity to our Nation's students. (#447)
- Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging expedited approval of liquefied natural gas export applications at the Department of Energy. (#448)
- Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting efficient resourcing for the Asia rebalance policy. (#449)
- Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to enhance and encourage broadband deployment and adoption in rural America. (#450)
- Heller amendment to express the sense of the Senate that if a concurrent resolution on the budget and all the regular appropriations bills are not completed by October 1 annually then Members of Congress should not receive pay. (#451)
- Heller amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that the Secretary of the Interior enters into candidate conservation agreements with each of the relevant 11 Western States before the United States Fish and Wildlife Service makes a listing

determination on the greater sage-grouse under the Endangered Species Act of 1973. (#452)

- Heller amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring the Secretary of Transportation prioritizes the construction of projects in high priority corridors on the National Highway System, which will improve the safe, secure, and efficient movement of people and goods through the United States and facilitate economic development and create jobs in the United States. (#453)
- Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect Second Amendment rights by preventing the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives from reclassifying ammunition primarily intended for sporting purposes. (#454)
- Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prioritize the elimination of the rape kit backlog. (#455)
- Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that medical facilities of the Department of Veterans Affairs meet the privacy, dignity, and safety needs of women veterans. (#456)
- Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibition of Veterans Benefits Administration executive bonuses until the backlog of disability claims for veterans is eliminated. (#457)
- Burr amendment to protect the American people and strengthen our national security by fully funding the Biomedical Advanced Research and Development Authority (BARDA) and the BioShield Special Reserve Fund. (#458)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expanding the quantity of Federal land available for natural extraction to fund infrastructure maintenance. (#459)
- Coats amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to considering the costs, benefits, and feasibility of allowing States reasonable time to cure rejected State implementation plans. (#460)
- Roberts amendment to provide for a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to military readiness, training, and modernization while decreasing risk casualties. (#461)
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to over-the-counter medications. (#462)
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting funds for promotional or marketing materials promoting Obamacare or its benefits. (#463)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring an enforceable treaty ratified by the top 10 major greenhouse gas emitting countries before implementation of regulation of greenhouse gas emissions from existing power plants. (#464)
- Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to Second Amendment rights. (#465)
- Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting jobs in the

United States through international and domestic travel and tourism. (#466)

- Blunt amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the direct provision of defense articles, defense services, and related training to Kurdistan Regional Government. (#467)
- Blunt amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to military aid to Israel. (#468)
- Grassley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prohibit certain aliens without legal status in the United States from retroactively claiming the earned income tax credit. (#469)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding to the United Nations Population Fund to promote the access of unaccompanied women to vital services, including access to water, sanitation, facilities, food, and health care, in emergency situations. (#470)
- *Wyden amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would cut benefits, raise the retirement age, or privatize Social Security. (#471)*
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting Cypriot-Israeli cooperation in energy exploration in the Eastern Mediterranean. (#472)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding to combat anti-Semitism in Europe. (#473)
- *Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect and strengthen the Department of Veterans Affairs, hire more health care professionals for the Department, and ensure quality and timely access to health care for all veterans. (#474)*
- Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to strengthening the United States Postal Service by establishing a moratorium to protect mail processing plants, reinstating overnight delivery standards, and protecting rural service. (#475)
- Thune amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to exempting elementary schools, secondary schools, and institutions of higher education from Obamacare's employer mandate. (#476)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to achieving health information technology interoperability. (#477)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reprioritizing education spending toward impact aid or other formula grant programs to State and local educational agencies and away from administrative earmark programs. (#478)
- Thune amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would negatively affect rural health care. (#479)
- Thune amendment to reduce funding for the United State Fish and Wildlife Service and direct those funds to public safety in Indian country. (#480)

- **Cotton amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting Israel. (#481)**
- Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging the increase use of performance contracting in Federal facilities. (#482)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to combat sexual assault, domestic violence, and human trafficking. (#483)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing lethal aid to Ukraine. (#484)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide equity in the tax treatment of public safety officer death benefits. (#485)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to strengthen mental health efforts. (#486)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to rein in onerous fishing regulations and provide disaster relief for fisheries. (#487)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to spur economic development and provide for the equitable distribution of Universal Service funds to rural states. (#488)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing small business regulatory relief, protecting State-regulated insurers from global regulators, and preventing duplicative regulations for investment advisors. (#489)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to address the disproportionate regulatory burdens on community banks. (#490)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect the Corporation for National and Community Service. (#491)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to advance workplace equality by ending pregnancy discrimination and confronting sex-based wage discrimination. (#492)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to strengthening missile defense cooperation with Israel. (#493)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing the United States from joining any international agreement on greenhouse gas emissions that would preclude developing countries from using fossil fuels for development and economic growth. (#494)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to achieving domestic energy independence. (#495)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting public transparency in Executive branch litigation settlements. (#496)

- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting jobs by preventing Federal agencies from overriding efforts by States to conserve species. (#497)
- *Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to legislation submitted to Congress by President Obama to protect and strengthen Social Security. (#498)*
- Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring the availability to the reserve components of the Armed Forces of fully modernized and mission-capable aircraft. (#499)
- Alexander amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing Federal funds from being used to create a Federal college ratings system. (#500)
- Alexander amendment to promote the research, development, and approval or licensure of the most cutting-edge, safe and effective medical treatments, devices, and cures for American patients and to ensure that America remains the global leader in biomedical innovation. (#501)
- Alexander amendment to prohibit the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission from issuing regulations or guidance that would undermine the employee wellness programs authorized in the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act which offer a premium discount to employees who make healthy lifestyle choices. (#502)
- Sullivan amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing an exemption from certain permitting requirement for routine maintenance activities relating to transportation infrastructure. (#503)
- Sullivan amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to limiting the ability of Environmental Protection Agency personnel to carry guns. (#504)
- Sullivan amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting programs related to the ground-based mid-course defense and the long-range discrimination radar programs of the Department of Defense. (#505)
- Sullivan amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting vulnerable families from job killing regulations. (#506)
- Vitter amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to ending Obamacare subsidies for illegal immigrants. (#507)
- Vitter amendment to require tax delinquent Federal bureaucrats to immediately enter into a repayment plan and provide that failure to do will result in termination of employment. (#508)
- Vitter amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to eliminating the State DNA analysis kit backlog. (#509)
- Vitter amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing health care to veterans who reside more than 40 miles driving distance from the closest medical facility of the Department of Veterans Affairs that provides the care sought by the veteran. (#510)
- Vitter amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund preventing the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives from classifying M855 or any .223/5.56mm cartridge or

projectile as armor piercing ammunition. (#511)

- Vitter amendment to strike out the provision that makes it easier for Washington elites to force Americans to give up their dollar bills and use dollar coins, like Europeans. (#512)
- Vitter amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expanding Medicare beneficiary access to eye tracking accessories and speech generating devices for disabled individuals under the Medicare program. (#513)
- Vitter amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to allowing States to adopt work requirements for able-bodied Medicaid recipients. (#514)
- Vitter amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring the Federal Government to allow states to opt out of Common Core without penalty. (#515)
- Vitter amendment to ensure victims of rape have their day in court. (#516)
- Vitter amendment to end Congress's and the Administration's illegal exemption from Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. (#517)
- Barrasso amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a process whereby the Federal Government recoups grants from States with failed State-based exchanges. (#518)
- Gillibrand amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to expand benefits from the Department of Veterans Affairs to sailors exposed to Agent Orange. (#519)
- Gillibrand amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund related to sexual assault at institutions of higher education, which may include the implementation of an independent and standardized online survey tool developed and administered by the Department of Education, in consultation with the Department of Justice, to measure the prevalence of sexual assault at institutions of higher education. (#520)
- Peters amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to investing in science, technology, and basic research in the United States. (#521)
- King amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preserving the right of access of distributed energy units to the electrical grid, such as combined heat and power systems, residential- or commercial-scale photovoltaic systems, residential wind turbines, or other renewable or fossil-fueled electric generation systems. (#522)
- Stabenow amendment to prevent United States companies from getting tax benefits for moving jobs overseas, to end offshore tax loopholes including inversions, and to provide incentives for United States companies to relocate overseas jobs to the United States. (#523)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting economic growth and job creation by reducing the cost of capital. (#524)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing tax relief for catastrophic medical expenses. (#525)

- Alexander amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support high-quality charter schools. (#526)
- Cassidy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the translation of biomedical research into treatments and cures. (#527)
- Cassidy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to upgrading data collection and statistical analysis conducted on health care services at the facilities of the Veterans Health Administration. (#528)
- Cassidy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing screening, testing, and diagnosis for Viral Hepatitis. (#529)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the diversion of funds set aside for the USPTO. (#530)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to deterring abusive patent litigation. (#531)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to ensure the vitality of the traditional criminal law requirement of mens rea. (#532)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that Department of Justice attorneys comply with disclosure obligations in criminal prosecutions. (#533)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing access to marijuana edibles by children in States that have decriminalized marijuana. (#534)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to balancing the Federal budget. (#535)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to safeguarding data stored abroad from improper government access. (#536)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the aggressive and consistent enforcement of Federal laws prohibiting the production, distribution, and possession of adult obscenity and child pornography. (#537)
- Risch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the Family Funds limit of the Small Business Investment Company Program from \$225,000,000 to \$350,000,000, as passed by the Committee in 2013, which is zero subsidy and funded entirely through fees paid by investors and businesses. (#538)
- Cassidy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving Medicaid based on successful and bipartisan State demonstration projects. (#539)
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting health care rationing. (#540)
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the transparency of the relationship between the Federal Communication Commission's regulatory

fees and the Commission's recovery of costs. (#541)

- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to improving transparency for closing out expired grant accounts with an empty balance. (#542)
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to elimination of funding for the National Technical Information Service. (#543)
- Kirk amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to extraditing international cybercriminals committing credit card theft. (#544)
- **Kirk amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reimposing waived sanctions and imposing new sanctions against Iran for violations of the Joint Plan of Action or a comprehensive nuclear agreement. (#545)**
- McCain amendment to ensure adequate funding for the national security of the United States. (#546)
- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to welfare reform. (#547)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to support Internet freedom and the current multi-stake-holder governance of the Internet. (#548)
- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund for providing low- and middle-income student access to private elementary and secondary schools through a tax credit. (#549)
- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to consolidating tax incentives for higher education into a universal tax credit for higher education and skills obtainment. (#550)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting religious freedom, including promoting freedom of religion (including belief) around the world, given the importance of religious freedom to human rights, economic development, stability, and democracy. (#551)
- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing funding for the relocation of the United States Embassy in Israel from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem. (#552)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting public-private partnerships with the National Laboratories under the Department of Energy to facilitate innovation. (#553)
- Rubio amendment to allow for the elimination of the Retirement Earnings Test under the Social Security program. (#554)
- Rubio amendment to allow for the elimination of Social Security payroll taxes for individuals who have attained retirement age. (#555)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to delivering weapons to Ukraine using emergency drawdown authority in the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961. #556)

- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to reforming the United Nations in the spirit of transparency, respect for basic human freedoms, and effective nonproliferation. (#557)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing foreign assistance to Palestine and increasing foreign assistance for Israel. (#558)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to improving higher education data and transparency. (#559)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to prohibit taking minors across State lines in circumvention of laws requiring involvement of parents in abortion decisions. (#560)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to underutilized facilities of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and their potential use. (#561)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a new outcomes-based process for authorizing innovative higher education providers. (#562)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the reform of Federal student loan repayment plans. (#563)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing for regulatory reform that would allow Congress to budget regulatory promulgation under each Federal agency. (#564)
- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that Medicare is not raided to bailout insurance companies under the President's health care overhaul. (#565)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing for financial vehicles other than loans to provide fund to pay for higher education. (#566)
- Coats amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to end duplication, fragmentation, and overlap in Government economic development programs. (#567)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to increase funding for the Internal Revenue Service to implement the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act and reduce identity theft. (#568)
- Tester amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to investing in rural and tribal water infrastructure. (#569)
- Tester amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing transparency in our elections and reducing the deficit. (#570)

From: Hunt, Jasmine (Durbin)
To: [Sarah Neimeyer \(sarah_neimeyer@ios.doi.gov\)](mailto:sarah_neimeyer@ios.doi.gov); [Joshua Saks \(saksj@nwf.org\)](mailto:saksj@nwf.org); [Franz Matzner \(franz.matzner@nrdc.org\)](mailto:franz.matzner@nrdc.org); [Sara Chieffo](mailto:Sara.Chieffo@nrdc.org); jconsuegra@nrdc.org
Subject: FW: Amendments Update: Senate Budget Resolution (S.Con.Res. 11)
Date: Tuesday, March 24, 2015 9:00:32 PM

From: Miller, Julian (Durbin)
Sent: Tuesday, March 24, 2015 9:00:26 PM (UTC-05:00) Eastern Time (US & Canada)
To: Dodin, Reema (Durbin); Zogby, Joseph (Judiciary-Dem); Kenny, MJ (Durbin); Marter, Ben (Durbin); Morris, Dena (Durbin); Raven, Erik (Appropriations); Homan, Chris (Durbin); Leonard, Rob (Durbin); Swanson, Daniel (Judiciary-Dem); Kierig, Anne (Durbin); Brown-Shaklee, Sally (Durbin); Mulka, Christina (Durbin); Gillies, David (Appropriations); Sonti, Srinu (Durbin); Hunt, Jasmine (Durbin); Middleton, Brad (Durbin); Tellez, Corey (Durbin); Fisher, Alyssa (Durbin); McElwain, Maria (Durbin); Palmer, Mark (Durbin); Trifone, Stephanie (Judiciary-Dem); Ackley, Elise (Durbin); Gandhi, Debu (Judiciary-Dem); Ali, Erum Ibrahim (Durbin); Cook, Beth (Durbin)
Subject: Amendments Update: Senate Budget Resolution (S.Con.Res. 11)

The most recently filed amendments are at the top of this message, as well as at the bottom in the correct numerical order.

- Heinrich amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would provide for the sale of Federal land to reduce the Federal deficit. (#571)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support rural schools and school districts. (#572)
- Markey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting the repair and replacement of natural gas distribution pipelines and infrastructure no longer fit for service. (#573)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring the reliability of the electric grid. (#574)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to repeal the TRICARE exclusion for members of the reserve components of the Armed Forces. (#575)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to securing sources of supply of rare earth minerals. (#576)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the reduction of Department of Defense contractors. (#577)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to addressing methamphetamine abuse in the United States. (#578)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing adequate funding for the Experimental Program to Stimulate Competitive Research. (#579)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing adequate funding for the Contract Tower Program of the Federal Aviation Administration. (#580)

- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reestablishing the Office of Technology Assessment to provide nonpartisan information to Congress on cost-benefit analyses of regulations and regulatory changes. (#581)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to significantly increasing the number of young adults participating in 2 years of national service which may include expanding national service programs. (#582)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the commercialization of technologies such as carbon capture, carbon storage, and other carbon utilization technologies required for coal and natural gas electric generating units (EGUs) to meet proposed and future greenhouse gas regulations. (#583)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting export promotion for small businesses. (#584)
- Manchin amendment to modify the deficit-neutral reserve fund for veterans and servicemembers to improve outreach, access, and services for rural veterans. (#585)
- Manchin amendment to modify the deficit-neutral reserve fund for veterans and servicemembers to address specifically the growing backlog of appeals of decisions regarding claims for disability compensation. (#586)
- Leahy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to disallow any Federal tax deduction for the cost of court-ordered punitive damages as an ordinary business expense. (#587)
- Schatz amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the number of U.S. Customs and Border Protection officers at air ports of entry. (#588)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that employers are not precluded under the National Labor Relations Act from providing compensation to employees that is greater than the compensation specified in an applicable collective bargaining agreement. (#589)
- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting the Medicare Advantage program. (#590)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to reform the Lifeline program by removing structural incentives for fraud and modernizing the program so that it can be used to help increase broadband access in underserved areas. (#591)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to intellectual property rights in international trade negotiations. (#592)
- Menendez amendment to require consideration of long-term deficits for any legislation relating to repealing or replacing the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act and the health care-related provisions of the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010. (#593)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging the participation of underrepresented individuals, including minorities, in 21st century fields. (#594)

- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to improve cybersecurity. (#595)
- Johnson amendment to convey clear information in graphic form about projected deficits. (#596)
- Johnson amendment to convey clear information to Congress and the public about projected Federal outlays, revenues, surpluses, and deficits. (#597)
- Shaheen amendment to make commonsense reform to the wasteful Federal sugar program, save consumers billions, and reduce the risk of expensive taxpayer-funded bailouts of the sugar industry. (#600)
- Bennet amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would privatize Medicare, cut guaranteed benefits, increase out-of-pocket spending, or turn Medicare into a premium support plan. (#601)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a single food agency. (#602)
- Coats amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the improvement of operations in the supplemental nutrition assistance program. (#603)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging cost savings in office space used by Federal agencies. (#604)
- Feinstein amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to rectifying the discrepancies in methodologies used in counting the number of homeless person served by programs provided through the Department of Education, the Department of Health and Human Services, and the Department of Housing and Urban Development. (#605)
- Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to African elephant ivory. (#606)

Senate Budget Resolution (S.Con.Res. 11)

An original concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2016 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2017 through 2025. (pending amendments in bold, disposed of amendments in italics).

- Isakson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a biennial budget and appropriations process. (#321)
- Portman amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the empowerment of States to protect citizens of the State from damaging regulations of the Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to the Clean Air Act. (#322)
- *Sanders amendment to create millions of middle class jobs by investing in our nation's infrastructure paid for by raising revenue through closing loopholes in the corporate and international tax system. (#323, as modified)*

- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the strengthening of patent rights. (#324)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to a strong civil courts system. (#325)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that changes to voting laws at the State and local level do not disproportionately burden the right of racial and language minorities to vote. (#326)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide for funding to improve voter registration and the voting experience in Federal elections. (#327)
- Coons amendment to express the sense of Congress on the cost sharing requirements of the Hollings Manufacturing Extension Partnership. (#328)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging the widespread use of early college high schools and dual and concurrent enrollment. (#329)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to incentives for Medicare beneficiaries to have and maintain an advance care plan. (#330)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to eliminating the enforcement of laws that discriminate against HIV patients without scientific merit. (#331)
- Coons amendment to provide a mechanism to increase the statutory limit on public debt for fiscal year 2016. (#332)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to United States Government development finance institutions. (#333)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting efforts to improve call response time at the Internal Revenue Service. (#334)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to fulfilling the obligations of the United States. (#335)
- Coons amendment to express the sense of the Senate that the United States should fulfill the financial obligations of the United States. (#336)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to Federal cybersecurity standards. (#337)
- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to increase funding for the National Institutes of Health. (#338)
- Rounds amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing mortgage lending to rural areas. (#339)

- Reid amendment to improve the provision establishing a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to eliminating military retirement and disability offsets. (#340)
- Cassidy amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to promotion of United States offshore energy production. (#341)
- Schatz amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the National Guard State Partnership Program. (#342)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preserving mandatory appropriations for agricultural conservation programs. (#343)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the importance of fully utilizing available Federal funding for water resources and development to meet the needs of United States ports and harbor maintenance. (#344)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing funding for Federal investments in biomedical and basic scientific research. (#345)
- Collins amendment to modify the deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting jobs in the United States through international trade to include the reauthorization or extension of trade adjustment assistance programs. (#346)
- Barrasso amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to keep the Federal Water Pollution Control Act focused on protection of water quality, to establish bright lines for Federal jurisdiction, and to create clear and unambiguous exemptions for features that the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency or the Secretary of the Army, acting through the Chief of Engineers, claim they are not seeking to regulate. (#347)
- Boozman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to installing watchdogs at Federal agencies with extended Inspector General vacancies and strengthening and reforming Offices of Inspectors General to ensure that such Offices are appropriately prioritizing the investigation of waste, fraud, abuse, and misconduct within Federal agencies. (#348)
- *Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to improve health outcomes and lower costs of caring for medically complex children in Medicaid. (#349)*
- Blunt amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would create a Federal tax or fee on carbon emissions. (#350)
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the dredging of shallow draft ports on the Mississippi River. (#351)
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to Federal employee performance awards. (#352)
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the defense capabilities of the Government of Ukraine. (#353)
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to military readiness, training, and modernization while decreasing risk of casualties. (#354)

- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prohibit additional premium increases for two years. (#355)
- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing health care to veterans who reside more than 40 miles driving distance from the closest medical facility of the Department of Veterans Affairs that provides the care sought by the veteran. (#356)
- *Cornyn amendment to raise taxes and spending by enacting President Obama's fiscal year 2016 budget. (#357)*
- McCain amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to enhancing trade across the Southwest border. (#358)
- McCain amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to securing the Southwest border. (#359)
- McCain amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to deterring migration of unaccompanied children from El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras. (#360)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the consideration of greenhouse gas emissions under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969. (#361)
- *Mikulski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to amending the Equal Pay Act of 1963 to allow for punitive damages, limit the any factor "other than sex" exception, and prohibit retaliation against employees who share salary information. (#362)*
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating modernizing and updating food safety oversight within the Food and Drug Administration. (#363)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving oral health care for children and pregnant women under Medicaid. (#364)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding to State and local law enforcement agencies that receive Federal funds to be used for training and enforcement related to the profiling guidance established by the Department of Justice. (#365)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding for State and local law enforcement agencies that receive Federal funds to be used for data collection related to profiling by the Department of Justice. (#366)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing a funding stream for a voter reinfranchisement initiative. (#367)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing States the Medicaid flexibility they need to implement innovative reforms to improve care and enhance access for our Nation's most vulnerable. (#368)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the establishment of bipartisan commission to govern independent agencies, which may include structural changes to

the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau. (#369)

- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing greater discretion to State departments of transportation in spending Highway Trust Fund allocations. (#370)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that funds available for budget function 050 are spent exclusively for national defense. (#371)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring State to implement drug testing and work requirements for Federal welfare programs for applicants and recipients of assistance, including, but not limited to, the temporary assistance for needy families (TANF) program. (#372)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to maintaining impact aid funding at 2014-2015 levels. (#373)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing coverage of virtual colonoscopies as a colorectal cancer screening test under the Medicare program. (#374)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to returning authority over school nutrition back to the States. (#375)
- Inhofe amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would impose a user fee with respect to general aviation. (#376)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging greater trade between Africa and the United States. (#377)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing qualified mortgage status to mortgages held in portfolio by financial institutions. (#378)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing relief from redundant annual privacy notice mailings required by financial institutions when there have been no changes to the privacy policies of the financial institution. (#379)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to assist the States in carrying out drought prevention plans. (#380)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the prevention of government discrimination against individuals, businesses, and organization due to sincerely held religious beliefs. (#381)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to protect Second Amendment rights by protecting the availability of certain ammunition. (#382)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to uphold Second Amendment rights and prohibit the establishment of a national firearm registry. (#383)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the protection of the Second Amendment by preventing Federal agencies from targeting law-abiding firearms dealers.

(#384)

- Inhofe amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would fund international organizations during the implementation of the United Nations Arms Trade Treaty prior to Senate ratification and adoption of implementing legislation. (#385)
- *Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect Medicaid beneficiaries from benefit cuts. (#386)*
- Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to postal reform. (#387)
- **Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the designation of national monuments. (#388)**
- **Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to holding Members of the Senate and the House or Representatives accountable for failing to pass a balanced budget. (#389)**
- Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to regulatory review. (#390)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the expansion of access to the income tax credit for employee health insurance expenses of small employers. (#391)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting the use of college savings accounts while students are in elementary school and secondary school. (#392)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to emphasizing manufacturing in engineering programs, which may include directing the National Institute of Standards and Technology, in coordination with other appropriate Federal agencies including the Department of Defense, Department of Energy, and National Science Foundation, to designate United States manufacturing universities. (#393)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to special treatment of the income tax credit for research expenditures for startup companies. (#394)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reversing cuts in the International Affairs Budget. (#395)
- Portman amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the empowerment of States to protect citizens of the State from damaging regulations of the Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to the Clean Air Act. (#396)
- Ernst amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving mental health services for veterans. (#397)
- Wyden amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to funding Coast Guard air facilities. (#398)
- Coats amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would increase net direct spending if the national debt is greater than the size of the economy of the United States. (#399)

- *Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to maintain and enhance access, choice, and accountability in veterans care through the veterans Choice Card program under section 101 of the Veterans Access, Choice, and Accountability Act of 2014. (#400)*
- Grassley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support sentencing reform legislation that does not impose costs on crime victims. (#401)
- Johnson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving information sharing by the Inspector General of the Department of Veterans Affairs with respect to investigations relating to substandard health care, delayed and denied health care, patient deaths, other findings that directly relate to patient care, and other management issues of the Department. (#402)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the annual contribution limit for Coverdell education savings accounts. (#403)
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the modernization of the nuclear command control, and communications architecture of the United States. (#404)
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to sexual assault prevention and response efforts by the Department of Defense. (#405)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to limiting certain research conducted or contracted by the Federal Communications Commission. (#406)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to investigating service disruptions at West Coast ports. (#407)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to reform the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration to ensure more transparency and stakeholder participation. (#408)
- *Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting equal pay, which may include preventing discrimination on the basis of sex and preventing retaliation against employees for seeking or discussing wage information. (#409)*
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the allowance of tax credits for employers who provide paid family and medical leave. (#410)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the maximum loan limits under the microloan program. (#411)
- **Rounds amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prevent the Environmental Protection Agency and the United States Fish and Wildlife Service from engaging in closed-door settlement agreements that ignore impacted States and counties. (#412)**
- Blunt amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring the advice and consent of the Senate before any bilateral or international agreement regarding greenhouse gas emissions aimed at combating global climate change has any force or effect within the United States. (#413)

- Hatch amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to prevent the Department of the Interior from unduly hampering the production of natural gas and oil by preempting State law. (#414)
- Capito amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to a requirement that any new environmental agreement signed by the United States with any foreign country or countries not result in serious harm to the economy of the United States. (#415)
- Capito amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting the reliability of the electricity grid. (#416)
- Capito amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to advise all veterans of their potential eligibility for private health care benefits provided by the Department of Veterans Affairs. (#417)
- Capito amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring sufficient funding for fossil energy research and development. (#418)
- Capito amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improve the safety of tank cars carrying crude oil by rail. (#419)
- Capito amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to offsets to combat the increase abuse of heroin and methamphetamines in the United States. (#420)
- Capito amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the expansion of high-speed broadband in rural areas. (#421)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that the conservation of northern long-eared bat populations and local economic development are compatible. (#422)
- **Rubio amendment to increase new budget authority and outlays for fiscal years 2016 and 2017 for National Defense (budget function 050). (#423, as modified).**
- Barrasso amendment to eliminate Federal funding for international climate change initiatives, including the Green Climate Fund, the Global Climate Change Initiative, the Climate Investment Funds, and the Global Environmental Facility. (#424)
- Collins amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving retirement security. (#425)
- Collins amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting economic growth and job creation for small businesses. (#426)
- Collins amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to investment in Alzheimer's disease research. (#427)
- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to extending the exception for the tax treatment of publicly traded partnerships for other forms of energy, including energy power generation projects and transportation fuels. (#428)

- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to relieve financial institutions from annual privacy notice mailings. (#429)
- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to maintaining access to hospitals and health care providers in rural communities under the Medicare program, which includes preserving and strengthening access to critical access hospitals. (#430)
- Gillibrand amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to medical treatment and compensation for first responders, survivors, and their families injured and made ill by the 9/11 attacks. (#431)
- Baldwin amendment to provide additional resources to create the opportunity for more Americans to obtain a higher education and advanced job skills by supporting two free years of community college paid for by raising revenue through requiring millionaires and billionaires to pay their fair share. (#432)
- Wyden amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to continuing agricultural research funding. (#433)
- Wyden amendment to provide for an adjustment to committee allocations for wildfire suppression funding. (#434)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to support for Ukraine, which should include the provision of lethal defensive articles. (#435)
- Baldwin amendment to preserve the point of order against reconciliation legislation that would increase the deficit or reduce a surplus. (#436)
- Peters amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to enhancing and improving the United States Patent and Trademark Office in order to reduce the patent application backlog. (#437)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving access to capital for small businesses by directing the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau to implement section 1071 of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (Public Law 111-203) that amended the Equal Credit Opportunity Act to require lending institutions to collect and report data on lending to small, minority-owned, and women owned businesses. (#438)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to mandating a higher threshold that the Small Business Administration may guarantee, through the Surety Bond Guarantee Program, of the bonds that small businesses are required to obtain so that they may be able to better compete successfully for Federal Government contracts. (#439)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the Family Funds limit of the Small Business Investment Company Program from \$225,000,000 to \$350,000,000, as passed by the Committee in 2013, which is zero subsidy and funded entirely though fees paid by investors and businesses. (#440)
- Stabenow amendment to ensure that oil derived from tar sands is subject to the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund at levels equal to those of other types of oil, to permanently extend the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund, and to prevent oil companies from claiming tax deductions for punitive

damages associated with oil spills. (#441)

- Collins amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to restore a sensible definition of full-time employment for purposes of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. (#442)
- Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting privately held water rights and permits. (#443)
- Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expanding the earned income tax credit using savings from reforming the program and eliminating waste, fraud and abuse. (#444)
- Gardner amendment to prevent labor disputes at seaports in the United States from causing national economic disruptions and crippling businesses across the United States. (#445)
- Gardner amendment to support public-private partnerships of the Armed Forces of the United States with institutions of higher education in the United States. (#446)
- Gardner amendment to make higher education more affordable and expand access and opportunity to our Nation's students. (#447)
- Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging expedited approval of liquefied natural gas export applications at the Department of Energy. (#448)
- Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting efficient resourcing for the Asia rebalance policy. (#449)
- Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to enhance and encourage broadband deployment and adoption in rural America. (#450)
- Heller amendment to express the sense of the Senate that if a concurrent resolution on the budget and all the regular appropriations bills are not completed by October 1 annually then Members of Congress should not receive pay. (#451)
- Heller amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that the Secretary of the Interior enters into candidate conservation agreements with each of the relevant 11 Western States before the United States Fish and Wildlife Service makes a listing determination on the greater sage-grouse under the Endangered Species Act of 1973. (#452)
- Heller amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring the Secretary of Transportation prioritizes the construction of projects in high priority corridors on the National Highway System, which will improve the safe, secure, and efficient movement of people and goods through the United States and facilitate economic development and create jobs in the United States. (#453)
- Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect Second Amendment rights by preventing the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives from reclassifying ammunition primarily intended for sporting purposes. (#454)
- Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prioritize the elimination of the rape kit backlog. (#455)

- Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that medical facilities of the Department of Veterans Affairs meet the privacy, dignity, and safety needs of women veterans. (#456)
- Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibition of Veterans Benefits Administration executive bonuses until the backlog of disability claims for veterans is eliminated. (#457)
- Burr amendment to protect the American people and strengthen our national security by fully funding the Biomedical Advanced Research and Development Authority (BARDA) and the BioShield Special Reserve Fund. (#458)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expanding the quantity of Federal land available for natural extraction to fund infrastructure maintenance. (#459)
- Coats amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to considering the costs, benefits, and feasibility of allowing States reasonable time to cure rejected State implementation plans. (#460)
- Roberts amendment to provide for a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to military readiness, training, and modernization while decreasing risk casualties. (#461)
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to over-the-counter medications. (#462)
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting funds for promotional or marketing materials promoting Obamacare or its benefits. (#463)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring an enforceable treaty ratified by the top 10 major greenhouse gas emitting countries before implementation of regulation of greenhouse gas emissions from existing power plants. (#464)
- Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to Second Amendment rights. (#465)
- Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting jobs in the United States through international and domestic travel and tourism. (#466)
- Blunt amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the direct provision of defense articles, defense services, and related training to Kurdistan Regional Government. (#467)
- Blunt amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to military aid to Israel. (#468)
- Grassley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prohibit certain aliens without legal status in the United States from retroactively claiming the earned income tax credit. (#469)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding to the United Nations Population Fund to promote the access of unaccompanied women to vital

services, including access to water, sanitation, facilities, food, and health care, in emergency situations. (#470)

- *Wyden amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would cut benefits, raise the retirement age, or privatize Social Security. (#471)*
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting Cypriot-Israeli cooperation in energy exploration in the Eastern Mediterranean. (#472)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding to combat anti-Semitism in Europe. (#473)
- *Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect and strengthen the Department of Veterans Affairs, hire more health care professionals for the Department, and ensure quality and timely access to health care for all veterans. (#474)*
- Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to strengthening the United States Postal Service by establishing a moratorium to protect mail processing plants, reinstating overnight delivery standards, and protecting rural service. (#475)
- Thune amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to exempting elementary schools, secondary schools, and institutions of higher education from Obamacare's employer mandate. (#476)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to achieving health information technology interoperability. (#477)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reprioritizing education spending toward impact aid or other formula grant programs to State and local educational agencies and away from administrative earmark programs. (#478)
- Thune amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would negatively affect rural health care. (#479)
- Thune amendment to reduce funding for the United State Fish and Wildlife Service and direct those funds to public safety in Indian country. (#480)
- **Cotton amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting Israel. (#481)**
- Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging the increase use of performance contracting in Federal facilities. (#482)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to combat sexual assault, domestic violence, and human trafficking. (#483)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing lethal aid to Ukraine. (#484)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide equity in the tax treatment of public safety officer death benefits. (#485)

- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to strengthen mental health efforts. (#486)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to rein in onerous fishing regulations and provide disaster relief for fisheries. (#487)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to spur economic development and provide for the equitable distribution of Universal Service funds to rural states. (#488)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing small business regulatory relief, protecting State-regulated insurers from global regulators, and preventing duplicative regulations for investment advisors. (#489)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to address the disproportionate regulatory burdens on community banks. (#490)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect the Corporation for National and Community Service. (#491)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to advance workplace equality by ending pregnancy discrimination and confronting sex-based wage discrimination. (#492)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to strengthening missile defense cooperation with Israel. (#493)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing the United States from joining any international agreement on greenhouse gas emissions that would preclude developing countries from using fossil fuels for development and economic growth. (#494)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to achieving domestic energy independence. (#495)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting public transparency in Executive branch litigation settlements. (#496)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting jobs by preventing Federal agencies from overriding efforts by States to conserve species. (#497)
- *Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to legislation submitted to Congress by President Obama to protect and strengthen Social Security. (#498)*
- Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring the availability to the reserve components of the Armed Forces of fully modernized and mission-capable aircraft. (#499)
- Alexander amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing Federal funds from being used to create a Federal college ratings system. (#500)
- Alexander amendment to promote the research, development, and approval or licensure of the

most cutting-edge, safe and effective medical treatments, devices, and cures for American patients and to ensure that America remains the global leader in biomedical innovation. (#501)

- Alexander amendment to prohibit the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission from issuing regulations or guidance that would undermine the employee wellness programs authorized in the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act which offer a premium discount to employees who make healthy lifestyle choices. (#502)
- Sullivan amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing an exemption from certain permitting requirement for routine maintenance activities relating to transportation infrastructure. (#503)
- Sullivan amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to limiting the ability of Environmental Protection Agency personnel to carry guns. (#504)
- Sullivan amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting programs related to the ground-based mid-course defense and the long-range discrimination radar programs of the Department of Defense. (#505)
- Sullivan amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting vulnerable families from job killing regulations. (#506)
- Vitter amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to ending Obamacare subsidies for illegal immigrants. (#507)
- Vitter amendment to require tax delinquent Federal bureaucrats to immediately enter into a repayment plan and provide that failure to do will result in termination of employment. (#508)
- Vitter amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to eliminating the State DNA analysis kit backlog. (#509)
- Vitter amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing health care to veterans who reside more than 40 miles driving distance from the closest medical facility of the Department of Veterans Affairs that provides the care sought by the veteran. (#510)
- Vitter amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund preventing the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives from classifying M855 or any .223/5.56mm cartridge or projectile as armor piercing ammunition. (#511)
- Vitter amendment to strike out the provision that makes it easier for Washington elites to force Americans to give up their dollar bills and use dollar coins, like Europeans. (#512)
- Vitter amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expanding Medicare beneficiary access to eye tracking accessories and speech generating devices for disabled individuals under the Medicare program. (#513)
- Vitter amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to allowing States to adopt work requirements for able-bodied Medicaid recipients. (#514)
- Vitter amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring the Federal Government to allow states to opt out of Common Core without penalty. (#515)

- Vitter amendment to ensure victims of rape have their day in court. (#516)
- Vitter amendment to end Congress's and the Administration's illegal exemption from Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. (#517)
- Barrasso amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a process whereby the Federal Government recoups grants from States with failed State-based exchanges. (#518)
- Gillibrand amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to expand benefits from the Department of Veterans Affairs to sailors exposed to Agent Orange. (#519)
- Gillibrand amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund related to sexual assault at institutions of higher education, which may include the implementation of an independent and standardized online survey tool developed and administered by the Department of Education, in consultation with the Department of Justice, to measure the prevalence of sexual assault at institutions of higher education. (#520)
- Peters amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to investing in science, technology, and basic research in the United States. (#521)
- King amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preserving the right of access of distributed energy units to the electrical grid, such as combined heat and power systems, residential- or commercial-scale photovoltaic systems, residential wind turbines, or other renewable or fossil-fueled electric generation systems. (#522)
- Stabenow amendment to prevent United States companies from getting tax benefits for moving jobs overseas, to end offshore tax loopholes including inversions, and to provide incentives for United States companies to relocate overseas jobs to the United States. (#523)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting economic growth and job creation by reducing the cost of capital. (#524)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing tax relief for catastrophic medical expenses. (#525)
- Alexander amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support high-quality charter schools. (#526)
- Cassidy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the translation of biomedical research into treatments and cures. (#527)
- Cassidy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to upgrading data collection and statistical analysis conducted on health care services at the facilities of the Veterans Health Administration. (#528)
- Cassidy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing screening, testing, and diagnosis for Viral Hepatitis. (#529)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the diversion

of funds set aside for the USPTO. (#530)

- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to deterring abusive patent litigation. (#531)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to ensure the vitality of the traditional criminal law requirement of mens rea. (#532)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that Department of Justice attorneys comply with disclosure obligations in criminal prosecutions. (#533)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing access to marijuana edibles by children in States that have decriminalized marijuana. (#534)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to balancing the Federal budget. (#535)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to safeguarding data stored abroad from improper government access. (#536)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the aggressive and consistent enforcement of Federal laws prohibiting the production, distribution, and possession of adult obscenity and child pornography. (#537)
- Risch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the Family Funds limit of the Small Business Investment Company Program from \$225,000,000 to \$350,000,000, as passed by the Committee in 2013, which is zero subsidy and funded entirely through fees paid by investors and businesses. (#538)
- Cassidy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving Medicaid based on successful and bipartisan State demonstration projects. (#539)
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting health care rationing. (#540)
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the transparency of the relationship between the Federal Communication Commission's regulatory fees and the Commission's recovery of costs. (#541)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to improving transparency for closing out expired grant accounts with an empty balance. (#542)
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to elimination of funding for the National Technical Information Service. (#543)
- Kirk amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to extraditing international cybercriminals committing credit card theft. (#544)
- **Kirk amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reimposing waived sanctions and imposing new sanctions against Iran for violations of the Joint Plan of Action or a comprehensive nuclear agreement. (#545)**

- McCain amendment to ensure adequate funding for the national security of the United States. (#546)
- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to welfare reform. (#547)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to support Internet freedom and the current multi-stake-holder governance of the Internet. (#548)
- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund for providing low- and middle-income student access to private elementary and secondary schools through a tax credit. (#549)
- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to consolidating tax incentives for higher education into a universal tax credit for higher education and skills obtainment. (#550)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting religious freedom, including promoting freedom of religion (including belief) around the world, given the importance of religious freedom to human rights, economic development, stability, and democracy. (#551)
- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing funding for the relocation of the United States Embassy in Israel from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem. (#552)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting public-private partnerships with the National Laboratories under the Department of Energy to facilitate innovation. (#553)
- Rubio amendment to allow for the elimination of the Retirement Earnings Test under the Social security program. (#554)
- Rubio amendment to allow for the elimination of Social Security payroll taxes for individuals who have attained retirement age. (#555)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to delivering weapons to Ukraine using emergency drawdown authority in the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961. #556)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to reforming the United Nations in the spirit of transparency, respect for basic human freedoms, and effective nonproliferation. (#557)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing foreign assistance to Palestine and increasing foreign assistance for Israel. (#558)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to improving higher education data and transparency. (#559)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to prohibit taking minors across State lines in circumvention of laws requiring involvement of parents in abortion decisions. (#560)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to underutilized

facilitates of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and their potential use. (#561)

- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a new outcomes-based process for authorizing innovative higher education providers. (#562)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the reform of Federal student loan repayment plans. (#563)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing for regulatory reform that would allow Congress to budget regulatory promulgation under each Federal agency. (#564)
- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that Medicare is not raided to bailout insurance companies under the President's health care overhaul. (#565)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing for financial vehicles other than loans to provide fund to pay for higher education. (#566)
- Coats amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to end duplication, fragmentation, and overlap in Government economic development programs. (#567)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to increase funding for the Internal Revenue Service to implement the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act and reduce identity theft. (#568)
- Tester amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to investing in rural and tribal water infrastructure. (#569)
- Tester amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing transparency in our elections and reducing the deficit. (#570)
- Heinrich amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would provide for the sale of Federal land to reduce the Federal deficit. (#571)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support rural schools and school districts. (#572)
- Markey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting the repair and replacement of natural gas distribution pipelines and infrastructure no longer fit for service. (#573)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring the reliability of the electric grid. (#574)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to repeal the TRICARE exclusion for members of the reserve components of the Armed Forces. (#575)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to securing sources of supply of rare earth minerals. (#576)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the reduction of

Department of Defense contractors. (#577)

- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to addressing methamphetamine abuse in the United States. (#578)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing adequate funding for the Experimental Program to Stimulate Competitive Research. (#579)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing adequate funding for the Contract Tower Program of the Federal Aviation Administration. (#580)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reestablishing the Office of Technology Assessment to provide nonpartisan information to Congress on cost-benefit analyses of regulations and regulatory changes. (#581)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to significantly increasing the number of young adults participating in 2 years of national service which may include expanding national service programs. (#582)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the commercialization of technologies such as carbon capture, carbon storage, and other carbon utilization technologies required for coal and natural gas electric generating units (EGUs) to meet proposed and future greenhouse gas regulations. (#583)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting export promotion for small businesses. (#584)
- Manchin amendment to modify the deficit-neutral reserve fund for veterans and servicemembers to improve outreach, access, and services for rural veterans. (#585)
- Manchin amendment to modify the deficit-neutral reserve fund for veterans and servicemembers to address specifically the growing backlog of appeals of decisions regarding claims for disability compensation. (#586)
- Leahy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to disallow any Federal tax deduction for the cost of court-ordered punitive damages as an ordinary business expense. (#587)
- Schatz amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the number of U.S. Customs and Border Protection officers at air ports of entry. (#588)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that employers are not precluded under the National Labor Relations Act from providing compensation to employees that is greater than the compensation specified in an applicable collective bargaining agreement. (#589)
- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting the Medicare Advantage program. (#590)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to reform the Lifeline program by removing structural incentives for fraud and modernizing the program so that it can be used to

help increase broadband access in underserved areas. (#591)

- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to intellectual property rights in international trade negotiations. (#592)
- Menendez amendment to require consideration of long-term deficits for any legislation relating to repealing or replacing the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act and the health care-related provisions of the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010. (#593)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging the participation of underrepresented individuals, including minorities, in 21st century fields. (#594)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to improve cybersecurity. (#595)
- Johnson amendment to convey clear information in graphic form about projected deficits. (#596)
- Johnson amendment to convey clear information to Congress and the public about projected Federal outlays, revenues, surpluses, and deficits. (#597)
- Shaheen amendment to make commonsense reform to the wasteful Federal sugar program, save consumers billions, and reduce the risk of expensive taxpayer-funded bailouts of the sugar industry. (#600)
- Bennet amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would privatize Medicare, cut guaranteed benefits, increase out-of-pocket spending, or turn Medicare into a premium support plan. (#601)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a single food agency. (#602)
- Coats amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the improvement of operations in the supplemental nutrition assistance program. (#603)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging cost savings in office space used by Federal agencies. (#604)
- Feinstein amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to rectifying the discrepancies in methodologies used in counting the number of homeless person served by programs provided through the Department of Education, the Department of Health and Human Services, and the Department of Housing and Urban Development. (#605)
- Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to African elephant ivory. (#606)

From: Hunt, Jasmine (Durbin)
To: [Sarah Neimeyer \(sarah_neimeyer@ios.doi.gov\)](mailto:sarah_neimeyer@ios.doi.gov); [Joshua Saks \(saksj@nwf.org\)](mailto:saksj@nwf.org); [Franz Matzner \(franz.matzner@nrdc.org\)](mailto:franz.matzner@nrdc.org); [Sara Chieffo](mailto:sara.chieffo@nrdc.org); jconsuegra@nrdc.org
Subject: FW: Amendments Update: Senate Budget Resolution (S.Con.Res. 11)
Date: Wednesday, March 25, 2015 10:31:34 AM

From: Miller, Julian (Durbin)
Sent: Wednesday, March 25, 2015 10:31:20 AM (UTC-05:00) Eastern Time (US & Canada)
To: Dodin, Reema (Durbin); Zogby, Joseph (Judiciary-Dem); Kenny, MJ (Durbin); Marter, Ben (Durbin); Morris, Dena (Durbin); Raven, Erik (Appropriations); Homan, Chris (Durbin); Leonard, Rob (Durbin); Swanson, Daniel (Judiciary-Dem); Kierig, Anne (Durbin); Brown-Shaklee, Sally (Durbin); Mulka, Christina (Durbin); Gillies, David (Appropriations); Sonti, Srinu (Durbin); Hunt, Jasmine (Durbin); Middleton, Brad (Durbin); Tellez, Corey (Durbin); Fisher, Alyssa (Durbin); McElwain, Maria (Durbin); Palmer, Mark (Durbin); Trifone, Stephanie (Judiciary-Dem); Ackley, Elise (Durbin); Gandhi, Debu (Judiciary-Dem); Ali, Erum Ibrahim (Durbin); Cook, Beth (Durbin)
Subject: Amendments Update: Senate Budget Resolution (S.Con.Res. 11)

The most recently filed amendments are at the top of this message, as well as at the bottom in the correct numerical order.

- **Burr amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to manageable Federal student loan repayment options. (#622)**

Senate Budget Resolution (S.Con.Res. 11)

An original concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2016 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2017 through 2025. (pending amendments in bold, disposed of amendments in italics).

- Isakson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a biennial budget and appropriations process. (#321)
- Portman amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the empowerment of States to protect citizens of the State from damaging regulations of the Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to the Clean Air Act. (#322)
- *Sanders amendment to create millions of middle class jobs by investing in our nation's infrastructure paid for by raising revenue through closing loopholes in the corporate and international tax system. (#323, as modified)*
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the strengthening of patent rights. (#324)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to a strong civil courts system. (#325)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that changes to voting laws at the State and local level do not disproportionately burden the right of racial and language minorities to vote. (#326)

- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide for funding to improve voter registration and the voting experience in Federal elections. (#327)
- Coons amendment to express the sense of Congress on the cost sharing requirements of the Hollings Manufacturing Extension Partnership. (#328)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging the widespread use of early college high schools and dual and concurrent enrollment. (#329)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to incentives for Medicare beneficiaries to have and maintain an advance care plan. (#330)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to eliminating the enforcement of laws that discriminate against HIV patients without scientific merit. (#331)
- Coons amendment to provide a mechanism to increase the statutory limit on public debt for fiscal year 2016. (#332)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to United States Government development finance institutions. (#333)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting efforts to improve call response time at the Internal Revenue Service. (#334)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to fulfilling the obligations of the United States. (#335)
- Coons amendment to express the sense of the Senate that the United States should fulfill the financial obligations of the United States. (#336)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to Federal cybersecurity standards. (#337)
- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to increase funding for the National Institutes of Health. (#338)
- Rounds amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing mortgage lending to rural areas. (#339)
- Reid amendment to improve the provision establishing a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to eliminating military retirement and disability offsets. (#340)
- Cassidy amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to promotion of United States offshore energy production. (#341)
- Schatz amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the National Guard State Partnership Program. (#342)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preserving mandatory

appropriations for agricultural conservation programs. (#343)

- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the importance of fully utilizing available Federal funding for water resources and development to meet the needs of United States ports and harbor maintenance. (#344)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing funding for Federal investments in biomedical and basic scientific research. (#345)
- Collins amendment to modify the deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting jobs in the United States through international trade to include the reauthorization or extension of trade adjustment assistance programs. (#346)
- **Barrasso amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to keep the Federal Water Pollution Control Act focused on protection of water quality, to establish bright lines for Federal jurisdiction, and to create clear and unambiguous exemptions for features that the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency or the Secretary of the Army, acting through the Chief of Engineers, claim they are not seeking to regulate. (#347)**
- Boozman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to installing watchdogs at Federal agencies with extended Inspector General vacancies and strengthening and reforming Offices of Inspectors General to ensure that such Offices are appropriately prioritizing the investigation of waste, fraud, abuse, and misconduct within Federal agencies. (#348)
- *Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to improve health outcomes and lower costs of caring for medically complex children in Medicaid. (#349)*
- Blunt amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would create a Federal tax or fee on carbon emissions. (#350)
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the dredging of shallow draft ports on the Mississippi River. (#351)
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to Federal employee performance awards. (#352)
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the defense capabilities of the Government of Ukraine. (#353)
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to military readiness, training, and modernization while decreasing risk of casualties. (#354)
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prohibit additional premium increases for two years. (#355)
- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing health care to veterans who reside more than 40 miles driving distance from the closest medical facility of the Department of Veterans Affairs that provides the care sought by the veteran. (#356)
- *Cornyn amendment to raise taxes and spending by enacting President Obama's fiscal year 2016*

budget. (#357)

- McCain amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to enhancing trade across the Southwest border. (#358)
- McCain amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to securing the Southwest border. (#359)
- McCain amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to deterring migration of unaccompanied children from El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras. (#360)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the consideration of greenhouse gas emissions under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969. (#361)
- *Mikulski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to amending the Equal Pay Act of 1963 to allow for punitive damages, limit the any factor "other than sex" exception, and prohibit retaliation against employees who share salary information. (#362)*
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating modernizing and updating food safety oversight within the Food and Drug Administration. (#363)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving oral health care for children and pregnant women under Medicaid. (#364)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding to State and local law enforcement agencies that receive Federal funds to be used for training and enforcement related to the profiling guidance established by the Department of Justice. (#365)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding for State and local law enforcement agencies that receive Federal funds to be used for data collection related to profiling by the Department of Justice. (#366)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing a funding stream for a voter reinfranchisement initiative. (#367)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing States the Medicaid flexibility they need to implement innovative reforms to improve care and enhance access for our Nation's most vulnerable. (#368)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the establishment of bipartisan commission to govern independent agencies, which may include structural changes to the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau. (#369)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing greater discretion to State departments of transportation in spending Highway Trust Fund allocations. (#370)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that funds available for budget function 050 are spent exclusively for national defense. (#371)

- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring State to implement drug testing and work requirements for Federal welfare programs for applicants and recipients of assistance, including, but not limited to, the temporary assistance for needy families (TANF) program. (#372)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to maintaining impact aid funding at 2014-2015 levels. (#373)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing coverage of virtual colonoscopies as a colorectal cancer screening test under the Medicare program. (#374)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to returning authority over school nutrition back to the States. (#375)
- Inhofe amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would impose a user fee with respect to general aviation. (#376)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging greater trade between Africa and the United States. (#377)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing qualified mortgage status to mortgages held in portfolio by financial institutions. (#378)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing relief from redundant annual privacy notice mailings required by financial institutions when there have been no changes to the privacy policies of the financial institution. (#379)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to assist the States in carrying out drought prevention plans. (#380)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the prevention of government discrimination against individuals, businesses, and organization due to sincerely held religious beliefs. (#381)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to protect Second Amendment rights by protecting the availability of certain ammunition. (#382)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to uphold Second Amendment rights and prohibit the establishment of a national firearm registry. (#383)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the protection of the Second Amendment by preventing Federal agencies from targeting law-abiding firearms dealers. (#384)
- Inhofe amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would fund international organizations during the implementation of the United Nations Arms Trade Treaty prior to Senate ratification and adoption of implementing legislation. (#385)
- *Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect Medicaid beneficiaries from benefit cuts. (#386)*

- Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to postal reform. (#387)
- **Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the designation of national monuments. (#388)**
- **Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to holding Members of the Senate and the House or Representatives accountable for failing to pass a balanced budget. (#389)**
- Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to regulatory review. (#390)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the expansion of access to the income tax credit for employee health insurance expenses of small employers. (#391)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting the use of college savings accounts while students are in elementary school and secondary school. (#392)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to emphasizing manufacturing in engineering programs, which may include directing the National Institute of Standards and Technology, in coordination with other appropriate Federal agencies including the Department of Defense, Department of Energy, and National Science Foundation, to designate United States manufacturing universities. (#393)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to special treatment of the income tax credit for research expenditures for startup companies. (#394)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reversing cuts in the International Affairs Budget. (#395)
- Portman amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the empowerment of States to protect citizens of the State from damaging regulations of the Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to the Clean Air Act. (#396)
- Ernst amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving mental health services for veterans. (#397)
- Wyden amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to funding Coast Guard air facilities. (#398)
- Coats amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would increase net direct spending if the national debt is greater than the size of the economy of the United States. (#399)
- *Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to maintain and enhance access, choice, and accountability in veterans care through the veterans Choice Card program under section 101 of the Veterans Access, Choice, and Accountability Act of 2014. (#400)*
- Grassley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support sentencing reform legislation that does not impose costs on crime victims. (#401)
- Johnson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving information

sharing by the Inspector General of the Department of Veterans Affairs with respect to investigations relating to substandard health care, delayed and denied health care, patient deaths, other findings that directly relate to patient care, and other management issues of the Department. (#402)

- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the annual contribution limit for Coverdell education savings accounts. (#403)
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the modernization of the nuclear command control, and communications architecture of the United States. (#404)
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to sexual assault prevention and response efforts by the Department of Defense. (#405)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to limiting certain research conducted or contracted by the Federal Communications Commission. (#406)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to investigating service disruptions at West Coast ports. (#407)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to reform the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration to ensure more transparency and stakeholder participation. (#408)
- *Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting equal pay, which may include preventing discrimination on the basis of sex and preventing retaliation against employees for seeking or discussing wage information. (#409)*
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the allowance of tax credits for employers who provide paid family and medical leave. (#410)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the maximum loan limits under the microloan program. (#411)
- **Rounds amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prevent the Environmental Protection Agency and the United States Fish and Wildlife Service from engaging in closed-door settlement agreements that ignore impacted States and counties. (#412)**
- Blunt amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring the advice and consent of the Senate before any bilateral or international agreement regarding greenhouse gas emissions aimed at combating global climate change has any force or effect within the United States. (#413)
- Hatch amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to prevent the Department of the Interior from unduly hampering the production of natural gas and oil by preempting State law. (#414)
- Capito amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to a requirement that any new environmental agreement signed by the United States with any foreign country or countries not result in serious harm to the economy of the United States. (#415)

- Capito amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting the reliability of the electricity grid. (#416)
- Capito amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to advise all veterans of their potential eligibility for private health care benefits provided by the Department of Veterans Affairs. (#417)
- Capito amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring sufficient funding for fossil energy research and development. (#418)
- Capito amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improve the safety of tank cars carrying crude oil by rail. (#419)
- Capito amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to offsets to combat the increase abuse of heroin and methamphetamines in the United States. (#420)
- Capito amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the expansion of high-speed broadband in rural areas. (#421)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that the conservation of northern long-eared bat populations and local economic development are compatible. (#422)
- **Rubio amendment to increase new budget authority and outlays for fiscal years 2016 and 2017 for National Defense (budget function 050). (#423, as modified).**
- Barrasso amendment to eliminate Federal funding for international climate change initiatives, including the Green Climate Fund, the Global Climate Change Initiative, the Climate Investment Funds, and the Global Environmental Facility. (#424)
- Collins amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving retirement security. (#425)
- Collins amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting economic growth and job creation for small businesses. (#426)
- Collins amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to investment in Alzheimer's disease research. (#427)
- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to extending the exception for the tax treatment of publicly traded partnerships for other forms of energy, including energy power generation projects and transportation fuels. (#428)
- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to relieve financial institutions from annual privacy notice mailings. (#429)
- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to maintaining access to hospitals and health care providers in rural communities under the Medicare program, which includes preserving and strengthening access to critical access hospitals. (#430)
- Gillibrand amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to medical treatment

and compensation for first responders, survivors, and their families injured and made ill by the 9/11 attacks. (#431)

- Baldwin amendment to provide additional resources to create the opportunity for more Americans to obtain a higher education and advanced job skills by supporting two free years of community college paid for by raising revenue through requiring millionaires and billionaires to pay their fair share. (#432)
- Wyden amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to continuing agricultural research funding. (#433)
- Wyden amendment to provide for an adjustment to committee allocations for wildfire suppression funding. (#434)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to support for Ukraine, which should include the provision of lethal defensive articles. (#435)
- Baldwin amendment to preserve the point of order against reconciliation legislation that would increase the deficit or reduce a surplus. (#436)
- Peters amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to enhancing and improving the United States Patent and Trademark Office in order to reduce the patent application backlog. (#437)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving access to capital for small businesses by directing the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau to implement section 1071 of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (Public Law 111-203) that amended the Equal Credit Opportunity Act to require lending institutions to collect and report data on lending to small, minority-owned, and women owned businesses. (#438)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to mandating a higher threshold that the Small Business Administration may guarantee, through the Surety Bond Guarantee Program, of the bonds that small businesses are required to obtain so that they may be able to better compete successfully for Federal Government contracts. (#439)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the Family Funds limit of the Small Business Investment Company Program from \$225,000,000 to \$350,000,000, as passed by the Committee in 2013, which is zero subsidy and funded entirely though fees paid by investors and businesses. (#440)
- Stabenow amendment to ensure that oil derived from tar sands is subject to the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund at levels equal to those of other types of oil, to permanently extend the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund, and to prevent oil companies from claiming tax deductions for punitive damages associated with oil spills. (#441)
- Collins amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to restore a sensible definition of full-time employment for purposes of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. (#442)
- Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting privately held water rights and permits. (#443)
- Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expanding the earned

income tax credit using savings from reforming the program and eliminating waste, fraud and abuse. (#444)

- Gardner amendment to prevent labor disputes at seaports in the United States from causing national economic disruptions and crippling businesses across the United States. (#445)
- Gardner amendment to support public-private partnerships of the Armed Forces of the United States with institutions of higher education in the United States. (#446)
- Gardner amendment to make higher education more affordable and expand access and opportunity to our Nation's students. (#447)
- Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging expedited approval of liquefied natural gas export applications at the Department of Energy. (#448)
- Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting efficient resourcing for the Asia rebalance policy. (#449)
- Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to enhance and encourage broadband deployment and adoption in rural America. (#450)
- Heller amendment to express the sense of the Senate that if a concurrent resolution on the budget and all the regular appropriations bills are not completed by October 1 annually then Members of Congress should not receive pay. (#451)
- Heller amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that the Secretary of the Interior enters into candidate conservation agreements with each of the relevant 11 Western States before the United States Fish and Wildlife Service makes a listing determination on the greater sage-grouse under the Endangered Species Act of 1973. (#452)
- Heller amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring the Secretary of Transportation prioritizes the construction of projects in high priority corridors on the National Highway System, which will improve the safe, secure, and efficient movement of people and goods through the United States and facilitate economic development and create jobs in the United States. (#453)
- Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect Second Amendment rights by preventing the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives from reclassifying ammunition primarily intended for sporting purposes. (#454)
- Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prioritize the elimination of the rape kit backlog. (#455)
- Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that medical facilities of the Department of Veterans Affairs meet the privacy, dignity, and safety needs of women veterans. (#456)
- Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibition of Veterans Benefits Administration executive bonuses until the backlog of disability claims for veterans is eliminated. (#457)

- Burr amendment to protect the American people and strengthen our national security by fully funding the Biomedical Advanced Research and Development Authority (BARDA) and the BioShield Special Reserve Fund. (#458)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expanding the quantity of Federal land available for natural extraction to fund infrastructure maintenance. (#459)
- Coats amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to considering the costs, benefits, and feasibility of allowing States reasonable time to cure rejected State implementation plans. (#460)
- Roberts amendment to provide for a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to military readiness, training, and modernization while decreasing risk casualties. (#461)
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to over-the-counter medications. (#462)
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting funds for promotional or marketing materials promoting Obamacare or its benefits. (#463)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring an enforceable treaty ratified by the top 10 major greenhouse gas emitting countries before implementation of regulation of greenhouse gas emissions from existing power plants. (#464)
- Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to Second Amendment rights. (#465)
- Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting jobs in the United States through international and domestic travel and tourism. (#466)
- Blunt amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the direct provision of defense articles, defense services, and related training to Kurdistan Regional Government. (#467)
- Blunt amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to military aid to Israel. (#468)
- Grassley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prohibit certain aliens without legal status in the United States from retroactively claiming the earned income tax credit. (#469)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding to the United Nations Population Fund to promote the access of unaccompanied women to vital services, including access to water, sanitation, facilities, food, and health care, in emergency situations. (#470)
- *Wyden amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would cut benefits, raise the retirement age, or privatize Social Security. (#471)*
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting Cypriot-Israeli cooperation in energy exploration in the Eastern Mediterranean. (#472)

- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding to combat anti-Semitism in Europe. (#473)
- *Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect and strengthen the Department of Veterans Affairs, hire more health care professionals for the Department, and ensure quality and timely access to health care for all veterans. (#474)*
- Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to strengthening the United States Postal Service by establishing a moratorium to protect mail processing plants, reinstating overnight delivery standards, and protecting rural service. (#475)
- Thune amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to exempting elementary schools, secondary schools, and institutions of higher education from Obamacare's employer mandate. (#476)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to achieving health information technology interoperability. (#477)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reprioritizing education spending toward impact aid or other formula grant programs to State and local educational agencies and away from administrative earmark programs. (#478)
- Thune amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would negatively affect rural health care. (#479)
- Thune amendment to reduce funding for the United State Fish and Wildlife Service and direct those funds to public safety in Indian country. (#480)
- **Cotton amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting Israel. (#481)**
- Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging the increase use of performance contracting in Federal facilities. (#482)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to combat sexual assault, domestic violence, and human trafficking. (#483)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing lethal aid to Ukraine. (#484)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide equity in the tax treatment of public safety officer death benefits. (#485)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to strengthen mental health efforts. (#486)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to rein in onerous fishing regulations and provide disaster relief for fisheries. (#487)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to spur economic development and provide for the equitable distribution of Universal Service funds to rural states. (#488)

- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing small business regulatory relief, protecting State-regulated insurers from global regulators, and preventing duplicative regulations for investment advisors. (#489)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to address the disproportionate regulatory burdens on community banks. (#490)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect the Corporation for National and Community Service. (#491)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to advance workplace equality by ending pregnancy discrimination and confronting sex-based wage discrimination. (#492)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to strengthening missile defense cooperation with Israel. (#493)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing the United States from joining any international agreement on greenhouse gas emissions that would preclude developing countries from using fossil fuels for development and economic growth. (#494)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to achieving domestic energy independence. (#495)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting public transparency in Executive branch litigation settlements. (#496)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting jobs by preventing Federal agencies from overriding efforts by States to conserve species. (#497)
- *Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to legislation submitted to Congress by President Obama to protect and strengthen Social Security. (#498)*
- Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring the availability to the reserve components of the Armed Forces of fully modernized and mission-capable aircraft. (#499)
- Alexander amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing Federal funds from being used to create a Federal college ratings system. (#500)
- Alexander amendment to promote the research, development, and approval or licensure of the most cutting-edge, safe and effective medical treatments, devices, and cures for American patients and to ensure that America remains the global leader in biomedical innovation. (#501)
- Alexander amendment to prohibit the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission from issuing regulations or guidance that would undermine the employee wellness programs authorized in the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act which offer a premium discount to employees who make healthy lifestyle choices. (#502)
- Sullivan amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing an

exemption from certain permitting requirement for routine maintenance activities relating to transportation infrastructure. (#503)

- Sullivan amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to limiting the ability of Environmental Protection Agency personnel to carry guns. (#504)
- Sullivan amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting programs related to the ground-based mid-course defense and the long-range discrimination radar programs of the Department of Defense. (#505)
- Sullivan amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting vulnerable families from job killing regulations. (#506)
- Vitter amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to ending Obamacare subsidies for illegal immigrants. (#507)
- Vitter amendment to require tax delinquent Federal bureaucrats to immediately enter into a repayment plan and provide that failure to do so will result in termination of employment. (#508)
- Vitter amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to eliminating the State DNA analysis kit backlog. (#509)
- Vitter amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing health care to veterans who reside more than 40 miles driving distance from the closest medical facility of the Department of Veterans Affairs that provides the care sought by the veteran. (#510)
- Vitter amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund preventing the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives from classifying M855 or any .223/5.56mm cartridge or projectile as armor piercing ammunition. (#511)
- Vitter amendment to strike out the provision that makes it easier for Washington elites to force Americans to give up their dollar bills and use dollar coins, like Europeans. (#512)
- Vitter amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expanding Medicare beneficiary access to eye tracking accessories and speech generating devices for disabled individuals under the Medicare program. (#513)
- Vitter amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to allowing States to adopt work requirements for able-bodied Medicaid recipients. (#514)
- Vitter amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring the Federal Government to allow states to opt out of Common Core without penalty. (#515)
- Vitter amendment to ensure victims of rape have their day in court. (#516)
- Vitter amendment to end Congress's and the Administration's illegal exemption from Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. (#517)
- Barrasso amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a process whereby the Federal Government recoups grants from States with failed State-based exchanges. (#518)

- Gillibrand amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to expand benefits from the Department of Veterans Affairs to sailors exposed to Agent Orange. (#519)
- Gillibrand amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund related to sexual assault at institutions of higher education, which may include the implementation of an independent and standardized online survey tool developed and administered by the Department of Education, in consultation with the Department of Justice, to measure the prevalence of sexual assault at institutions of higher education. (#520)
- Peters amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to investing in science, technology, and basic research in the United States. (#521)
- King amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preserving the right of access of distributed energy units to the electrical grid, such as combined heat and power systems, residential- or commercial-scale photovoltaic systems, residential wind turbines, or other renewable or fossil-fueled electric generation systems. (#522)
- Stabenow amendment to prevent United States companies from getting tax benefits for moving jobs overseas, to end offshore tax loopholes including inversions, and to provide incentives for United States companies to relocate overseas jobs to the United States. (#523)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting economic growth and job creation by reducing the cost of capital. (#524)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing tax relief for catastrophic medical expenses. (#525)
- Alexander amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support high-quality charter schools. (#526)
- Cassidy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the translation of biomedical research into treatments and cures. (#527)
- Cassidy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to upgrading data collection and statistical analysis conducted on health care services at the facilities of the Veterans Health Administration. (#528)
- Cassidy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing screening, testing, and diagnosis for Viral Hepatitis. (#529)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the diversion of funds set aside for the USPTO. (#530)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to deterring abusive patent litigation. (#531)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to ensure the vitality of the traditional criminal law requirement of mens rea. (#532)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that Department

of Justice attorneys comply with disclosure obligations in criminal prosecutions. (#533)

- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing access to marijuana edibles by children in States that have decriminalized marijuana. (#534)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to balancing the Federal budget. (#535)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to safeguarding data stored abroad from improper government access. (#536)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the aggressive and consistent enforcement of Federal laws prohibiting the production, distribution, and possession of adult obscenity and child pornography. (#537)
- Risch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the Family Funds limit of the Small Business Investment Company Program from \$225,000,000 to \$350,000,000, as passed by the Committee in 2013, which is zero subsidy and funded entirely through fees paid by investors and businesses. (#538)
- Cassidy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving Medicaid based on successful and bipartisan State demonstration projects. (#539)
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting health care rationing. (#540)
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the transparency of the relationship between the Federal Communication Commission's regulatory fees and the Commission's recovery of costs. (#541)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to improving transparency for closing out expired grant accounts with an empty balance. (#542)
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to elimination of funding for the National Technical Information Service. (#543)
- Kirk amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to extraditing international cybercriminals committing credit card theft. (#544)
- **Kirk amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reimposing waived sanctions and imposing new sanctions against Iran for violations of the Joint Plan of Action or a comprehensive nuclear agreement. (#545)**
- McCain amendment to ensure adequate funding for the national security of the United States. (#546)
- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to welfare reform. (#547)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to support Internet freedom and the current multi-stake-holder governance of the Internet. (#548)

- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund for providing low- and middle-income student access to private elementary and secondary schools through a tax credit. (#549)
- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to consolidating tax incentives for higher education into a universal tax credit for higher education and skills obtainment. (#550)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting religious freedom, including promoting freedom of religion (including belief) around the world, given the importance of religious freedom to human rights, economic development, stability, and democracy. (#551)
- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing funding for the relocation of the United States Embassy in Israel from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem. (#552)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting public-private partnerships with the National Laboratories under the Department of Energy to facilitate innovation. (#553)
- Rubio amendment to allow for the elimination of the Retirement Earnings Test under the Social Security program. (#554)
- Rubio amendment to allow for the elimination of Social Security payroll taxes for individuals who have attained retirement age. (#555)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to delivering weapons to Ukraine using emergency drawdown authority in the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961. #556)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to reforming the United Nations in the spirit of transparency, respect for basic human freedoms, and effective nonproliferation. (#557)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing foreign assistance to Palestine and increasing foreign assistance for Israel. (#558)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to improving higher education data and transparency. (#559)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to prohibit taking minors across State lines in circumvention of laws requiring involvement of parents in abortion decisions. (#560)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to underutilized facilities of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and their potential use. (#561)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a new outcomes-based process for authorizing innovative higher education providers. (#562)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the reform of Federal student loan repayment plans. (#563)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing for

regulatory reform that would allow Congress to budget regulatory promulgation under each Federal agency. (#564)

- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that Medicare is not raided to bailout insurance companies under the President's health care overhaul. (#565)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing for financial vehicles other than loans to provide fund to pay for higher education. (#566)
- Coats amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to end duplication, fragmentation, and overlap in Government economic development programs. (#567)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to increase funding for the Internal Revenue Service to implement the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act and reduce identity theft. (#568)
- Tester amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to investing in rural and tribal water infrastructure. (#569)
- Tester amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing transparency in our elections and reducing the deficit. (#570)
- Heinrich amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would provide for the sale of Federal land to reduce the Federal deficit. (#571)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support rural schools and school districts. (#572)
- Markey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting the repair and replacement of natural gas distribution pipelines and infrastructure no longer fit for service. (#573)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring the reliability of the electric grid. (#574)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to repeal the TRICARE exclusion for members of the reserve components of the Armed Forces. (#575)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to securing sources of supply of rare earth minerals. (#576)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the reduction of Department of Defense contractors. (#577)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to addressing methamphetamine abuse in the United States. (#578)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing adequate funding for the Experimental Program to Stimulate Competitive Research. (#579)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing adequate

funding for the Contract Tower Program of the Federal Aviation Administration. (#580)

- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reestablishing the Office of Technology Assessment to provide nonpartisan information to Congress on cost-benefit analyses of regulations and regulatory changes. (#581)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to significantly increasing the number of young adults participating in 2 years of national service which may include expanding national service programs. (#582)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the commercialization of technologies such as carbon capture, carbon storage, and other carbon utilization technologies required for coal and natural gas electric generating units (EGUs) to meet proposed and future greenhouse gas regulations. (#583)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting export promotion for small businesses. (#584)
- Manchin amendment to modify the deficit-neutral reserve fund for veterans and servicemembers to improve outreach, access, and services for rural veterans. (#585)
- Manchin amendment to modify the deficit-neutral reserve fund for veterans and servicemembers to address specifically the growing backlog of appeals of decisions regarding claims for disability compensation. (#586)
- Leahy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to disallow any Federal tax deduction for the cost of court-ordered punitive damages as an ordinary business expense. (#587)
- Schatz amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the number of U.S. Customs and Border Protection officers at air ports of entry. (#588)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that employers are not precluded under the National Labor Relations Act from providing compensation to employees that is greater than the compensation specified in an applicable collective bargaining agreement. (#589)
- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting the Medicare Advantage program. (#590)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to reform the Lifeline program by removing structural incentives for fraud and modernizing the program so that it can be used to help increase broadband access in underserved areas. (#591)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to intellectual property rights in international trade negotiations. (#592)
- Menendez amendment to require consideration of long-term deficits for any legislation relating to repealing or replacing the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act and the health care-related provisions of the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010. (#593)

- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging the participation of underrepresented individuals, including minorities, in 21st century fields. (#594)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to improve cybersecurity. (#595)
- Johnson amendment to convey clear information in graphic form about projected deficits. (#596)
- Johnson amendment to convey clear information to Congress and the public about projected Federal outlays, revenues, surpluses, and deficits. (#597)
- Shaheen amendment to make commonsense reform to the wasteful Federal sugar program, save consumers billions, and reduce the risk of expensive taxpayer-funded bailouts of the sugar industry. (#600)
- Bennet amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would privatize Medicare, cut guaranteed benefits, increase out-of-pocket spending, or turn Medicare into a premium support plan. (#601)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a single food agency. (#602)
- Coats amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the improvement of operations in the supplemental nutrition assistance program. (#603)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging cost savings in office space used by Federal agencies. (#604)
- Feinstein amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to rectifying the discrepancies in methodologies used in counting the number of homeless person served by programs provided through the Department of Education, the Department of Health and Human Services, and the Department of Housing and Urban Development. (#605)
- Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to African elephant ivory. (#606)
- **Burr amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to manageable Federal student loan repayment options. (#622)**

From: Hunt, Jasmine (Durbin)
To: [Sarah Neimeyer \(sarah_neimeyer@ios.doi.gov\)](mailto:sarah_neimeyer@ios.doi.gov); [Joshua Saks \(saksj@nwf.org\)](mailto:saksj@nwf.org); [Franz Matzner \(franz.matzner@nrdc.org\)](mailto:franz.matzner@nrdc.org); [Sara Chieffo](mailto:sara.chieffo@nrdc.org); jconsuegra@nrdc.org
Subject: FW: Amendments Update: Senate Budget Resolution (S.Con.Res. 11)
Date: Wednesday, March 25, 2015 10:55:00 AM

From: Miller, Julian (Durbin)
Sent: Wednesday, March 25, 2015 10:54:19 AM (UTC-05:00) Eastern Time (US & Canada)
To: Dodin, Reema (Durbin); Zogby, Joseph (Judiciary-Dem); Kenny, MJ (Durbin); Marter, Ben (Durbin); Morris, Dena (Durbin); Raven, Erik (Appropriations); Homan, Chris (Durbin); Leonard, Rob (Durbin); Swanson, Daniel (Judiciary-Dem); Kierig, Anne (Durbin); Brown-Shaklee, Sally (Durbin); Mulka, Christina (Durbin); Gillies, David (Appropriations); Sonti, Srinu (Durbin); Hunt, Jasmine (Durbin); Middleton, Brad (Durbin); Tellez, Corey (Durbin); Fisher, Alyssa (Durbin); McElwain, Maria (Durbin); Palmer, Mark (Durbin); Trifone, Stephanie (Judiciary-Dem); Ackley, Elise (Durbin); Gandhi, Debu (Judiciary-Dem); Ali, Erum Ibrahim (Durbin); Cook, Beth (Durbin)
Subject: Amendments Update: Senate Budget Resolution (S.Con.Res. 11)

The most recently filed amendments are at the top of this message, as well as at the bottom in the correct numerical order.

- **Warren amendment to make college more affordable for middle-class families by allowing borrowers with outstanding Federal and private student loans to refinance at the equivalent interest rates that were offered to Federal student loan borrowers during the 2013-2014 school year and to fully offset the cost of such a program by requiring millionaires to pay at least a 30 percent effective Federal tax rate. (#652)**

Senate Budget Resolution (S.Con.Res. 11)

An original concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2016 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2017 through 2025. (pending amendments in bold, disposed of amendments in italics).

- Isakson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a biennial budget and appropriations process. (#321)
- Portman amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the empowerment of States to protect citizens of the State from damaging regulations of the Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to the Clean Air Act. (#322)
- *Sanders amendment to create millions of middle class jobs by investing in our nation's infrastructure paid for by raising revenue through closing loopholes in the corporate and international tax system. (#323, as modified)*
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the strengthening of patent rights. (#324)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to a strong civil courts system. (#325)

- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that changes to voting laws at the State and local level do not disproportionately burden the right of racial and language minorities to vote. (#326)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide for funding to improve voter registration and the voting experience in Federal elections. (#327)
- Coons amendment to express the sense of Congress on the cost sharing requirements of the Hollings Manufacturing Extension Partnership. (#328)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging the widespread use of early college high schools and dual and concurrent enrollment. (#329)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to incentives for Medicare beneficiaries to have and maintain an advance care plan. (#330)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to eliminating the enforcement of laws that discriminate against HIV patients without scientific merit. (#331)
- Coons amendment to provide a mechanism to increase the statutory limit on public debt for fiscal year 2016. (#332)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to United States Government development finance institutions. (#333)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting efforts to improve call response time at the Internal Revenue Service. (#334)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to fulfilling the obligations of the United States. (#335)
- Coons amendment to express the sense of the Senate that the United States should fulfill the financial obligations of the United States. (#336)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to Federal cybersecurity standards. (#337)
- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to increase funding for the National Institutes of Health. (#338)
- Rounds amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing mortgage lending to rural areas. (#339)
- Reid amendment to improve the provision establishing a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to eliminating military retirement and disability offsets. (#340)
- Cassidy amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to promotion of United States offshore energy production. (#341)
- Schatz amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the National Guard State

Partnership Program. (#342)

- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preserving mandatory appropriations for agricultural conservation programs. (#343)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the importance of fully utilizing available Federal funding for water resources and development to meet the needs of United States ports and harbor maintenance. (#344)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing funding for Federal investments in biomedical and basic scientific research. (#345)
- Collins amendment to modify the deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting jobs in the United States through international trade to include the reauthorization or extension of trade adjustment assistance programs. (#346)
- **Barrasso amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to keep the Federal Water Pollution Control Act focused on protection of water quality, to establish bright lines for Federal jurisdiction, and to create clear and unambiguous exemptions for features that the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency or the Secretary of the Army, acting through the Chief of Engineers, claim they are not seeking to regulate. (#347)**
- Boozman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to installing watchdogs at Federal agencies with extended Inspector General vacancies and strengthening and reforming Offices of Inspectors General to ensure that such Offices are appropriately prioritizing the investigation of waste, fraud, abuse, and misconduct within Federal agencies. (#348)
- *Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to improve health outcomes and lower costs of caring for medically complex children in Medicaid. (#349)*
- Blunt amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would create a Federal tax or fee on carbon emissions. (#350)
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the dredging of shallow draft ports on the Mississippi River. (#351)
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to Federal employee performance awards. (#352)
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the defense capabilities of the Government of Ukraine. (#353)
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to military readiness, training, and modernization while decreasing risk of casualties. (#354)
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prohibit additional premium increases for two years. (#355)
- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing health care to veterans who reside more than 40 miles driving distance from the closest medical facility of the

Department of Veterans Affairs that provides the care sought by the veteran. (#356)

- *Cornyn amendment to raise taxes and spending by enacting President Obama's fiscal year 2016 budget. (#357)*
- McCain amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to enhancing trade across the Southwest border. (#358)
- McCain amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to securing the Southwest border. (#359)
- McCain amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to deterring migration of unaccompanied children from El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras. (#360)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the consideration of greenhouse gas emissions under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969. (#361)
- *Mikulski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to amending the Equal Pay Act of 1963 to allow for punitive damages, limit the any factor "other than sex" exception, and prohibit retaliation against employees who share salary information. (#362)*
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating modernizing and updating food safety oversight within the Food and Drug Administration. (#363)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving oral health care for children and pregnant women under Medicaid. (#364)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding to State and local law enforcement agencies that receive Federal funds to be used for training and enforcement related to the profiling guidance established by the Department of Justice. (#365)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding for State and local law enforcement agencies that receive Federal funds to be used for data collection related to profiling by the Department of Justice. (#366)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing a funding stream for a voter reinfranchisement initiative. (#367)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing States the Medicaid flexibility they need to implement innovative reforms to improve care and enhance access for our Nation's most vulnerable. (#368)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the establishment of bipartisan commission to govern independent agencies, which may include structural changes to the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau. (#369)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing greater discretion to State departments of transportation in spending Highway Trust Fund allocations. (#370)

- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that funds available for budget function 050 are spent exclusively for national defense. (#371)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring State to implement drug testing and work requirements for Federal welfare programs for applicants and recipients of assistance, including, but not limited to, the temporary assistance for needy families (TANF) program. (#372)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to maintaining impact aid funding at 2014-2015 levels. (#373)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing coverage of virtual colonoscopies as a colorectal cancer screening test under the Medicare program. (#374)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to returning authority over school nutrition back to the States. (#375)
- Inhofe amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would impose a user fee with respect to general aviation. (#376)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging greater trade between Africa and the United States. (#377)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing qualified mortgage status to mortgages held in portfolio by financial institutions. (#378)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing relief from redundant annual privacy notice mailings required by financial institutions when there have been no changes to the privacy policies of the financial institution. (#379)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to assist the States in carrying out drought prevention plans. (#380)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the prevention of government discrimination against individuals, businesses, and organization due to sincerely held religious beliefs. (#381)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to protect Second Amendment rights by protecting the availability of certain ammunition. (#382)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to uphold Second Amendment rights and prohibit the establishment of a national firearm registry. (#383)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the protection of the Second Amendment by preventing Federal agencies from targeting law-abiding firearms dealers. (#384)
- Inhofe amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would fund international organizations during the implementation of the United Nations Arms Trade Treaty prior to Senate ratification and adoption of implementing legislation. (#385)

- *Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect Medicaid beneficiaries from benefit cuts. (#386)*
- Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to postal reform. (#387)
- **Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the designation of national monuments. (#388)**
- **Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to holding Members of the Senate and the House or Representatives accountable for failing to pass a balanced budget. (#389)**
- Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to regulatory review. (#390)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the expansion of access to the income tax credit for employee health insurance expenses of small employers. (#391)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting the use of college savings accounts while students are in elementary school and secondary school. (#392)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to emphasizing manufacturing in engineering programs, which may include directing the National Institute of Standards and Technology, in coordination with other appropriate Federal agencies including the Department of Defense, Department of Energy, and National Science Foundation, to designate United States manufacturing universities. (#393)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to special treatment of the income tax credit for research expenditures for startup companies. (#394)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reversing cuts in the International Affairs Budget. (#395)
- Portman amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the empowerment of States to protect citizens of the State from damaging regulations of the Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to the Clean Air Act. (#396)
- Ernst amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving mental health services for veterans. (#397)
- Wyden amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to funding Coast Guard air facilities. (#398)
- Coats amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would increase net direct spending if the national debt is greater than the size of the economy of the United States. (#399)
- *Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to maintain and enhance access, choice, and accountability in veterans care through the veterans Choice Card program under section 101 of the Veterans Access, Choice, and Accountability Act of 2014. (#400)*
- Grassley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support sentencing reform

legislation that does not impose costs on crime victims. (#401)

- Johnson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving information sharing by the Inspector General of the Department of Veterans Affairs with respect to investigations relating to substandard health care, delayed and denied health care, patient deaths, other findings that directly relate to patient care, and other management issues of the Department. (#402)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the annual contribution limit for Coverdell education savings accounts. (#403)
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the modernization of the nuclear command control, and communications architecture of the United States. (#404)
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to sexual assault prevention and response efforts by the Department of Defense. (#405)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to limiting certain research conducted or contracted by the Federal Communications Commission. (#406)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to investigating service disruptions at West Coast ports. (#407)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to reform the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration to ensure more transparency and stakeholder participation. (#408)
- *Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting equal pay, which may include preventing discrimination on the basis of sex and preventing retaliation against employees for seeking or discussing wage information. (#409)*
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the allowance of tax credits for employers who provide paid family and medical leave. (#410)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the maximum loan limits under the microloan program. (#411)
- **Rounds amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prevent the Environmental Protection Agency and the United States Fish and Wildlife Service from engaging in closed-door settlement agreements that ignore impacted States and counties. (#412)**
- Blunt amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring the advice and consent of the Senate before any bilateral or international agreement regarding greenhouse gas emissions aimed at combating global climate change has any force or effect within the United States. (#413)
- Hatch amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to prevent the Department of the Interior from unduly hampering the production of natural gas and oil by preempting State law. (#414)
- Capito amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to a requirement that

any new environmental agreement signed by the United States with any foreign country or countries not result in serious harm to the economy of the United States. (#415)

- Capito amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting the reliability of the electricity grid. (#416)
- Capito amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to advise all veterans of their potential eligibility for private health care benefits provided by the Department of Veterans Affairs. (#417)
- Capito amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring sufficient funding for fossil energy research and development. (#418)
- Capito amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improve the safety of tank cars carrying crude oil by rail. (#419)
- Capito amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to offsets to combat the increase abuse of heroin and methamphetamines in the United States. (#420)
- Capito amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the expansion of high-speed broadband in rural areas. (#421)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that the conservation of northern long-eared bat populations and local economic development are compatible. (#422)
- **Rubio amendment to increase new budget authority and outlays for fiscal years 2016 and 2017 for National Defense (budget function 050). (#423, as modified).**
- Barrasso amendment to eliminate Federal funding for international climate change initiatives, including the Green Climate Fund, the Global Climate Change Initiative, the Climate Investment Funds, and the Global Environmental Facility. (#424)
- Collins amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving retirement security. (#425)
- Collins amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting economic growth and job creation for small businesses. (#426)
- Collins amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to investment in Alzheimer's disease research. (#427)
- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to extending the exception for the tax treatment of publicly traded partnerships for other forms of energy, including energy power generation projects and transportation fuels. (#428)
- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to relieve financial institutions from annual privacy notice mailings. (#429)
- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to maintaining access to hospitals and health care providers in rural communities under the Medicare program, which

includes preserving and strengthening access to critical access hospitals. (#430)

- Gillibrand amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to medical treatment and compensation for first responders, survivors, and their families injured and made ill by the 9/11 attacks. (#431)
- Baldwin amendment to provide additional resources to create the opportunity for more Americans to obtain a higher education and advanced job skills by supporting two free years of community college paid for by raising revenue through requiring millionaires and billionaires to pay their fair share. (#432)
- Wyden amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to continuing agricultural research funding. (#433)
- Wyden amendment to provide for an adjustment to committee allocations for wildfire suppression funding. (#434)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to support for Ukraine, which should include the provision of lethal defensive articles. (#435)
- Baldwin amendment to preserve the point of order against reconciliation legislation that would increase the deficit or reduce a surplus. (#436)
- Peters amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to enhancing and improving the United States Patent and Trademark Office in order to reduce the patent application backlog. (#437)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving access to capital for small businesses by directing the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau to implement section 1071 of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (Public Law 111-203) that amended the Equal Credit Opportunity Act to require lending institutions to collect and report data on lending to small, minority-owned, and women owned businesses. (#438)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to mandating a higher threshold that the Small Business Administration may guarantee, through the Surety Bond Guarantee Program, of the bonds that small businesses are required to obtain so that they may be able to better compete successfully for Federal Government contracts. (#439)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the Family Funds limit of the Small Business Investment Company Program from \$225,000,000 to \$350,000,000, as passed by the Committee in 2013, which is zero subsidy and funded entirely through fees paid by investors and businesses. (#440)
- Stabenow amendment to ensure that oil derived from tar sands is subject to the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund at levels equal to those of other types of oil, to permanently extend the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund, and to prevent oil companies from claiming tax deductions for punitive damages associated with oil spills. (#441)
- Collins amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to restore a sensible definition of full-time employment for purposes of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. (#442)
- Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting privately

held water rights and permits. (#443)

- Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expanding the earned income tax credit using savings from reforming the program and eliminating waste, fraud and abuse. (#444)
- Gardner amendment to prevent labor disputes at seaports in the United States from causing national economic disruptions and crippling businesses across the United States. (#445)
- Gardner amendment to support public-private partnerships of the Armed Forces of the United States with institutions of higher education in the United States. (#446)
- Gardner amendment to make higher education more affordable and expand access and opportunity to our Nation's students. (#447)
- Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging expedited approval of liquefied natural gas export applications at the Department of Energy. (#448)
- Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting efficient resourcing for the Asia rebalance policy. (#449)
- Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to enhance and encourage broadband deployment and adoption in rural America. (#450)
- Heller amendment to express the sense of the Senate that if a concurrent resolution on the budget and all the regular appropriations bills are not completed by October 1 annually then Members of Congress should not receive pay. (#451)
- Heller amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that the Secretary of the Interior enters into candidate conservation agreements with each of the relevant 11 Western States before the United States Fish and Wildlife Service makes a listing determination on the greater sage-grouse under the Endangered Species Act of 1973. (#452)
- Heller amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring the Secretary of Transportation prioritizes the construction of projects in high priority corridors on the National Highway System, which will improve the safe, secure, and efficient movement of people and goods through the United States and facilitate economic development and create jobs in the United States. (#453)
- Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect Second Amendment rights by preventing the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives from reclassifying ammunition primarily intended for sporting purposes. (#454)
- Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prioritize the elimination of the rape kit backlog. (#455)
- Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that medical facilities of the Department of Veterans Affairs meet the privacy, dignity, and safety needs of women veterans. (#456)
- Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibition of Veterans

Benefits Administration executive bonuses until the backlog of disability claims for veterans is eliminated. (#457)

- Burr amendment to protect the American people and strengthen our national security by fully funding the Biomedical Advanced Research and Development Authority (BARDA) and the BioShield Special Reserve Fund. (#458)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expanding the quantity of Federal land available for natural extraction to fund infrastructure maintenance. (#459)
- Coats amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to considering the costs, benefits, and feasibility of allowing States reasonable time to cure rejected State implementation plans. (#460)
- Roberts amendment to provide for a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to military readiness, training, and modernization while decreasing risk casualties. (#461)
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to over-the-counter medications. (#462)
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting funds for promotional or marketing materials promoting Obamacare or its benefits. (#463)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring an enforceable treaty ratified by the top 10 major greenhouse gas emitting countries before implementation of regulation of greenhouse gas emissions from existing power plants. (#464)
- Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to Second Amendment rights. (#465)
- Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting jobs in the United States through international and domestic travel and tourism. (#466)
- Blunt amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the direct provision of defense articles, defense services, and related training to Kurdistan Regional Government. (#467)
- Blunt amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to military aid to Israel. (#468)
- Grassley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prohibit certain aliens without legal status in the United States from retroactively claiming the earned income tax credit. (#469)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding to the United Nations Population Fund to promote the access of unaccompanied women to vital services, including access to water, sanitation, facilities, food, and health care, in emergency situations. (#470)
- *Wyden amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would cut benefits, raise the retirement age, or privatize Social Security. (#471)*

- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting Cypriot-Israeli cooperation in energy exploration in the Eastern Mediterranean. (#472)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding to combat anti-Semitism in Europe. (#473)
- *Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect and strengthen the Department of Veterans Affairs, hire more health care professionals for the Department, and ensure quality and timely access to health care for all veterans. (#474)*
- Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to strengthening the United States Postal Service by establishing a moratorium to protect mail processing plants, reinstating overnight delivery standards, and protecting rural service. (#475)
- Thune amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to exempting elementary schools, secondary schools, and institutions of higher education from Obamacare's employer mandate. (#476)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to achieving health information technology interoperability. (#477)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reprioritizing education spending toward impact aid or other formula grant programs to State and local educational agencies and away from administrative earmark programs. (#478)
- Thune amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would negatively affect rural health care. (#479)
- Thune amendment to reduce funding for the United State Fish and Wildlife Service and direct those funds to public safety in Indian country. (#480)
- **Cotton amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting Israel. (#481)**
- Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging the increase use of performance contracting in Federal facilities. (#482)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to combat sexual assault, domestic violence, and human trafficking. (#483)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing lethal aid to Ukraine. (#484)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide equity in the tax treatment of public safety officer death benefits. (#485)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to strengthen mental health efforts. (#486)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to rein in onerous fishing regulations and provide disaster relief for fisheries. (#487)

- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to spur economic development and provide for the equitable distribution of Universal Service funds to rural states. (#488)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing small business regulatory relief, protecting State-regulated insurers from global regulators, and preventing duplicative regulations for investment advisors. (#489)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to address the disproportionate regulatory burdens on community banks. (#490)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect the Corporation for National and Community Service. (#491)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to advance workplace equality by ending pregnancy discrimination and confronting sex-based wage discrimination. (#492)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to strengthening missile defense cooperation with Israel. (#493)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing the United States from joining any international agreement on greenhouse gas emissions that would preclude developing countries from using fossil fuels for development and economic growth. (#494)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to achieving domestic energy independence. (#495)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting public transparency in Executive branch litigation settlements. (#496)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting jobs by preventing Federal agencies from overriding efforts by States to conserve species. (#497)
- *Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to legislation submitted to Congress by President Obama to protect and strengthen Social Security. (#498)*
- Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring the availability to the reserve components of the Armed Forces of fully modernized and mission-capable aircraft. (#499)
- Alexander amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing Federal funds from being used to create a Federal college ratings system. (#500)
- Alexander amendment to promote the research, development, and approval or licensure of the most cutting-edge, safe and effective medical treatments, devices, and cures for American patients and to ensure that America remains the global leader in biomedical innovation. (#501)
- Alexander amendment to prohibit the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission from issuing regulations or guidance that would undermine the employee wellness programs authorized in the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act which offer a premium discount to employees who

make healthy lifestyle choices. (#502)

- Sullivan amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing an exemption from certain permitting requirement for routine maintenance activities relating to transportation infrastructure. (#503)
- Sullivan amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to limiting the ability of Environmental Protection Agency personnel to carry guns. (#504)
- Sullivan amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting programs related to the ground-based mid-course defense and the long-range discrimination radar programs of the Department of Defense. (#505)
- Sullivan amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting vulnerable families from job killing regulations. (#506)
- Vitter amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to ending Obamacare subsidies for illegal immigrants. (#507)
- Vitter amendment to require tax delinquent Federal bureaucrats to immediately enter into a repayment plan and provide that failure to do will result in termination of employment. (#508)
- Vitter amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to eliminating the State DNA analysis kit backlog. (#509)
- Vitter amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing health care to veterans who reside more than 40 miles driving distance from the closest medical facility of the Department of Veterans Affairs that provides the care sought by the veteran. (#510)
- Vitter amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund preventing the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives from classifying M855 or any .223/5.56mm cartridge or projectile as armor piercing ammunition. (#511)
- Vitter amendment to strike out the provision that makes it easier for Washington elites to force Americans to give up their dollar bills and use dollar coins, like Europeans. (#512)
- Vitter amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expanding Medicare beneficiary access to eye tracking accessories and speech generating devices for disabled individuals under the Medicare program. (#513)
- Vitter amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to allowing States to adopt work requirements for able-bodied Medicaid recipients. (#514)
- Vitter amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring the Federal Government to allow states to opt out of Common Core without penalty. (#515)
- Vitter amendment to ensure victims of rape have their day in court. (#516)
- Vitter amendment to end Congress's and the Administration's illegal exemption from Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. (#517)

- Barrasso amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a process whereby the Federal Government recoups grants from States with failed State-based exchanges. (#518)
- Gillibrand amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to expand benefits from the Department of Veterans Affairs to sailors exposed to Agent Orange. (#519)
- Gillibrand amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund related to sexual assault at institutions of higher education, which may include the implementation of an independent and standardized online survey tool developed and administered by the Department of Education, in consultation with the Department of Justice, to measure the prevalence of sexual assault at institutions of higher education. (#520)
- Peters amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to investing in science, technology, and basic research in the United States. (#521)
- King amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preserving the right of access of distributed energy units to the electrical grid, such as combined heat and power systems, residential- or commercial-scale photovoltaic systems, residential wind turbines, or other renewable or fossil-fueled electric generation systems. (#522)
- Stabenow amendment to prevent United States companies from getting tax benefits for moving jobs overseas, to end offshore tax loopholes including inversions, and to provide incentives for United States companies to relocate overseas jobs to the United States. (#523)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting economic growth and job creation by reducing the cost of capital. (#524)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing tax relief for catastrophic medical expenses. (#525)
- Alexander amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support high-quality charter schools. (#526)
- Cassidy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the translation of biomedical research into treatments and cures. (#527)
- Cassidy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to upgrading data collection and statistical analysis conducted on health care services at the facilities of the Veterans Health Administration. (#528)
- Cassidy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing screening, testing, and diagnosis for Viral Hepatitis. (#529)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the diversion of funds set aside for the USPTO. (#530)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to deterring abusive patent litigation. (#531)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to ensure the vitality of the

traditional criminal law requirement of mens rea. (#532)

- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that Department of Justice attorneys comply with disclosure obligations in criminal prosecutions. (#533)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing access to marijuana edibles by children in States that have decriminalized marijuana. (#534)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to balancing the Federal budget. (#535)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to safeguarding data stored abroad from improper government access. (#536)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the aggressive and consistent enforcement of Federal laws prohibiting the production, distribution, and possession of adult obscenity and child pornography. (#537)
- Risch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the Family Funds limit of the Small Business Investment Company Program from \$225,000,000 to \$350,000,000, as passed by the Committee in 2013, which is zero subsidy and funded entirely through fees paid by investors and businesses. (#538)
- Cassidy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving Medicaid based on successful and bipartisan State demonstration projects. (#539)
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting health care rationing. (#540)
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the transparency of the relationship between the Federal Communication Commission's regulatory fees and the Commission's recovery of costs. (#541)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to improving transparency for closing out expired grant accounts with an empty balance. (#542)
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to elimination of funding for the National Technical Information Service. (#543)
- Kirk amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to extraditing international cybercriminals committing credit card theft. (#544)
- **Kirk amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reimposing waived sanctions and imposing new sanctions against Iran for violations of the Joint Plan of Action or a comprehensive nuclear agreement. (#545)**
- McCain amendment to ensure adequate funding for the national security of the United States. (#546)
- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to welfare reform. (#547)

- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to support Internet freedom and the current multi-stake-holder governance of the Internet. (#548)
- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund for providing low- and middle-income student access to private elementary and secondary schools through a tax credit. (#549)
- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to consolidating tax incentives for higher education into a universal tax credit for higher education and skills obtainment. (#550)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting religious freedom, including promoting freedom of religion (including belief) around the world, given the importance of religious freedom to human rights, economic development, stability, and democracy. (#551)
- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing funding for the relocation of the United States Embassy in Israel from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem. (#552)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting public-private partnerships with the National Laboratories under the Department of Energy to facilitate innovation. (#553)
- Rubio amendment to allow for the elimination of the Retirement Earnings Test under the Social security program. (#554)
- Rubio amendment to allow for the elimination of Social Security payroll taxes for individuals who have attained retirement age. (#555)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to delivering weapons to Ukraine using emergency drawdown authority in the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961. #556)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to reforming the United Nations in the spirit of transparency, respect for basic human freedoms, and effective nonproliferation. (#557)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing foreign assistance to Palestine and increasing foreign assistance for Israel. (#558)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to improving higher education data and transparency. (#559)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to prohibit taking minors across State lines in circumvention of laws requiring involvement of parents in abortion decisions. (#560)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to underutilized facilities of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and their potential use. (#561)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a new outcomes-based process for authorizing innovative higher education providers. (#562)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the reform of Federal

student loan repayment plans. (#563)

- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing for regulatory reform that would allow Congress to budget regulatory promulgation under each Federal agency. (#564)
- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that Medicare is not raided to bailout insurance companies under the President's health care overhaul. (#565)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing for financial vehicles other than loans to provide fund to pay for higher education. (#566)
- Coats amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to end duplication, fragmentation, and overlap in Government economic development programs. (#567)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to increase funding for the Internal Revenue Service to implement the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act and reduce identity theft. (#568)
- Tester amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to investing in rural and tribal water infrastructure. (#569)
- Tester amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing transparency in our elections and reducing the deficit. (#570)
- Heinrich amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would provide for the sale of Federal land to reduce the Federal deficit. (#571)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support rural schools and school districts. (#572)
- Markey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting the repair and replacement of natural gas distribution pipelines and infrastructure no longer fit for service. (#573)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring the reliability of the electric grid. (#574)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to repeal the TRICARE exclusion for members of the reserve components of the Armed Forces. (#575)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to securing sources of supply of rare earth minerals. (#576)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the reduction of Department of Defense contractors. (#577)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to addressing methamphetamine abuse in the United States. (#578)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing adequate

funding for the Experimental Program to Stimulate Competitive Research. (#579)

- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing adequate funding for the Contract Tower Program of the Federal Aviation Administration. (#580)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reestablishing the Office of Technology Assessment to provide nonpartisan information to Congress on cost-benefit analyses of regulations and regulatory changes. (#581)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to significantly increasing the number of young adults participating in 2 years of national service which may include expanding national service programs. (#582)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the commercialization of technologies such as carbon capture, carbon storage, and other carbon utilization technologies required for coal and natural gas electric generating units (EGUs) to meet proposed and future greenhouse gas regulations. (#583)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting export promotion for small businesses. (#584)
- Manchin amendment to modify the deficit-neutral reserve fund for veterans and servicemembers to improve outreach, access, and services for rural veterans. (#585)
- Manchin amendment to modify the deficit-neutral reserve fund for veterans and servicemembers to address specifically the growing backlog of appeals of decisions regarding claims for disability compensation. (#586)
- Leahy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to disallow any Federal tax deduction for the cost of court-ordered punitive damages as an ordinary business expense. (#587)
- Schatz amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the number of U.S. Customs and Border Protection officers at air ports of entry. (#588)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that employers are not precluded under the National Labor Relations Act from providing compensation to employees that is greater than the compensation specified in an applicable collective bargaining agreement. (#589)
- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting the Medicare Advantage program. (#590)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to reform the Lifeline program by removing structural incentives for fraud and modernizing the program so that it can be used to help increase broadband access in underserved areas. (#591)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to intellectual property rights in international trade negotiations. (#592)
- Menendez amendment to require consideration of long-term deficits for any legislation relating to

repealing or replacing the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act and the health care-related provisions of the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010. (#593)

- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging the participation of underrepresented individuals, including minorities, in 21st century fields. (#594)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to improve cybersecurity. (#595)
- Johnson amendment to convey clear information in graphic form about projected deficits. (#596)
- Johnson amendment to convey clear information to Congress and the public about projected Federal outlays, revenues, surpluses, and deficits. (#597)
- Shaheen amendment to make commonsense reform to the wasteful Federal sugar program, save consumers billions, and reduce the risk of expensive taxpayer-funded bailouts of the sugar industry. (#600)
- Bennet amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would privatize Medicare, cut guaranteed benefits, increase out-of-pocket spending, or turn Medicare into a premium support plan. (#601)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a single food agency. (#602)
- Coats amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the improvement of operations in the supplemental nutrition assistance program. (#603)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging cost savings in office space used by Federal agencies. (#604)
- Feinstein amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to rectifying the discrepancies in methodologies used in counting the number of homeless person served by programs provided through the Department of Education, the Department of Health and Human Services, and the Department of Housing and Urban Development. (#605)
- Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to African elephant ivory. (#606)
- **Burr amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to manageable Federal student loan repayment options. (#622)**
- **Warren amendment to make college more affordable for middle-class families by allowing borrowers with outstanding Federal and private student loans to refinance at the equivalent interest rates that were offered to Federal student loan borrowers during the 2013-2014 school year and to fully offset the cost of such a program by requiring millionaires to pay at least a 30 percent effective Federal tax rate. (#652)**

From: Hunt, Jasmine (Durbin)
To: [Sarah Neimeyer \(sarah_neimeyer@ios.doi.gov\)](mailto:sarah_neimeyer@ios.doi.gov); [Joshua Saks \(saksj@nwf.org\)](mailto:saksj@nwf.org); [Franz Matzner \(franz.matzner@nrdc.org\)](mailto:franz.matzner@nrdc.org); [Sara Chieffo](mailto:Sara.Chieffo@nrdc.org); jconsuegra@nrdc.org
Subject: FW: Amendments Update: Senate Budget Resolution (S.Con.Res. 11)
Date: Wednesday, March 25, 2015 11:41:27 AM

From: Miller, Julian (Durbin)
Sent: Wednesday, March 25, 2015 11:40:51 AM (UTC-05:00) Eastern Time (US & Canada)
To: Dodin, Reema (Durbin); Zogby, Joseph (Judiciary-Dem); Kenny, MJ (Durbin); Marter, Ben (Durbin); Morris, Dena (Durbin); Raven, Erik (Appropriations); Homan, Chris (Durbin); Leonard, Rob (Durbin); Swanson, Daniel (Judiciary-Dem); Kierig, Anne (Durbin); Brown-Shaklee, Sally (Durbin); Mulka, Christina (Durbin); Gillies, David (Appropriations); Sonti, Srinu (Durbin); Hunt, Jasmine (Durbin); Middleton, Brad (Durbin); Tellez, Corey (Durbin); Fisher, Alyssa (Durbin); McElwain, Maria (Durbin); Palmer, Mark (Durbin); Trifone, Stephanie (Judiciary-Dem); Ackley, Elise (Durbin); Gandhi, Debu (Judiciary-Dem); Ali, Erum Ibrahim (Durbin); Cook, Beth (Durbin)
Subject: Amendments Update: Senate Budget Resolution (S.Con.Res. 11)

The most recently filed amendments are at the top of this message, as well as at the bottom in the correct numerical order.

- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to allow for the permanent elimination of the Federal estate tax. (#607)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund for mobile workforce legislation to simplify and standardize State income tax collection for employees who travel outside of their home State for temporary work assignments. (#608)
- Isakson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing funding to implement, create, apply or enforce certain standards for initial bargaining unit determinations governed by the National Labor Relations Board. (#609)
- Isakson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing funding to promulgate a regulation relating to the definition of “fiduciary” by the Department of Labor. (#610)
- Isakson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to subject all fees collected by U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services to the annual appropriations process. (#611)
- Isakson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to subject all fees collected by U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services to the annual appropriations process. (#612)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to international defense cooperation. (#613)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support or encourage research that leads to identifying an Alzheimer’s disease biomarker, early diagnostics tool, or therapy to delay the onset or halt the progression of Alzheimer’s disease in order to provide a significant cost savings to the Federal Government. (#614)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to ensure that the harbor maintenance user fee is only used for its intended purpose, which is to finance expenditures on maintenance dredging, dredged material disposal areas, jetties, and breakwaters. (#615)

- Wicker amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to require the Secretary of Transportation to submit the results of a comprehensive truck size and weight limits study to Congress by April 30, 2015. (#616)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to encourage the Secretary of State to add additional names to the Magnitsky List. (#617)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring international arms control compliance. (#618)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to address the negative impact of the Affordable Care Act's Medicaid and Medicare DSH cuts to hospitals. (#619)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to expedite awards under the Internal Revenue Service whistleblower program. (#620)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to repeal the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA). (#621)

Senate Budget Resolution (S.Con.Res. 11)

An original concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2016 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2017 through 2025. (pending amendments in bold, disposed of amendments in italics).

- Isakson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a biennial budget and appropriations process. (#321)
- Portman amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the empowerment of States to protect citizens of the State from damaging regulations of the Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to the Clean Air Act. (#322)
- *Sanders amendment to create millions of middle class jobs by investing in our nation's infrastructure paid for by raising revenue through closing loopholes in the corporate and international tax system. (#323, as modified)*
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the strengthening of patent rights. (#324)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to a strong civil courts system. (#325)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that changes to voting laws at the State and local level do not disproportionately burden the right of racial and language minorities to vote. (#326)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide for funding to improve voter registration and the voting experience in Federal elections. (#327)

- Coons amendment to express the sense of Congress on the cost sharing requirements of the Hollings Manufacturing Extension Partnership. (#328)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging the widespread use of early college high schools and dual and concurrent enrollment. (#329)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to incentives for Medicare beneficiaries to have and maintain an advance care plan. (#330)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to eliminating the enforcement of laws that discriminate against HIV patients without scientific merit. (#331)
- Coons amendment to provide a mechanism to increase the statutory limit on public debt for fiscal year 2016. (#332)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to United States Government development finance institutions. (#333)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting efforts to improve call response time at the Internal Revenue Service. (#334)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to fulfilling the obligations of the United States. (#335)
- Coons amendment to express the sense of the Senate that the United States should fulfill the financial obligations of the United States. (#336)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to Federal cybersecurity standards. (#337)
- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to increase funding for the National Institutes of Health. (#338)
- Rounds amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing mortgage lending to rural areas. (#339)
- Reid amendment to improve the provision establishing a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to eliminating military retirement and disability offsets. (#340)
- Cassidy amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to promotion of United States offshore energy production. (#341)
- Schatz amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the National Guard State Partnership Program. (#342)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preserving mandatory appropriations for agricultural conservation programs. (#343)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the importance of fully

utilizing available Federal funding for water resources and development to meet the needs of United States ports and harbor maintenance. (#344)

- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing funding for Federal investments in biomedical and basic scientific research. (#345)
- Collins amendment to modify the deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting jobs in the United States through international trade to include the reauthorization or extension of trade adjustment assistance programs. (#346)
- **Barrasso amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to keep the Federal Water Pollution Control Act focused on protection of water quality, to establish bright lines for Federal jurisdiction, and to create clear and unambiguous exemptions for features that the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency or the Secretary of the Army, acting through the Chief of Engineers, claim they are not seeking to regulate. (#347)**
- Boozman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to installing watchdogs at Federal agencies with extended Inspector General vacancies and strengthening and reforming Offices of Inspectors General to ensure that such Offices are appropriately prioritizing the investigation of waste, fraud, abuse, and misconduct within Federal agencies. (#348)
- *Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to improve health outcomes and lower costs of caring for medically complex children in Medicaid. (#349)*
- Blunt amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would create a Federal tax or fee on carbon emissions. (#350)
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the dredging of shallow draft ports on the Mississippi River. (#351)
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to Federal employee performance awards. (#352)
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the defense capabilities of the Government of Ukraine. (#353)
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to military readiness, training, and modernization while decreasing risk of casualties. (#354)
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prohibit additional premium increases for two years. (#355)
- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing health care to veterans who reside more than 40 miles driving distance from the closest medical facility of the Department of Veterans Affairs that provides the care sought by the veteran. (#356)
- *Cornyn amendment to raise taxes and spending by enacting President Obama's fiscal year 2016 budget. (#357)*
- McCain amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to enhancing trade across

the Southwest border. (#358)

- McCain amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to securing the Southwest border. (#359)
- McCain amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to deterring migration of unaccompanied children from El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras. (#360)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the consideration of greenhouse gas emissions under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969. (#361)
- *Mikulski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to amending the Equal Pay Act of 1963 to allow for punitive damages, limit the any factor "other than sex" exception, and prohibit retaliation against employees who share salary information. (#362)*
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating modernizing and updating food safety oversight within the Food and Drug Administration. (#363)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving oral health care for children and pregnant women under Medicaid. (#364)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding to State and local law enforcement agencies that receive Federal funds to be used for training and enforcement related to the profiling guidance established by the Department of Justice. (#365)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding for State and local law enforcement agencies that receive Federal funds to be used for data collection related to profiling by the Department of Justice. (#366)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing a funding stream for a voter reinfranchisement initiative. (#367)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing States the Medicaid flexibility they need to implement innovative reforms to improve care and enhance access for our Nation's most vulnerable. (#368)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the establishment of bipartisan commission to govern independent agencies, which may include structural changes to the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau. (#369)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing greater discretion to State departments of transportation in spending Highway Trust Fund allocations. (#370)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that funds available for budget function 050 are spent exclusively for national defense. (#371)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring State to implement drug testing and work requirements for Federal welfare programs for applicants and recipients of assistance, including, but not limited to, the temporary assistance for needy families

(TANF) program. (#372)

- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to maintaining impact aid funding at 2014-2015 levels. (#373)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing coverage of virtual colonoscopies as a colorectal cancer screening test under the Medicare program. (#374)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to returning authority over school nutrition back to the States. (#375)
- Inhofe amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would impose a user fee with respect to general aviation. (#376)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging greater trade between Africa and the United States. (#377)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing qualified mortgage status to mortgages held in portfolio by financial institutions. (#378)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing relief from redundant annual privacy notice mailings required by financial institutions when there have been no changes to the privacy policies of the financial institution. (#379)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to assist the States in carrying out drought prevention plans. (#380)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the prevention of government discrimination against individuals, businesses, and organization due to sincerely held religious beliefs. (#381)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to protect Second Amendment rights by protecting the availability of certain ammunition. (#382)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to uphold Second Amendment rights and prohibit the establishment of a national firearm registry. (#383)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the protection of the Second Amendment by preventing Federal agencies from targeting law-abiding firearms dealers. (#384)
- Inhofe amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would fund international organizations during the implementation of the United Nations Arms Trade Treaty prior to Senate ratification and adoption of implementing legislation. (#385)
- *Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect Medicaid beneficiaries from benefit cuts. (#386)*
- Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to postal reform. (#387)
- **Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the designation**

of national monuments. (#388)

- **Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to holding Members of the Senate and the House or Representatives accountable for failing to pass a balanced budget. (#389)**
- Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to regulatory review. (#390)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the expansion of access to the income tax credit for employee health insurance expenses of small employers. (#391)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting the use of college savings accounts while students are in elementary school and secondary school. (#392)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to emphasizing manufacturing in engineering programs, which may include directing the National Institute of Standards and Technology, in coordination with other appropriate Federal agencies including the Department of Defense, Department of Energy, and National Science Foundation, to designate United States manufacturing universities. (#393)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to special treatment of the income tax credit for research expenditures for startup companies. (#394)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reversing cuts in the International Affairs Budget. (#395)
- Portman amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the empowerment of States to protect citizens of the State from damaging regulations of the Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to the Clean Air Act. (#396)
- Ernst amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving mental health services for veterans. (#397)
- Wyden amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to funding Coast Guard air facilities. (#398)
- Coats amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would increase net direct spending if the national debt is greater than the size of the economy of the United States. (#399)
- *Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to maintain and enhance access, choice, and accountability in veterans care through the veterans Choice Card program under section 101 of the Veterans Access, Choice, and Accountability Act of 2014. (#400)*
- Grassley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support sentencing reform legislation that does not impose costs on crime victims. (#401)
- Johnson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving information sharing by the Inspector General of the Department of Veterans Affairs with respect to investigations relating to substandard health care, delayed and denied health care, patient deaths, other findings that directly relate to patient care, and other management issues of the

Department. (#402)

- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the annual contribution limit for Coverdell education savings accounts. (#403)
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the modernization of the nuclear command control, and communications architecture of the United States. (#404)
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to sexual assault prevention and response efforts by the Department of Defense. (#405)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to limiting certain research conducted or contracted by the Federal Communications Commission. (#406)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to investigating service disruptions at West Coast ports. (#407)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to reform the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration to ensure more transparency and stakeholder participation. (#408)
- *Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting equal pay, which may include preventing discrimination on the basis of sex and preventing retaliation against employees for seeking or discussing wage information. (#409)*
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the allowance of tax credits for employers who provide paid family and medical leave. (#410)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the maximum loan limits under the microloan program. (#411)
- **Rounds amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prevent the Environmental Protection Agency and the United States Fish and Wildlife Service from engaging in closed-door settlement agreements that ignore impacted States and counties. (#412)**
- Blunt amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring the advice and consent of the Senate before any bilateral or international agreement regarding greenhouse gas emissions aimed at combating global climate change has any force or effect within the United States. (#413)
- Hatch amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to prevent the Department of the Interior from unduly hampering the production of natural gas and oil by preempting State law. (#414)
- Capito amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to a requirement that any new environmental agreement signed by the United States with any foreign country or countries not result in serious harm to the economy of the United States. (#415)
- Capito amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting the reliability of the electricity grid. (#416)

- Capito amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to advise all veterans of their potential eligibility for private health care benefits provided by the Department of Veterans Affairs. (#417)
- Capito amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring sufficient funding for fossil energy research and development. (#418)
- Capito amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improve the safety of tank cars carrying crude oil by rail. (#419)
- Capito amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to offsets to combat the increase abuse of heroin and methamphetamines in the United States. (#420)
- Capito amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the expansion of high-speed broadband in rural areas. (#421)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that the conservation of northern long-eared bat populations and local economic development are compatible. (#422)
- **Rubio amendment to increase new budget authority and outlays for fiscal years 2016 and 2017 for National Defense (budget function 050). (#423, as modified).**
- Barrasso amendment to eliminate Federal funding for international climate change initiatives, including the Green Climate Fund, the Global Climate Change Initiative, the Climate Investment Funds, and the Global Environmental Facility. (#424)
- Collins amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving retirement security. (#425)
- Collins amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting economic growth and job creation for small businesses. (#426)
- Collins amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to investment in Alzheimer's disease research. (#427)
- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to extending the exception for the tax treatment of publicly traded partnerships for other forms of energy, including energy power generation projects and transportation fuels. (#428)
- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to relieve financial institutions from annual privacy notice mailings. (#429)
- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to maintaining access to hospitals and health care providers in rural communities under the Medicare program, which includes preserving and strengthening access to critical access hospitals. (#430)
- Gillibrand amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to medical treatment and compensation for first responders, survivors, and their families injured and made ill by the 9/11 attacks. (#431)

- Baldwin amendment to provide additional resources to create the opportunity for more Americans to obtain a higher education and advanced job skills by supporting two free years of community college paid for by raising revenue through requiring millionaires and billionaires to pay their fair share. (#432)
- Wyden amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to continuing agricultural research funding. (#433)
- Wyden amendment to provide for an adjustment to committee allocations for wildfire suppression funding. (#434)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to support for Ukraine, which should include the provision of lethal defensive articles. (#435)
- Baldwin amendment to preserve the point of order against reconciliation legislation that would increase the deficit or reduce a surplus. (#436)
- Peters amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to enhancing and improving the United States Patent and Trademark Office in order to reduce the patent application backlog. (#437)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving access to capital for small businesses by directing the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau to implement section 1071 of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (Public Law 111-203) that amended the Equal Credit Opportunity Act to require lending institutions to collect and report data on lending to small, minority-owned, and women owned businesses. (#438)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to mandating a higher threshold that the Small Business Administration may guarantee, through the Surety Bond Guarantee Program, of the bonds that small businesses are required to obtain so that they may be able to better compete successfully for Federal Government contracts. (#439)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the Family Funds limit of the Small Business Investment Company Program from \$225,000,000 to \$350,000,000, as passed by the Committee in 2013, which is zero subsidy and funded entirely through fees paid by investors and businesses. (#440)
- Stabenow amendment to ensure that oil derived from tar sands is subject to the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund at levels equal to those of other types of oil, to permanently extend the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund, and to prevent oil companies from claiming tax deductions for punitive damages associated with oil spills. (#441)
- Collins amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to restore a sensible definition of full-time employment for purposes of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. (#442)
- Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting privately held water rights and permits. (#443)
- Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expanding the earned income tax credit using savings from reforming the program and eliminating waste, fraud and abuse. (#444)

- Gardner amendment to prevent labor disputes at seaports in the United States from causing national economic disruptions and crippling businesses across the United States. (#445)
- Gardner amendment to support public-private partnerships of the Armed Forces of the United States with institutions of higher education in the United States. (#446)
- Gardner amendment to make higher education more affordable and expand access and opportunity to our Nation's students. (#447)
- Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging expedited approval of liquefied natural gas export applications at the Department of Energy. (#448)
- Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting efficient resourcing for the Asia rebalance policy. (#449)
- Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to enhance and encourage broadband deployment and adoption in rural America. (#450)
- Heller amendment to express the sense of the Senate that if a concurrent resolution on the budget and all the regular appropriations bills are not completed by October 1 annually then Members of Congress should not receive pay. (#451)
- Heller amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that the Secretary of the Interior enters into candidate conservation agreements with each of the relevant 11 Western States before the United States Fish and Wildlife Service makes a listing determination on the greater sage-grouse under the Endangered Species Act of 1973. (#452)
- Heller amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring the Secretary of Transportation prioritizes the construction of projects in high priority corridors on the National Highway System, which will improve the safe, secure, and efficient movement of people and goods through the United States and facilitate economic development and create jobs in the United States. (#453)
- Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect Second Amendment rights by preventing the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives from reclassifying ammunition primarily intended for sporting purposes. (#454)
- Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prioritize the elimination of the rape kit backlog. (#455)
- Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that medical facilities of the Department of Veterans Affairs meet the privacy, dignity, and safety needs of women veterans. (#456)
- Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibition of Veterans Benefits Administration executive bonuses until the backlog of disability claims for veterans is eliminated. (#457)
- Burr amendment to protect the American people and strengthen our national security by fully funding the Biomedical Advanced Research and Development Authority (BARDA) and the BioShield Special Reserve Fund. (#458)

- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expanding the quantity of Federal land available for natural extraction to fund infrastructure maintenance. (#459)
- Coats amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to considering the costs, benefits, and feasibility of allowing States reasonable time to cure rejected State implementation plans. (#460)
- Roberts amendment to provide for a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to military readiness, training, and modernization while decreasing risk casualties. (#461)
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to over-the-counter medications. (#462)
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting funds for promotional or marketing materials promoting Obamacare or its benefits. (#463)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring an enforceable treaty ratified by the top 10 major greenhouse gas emitting countries before implementation of regulation of greenhouse gas emissions from existing power plants. (#464)
- Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to Second Amendment rights. (#465)
- Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting jobs in the United States through international and domestic travel and tourism. (#466)
- Blunt amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the direct provision of defense articles, defense services, and related training to Kurdistan Regional Government. (#467)
- Blunt amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to military aid to Israel. (#468)
- Grassley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prohibit certain aliens without legal status in the United States from retroactively claiming the earned income tax credit. (#469)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding to the United Nations Population Fund to promote the access of unaccompanied women to vital services, including access to water, sanitation, facilities, food, and health care, in emergency situations. (#470)
- *Wyden amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would cut benefits, raise the retirement age, or privatize Social Security. (#471)*
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting Cypriot-Israeli cooperation in energy exploration in the Eastern Mediterranean. (#472)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding to combat anti-Semitism in Europe. (#473)

- *Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect and strengthen the Department of Veterans Affairs, hire more health care professionals for the Department, and ensure quality and timely access to health care for all veterans. (#474)*
- Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to strengthening the United States Postal Service by establishing a moratorium to protect mail processing plants, reinstating overnight delivery standards, and protecting rural service. (#475)
- Thune amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to exempting elementary schools, secondary schools, and institutions of higher education from Obamacare's employer mandate. (#476)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to achieving health information technology interoperability. (#477)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reprioritizing education spending toward impact aid or other formula grant programs to State and local educational agencies and away from administrative earmark programs. (#478)
- Thune amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would negatively affect rural health care. (#479)
- Thune amendment to reduce funding for the United State Fish and Wildlife Service and direct those funds to public safety in Indian country. (#480)
- **Cotton amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting Israel. (#481)**
- Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging the increase use of performance contracting in Federal facilities. (#482)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to combat sexual assault, domestic violence, and human trafficking. (#483)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing lethal aid to Ukraine. (#484)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide equity in the tax treatment of public safety officer death benefits. (#485)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to strengthen mental health efforts. (#486)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to rein in onerous fishing regulations and provide disaster relief for fisheries. (#487)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to spur economic development and provide for the equitable distribution of Universal Service funds to rural states. (#488)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing small business regulatory relief, protecting State-regulated insurers from global regulators, and preventing

duplicative regulations for investment advisors. (#489)

- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to address the disproportionate regulatory burdens on community banks. (#490)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect the Corporation for National and Community Service. (#491)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to advance workplace equality by ending pregnancy discrimination and confronting sex-based wage discrimination. (#492)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to strengthening missile defense cooperation with Israel. (#493)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing the United States from joining any international agreement on greenhouse gas emissions that would preclude developing countries from using fossil fuels for development and economic growth. (#494)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to achieving domestic energy independence. (#495)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting public transparency in Executive branch litigation settlements. (#496)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting jobs by preventing Federal agencies from overriding efforts by States to conserve species. (#497)
- *Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to legislation submitted to Congress by President Obama to protect and strengthen Social Security. (#498)*
- Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring the availability to the reserve components of the Armed Forces of fully modernized and mission-capable aircraft. (#499)
- Alexander amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing Federal funds from being used to create a Federal college ratings system. (#500)
- Alexander amendment to promote the research, development, and approval or licensure of the most cutting-edge, safe and effective medical treatments, devices, and cures for American patients and to ensure that America remains the global leader in biomedical innovation. (#501)
- Alexander amendment to prohibit the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission from issuing regulations or guidance that would undermine the employee wellness programs authorized in the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act which offer a premium discount to employees who make healthy lifestyle choices. (#502)
- Sullivan amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing an exemption from certain permitting requirement for routine maintenance activities relating to transportation infrastructure. (#503)

- Sullivan amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to limiting the ability of Environmental Protection Agency personnel to carry guns. (#504)
- Sullivan amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting programs related to the ground-based mid-course defense and the long-range discrimination radar programs of the Department of Defense. (#505)
- Sullivan amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting vulnerable families from job killing regulations. (#506)
- Vitter amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to ending Obamacare subsidies for illegal immigrants. (#507)
- Vitter amendment to require tax delinquent Federal bureaucrats to immediately enter into a repayment plan and provide that failure to do will result in termination of employment. (#508)
- Vitter amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to eliminating the State DNA analysis kit backlog. (#509)
- Vitter amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing health care to veterans who reside more than 40 miles driving distance from the closest medical facility of the Department of Veterans Affairs that provides the care sought by the veteran. (#510)
- Vitter amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund preventing the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives from classifying M855 or any .223/5.56mm cartridge or projectile as armor piercing ammunition. (#511)
- Vitter amendment to strike out the provision that makes it easier for Washington elites to force Americans to give up their dollar bills and use dollar coins, like Europeans. (#512)
- Vitter amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expanding Medicare beneficiary access to eye tracking accessories and speech generating devices for disabled individuals under the Medicare program. (#513)
- Vitter amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to allowing States to adopt work requirements for able-bodied Medicaid recipients. (#514)
- Vitter amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring the Federal Government to allow states to opt out of Common Core without penalty. (#515)
- Vitter amendment to ensure victims of rape have their day in court. (#516)
- Vitter amendment to end Congress's and the Administration's illegal exemption from Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. (#517)
- Barrasso amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a process whereby the Federal Government recoups grants from States with failed State-based exchanges. (#518)
- Gillibrand amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to expand benefits from the Department of Veterans Affairs to sailors exposed to Agent Orange. (#519)

- Gillibrand amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund related to sexual assault at institutions of higher education, which may include the implementation of an independent and standardized online survey tool developed and administered by the Department of Education, in consultation with the Department of Justice, to measure the prevalence of sexual assault at institutions of higher education. (#520)
- Peters amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to investing in science, technology, and basic research in the United States. (#521)
- King amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preserving the right of access of distributed energy units to the electrical grid, such as combined heat and power systems, residential- or commercial-scale photovoltaic systems, residential wind turbines, or other renewable or fossil-fueled electric generation systems. (#522)
- Stabenow amendment to prevent United States companies from getting tax benefits for moving jobs overseas, to end offshore tax loopholes including inversions, and to provide incentives for United States companies to relocate overseas jobs to the United States. (#523)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting economic growth and job creation by reducing the cost of capital. (#524)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing tax relief for catastrophic medical expenses. (#525)
- Alexander amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support high-quality charter schools. (#526)
- Cassidy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the translation of biomedical research into treatments and cures. (#527)
- Cassidy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to upgrading data collection and statistical analysis conducted on health care services at the facilities of the Veterans Health Administration. (#528)
- Cassidy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing screening, testing, and diagnosis for Viral Hepatitis. (#529)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the diversion of funds set aside for the USPTO. (#530)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to deterring abusive patent litigation. (#531)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to ensure the vitality of the traditional criminal law requirement of mens rea. (#532)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that Department of Justice attorneys comply with disclosure obligations in criminal prosecutions. (#533)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing access to

marijuana edibles by children in States that have decriminalized marijuana. (#534)

- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to balancing the Federal budget. (#535)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to safeguarding data stored abroad from improper government access. (#536)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the aggressive and consistent enforcement of Federal laws prohibiting the production, distribution, and possession of adult obscenity and child pornography. (#537)
- Risch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the Family Funds limit of the Small Business Investment Company Program from \$225,000,000 to \$350,000,000, as passed by the Committee in 2013, which is zero subsidy and funded entirely through fees paid by investors and businesses. (#538)
- Cassidy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving Medicaid based on successful and bipartisan State demonstration projects. (#539)
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting health care rationing. (#540)
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the transparency of the relationship between the Federal Communication Commission's regulatory fees and the Commission's recovery of costs. (#541)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to improving transparency for closing out expired grant accounts with an empty balance. (#542)
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to elimination of funding for the National Technical Information Service. (#543)
- Kirk amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to extraditing international cybercriminals committing credit card theft. (#544)
- **Kirk amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reimposing waived sanctions and imposing new sanctions against Iran for violations of the Joint Plan of Action or a comprehensive nuclear agreement. (#545)**
- McCain amendment to ensure adequate funding for the national security of the United States. (#546)
- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to welfare reform. (#547)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to support Internet freedom and the current multi-stake-holder governance of the Internet. (#548)
- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund for providing low- and middle-income student access to private elementary and secondary schools through a tax credit. (#549)

- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to consolidating tax incentives for higher education into a universal tax credit for higher education and skills obtainment. (#550)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting religious freedom, including promoting freedom of religion (including belief) around the world, given the importance of religious freedom to human rights, economic development, stability, and democracy. (#551)
- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing funding for the relocation of the United States Embassy in Israel from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem. (#552)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting public-private partnerships with the National Laboratories under the Department of Energy to facilitate innovation. (#553)
- Rubio amendment to allow for the elimination of the Retirement Earnings Test under the Social security program. (#554)
- Rubio amendment to allow for the elimination of Social Security payroll taxes for individuals who have attained retirement age. (#555)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to delivering weapons to Ukraine using emergency drawdown authority in the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961. #556)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to reforming the United Nations in the spirit of transparency, respect for basic human freedoms, and effective nonproliferation. (#557)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing foreign assistance to Palestine and increasing foreign assistance for Israel. (#558)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to improving higher education data and transparency. (#559)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to prohibit taking minors across State lines in circumvention of laws requiring involvement of parents in abortion decisions. (#560)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to underutilized facilities of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and their potential use. (#561)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a new outcomes-based process for authorizing innovative higher education providers. (#562)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the reform of Federal student loan repayment plans. (#563)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing for regulatory reform that would allow Congress to budget regulatory promulgation under each Federal agency. (#564)

- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that Medicare is not raided to bailout insurance companies under the President's health care overhaul. (#565)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing for financial vehicles other than loans to provide fund to pay for higher education. (#566)
- Coats amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to end duplication, fragmentation, and overlap in Government economic development programs. (#567)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to increase funding for the Internal Revenue Service to implement the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act and reduce identity theft. (#568)
- Tester amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to investing in rural and tribal water infrastructure. (#569)
- Tester amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing transparency in our elections and reducing the deficit. (#570)
- Heinrich amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would provide for the sale of Federal land to reduce the Federal deficit. (#571)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support rural schools and school districts. (#572)
- Markey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting the repair and replacement of natural gas distribution pipelines and infrastructure no longer fit for service. (#573)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring the reliability of the electric grid. (#574)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to repeal the TRICARE exclusion for members of the reserve components of the Armed Forces. (#575)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to securing sources of supply of rare earth minerals. (#576)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the reduction of Department of Defense contractors. (#577)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to addressing methamphetamine abuse in the United States. (#578)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing adequate funding for the Experimental Program to Stimulate Competitive Research. (#579)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing adequate funding for the Contract Tower Program of the Federal Aviation Administration. (#580)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reestablishing the

Office of Technology Assessment to provide nonpartisan information to Congress on cost-benefit analyses of regulations and regulatory changes. (#581)

- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to significantly increasing the number of young adults participating in 2 years of national service which may include expanding national service programs. (#582)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the commercialization of technologies such as carbon capture, carbon storage, and other carbon utilization technologies required for coal and natural gas electric generating units (EGUs) to meet proposed and future greenhouse gas regulations. (#583)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting export promotion for small businesses. (#584)
- Manchin amendment to modify the deficit-neutral reserve fund for veterans and servicemembers to improve outreach, access, and services for rural veterans. (#585)
- Manchin amendment to modify the deficit-neutral reserve fund for veterans and servicemembers to address specifically the growing backlog of appeals of decisions regarding claims for disability compensation. (#586)
- Leahy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to disallow any Federal tax deduction for the cost of court-ordered punitive damages as an ordinary business expense. (#587)
- Schatz amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the number of U.S. Customs and Border Protection officers at air ports of entry. (#588)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that employers are not precluded under the National Labor Relations Act from providing compensation to employees that is greater than the compensation specified in an applicable collective bargaining agreement. (#589)
- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting the Medicare Advantage program. (#590)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to reform the Lifeline program by removing structural incentives for fraud and modernizing the program so that it can be used to help increase broadband access in underserved areas. (#591)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to intellectual property rights in international trade negotiations. (#592)
- Menendez amendment to require consideration of long-term deficits for any legislation relating to repealing or replacing the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act and the health care-related provisions of the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010. (#593)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging the participation of underrepresented individuals, including minorities, in 21st century fields. (#594)

- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to improve cybersecurity. (#595)
- Johnson amendment to convey clear information in graphic form about projected deficits. (#596)
- Johnson amendment to convey clear information to Congress and the public about projected Federal outlays, revenues, surpluses, and deficits. (#597)
- Shaheen amendment to make commonsense reform to the wasteful Federal sugar program, save consumers billions, and reduce the risk of expensive taxpayer-funded bailouts of the sugar industry. (#600)
- Bennet amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would privatize Medicare, cut guaranteed benefits, increase out-of-pocket spending, or turn Medicare into a premium support plan. (#601)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a single food agency. (#602)
- Coats amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the improvement of operations in the supplemental nutrition assistance program. (#603)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging cost savings in office space used by Federal agencies. (#604)
- Feinstein amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to rectifying the discrepancies in methodologies used in counting the number of homeless person served by programs provided through the Department of Education, the Department of Health and Human Services, and the Department of Housing and Urban Development. (#605)
- Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to African elephant ivory. (#606)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to allow for the permanent elimination of the Federal estate tax. (#607)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund for mobile workforce legislation to simplify and standardize State income tax collection for employees who travel outside of their home State for temporary work assignments. (#608)
- Isakson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing funding to implement, create, apply or enforce certain standards for initial bargaining unit determinations governed by the National Labor Relations Board. (#609)
- Isakson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing funding to promulgate a regulation relating to the definition of "fiduciary" by the Department of Labor. (#610)
- Isakson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to subject all fees collected by U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services to the annual appropriations process. (#611)
- Isakson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to subject all fees collected by U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services to the annual appropriations process. (#612)

- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to international defense cooperation. (#613)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support or encourage research that leads to identifying an Alzheimer's disease biomarker, early diagnostics tool, or therapy to delay the onset or halt the progression of Alzheimer's disease in order to provide a significant cost savings to the Federal Government. (#614)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to ensure that the harbor maintenance user fee is only used for its intended purpose, which is to finance expenditures on maintenance dredging, dredged material disposal areas, jetties, and breakwaters. (#615)
- Wicker amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to require the Secretary of Transportation to submit the results of a comprehensive truck size and weight limits study to Congress by April 30, 2015. (#616)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to encourage the Secretary of State to add additional names to the Magnitsky List. (#617)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring international arms control compliance. (#618)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to address the negative impact of the Affordable Care Act's Medicaid and Medicare DSH cuts to hospitals. (#619)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to expedite awards under the Internal Revenue Service whistleblower program. (#620)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to repeal the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA). (#621)
- **Burr amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to manageable Federal student loan repayment options. (#622)**
- **Warren amendment to make college more affordable for middle-class families by allowing borrowers with outstanding Federal and private student loans to refinance at the equivalent interest rates that were offered to Federal student loan borrowers during the 2013-2014 school year and to fully offset the cost of such a program by requiring millionaires to pay at least a 30 percent effective Federal tax rate. (#652)**

From: Hunt, Jasmine (Durbin)
To: [Sarah Neimeyer \(sarah_neimeyer@ios.doi.gov\)](mailto:sarah_neimeyer@ios.doi.gov); [Joshua Saks \(saksj@nwf.org\)](mailto:Joshua.Saks@nwf.org); [Franz Matzner \(fmatzner@nrdc.org\)](mailto:Franz.Matzner@nrdc.org); [Sara Chieffo](mailto:Sara.Chieffo@nrdc.org); jconsuegra@nrdc.org
Subject: FW: Amendments Update: Senate Budget Resolution (S.Con.Res. 11)
Date: Wednesday, March 25, 2015 12:11:03 PM

From: Miller, Julian (Durbin)

Sent: Wednesday, March 25, 2015 12:10:27 PM (UTC-05:00) Eastern Time (US & Canada)

To: Dodin, Reema (Durbin); Zogby, Joseph (Judiciary-Dem); Kenny, MJ (Durbin); Marter, Ben (Durbin); Morris, Dena (Durbin); Raven, Erik (Appropriations); Homan, Chris (Durbin); Leonard, Rob (Durbin); Swanson, Daniel (Judiciary-Dem); Kierig, Anne (Durbin); Brown-Shaklee, Sally (Durbin); Mulka, Christina (Durbin); Gillies, David (Appropriations); Sonti, Srinu (Durbin); Hunt, Jasmine (Durbin); Middleton, Brad (Durbin); Tellez, Corey (Durbin); Fisher, Alyssa (Durbin); McElwain, Maria (Durbin); Palmer, Mark (Durbin); Trifone, Stephanie (Judiciary-Dem); Ackley, Elise (Durbin); Gandhi, Debu (Judiciary-Dem); Ali, Erum Ibrahim (Durbin); Cook, Beth (Durbin)

Subject: Amendments Update: Senate Budget Resolution (S.Con.Res. 11)

The most recently filed amendments are at the top of this message, as well as at the bottom in the correct numerical order.

- Alexander amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the development of next-generation leadership computers in the United States. (#623)
- Alexander amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to improve the competitiveness of the United States. (#624)
- Lankford amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the effectiveness and efficiency of the Federal regulatory process. (#625)
- Lankford amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to streamline, consolidate, or eliminate duplicative and overlapping programs identified by the Government Accountability Office. (#626)
- Lankford amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide more transparency in Government spending, including through the establishment of a Federal program inventory. (#627)
- Lankford amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support the continued stewardship role of the United States over the domain name system to ensure the security of the .gov and .mil domains and protect the freedom of speech and expression internationally. (#628)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to international defense cooperation with Taiwan. (#629)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting the use of energy efficiency in the economy of the United States, which is the cheapest and fastest way to begin addressing energy challenges in the United States. (#630)
- Casey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing training for first responders in communities through which crude oil is transported by rail. (#631)

- Casey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing reasonable accommodations for pregnant workers. (#632)
- Casey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to enhancing the child and dependent care tax credit. (#633)
- Casey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to automatic IRAs. (#634)
- Casey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing funding for the Office of Administrative Law Judges of the Department of Labor. (#635)
- Warner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting the personal information of consumers from data breaches. (#636)
- Warner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to advancing the stated goals of the Department of Veterans Affairs or meeting the health care needs of veterans. (#637)
- Warner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund reserve fund for Government reform and efficiency. (#638)
- Peters amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting trade and travel ports of entry. (#639)
- Heitkamp amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to improve the sustainability of the Federal workforce in order to address unique situations. (#640)
- Heitkamp amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to funding local rent surveys to ensure accurate fair market rents for working families, the elderly, and the disabled. (#641)
- Heitkamp amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the establishment of a commission on Native children. (#642)
- Heitkamp amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to training and resources for first responders responding to hazardous materials incidents on railroads. (#643)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to directing the Secretary of Transportation to coordinate with the Secretary of Energy to review crude treatment process and, if necessary, to promulgate regulations. (#644)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to underground and surface coal mining safety and health research. (#645)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to H-1B visas. (#646)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the development of a new nuclear-capable cruise missile by the Department of Defense and the National Nuclear Security Administration. (#647)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the nuclear

forces and missions of the Air Force. (#648)

- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting funding of international organizations during the implementation of the United Nations Arms Trade Treaty prior to Senate ratification and adoption of implementing legislation. (#649)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that social services agencies under the Bureau of Indian Affairs may conduct background checks on all adults living in a home before issuing a foster care license. (#650)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to allow the Drug Enforcement Administration and Federal Bureau of Investigation to enter into joint task forces with tribal and local law enforcement agencies. (#651)

Senate Budget Resolution (S.Con.Res. 11)

An original concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2016 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2017 through 2025. (pending amendments in bold, disposed of amendments in italics).

- Isakson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a biennial budget and appropriations process. (#321)
- Portman amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the empowerment of States to protect citizens of the State from damaging regulations of the Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to the Clean Air Act. (#322)
- *Sanders amendment to create millions of middle class jobs by investing in our nation's infrastructure paid for by raising revenue through closing loopholes in the corporate and international tax system. (#323, as modified)*
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the strengthening of patent rights. (#324)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to a strong civil courts system. (#325)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that changes to voting laws at the State and local level do not disproportionately burden the right of racial and language minorities to vote. (#326)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide for funding to improve voter registration and the voting experience in Federal elections. (#327)
- Coons amendment to express the sense of Congress on the cost sharing requirements of the Hollings Manufacturing Extension Partnership. (#328)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging the widespread use of early college high schools and dual and concurrent enrollment. (#329)

- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to incentives for Medicare beneficiaries to have and maintain an advance care plan. (#330)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to eliminating the enforcement of laws that discriminate against HIV patients without scientific merit. (#331)
- Coons amendment to provide a mechanism to increase the statutory limit on public debt for fiscal year 2016. (#332)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to United States Government development finance institutions. (#333)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting efforts to improve call response time at the Internal Revenue Service. (#334)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to fulfilling the obligations of the United States. (#335)
- Coons amendment to express the sense of the Senate that the United States should fulfill the financial obligations of the United States. (#336)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to Federal cybersecurity standards. (#337)
- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to increase funding for the National Institutes of Health. (#338)
- Rounds amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing mortgage lending to rural areas. (#339)
- Reid amendment to improve the provision establishing a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to eliminating military retirement and disability offsets. (#340)
- Cassidy amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to promotion of United States offshore energy production. (#341)
- Schatz amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the National Guard State Partnership Program. (#342)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preserving mandatory appropriations for agricultural conservation programs. (#343)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the importance of fully utilizing available Federal funding for water resources and development to meet the needs of United States ports and harbor maintenance. (#344)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing funding for Federal investments in biomedical and basic scientific research. (#345)

- Collins amendment to modify the deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting jobs in the United States through international trade to include the reauthorization or extension of trade adjustment assistance programs. (#346)
- **Barrasso amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to keep the Federal Water Pollution Control Act focused on protection of water quality, to establish bright lines for Federal jurisdiction, and to create clear and unambiguous exemptions for features that the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency or the Secretary of the Army, acting through the Chief of Engineers, claim they are not seeking to regulate. (#347)**
- Boozman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to installing watchdogs at Federal agencies with extended Inspector General vacancies and strengthening and reforming Offices of Inspectors General to ensure that such Offices are appropriately prioritizing the investigation of waste, fraud, abuse, and misconduct within Federal agencies. (#348)
- *Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to improve health outcomes and lower costs of caring for medically complex children in Medicaid. (#349)*
- Blunt amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would create a Federal tax or fee on carbon emissions. (#350)
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the dredging of shallow draft ports on the Mississippi River. (#351)
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to Federal employee performance awards. (#352)
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the defense capabilities of the Government of Ukraine. (#353)
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to military readiness, training, and modernization while decreasing risk of casualties. (#354)
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prohibit additional premium increases for two years. (#355)
- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing health care to veterans who reside more than 40 miles driving distance from the closest medical facility of the Department of Veterans Affairs that provides the care sought by the veteran. (#356)
- *Cornyn amendment to raise taxes and spending by enacting President Obama's fiscal year 2016 budget. (#357)*
- McCain amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to enhancing trade across the Southwest border. (#358)
- McCain amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to securing the Southwest border. (#359)
- McCain amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to deterring migration of

unaccompanied children from El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras. (#360)

- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the consideration of greenhouse gas emissions under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969. (#361)
- *Mikulski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to amending the Equal Pay Act of 1963 to allow for punitive damages, limit the any factor "other than sex" exception, and prohibit retaliation against employees who share salary information.* (#362)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating modernizing and updating food safety oversight within the Food and Drug Administration. (#363)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving oral health care for children and pregnant women under Medicaid. (#364)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding to State and local law enforcement agencies that receive Federal funds to be used for training and enforcement related to the profiling guidance established by the Department of Justice. (#365)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding for State and local law enforcement agencies that receive Federal funds to be used for data collection related to profiling by the Department of Justice. (#366)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing a funding stream for a voter reinfranchisement initiative. (#367)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing States the Medicaid flexibility they need to implement innovative reforms to improve care and enhance access for our Nation's most vulnerable. (#368)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the establishment of bipartisan commission to govern independent agencies, which may include structural changes to the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau. (#369)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing greater discretion to State departments of transportation in spending Highway Trust Fund allocations. (#370)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that funds available for budget function 050 are spent exclusively for national defense. (#371)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring State to implement drug testing and work requirements for Federal welfare programs for applicants and recipients of assistance, including, but not limited to, the temporary assistance for needy families (TANF) program. (#372)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to maintaining impact aid funding at 2014-2015 levels. (#373)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing coverage of

virtual colonoscopies as a colorectal cancer screening test under the Medicare program. (#374)

- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to returning authority over school nutrition back to the States. (#375)
- Inhofe amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would impose a user fee with respect to general aviation. (#376)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging greater trade between Africa and the United States. (#377)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing qualified mortgage status to mortgages held in portfolio by financial institutions. (#378)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing relief from redundant annual privacy notice mailings required by financial institutions when there have been no changes to the privacy policies of the financial institution. (#379)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to assist the States in carrying out drought prevention plans. (#380)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the prevention of government discrimination against individuals, businesses, and organization due to sincerely held religious beliefs. (#381)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to protect Second Amendment rights by protecting the availability of certain ammunition. (#382)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to uphold Second Amendment rights and prohibit the establishment of a national firearm registry. (#383)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the protection of the Second Amendment by preventing Federal agencies from targeting law-abiding firearms dealers. (#384)
- Inhofe amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would fund international organizations during the implementation of the United Nations Arms Trade Treaty prior to Senate ratification and adoption of implementing legislation. (#385)
- *Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect Medicaid beneficiaries from benefit cuts. (#386)*
- Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to postal reform. (#387)
- **Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the designation of national monuments. (#388)**
- **Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to holding Members of the Senate and the House or Representatives accountable for failing to pass a balanced budget. (#389)**

- Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to regulatory review. (#390)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the expansion of access to the income tax credit for employee health insurance expenses of small employers. (#391)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting the use of college savings accounts while students are in elementary school and secondary school. (#392)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to emphasizing manufacturing in engineering programs, which may include directing the National Institute of Standards and Technology, in coordination with other appropriate Federal agencies including the Department of Defense, Department of Energy, and National Science Foundation, to designate United States manufacturing universities. (#393)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to special treatment of the income tax credit for research expenditures for startup companies. (#394)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reversing cuts in the International Affairs Budget. (#395)
- Portman amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the empowerment of States to protect citizens of the State from damaging regulations of the Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to the Clean Air Act. (#396)
- Ernst amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving mental health services for veterans. (#397)
- Wyden amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to funding Coast Guard air facilities. (#398)
- Coats amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would increase net direct spending if the national debt is greater than the size of the economy of the United States. (#399)
- *Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to maintain and enhance access, choice, and accountability in veterans care through the veterans Choice Card program under section 101 of the Veterans Access, Choice, and Accountability Act of 2014. (#400)*
- Grassley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support sentencing reform legislation that does not impose costs on crime victims. (#401)
- Johnson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving information sharing by the Inspector General of the Department of Veterans Affairs with respect to investigations relating to substandard health care, delayed and denied health care, patient deaths, other findings that directly relate to patient care, and other management issues of the Department. (#402)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the annual contribution limit for Coverdell education savings accounts. (#403)
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the modernization of the

nuclear command control, and communications architecture of the United States. (#404)

- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to sexual assault prevention and response efforts by the Department of Defense. (#405)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to limiting certain research conducted or contracted by the Federal Communications Commission. (#406)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to investigating service disruptions at West Coast ports. (#407)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to reform the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration to ensure more transparency and stakeholder participation. (#408)
- *Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting equal pay, which may include preventing discrimination on the basis of sex and preventing retaliation against employees for seeking or discussing wage information. (#409)*
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the allowance of tax credits for employers who provide paid family and medical leave. (#410)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the maximum loan limits under the microloan program. (#411)
- **Rounds amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prevent the Environmental Protection Agency and the United States Fish and Wildlife Service from engaging in closed-door settlement agreements that ignore impacted States and counties. (#412)**
- Blunt amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring the advice and consent of the Senate before any bilateral or international agreement regarding greenhouse gas emissions aimed at combating global climate change has any force or effect within the United States. (#413)
- Hatch amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to prevent the Department of the Interior from unduly hampering the production of natural gas and oil by preempting State law. (#414)
- Capito amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to a requirement that any new environmental agreement signed by the United States with any foreign country or countries not result in serious harm to the economy of the United States. (#415)
- Capito amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting the reliability of the electricity grid. (#416)
- Capito amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to advise all veterans of their potential eligibility for private health care benefits provided by the Department of Veterans Affairs. (#417)
- Capito amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring sufficient funding for fossil energy research and development. (#418)

- Capito amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improve the safety of tank cars carrying crude oil by rail. (#419)
- Capito amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to offsets to combat the increase abuse of heroin and methamphetamines in the United States. (#420)
- Capito amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the expansion of high-speed broadband in rural areas. (#421)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that the conservation of northern long-eared bat populations and local economic development are compatible. (#422)
- **Rubio amendment to increase new budget authority and outlays for fiscal years 2016 and 2017 for National Defense (budget function 050). (#423, as modified).**
- Barrasso amendment to eliminate Federal funding for international climate change initiatives, including the Green Climate Fund, the Global Climate Change Initiative, the Climate Investment Funds, and the Global Environmental Facility. (#424)
- Collins amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving retirement security. (#425)
- Collins amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting economic growth and job creation for small businesses. (#426)
- Collins amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to investment in Alzheimer's disease research. (#427)
- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to extending the exception for the tax treatment of publicly traded partnerships for other forms of energy, including energy power generation projects and transportation fuels. (#428)
- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to relieve financial institutions from annual privacy notice mailings. (#429)
- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to maintaining access to hospitals and health care providers in rural communities under the Medicare program, which includes preserving and strengthening access to critical access hospitals. (#430)
- Gillibrand amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to medical treatment and compensation for first responders, survivors, and their families injured and made ill by the 9/11 attacks. (#431)
- Baldwin amendment to provide additional resources to create the opportunity for more Americans to obtain a higher education and advanced job skills by supporting two free years of community college paid for by raising revenue through requiring millionaires and billionaires to pay their fair share. (#432)
- Wyden amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to continuing agricultural

research funding. (#433)

- Wyden amendment to provide for an adjustment to committee allocations for wildfire suppression funding. (#434)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to support for Ukraine, which should include the provision of lethal defensive articles. (#435)
- Baldwin amendment to preserve the point of order against reconciliation legislation that would increase the deficit or reduce a surplus. (#436)
- Peters amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to enhancing and improving the United States Patent and Trademark Office in order to reduce the patent application backlog. (#437)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving access to capital for small businesses by directing the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau to implement section 1071 of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (Public Law 111-203) that amended the Equal Credit Opportunity Act to require lending institutions to collect and report data on lending to small, minority-owned, and women owned businesses. (#438)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to mandating a higher threshold that the Small Business Administration may guarantee, through the Surety Bond Guarantee Program, of the bonds that small businesses are required to obtain so that they may be able to better compete successfully for Federal Government contracts. (#439)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the Family Funds limit of the Small Business Investment Company Program from \$225,000,000 to \$350,000,000, as passed by the Committee in 2013, which is zero subsidy and funded entirely through fees paid by investors and businesses. (#440)
- Stabenow amendment to ensure that oil derived from tar sands is subject to the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund at levels equal to those of other types of oil, to permanently extend the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund, and to prevent oil companies from claiming tax deductions for punitive damages associated with oil spills. (#441)
- Collins amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to restore a sensible definition of full-time employment for purposes of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. (#442)
- Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting privately held water rights and permits. (#443)
- Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expanding the earned income tax credit using savings from reforming the program and eliminating waste, fraud and abuse. (#444)
- Gardner amendment to prevent labor disputes at seaports in the United States from causing national economic disruptions and crippling businesses across the United States. (#445)
- Gardner amendment to support public-private partnerships of the Armed Forces of the United States with institutions of higher education in the United States. (#446)

- Gardner amendment to make higher education more affordable and expand access and opportunity to our Nation's students. (#447)
- Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging expedited approval of liquefied natural gas export applications at the Department of Energy. (#448)
- Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting efficient resourcing for the Asia rebalance policy. (#449)
- Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to enhance and encourage broadband deployment and adoption in rural America. (#450)
- Heller amendment to express the sense of the Senate that if a concurrent resolution on the budget and all the regular appropriations bills are not completed by October 1 annually then Members of Congress should not receive pay. (#451)
- Heller amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that the Secretary of the Interior enters into candidate conservation agreements with each of the relevant 11 Western States before the United States Fish and Wildlife Service makes a listing determination on the greater sage-grouse under the Endangered Species Act of 1973. (#452)
- Heller amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring the Secretary of Transportation prioritizes the construction of projects in high priority corridors on the National Highway System, which will improve the safe, secure, and efficient movement of people and goods through the United States and facilitate economic development and create jobs in the United States. (#453)
- Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect Second Amendment rights by preventing the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives from reclassifying ammunition primarily intended for sporting purposes. (#454)
- Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prioritize the elimination of the rape kit backlog. (#455)
- Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that medical facilities of the Department of Veterans Affairs meet the privacy, dignity, and safety needs of women veterans. (#456)
- Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibition of Veterans Benefits Administration executive bonuses until the backlog of disability claims for veterans is eliminated. (#457)
- Burr amendment to protect the American people and strengthen our national security by fully funding the Biomedical Advanced Research and Development Authority (BARDA) and the BioShield Special Reserve Fund. (#458)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expanding the quantity of Federal land available for natural extraction to fund infrastructure maintenance. (#459)
- Coats amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to considering the costs, benefits, and feasibility of allowing States reasonable time to cure rejected State implementation

plans. (#460)

- Roberts amendment to provide for a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to military readiness, training, and modernization while decreasing risk casualties. (#461)
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to over-the-counter medications. (#462)
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting funds for promotional or marketing materials promoting Obamacare or its benefits. (#463)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring an enforceable treaty ratified by the top 10 major greenhouse gas emitting countries before implementation of regulation of greenhouse gas emissions from existing power plants. (#464)
- Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to Second Amendment rights. (#465)
- Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting jobs in the United States through international and domestic travel and tourism. (#466)
- Blunt amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the direct provision of defense articles, defense services, and related training to Kurdistan Regional Government. (#467)
- Blunt amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to military aid to Israel. (#468)
- Grassley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prohibit certain aliens without legal status in the United States from retroactively claiming the earned income tax credit. (#469)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding to the United Nations Population Fund to promote the access of unaccompanied women to vital services, including access to water, sanitation, facilities, food, and health care, in emergency situations. (#470)
- *Wyden amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would cut benefits, raise the retirement age, or privatize Social Security. (#471)*
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting Cypriot-Israeli cooperation in energy exploration in the Eastern Mediterranean. (#472)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding to combat anti-Semitism in Europe. (#473)
- *Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect and strengthen the Department of Veterans Affairs, hire more health care professionals for the Department, and ensure quality and timely access to health care for all veterans. (#474)*
- Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to strengthening the United States Postal Service by establishing a moratorium to protect mail processing plants,

reinstating overnight delivery standards, and protecting rural service. (#475)

- Thune amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to exempting elementary schools, secondary schools, and institutions of higher education from Obamacare's employer mandate. (#476)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to achieving health information technology interoperability. (#477)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reprioritizing education spending toward impact aid or other formula grant programs to State and local educational agencies and away from administrative earmark programs. (#478)
- Thune amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would negatively affect rural health care. (#479)
- Thune amendment to reduce funding for the United State Fish and Wildlife Service and direct those funds to public safety in Indian country. (#480)
- **Cotton amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting Israel. (#481)**
- Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging the increase use of performance contracting in Federal facilities. (#482)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to combat sexual assault, domestic violence, and human trafficking. (#483)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing lethal aid to Ukraine. (#484)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide equity in the tax treatment of public safety officer death benefits. (#485)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to strengthen mental health efforts. (#486)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to rein in onerous fishing regulations and provide disaster relief for fisheries. (#487)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to spur economic development and provide for the equitable distribution of Universal Service funds to rural states. (#488)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing small business regulatory relief, protecting State-regulated insurers from global regulators, and preventing duplicative regulations for investment advisors. (#489)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to address the disproportionate regulatory burdens on community banks. (#490)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect the Corporation for

National and Community Service. (#491)

- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to advance workplace equality by ending pregnancy discrimination and confronting sex-based wage discrimination. (#492)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to strengthening missile defense cooperation with Israel. (#493)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing the United States from joining any international agreement on greenhouse gas emissions that would preclude developing countries from using fossil fuels for development and economic growth. (#494)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to achieving domestic energy independence. (#495)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting public transparency in Executive branch litigation settlements. (#496)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting jobs by preventing Federal agencies from overriding efforts by States to conserve species. (#497)
- *Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to legislation submitted to Congress by President Obama to protect and strengthen Social Security. (#498)*
- Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring the availability to the reserve components of the Armed Forces of fully modernized and mission-capable aircraft. (#499)
- Alexander amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing Federal funds from being used to create a Federal college ratings system. (#500)
- Alexander amendment to promote the research, development, and approval or licensure of the most cutting-edge, safe and effective medical treatments, devices, and cures for American patients and to ensure that America remains the global leader in biomedical innovation. (#501)
- Alexander amendment to prohibit the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission from issuing regulations or guidance that would undermine the employee wellness programs authorized in the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act which offer a premium discount to employees who make healthy lifestyle choices. (#502)
- Sullivan amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing an exemption from certain permitting requirement for routine maintenance activities relating to transportation infrastructure. (#503)
- Sullivan amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to limiting the ability of Environmental Protection Agency personnel to carry guns. (#504)
- Sullivan amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting programs related to the ground-based mid-course defense and the long-range discrimination radar programs of the Department of Defense. (#505)

- Sullivan amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting vulnerable families from job killing regulations. (#506)
- Vitter amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to ending Obamacare subsidies for illegal immigrants. (#507)
- Vitter amendment to require tax delinquent Federal bureaucrats to immediately enter into a repayment plan and provide that failure to do will result in termination of employment. (#508)
- Vitter amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to eliminating the State DNA analysis kit backlog. (#509)
- Vitter amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing health care to veterans who reside more than 40 miles driving distance from the closest medical facility of the Department of Veterans Affairs that provides the care sought by the veteran. (#510)
- Vitter amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund preventing the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives from classifying M855 or any .223/5.56mm cartridge or projectile as armor piercing ammunition. (#511)
- Vitter amendment to strike out the provision that makes it easier for Washington elites to force Americans to give up their dollar bills and use dollar coins, like Europeans. (#512)
- Vitter amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expanding Medicare beneficiary access to eye tracking accessories and speech generating devices for disabled individuals under the Medicare program. (#513)
- Vitter amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to allowing States to adopt work requirements for able-bodied Medicaid recipients. (#514)
- Vitter amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring the Federal Government to allow states to opt out of Common Core without penalty. (#515)
- Vitter amendment to ensure victims of rape have their day in court. (#516)
- Vitter amendment to end Congress's and the Administration's illegal exemption from Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. (#517)
- Barrasso amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a process whereby the Federal Government recoups grants from States with failed State-based exchanges. (#518)
- Gillibrand amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to expand benefits from the Department of Veterans Affairs to sailors exposed to Agent Orange. (#519)
- Gillibrand amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund related to sexual assault at institutions of higher education, which may include the implementation of an independent and standardized online survey tool developed and administered by the Department of Education, in consultation with the Department of Justice, to measure the prevalence of sexual assault at institutions of higher education. (#520)

- Peters amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to investing in science, technology, and basic research in the United States. (#521)
- King amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preserving the right of access of distributed energy units to the electrical grid, such as combined heat and power systems, residential- or commercial-scale photovoltaic systems, residential wind turbines, or other renewable or fossil-fueled electric generation systems. (#522)
- Stabenow amendment to prevent United States companies from getting tax benefits for moving jobs overseas, to end offshore tax loopholes including inversions, and to provide incentives for United States companies to relocate overseas jobs to the United States. (#523)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting economic growth and job creation by reducing the cost of capital. (#524)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing tax relief for catastrophic medical expenses. (#525)
- Alexander amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support high-quality charter schools. (#526)
- Cassidy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the translation of biomedical research into treatments and cures. (#527)
- Cassidy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to upgrading data collection and statistical analysis conducted on health care services at the facilities of the Veterans Health Administration. (#528)
- Cassidy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing screening, testing, and diagnosis for Viral Hepatitis. (#529)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the diversion of funds set aside for the USPTO. (#530)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to deterring abusive patent litigation. (#531)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to ensure the vitality of the traditional criminal law requirement of mens rea. (#532)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that Department of Justice attorneys comply with disclosure obligations in criminal prosecutions. (#533)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing access to marijuana edibles by children in States that have decriminalized marijuana. (#534)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to balancing the Federal budget. (#535)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to safeguarding data stored

abroad from improper government access. (#536)

- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the aggressive and consistent enforcement of Federal laws prohibiting the production, distribution, and possession of adult obscenity and child pornography. (#537)
- Risch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the Family Funds limit of the Small Business Investment Company Program from \$225,000,000 to \$350,000,000, as passed by the Committee in 2013, which is zero subsidy and funded entirely through fees paid by investors and businesses. (#538)
- Cassidy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving Medicaid based on successful and bipartisan State demonstration projects. (#539)
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting health care rationing. (#540)
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the transparency of the relationship between the Federal Communication Commission's regulatory fees and the Commission's recovery of costs. (#541)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to improving transparency for closing out expired grant accounts with an empty balance. (#542)
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to elimination of funding for the National Technical Information Service. (#543)
- Kirk amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to extraditing international cybercriminals committing credit card theft. (#544)
- **Kirk amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reimposing waived sanctions and imposing new sanctions against Iran for violations of the Joint Plan of Action or a comprehensive nuclear agreement. (#545)**
- McCain amendment to ensure adequate funding for the national security of the United States. (#546)
- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to welfare reform. (#547)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to support Internet freedom and the current multi-stake-holder governance of the Internet. (#548)
- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund for providing low- and middle-income student access to private elementary and secondary schools through a tax credit. (#549)
- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to consolidating tax incentives for higher education into a universal tax credit for higher education and skills obtainment. (#550)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting religious freedom, including promoting freedom of religion (including belief) around the world, given the

importance of religious freedom to human rights, economic development, stability, and democracy. (#551)

- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing funding for the relocation of the United States Embassy in Israel from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem. (#552)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting public-private partnerships with the National Laboratories under the Department of Energy to facilitate innovation. (#553)
- Rubio amendment to allow for the elimination of the Retirement Earnings Test under the Social Security program. (#554)
- Rubio amendment to allow for the elimination of Social Security payroll taxes for individuals who have attained retirement age. (#555)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to delivering weapons to Ukraine using emergency drawdown authority in the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961. #556)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to reforming the United Nations in the spirit of transparency, respect for basic human freedoms, and effective nonproliferation. (#557)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing foreign assistance to Palestine and increasing foreign assistance for Israel. (#558)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to improving higher education data and transparency. (#559)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to prohibit taking minors across State lines in circumvention of laws requiring involvement of parents in abortion decisions. (#560)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to underutilized facilities of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and their potential use. (#561)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a new outcomes-based process for authorizing innovative higher education providers. (#562)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the reform of Federal student loan repayment plans. (#563)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing for regulatory reform that would allow Congress to budget regulatory promulgation under each Federal agency. (#564)
- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that Medicare is not raided to bailout insurance companies under the President's health care overhaul. (#565)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing for financial vehicles other than loans to provide fund to pay for higher education. (#566)

- Coats amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to end duplication, fragmentation, and overlap in Government economic development programs. (#567)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to increase funding for the Internal Revenue Service to implement the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act and reduce identity theft. (#568)
- Tester amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to investing in rural and tribal water infrastructure. (#569)
- Tester amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing transparency in our elections and reducing the deficit. (#570)
- Heinrich amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would provide for the sale of Federal land to reduce the Federal deficit. (#571)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support rural schools and school districts. (#572)
- Markey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting the repair and replacement of natural gas distribution pipelines and infrastructure no longer fit for service. (#573)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring the reliability of the electric grid. (#574)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to repeal the TRICARE exclusion for members of the reserve components of the Armed Forces. (#575)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to securing sources of supply of rare earth minerals. (#576)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the reduction of Department of Defense contractors. (#577)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to addressing methamphetamine abuse in the United States. (#578)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing adequate funding for the Experimental Program to Stimulate Competitive Research. (#579)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing adequate funding for the Contract Tower Program of the Federal Aviation Administration. (#580)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reestablishing the Office of Technology Assessment to provide nonpartisan information to Congress on cost-benefit analyses of regulations and regulatory changes. (#581)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to significantly increasing the number of young adults participating in 2 years of national service which may include expanding national service programs. (#582)

- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the commercialization of technologies such as carbon capture, carbon storage, and other carbon utilization technologies required for coal and natural gas electric generating units (EGUs) to meet proposed and future greenhouse gas regulations. (#583)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting export promotion for small businesses. (#584)
- Manchin amendment to modify the deficit-neutral reserve fund for veterans and servicemembers to improve outreach, access, and services for rural veterans. (#585)
- Manchin amendment to modify the deficit-neutral reserve fund for veterans and servicemembers to address specifically the growing backlog of appeals of decisions regarding claims for disability compensation. (#586)
- Leahy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to disallow any Federal tax deduction for the cost of court-ordered punitive damages as an ordinary business expense. (#587)
- Schatz amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the number of U.S. Customs and Border Protection officers at air ports of entry. (#588)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that employers are not precluded under the National Labor Relations Act from providing compensation to employees that is greater than the compensation specified in an applicable collective bargaining agreement. (#589)
- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting the Medicare Advantage program. (#590)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to reform the Lifeline program by removing structural incentives for fraud and modernizing the program so that it can be used to help increase broadband access in underserved areas. (#591)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to intellectual property rights in international trade negotiations. (#592)
- Menendez amendment to require consideration of long-term deficits for any legislation relating to repealing or replacing the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act and the health care-related provisions of the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010. (#593)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging the participation of underrepresented individuals, including minorities, in 21st century fields. (#594)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to improve cybersecurity. (#595)
- Johnson amendment to convey clear information in graphic form about projected deficits. (#596)
- Johnson amendment to convey clear information to Congress and the public about projected Federal outlays, revenues, surpluses, and deficits. (#597)

- Shaheen amendment to make commonsense reform to the wasteful Federal sugar program, save consumers billions, and reduce the risk of expensive taxpayer-funded bailouts of the sugar industry. (#600)
- Bennet amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would privatize Medicare, cut guaranteed benefits, increase out-of-pocket spending, or turn Medicare into a premium support plan. (#601)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a single food agency. (#602)
- Coats amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the improvement of operations in the supplemental nutrition assistance program. (#603)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging cost savings in office space used by Federal agencies. (#604)
- Feinstein amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to rectifying the discrepancies in methodologies used in counting the number of homeless person served by programs provided through the Department of Education, the Department of Health and Human Services, and the Department of Housing and Urban Development. (#605)
- Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to African elephant ivory. (#606)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to allow for the permanent elimination of the Federal estate tax. (#607)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund for mobile workforce legislation to simplify and standardize State income tax collection for employees who travel outside of their home State for temporary work assignments. (#608)
- Isakson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing funding to implement, create, apply or enforce certain standards for initial bargaining unit determinations governed by the National Labor Relations Board. (#609)
- Isakson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing funding to promulgate a regulation relating to the definition of "fiduciary" by the Department of Labor. (#610)
- Isakson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to subject all fees collected by U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services to the annual appropriations process. (#611)
- Isakson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to subject all fees collected by U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services to the annual appropriations process. (#612)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to international defense cooperation. (#613)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support or encourage research that leads to identifying an Alzheimer's disease biomarker, early diagnostics tool, or therapy to

delay the onset or halt the progression of Alzheimer's disease in order to provide a significant cost savings to the Federal Government. (#614)

- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to ensure that the harbor maintenance user fee is only used for its intended purpose, which is to finance expenditures on maintenance dredging, dredged material disposal areas, jetties, and breakwaters. (#615)
- Wicker amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to require the Secretary of Transportation to submit the results of a comprehensive truck size and weight limits study to Congress by April 30, 2015. (#616)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to encourage the Secretary of State to add additional names to the Magnitsky List. (#617)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring international arms control compliance. (#618)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to address the negative impact of the Affordable Care Act's Medicaid and Medicare DSH cuts to hospitals. (#619)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to expedite awards under the Internal Revenue Service whistleblower program. (#620)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to repeal the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA). (#621)
- **Burr amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to manageable Federal student loan repayment options. (#622)**
- Alexander amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the development of next-generation leadership computers in the United States. (#623)
- Alexander amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to improve the competitiveness of the United States. (#624)
- Lankford amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the effectiveness and efficiency of the Federal regulatory process. (#625)
- Lankford amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to streamline, consolidate, or eliminate duplicative and overlapping programs identified by the Government Accountability Office. (#626)
- Lankford amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide more transparency in Government spending, including through the establishment of a Federal program inventory. (#627)
- Lankford amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support the continued stewardship role of the United States over the domain name system to ensure the security of the .gov and .mil domains and protect the freedom of speech and expression internationally. (#628)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to international defense

cooperation with Taiwan. (#629)

- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting the use of energy efficiency in the economy of the United States, which is the cheapest and fastest way to begin addressing energy challenges in the United States. (#630)
- Casey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing training for first responders in communities through which crude oil is transported by rail. (#631)
- Casey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing reasonable accommodations for pregnant workers. (#632)
- Casey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to enhancing the child and dependent care tax credit. (#633)
- Casey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to automatic IRAs. (#634)
- Casey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing funding for the Office of Administrative Law Judges of the Department of Labor. (#635)
- Warner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting the personal information of consumers from data breaches. (#636)
- Warner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to advancing the stated goals of the Department of Veterans Affairs or meeting the health care needs of veterans. (#637)
- Warner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund reserve fund for Government reform and efficiency. (#638)
- Peters amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting trade and travel ports of entry. (#639)
- Heitkamp amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to improve the sustainability of the Federal workforce in order to address unique situations. (#640)
- Heitkamp amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to funding local rent surveys to ensure accurate fair market rents for working families, the elderly, and the disabled. (#641)
- Heitkamp amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the establishment of a commission on Native children. (#642)
- Heitkamp amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to training and resources for first responders responding to hazardous materials incidents on railroads. (#643)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to directing the Secretary of Transportation to coordinate with the Secretary of Energy to review crude treatment process and, if necessary, to promulgate regulations. (#644)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to underground and surface coal mining safety and health research. (#645)

- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to H-1B visas. (#646)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the development of a new nuclear-capable cruise missile by the Department of Defense and the National Nuclear Security Administration. (#647)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the nuclear forces and missions of the Air Force. (#648)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting funding of international organizations during the implementation of the United Nations Arms Trade Treaty prior to Senate ratification and adoption of implementing legislation. (#649)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that social services agencies under the Bureau of Indian Affairs may conduct background checks on all adults living in a home before issuing a foster care license. (#650)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to allow the Drug Enforcement Administration and Federal Bureau of Investigation to enter into joint task forces with tribal and local law enforcement agencies. (#651)
- **Warren amendment to make college more affordable for middle-class families by allowing borrowers with outstanding Federal and private student loans to refinance at the equivalent interest rates that were offered to Federal student loan borrowers during the 2013-2014 school year and to fully offset the cost of such a program by requiring millionaires to pay at least a 30 percent effective Federal tax rate. (#652)**

From: Hunt, Jasmine (Durbin)
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Subject: FW: Amendments Update: Senate Budget Resolution (S.Con.Res. 11)
Date: Wednesday, March 25, 2015 12:36:08 PM

From: Miller, Julian (Durbin)
Sent: Wednesday, March 25, 2015 12:35:27 PM (UTC-05:00) Eastern Time (US & Canada)
To: Dodin, Reema (Durbin); Zogby, Joseph (Judiciary-Dem); Kenny, MJ (Durbin); Marter, Ben (Durbin); Morris, Dena (Durbin); Raven, Erik (Appropriations); Homan, Chris (Durbin); Leonard, Rob (Durbin); Swanson, Daniel (Judiciary-Dem); Kierig, Anne (Durbin); Brown-Shaklee, Sally (Durbin); Mulka, Christina (Durbin); Gillies, David (Appropriations); Sonti, Srinu (Durbin); Hunt, Jasmine (Durbin); Middleton, Brad (Durbin); Tellez, Corey (Durbin); Fisher, Alyssa (Durbin); McElwain, Maria (Durbin); Palmer, Mark (Durbin); Trifone, Stephanie (Judiciary-Dem); Ackley, Elise (Durbin); Gandhi, Debu (Judiciary-Dem); Ali, Erum Ibrahim (Durbin); Cook, Beth (Durbin)
Subject: Amendments Update: Senate Budget Resolution (S.Con.Res. 11)

The most recently filed amendments are at the top of this message, as well as at the bottom in the correct numerical order.

- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to limit control measure determinations to covered sources. (#653)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reforming regulatory practices for executive agencies. (#654)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to preserve and protect the open Internet in a manner that provides the Federal Communications Commission with targeted and robust enforcement mechanisms, does not jeopardize public safety, privacy, accessibility, or universal service, protects against regulatory overreach, and does not rely on public utility regulations. (#655)

Senate Budget Resolution (S.Con.Res. 11)

An original concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2016 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2017 through 2025. (pending amendments in bold, disposed of amendments in italics).

- Isakson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a biennial budget and appropriations process. (#321)
- Portman amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the empowerment of States to protect citizens of the State from damaging regulations of the Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to the Clean Air Act. (#322)
- *Sanders amendment to create millions of middle class jobs by investing in our nation's infrastructure paid for by raising revenue through closing loopholes in the corporate and international tax system. (#323, as modified)*

- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the strengthening of patent rights. (#324)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to a strong civil courts system. (#325)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that changes to voting laws at the State and local level do not disproportionately burden the right of racial and language minorities to vote. (#326)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide for funding to improve voter registration and the voting experience in Federal elections. (#327)
- Coons amendment to express the sense of Congress on the cost sharing requirements of the Hollings Manufacturing Extension Partnership. (#328)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging the widespread use of early college high schools and dual and concurrent enrollment. (#329)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to incentives for Medicare beneficiaries to have and maintain an advance care plan. (#330)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to eliminating the enforcement of laws that discriminate against HIV patients without scientific merit. (#331)
- Coons amendment to provide a mechanism to increase the statutory limit on public debt for fiscal year 2016. (#332)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to United States Government development finance institutions. (#333)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting efforts to improve call response time at the Internal Revenue Service. (#334)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to fulfilling the obligations of the United States. (#335)
- Coons amendment to express the sense of the Senate that the United States should fulfill the financial obligations of the United States. (#336)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to Federal cybersecurity standards. (#337)
- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to increase funding for the National Institutes of Health. (#338)
- Rounds amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing mortgage lending to rural areas. (#339)

- Reid amendment to improve the provision establishing a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to eliminating military retirement and disability offsets. (#340)
- Cassidy amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to promotion of United States offshore energy production. (#341)
- Schatz amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the National Guard State Partnership Program. (#342)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preserving mandatory appropriations for agricultural conservation programs. (#343)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the importance of fully utilizing available Federal funding for water resources and development to meet the needs of United States ports and harbor maintenance. (#344)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing funding for Federal investments in biomedical and basic scientific research. (#345)
- Collins amendment to modify the deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting jobs in the United States through international trade to include the reauthorization or extension of trade adjustment assistance programs. (#346)
- **Barrasso amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to keep the Federal Water Pollution Control Act focused on protection of water quality, to establish bright lines for Federal jurisdiction, and to create clear and unambiguous exemptions for features that the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency or the Secretary of the Army, acting through the Chief of Engineers, claim they are not seeking to regulate. (#347)**
- Boozman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to installing watchdogs at Federal agencies with extended Inspector General vacancies and strengthening and reforming Offices of Inspectors General to ensure that such Offices are appropriately prioritizing the investigation of waste, fraud, abuse, and misconduct within Federal agencies. (#348)
- *Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to improve health outcomes and lower costs of caring for medically complex children in Medicaid. (#349)*
- Blunt amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would create a Federal tax or fee on carbon emissions. (#350)
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the dredging of shallow draft ports on the Mississippi River. (#351)
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to Federal employee performance awards. (#352)
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the defense capabilities of the Government of Ukraine. (#353)
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to military readiness,

training, and modernization while decreasing risk of casualties. (#354)

- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prohibit additional premium increases for two years. (#355)
- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing health care to veterans who reside more than 40 miles driving distance from the closest medical facility of the Department of Veterans Affairs that provides the care sought by the veteran. (#356)
- *Cornyn amendment to raise taxes and spending by enacting President Obama's fiscal year 2016 budget.* (#357)
- McCain amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to enhancing trade across the Southwest border. (#358)
- McCain amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to securing the Southwest border. (#359)
- McCain amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to deterring migration of unaccompanied children from El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras. (#360)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the consideration of greenhouse gas emissions under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969. (#361)
- *Mikulski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to amending the Equal Pay Act of 1963 to allow for punitive damages, limit the any factor "other than sex" exception, and prohibit retaliation against employees who share salary information.* (#362)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating modernizing and updating food safety oversight within the Food and Drug Administration. (#363)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving oral health care for children and pregnant women under Medicaid. (#364)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding to State and local law enforcement agencies that receive Federal funds to be used for training and enforcement related to the profiling guidance established by the Department of Justice. (#365)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding for State and local law enforcement agencies that receive Federal funds to be used for data collection related to profiling by the Department of Justice. (#366)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing a funding stream for a voter reinfranchisement initiative. (#367)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing States the Medicaid flexibility they need to implement innovative reforms to improve care and enhance access for our Nation's most vulnerable. (#368)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the establishment of

bipartisan commission to govern independent agencies, which may include structural changes to the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau. (#369)

- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing greater discretion to State departments of transportation in spending Highway Trust Fund allocations. (#370)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that funds available for budget function 050 are spent exclusively for national defense. (#371)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring State to implement drug testing and work requirements for Federal welfare programs for applicants and recipients of assistance, including, but not limited to, the temporary assistance for needy families (TANF) program. (#372)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to maintaining impact aid funding at 2014-2015 levels. (#373)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing coverage of virtual colonoscopies as a colorectal cancer screening test under the Medicare program. (#374)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to returning authority over school nutrition back to the States. (#375)
- Inhofe amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would impose a user fee with respect to general aviation. (#376)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging greater trade between Africa and the United States. (#377)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing qualified mortgage status to mortgages held in portfolio by financial institutions. (#378)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing relief from redundant annual privacy notice mailings required by financial institutions when there have been no changes to the privacy policies of the financial institution. (#379)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to assist the States in carrying out drought prevention plans. (#380)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the prevention of government discrimination against individuals, businesses, and organization due to sincerely held religious beliefs. (#381)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to protect Second Amendment rights by protecting the availability of certain ammunition. (#382)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to uphold Second Amendment rights and prohibit the establishment of a national firearm registry. (#383)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the protection of the

Second Amendment by preventing Federal agencies from targeting law-abiding firearms dealers. (#384)

- Inhofe amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would fund international organizations during the implementation of the United Nations Arms Trade Treaty prior to Senate ratification and adoption of implementing legislation. (#385)
- *Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect Medicaid beneficiaries from benefit cuts. (#386)*
- Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to postal reform. (#387)
- **Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the designation of national monuments. (#388)**
- **Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to holding Members of the Senate and the House or Representatives accountable for failing to pass a balanced budget. (#389)**
- Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to regulatory review. (#390)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the expansion of access to the income tax credit for employee health insurance expenses of small employers. (#391)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting the use of college savings accounts while students are in elementary school and secondary school. (#392)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to emphasizing manufacturing in engineering programs, which may include directing the National Institute of Standards and Technology, in coordination with other appropriate Federal agencies including the Department of Defense, Department of Energy, and National Science Foundation, to designate United States manufacturing universities. (#393)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to special treatment of the income tax credit for research expenditures for startup companies. (#394)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reversing cuts in the International Affairs Budget. (#395)
- Portman amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the empowerment of States to protect citizens of the State from damaging regulations of the Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to the Clean Air Act. (#396)
- Ernst amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving mental health services for veterans. (#397)
- Wyden amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to funding Coast Guard air facilities. (#398)
- Coats amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would increase net direct

spending if the national debt is greater than the size of the economy of the United States. (#399)

- *Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to maintain and enhance access, choice, and accountability in veterans care through the veterans Choice Card program under section 101 of the Veterans Access, Choice, and Accountability Act of 2014. (#400)*
- Grassley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support sentencing reform legislation that does not impose costs on crime victims. (#401)
- Johnson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving information sharing by the Inspector General of the Department of Veterans Affairs with respect to investigations relating to substandard health care, delayed and denied health care, patient deaths, other findings that directly relate to patient care, and other management issues of the Department. (#402)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the annual contribution limit for Coverdell education savings accounts. (#403)
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the modernization of the nuclear command control, and communications architecture of the United States. (#404)
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to sexual assault prevention and response efforts by the Department of Defense. (#405)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to limiting certain research conducted or contracted by the Federal Communications Commission. (#406)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to investigating service disruptions at West Coast ports. (#407)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to reform the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration to ensure more transparency and stakeholder participation. (#408)
- *Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting equal pay, which may include preventing discrimination on the basis of sex and preventing retaliation against employees for seeking or discussing wage information. (#409)*
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the allowance of tax credits for employers who provide paid family and medical leave. (#410)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the maximum loan limits under the microloan program. (#411)
- **Rounds amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prevent the Environmental Protection Agency and the United States Fish and Wildlife Service from engaging in closed-door settlement agreements that ignore impacted States and counties. (#412)**
- Blunt amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring the advice and consent of the Senate before any bilateral or international agreement regarding greenhouse gas emissions aimed at combating global climate change has any force or effect within the

United States. (#413)

- Hatch amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to prevent the Department of the Interior from unduly hampering the production of natural gas and oil by preempting State law. (#414)
- Capito amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to a requirement that any new environmental agreement signed by the United States with any foreign country or countries not result in serious harm to the economy of the United States. (#415)
- Capito amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting the reliability of the electricity grid. (#416)
- Capito amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to advise all veterans of their potential eligibility for private health care benefits provided by the Department of Veterans Affairs. (#417)
- Capito amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring sufficient funding for fossil energy research and development. (#418)
- Capito amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improve the safety of tank cars carrying crude oil by rail. (#419)
- Capito amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to offsets to combat the increase abuse of heroin and methamphetamines in the United States. (#420)
- Capito amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the expansion of high-speed broadband in rural areas. (#421)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that the conservation of northern long-eared bat populations and local economic development are compatible. (#422)
- **Rubio amendment to increase new budget authority and outlays for fiscal years 2016 and 2017 for National Defense (budget function 050). (#423, as modified).**
- Barrasso amendment to eliminate Federal funding for international climate change initiatives, including the Green Climate Fund, the Global Climate Change Initiative, the Climate Investment Funds, and the Global Environmental Facility. (#424)
- Collins amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving retirement security. (#425)
- Collins amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting economic growth and job creation for small businesses. (#426)
- Collins amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to investment in Alzheimer's disease research. (#427)
- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to extending the exception for the tax treatment of publicly traded partnerships for other forms of energy, including energy

power generation projects and transportation fuels. (#428)

- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to relieve financial institutions from annual privacy notice mailings. (#429)
- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to maintaining access to hospitals and health care providers in rural communities under the Medicare program, which includes preserving and strengthening access to critical access hospitals. (#430)
- Gillibrand amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to medical treatment and compensation for first responders, survivors, and their families injured and made ill by the 9/11 attacks. (#431)
- Baldwin amendment to provide additional resources to create the opportunity for more Americans to obtain a higher education and advanced job skills by supporting two free years of community college paid for by raising revenue through requiring millionaires and billionaires to pay their fair share. (#432)
- Wyden amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to continuing agricultural research funding. (#433)
- Wyden amendment to provide for an adjustment to committee allocations for wildfire suppression funding. (#434)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to support for Ukraine, which should include the provision of lethal defensive articles. (#435)
- Baldwin amendment to preserve the point of order against reconciliation legislation that would increase the deficit or reduce a surplus. (#436)
- Peters amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to enhancing and improving the United States Patent and Trademark Office in order to reduce the patent application backlog. (#437)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving access to capital for small businesses by directing the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau to implement section 1071 of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (Public Law 111-203) that amended the Equal Credit Opportunity Act to require lending institutions to collect and report data on lending to small, minority-owned, and women owned businesses. (#438)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to mandating a higher threshold that the Small Business Administration may guarantee, through the Surety Bond Guarantee Program, of the bonds that small businesses are required to obtain so that they may be able to better compete successfully for Federal Government contracts. (#439)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the Family Funds limit of the Small Business Investment Company Program from \$225,000,000 to \$350,000,000, as passed by the Committee in 2013, which is zero subsidy and funded entirely though fees paid by investors and businesses. (#440)
- Stabenow amendment to ensure that oil derived from tar sands is subject to the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund at levels equal to those of other types of oil, to permanently extend the Oil Spill

Liability Trust Fund, and to prevent oil companies from claiming tax deductions for punitive damages associated with oil spills. (#441)

- Collins amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to restore a sensible definition of full-time employment for purposes of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. (#442)
- Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting privately held water rights and permits. (#443)
- Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expanding the earned income tax credit using savings from reforming the program and eliminating waste, fraud and abuse. (#444)
- Gardner amendment to prevent labor disputes at seaports in the United States from causing national economic disruptions and crippling businesses across the United States. (#445)
- Gardner amendment to support public-private partnerships of the Armed Forces of the United States with institutions of higher education in the United States. (#446)
- Gardner amendment to make higher education more affordable and expand access and opportunity to our Nation's students. (#447)
- Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging expedited approval of liquefied natural gas export applications at the Department of Energy. (#448)
- Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting efficient resourcing for the Asia rebalance policy. (#449)
- Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to enhance and encourage broadband deployment and adoption in rural America. (#450)
- Heller amendment to express the sense of the Senate that if a concurrent resolution on the budget and all the regular appropriations bills are not completed by October 1 annually then Members of Congress should not receive pay. (#451)
- Heller amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that the Secretary of the Interior enters into candidate conservation agreements with each of the relevant 11 Western States before the United States Fish and Wildlife Service makes a listing determination on the greater sage-grouse under the Endangered Species Act of 1973. (#452)
- Heller amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring the Secretary of Transportation prioritizes the construction of projects in high priority corridors on the National Highway System, which will improve the safe, secure, and efficient movement of people and goods through the United States and facilitate economic development and create jobs in the United States. (#453)
- Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect Second Amendment rights by preventing the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives from reclassifying ammunition primarily intended for sporting purposes. (#454)
- Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prioritize the elimination of the

rape kit backlog. (#455)

- Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that medical facilities of the Department of Veterans Affairs meet the privacy, dignity, and safety needs of women veterans. (#456)
- Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibition of Veterans Benefits Administration executive bonuses until the backlog of disability claims for veterans is eliminated. (#457)
- Burr amendment to protect the American people and strengthen our national security by fully funding the Biomedical Advanced Research and Development Authority (BARDA) and the BioShield Special Reserve Fund. (#458)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expanding the quantity of Federal land available for natural extraction to fund infrastructure maintenance. (#459)
- Coats amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to considering the costs, benefits, and feasibility of allowing States reasonable time to cure rejected State implementation plans. (#460)
- Roberts amendment to provide for a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to military readiness, training, and modernization while decreasing risk casualties. (#461)
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to over-the-counter medications. (#462)
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting funds for promotional or marketing materials promoting Obamacare or its benefits. (#463)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring an enforceable treaty ratified by the top 10 major greenhouse gas emitting countries before implementation of regulation of greenhouse gas emissions from existing power plants. (#464)
- Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to Second Amendment rights. (#465)
- Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting jobs in the United States through international and domestic travel and tourism. (#466)
- Blunt amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the direct provision of defense articles, defense services, and related training to Kurdistan Regional Government. (#467)
- Blunt amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to military aid to Israel. (#468)
- Grassley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prohibit certain aliens without legal status in the United States from retroactively claiming the earned income tax credit. (#469)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding to

the United Nations Population Fund to promote the access of unaccompanied women to vital services, including access to water, sanitation, facilities, food, and health care, in emergency situations. (#470)

- *Wyden amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would cut benefits, raise the retirement age, or privatize Social Security. (#471)*
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting Cypriot-Israeli cooperation in energy exploration in the Eastern Mediterranean. (#472)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding to combat anti-Semitism in Europe. (#473)
- *Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect and strengthen the Department of Veterans Affairs, hire more health care professionals for the Department, and ensure quality and timely access to health care for all veterans. (#474)*
- Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to strengthening the United States Postal Service by establishing a moratorium to protect mail processing plants, reinstating overnight delivery standards, and protecting rural service. (#475)
- Thune amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to exempting elementary schools, secondary schools, and institutions of higher education from Obamacare's employer mandate. (#476)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to achieving health information technology interoperability. (#477)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reprioritizing education spending toward impact aid or other formula grant programs to State and local educational agencies and away from administrative earmark programs. (#478)
- Thune amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would negatively affect rural health care. (#479)
- Thune amendment to reduce funding for the United State Fish and Wildlife Service and direct those funds to public safety in Indian country. (#480)
- **Cotton amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting Israel. (#481)**
- Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging the increase use of performance contracting in Federal facilities. (#482)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to combat sexual assault, domestic violence, and human trafficking. (#483)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing lethal aid to Ukraine. (#484)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide equity in the tax

treatment of public safety officer death benefits. (#485)

- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to strengthen mental health efforts. (#486)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to rein in onerous fishing regulations and provide disaster relief for fisheries. (#487)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to spur economic development and provide for the equitable distribution of Universal Service funds to rural states. (#488)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing small business regulatory relief, protecting State-regulated insurers from global regulators, and preventing duplicative regulations for investment advisors. (#489)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to address the disproportionate regulatory burdens on community banks. (#490)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect the Corporation for National and Community Service. (#491)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to advance workplace equality by ending pregnancy discrimination and confronting sex-based wage discrimination. (#492)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to strengthening missile defense cooperation with Israel. (#493)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing the United States from joining any international agreement on greenhouse gas emissions that would preclude developing countries from using fossil fuels for development and economic growth. (#494)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to achieving domestic energy independence. (#495)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting public transparency in Executive branch litigation settlements. (#496)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting jobs by preventing Federal agencies from overriding efforts by States to conserve species. (#497)
- *Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to legislation submitted to Congress by President Obama to protect and strengthen Social Security. (#498)*
- Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring the availability to the reserve components of the Armed Forces of fully modernized and mission-capable aircraft. (#499)
- Alexander amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing Federal funds from being used to create a Federal college ratings system. (#500)

- Alexander amendment to promote the research, development, and approval or licensure of the most cutting-edge, safe and effective medical treatments, devices, and cures for American patients and to ensure that America remains the global leader in biomedical innovation. (#501)
- Alexander amendment to prohibit the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission from issuing regulations or guidance that would undermine the employee wellness programs authorized in the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act which offer a premium discount to employees who make healthy lifestyle choices. (#502)
- Sullivan amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing an exemption from certain permitting requirement for routine maintenance activities relating to transportation infrastructure. (#503)
- Sullivan amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to limiting the ability of Environmental Protect Agency personnel to carry guns. (#504)
- Sullivan amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting programs related to the ground-based mid-course defense and the long-range discrimination radar programs of the Department of Defense. (#505)
- Sullivan amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting vulnerable families from job killing regulations. (#506)
- Vitter amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to ending Obamacare subsidies for illegal immigrants. (#507)
- Vitter amendment to require tax delinquent Federal bureaucrats to immediately enter into a repayment plan and provide that failure to do will result in termination of employment. (#508)
- Vitter amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to eliminating the State DNA analysis kit backlog. (#509)
- Vitter amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing health care to veterans who reside more than 40 miles driving distance from the closest medical facility of the Department of Veterans Affairs that provides the care sought by the veteran. (#510)
- Vitter amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund preventing the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives from classifying M855 or any .223/5.56mm cartridge or projectile as armor piercing ammunition. (#511)
- Vitter amendment to strike out the provision that makes it easier for Washington elites to force Americans to give up their dollar bills and use dollar coins, like Europeans. (#512)
- Vitter amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expanding Medicare beneficiary access to eye tracking accessories and speech generating devices for disabled individuals under the Medicare program. (#513)
- Vitter amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to allowing States to adopt work requirements for able-bodied Medicaid recipients. (#514)
- Vitter amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring the Federal

Government to allow states to opt out of Common Core without penalty. (#515)

- Vitter amendment to ensure victims of rape have their day in court. (#516)
- Vitter amendment to end Congress's and the Administration's illegal exemption from Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. (#517)
- Barrasso amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a process whereby the Federal Government recoups grants from States with failed State-based exchanges. (#518)
- Gillibrand amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to expand benefits from the Department of Veterans Affairs to sailors exposed to Agent Orange. (#519)
- Gillibrand amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund related to sexual assault at institutions of higher education, which may include the implementation of an independent and standardized online survey tool developed and administered by the Department of Education, in consultation with the Department of Justice, to measure the prevalence of sexual assault at institutions of higher education. (#520)
- Peters amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to investing in science, technology, and basic research in the United States. (#521)
- King amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preserving the right of access of distributed energy units to the electrical grid, such as combined heat and power systems, residential- or commercial-scale photovoltaic systems, residential wind turbines, or other renewable or fossil-fueled electric generation systems. (#522)
- Stabenow amendment to prevent United States companies from getting tax benefits for moving jobs overseas, to end offshore tax loopholes including inversions, and to provide incentives for United States companies to relocate overseas jobs to the United States. (#523)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting economic growth and job creation by reducing the cost of capital. (#524)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing tax relief for catastrophic medical expenses. (#525)
- Alexander amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support high-quality charter schools. (#526)
- Cassidy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the translation of biomedical research into treatments and cures. (#527)
- Cassidy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to upgrading data collection and statistical analysis conducted on health care services at the facilities of the Veterans Health Administration. (#528)
- Cassidy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing screening, testing, and diagnosis for Viral Hepatitis. (#529)

- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the diversion of funds set aside for the USPTO. (#530)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to deterring abusive patent litigation. (#531)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to ensure the vitality of the traditional criminal law requirement of mens rea. (#532)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that Department of Justice attorneys comply with disclosure obligations in criminal prosecutions. (#533)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing access to marijuana edibles by children in States that have decriminalized marijuana. (#534)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to balancing the Federal budget. (#535)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to safeguarding data stored abroad from improper government access. (#536)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the aggressive and consistent enforcement of Federal laws prohibiting the production, distribution, and possession of adult obscenity and child pornography. (#537)
- Risch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the Family Funds limit of the Small Business Investment Company Program from \$225,000,000 to \$350,000,000, as passed by the Committee in 2013, which is zero subsidy and funded entirely through fees paid by investors and businesses. (#538)
- Cassidy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving Medicaid based on successful and bipartisan State demonstration projects. (#539)
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting health care rationing. (#540)
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the transparency of the relationship between the Federal Communication Commission's regulatory fees and the Commission's recovery of costs. (#541)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to improving transparency for closing out expired grant accounts with an empty balance. (#542)
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to elimination of funding for the National Technical Information Service. (#543)
- Kirk amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to extraditing international cybercriminals committing credit card theft. (#544)
- **Kirk amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reimposing waived sanctions and imposing new sanctions against Iran for violations of the Joint Plan of**

Action or a comprehensive nuclear agreement. (#545)

- McCain amendment to ensure adequate funding for the national security of the United States. (#546)
- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to welfare reform. (#547)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to support Internet freedom and the current multi-stake-holder governance of the Internet. (#548)
- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund for providing low- and middle-income student access to private elementary and secondary schools through a tax credit. (#549)
- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to consolidating tax incentives for higher education into a universal tax credit for higher education and skills obtainment. (#550)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting religious freedom, including promoting freedom of religion (including belief) around the world, given the importance of religious freedom to human rights, economic development, stability, and democracy. (#551)
- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing funding for the relocation of the United States Embassy in Israel from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem. (#552)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting public-private partnerships with the National Laboratories under the Department of Energy to facilitate innovation. (#553)
- Rubio amendment to allow for the elimination of the Retirement Earnings Test under the Social security program. (#554)
- Rubio amendment to allow for the elimination of Social Security payroll taxes for individuals who have attained retirement age. (#555)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to delivering weapons to Ukraine using emergency drawdown authority in the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961. #556)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to reforming the United Nations in the spirit of transparency, respect for basic human freedoms, and effective nonproliferation. (#557)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing foreign assistance to Palestine and increasing foreign assistance for Israel. (#558)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to improving higher education data and transparency. (#559)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to prohibit taking minors across State lines in circumvention of laws requiring involvement of parents in abortion decisions. (#560)

- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to underutilized facilities of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and their potential use. (#561)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a new outcomes-based process for authorizing innovative higher education providers. (#562)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the reform of Federal student loan repayment plans. (#563)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing for regulatory reform that would allow Congress to budget regulatory promulgation under each Federal agency. (#564)
- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that Medicare is not raided to bailout insurance companies under the President's health care overhaul. (#565)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing for financial vehicles other than loans to provide fund to pay for higher education. (#566)
- Coats amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to end duplication, fragmentation, and overlap in Government economic development programs. (#567)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to increase funding for the Internal Revenue Service to implement the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act and reduce identity theft. (#568)
- Tester amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to investing in rural and tribal water infrastructure. (#569)
- Tester amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing transparency in our elections and reducing the deficit. (#570)
- Heinrich amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would provide for the sale of Federal land to reduce the Federal deficit. (#571)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support rural schools and school districts. (#572)
- Markey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting the repair and replacement of natural gas distribution pipelines and infrastructure no longer fit for service. (#573)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring the reliability of the electric grid. (#574)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to repeal the TRICARE exclusion for members of the reserve components of the Armed Forces. (#575)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to securing sources of supply of rare earth minerals. (#576)

- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the reduction of Department of Defense contractors. (#577)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to addressing methamphetamine abuse in the United States. (#578)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing adequate funding for the Experimental Program to Stimulate Competitive Research. (#579)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing adequate funding for the Contract Tower Program of the Federal Aviation Administration. (#580)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reestablishing the Office of Technology Assessment to provide nonpartisan information to Congress on cost-benefit analyses of regulations and regulatory changes. (#581)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to significantly increasing the number of young adults participating in 2 years of national service which may include expanding national service programs. (#582)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the commercialization of technologies such as carbon capture, carbon storage, and other carbon utilization technologies required for coal and natural gas electric generating units (EGUs) to meet proposed and future greenhouse gas regulations. (#583)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting export promotion for small businesses. (#584)
- Manchin amendment to modify the deficit-neutral reserve fund for veterans and servicemembers to improve outreach, access, and services for rural veterans. (#585)
- Manchin amendment to modify the deficit-neutral reserve fund for veterans and servicemembers to address specifically the growing backlog of appeals of decisions regarding claims for disability compensation. (#586)
- Leahy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to disallow any Federal tax deduction for the cost of court-ordered punitive damages as an ordinary business expense. (#587)
- Schatz amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the number of U.S. Customs and Border Protection officers at air ports of entry. (#588)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that employers are not precluded under the National Labor Relations Act from providing compensation to employees that is greater than the compensation specified in an applicable collective bargaining agreement. (#589)
- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting the Medicare Advantage program. (#590)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to reform the Lifeline program by

removing structural incentives for fraud and modernizing the program so that it can be used to help increase broadband access in underserved areas. (#591)

- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to intellectual property rights in international trade negotiations. (#592)
- Menendez amendment to require consideration of long-term deficits for any legislation relating to repealing or replacing the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act and the health care-related provisions of the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010. (#593)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging the participation of underrepresented individuals, including minorities, in 21st century fields. (#594)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to improve cybersecurity. (#595)
- Johnson amendment to convey clear information in graphic form about projected deficits. (#596)
- Johnson amendment to convey clear information to Congress and the public about projected Federal outlays, revenues, surpluses, and deficits. (#597)
- Shaheen amendment to make commonsense reform to the wasteful Federal sugar program, save consumers billions, and reduce the risk of expensive taxpayer-funded bailouts of the sugar industry. (#600)
- Bennet amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would privatize Medicare, cut guaranteed benefits, increase out-of-pocket spending, or turn Medicare into a premium support plan. (#601)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a single food agency. (#602)
- Coats amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the improvement of operations in the supplemental nutrition assistance program. (#603)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging cost savings in office space used by Federal agencies. (#604)
- Feinstein amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to rectifying the discrepancies in methodologies used in counting the number of homeless person served by programs provided through the Department of Education, the Department of Health and Human Services, and the Department of Housing and Urban Development. (#605)
- Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to African elephant ivory. (#606)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to allow for the permanent elimination of the Federal estate tax. (#607)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund for mobile workforce legislation to simplify and standardize State income tax collection for employees who travel outside of their home State for temporary work assignments. (#608)

- Isakson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing funding to implement, create, apply or enforce certain standards for initial bargaining unit determinations governed by the National Labor Relations Board. (#609)
- Isakson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing funding to promulgate a regulation relating to the definition of “fiduciary” by the Department of Labor. (#610)
- Isakson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to subject all fees collected by U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services to the annual appropriations process. (#611)
- Isakson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to subject all fees collected by U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services to the annual appropriations process. (#612)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to international defense cooperation. (#613)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support or encourage research that leads to identifying an Alzheimer’s disease biomarker, early diagnostics tool, or therapy to delay the onset or halt the progression of Alzheimer’s disease in order to provide a significant cost savings to the Federal Government. (#614)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to ensure that the harbor maintenance user fee is only used for its intended purpose, which is to finance expenditures on maintenance dredging, dredged material disposal areas, jetties, and breakwaters. (#615)
- Wicker amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to require the Secretary of Transportation to submit the results of a comprehensive truck size and weight limits study to Congress by April 30, 2015. (#616)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to encourage the Secretary of State to add additional names to the Magnitsky List. (#617)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring international arms control compliance. (#618)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to address the negative impact of the Affordable Care Act’s Medicaid and Medicare DSH cuts to hospitals. (#619)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to expedite awards under the Internal Revenue Service whistleblower program. (#620)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to repeal the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA). (#621)
- *Burr amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to manageable Federal student loan repayment options. (#622)*
- Alexander amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the development of next-generation leadership computers in the United States. (#623)

- Alexander amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to improve the competitiveness of the United States. (#624)
- Lankford amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the effectiveness and efficiency of the Federal regulatory process. (#625)
- Lankford amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to streamline, consolidate, or eliminate duplicative and overlapping programs identified by the Government Accountability Office. (#626)
- Lankford amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide more transparency in Government spending, including through the establishment of a Federal program inventory. (#627)
- Lankford amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support the continued stewardship role of the United States over the domain name system to ensure the security of the .gov and .mil domains and protect the freedom of speech and expression internationally. (#628)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to international defense cooperation with Taiwan. (#629)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting the use of energy efficiency in the economy of the United States, which is the cheapest and fastest way to begin addressing energy challenges in the United States. (#630)
- Casey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing training for first responders in communities through which crude oil is transported by rail. (#631)
- Casey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing reasonable accommodations for pregnant workers. (#632)
- Casey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to enhancing the child and dependent care tax credit. (#633)
- Casey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to automatic IRAs. (#634)
- Casey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing funding for the Office of Administrative Law Judges of the Department of Labor. (#635)
- Warner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting the personal information of consumers from data breaches. (#636)
- Warner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to advancing the stated goals of the Department of Veterans Affairs or meeting the health care needs of veterans. (#637)
- Warner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund reserve fund for Government reform and efficiency. (#638)
- Peters amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting trade and travel ports of entry. (#639)

- Heitkamp amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to improve the sustainability of the Federal workforce in order to address unique situations. (#640)
- Heitkamp amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to funding local rent surveys to ensure accurate fair market rents for working families, the elderly, and the disabled. (#641)
- Heitkamp amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the establishment of a commission on Native children. (#642)
- Heitkamp amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to training and resources for first responders responding to hazardous materials incidents on railroads. (#643)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to directing the Secretary of Transportation to coordinate with the Secretary of Energy to review crude treatment process and, if necessary, to promulgate regulations. (#644)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to underground and surface coal mining safety and health research. (#645)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to H-1B visas. (#646)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the development of a new nuclear-capable cruise missile by the Department of Defense and the National Nuclear Security Administration. (#647)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the nuclear forces and missions of the Air Force. (#648)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting funding of international organizations during the implementation of the United Nations Arms Trade Treaty prior to Senate ratification and adoption of implementing legislation. (#649)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that social services agencies under the Bureau of Indian Affairs may conduct background checks on all adults living in a home before issuing a foster care license. (#650)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to allow the Drug Enforcement Administration and Federal Bureau of Investigation to enter into joint task forces with tribal and local law enforcement agencies. (#651)
- **Warren amendment to make college more affordable for middle-class families by allowing borrowers with outstanding Federal and private student loans to refinance at the equivalent interest rates that were offered to Federal student loan borrowers during the 2013-2014 school year and to fully offset the cost of such a program by requiring millionaires to pay at least a 30 percent effective Federal tax rate. (#652)**
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to limit control measure determinations to covered sources. (#653)

- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reforming regulatory practices for executive agencies. (#654)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to preserve and protect the open Internet in a manner that provides the Federal Communications Commission with targeted and robust enforcement mechanisms, does not jeopardize public safety, privacy, accessibility, or universal service, protects against regulatory overreach, and does not rely on public utility regulations. (#655)

From: Brooks, David (Energy)
To: [Sarah Neimeyer](#); [Stephene Harding](#)
Subject: Upcoming ENR hearings
Date: Wednesday, March 25, 2015 12:41:24 PM

FYI, we've received this from the Republican side for proposed hearings:

Thursday, April 16, 2015 at 2:30pm

Public Lands, Forests, and Mining Subcommittee hearing to receive testimony on the Bureau of Land Management's final rule on hydraulic fracturing.

Wednesday, April 22, 2015 at 10:00am

Full Committee hearing to receive testimony on reauthorization of and potential reforms to the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

From: Hunt, Jasmine (Durbin)
To: [Sarah Neimeyer \(sarah_neimeyer@ios.doi.gov\)](mailto:sarah_neimeyer@ios.doi.gov); [Joshua Saks \(saksj@nwf.org\)](mailto:Joshua.Saks@nwf.org); [Franz Matzner \(fmatzner@nrdc.org\)](mailto:Franz.Matzner@nrdc.org); [Sara Chieffo](mailto:Sara.Chieffo@nrdc.org); jconsuegra@nrdc.org
Subject: FW: Amendments Update: Senate Budget Resolution (S.Con.Res. 11)
Date: Wednesday, March 25, 2015 1:44:05 PM

From: Miller, Julian (Durbin)
Sent: Wednesday, March 25, 2015 1:43:53 PM (UTC-05:00) Eastern Time (US & Canada)
To: Dodin, Reema (Durbin); Zogby, Joseph (Judiciary-Dem); Kenny, MJ (Durbin); Marter, Ben (Durbin); Morris, Dena (Durbin); Raven, Erik (Appropriations); Homan, Chris (Durbin); Leonard, Rob (Durbin); Swanson, Daniel (Judiciary-Dem); Kierig, Anne (Durbin); Brown-Shaklee, Sally (Durbin); Mulka, Christina (Durbin); Gillies, David (Appropriations); Sonti, Srinu (Durbin); Hunt, Jasmine (Durbin); Middleton, Brad (Durbin); Tellez, Corey (Durbin); Fisher, Alyssa (Durbin); McElwain, Maria (Durbin); Palmer, Mark (Durbin); Trifone, Stephanie (Judiciary-Dem); Ackley, Elise (Durbin); Gandhi, Debu (Judiciary-Dem); Ali, Erum Ibrahim (Durbin); Cook, Beth (Durbin)
Subject: Amendments Update: Senate Budget Resolution (S.Con.Res. 11)

The most recently filed amendments are at the top of this message, as well as at the bottom in the correct numerical order.

- Cotton amendment to modify a provision to the spending-neutral reserve fund to reauthorize funding for payments in lieu of taxes to counties and other units of local government. (#656)
- Cotton amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing non-defense related spending by the Department of Defense. (#657)
- Cotton amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000. (#658)
- Cotton amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the designation of critical habitat. (#659)
- Cotton amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the use of funds for cooperating with the Government of Iran in combating the Islamic State. (#660)
- Cotton amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to violations by the Russian Federation of the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces Treaty. (#661)
- Cotton amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the use of funds for the premature withdrawal of the United States Armed Forces from Afghanistan. (#662)
- Cotton amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the use of funds for negotiating with President of Syria Bashar al Assad and the Government of Syria to resolve the Syrian civil war and combat the Islamic State. (#663)
- Cotton amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to construction of new facilities and improvement to existing facilities at the detention facilities at United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. (#664)
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting awarding of construction contracts based on awardees entering or not entering into agreements with labor

organizations. (#665)

- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing the level of Federal premium support for crop insurance policies, which may include eliminating premium support for crop insurance for agricultural producers with an adjusted gross income of more than \$750,000 in fiscal year 2016. (#666)
- Flake amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that individuals do not simultaneously receive unemployment compensation and disability insurance benefits. (#667)
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to government reform and efficiency. (#668)
- Flake amendment to rescind the remaining amounts available for the Advanced Technology Vehicles Manufacturing Loan Program. (#669)
- Flake amendment to eliminate resources for the single family housing direct loan program. (#670)
- Flake amendment to eliminate the premium subsidies on crop insurance policies when the actual market price of an agricultural commodity at the time of harvest is higher than the spring price for the agricultural commodity. (#671)
- Flake amendment to prohibit earmarks. (#672)
- Flake amendment to eliminate funding for the Economic Development Administration. (#673)
- Flake amendment to eliminate taxpayer subsidies for Amtrak's food and beverage service. (#674)
- Flake amendment to eliminate resources for Select USA. (#675)
- Flake amendment to prohibit taxpayers from subsidizing officials of the Department of Health and Human Services flying in business and first-class seating. (#676)
- Flake amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing political targeting by the Internal Revenue Service of individuals and social welfare organizations exercising free-speech rights. (#677)
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prosecution of first-time illegal border crossers. (#678)
- Portman amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the empowerment of States to protect citizens of the State from damaging regulations of the Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to the Clean Air Act. (#679)
- Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to legislation to furlough Federal employees with serious tax delinquencies. (#680)
- Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to demolishing vacant

and abandoned homes. (#681)

- Portman amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would not achieve a unified budget surplus after 2024. (#682)
- Portman amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would create a carbon tax or a cap-and-trade policy relating to carbon emissions. (#683)
- Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to repealing any tax increases imposed by President Obama on middle-class families. (#684)
- Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to making permanent the expensing limitation applicable for 2014 for section 179 property. (#685)
- Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the age limitation applicable to dependent care assistance programs. (#686)
- Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to allowing private sector employees the ability to work flexible schedules. (#687)
- Portman amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding for the National Park Service Centennial. (#688)
- Portman amendment to improve the dynamic scoring provision. (#689)
- Portman amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the equitable treatment of existing, new, and proposed nuclear generating capacity in the economically damaging Clean Power Plan. (#690)
- Scott amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing States with flexibility in determining the size of employers in the small group market. (#691)
- Scott amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to transparency in health premium billing. (#692)
- Rounds amendment to modify section 431 relating to oversight of Government performance. (#693)

Senate Budget Resolution (S.Con.Res. 11)

An original concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2016 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2017 through 2025. (pending amendments in bold, disposed of amendments in italics).

- Isakson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a biennial budget and appropriations process. (#321)
- Portman amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the empowerment

of States to protect citizens of the State from damaging regulations of the Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to the Clean Air Act. (#322)

- *Sanders amendment to create millions of middle class jobs by investing in our nation's infrastructure paid for by raising revenue through closing loopholes in the corporate and international tax system. (#323, as modified)*
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the strengthening of patent rights. (#324)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to a strong civil courts system. (#325)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that changes to voting laws at the State and local level do not disproportionately burden the right of racial and language minorities to vote. (#326)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide for funding to improve voter registration and the voting experience in Federal elections. (#327)
- Coons amendment to express the sense of Congress on the cost sharing requirements of the Hollings Manufacturing Extension Partnership. (#328)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging the widespread use of early college high schools and dual and concurrent enrollment. (#329)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to incentives for Medicare beneficiaries to have and maintain an advance care plan. (#330)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to eliminating the enforcement of laws that discriminate against HIV patients without scientific merit. (#331)
- Coons amendment to provide a mechanism to increase the statutory limit on public debt for fiscal year 2016. (#332)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to United States Government development finance institutions. (#333)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting efforts to improve call response time at the Internal Revenue Service. (#334)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to fulfilling the obligations of the United States. (#335)
- Coons amendment to express the sense of the Senate that the United States should fulfill the financial obligations of the United States. (#336)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to Federal cybersecurity standards. (#337)
- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to increase funding for the National

Institutes of Health. (#338)

- Rounds amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing mortgage lending to rural areas. (#339)
- Reid amendment to improve the provision establishing a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to eliminating military retirement and disability offsets. (#340)
- Cassidy amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to promotion of United States offshore energy production. (#341)
- Schatz amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the National Guard State Partnership Program. (#342)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preserving mandatory appropriations for agricultural conservation programs. (#343)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the importance of fully utilizing available Federal funding for water resources and development to meet the needs of United States ports and harbor maintenance. (#344)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing funding for Federal investments in biomedical and basic scientific research. (#345)
- Collins amendment to modify the deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting jobs in the United States through international trade to include the reauthorization or extension of trade adjustment assistance programs. (#346)
- **Barrasso amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to keep the Federal Water Pollution Control Act focused on protection of water quality, to establish bright lines for Federal jurisdiction, and to create clear and unambiguous exemptions for features that the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency or the Secretary of the Army, acting through the Chief of Engineers, claim they are not seeking to regulate. (#347)**
- Boozman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to installing watchdogs at Federal agencies with extended Inspector General vacancies and strengthening and reforming Offices of Inspectors General to ensure that such Offices are appropriately prioritizing the investigation of waste, fraud, abuse, and misconduct within Federal agencies. (#348)
- *Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to improve health outcomes and lower costs of caring for medically complex children in Medicaid. (#349)*
- Blunt amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would create a Federal tax or fee on carbon emissions. (#350)
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the dredging of shallow draft ports on the Mississippi River. (#351)
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to Federal employee performance awards. (#352)

- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the defense capabilities of the Government of Ukraine. (#353)
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to military readiness, training, and modernization while decreasing risk of casualties. (#354)
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prohibit additional premium increases for two years. (#355)
- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing health care to veterans who reside more than 40 miles driving distance from the closest medical facility of the Department of Veterans Affairs that provides the care sought by the veteran. (#356)
- *Cornyn amendment to raise taxes and spending by enacting President Obama's fiscal year 2016 budget. (#357)*
- McCain amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to enhancing trade across the Southwest border. (#358)
- McCain amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to securing the Southwest border. (#359)
- McCain amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to deterring migration of unaccompanied children from El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras. (#360)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the consideration of greenhouse gas emissions under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969. (#361)
- *Mikulski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to amending the Equal Pay Act of 1963 to allow for punitive damages, limit the any factor "other than sex" exception, and prohibit retaliation against employees who share salary information. (#362)*
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating modernizing and updating food safety oversight within the Food and Drug Administration. (#363)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving oral health care for children and pregnant women under Medicaid. (#364)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding to State and local law enforcement agencies that receive Federal funds to be used for training and enforcement related to the profiling guidance established by the Department of Justice. (#365)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding for State and local law enforcement agencies that receive Federal funds to be used for data collection related to profiling by the Department of Justice. (#366)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing a funding stream for a voter reinfranchisement initiative. (#367)

- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing States the Medicaid flexibility they need to implement innovative reforms to improve care and enhance access for our Nation's most vulnerable. (#368)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the establishment of bipartisan commission to govern independent agencies, which may include structural changes to the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau. (#369)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing greater discretion to State departments of transportation in spending Highway Trust Fund allocations. (#370)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that funds available for budget function 050 are spent exclusively for national defense. (#371)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring State to implement drug testing and work requirements for Federal welfare programs for applicants and recipients of assistance, including, but not limited to, the temporary assistance for needy families (TANF) program. (#372)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to maintaining impact aid funding at 2014-2015 levels. (#373)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing coverage of virtual colonoscopies as a colorectal cancer screening test under the Medicare program. (#374)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to returning authority over school nutrition back to the States. (#375)
- Inhofe amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would impose a user fee with respect to general aviation. (#376)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging greater trade between Africa and the United States. (#377)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing qualified mortgage status to mortgages held in portfolio by financial institutions. (#378)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing relief from redundant annual privacy notice mailings required by financial institutions when there have been no changes to the privacy policies of the financial institution. (#379)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to assist the States in carrying out drought prevention plans. (#380)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the prevention of government discrimination against individuals, businesses, and organization due to sincerely held religious beliefs. (#381)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to protect Second Amendment rights by protecting the availability of certain ammunition. (#382)

- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to uphold Second Amendment rights and prohibit the establishment of a national firearm registry. (#383)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the protection of the Second Amendment by preventing Federal agencies from targeting law-abiding firearms dealers. (#384)
- Inhofe amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would fund international organizations during the implementation of the United Nations Arms Trade Treaty prior to Senate ratification and adoption of implementing legislation. (#385)
- *Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect Medicaid beneficiaries from benefit cuts. (#386)*
- Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to postal reform. (#387)
- **Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the designation of national monuments. (#388)**
- **Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to holding Members of the Senate and the House or Representatives accountable for failing to pass a balanced budget. (#389)**
- Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to regulatory review. (#390)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the expansion of access to the income tax credit for employee health insurance expenses of small employers. (#391)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting the use of college savings accounts while students are in elementary school and secondary school. (#392)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to emphasizing manufacturing in engineering programs, which may include directing the National Institute of Standards and Technology, in coordination with other appropriate Federal agencies including the Department of Defense, Department of Energy, and National Science Foundation, to designate United States manufacturing universities. (#393)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to special treatment of the income tax credit for research expenditures for startup companies. (#394)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reversing cuts in the International Affairs Budget. (#395)
- Portman amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the empowerment of States to protect citizens of the State from damaging regulations of the Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to the Clean Air Act. (#396)
- Ernst amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving mental health services for veterans. (#397)

- Wyden amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to funding Coast Guard air facilities. (#398)
- Coats amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would increase net direct spending if the national debt is greater than the size of the economy of the United States. (#399)
- *Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to maintain and enhance access, choice, and accountability in veterans care through the veterans Choice Card program under section 101 of the Veterans Access, Choice, and Accountability Act of 2014. (#400)*
- Grassley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support sentencing reform legislation that does not impose costs on crime victims. (#401)
- Johnson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving information sharing by the Inspector General of the Department of Veterans Affairs with respect to investigations relating to substandard health care, delayed and denied health care, patient deaths, other findings that directly relate to patient care, and other management issues of the Department. (#402)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the annual contribution limit for Coverdell education savings accounts. (#403)
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the modernization of the nuclear command control, and communications architecture of the United States. (#404)
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to sexual assault prevention and response efforts by the Department of Defense. (#405)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to limiting certain research conducted or contracted by the Federal Communications Commission. (#406)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to investigating service disruptions at West Coast ports. (#407)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to reform the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration to ensure more transparency and stakeholder participation. (#408)
- *Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting equal pay, which may include preventing discrimination on the basis of sex and preventing retaliation against employees for seeking or discussing wage information. (#409)*
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the allowance of tax credits for employers who provide paid family and medical leave. (#410)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the maximum loan limits under the microloan program. (#411)
- **Rounds amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prevent the Environmental Protection Agency and the United States Fish and Wildlife Service from engaging in closed-door settlement agreements that ignore impacted States and counties.**

(#412)

- Blunt amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring the advice and consent of the Senate before any bilateral or international agreement regarding greenhouse gas emissions aimed at combating global climate change has any force or effect within the United States. (#413)
- Hatch amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to prevent the Department of the Interior from unduly hampering the production of natural gas and oil by preempting State law. (#414)
- Capito amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to a requirement that any new environmental agreement signed by the United States with any foreign country or countries not result in serious harm to the economy of the United States. (#415)
- Capito amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting the reliability of the electricity grid. (#416)
- Capito amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to advise all veterans of their potential eligibility for private health care benefits provided by the Department of Veterans Affairs. (#417)
- Capito amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring sufficient funding for fossil energy research and development. (#418)
- Capito amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improve the safety of tank cars carrying crude oil by rail. (#419)
- Capito amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to offsets to combat the increase abuse of heroin and methamphetamines in the United States. (#420)
- Capito amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the expansion of high-speed broadband in rural areas. (#421)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that the conservation of northern long-eared bat populations and local economic development are compatible. (#422)
- **Rubio amendment to increase new budget authority and outlays for fiscal years 2016 and 2017 for National Defense (budget function 050). (#423, as modified).**
- Barrasso amendment to eliminate Federal funding for international climate change initiatives, including the Green Climate Fund, the Global Climate Change Initiative, the Climate Investment Funds, and the Global Environmental Facility. (#424)
- Collins amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving retirement security. (#425)
- Collins amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting economic growth and job creation for small businesses. (#426)

- Collins amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to investment in Alzheimer's disease research. (#427)
- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to extending the exception for the tax treatment of publicly traded partnerships for other forms of energy, including energy power generation projects and transportation fuels. (#428)
- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to relieve financial institutions from annual privacy notice mailings. (#429)
- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to maintaining access to hospitals and health care providers in rural communities under the Medicare program, which includes preserving and strengthening access to critical access hospitals. (#430)
- Gillibrand amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to medical treatment and compensation for first responders, survivors, and their families injured and made ill by the 9/11 attacks. (#431)
- Baldwin amendment to provide additional resources to create the opportunity for more Americans to obtain a higher education and advanced job skills by supporting two free years of community college paid for by raising revenue through requiring millionaires and billionaires to pay their fair share. (#432)
- Wyden amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to continuing agricultural research funding. (#433)
- Wyden amendment to provide for an adjustment to committee allocations for wildfire suppression funding. (#434)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to support for Ukraine, which should include the provision of lethal defensive articles. (#435)
- Baldwin amendment to preserve the point of order against reconciliation legislation that would increase the deficit or reduce a surplus. (#436)
- Peters amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to enhancing and improving the United States Patent and Trademark Office in order to reduce the patent application backlog. (#437)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving access to capital for small businesses by directing the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau to implement section 1071 of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (Public Law 111-203) that amended the Equal Credit Opportunity Act to require lending institutions to collect and report data on lending to small, minority-owned, and women owned businesses. (#438)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to mandating a higher threshold that the Small Business Administration may guarantee, through the Surety Bond Guarantee Program, of the bonds that small businesses are required to obtain so that they may be able to better compete successfully for Federal Government contracts. (#439)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the Family Funds limit of the Small Business Investment Company Program from \$225,000,000 to

\$350,000,000, as passed by the Committee in 2013, which is zero subsidy and funded entirely through fees paid by investors and businesses. (#440)

- Stabenow amendment to ensure that oil derived from tar sands is subject to the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund at levels equal to those of other types of oil, to permanently extend the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund, and to prevent oil companies from claiming tax deductions for punitive damages associated with oil spills. (#441)
- Collins amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to restore a sensible definition of full-time employment for purposes of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. (#442)
- Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting privately held water rights and permits. (#443)
- Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expanding the earned income tax credit using savings from reforming the program and eliminating waste, fraud and abuse. (#444)
- Gardner amendment to prevent labor disputes at seaports in the United States from causing national economic disruptions and crippling businesses across the United States. (#445)
- Gardner amendment to support public-private partnerships of the Armed Forces of the United States with institutions of higher education in the United States. (#446)
- Gardner amendment to make higher education more affordable and expand access and opportunity to our Nation's students. (#447)
- Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging expedited approval of liquefied natural gas export applications at the Department of Energy. (#448)
- Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting efficient resourcing for the Asia rebalance policy. (#449)
- Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to enhance and encourage broadband deployment and adoption in rural America. (#450)
- Heller amendment to express the sense of the Senate that if a concurrent resolution on the budget and all the regular appropriations bills are not completed by October 1 annually then Members of Congress should not receive pay. (#451)
- Heller amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that the Secretary of the Interior enters into candidate conservation agreements with each of the relevant 11 Western States before the United States Fish and Wildlife Service makes a listing determination on the greater sage-grouse under the Endangered Species Act of 1973. (#452)
- Heller amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring the Secretary of Transportation prioritizes the construction of projects in high priority corridors on the National Highway System, which will improve the safe, secure, and efficient movement of people and goods through the United States and facilitate economic development and create jobs in the United States. (#453)

- Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect Second Amendment rights by preventing the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives from reclassifying ammunition primarily intended for sporting purposes. (#454)
- Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prioritize the elimination of the rape kit backlog. (#455)
- Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that medical facilities of the Department of Veterans Affairs meet the privacy, dignity, and safety needs of women veterans. (#456)
- Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibition of Veterans Benefits Administration executive bonuses until the backlog of disability claims for veterans is eliminated. (#457)
- Burr amendment to protect the American people and strengthen our national security by fully funding the Biomedical Advanced Research and Development Authority (BARDA) and the BioShield Special Reserve Fund. (#458)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expanding the quantity of Federal land available for natural extraction to fund infrastructure maintenance. (#459)
- Coats amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to considering the costs, benefits, and feasibility of allowing States reasonable time to cure rejected State implementation plans. (#460)
- Roberts amendment to provide for a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to military readiness, training, and modernization while decreasing risk casualties. (#461)
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to over-the-counter medications. (#462)
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting funds for promotional or marketing materials promoting Obamacare or its benefits. (#463)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring an enforceable treaty ratified by the top 10 major greenhouse gas emitting countries before implementation of regulation of greenhouse gas emissions from existing power plants. (#464)
- Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to Second Amendment rights. (#465)
- Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting jobs in the United States through international and domestic travel and tourism. (#466)
- Blunt amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the direct provision of defense articles, defense services, and related training to Kurdistan Regional Government. (#467)
- Blunt amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to military aid to Israel. (#468)

- Grassley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prohibit certain aliens without legal status in the United States from retroactively claiming the earned income tax credit. (#469)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding to the United Nations Population Fund to promote the access of unaccompanied women to vital services, including access to water, sanitation, facilities, food, and health care, in emergency situations. (#470)
- *Wyden amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would cut benefits, raise the retirement age, or privatize Social Security. (#471)*
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting Cypriot-Israeli cooperation in energy exploration in the Eastern Mediterranean. (#472)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding to combat anti-Semitism in Europe. (#473)
- *Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect and strengthen the Department of Veterans Affairs, hire more health care professionals for the Department, and ensure quality and timely access to health care for all veterans. (#474)*
- Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to strengthening the United States Postal Service by establishing a moratorium to protect mail processing plants, reinstating overnight delivery standards, and protecting rural service. (#475)
- Thune amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to exempting elementary schools, secondary schools, and institutions of higher education from Obamacare's employer mandate. (#476)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to achieving health information technology interoperability. (#477)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reprioritizing education spending toward impact aid or other formula grant programs to State and local educational agencies and away from administrative earmark programs. (#478)
- Thune amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would negatively affect rural health care. (#479)
- Thune amendment to reduce funding for the United State Fish and Wildlife Service and direct those funds to public safety in Indian country. (#480)
- **Cotton amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting Israel. (#481)**
- Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging the increase use of performance contracting in Federal facilities. (#482)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to combat sexual assault, domestic violence, and human trafficking. (#483)

- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing lethal aid to Ukraine. (#484)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide equity in the tax treatment of public safety officer death benefits. (#485)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to strengthen mental health efforts. (#486)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to rein in onerous fishing regulations and provide disaster relief for fisheries. (#487)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to spur economic development and provide for the equitable distribution of Universal Service funds to rural states. (#488)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing small business regulatory relief, protecting State-regulated insurers from global regulators, and preventing duplicative regulations for investment advisors. (#489)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to address the disproportionate regulatory burdens on community banks. (#490)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect the Corporation for National and Community Service. (#491)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to advance workplace equality by ending pregnancy discrimination and confronting sex-based wage discrimination. (#492)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to strengthening missile defense cooperation with Israel. (#493)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing the United States from joining any international agreement on greenhouse gas emissions that would preclude developing countries from using fossil fuels for development and economic growth. (#494)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to achieving domestic energy independence. (#495)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting public transparency in Executive branch litigation settlements. (#496)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting jobs by preventing Federal agencies from overriding efforts by States to conserve species. (#497)
- *Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to legislation submitted to Congress by President Obama to protect and strengthen Social Security. (#498)*
- Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring the availability to the reserve components of the Armed Forces of fully modernized and mission-capable aircraft.

(#499)

- Alexander amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing Federal funds from being used to create a Federal college ratings system. (#500)
- Alexander amendment to promote the research, development, and approval or licensure of the most cutting-edge, safe and effective medical treatments, devices, and cures for American patients and to ensure that America remains the global leader in biomedical innovation. (#501)
- Alexander amendment to prohibit the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission from issuing regulations or guidance that would undermine the employee wellness programs authorized in the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act which offer a premium discount to employees who make healthy lifestyle choices. (#502)
- Sullivan amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing an exemption from certain permitting requirement for routine maintenance activities relating to transportation infrastructure. (#503)
- Sullivan amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to limiting the ability of Environmental Protection Agency personnel to carry guns. (#504)
- Sullivan amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting programs related to the ground-based mid-course defense and the long-range discrimination radar programs of the Department of Defense. (#505)
- Sullivan amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting vulnerable families from job killing regulations. (#506)
- Vitter amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to ending Obamacare subsidies for illegal immigrants. (#507)
- Vitter amendment to require tax delinquent Federal bureaucrats to immediately enter into a repayment plan and provide that failure to do will result in termination of employment. (#508)
- Vitter amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to eliminating the State DNA analysis kit backlog. (#509)
- Vitter amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing health care to veterans who reside more than 40 miles driving distance from the closest medical facility of the Department of Veterans Affairs that provides the care sought by the veteran. (#510)
- Vitter amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund preventing the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives from classifying M855 or any .223/5.56mm cartridge or projectile as armor piercing ammunition. (#511)
- Vitter amendment to strike out the provision that makes it easier for Washington elites to force Americans to give up their dollar bills and use dollar coins, like Europeans. (#512)
- Vitter amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expanding Medicare beneficiary access to eye tracking accessories and speech generating devices for disabled individuals under the Medicare program. (#513)

- Vitter amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to allowing States to adopt work requirements for able-bodied Medicaid recipients. (#514)
- Vitter amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring the Federal Government to allow states to opt out of Common Core without penalty. (#515)
- Vitter amendment to ensure victims of rape have their day in court. (#516)
- Vitter amendment to end Congress's and the Administration's illegal exemption from Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. (#517)
- Barrasso amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a process whereby the Federal Government recoups grants from States with failed State-based exchanges. (#518)
- Gillibrand amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to expand benefits from the Department of Veterans Affairs to sailors exposed to Agent Orange. (#519)
- Gillibrand amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund related to sexual assault at institutions of higher education, which may include the implementation of an independent and standardized online survey tool developed and administered by the Department of Education, in consultation with the Department of Justice, to measure the prevalence of sexual assault at institutions of higher education. (#520)
- Peters amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to investing in science, technology, and basic research in the United States. (#521)
- King amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preserving the right of access of distributed energy units to the electrical grid, such as combined heat and power systems, residential- or commercial-scale photovoltaic systems, residential wind turbines, or other renewable or fossil-fueled electric generation systems. (#522)
- Stabenow amendment to prevent United States companies from getting tax benefits for moving jobs overseas, to end offshore tax loopholes including inversions, and to provide incentives for United States companies to relocate overseas jobs to the United States. (#523)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting economic growth and job creation by reducing the cost of capital. (#524)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing tax relief for catastrophic medical expenses. (#525)
- Alexander amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support high-quality charter schools. (#526)
- Cassidy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the translation of biomedical research into treatments and cures. (#527)
- Cassidy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to upgrading data collection and statistical analysis conducted on health care services at the facilities of the

Veterans Health Administration. (#528)

- Cassidy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing screening, testing, and diagnosis for Viral Hepatitis. (#529)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the diversion of funds set aside for the USPTO. (#530)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to deterring abusive patent litigation. (#531)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to ensure the vitality of the traditional criminal law requirement of mens rea. (#532)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that Department of Justice attorneys comply with disclosure obligations in criminal prosecutions. (#533)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing access to marijuana edibles by children in States that have decriminalized marijuana. (#534)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to balancing the Federal budget. (#535)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to safeguarding data stored abroad from improper government access. (#536)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the aggressive and consistent enforcement of Federal laws prohibiting the production, distribution, and possession of adult obscenity and child pornography. (#537)
- Risch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the Family Funds limit of the Small Business Investment Company Program from \$225,000,000 to \$350,000,000, as passed by the Committee in 2013, which is zero subsidy and funded entirely through fees paid by investors and businesses. (#538)
- Cassidy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving Medicaid based on successful and bipartisan State demonstration projects. (#539)
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting health care rationing. (#540)
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the transparency of the relationship between the Federal Communication Commission's regulatory fees and the Commission's recovery of costs. (#541)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to improving transparency for closing out expired grant accounts with an empty balance. (#542)
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to elimination of funding for the National Technical Information Service. (#543)

- Kirk amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to extraditing international cybercriminals committing credit card theft. (#544)
- **Kirk amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reimposing waived sanctions and imposing new sanctions against Iran for violations of the Joint Plan of Action or a comprehensive nuclear agreement. (#545)**
- McCain amendment to ensure adequate funding for the national security of the United States. (#546)
- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to welfare reform. (#547)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to support Internet freedom and the current multi-stake-holder governance of the Internet. (#548)
- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund for providing low- and middle-income student access to private elementary and secondary schools through a tax credit. (#549)
- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to consolidating tax incentives for higher education into a universal tax credit for higher education and skills obtainment. (#550)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting religious freedom, including promoting freedom of religion (including belief) around the world, given the importance of religious freedom to human rights, economic development, stability, and democracy. (#551)
- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing funding for the relocation of the United States Embassy in Israel from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem. (#552)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting public-private partnerships with the National Laboratories under the Department of Energy to facilitate innovation. (#553)
- Rubio amendment to allow for the elimination of the Retirement Earnings Test under the Social security program. (#554)
- Rubio amendment to allow for the elimination of Social Security payroll taxes for individuals who have attained retirement age. (#555)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to delivering weapons to Ukraine using emergency drawdown authority in the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961. (#556)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to reforming the United Nations in the spirit of transparency, respect for basic human freedoms, and effective nonproliferation. (#557)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing foreign assistance to Palestine and increasing foreign assistance for Israel. (#558)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to improving higher

education data and transparency. (#559)

- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to prohibit taking minors across State lines in circumvention of laws requiring involvement of parents in abortion decisions. (#560)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to underutilized facilities of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and their potential use. (#561)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a new outcomes-based process for authorizing innovative higher education providers. (#562)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the reform of Federal student loan repayment plans. (#563)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing for regulatory reform that would allow Congress to budget regulatory promulgation under each Federal agency. (#564)
- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that Medicare is not raided to bailout insurance companies under the President's health care overhaul. (#565)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing for financial vehicles other than loans to provide fund to pay for higher education. (#566)
- Coats amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to end duplication, fragmentation, and overlap in Government economic development programs. (#567)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to increase funding for the Internal Revenue Service to implement the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act and reduce identity theft. (#568)
- Tester amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to investing in rural and tribal water infrastructure. (#569)
- Tester amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing transparency in our elections and reducing the deficit. (#570)
- Heinrich amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would provide for the sale of Federal land to reduce the Federal deficit. (#571)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support rural schools and school districts. (#572)
- Markey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting the repair and replacement of natural gas distribution pipelines and infrastructure no longer fit for service. (#573)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring the reliability of the electric grid. (#574)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to repeal the TRICARE exclusion

for members of the reserve components of the Armed Forces. (#575)

- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to securing sources of supply of rare earth minerals. (#576)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the reduction of Department of Defense contractors. (#577)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to addressing methamphetamine abuse in the United States. (#578)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing adequate funding for the Experimental Program to Stimulate Competitive Research. (#579)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing adequate funding for the Contract Tower Program of the Federal Aviation Administration. (#580)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reestablishing the Office of Technology Assessment to provide nonpartisan information to Congress on cost-benefit analyses of regulations and regulatory changes. (#581)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to significantly increasing the number of young adults participating in 2 years of national service which may include expanding national service programs. (#582)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the commercialization of technologies such as carbon capture, carbon storage, and other carbon utilization technologies required for coal and natural gas electric generating units (EGUs) to meet proposed and future greenhouse gas regulations. (#583)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting export promotion for small businesses. (#584)
- Manchin amendment to modify the deficit-neutral reserve fund for veterans and servicemembers to improve outreach, access, and services for rural veterans. (#585)
- Manchin amendment to modify the deficit-neutral reserve fund for veterans and servicemembers to address specifically the growing backlog of appeals of decisions regarding claims for disability compensation. (#586)
- Leahy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to disallow any Federal tax deduction for the cost of court-ordered punitive damages as an ordinary business expense. (#587)
- Schatz amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the number of U.S. Customs and Border Protection officers at air ports of entry. (#588)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that employers are not precluded under the National Labor Relations Act from providing compensation to employees that is greater than the compensation specified in an applicable collective bargaining agreement. (#589)

- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting the Medicare Advantage program. (#590)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to reform the Lifeline program by removing structural incentives for fraud and modernizing the program so that it can be used to help increase broadband access in underserved areas. (#591)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to intellectual property rights in international trade negotiations. (#592)
- Menendez amendment to require consideration of long-term deficits for any legislation relating to repealing or replacing the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act and the health care-related provisions of the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010. (#593)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging the participation of underrepresented individuals, including minorities, in 21st century fields. (#594)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to improve cybersecurity. (#595)
- Johnson amendment to convey clear information in graphic form about projected deficits. (#596)
- Johnson amendment to convey clear information to Congress and the public about projected Federal outlays, revenues, surpluses, and deficits. (#597)
- Shaheen amendment to make commonsense reform to the wasteful Federal sugar program, save consumers billions, and reduce the risk of expensive taxpayer-funded bailouts of the sugar industry. (#600)
- **Bennet amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would privatize Medicare, cut guaranteed benefits, increase out-of-pocket spending, or turn Medicare into a premium support plan. (#601)**
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a single food agency. (#602)
- Coats amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the improvement of operations in the supplemental nutrition assistance program. (#603)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging cost savings in office space used by Federal agencies. (#604)
- Feinstein amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to rectifying the discrepancies in methodologies used in counting the number of homeless person served by programs provided through the Department of Education, the Department of Health and Human Services, and the Department of Housing and Urban Development. (#605)
- Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to African elephant ivory. (#606)

- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to allow for the permanent elimination of the Federal estate tax. (#607)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund for mobile workforce legislation to simplify and standardize State income tax collection for employees who travel outside of their home State for temporary work assignments. (#608)
- Isakson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing funding to implement, create, apply or enforce certain standards for initial bargaining unit determinations governed by the National Labor Relations Board. (#609)
- Isakson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing funding to promulgate a regulation relating to the definition of “fiduciary” by the Department of Labor. (#610)
- Isakson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to subject all fees collected by U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services to the annual appropriations process. (#611)
- Isakson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to subject all fees collected by U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services to the annual appropriations process. (#612)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to international defense cooperation. (#613)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support or encourage research that leads to identifying an Alzheimer's disease biomarker, early diagnostics tool, or therapy to delay the onset or halt the progression of Alzheimer's disease in order to provide a significant cost savings to the Federal Government. (#614)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to ensure that the harbor maintenance user fee is only used for its intended purpose, which is to finance expenditures on maintenance dredging, dredged material disposal areas, jetties, and breakwaters. (#615)
- Wicker amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to require the Secretary of Transportation to submit the results of a comprehensive truck size and weight limits study to Congress by April 30, 2015. (#616)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to encourage the Secretary of State to add additional names to the Magnitsky List. (#617)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring international arms control compliance. (#618)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to address the negative impact of the Affordable Care Act's Medicaid and Medicare DSH cuts to hospitals. (#619)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to expedite awards under the Internal Revenue Service whistleblower program. (#620)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to repeal the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA). (#621)

- *Burr amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to manageable Federal student loan repayment options. (#622)*
- Alexander amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the development of next-generation leadership computers in the United States. (#623)
- Alexander amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to improve the competitiveness of the United States. (#624)
- Lankford amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the effectiveness and efficiency of the Federal regulatory process. (#625)
- Lankford amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to streamline, consolidate, or eliminate duplicative and overlapping programs identified by the Government Accountability Office. (#626)
- Lankford amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide more transparency in Government spending, including through the establishment of a Federal program inventory. (#627)
- Lankford amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support the continued stewardship role of the United States over the domain name system to ensure the security of the .gov and .mil domains and protect the freedom of speech and expression internationally. (#628)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to international defense cooperation with Taiwan. (#629)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting the use of energy efficiency in the economy of the United States, which is the cheapest and fastest way to begin addressing energy challenges in the United States. (#630)
- Casey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing training for first responders in communities through which crude oil is transported by rail. (#631)
- Casey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing reasonable accommodations for pregnant workers. (#632)
- Casey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to enhancing the child and dependent care tax credit. (#633)
- Casey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to automatic IRAs. (#634)
- Casey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing funding for the Office of Administrative Law Judges of the Department of Labor. (#635)
- Warner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting the personal information of consumers from data breaches. (#636)
- Warner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to advancing the stated goals of the Department of Veterans Affairs or meeting the health care needs of veterans. (#637)

- Warner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund reserve fund for Government reform and efficiency. (#638)
- Peters amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting trade and travel ports of entry. (#639)
- Heitkamp amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to improve the sustainability of the Federal workforce in order to address unique situations. (#640)
- Heitkamp amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to funding local rent surveys to ensure accurate fair market rents for working families, the elderly, and the disabled. (#641)
- Heitkamp amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the establishment of a commission on Native children. (#642)
- Heitkamp amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to training and resources for first responders responding to hazardous materials incidents on railroads. (#643)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to directing the Secretary of Transportation to coordinate with the Secretary of Energy to review crude treatment process and, if necessary, to promulgate regulations. (#644)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to underground and surface coal mining safety and health research. (#645)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to H-1B visas. (#646)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the development of a new nuclear-capable cruise missile by the Department of Defense and the National Nuclear Security Administration. (#647)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the nuclear forces and missions of the Air Force. (#648)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting funding of international organizations during the implementation of the United Nations Arms Trade Treaty prior to Senate ratification and adoption of implementing legislation. (#649)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that social services agencies under the Bureau of Indian Affairs may conduct background checks on all adults living in a home before issuing a foster care license. (#650)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to allow the Drug Enforcement Administration and Federal Bureau of Investigation to enter into joint task forces with tribal and local law enforcement agencies. (#651)
- *Warren amendment to make college more affordable for middle-class families by allowing borrowers with outstanding Federal and private student loans to refinance at the equivalent interest rates that were offered to Federal student loan borrowers during the 2013-2014 school year and to fully offset the cost of such a program by requiring millionaires to pay at least a 30*

percent effective Federal tax rate. (#652)

- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to limit control measure determinations to covered sources. (#653)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reforming regulatory practices for executive agencies. (#654)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to preserve and protect the open Internet in a manner that provides the Federal Communications Commission with targeted and robust enforcement mechanisms, does not jeopardize public safety, privacy, accessibility, or universal service, protects against regulatory overreach, and does not rely on public utility regulations. (#655)
- Cotton amendment to modify a provision to the spending-neutral reserve fund to reauthorize funding for payments in lieu of taxes to counties and other units of local government. (#656)
- Cotton amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing non-defense related spending by the Department of Defense. (#657)
- Cotton amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000. (#658)
- Cotton amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the designation of critical habitat. (#659)
- Cotton amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the use of funds for cooperating with the Government of Iran in combating the Islamic State. (#660)
- Cotton amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to violations by the Russian Federation of the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces Treaty. (#661)
- Cotton amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the use of funds for the premature withdrawal of the United States Armed Forces from Afghanistan. (#662)
- Cotton amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the use of funds for negotiating with President of Syria Bashar al Assad and the Government of Syria to resolve the Syrian civil war and combat the Islamic State. (#663)
- Cotton amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to construction of new facilities and improvement to existing facilities at the detention facilities at United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. (#664)
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting awarding of construction contracts based on awardees entering or not entering into agreements with labor organizations. (#665)
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing the level of Federal premium support for crop insurance policies, which may include eliminating premium support for crop insurance for agricultural producers with an adjusted gross income of more than

\$750,000 in fiscal year 2016. (#666)

- Flake amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that individuals do not simultaneously receive unemployment compensation and disability insurance benefits. (#667)
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to government reform and efficiency. (#668)
- Flake amendment to rescind the remaining amounts available for the Advanced Technology Vehicles Manufacturing Loan Program. (#669)
- Flake amendment to eliminate resources for the single family housing direct loan program. (#670)
- Flake amendment to eliminate the premium subsidies on crop insurance policies when the actual market price of an agricultural commodity at the time of harvest is higher than the spring price for the agricultural commodity. (#671)
- Flake amendment to prohibit earmarks. (#672)
- Flake amendment to eliminate funding for the Economic Development Administration. (#673)
- Flake amendment to eliminate taxpayer subsidies for Amtrak's food and beverage service. (#674)
- Flake amendment to eliminate resources for Select USA. (#675)
- Flake amendment to prohibit taxpayers from subsidizing officials of the Department of Health and Human Services flying in business and first-class seating. (#676)
- Flake amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing political targeting by the Internal Revenue Service of individuals and social welfare organizations exercising free-speech rights. (#677)
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prosecution of first-time illegal border crossers. (#678)
- Portman amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the empowerment of States to protect citizens of the State from damaging regulations of the Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to the Clean Air Act. (#679)
- Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to legislation to furlough Federal employees with serious tax delinquencies. (#680)
- Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to demolishing vacant and abandoned homes. (#681)
- Portman amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would not achieve a unified budget surplus after 2024. (#682)

- Portman amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would create a carbon tax or a cap-and-trade policy relating to carbon emissions. (#683)
- Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to repealing any tax increases imposed by President Obama on middle-class families. (#684)
- Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to making permanent the expensing limitation applicable for 2014 for section 179 property. (#685)
- Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the age limitation applicable to dependent care assistance programs. (#686)
- Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to allowing private sector employees the ability to work flexible schedules. (#687)
- Portman amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding for the National Park Service Centennial. (#688)
- Portman amendment to improve the dynamic scoring provision. (#689)
- Portman amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the equitable treatment of existing, new, and proposed nuclear generating capacity in the economically damaging Clean Power Plan. (#690)
- Scott amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing States with flexibility in determining the size of employers in the small group market. (#691)
- Scott amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to transparency in health premium billing. (#692)
- Rounds amendment to modify section 431 relating to oversight of Government performance. (#693)

From: Hunt, Jasmine (Durbin)
To: [Sarah Neimeyer \(sarah_neimeyer@ios.doi.gov\)](mailto:sarah_neimeyer@ios.doi.gov); [Joshua Saks \(saksj@nwf.org\)](mailto:saksj@nwf.org); [Franz Matzner \(fmatzner@nrdc.org\)](mailto:fmatzner@nrdc.org); jconsuegra@nrdc.org
Subject: FW: Amendments Update: Senate Budget Resolution (S.Con.Res. 11)
Date: Wednesday, March 25, 2015 2:41:48 PM

From: Sara Chieffo
Sent: Wednesday, March 25, 2015 2:42:04 PM (UTC-05:00) Eastern Time (US & Canada)
To: Hunt, Jasmine (Durbin)
Subject: RE: Amendments Update: Senate Budget Resolution (S.Con.Res. 11)

Do we know definitely what's in the 4:30 stack?

From: Hunt, Jasmine (Durbin) [mailto:Jasmine_Hunt@durbin.senate.gov]
Sent: Wednesday, March 25, 2015 1:44 PM
To: Sarah Neimeyer (sarah_neimeyer@ios.doi.gov); Joshua Saks (saksj@nwf.org); Franz Matzner (fmatzner@nrdc.org); Sara Chieffo; jconsuegra@nrdc.org
Subject: FW: Amendments Update: Senate Budget Resolution (S.Con.Res. 11)

From: Miller, Julian (Durbin)
Sent: Wednesday, March 25, 2015 1:43:53 PM (UTC-05:00) Eastern Time (US & Canada)
To: Dodin, Reema (Durbin); Zogby, Joseph (Judiciary-Dem); Kenny, MJ (Durbin); Marter, Ben (Durbin); Morris, Dena (Durbin); Raven, Erik (Appropriations); Homan, Chris (Durbin); Leonard, Rob (Durbin); Swanson, Daniel (Judiciary-Dem); Kierig, Anne (Durbin); Brown-Shaklee, Sally (Durbin); Mulka, Christina (Durbin); Gillies, David (Appropriations); Sonti, Srinu (Durbin); Hunt, Jasmine (Durbin); Middleton, Brad (Durbin); Tellez, Corey (Durbin); Fisher, Alyssa (Durbin); McElwain, Maria (Durbin); Palmer, Mark (Durbin); Trifone, Stephanie (Judiciary-Dem); Ackley, Elise (Durbin); Gandhi, Debu (Judiciary-Dem); Ali, Erum Ibrahim (Durbin); Cook, Beth (Durbin)
Subject: Amendments Update: Senate Budget Resolution (S.Con.Res. 11)

The most recently filed amendments are at the top of this message, as well as at the bottom in the correct numerical order.

- Cotton amendment to modify a provision to the spending-neutral reserve fund to reauthorize funding for payments in lieu of taxes to counties and other units of local government. (#656)
- Cotton amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing non-defense related spending by the Department of Defense. (#657)
- Cotton amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000. (#658)
- Cotton amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the designation of critical habitat. (#659)
- Cotton amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the use of funds for cooperating with the Government of Iran in combating the Islamic State. (#660)
- Cotton amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to violations by the Russian Federation of the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces Treaty. (#661)

- Cotton amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the use of funds for the premature withdrawal of the United States Armed Forces from Afghanistan. (#662)
- Cotton amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the use of funds for negotiating with President of Syria Bashar al Assad and the Government of Syria to resolve the Syrian civil war and combat the Islamic State. (#663)
- Cotton amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to construction of new facilities and improvement to existing facilities at the detention facilities at United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. (#664)
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting awarding of construction contracts based on awardees entering or not entering into agreements with labor organizations. (#665)
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing the level of Federal premium support for crop insurance policies, which may include eliminating premium support for crop insurance for agricultural producers with an adjusted gross income of more than \$750,000 in fiscal year 2016. (#666)
- Flake amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that individuals do not simultaneously receive unemployment compensation and disability insurance benefits. (#667)
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to government reform and efficiency. (#668)
- Flake amendment to rescind the remaining amounts available for the Advanced Technology Vehicles Manufacturing Loan Program. (#669)
- Flake amendment to eliminate resources for the single family housing direct loan program. (#670)
- Flake amendment to eliminate the premium subsidies on crop insurance policies when the actual market price of an agricultural commodity at the time of harvest is higher than the spring price for the agricultural commodity. (#671)
- Flake amendment to prohibit earmarks. (#672)
- Flake amendment to eliminate funding for the Economic Development Administration. (#673)
- Flake amendment to eliminate taxpayer subsidies for Amtrak's food and beverage service. (#674)
- Flake amendment to eliminate resources for Select USA. (#675)
- Flake amendment to prohibit taxpayers from subsidizing officials of the Department of Health and Human Services flying in business and first-class seating. (#676)
- Flake amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing political

targeting by the Internal Revenue Service of individuals and social welfare organizations exercising free-speech rights. (#677)

- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prosecution of first-time illegal border crossers. (#678)
- Portman amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the empowerment of States to protect citizens of the State from damaging regulations of the Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to the Clean Air Act. (#679)
- Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to legislation to furlough Federal employees with serious tax delinquencies. (#680)
- Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to demolishing vacant and abandoned homes. (#681)
- Portman amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would not achieve a unified budget surplus after 2024. (#682)
- Portman amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would create a carbon tax or a cap-and-trade policy relating to carbon emissions. (#683)
- Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to repealing any tax increases imposed by President Obama on middle-class families. (#684)
- Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to making permanent the expensing limitation applicable for 2014 for section 179 property. (#685)
- Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the age limitation applicable to dependent care assistance programs. (#686)
- Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to allowing private sector employees the ability to work flexible schedules. (#687)
- Portman amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding for the National Park Service Centennial. (#688)
- Portman amendment to improve the dynamic scoring provision. (#689)
- Portman amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the equitable treatment of existing, new, and proposed nuclear generating capacity in the economically damaging Clean Power Plan. (#690)
- Scott amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing States with flexibility in determining the size of employers in the small group market. (#691)
- Scott amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to transparency in health premium billing. (#692)
- Rounds amendment to modify section 431 relating to oversight of Government performance. (#693)

Senate Budget Resolution (S.Con.Res. 11)

An original concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2016 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2017 through 2025. (pending amendments in bold, disposed of amendments in italics).

- Isakson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a biennial budget and appropriations process. (#321)
- Portman amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the empowerment of States to protect citizens of the State from damaging regulations of the Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to the Clean Air Act. (#322)
- *Sanders amendment to create millions of middle class jobs by investing in our nation's infrastructure paid for by raising revenue through closing loopholes in the corporate and international tax system. (#323, as modified)*
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the strengthening of patent rights. (#324)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to a strong civil courts system. (#325)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that changes to voting laws at the State and local level do not disproportionately burden the right of racial and language minorities to vote. (#326)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide for funding to improve voter registration and the voting experience in Federal elections. (#327)
- Coons amendment to express the sense of Congress on the cost sharing requirements of the Hollings Manufacturing Extension Partnership. (#328)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging the widespread use of early college high schools and dual and concurrent enrollment. (#329)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to incentives for Medicare beneficiaries to have and maintain an advance care plan. (#330)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to eliminating the enforcement of laws that discriminate against HIV patients without scientific merit. (#331)
- Coons amendment to provide a mechanism to increase the statutory limit on public debt for fiscal year 2016. (#332)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to United States Government development finance institutions. (#333)

- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting efforts to improve call response time at the Internal Revenue Service. (#334)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to fulfilling the obligations of the United States. (#335)
- Coons amendment to express the sense of the Senate that the United States should fulfill the financial obligations of the United States. (#336)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to Federal cybersecurity standards. (#337)
- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to increase funding for the National Institutes of Health. (#338)
- Rounds amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing mortgage lending to rural areas. (#339)
- Reid amendment to improve the provision establishing a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to eliminating military retirement and disability offsets. (#340)
- Cassidy amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to promotion of United States offshore energy production. (#341)
- Schatz amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the National Guard State Partnership Program. (#342)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preserving mandatory appropriations for agricultural conservation programs. (#343)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the importance of fully utilizing available Federal funding for water resources and development to meet the needs of United States ports and harbor maintenance. (#344)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing funding for Federal investments in biomedical and basic scientific research. (#345)
- Collins amendment to modify the deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting jobs in the United States through international trade to include the reauthorization or extension of trade adjustment assistance programs. (#346)
- **Barrasso amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to keep the Federal Water Pollution Control Act focused on protection of water quality, to establish bright lines for Federal jurisdiction, and to create clear and unambiguous exemptions for features that the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency or the Secretary of the Army, acting through the Chief of Engineers, claim they are not seeking to regulate. (#347)**
- Boozman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to installing watchdogs at Federal agencies with extended Inspector General vacancies and strengthening and reforming

Offices of Inspectors General to ensure that such Offices are appropriately prioritizing the investigation of waste, fraud, abuse, and misconduct within Federal agencies. (#348)

- *Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to improve health outcomes and lower costs of caring for medically complex children in Medicaid. (#349)*
- Blunt amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would create a Federal tax or fee on carbon emissions. (#350)
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the dredging of shallow draft ports on the Mississippi River. (#351)
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to Federal employee performance awards. (#352)
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the defense capabilities of the Government of Ukraine. (#353)
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to military readiness, training, and modernization while decreasing risk of casualties. (#354)
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prohibit additional premium increases for two years. (#355)
- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing health care to veterans who reside more than 40 miles driving distance from the closest medical facility of the Department of Veterans Affairs that provides the care sought by the veteran. (#356)
- *Cornyn amendment to raise taxes and spending by enacting President Obama's fiscal year 2016 budget. (#357)*
- McCain amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to enhancing trade across the Southwest border. (#358)
- McCain amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to securing the Southwest border. (#359)
- McCain amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to deterring migration of unaccompanied children from El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras. (#360)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the consideration of greenhouse gas emissions under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969. (#361)
- *Mikulski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to amending the Equal Pay Act of 1963 to allow for punitive damages, limit the any factor "other than sex" exception, and prohibit retaliation against employees who share salary information. (#362)*
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating modernizing and updating food safety oversight within the Food and Drug Administration. (#363)

- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving oral health care for children and pregnant women under Medicaid. (#364)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding to State and local law enforcement agencies that receive Federal funds to be used for training and enforcement related to the profiling guidance established by the Department of Justice. (#365)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding for State and local law enforcement agencies that receive Federal funds to be used for data collection related to profiling by the Department of Justice. (#366)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing a funding stream for a voter reinfranchisement initiative. (#367)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing States the Medicaid flexibility they need to implement innovative reforms to improve care and enhance access for our Nation's most vulnerable. (#368)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the establishment of bipartisan commission to govern independent agencies, which may include structural changes to the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau. (#369)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing greater discretion to State departments of transportation in spending Highway Trust Fund allocations. (#370)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that funds available for budget function 050 are spent exclusively for national defense. (#371)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring State to implement drug testing and work requirements for Federal welfare programs for applicants and recipients of assistance, including, but not limited to, the temporary assistance for needy families (TANF) program. (#372)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to maintaining impact aid funding at 2014-2015 levels. (#373)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing coverage of virtual colonoscopies as a colorectal cancer screening test under the Medicare program. (#374)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to returning authority over school nutrition back to the States. (#375)
- Inhofe amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would impose a user fee with respect to general aviation. (#376)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging greater trade between Africa and the United States. (#377)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing qualified mortgage status to mortgages held in portfolio by financial institutions. (#378)

- Inhofe amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing relief from redundant annual privacy notice mailings required by financial institutions when there have been no changes to the privacy policies of the financial institution. (#379)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to assist the States in carrying out drought prevention plans. (#380)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the prevention of government discrimination against individuals, businesses, and organization due to sincerely held religious beliefs. (#381)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to protect Second Amendment rights by protecting the availability of certain ammunition. (#382)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to uphold Second Amendment rights and prohibit the establishment of a national firearm registry. (#383)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the protection of the Second Amendment by preventing Federal agencies from targeting law-abiding firearms dealers. (#384)
- Inhofe amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would fund international organizations during the implementation of the United Nations Arms Trade Treaty prior to Senate ratification and adoption of implementing legislation. (#385)
- *Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect Medicaid beneficiaries from benefit cuts. (#386)*
- Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to postal reform. (#387)
- **Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the designation of national monuments. (#388)**
- **Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to holding Members of the Senate and the House or Representatives accountable for failing to pass a balanced budget. (#389)**
- Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to regulatory review. (#390)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the expansion of access to the income tax credit for employee health insurance expenses of small employers. (#391)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting the use of college savings accounts while students are in elementary school and secondary school. (#392)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to emphasizing manufacturing in engineering programs, which may include directing the National Institute of Standards and Technology, in coordination with other appropriate Federal agencies including the Department of Defense, Department of Energy, and National Science Foundation, to designate

United States manufacturing universities. (#393)

- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to special treatment of the income tax credit for research expenditures for startup companies. (#394)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reversing cuts in the International Affairs Budget. (#395)
- Portman amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the empowerment of States to protect citizens of the State from damaging regulations of the Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to the Clean Air Act. (#396)
- Ernst amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving mental health services for veterans. (#397)
- Wyden amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to funding Coast Guard air facilities. (#398)
- Coats amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would increase net direct spending if the national debt is greater than the size of the economy of the United States. (#399)
- *Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to maintain and enhance access, choice, and accountability in veterans care through the veterans Choice Card program under section 101 of the Veterans Access, Choice, and Accountability Act of 2014. (#400)*
- Grassley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support sentencing reform legislation that does not impose costs on crime victims. (#401)
- Johnson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving information sharing by the Inspector General of the Department of Veterans Affairs with respect to investigations relating to substandard health care, delayed and denied health care, patient deaths, other findings that directly relate to patient care, and other management issues of the Department. (#402)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the annual contribution limit for Coverdell education savings accounts. (#403)
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the modernization of the nuclear command control, and communications architecture of the United States. (#404)
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to sexual assault prevention and response efforts by the Department of Defense. (#405)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to limiting certain research conducted or contracted by the Federal Communications Commission. (#406)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to investigating service disruptions at West Coast ports. (#407)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to reform the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration to ensure more transparency and stakeholder participation. (#408)

- *Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting equal pay, which may include preventing discrimination on the basis of sex and preventing retaliation against employees for seeking or discussing wage information. (#409)*
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the allowance of tax credits for employers who provide paid family and medical leave. (#410)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the maximum loan limits under the microloan program. (#411)
- **Rounds amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prevent the Environmental Protection Agency and the United States Fish and Wildlife Service from engaging in closed-door settlement agreements that ignore impacted States and counties. (#412)**
- Blunt amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring the advice and consent of the Senate before any bilateral or international agreement regarding greenhouse gas emissions aimed at combating global climate change has any force or effect within the United States. (#413)
- Hatch amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to prevent the Department of the Interior from unduly hampering the production of natural gas and oil by preempting State law. (#414)
- Capito amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to a requirement that any new environmental agreement signed by the United States with any foreign country or countries not result in serious harm to the economy of the United States. (#415)
- Capito amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting the reliability of the electricity grid. (#416)
- Capito amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to advise all veterans of their potential eligibility for private health care benefits provided by the Department of Veterans Affairs. (#417)
- Capito amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring sufficient funding for fossil energy research and development. (#418)
- Capito amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improve the safety of tank cars carrying crude oil by rail. (#419)
- Capito amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to offsets to combat the increase abuse of heroin and methamphetamines in the United States. (#420)
- Capito amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the expansion of high-speed broadband in rural areas. (#421)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that the conservation of northern long-eared bat populations and local economic development are compatible. (#422)

- **Rubio amendment to increase new budget authority and outlays for fiscal years 2016 and 2017 for National Defense (budget function 050). (#423, as modified).**
- Barrasso amendment to eliminate Federal funding for international climate change initiatives, including the Green Climate Fund, the Global Climate Change Initiative, the Climate Investment Funds, and the Global Environmental Facility. (#424)
- Collins amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving retirement security. (#425)
- Collins amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting economic growth and job creation for small businesses. (#426)
- Collins amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to investment in Alzheimer's disease research. (#427)
- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to extending the exception for the tax treatment of publicly traded partnerships for other forms of energy, including energy power generation projects and transportation fuels. (#428)
- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to relieve financial institutions from annual privacy notice mailings. (#429)
- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to maintaining access to hospitals and health care providers in rural communities under the Medicare program, which includes preserving and strengthening access to critical access hospitals. (#430)
- Gillibrand amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to medical treatment and compensation for first responders, survivors, and their families injured and made ill by the 9/11 attacks. (#431)
- Baldwin amendment to provide additional resources to create the opportunity for more Americans to obtain a higher education and advanced job skills by supporting two free years of community college paid for by raising revenue through requiring millionaires and billionaires to pay their fair share. (#432)
- Wyden amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to continuing agricultural research funding. (#433)
- Wyden amendment to provide for an adjustment to committee allocations for wildfire suppression funding. (#434)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to support for Ukraine, which should include the provision of lethal defensive articles. (#435)
- Baldwin amendment to preserve the point of order against reconciliation legislation that would increase the deficit or reduce a surplus. (#436)
- Peters amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to enhancing and improving the United States Patent and Trademark Office in order to reduce the patent application backlog.

(#437)

- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving access to capital for small businesses by directing the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau to implement section 1071 of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (Public Law 111-203) that amended the Equal Credit Opportunity Act to require lending institutions to collect and report data on lending to small, minority-owned, and women owned businesses. (#438)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to mandating a higher threshold that the Small Business Administration may guarantee, through the Surety Bond Guarantee Program, of the bonds that small businesses are required to obtain so that they may be able to better compete successfully for Federal Government contracts. (#439)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the Family Funds limit of the Small Business Investment Company Program from \$225,000,000 to \$350,000,000, as passed by the Committee in 2013, which is zero subsidy and funded entirely through fees paid by investors and businesses. (#440)
- Stabenow amendment to ensure that oil derived from tar sands is subject to the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund at levels equal to those of other types of oil, to permanently extend the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund, and to prevent oil companies from claiming tax deductions for punitive damages associated with oil spills. (#441)
- Collins amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to restore a sensible definition of full-time employment for purposes of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. (#442)
- Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting privately held water rights and permits. (#443)
- Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expanding the earned income tax credit using savings from reforming the program and eliminating waste, fraud and abuse. (#444)
- Gardner amendment to prevent labor disputes at seaports in the United States from causing national economic disruptions and crippling businesses across the United States. (#445)
- Gardner amendment to support public-private partnerships of the Armed Forces of the United States with institutions of higher education in the United States. (#446)
- Gardner amendment to make higher education more affordable and expand access and opportunity to our Nation's students. (#447)
- Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging expedited approval of liquefied natural gas export applications at the Department of Energy. (#448)
- Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting efficient resourcing for the Asia rebalance policy. (#449)
- Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to enhance and encourage broadband deployment and adoption in rural America. (#450)

- Heller amendment to express the sense of the Senate that if a concurrent resolution on the budget and all the regular appropriations bills are not completed by October 1 annually then Members of Congress should not receive pay. (#451)
- Heller amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that the Secretary of the Interior enters into candidate conservation agreements with each of the relevant 11 Western States before the United States Fish and Wildlife Service makes a listing determination on the greater sage-grouse under the Endangered Species Act of 1973. (#452)
- Heller amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring the Secretary of Transportation prioritizes the construction of projects in high priority corridors on the National Highway System, which will improve the safe, secure, and efficient movement of people and goods through the United States and facilitate economic development and create jobs in the United States. (#453)
- Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect Second Amendment rights by preventing the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives from reclassifying ammunition primarily intended for sporting purposes. (#454)
- Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prioritize the elimination of the rape kit backlog. (#455)
- Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that medical facilities of the Department of Veterans Affairs meet the privacy, dignity, and safety needs of women veterans. (#456)
- Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibition of Veterans Benefits Administration executive bonuses until the backlog of disability claims for veterans is eliminated. (#457)
- Burr amendment to protect the American people and strengthen our national security by fully funding the Biomedical Advanced Research and Development Authority (BARDA) and the BioShield Special Reserve Fund. (#458)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expanding the quantity of Federal land available for natural extraction to fund infrastructure maintenance. (#459)
- Coats amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to considering the costs, benefits, and feasibility of allowing States reasonable time to cure rejected State implementation plans. (#460)
- Roberts amendment to provide for a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to military readiness, training, and modernization while decreasing risk casualties. (#461)
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to over-the-counter medications. (#462)
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting funds for promotional or marketing materials promoting Obamacare or its benefits. (#463)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring an enforceable treaty ratified by the top 10 major greenhouse gas emitting countries before implementation of

regulation of greenhouse gas emissions from existing power plants. (#464)

- Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to Second Amendment rights. (#465)
- Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting jobs in the United States through international and domestic travel and tourism. (#466)
- Blunt amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the direct provision of defense articles, defense services, and related training to Kurdistan Regional Government. (#467)
- Blunt amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to military aid to Israel. (#468)
- Grassley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prohibit certain aliens without legal status in the United States from retroactively claiming the earned income tax credit. (#469)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding to the United Nations Population Fund to promote the access of unaccompanied women to vital services, including access to water, sanitation, facilities, food, and health care, in emergency situations. (#470)
- *Wyden amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would cut benefits, raise the retirement age, or privatize Social Security. (#471)*
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting Cypriot-Israeli cooperation in energy exploration in the Eastern Mediterranean. (#472)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding to combat anti-Semitism in Europe. (#473)
- *Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect and strengthen the Department of Veterans Affairs, hire more health care professionals for the Department, and ensure quality and timely access to health care for all veterans. (#474)*
- Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to strengthening the United States Postal Service by establishing a moratorium to protect mail processing plants, reinstating overnight delivery standards, and protecting rural service. (#475)
- Thune amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to exempting elementary schools, secondary schools, and institutions of higher education from Obamacare's employer mandate. (#476)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to achieving health information technology interoperability. (#477)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reprioritizing education spending toward impact aid or other formula grant programs to State and local educational agencies and away from administrative earmark programs. (#478)

- Thune amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would negatively affect rural health care. (#479)
- Thune amendment to reduce funding for the United State Fish and Wildlife Service and direct those funds to public safety in Indian country. (#480)
- **Cotton amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting Israel. (#481)**
- Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging the increase use of performance contracting in Federal facilities. (#482)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to combat sexual assault, domestic violence, and human trafficking. (#483)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing lethal aid to Ukraine. (#484)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide equity in the tax treatment of public safety officer death benefits. (#485)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to strengthen mental health efforts. (#486)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to rein in onerous fishing regulations and provide disaster relief for fisheries. (#487)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to spur economic development and provide for the equitable distribution of Universal Service funds to rural states. (#488)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing small business regulatory relief, protecting State-regulated insurers from global regulators, and preventing duplicative regulations for investment advisors. (#489)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to address the disproportionate regulatory burdens on community banks. (#490)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect the Corporation for National and Community Service. (#491)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to advance workplace equality by ending pregnancy discrimination and confronting sex-based wage discrimination. (#492)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to strengthening missile defense cooperation with Israel. (#493)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing the United States from joining any international agreement on greenhouse gas emissions that would preclude developing countries from using fossil fuels for development and economic growth. (#494)

- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to achieving domestic energy independence. (#495)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting public transparency in Executive branch litigation settlements. (#496)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting jobs by preventing Federal agencies from overriding efforts by States to conserve species. (#497)
- *Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to legislation submitted to Congress by President Obama to protect and strengthen Social Security. (#498)*
- Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring the availability to the reserve components of the Armed Forces of fully modernized and mission-capable aircraft. (#499)
- Alexander amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing Federal funds from being used to create a Federal college ratings system. (#500)
- Alexander amendment to promote the research, development, and approval or licensure of the most cutting-edge, safe and effective medical treatments, devices, and cures for American patients and to ensure that America remains the global leader in biomedical innovation. (#501)
- Alexander amendment to prohibit the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission from issuing regulations or guidance that would undermine the employee wellness programs authorized in the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act which offer a premium discount to employees who make healthy lifestyle choices. (#502)
- Sullivan amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing an exemption from certain permitting requirement for routine maintenance activities relating to transportation infrastructure. (#503)
- Sullivan amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to limiting the ability of Environmental Protection Agency personnel to carry guns. (#504)
- Sullivan amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting programs related to the ground-based mid-course defense and the long-range discrimination radar programs of the Department of Defense. (#505)
- Sullivan amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting vulnerable families from job killing regulations. (#506)
- Vitter amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to ending Obamacare subsidies for illegal immigrants. (#507)
- Vitter amendment to require tax delinquent Federal bureaucrats to immediately enter into a repayment plan and provide that failure to do will result in termination of employment. (#508)
- Vitter amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to eliminating the State DNA analysis kit backlog. (#509)

- Vitter amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing health care to veterans who reside more than 40 miles driving distance from the closest medical facility of the Department of Veterans Affairs that provides the care sought by the veteran. (#510)
- Vitter amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund preventing the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives from classifying M855 or any .223/5.56mm cartridge or projectile as armor piercing ammunition. (#511)
- Vitter amendment to strike out the provision that makes it easier for Washington elites to force Americans to give up their dollar bills and use dollar coins, like Europeans. (#512)
- Vitter amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expanding Medicare beneficiary access to eye tracking accessories and speech generating devices for disabled individuals under the Medicare program. (#513)
- Vitter amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to allowing States to adopt work requirements for able-bodied Medicaid recipients. (#514)
- Vitter amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring the Federal Government to allow states to opt out of Common Core without penalty. (#515)
- Vitter amendment to ensure victims of rape have their day in court. (#516)
- Vitter amendment to end Congress's and the Administration's illegal exemption from Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. (#517)
- Barrasso amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a process whereby the Federal Government recoups grants from States with failed State-based exchanges. (#518)
- Gillibrand amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to expand benefits from the Department of Veterans Affairs to sailors exposed to Agent Orange. (#519)
- Gillibrand amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund related to sexual assault at institutions of higher education, which may include the implementation of an independent and standardized online survey tool developed and administered by the Department of Education, in consultation with the Department of Justice, to measure the prevalence of sexual assault at institutions of higher education. (#520)
- Peters amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to investing in science, technology, and basic research in the United States. (#521)
- King amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preserving the right of access of distributed energy units to the electrical grid, such as combined heat and power systems, residential- or commercial-scale photovoltaic systems, residential wind turbines, or other renewable or fossil-fueled electric generation systems. (#522)
- Stabenow amendment to prevent United States companies from getting tax benefits for moving jobs overseas, to end offshore tax loopholes including inversions, and to provide incentives for United States companies to relocate overseas jobs to the United States. (#523)

- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting economic growth and job creation by reducing the cost of capital. (#524)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing tax relief for catastrophic medical expenses. (#525)
- Alexander amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support high-quality charter schools. (#526)
- Cassidy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the translation of biomedical research into treatments and cures. (#527)
- Cassidy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to upgrading data collection and statistical analysis conducted on health care services at the facilities of the Veterans Health Administration. (#528)
- Cassidy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing screening, testing, and diagnosis for Viral Hepatitis. (#529)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the diversion of funds set aside for the USPTO. (#530)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to deterring abusive patent litigation. (#531)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to ensure the vitality of the traditional criminal law requirement of mens rea. (#532)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that Department of Justice attorneys comply with disclosure obligations in criminal prosecutions. (#533)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing access to marijuana edibles by children in States that have decriminalized marijuana. (#534)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to balancing the Federal budget. (#535)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to safeguarding data stored abroad from improper government access. (#536)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the aggressive and consistent enforcement of Federal laws prohibiting the production, distribution, and possession of adult obscenity and child pornography. (#537)
- Risch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the Family Funds limit of the Small Business Investment Company Program from \$225,000,000 to \$350,000,000, as passed by the Committee in 2013, which is zero subsidy and funded entirely through fees paid by investors and businesses. (#538)
- Cassidy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving Medicaid based on successful and bipartisan State demonstration projects. (#539)

- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting health care rationing. (#540)
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the transparency of the relationship between the Federal Communication Commission's regulatory fees and the Commission's recovery of costs. (#541)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to improving transparency for closing out expired grant accounts with an empty balance. (#542)
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to elimination of funding for the National Technical Information Service. (#543)
- Kirk amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to extraditing international cybercriminals committing credit card theft. (#544)
- **Kirk amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reimposing waived sanctions and imposing new sanctions against Iran for violations of the Joint Plan of Action or a comprehensive nuclear agreement. (#545)**
- McCain amendment to ensure adequate funding for the national security of the United States. (#546)
- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to welfare reform. (#547)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to support Internet freedom and the current multi-stake-holder governance of the Internet. (#548)
- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund for providing low- and middle-income student access to private elementary and secondary schools through a tax credit. (#549)
- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to consolidating tax incentives for higher education into a universal tax credit for higher education and skills obtainment. (#550)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting religious freedom, including promoting freedom of religion (including belief) around the world, given the importance of religious freedom to human rights, economic development, stability, and democracy. (#551)
- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing funding for the relocation of the United States Embassy in Israel from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem. (#552)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting public-private partnerships with the National Laboratories under the Department of Energy to facilitate innovation. (#553)
- Rubio amendment to allow for the elimination of the Retirement Earnings Test under the Social security program. (#554)

- Rubio amendment to allow for the elimination of Social Security payroll taxes for individuals who have attained retirement age. (#555)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to delivering weapons to Ukraine using emergency drawdown authority in the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961. (#556)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to reforming the United Nations in the spirit of transparency, respect for basic human freedoms, and effective nonproliferation. (#557)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing foreign assistance to Palestine and increasing foreign assistance for Israel. (#558)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to improving higher education data and transparency. (#559)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to prohibit taking minors across State lines in circumvention of laws requiring involvement of parents in abortion decisions. (#560)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to underutilized facilities of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and their potential use. (#561)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a new outcomes-based process for authorizing innovative higher education providers. (#562)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the reform of Federal student loan repayment plans. (#563)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing for regulatory reform that would allow Congress to budget regulatory promulgation under each Federal agency. (#564)
- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that Medicare is not raided to bailout insurance companies under the President's health care overhaul. (#565)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing for financial vehicles other than loans to provide fund to pay for higher education. (#566)
- Coats amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to end duplication, fragmentation, and overlap in Government economic development programs. (#567)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to increase funding for the Internal Revenue Service to implement the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act and reduce identity theft. (#568)
- Tester amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to investing in rural and tribal water infrastructure. (#569)
- Tester amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing transparency in our elections and reducing the deficit. (#570)

- Heinrich amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would provide for the sale of Federal land to reduce the Federal deficit. (#571)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support rural schools and school districts. (#572)
- Markey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting the repair and replacement of natural gas distribution pipelines and infrastructure no longer fit for service. (#573)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring the reliability of the electric grid. (#574)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to repeal the TRICARE exclusion for members of the reserve components of the Armed Forces. (#575)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to securing sources of supply of rare earth minerals. (#576)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the reduction of Department of Defense contractors. (#577)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to addressing methamphetamine abuse in the United States. (#578)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing adequate funding for the Experimental Program to Stimulate Competitive Research. (#579)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing adequate funding for the Contract Tower Program of the Federal Aviation Administration. (#580)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reestablishing the Office of Technology Assessment to provide nonpartisan information to Congress on cost-benefit analyses of regulations and regulatory changes. (#581)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to significantly increasing the number of young adults participating in 2 years of national service which may include expanding national service programs. (#582)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the commercialization of technologies such as carbon capture, carbon storage, and other carbon utilization technologies required for coal and natural gas electric generating units (EGUs) to meet proposed and future greenhouse gas regulations. (#583)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting export promotion for small businesses. (#584)
- Manchin amendment to modify the deficit-neutral reserve fund for veterans and servicemembers to improve outreach, access, and services for rural veterans. (#585)
- Manchin amendment to modify the deficit-neutral reserve fund for veterans and servicemembers

to address specifically the growing backlog of appeals of decisions regarding claims for disability compensation. (#586)

- Leahy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to disallow any Federal tax deduction for the cost of court-ordered punitive damages as an ordinary business expense. (#587)
- Schatz amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the number of U.S. Customs and Border Protection officers at air ports of entry. (#588)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that employers are not precluded under the National Labor Relations Act from providing compensation to employees that is greater than the compensation specified in an applicable collective bargaining agreement. (#589)
- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting the Medicare Advantage program. (#590)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to reform the Lifeline program by removing structural incentives for fraud and modernizing the program so that it can be used to help increase broadband access in underserved areas. (#591)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to intellectual property rights in international trade negotiations. (#592)
- Menendez amendment to require consideration of long-term deficits for any legislation relating to repealing or replacing the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act and the health care-related provisions of the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010. (#593)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging the participation of underrepresented individuals, including minorities, in 21st century fields. (#594)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to improve cybersecurity. (#595)
- Johnson amendment to convey clear information in graphic form about projected deficits. (#596)
- Johnson amendment to convey clear information to Congress and the public about projected Federal outlays, revenues, surpluses, and deficits. (#597)
- Shaheen amendment to make commonsense reform to the wasteful Federal sugar program, save consumers billions, and reduce the risk of expensive taxpayer-funded bailouts of the sugar industry. (#600)
- **Bennet amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would privatize Medicare, cut guaranteed benefits, increase out-of-pocket spending, or turn Medicare into a premium support plan. (#601)**
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a single food agency. (#602)
- Coats amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the improvement of

operations in the supplemental nutrition assistance program. (#603)

- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging cost savings in office space used by Federal agencies. (#604)
- Feinstein amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to rectifying the discrepancies in methodologies used in counting the number of homeless person served by programs provided through the Department of Education, the Department of Health and Human Services, and the Department of Housing and Urban Development. (#605)
- Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to African elephant ivory. (#606)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to allow for the permanent elimination of the Federal estate tax. (#607)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund for mobile workforce legislation to simplify and standardize State income tax collection for employees who travel outside of their home State for temporary work assignments. (#608)
- Isakson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing funding to implement, create, apply or enforce certain standards for initial bargaining unit determinations governed by the National Labor Relations Board. (#609)
- Isakson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing funding to promulgate a regulation relating to the definition of “fiduciary” by the Department of Labor. (#610)
- Isakson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to subject all fees collected by U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services to the annual appropriations process. (#611)
- Isakson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to subject all fees collected by U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services to the annual appropriations process. (#612)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to international defense cooperation. (#613)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support or encourage research that leads to identifying an Alzheimer’s disease biomarker, early diagnostics tool, or therapy to delay the onset or halt the progression of Alzheimer’s disease in order to provide a significant cost savings to the Federal Government. (#614)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to ensure that the harbor maintenance user fee is only used for its intended purpose, which is to finance expenditures on maintenance dredging, dredged material disposal areas, jetties, and breakwaters. (#615)
- Wicker amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to require the Secretary of Transportation to submit the results of a comprehensive truck size and weight limits study to Congress by April 30, 2015. (#616)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to encourage the Secretary of State to add additional names to the Magnitsky List. (#617)

- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring international arms control compliance. (#618)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to address the negative impact of the Affordable Care Act's Medicaid and Medicare DSH cuts to hospitals. (#619)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to expedite awards under the Internal Revenue Service whistleblower program. (#620)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to repeal the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA). (#621)
- *Burr amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to manageable Federal student loan repayment options. (#622)*
- Alexander amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the development of next-generation leadership computers in the United States. (#623)
- Alexander amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to improve the competitiveness of the United States. (#624)
- Lankford amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the effectiveness and efficiency of the Federal regulatory process. (#625)
- Lankford amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to streamline, consolidate, or eliminate duplicative and overlapping programs identified by the Government Accountability Office. (#626)
- Lankford amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide more transparency in Government spending, including through the establishment of a Federal program inventory. (#627)
- Lankford amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support the continued stewardship role of the United States over the domain name system to ensure the security of the .gov and .mil domains and protect the freedom of speech and expression internationally. (#628)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to international defense cooperation with Taiwan. (#629)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting the use of energy efficiency in the economy of the United States, which is the cheapest and fastest way to begin addressing energy challenges in the United States. (#630)
- Casey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing training for first responders in communities through which crude oil is transported by rail. (#631)
- Casey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing reasonable accommodations for pregnant workers. (#632)
- Casey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to enhancing the child and

dependent care tax credit. (#633)

- Casey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to automatic IRAs. (#634)
- Casey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing funding for the Office of Administrative Law Judges of the Department of Labor. (#635)
- Warner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting the personal information of consumers from data breaches. (#636)
- Warner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to advancing the stated goals of the Department of Veterans Affairs or meeting the health care needs of veterans. (#637)
- Warner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund reserve fund for Government reform and efficiency. (#638)
- Peters amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting trade and travel ports of entry. (#639)
- Heitkamp amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to improve the sustainability of the Federal workforce in order to address unique situations. (#640)
- Heitkamp amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to funding local rent surveys to ensure accurate fair market rents for working families, the elderly, and the disabled. (#641)
- Heitkamp amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the establishment of a commission on Native children. (#642)
- Heitkamp amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to training and resources for first responders responding to hazardous materials incidents on railroads. (#643)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to directing the Secretary of Transportation to coordinate with the Secretary of Energy to review crude treatment process and, if necessary, to promulgate regulations. (#644)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to underground and surface coal mining safety and health research. (#645)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to H-1B visas. (#646)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the development of a new nuclear-capable cruise missile by the Department of Defense and the National Nuclear Security Administration. (#647)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the nuclear forces and missions of the Air Force. (#648)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting funding of international organizations during the implementation of the United Nations Arms Trade Treaty prior to Senate ratification and adoption of implementing legislation. (#649)

- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that social services agencies under the Bureau of Indian Affairs may conduct background checks on all adults living in a home before issuing a foster care license. (#650)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to allow the Drug Enforcement Administration and Federal Bureau of Investigation to enter into joint task forces with tribal and local law enforcement agencies. (#651)
- *Warren amendment to make college more affordable for middle-class families by allowing borrowers with outstanding Federal and private student loans to refinance at the equivalent interest rates that were offered to Federal student loan borrowers during the 2013-2014 school year and to fully offset the cost of such a program by requiring millionaires to pay at least a 30 percent effective Federal tax rate. (#652)*
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to limit control measure determinations to covered sources. (#653)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reforming regulatory practices for executive agencies. (#654)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to preserve and protect the open Internet in a manner that provides the Federal Communications Commission with targeted and robust enforcement mechanisms, does not jeopardize public safety, privacy, accessibility, or universal service, protects against regulatory overreach, and does not rely on public utility regulations. (#655)
- Cotton amendment to modify a provision to the spending-neutral reserve fund to reauthorize funding for payments in lieu of taxes to counties and other units of local government. (#656)
- Cotton amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing non-defense related spending by the Department of Defense. (#657)
- Cotton amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000. (#658)
- Cotton amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the designation of critical habitat. (#659)
- Cotton amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the use of funds for cooperating with the Government of Iran in combating the Islamic State. (#660)
- Cotton amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to violations by the Russian Federation of the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces Treaty. (#661)
- Cotton amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the use of funds for the premature withdrawal of the United States Armed Forces from Afghanistan. (#662)
- Cotton amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the use of funds for negotiating with President of Syria Bashar al Assad and the Government of Syria to

resolve the Syrian civil war and combat the Islamic State. (#663)

- Cotton amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to construction of new facilities and improvement to existing facilities at the detention facilities at United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. (#664)
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting awarding of construction contracts based on awardees entering or not entering into agreements with labor organizations. (#665)
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing the level of Federal premium support for crop insurance policies, which may include eliminating premium support for crop insurance for agricultural producers with an adjusted gross income of more than \$750,000 in fiscal year 2016. (#666)
- Flake amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that individuals do not simultaneously receive unemployment compensation and disability insurance benefits. (#667)
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to government reform and efficiency. (#668)
- Flake amendment to rescind the remaining amounts available for the Advanced Technology Vehicles Manufacturing Loan Program. (#669)
- Flake amendment to eliminate resources for the single family housing direct loan program. (#670)
- Flake amendment to eliminate the premium subsidies on crop insurance policies when the actual market price of an agricultural commodity at the time of harvest is higher than the spring price for the agricultural commodity. (#671)
- Flake amendment to prohibit earmarks. (#672)
- Flake amendment to eliminate funding for the Economic Development Administration. (#673)
- Flake amendment to eliminate taxpayer subsidies for Amtrak's food and beverage service. (#674)
- Flake amendment to eliminate resources for Select USA. (#675)
- Flake amendment to prohibit taxpayers from subsidizing officials of the Department of Health and Human Services flying in business and first-class seating. (#676)
- Flake amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing political targeting by the Internal Revenue Service of individuals and social welfare organizations exercising free-speech rights. (#677)
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prosecution of first-time illegal border crossers. (#678)

- Portman amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the empowerment of States to protect citizens of the State from damaging regulations of the Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to the Clean Air Act. (#679)
- Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to legislation to furlough Federal employees with serious tax delinquencies. (#680)
- Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to demolishing vacant and abandoned homes. (#681)
- Portman amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would not achieve a unified budget surplus after 2024. (#682)
- Portman amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would create a carbon tax or a cap-and-trade policy relating to carbon emissions. (#683)
- Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to repealing any tax increases imposed by President Obama on middle-class families. (#684)
- Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to making permanent the expensing limitation applicable for 2014 for section 179 property. (#685)
- Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the age limitation applicable to dependent care assistance programs. (#686)
- Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to allowing private sector employees the ability to work flexible schedules. (#687)
- Portman amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding for the National Park Service Centennial. (#688)
- Portman amendment to improve the dynamic scoring provision. (#689)
- Portman amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the equitable treatment of existing, new, and proposed nuclear generating capacity in the economically damaging Clean Power Plan. (#690)
- Scott amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing States with flexibility in determining the size of employers in the small group market. (#691)
- Scott amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to transparency in health premium billing. (#692)
- Rounds amendment to modify section 431 relating to oversight of Government performance. (#693)

From: Hunt, Jasmine (Durbin)
To: [Sarah Neimeyer \(sarah_neimeyer@ios.doi.gov\)](mailto:sarah_neimeyer@ios.doi.gov); [Joshua Saks \(saksj@nwf.org\)](mailto:saksj@nwf.org); [Franz Matzner \(franz.matzner@nrdc.org\)](mailto:franz.matzner@nrdc.org); [Sara Chieffo](mailto:Sara.Chieffo@nrdc.org); jconsuegra@nrdc.org
Subject: FW: Amendments Update: Senate Budget Resolution (S.Con.Res. 11)
Date: Wednesday, March 25, 2015 3:00:58 PM

From: Miller, Julian (Durbin)
Sent: Wednesday, March 25, 2015 3:00:44 PM (UTC-05:00) Eastern Time (US & Canada)
To: Dodin, Reema (Durbin); Zogby, Joseph (Judiciary-Dem); Kenny, MJ (Durbin); Marter, Ben (Durbin); Morris, Dena (Durbin); Raven, Erik (Appropriations); Homan, Chris (Durbin); Leonard, Rob (Durbin); Swanson, Daniel (Judiciary-Dem); Kierig, Anne (Durbin); Brown-Shaklee, Sally (Durbin); Mulka, Christina (Durbin); Gillies, David (Appropriations); Sonti, Srinu (Durbin); Hunt, Jasmine (Durbin); Middleton, Brad (Durbin); Tellez, Corey (Durbin); Fisher, Alyssa (Durbin); McElwain, Maria (Durbin); Palmer, Mark (Durbin); Trifone, Stephanie (Judiciary-Dem); Ackley, Elise (Durbin); Gandhi, Debu (Judiciary-Dem); Ali, Erum Ibrahim (Durbin); Cook, Beth (Durbin)
Subject: Amendments Update: Senate Budget Resolution (S.Con.Res. 11)

The most recently filed amendments are at the top of this message, as well as at the bottom in the correct numerical order.

- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to investing in advanced fossil energy technology research and development. (#694)
- Shaheen amendment to save taxpayers billions by limiting \$50,000 annually the maximum amount of premium subsidy provided by the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation to individual agricultural producers. (#696)
- Murray amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund for legislation that reforms and strengthens elementary and secondary education. (#697)
- Whitehouse amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting funding regulatory work of the Environmental Protection Agency that delivers substantial benefits to public health and the economy. (#698)
- Whitehouse amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing resources to protect and preserve oceans and coasts. (#699)
- Whitehouse amendment to ensure high-income earners pay a fair share in taxes and to use the revenue to invest in repairing our Nation's bridges, coastal infrastructure, and damage wildfires. (#700)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improvements to the appeals process of the Department of Veterans Affairs for claims relating to disability compensation. (#701)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to efforts associated with combating the heroin addiction epidemic. (#702)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to enhance drug treatment courts. (#703)

- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to enhance veteran treatment courts. (#704)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to Indo-Pacific partner capacity building and strategy. (#705)
- Markey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to achieving savings in the nuclear security enterprise. (#706)
- Markey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing overdose deaths. (#707)
- Wyden amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to simplifying and expanding tax incentives for higher education to boost student attendance and completion. (#708)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to implementing recommendations of the Government Accountability Office to reduce or eliminate overlapping or duplicative Federal programs. (#709)
- Franken amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to enhancing funding for programs carried out under the Head Start Act. (#710)
- Franken amendment provide additional resources to save student financial aid and keep college affordable for more than 8,000,000 low- and middle-income students by restoring the \$89,000,000 in cuts to Federal Pell Grants in the Republican budget. (#711)
- Franken amendment to provide an additional use for the deficit-neutral reserve fund for higher education. (#712)
- **Stabenow amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to keeping the Federal Water Pollution Control Act focused on protection of water quality, to establish bright lines for Federal jurisdiction, and to create clear and unambiguous exemptions for features that the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency or the Secretary of the Army, acting through the Chief of Engineers, claim they are not seeking to regulate. (#755)**
- **Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to recognize that climate change is real and caused by human activity and that Congress needs to take action to cut carbon pollution. (#777)**
- **Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to saving Medicare. (#796)**

Senate Budget Resolution (S.Con.Res. 11)

An original concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2016 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2017 through 2025. (pending amendments in bold, disposed of amendments in italics).

- Isakson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a biennial budget and appropriations process. (#321)
- Portman amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the empowerment of States to protect citizens of the State from damaging regulations of the Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to the Clean Air Act. (#322)
- *Sanders amendment to create millions of middle class jobs by investing in our nation's infrastructure paid for by raising revenue through closing loopholes in the corporate and international tax system. (#323, as modified)*
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the strengthening of patent rights. (#324)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to a strong civil courts system. (#325)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that changes to voting laws at the State and local level do not disproportionately burden the right of racial and language minorities to vote. (#326)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide for funding to improve voter registration and the voting experience in Federal elections. (#327)
- Coons amendment to express the sense of Congress on the cost sharing requirements of the Hollings Manufacturing Extension Partnership. (#328)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging the widespread use of early college high schools and dual and concurrent enrollment. (#329)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to incentives for Medicare beneficiaries to have and maintain an advance care plan. (#330)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to eliminating the enforcement of laws that discriminate against HIV patients without scientific merit. (#331)
- Coons amendment to provide a mechanism to increase the statutory limit on public debt for fiscal year 2016. (#332)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to United States Government development finance institutions. (#333)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting efforts to improve call response time at the Internal Revenue Service. (#334)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to fulfilling the obligations of the United States. (#335)
- Coons amendment to express the sense of the Senate that the United States should fulfill the financial obligations of the United States. (#336)

- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to Federal cybersecurity standards. (#337)
- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to increase funding for the National Institutes of Health. (#338)
- Rounds amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing mortgage lending to rural areas. (#339)
- Reid amendment to improve the provision establishing a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to eliminating military retirement and disability offsets. (#340)
- Cassidy amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to promotion of United States offshore energy production. (#341)
- Schatz amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the National Guard State Partnership Program. (#342)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preserving mandatory appropriations for agricultural conservation programs. (#343)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the importance of fully utilizing available Federal funding for water resources and development to meet the needs of United States ports and harbor maintenance. (#344)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing funding for Federal investments in biomedical and basic scientific research. (#345)
- Collins amendment to modify the deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting jobs in the United States through international trade to include the reauthorization or extension of trade adjustment assistance programs. (#346)
- **Barrasso amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to keep the Federal Water Pollution Control Act focused on protection of water quality, to establish bright lines for Federal jurisdiction, and to create clear and unambiguous exemptions for features that the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency or the Secretary of the Army, acting through the Chief of Engineers, claim they are not seeking to regulate. (#347)**
- Boozman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to installing watchdogs at Federal agencies with extended Inspector General vacancies and strengthening and reforming Offices of Inspectors General to ensure that such Offices are appropriately prioritizing the investigation of waste, fraud, abuse, and misconduct within Federal agencies. (#348)
- *Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to improve health outcomes and lower costs of caring for medically complex children in Medicaid. (#349)*
- **Blunt amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would create a Federal tax or fee on carbon emissions. (#350)**
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the dredging of shallow

draft ports on the Mississippi River. (#351)

- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to Federal employee performance awards. (#352)
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the defense capabilities of the Government of Ukraine. (#353)
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to military readiness, training, and modernization while decreasing risk of casualties. (#354)
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prohibit additional premium increases for two years. (#355)
- **Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing health care to veterans who reside more than 40 miles driving distance from the closest medical facility of the Department of Veterans Affairs that provides the care sought by the veteran. (#356)**
- *Cornyn amendment to raise taxes and spending by enacting President Obama's fiscal year 2016 budget. (#357)*
- McCain amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to enhancing trade across the Southwest border. (#358)
- McCain amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to securing the Southwest border. (#359)
- McCain amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to deterring migration of unaccompanied children from El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras. (#360)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the consideration of greenhouse gas emissions under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969. (#361)
- *Mikulski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to amending the Equal Pay Act of 1963 to allow for punitive damages, limit the any factor "other than sex" exception, and prohibit retaliation against employees who share salary information. (#362)*
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating modernizing and updating food safety oversight within the Food and Drug Administration. (#363)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving oral health care for children and pregnant women under Medicaid. (#364)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding to State and local law enforcement agencies that receive Federal funds to be used for training and enforcement related to the profiling guidance established by the Department of Justice. (#365)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding for State and local law enforcement agencies that receive Federal funds to be used for data

collection related to profiling by the Department of Justice. (#366)

- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing a funding stream for a voter reinfranchisement initiative. (#367)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing States the Medicaid flexibility they need to implement innovative reforms to improve care and enhance access for our Nation's most vulnerable. (#368)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the establishment of bipartisan commission to govern independent agencies, which may include structural changes to the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau. (#369)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing greater discretion to State departments of transportation in spending Highway Trust Fund allocations. (#370)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that funds available for budget function 050 are spent exclusively for national defense. (#371)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring State to implement drug testing and work requirements for Federal welfare programs for applicants and recipients of assistance, including, but not limited to, the temporary assistance for needy families (TANF) program. (#372)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to maintaining impact aid funding at 2014-2015 levels. (#373)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing coverage of virtual colonoscopies as a colorectal cancer screening test under the Medicare program. (#374)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to returning authority over school nutrition back to the States. (#375)
- Inhofe amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would impose a user fee with respect to general aviation. (#376)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging greater trade between Africa and the United States. (#377)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing qualified mortgage status to mortgages held in portfolio by financial institutions. (#378)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing relief from redundant annual privacy notice mailings required by financial institutions when there have been no changes to the privacy policies of the financial institution. (#379)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to assist the States in carrying out drought prevention plans. (#380)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the prevention of

government discrimination against individuals, businesses, and organization due to sincerely held religious beliefs. (#381)

- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to protect Second Amendment rights by protecting the availability of certain ammunition. (#382)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to uphold Second Amendment rights and prohibit the establishment of a national firearm registry. (#383)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the protection of the Second Amendment by preventing Federal agencies from targeting law-abiding firearms dealers. (#384)
- Inhofe amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would fund international organizations during the implementation of the United Nations Arms Trade Treaty prior to Senate ratification and adoption of implementing legislation. (#385)
- *Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect Medicaid beneficiaries from benefit cuts. (#386)*
- Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to postal reform. (#387)
- **Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the designation of national monuments. (#388)**
- **Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to holding Members of the Senate and the House or Representatives accountable for failing to pass a balanced budget. (#389)**
- Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to regulatory review. (#390)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the expansion of access to the income tax credit for employee health insurance expenses of small employers. (#391)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting the use of college savings accounts while students are in elementary school and secondary school. (#392)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to emphasizing manufacturing in engineering programs, which may include directing the National Institute of Standards and Technology, in coordination with other appropriate Federal agencies including the Department of Defense, Department of Energy, and National Science Foundation, to designate United States manufacturing universities. (#393)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to special treatment of the income tax credit for research expenditures for startup companies. (#394)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reversing cuts in the International Affairs Budget. (#395)
- Portman amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the empowerment

of States to protect citizens of the State from damaging regulations of the Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to the Clean Air Act. (#396)

- Ernst amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving mental health services for veterans. (#397)
- Wyden amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to funding Coast Guard air facilities. (#398)
- Coats amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would increase net direct spending if the national debt is greater than the size of the economy of the United States. (#399)
- *Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to maintain and enhance access, choice, and accountability in veterans care through the veterans Choice Card program under section 101 of the Veterans Access, Choice, and Accountability Act of 2014. (#400)*
- Grassley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support sentencing reform legislation that does not impose costs on crime victims. (#401)
- Johnson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving information sharing by the Inspector General of the Department of Veterans Affairs with respect to investigations relating to substandard health care, delayed and denied health care, patient deaths, other findings that directly relate to patient care, and other management issues of the Department. (#402)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the annual contribution limit for Coverdell education savings accounts. (#403)
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the modernization of the nuclear command control, and communications architecture of the United States. (#404)
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to sexual assault prevention and response efforts by the Department of Defense. (#405)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to limiting certain research conducted or contracted by the Federal Communications Commission. (#406)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to investigating service disruptions at West Coast ports. (#407)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to reform the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration to ensure more transparency and stakeholder participation. (#408)
- *Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting equal pay, which may include preventing discrimination on the basis of sex and preventing retaliation against employees for seeking or discussing wage information. (#409)*
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the allowance of tax credits for employers who provide paid family and medical leave. (#410)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the

maximum loan limits under the microloan program. (#411)

- **Rounds amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prevent the Environmental Protection Agency and the United States Fish and Wildlife Service from engaging in closed-door settlement agreements that ignore impacted States and counties. (#412)**
- Blunt amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring the advice and consent of the Senate before any bilateral or international agreement regarding greenhouse gas emissions aimed at combating global climate change has any force or effect within the United States. (#413)
- Hatch amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to prevent the Department of the Interior from unduly hampering the production of natural gas and oil by preempting State law. (#414)
- Capito amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to a requirement that any new environmental agreement signed by the United States with any foreign country or countries not result in serious harm to the economy of the United States. (#415)
- Capito amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting the reliability of the electricity grid. (#416)
- Capito amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to advise all veterans of their potential eligibility for private health care benefits provided by the Department of Veterans Affairs. (#417)
- Capito amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring sufficient funding for fossil energy research and development. (#418)
- Capito amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improve the safety of tank cars carrying crude oil by rail. (#419)
- Capito amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to offsets to combat the increase abuse of heroin and methamphetamines in the United States. (#420)
- Capito amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the expansion of high-speed broadband in rural areas. (#421)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that the conservation of northern long-eared bat populations and local economic development are compatible. (#422)
- **Rubio amendment to increase new budget authority and outlays for fiscal years 2016 and 2017 for National Defense (budget function 050). (#423, as modified).**
- Barrasso amendment to eliminate Federal funding for international climate change initiatives, including the Green Climate Fund, the Global Climate Change Initiative, the Climate Investment Funds, and the Global Environmental Facility. (#424)
- Collins amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving retirement

security. (#425)

- Collins amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting economic growth and job creation for small businesses. (#426)
- Collins amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to investment in Alzheimer's disease research. (#427)
- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to extending the exception for the tax treatment of publicly traded partnerships for other forms of energy, including energy power generation projects and transportation fuels. (#428)
- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to relieve financial institutions from annual privacy notice mailings. (#429)
- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to maintaining access to hospitals and health care providers in rural communities under the Medicare program, which includes preserving and strengthening access to critical access hospitals. (#430)
- Gillibrand amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to medical treatment and compensation for first responders, survivors, and their families injured and made ill by the 9/11 attacks. (#431)
- Baldwin amendment to provide additional resources to create the opportunity for more Americans to obtain a higher education and advanced job skills by supporting two free years of community college paid for by raising revenue through requiring millionaires and billionaires to pay their fair share. (#432)
- Wyden amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to continuing agricultural research funding. (#433)
- Wyden amendment to provide for an adjustment to committee allocations for wildfire suppression funding. (#434)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to support for Ukraine, which should include the provision of lethal defensive articles. (#435)
- Baldwin amendment to preserve the point of order against reconciliation legislation that would increase the deficit or reduce a surplus. (#436)
- Peters amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to enhancing and improving the United States Patent and Trademark Office in order to reduce the patent application backlog. (#437)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving access to capital for small businesses by directing the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau to implement section 1071 of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (Public Law 111-203) that amended the Equal Credit Opportunity Act to require lending institutions to collect and report data on lending to small, minority-owned, and women owned businesses. (#438)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to mandating a higher

threshold that the Small Business Administration may guarantee, through the Surety Bond Guarantee Program, of the bonds that small businesses are required to obtain so that they may be able to better compete successfully for Federal Government contracts. (#439)

- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the Family Funds limit of the Small Business Investment Company Program from \$225,000,000 to \$350,000,000, as passed by the Committee in 2013, which is zero subsidy and funded entirely through fees paid by investors and businesses. (#440)
- Stabenow amendment to ensure that oil derived from tar sands is subject to the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund at levels equal to those of other types of oil, to permanently extend the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund, and to prevent oil companies from claiming tax deductions for punitive damages associated with oil spills. (#441)
- Collins amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to restore a sensible definition of full-time employment for purposes of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. (#442)
- Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting privately held water rights and permits. (#443)
- Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expanding the earned income tax credit using savings from reforming the program and eliminating waste, fraud and abuse. (#444)
- Gardner amendment to prevent labor disputes at seaports in the United States from causing national economic disruptions and crippling businesses across the United States. (#445)
- Gardner amendment to support public-private partnerships of the Armed Forces of the United States with institutions of higher education in the United States. (#446)
- Gardner amendment to make higher education more affordable and expand access and opportunity to our Nation's students. (#447)
- Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging expedited approval of liquefied natural gas export applications at the Department of Energy. (#448)
- Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting efficient resourcing for the Asia rebalance policy. (#449)
- Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to enhance and encourage broadband deployment and adoption in rural America. (#450)
- Heller amendment to express the sense of the Senate that if a concurrent resolution on the budget and all the regular appropriations bills are not completed by October 1 annually then Members of Congress should not receive pay. (#451)
- Heller amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that the Secretary of the Interior enters into candidate conservation agreements with each of the relevant 11 Western States before the United States Fish and Wildlife Service makes a listing determination on the greater sage-grouse under the Endangered Species Act of 1973. (#452)

- Heller amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring the Secretary of Transportation prioritizes the construction of projects in high priority corridors on the National Highway System, which will improve the safe, secure, and efficient movement of people and goods through the United States and facilitate economic development and create jobs in the United States. (#453)
- Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect Second Amendment rights by preventing the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives from reclassifying ammunition primarily intended for sporting purposes. (#454)
- Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prioritize the elimination of the rape kit backlog. (#455)
- Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that medical facilities of the Department of Veterans Affairs meet the privacy, dignity, and safety needs of women veterans. (#456)
- Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibition of Veterans Benefits Administration executive bonuses until the backlog of disability claims for veterans is eliminated. (#457)
- Burr amendment to protect the American people and strengthen our national security by fully funding the Biomedical Advanced Research and Development Authority (BARDA) and the BioShield Special Reserve Fund. (#458)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expanding the quantity of Federal land available for natural extraction to fund infrastructure maintenance. (#459)
- Coats amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to considering the costs, benefits, and feasibility of allowing States reasonable time to cure rejected State implementation plans. (#460)
- Roberts amendment to provide for a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to military readiness, training, and modernization while decreasing risk casualties. (#461)
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to over-the-counter medications. (#462)
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting funds for promotional or marketing materials promoting Obamacare or its benefits. (#463)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring an enforceable treaty ratified by the top 10 major greenhouse gas emitting countries before implementation of regulation of greenhouse gas emissions from existing power plants. (#464)
- Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to Second Amendment rights. (#465)
- Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting jobs in the United States through international and domestic travel and tourism. (#466)

- Blunt amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the direct provision of defense articles, defense services, and related training to Kurdistan Regional Government. (#467)
- Blunt amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to military aid to Israel. (#468)
- Grassley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prohibit certain aliens without legal status in the United States from retroactively claiming the earned income tax credit. (#469)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding to the United Nations Population Fund to promote the access of unaccompanied women to vital services, including access to water, sanitation, facilities, food, and health care, in emergency situations. (#470)
- *Wyden amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would cut benefits, raise the retirement age, or privatize Social Security. (#471)*
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting Cypriot-Israeli cooperation in energy exploration in the Eastern Mediterranean. (#472)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding to combat anti-Semitism in Europe. (#473)
- *Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect and strengthen the Department of Veterans Affairs, hire more health care professionals for the Department, and ensure quality and timely access to health care for all veterans. (#474)*
- Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to strengthening the United States Postal Service by establishing a moratorium to protect mail processing plants, reinstating overnight delivery standards, and protecting rural service. (#475)
- Thune amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to exempting elementary schools, secondary schools, and institutions of higher education from Obamacare's employer mandate. (#476)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to achieving health information technology interoperability. (#477)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reprioritizing education spending toward impact aid or other formula grant programs to State and local educational agencies and away from administrative earmark programs. (#478)
- Thune amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would negatively affect rural health care. (#479)
- Thune amendment to reduce funding for the United State Fish and Wildlife Service and direct those funds to public safety in Indian country. (#480)
- **Cotton amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting Israel. (#481)**

- Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging the increase use of performance contracting in Federal facilities. (#482)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to combat sexual assault, domestic violence, and human trafficking. (#483)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing lethal aid to Ukraine. (#484)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide equity in the tax treatment of public safety officer death benefits. (#485)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to strengthen mental health efforts. (#486)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to rein in onerous fishing regulations and provide disaster relief for fisheries. (#487)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to spur economic development and provide for the equitable distribution of Universal Service funds to rural states. (#488)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing small business regulatory relief, protecting State-regulated insurers from global regulators, and preventing duplicative regulations for investment advisors. (#489)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to address the disproportionate regulatory burdens on community banks. (#490)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect the Corporation for National and Community Service. (#491)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to advance workplace equality by ending pregnancy discrimination and confronting sex-based wage discrimination. (#492)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to strengthening missile defense cooperation with Israel. (#493)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing the United States from joining any international agreement on greenhouse gas emissions that would preclude developing countries from using fossil fuels for development and economic growth. (#494)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to achieving domestic energy independence. (#495)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting public transparency in Executive branch litigation settlements. (#496)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting jobs by preventing Federal agencies from overriding efforts by States to conserve species. (#497)

- *Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to legislation submitted to Congress by President Obama to protect and strengthen Social Security. (#498)*
- Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring the availability to the reserve components of the Armed Forces of fully modernized and mission-capable aircraft. (#499)
- Alexander amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing Federal funds from being used to create a Federal college ratings system. (#500)
- Alexander amendment to promote the research, development, and approval or licensure of the most cutting-edge, safe and effective medical treatments, devices, and cures for American patients and to ensure that America remains the global leader in biomedical innovation. (#501)
- Alexander amendment to prohibit the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission from issuing regulations or guidance that would undermine the employee wellness programs authorized in the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act which offer a premium discount to employees who make healthy lifestyle choices. (#502)
- Sullivan amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing an exemption from certain permitting requirement for routine maintenance activities relating to transportation infrastructure. (#503)
- Sullivan amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to limiting the ability of Environmental Protection Agency personnel to carry guns. (#504)
- Sullivan amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting programs related to the ground-based mid-course defense and the long-range discrimination radar programs of the Department of Defense. (#505)
- Sullivan amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting vulnerable families from job killing regulations. (#506)
- Vitter amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to ending Obamacare subsidies for illegal immigrants. (#507)
- Vitter amendment to require tax delinquent Federal bureaucrats to immediately enter into a repayment plan and provide that failure to do will result in termination of employment. (#508)
- Vitter amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to eliminating the State DNA analysis kit backlog. (#509)
- Vitter amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing health care to veterans who reside more than 40 miles driving distance from the closest medical facility of the Department of Veterans Affairs that provides the care sought by the veteran. (#510)
- Vitter amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund preventing the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives from classifying M855 or any .223/5.56mm cartridge or projectile as armor piercing ammunition. (#511)

- Vitter amendment to strike out the provision that makes it easier for Washington elites to force Americans to give up their dollar bills and use dollar coins, like Europeans. (#512)
- Vitter amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expanding Medicare beneficiary access to eye tracking accessories and speech generating devices for disabled individuals under the Medicare program. (#513)
- Vitter amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to allowing States to adopt work requirements for able-bodied Medicaid recipients. (#514)
- Vitter amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring the Federal Government to allow states to opt out of Common Core without penalty. (#515)
- Vitter amendment to ensure victims of rape have their day in court. (#516)
- Vitter amendment to end Congress's and the Administration's illegal exemption from Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. (#517)
- Barrasso amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a process whereby the Federal Government recoups grants from States with failed State-based exchanges. (#518)
- Gillibrand amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to expand benefits from the Department of Veterans Affairs to sailors exposed to Agent Orange. (#519)
- Gillibrand amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund related to sexual assault at institutions of higher education, which may include the implementation of an independent and standardized online survey tool developed and administered by the Department of Education, in consultation with the Department of Justice, to measure the prevalence of sexual assault at institutions of higher education. (#520)
- Peters amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to investing in science, technology, and basic research in the United States. (#521)
- King amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preserving the right of access of distributed energy units to the electrical grid, such as combined heat and power systems, residential- or commercial-scale photovoltaic systems, residential wind turbines, or other renewable or fossil-fueled electric generation systems. (#522)
- Stabenow amendment to prevent United States companies from getting tax benefits for moving jobs overseas, to end offshore tax loopholes including inversions, and to provide incentives for United States companies to relocate overseas jobs to the United States. (#523)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting economic growth and job creation by reducing the cost of capital. (#524)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing tax relief for catastrophic medical expenses. (#525)
- Alexander amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support high-quality charter schools. (#526)

- Cassidy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the translation of biomedical research into treatments and cures. (#527)
- Cassidy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to upgrading data collection and statistical analysis conducted on health care services at the facilities of the Veterans Health Administration. (#528)
- Cassidy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing screening, testing, and diagnosis for Viral Hepatitis. (#529)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the diversion of funds set aside for the USPTO. (#530)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to deterring abusive patent litigation. (#531)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to ensure the vitality of the traditional criminal law requirement of mens rea. (#532)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that Department of Justice attorneys comply with disclosure obligations in criminal prosecutions. (#533)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing access to marijuana edibles by children in States that have decriminalized marijuana. (#534)
- **Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to balancing the Federal budget. (#535)**
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to safeguarding data stored abroad from improper government access. (#536)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the aggressive and consistent enforcement of Federal laws prohibiting the production, distribution, and possession of adult obscenity and child pornography. (#537)
- Risch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the Family Funds limit of the Small Business Investment Company Program from \$225,000,000 to \$350,000,000, as passed by the Committee in 2013, which is zero subsidy and funded entirely through fees paid by investors and businesses. (#538)
- Cassidy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving Medicaid based on successful and bipartisan State demonstration projects. (#539)
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting health care rationing. (#540)
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the transparency of the relationship between the Federal Communication Commission's regulatory fees and the Commission's recovery of costs. (#541)

- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to improving transparency for closing out expired grant accounts with an empty balance. (#542)
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to elimination of funding for the National Technical Information Service. (#543)
- Kirk amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to extraditing international cybercriminals committing credit card theft. (#544)
- **Kirk amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reimposing waived sanctions and imposing new sanctions against Iran for violations of the Joint Plan of Action or a comprehensive nuclear agreement. (#545)**
- McCain amendment to ensure adequate funding for the national security of the United States. (#546)
- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to welfare reform. (#547)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to support Internet freedom and the current multi-stake-holder governance of the Internet. (#548)
- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund for providing low- and middle-income student access to private elementary and secondary schools through a tax credit. (#549)
- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to consolidating tax incentives for higher education into a universal tax credit for higher education and skills obtainment. (#550)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting religious freedom, including promoting freedom of religion (including belief) around the world, given the importance of religious freedom to human rights, economic development, stability, and democracy. (#551)
- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing funding for the relocation of the United States Embassy in Israel from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem. (#552)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting public-private partnerships with the National Laboratories under the Department of Energy to facilitate innovation. (#553)
- Rubio amendment to allow for the elimination of the Retirement Earnings Test under the Social security program. (#554)
- Rubio amendment to allow for the elimination of Social Security payroll taxes for individuals who have attained retirement age. (#555)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to delivering weapons to Ukraine using emergency drawdown authority in the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961. (#556)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to reforming the United Nations in the spirit of transparency, respect for basic human freedoms, and effective

nonproliferation. (#557)

- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing foreign assistance to Palestine and increasing foreign assistance for Israel. (#558)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to improving higher education data and transparency. (#559)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to prohibit taking minors across State lines in circumvention of laws requiring involvement of parents in abortion decisions. (#560)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to underutilized facilities of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and their potential use. (#561)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a new outcomes-based process for authorizing innovative higher education providers. (#562)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the reform of Federal student loan repayment plans. (#563)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing for regulatory reform that would allow Congress to budget regulatory promulgation under each Federal agency. (#564)
- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that Medicare is not raided to bailout insurance companies under the President's health care overhaul. (#565)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing for financial vehicles other than loans to provide fund to pay for higher education. (#566)
- Coats amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to end duplication, fragmentation, and overlap in Government economic development programs. (#567)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to increase funding for the Internal Revenue Service to implement the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act and reduce identity theft. (#568)
- Tester amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to investing in rural and tribal water infrastructure. (#569)
- Tester amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing transparency in our elections and reducing the deficit. (#570)
- Heinrich amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would provide for the sale of Federal land to reduce the Federal deficit. (#571)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support rural schools and school districts. (#572)
- Markey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting the repair and replacement of natural gas distribution pipelines and infrastructure no longer fit for service.

(#573)

- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring the reliability of the electric grid. (#574)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to repeal the TRICARE exclusion for members of the reserve components of the Armed Forces. (#575)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to securing sources of supply of rare earth minerals. (#576)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the reduction of Department of Defense contractors. (#577)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to addressing methamphetamine abuse in the United States. (#578)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing adequate funding for the Experimental Program to Stimulate Competitive Research. (#579)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing adequate funding for the Contract Tower Program of the Federal Aviation Administration. (#580)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reestablishing the Office of Technology Assessment to provide nonpartisan information to Congress on cost-benefit analyses of regulations and regulatory changes. (#581)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to significantly increasing the number of young adults participating in 2 years of national service which may include expanding national service programs. (#582)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the commercialization of technologies such as carbon capture, carbon storage, and other carbon utilization technologies required for coal and natural gas electric generating units (EGUs) to meet proposed and future greenhouse gas regulations. (#583)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting export promotion for small businesses. (#584)
- Manchin amendment to modify the deficit-neutral reserve fund for veterans and servicemembers to improve outreach, access, and services for rural veterans. (#585)
- Manchin amendment to modify the deficit-neutral reserve fund for veterans and servicemembers to address specifically the growing backlog of appeals of decisions regarding claims for disability compensation. (#586)
- Leahy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to disallow any Federal tax deduction for the cost of court-ordered punitive damages as an ordinary business expense. (#587)
- Schatz amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the number of

U.S. Customs and Border Protection officers at air ports of entry. (#588)

- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that employers are not precluded under the National Labor Relations Act from providing compensation to employees that is greater than the compensation specified in an applicable collective bargaining agreement. (#589)
- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting the Medicare Advantage program. (#590)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to reform the Lifeline program by removing structural incentives for fraud and modernizing the program so that it can be used to help increase broadband access in underserved areas. (#591)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to intellectual property rights in international trade negotiations. (#592)
- Menendez amendment to require consideration of long-term deficits for any legislation relating to repealing or replacing the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act and the health care-related provisions of the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010. (#593)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging the participation of underrepresented individuals, including minorities, in 21st century fields. (#594)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to improve cybersecurity. (#595)
- Johnson amendment to convey clear information in graphic form about projected deficits. (#596)
- Johnson amendment to convey clear information to Congress and the public about projected Federal outlays, revenues, surpluses, and deficits. (#597)
- Shaheen amendment to make commonsense reform to the wasteful Federal sugar program, save consumers billions, and reduce the risk of expensive taxpayer-funded bailouts of the sugar industry. (#600)
- **Bennet amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would privatize Medicare, cut guaranteed benefits, increase out-of-pocket spending, or turn Medicare into a premium support plan. (#601)**
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a single food agency. (#602)
- Coats amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the improvement of operations in the supplemental nutrition assistance program. (#603)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging cost savings in office space used by Federal agencies. (#604)
- Feinstein amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to rectifying the discrepancies in methodologies used in counting the number of homeless person served by programs provided through the Department of Education, the Department of Health and Human

Services, and the Department of Housing and Urban Development. (#605)

- Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to African elephant ivory. (#606)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to allow for the permanent elimination of the Federal estate tax. (#607)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund for mobile workforce legislation to simplify and standardize State income tax collection for employees who travel outside of their home State for temporary work assignments. (#608)
- Isakson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing funding to implement, create, apply or enforce certain standards for initial bargaining unit determinations governed by the National Labor Relations Board. (#609)
- Isakson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing funding to promulgate a regulation relating to the definition of “fiduciary” by the Department of Labor. (#610)
- Isakson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to subject all fees collected by U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services to the annual appropriations process. (#611)
- Isakson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to subject all fees collected by U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services to the annual appropriations process. (#612)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to international defense cooperation. (#613)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support or encourage research that leads to identifying an Alzheimer’s disease biomarker, early diagnostics tool, or therapy to delay the onset or halt the progression of Alzheimer’s disease in order to provide a significant cost savings to the Federal Government. (#614)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to ensure that the harbor maintenance user fee is only used for its intended purpose, which is to finance expenditures on maintenance dredging, dredged material disposal areas, jetties, and breakwaters. (#615)
- Wicker amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to require the Secretary of Transportation to submit the results of a comprehensive truck size and weight limits study to Congress by April 30, 2015. (#616)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to encourage the Secretary of State to add additional names to the Magnitsky List. (#617)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring international arms control compliance. (#618)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to address the negative impact of the Affordable Care Act’s Medicaid and Medicare DSH cuts to hospitals. (#619)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to expedite awards under the

Internal Revenue Service whistleblower program. (#620)

- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to repeal the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA). (#621)
- *Burr amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to manageable Federal student loan repayment options. (#622)*
- Alexander amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the development of next-generation leadership computers in the United States. (#623)
- Alexander amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to improve the competitiveness of the United States. (#624)
- Lankford amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the effectiveness and efficiency of the Federal regulatory process. (#625)
- Lankford amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to streamline, consolidate, or eliminate duplicative and overlapping programs identified by the Government Accountability Office. (#626)
- Lankford amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide more transparency in Government spending, including through the establishment of a Federal program inventory. (#627)
- Lankford amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support the continued stewardship role of the United States over the domain name system to ensure the security of the .gov and .mil domains and protect the freedom of speech and expression internationally. (#628)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to international defense cooperation with Taiwan. (#629)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting the use of energy efficiency in the economy of the United States, which is the cheapest and fastest way to begin addressing energy challenges in the United States. (#630)
- Casey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing training for first responders in communities through which crude oil is transported by rail. (#631)
- Casey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing reasonable accommodations for pregnant workers. (#632)
- Casey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to enhancing the child and dependent care tax credit. (#633)
- Casey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to automatic IRAs. (#634)
- Casey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing funding for the Office of Administrative Law Judges of the Department of Labor. (#635)
- Warner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting the personal

information of consumers from data breaches. (#636)

- Warner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to advancing the stated goals of the Department of Veterans Affairs or meeting the health care needs of veterans. (#637)
- Warner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund reserve fund for Government reform and efficiency. (#638)
- Peters amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting trade and travel ports of entry. (#639)
- Heitkamp amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to improve the sustainability of the Federal workforce in order to address unique situations. (#640)
- Heitkamp amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to funding local rent surveys to ensure accurate fair market rents for working families, the elderly, and the disabled. (#641)
- Heitkamp amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the establishment of a commission on Native children. (#642)
- Heitkamp amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to training and resources for first responders responding to hazardous materials incidents on railroads. (#643)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to directing the Secretary of Transportation to coordinate with the Secretary of Energy to review crude treatment process and, if necessary, to promulgate regulations. (#644)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to underground and surface coal mining safety and health research. (#645)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to H-1B visas. (#646)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the development of a new nuclear-capable cruise missile by the Department of Defense and the National Nuclear Security Administration. (#647)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the nuclear forces and missions of the Air Force. (#648)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting funding of international organizations during the implementation of the United Nations Arms Trade Treaty prior to Senate ratification and adoption of implementing legislation. (#649)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that social services agencies under the Bureau of Indian Affairs may conduct background checks on all adults living in a home before issuing a foster care license. (#650)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to allow the Drug Enforcement Administration and Federal Bureau of Investigation to enter into joint task forces with tribal and local law enforcement agencies. (#651)

- *Warren amendment to make college more affordable for middle-class families by allowing borrowers with outstanding Federal and private student loans to refinance at the equivalent interest rates that were offered to Federal student loan borrowers during the 2013-2014 school year and to fully offset the cost of such a program by requiring millionaires to pay at least a 30 percent effective Federal tax rate. (#652)*
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to limit control measure determinations to covered sources. (#653)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reforming regulatory practices for executive agencies. (#654)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to preserve and protect the open Internet in a manner that provides the Federal Communications Commission with targeted and robust enforcement mechanisms, does not jeopardize public safety, privacy, accessibility, or universal service, protects against regulatory overreach, and does not rely on public utility regulations. (#655)
- Cotton amendment to modify a provision to the spending-neutral reserve fund to reauthorize funding for payments in lieu of taxes to counties and other units of local government. (#656)
- Cotton amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing non-defense related spending by the Department of Defense. (#657)
- Cotton amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000. (#658)
- Cotton amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the designation of critical habitat. (#659)
- Cotton amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the use of funds for cooperating with the Government of Iran in combating the Islamic State. (#660)
- Cotton amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to violations by the Russian Federation of the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces Treaty. (#661)
- Cotton amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the use of funds for the premature withdrawal of the United States Armed Forces from Afghanistan. (#662)
- Cotton amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the use of funds for negotiating with President of Syria Bashar al Assad and the Government of Syria to resolve the Syrian civil war and combat the Islamic State. (#663)
- Cotton amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to construction of new facilities and improvement to existing facilities at the detention facilities at United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. (#664)
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting awarding of construction contracts based on awardees entering or not entering into agreements with labor

organizations. (#665)

- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing the level of Federal premium support for crop insurance policies, which may include eliminating premium support for crop insurance for agricultural producers with an adjusted gross income of more than \$750,000 in fiscal year 2016. (#666)
- Flake amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that individuals do not simultaneously receive unemployment compensation and disability insurance benefits. (#667)
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to government reform and efficiency. (#668)
- Flake amendment to rescind the remaining amounts available for the Advanced Technology Vehicles Manufacturing Loan Program. (#669)
- Flake amendment to eliminate resources for the single family housing direct loan program. (#670)
- Flake amendment to eliminate the premium subsidies on crop insurance policies when the actual market price of an agricultural commodity at the time of harvest is higher than the spring price for the agricultural commodity. (#671)
- Flake amendment to prohibit earmarks. (#672)
- Flake amendment to eliminate funding for the Economic Development Administration. (#673)
- Flake amendment to eliminate taxpayer subsidies for Amtrak's food and beverage service. (#674)
- Flake amendment to eliminate resources for Select USA. (#675)
- Flake amendment to prohibit taxpayers from subsidizing officials of the Department of Health and Human Services flying in business and first-class seating. (#676)
- Flake amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing political targeting by the Internal Revenue Service of individuals and social welfare organizations exercising free-speech rights. (#677)
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prosecution of first-time illegal border crossers. (#678)
- Portman amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the empowerment of States to protect citizens of the State from damaging regulations of the Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to the Clean Air Act. (#679)
- Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to legislation to furlough Federal employees with serious tax delinquencies. (#680)
- Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to demolishing vacant

and abandoned homes. (#681)

- Portman amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would not achieve a unified budget surplus after 2024. (#682)
- Portman amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would create a carbon tax or a cap-and-trade policy relating to carbon emissions. (#683)
- Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to repealing any tax increases imposed by President Obama on middle-class families. (#684)
- Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to making permanent the expensing limitation applicable for 2014 for section 179 property. (#685)
- Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the age limitation applicable to dependent care assistance programs. (#686)
- Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to allowing private sector employees the ability to work flexible schedules. (#687)
- Portman amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding for the National Park Service Centennial. (#688)
- Portman amendment to improve the dynamic scoring provision. (#689)
- Portman amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the equitable treatment of existing, new, and proposed nuclear generating capacity in the economically damaging Clean Power Plan. (#690)
- Scott amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing States with flexibility in determining the size of employers in the small group market. (#691)
- Scott amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to transparency in health premium billing. (#692)
- Rounds amendment to modify section 431 relating to oversight of Government performance. (#693)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to investing in advanced fossil energy technology research and development. (#694)
- Shaheen amendment to save taxpayers billions by limiting \$50,000 annually the maximum amount of premium subsidy provided by the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation to individual agricultural producers. (#696)
- Murray amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund for legislation that reforms and strengthens elementary and secondary education. (#697)
- Whitehouse amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting funding regulatory work of the Environmental Protection Agency that delivers substantial benefits to public health and the economy. (#698)

- Whitehouse amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing resources to protect and preserve oceans and coasts. (#699)
- Whitehouse amendment to ensure high-income earners pay a fair share in taxes and to use the revenue to invest in repairing our Nation's bridges, coastal infrastructure, and damage wildfires. (#700)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improvements to the appeals process of the Department of Veterans Affairs for claims relating to disability compensation. (#701)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to efforts associated with combating the heroin addiction epidemic. (#702)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to enhance drug treatment courts. (#703)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to enhance veteran treatment courts. (#704)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to Indo-Pacific partner capacity building and strategy. (#705)
- Markey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to achieving savings in the nuclear security enterprise. (#706)
- Markey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing overdose deaths. (#707)
- Wyden amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to simplifying and expanding tax incentives for higher education to boost student attendance and completion. (#708)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to implementing recommendations of the Government Accountability Office to reduce or eliminate overlapping or duplicative Federal programs. (#709)
- Franken amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to enhancing funding for programs carried out under the Head Start Act. (#710)
- Franken amendment provide additional resources to save student financial aid and keep college affordable for more than 8,000,000 low- and middle-income students by restoring the \$89,000,000 in cuts to Federal Pell Grants in the Republican budget. (#711)
- Franken amendment to provide an additional use for the deficit-neutral reserve fund for higher education. (#712)
- **Stabenow amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to keeping the Federal Water Pollution Control Act focused on protection of water quality, to establish bright lines for Federal jurisdiction, and to create clear and unambiguous exemptions for**

features that the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency or the Secretary of the Army, acting through the Chief of Engineers, claim they are not seeking to regulate. (#755)

- **Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to recognize that climate change is real and caused by human activity and that Congress needs to take action to cut carbon pollution. (#777)**
- **Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to saving Medicare. (#796)**

From: Hunt, Jasmine (Durbin)
To: [Sarah Neimeyer \(sarah_neimeyer@ios.doi.gov\)](mailto:sarah_neimeyer@ios.doi.gov); [Joshua Saks \(saksj@nwf.org\)](mailto:saksj@nwf.org); [Franz Matzner \(franz.matzner@nrdc.org\)](mailto:franz.matzner@nrdc.org); [Sara Chieffo](mailto:sara.chieffo@nrdc.org); jconsuegra@nrdc.org
Subject: FW: Amendments Update: Senate Budget Resolution (S.Con.Res. 11)
Date: Wednesday, March 25, 2015 3:16:23 PM

From: Miller, Julian (Durbin)
Sent: Wednesday, March 25, 2015 3:16:10 PM (UTC-05:00) Eastern Time (US & Canada)
To: Dodin, Reema (Durbin); Zogby, Joseph (Judiciary-Dem); Kenny, MJ (Durbin); Marter, Ben (Durbin); Morris, Dena (Durbin); Raven, Erik (Appropriations); Homan, Chris (Durbin); Leonard, Rob (Durbin); Swanson, Daniel (Judiciary-Dem); Kierig, Anne (Durbin); Brown-Shaklee, Sally (Durbin); Mulka, Christina (Durbin); Gillies, David (Appropriations); Sonti, Srinu (Durbin); Hunt, Jasmine (Durbin); Middleton, Brad (Durbin); Tellez, Corey (Durbin); Fisher, Alyssa (Durbin); McElwain, Maria (Durbin); Palmer, Mark (Durbin); Trifone, Stephanie (Judiciary-Dem); Ackley, Elise (Durbin); Gandhi, Debu (Judiciary-Dem); Ali, Erum Ibrahim (Durbin); Cook, Beth (Durbin)
Subject: RE: Amendments Update: Senate Budget Resolution (S.Con.Res. 11)

The most recently filed amendments are at the top of this message, as well as at the bottom in the correct numerical order.

- Murphy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to comprehensive mental health reform. (#713)
- Bennet amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to chemical disclosure. (#714)
- Bennet amendment to create clean energy jobs through predictable and fair incentive for renewable energy. (#715)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support the robust funding of the Community Oriented Policing Services grant program. (#716)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the effectiveness and availability of Bureau of Prisons programs. (#717)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting child savings accounts and asset building. (#718)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to cleaning up federally designated Superfund sites. (#719)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting workforce development through apprenticeship programs. (#720)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to encourage freight planning and investment that incorporates all modes of transportation, including rail, waterways, ports, and highways to promote national connectivity. (#721)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting payments for conversion or treatments that purport to change the gender identity or sexual orientation of an individual under Medicare and Medicaid programs. (#722)

- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing the average adjusted gross income eligibility criteria for persons or legal entities who qualify for farm subsidy program benefits (#723)
- Kaine amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing United States exports and improving the competitiveness of United States businesses. (#724)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring diversity in procurement and hiring at all Federal pension plans. (#725)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the protection of State and local economies from the impacts of climate change, including increased storm surge events. (#726)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to unicipal broadband

Senate Budget Resolution (S.Con.Res. 11)

An original concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2016 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2017 through 2025. (pending amendments in bold, disposed of amendments in italics).

- Isakson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a biennial budget and appropriations process. (#321)
- Portman amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the empowerment of States to protect citizens of the State from damaging regulations of the Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to the Clean Air Act. (#322)
- *Sanders amendment to create millions of middle class jobs by investing in our nation's infrastructure paid for by raising revenue through closing loopholes in the corporate and international tax system. (#323, as modified)*
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the strengthening of patent rights. (#324)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to a strong civil courts system. (#325)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that changes to voting laws at the State and local level do not disproportionately burden the right of racial and language minorities to vote. (#326)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide for funding to improve voter registration and the voting experience in Federal elections. (#327)
- Coons amendment to express the sense of Congress on the cost sharing requirements of the Hollings Manufacturing Extension Partnership. (#328)

- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging the widespread use of early college high schools and dual and concurrent enrollment. (#329)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to incentives for Medicare beneficiaries to have and maintain an advance care plan. (#330)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to eliminating the enforcement of laws that discriminate against HIV patients without scientific merit. (#331)
- Coons amendment to provide a mechanism to increase the statutory limit on public debt for fiscal year 2016. (#332)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to United States Government development finance institutions. (#333)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting efforts to improve call response time at the Internal Revenue Service. (#334)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to fulfilling the obligations of the United States. (#335)
- Coons amendment to express the sense of the Senate that the United States should fulfill the financial obligations of the United States. (#336)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to Federal cybersecurity standards. (#337)
- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to increase funding for the National Institutes of Health. (#338)
- Rounds amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing mortgage lending to rural areas. (#339)
- Reid amendment to improve the provision establishing a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to eliminating military retirement and disability offsets. (#340)
- Cassidy amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to promotion of United States offshore energy production. (#341)
- Schatz amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the National Guard State Partnership Program. (#342)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preserving mandatory appropriations for agricultural conservation programs. (#343)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the importance of fully utilizing available Federal funding for water resources and development to meet the needs of United States ports and harbor maintenance. (#344)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing funding for

Federal investments in biomedical and basic scientific research. (#345)

- Collins amendment to modify the deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting jobs in the United States through international trade to include the reauthorization or extension of trade adjustment assistance programs. (#346)
- **Barrasso amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to keep the Federal Water Pollution Control Act focused on protection of water quality, to establish bright lines for Federal jurisdiction, and to create clear and unambiguous exemptions for features that the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency or the Secretary of the Army, acting through the Chief of Engineers, claim they are not seeking to regulate. (#347)**
- Boozman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to installing watchdogs at Federal agencies with extended Inspector General vacancies and strengthening and reforming Offices of Inspectors General to ensure that such Offices are appropriately prioritizing the investigation of waste, fraud, abuse, and misconduct within Federal agencies. (#348)
- *Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to improve health outcomes and lower costs of caring for medically complex children in Medicaid. (#349)*
- **Blunt amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would create a Federal tax or fee on carbon emissions. (#350)**
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the dredging of shallow draft ports on the Mississippi River. (#351)
- **Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to Federal employee performance awards. (#352)**
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the defense capabilities of the Government of Ukraine. (#353)
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to military readiness, training, and modernization while decreasing risk of casualties. (#354)
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prohibit additional premium increases for two years. (#355)
- **Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing health care to veterans who reside more than 40 miles driving distance from the closest medical facility of the Department of Veterans Affairs that provides the care sought by the veteran. (#356)**
- *Cornyn amendment to raise taxes and spending by enacting President Obama's fiscal year 2016 budget. (#357)*
- McCain amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to enhancing trade across the Southwest border. (#358)
- McCain amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to securing the Southwest

border. (#359)

- McCain amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to deterring migration of unaccompanied children from El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras. (#360)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the consideration of greenhouse gas emissions under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969. (#361)
- *Mikulski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to amending the Equal Pay Act of 1963 to allow for punitive damages, limit the any factor "other than sex" exception, and prohibit retaliation against employees who share salary information. (#362)*
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating modernizing and updating food safety oversight within the Food and Drug Administration. (#363)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving oral health care for children and pregnant women under Medicaid. (#364)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding to State and local law enforcement agencies that receive Federal funds to be used for training and enforcement related to the profiling guidance established by the Department of Justice. (#365)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding for State and local law enforcement agencies that receive Federal funds to be used for data collection related to profiling by the Department of Justice. (#366)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing a funding stream for a voter reinfranchisement initiative. (#367)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing States the Medicaid flexibility they need to implement innovative reforms to improve care and enhance access for our Nation's most vulnerable. (#368)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the establishment of bipartisan commission to govern independent agencies, which may include structural changes to the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau. (#369)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing greater discretion to State departments of transportation in spending Highway Trust Fund allocations. (#370)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that funds available for budget function 050 are spent exclusively for national defense. (#371)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring State to implement drug testing and work requirements for Federal welfare programs for applicants and recipients of assistance, including, but not limited to, the temporary assistance for needy families (TANF) program. (#372)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to maintaining impact

aid funding at 2014-2015 levels. (#373)

- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing coverage of virtual colonoscopies as a colorectal cancer screening test under the Medicare program. (#374)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to returning authority over school nutrition back to the States. (#375)
- Inhofe amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would impose a user fee with respect to general aviation. (#376)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging greater trade between Africa and the United States. (#377)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing qualified mortgage status to mortgages held in portfolio by financial institutions. (#378)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing relief from redundant annual privacy notice mailings required by financial institutions when there have been no changes to the privacy policies of the financial institution. (#379)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to assist the States in carrying out drought prevention plans. (#380)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the prevention of government discrimination against individuals, businesses, and organization due to sincerely held religious beliefs. (#381)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to protect Second Amendment rights by protecting the availability of certain ammunition. (#382)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to uphold Second Amendment rights and prohibit the establishment of a national firearm registry. (#383)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the protection of the Second Amendment by preventing Federal agencies from targeting law-abiding firearms dealers. (#384)
- Inhofe amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would fund international organizations during the implementation of the United Nations Arms Trade Treaty prior to Senate ratification and adoption of implementing legislation. (#385)
- *Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect Medicaid beneficiaries from benefit cuts. (#386)*
- Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to postal reform. (#387)
- **Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the designation of national monuments. (#388)**
- **Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to holding Members**

of the Senate and the House or Representatives accountable for failing to pass a balanced budget. (#389)

- Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to regulatory review. (#390)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the expansion of access to the income tax credit for employee health insurance expenses of small employers. (#391)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting the use of college savings accounts while students are in elementary school and secondary school. (#392)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to emphasizing manufacturing in engineering programs, which may include directing the National Institute of Standards and Technology, in coordination with other appropriate Federal agencies including the Department of Defense, Department of Energy, and National Science Foundation, to designate United States manufacturing universities. (#393)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to special treatment of the income tax credit for research expenditures for startup companies. (#394)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reversing cuts in the International Affairs Budget. (#395)
- Portman amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the empowerment of States to protect citizens of the State from damaging regulations of the Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to the Clean Air Act. (#396)
- Ernst amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving mental health services for veterans. (#397)
- Wyden amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to funding Coast Guard air facilities. (#398)
- Coats amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would increase net direct spending if the national debt is greater than the size of the economy of the United States. (#399)
- *Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to maintain and enhance access, choice, and accountability in veterans care through the veterans Choice Card program under section 101 of the Veterans Access, Choice, and Accountability Act of 2014. (#400)*
- Grassley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support sentencing reform legislation that does not impose costs on crime victims. (#401)
- Johnson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving information sharing by the Inspector General of the Department of Veterans Affairs with respect to investigations relating to substandard health care, delayed and denied health care, patient deaths, other findings that directly relate to patient care, and other management issues of the Department. (#402)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the

annual contribution limit for Coverdell education savings accounts. (#403)

- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the modernization of the nuclear command control, and communications architecture of the United States. (#404)
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to sexual assault prevention and response efforts by the Department of Defense. (#405)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to limiting certain research conducted or contracted by the Federal Communications Commission. (#406)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to investigating service disruptions at West Coast ports. (#407)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to reform the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration to ensure more transparency and stakeholder participation. (#408)
- *Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting equal pay, which may include preventing discrimination on the basis of sex and preventing retaliation against employees for seeking or discussing wage information. (#409)*
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the allowance of tax credits for employers who provide paid family and medical leave. (#410)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the maximum loan limits under the microloan program. (#411)
- **Rounds amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prevent the Environmental Protection Agency and the United States Fish and Wildlife Service from engaging in closed-door settlement agreements that ignore impacted States and counties. (#412)**
- Blunt amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring the advice and consent of the Senate before any bilateral or international agreement regarding greenhouse gas emissions aimed at combating global climate change has any force or effect within the United States. (#413)
- Hatch amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to prevent the Department of the Interior from unduly hampering the production of natural gas and oil by preempting State law. (#414)
- Capito amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to a requirement that any new environmental agreement signed by the United States with any foreign country or countries not result in serious harm to the economy of the United States. (#415)
- Capito amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting the reliability of the electricity grid. (#416)
- Capito amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to advise all veterans of their potential eligibility for private health care benefits provided by the Department of Veterans Affairs. (#417)

- Capito amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring sufficient funding for fossil energy research and development. (#418)
- Capito amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improve the safety of tank cars carrying crude oil by rail. (#419)
- Capito amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to offsets to combat the increase abuse of heroin and methamphetamines in the United States. (#420)
- Capito amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the expansion of high-speed broadband in rural areas. (#421)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that the conservation of northern long-eared bat populations and local economic development are compatible. (#422)
- **Rubio amendment to increase new budget authority and outlays for fiscal years 2016 and 2017 for National Defense (budget function 050). (#423, as modified).**
- Barrasso amendment to eliminate Federal funding for international climate change initiatives, including the Green Climate Fund, the Global Climate Change Initiative, the Climate Investment Funds, and the Global Environmental Facility. (#424)
- Collins amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving retirement security. (#425)
- Collins amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting economic growth and job creation for small businesses. (#426)
- Collins amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to investment in Alzheimer's disease research. (#427)
- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to extending the exception for the tax treatment of publicly traded partnerships for other forms of energy, including energy power generation projects and transportation fuels. (#428)
- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to relieve financial institutions from annual privacy notice mailings. (#429)
- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to maintaining access to hospitals and health care providers in rural communities under the Medicare program, which includes preserving and strengthening access to critical access hospitals. (#430)
- Gillibrand amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to medical treatment and compensation for first responders, survivors, and their families injured and made ill by the 9/11 attacks. (#431)
- Baldwin amendment to provide additional resources to create the opportunity for more Americans to obtain a higher education and advanced job skills by supporting two free years of community college paid for by raising revenue through requiring millionaires and billionaires to

pay their fair share. (#432)

- Wyden amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to continuing agricultural research funding. (#433)
- Wyden amendment to provide for an adjustment to committee allocations for wildfire suppression funding. (#434)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to support for Ukraine, which should include the provision of lethal defensive articles. (#435)
- Baldwin amendment to preserve the point of order against reconciliation legislation that would increase the deficit or reduce a surplus. (#436)
- Peters amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to enhancing and improving the United States Patent and Trademark Office in order to reduce the patent application backlog. (#437)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving access to capital for small businesses by directing the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau to implement section 1071 of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (Public Law 111-203) that amended the Equal Credit Opportunity Act to require lending institutions to collect and report data on lending to small, minority-owned, and women owned businesses. (#438)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to mandating a higher threshold that the Small Business Administration may guarantee, through the Surety Bond Guarantee Program, of the bonds that small businesses are required to obtain so that they may be able to better compete successfully for Federal Government contracts. (#439)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the Family Funds limit of the Small Business Investment Company Program from \$225,000,000 to \$350,000,000, as passed by the Committee in 2013, which is zero subsidy and funded entirely through fees paid by investors and businesses. (#440)
- Stabenow amendment to ensure that oil derived from tar sands is subject to the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund at levels equal to those of other types of oil, to permanently extend the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund, and to prevent oil companies from claiming tax deductions for punitive damages associated with oil spills. (#441)
- Collins amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to restore a sensible definition of full-time employment for purposes of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. (#442)
- Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting privately held water rights and permits. (#443)
- Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expanding the earned income tax credit using savings from reforming the program and eliminating waste, fraud and abuse. (#444)
- Gardner amendment to prevent labor disputes at seaports in the United States from causing national economic disruptions and crippling businesses across the United States. (#445)

- Gardner amendment to support public-private partnerships of the Armed Forces of the United States with institutions of higher education in the United States. (#446)
- Gardner amendment to make higher education more affordable and expand access and opportunity to our Nation's students. (#447)
- Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging expedited approval of liquefied natural gas export applications at the Department of Energy. (#448)
- Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting efficient resourcing for the Asia rebalance policy. (#449)
- Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to enhance and encourage broadband deployment and adoption in rural America. (#450)
- Heller amendment to express the sense of the Senate that if a concurrent resolution on the budget and all the regular appropriations bills are not completed by October 1 annually then Members of Congress should not receive pay. (#451)
- Heller amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that the Secretary of the Interior enters into candidate conservation agreements with each of the relevant 11 Western States before the United States Fish and Wildlife Service makes a listing determination on the greater sage-grouse under the Endangered Species Act of 1973. (#452)
- Heller amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring the Secretary of Transportation prioritizes the construction of projects in high priority corridors on the National Highway System, which will improve the safe, secure, and efficient movement of people and goods through the United States and facilitate economic development and create jobs in the United States. (#453)
- Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect Second Amendment rights by preventing the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives from reclassifying ammunition primarily intended for sporting purposes. (#454)
- Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prioritize the elimination of the rape kit backlog. (#455)
- Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that medical facilities of the Department of Veterans Affairs meet the privacy, dignity, and safety needs of women veterans. (#456)
- Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibition of Veterans Benefits Administration executive bonuses until the backlog of disability claims for veterans is eliminated. (#457)
- Burr amendment to protect the American people and strengthen our national security by fully funding the Biomedical Advanced Research and Development Authority (BARDA) and the BioShield Special Reserve Fund. (#458)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expanding the quantity of Federal land available for natural extraction to fund infrastructure maintenance. (#459)

- Coats amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to considering the costs, benefits, and feasibility of allowing States reasonable time to cure rejected State implementation plans. (#460)
- Roberts amendment to provide for a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to military readiness, training, and modernization while decreasing risk casualties. (#461)
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to over-the-counter medications. (#462)
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting funds for promotional or marketing materials promoting Obamacare or its benefits. (#463)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring an enforceable treaty ratified by the top 10 major greenhouse gas emitting countries before implementation of regulation of greenhouse gas emissions from existing power plants. (#464)
- Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to Second Amendment rights. (#465)
- Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting jobs in the United States through international and domestic travel and tourism. (#466)
- Blunt amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the direct provision of defense articles, defense services, and related training to Kurdistan Regional Government. (#467)
- Blunt amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to military aid to Israel. (#468)
- Grassley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prohibit certain aliens without legal status in the United States from retroactively claiming the earned income tax credit. (#469)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding to the United Nations Population Fund to promote the access of unaccompanied women to vital services, including access to water, sanitation, facilities, food, and health care, in emergency situations. (#470)
- *Wyden amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would cut benefits, raise the retirement age, or privatize Social Security. (#471)*
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting Cypriot-Israeli cooperation in energy exploration in the Eastern Mediterranean. (#472)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding to combat anti-Semitism in Europe. (#473)
- *Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect and strengthen the Department of Veterans Affairs, hire more health care professionals for the Department, and ensure quality and timely access to health care for all veterans. (#474)*

- Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to strengthening the United States Postal Service by establishing a moratorium to protect mail processing plants, reinstating overnight delivery standards, and protecting rural service. (#475)
- Thune amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to exempting elementary schools, secondary schools, and institutions of higher education from Obamacare's employer mandate. (#476)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to achieving health information technology interoperability. (#477)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reprioritizing education spending toward impact aid or other formula grant programs to State and local educational agencies and away from administrative earmark programs. (#478)
- Thune amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would negatively affect rural health care. (#479)
- Thune amendment to reduce funding for the United State Fish and Wildlife Service and direct those funds to public safety in Indian country. (#480)
- **Cotton amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting Israel. (#481)**
- Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging the increase use of performance contracting in Federal facilities. (#482)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to combat sexual assault, domestic violence, and human trafficking. (#483)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing lethal aid to Ukraine. (#484)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide equity in the tax treatment of public safety officer death benefits. (#485)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to strengthen mental health efforts. (#486)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to rein in onerous fishing regulations and provide disaster relief for fisheries. (#487)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to spur economic development and provide for the equitable distribution of Universal Service funds to rural states. (#488)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing small business regulatory relief, protecting State-regulated insurers from global regulators, and preventing duplicative regulations for investment advisors. (#489)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to address the disproportionate

regulatory burdens on community banks. (#490)

- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect the Corporation for National and Community Service. (#491)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to advance workplace equality by ending pregnancy discrimination and confronting sex-based wage discrimination. (#492)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to strengthening missile defense cooperation with Israel. (#493)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing the United States from joining any international agreement on greenhouse gas emissions that would preclude developing countries from using fossil fuels for development and economic growth. (#494)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to achieving domestic energy independence. (#495)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting public transparency in Executive branch litigation settlements. (#496)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting jobs by preventing Federal agencies from overriding efforts by States to conserve species. (#497)
- *Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to legislation submitted to Congress by President Obama to protect and strengthen Social Security. (#498)*
- Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring the availability to the reserve components of the Armed Forces of fully modernized and mission-capable aircraft. (#499)
- Alexander amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing Federal funds from being used to create a Federal college ratings system. (#500)
- Alexander amendment to promote the research, development, and approval or licensure of the most cutting-edge, safe and effective medical treatments, devices, and cures for American patients and to ensure that America remains the global leader in biomedical innovation. (#501)
- Alexander amendment to prohibit the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission from issuing regulations or guidance that would undermine the employee wellness programs authorized in the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act which offer a premium discount to employees who make healthy lifestyle choices. (#502)
- Sullivan amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing an exemption from certain permitting requirement for routine maintenance activities relating to transportation infrastructure. (#503)
- Sullivan amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to limiting the ability of Environmental Protect Agency personnel to carry guns. (#504)

- Sullivan amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting programs related to the ground-based mid-course defense and the long-range discrimination radar programs of the Department of Defense. (#505)
- Sullivan amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting vulnerable families from job killing regulations. (#506)
- Vitter amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to ending Obamacare subsidies for illegal immigrants. (#507)
- Vitter amendment to require tax delinquent Federal bureaucrats to immediately enter into a repayment plan and provide that failure to do will result in termination of employment. (#508)
- Vitter amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to eliminating the State DNA analysis kit backlog. (#509)
- Vitter amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing health care to veterans who reside more than 40 miles driving distance from the closest medical facility of the Department of Veterans Affairs that provides the care sought by the veteran. (#510)
- Vitter amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund preventing the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives from classifying M855 or any .223/5.56mm cartridge or projectile as armor piercing ammunition. (#511)
- Vitter amendment to strike out the provision that makes it easier for Washington elites to force Americans to give up their dollar bills and use dollar coins, like Europeans. (#512)
- Vitter amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expanding Medicare beneficiary access to eye tracking accessories and speech generating devices for disabled individuals under the Medicare program. (#513)
- Vitter amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to allowing States to adopt work requirements for able-bodied Medicaid recipients. (#514)
- Vitter amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring the Federal Government to allow states to opt out of Common Core without penalty. (#515)
- Vitter amendment to ensure victims of rape have their day in court. (#516)
- Vitter amendment to end Congress's and the Administration's illegal exemption from Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. (#517)
- Barrasso amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a process whereby the Federal Government recoups grants from States with failed State-based exchanges. (#518)
- Gillibrand amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to expand benefits from the Department of Veterans Affairs to sailors exposed to Agent Orange. (#519)
- Gillibrand amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund related to sexual assault at institutions of higher education, which may include the implementation of an independent and

standardized online survey tool developed and administered by the Department of Education, in consultation with the Department of Justice, to measure the prevalence of sexual assault at institutions of higher education. (#520)

- Peters amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to investing in science, technology, and basic research in the United States. (#521)
- King amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preserving the right of access of distributed energy units to the electrical grid, such as combined heat and power systems, residential- or commercial-scale photovoltaic systems, residential wind turbines, or other renewable or fossil-fueled electric generation systems. (#522)
- Stabenow amendment to prevent United States companies from getting tax benefits for moving jobs overseas, to end offshore tax loopholes including inversions, and to provide incentives for United States companies to relocate overseas jobs to the United States. (#523)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting economic growth and job creation by reducing the cost of capital. (#524)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing tax relief for catastrophic medical expenses. (#525)
- Alexander amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support high-quality charter schools. (#526)
- Cassidy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the translation of biomedical research into treatments and cures. (#527)
- Cassidy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to upgrading data collection and statistical analysis conducted on health care services at the facilities of the Veterans Health Administration. (#528)
- Cassidy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing screening, testing, and diagnosis for Viral Hepatitis. (#529)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the diversion of funds set aside for the USPTO. (#530)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to deterring abusive patent litigation. (#531)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to ensure the vitality of the traditional criminal law requirement of mens rea. (#532)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that Department of Justice attorneys comply with disclosure obligations in criminal prosecutions. (#533)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing access to marijuana edibles by children in States that have decriminalized marijuana. (#534)
- **Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to balancing the**

Federal budget. (#535)

- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to safeguarding data stored abroad from improper government access. (#536)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the aggressive and consistent enforcement of Federal laws prohibiting the production, distribution, and possession of adult obscenity and child pornography. (#537)
- Risch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the Family Funds limit of the Small Business Investment Company Program from \$225,000,000 to \$350,000,000, as passed by the Committee in 2013, which is zero subsidy and funded entirely through fees paid by investors and businesses. (#538)
- Cassidy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving Medicaid based on successful and bipartisan State demonstration projects. (#539)
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting health care rationing. (#540)
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the transparency of the relationship between the Federal Communication Commission's regulatory fees and the Commission's recovery of costs. (#541)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to improving transparency for closing out expired grant accounts with an empty balance. (#542)
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to elimination of funding for the National Technical Information Service. (#543)
- Kirk amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to extraditing international cybercriminals committing credit card theft. (#544)
- **Kirk amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reimposing waived sanctions and imposing new sanctions against Iran for violations of the Joint Plan of Action or a comprehensive nuclear agreement. (#545)**
- McCain amendment to ensure adequate funding for the national security of the United States. (#546)
- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to welfare reform. (#547)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to support Internet freedom and the current multi-stake-holder governance of the Internet. (#548)
- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund for providing low- and middle-income student access to private elementary and secondary schools through a tax credit. (#549)
- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to consolidating tax incentives for higher education into a universal tax credit for higher education and skills obtainment. (#550)

- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting religious freedom, including promoting freedom of religion (including belief) around the world, given the importance of religious freedom to human rights, economic development, stability, and democracy. (#551)
- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing funding for the relocation of the United States Embassy in Israel from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem. (#552)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting public-private partnerships with the National Laboratories under the Department of Energy to facilitate innovation. (#553)
- Rubio amendment to allow for the elimination of the Retirement Earnings Test under the Social security program. (#554)
- Rubio amendment to allow for the elimination of Social Security payroll taxes for individuals who have attained retirement age. (#555)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to delivering weapons to Ukraine using emergency drawdown authority in the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961. (#556)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to reforming the United Nations in the spirit of transparency, respect for basic human freedoms, and effective nonproliferation. (#557)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing foreign assistance to Palestine and increasing foreign assistance for Israel. (#558)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to improving higher education data and transparency. (#559)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to prohibit taking minors across State lines in circumvention of laws requiring involvement of parents in abortion decisions. (#560)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to underutilized facilities of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and their potential use. (#561)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a new outcomes-based process for authorizing innovative higher education providers. (#562)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the reform of Federal student loan repayment plans. (#563)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing for regulatory reform that would allow Congress to budget regulatory promulgation under each Federal agency. (#564)
- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that Medicare is not raided to bailout insurance companies under the President's health care overhaul. (#565)

- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing for financial vehicles other than loans to provide fund to pay for higher education. (#566)
- Coats amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to end duplication, fragmentation, and overlap in Government economic development programs. (#567)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to increase funding for the Internal Revenue Service to implement the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act and reduce identity theft. (#568)
- Tester amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to investing in rural and tribal water infrastructure. (#569)
- Tester amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing transparency in our elections and reducing the deficit. (#570)
- Heinrich amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would provide for the sale of Federal land to reduce the Federal deficit. (#571)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support rural schools and school districts. (#572)
- Markey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting the repair and replacement of natural gas distribution pipelines and infrastructure no longer fit for service. (#573)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring the reliability of the electric grid. (#574)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to repeal the TRICARE exclusion for members of the reserve components of the Armed Forces. (#575)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to securing sources of supply of rare earth minerals. (#576)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the reduction of Department of Defense contractors. (#577)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to addressing methamphetamine abuse in the United States. (#578)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing adequate funding for the Experimental Program to Stimulate Competitive Research. (#579)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing adequate funding for the Contract Tower Program of the Federal Aviation Administration. (#580)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reestablishing the Office of Technology Assessment to provide nonpartisan information to Congress on cost-benefit analyses of regulations and regulatory changes. (#581)

- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to significantly increasing the number of young adults participating in 2 years of national service which may include expanding national service programs. (#582)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the commercialization of technologies such as carbon capture, carbon storage, and other carbon utilization technologies required for coal and natural gas electric generating units (EGUs) to meet proposed and future greenhouse gas regulations. (#583)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting export promotion for small businesses. (#584)
- Manchin amendment to modify the deficit-neutral reserve fund for veterans and servicemembers to improve outreach, access, and services for rural veterans. (#585)
- Manchin amendment to modify the deficit-neutral reserve fund for veterans and servicemembers to address specifically the growing backlog of appeals of decisions regarding claims for disability compensation. (#586)
- Leahy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to disallow any Federal tax deduction for the cost of court-ordered punitive damages as an ordinary business expense. (#587)
- Schatz amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the number of U.S. Customs and Border Protection officers at air ports of entry. (#588)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that employers are not precluded under the National Labor Relations Act from providing compensation to employees that is greater than the compensation specified in an applicable collective bargaining agreement. (#589)
- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting the Medicare Advantage program. (#590)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to reform the Lifeline program by removing structural incentives for fraud and modernizing the program so that it can be used to help increase broadband access in underserved areas. (#591)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to intellectual property rights in international trade negotiations. (#592)
- Menendez amendment to require consideration of long-term deficits for any legislation relating to repealing or replacing the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act and the health care-related provisions of the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010. (#593)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging the participation of underrepresented individuals, including minorities, in 21st century fields. (#594)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to improve cybersecurity. (#595)
- Johnson amendment to convey clear information in graphic form about projected deficits. (#596)

- Johnson amendment to convey clear information to Congress and the public about projected Federal outlays, revenues, surpluses, and deficits. (#597)
- Shaheen amendment to make commonsense reform to the wasteful Federal sugar program, save consumers billions, and reduce the risk of expensive taxpayer-funded bailouts of the sugar industry. (#600)
- **Bennet amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would privatize Medicare, cut guaranteed benefits, increase out-of-pocket spending, or turn Medicare into a premium support plan. (#601)**
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a single food agency. (#602)
- Coats amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the improvement of operations in the supplemental nutrition assistance program. (#603)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging cost savings in office space used by Federal agencies. (#604)
- Feinstein amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to rectifying the discrepancies in methodologies used in counting the number of homeless person served by programs provided through the Department of Education, the Department of Health and Human Services, and the Department of Housing and Urban Development. (#605)
- Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to African elephant ivory. (#606)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to allow for the permanent elimination of the Federal estate tax. (#607)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund for mobile workforce legislation to simplify and standardize State income tax collection for employees who travel outside of their home State for temporary work assignments. (#608)
- Isakson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing funding to implement, create, apply or enforce certain standards for initial bargaining unit determinations governed by the National Labor Relations Board. (#609)
- Isakson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing funding to promulgate a regulation relating to the definition of “fiduciary” by the Department of Labor. (#610)
- Isakson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to subject all fees collected by U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services to the annual appropriations process. (#611)
- Isakson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to subject all fees collected by U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services to the annual appropriations process. (#612)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to international defense cooperation. (#613)

- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support or encourage research that leads to identifying an Alzheimer's disease biomarker, early diagnostics tool, or therapy to delay the onset or halt the progression of Alzheimer's disease in order to provide a significant cost savings to the Federal Government. (#614)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to ensure that the harbor maintenance user fee is only used for its intended purpose, which is to finance expenditures on maintenance dredging, dredged material disposal areas, jetties, and breakwaters. (#615)
- Wicker amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to require the Secretary of Transportation to submit the results of a comprehensive truck size and weight limits study to Congress by April 30, 2015. (#616)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to encourage the Secretary of State to add additional names to the Magnitsky List. (#617)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring international arms control compliance. (#618)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to address the negative impact of the Affordable Care Act's Medicaid and Medicare DSH cuts to hospitals. (#619)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to expedite awards under the Internal Revenue Service whistleblower program. (#620)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to repeal the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA). (#621)
- *Burr amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to manageable Federal student loan repayment options. (#622)*
- Alexander amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the development of next-generation leadership computers in the United States. (#623)
- Alexander amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to improve the competitiveness of the United States. (#624)
- Lankford amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the effectiveness and efficiency of the Federal regulatory process. (#625)
- Lankford amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to streamline, consolidate, or eliminate duplicative and overlapping programs identified by the Government Accountability Office. (#626)
- Lankford amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide more transparency in Government spending, including through the establishment of a Federal program inventory. (#627)
- Lankford amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support the continued stewardship role of the United States over the domain name system to ensure the security of the

.gov and .mil domains and protect the freedom of speech and expression internationally. (#628)

- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to international defense cooperation with Taiwan. (#629)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting the use of energy efficiency in the economy of the United States, which is the cheapest and fastest way to begin addressing energy challenges in the United States. (#630)
- Casey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing training for first responders in communities through which crude oil is transported by rail. (#631)
- Casey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing reasonable accommodations for pregnant workers. (#632)
- Casey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to enhancing the child and dependent care tax credit. (#633)
- Casey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to automatic IRAs. (#634)
- Casey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing funding for the Office of Administrative Law Judges of the Department of Labor. (#635)
- Warner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting the personal information of consumers from data breaches. (#636)
- Warner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to advancing the stated goals of the Department of Veterans Affairs or meeting the health care needs of veterans. (#637)
- Warner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund reserve fund for Government reform and efficiency. (#638)
- Peters amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting trade and travel ports of entry. (#639)
- Heitkamp amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to improve the sustainability of the Federal workforce in order to address unique situations. (#640)
- Heitkamp amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to funding local rent surveys to ensure accurate fair market rents for working families, the elderly, and the disabled. (#641)
- Heitkamp amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the establishment of a commission on Native children. (#642)
- Heitkamp amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to training and resources for first responders responding to hazardous materials incidents on railroads. (#643)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to directing the Secretary of Transportation to coordinate with the Secretary of Energy to review crude treatment process and, if necessary, to promulgate regulations. (#644)

- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to underground and surface coal mining safety and health research. (#645)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to H-1B visas. (#646)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the development of a new nuclear-capable cruise missile by the Department of Defense and the National Nuclear Security Administration. (#647)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the nuclear forces and missions of the Air Force. (#648)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting funding of international organizations during the implementation of the United Nations Arms Trade Treaty prior to Senate ratification and adoption of implementing legislation. (#649)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that social services agencies under the Bureau of Indian Affairs may conduct background checks on all adults living in a home before issuing a foster care license. (#650)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to allow the Drug Enforcement Administration and Federal Bureau of Investigation to enter into joint task forces with tribal and local law enforcement agencies. (#651)
- *Warren amendment to make college more affordable for middle-class families by allowing borrowers with outstanding Federal and private student loans to refinance at the equivalent interest rates that were offered to Federal student loan borrowers during the 2013-2014 school year and to fully offset the cost of such a program by requiring millionaires to pay at least a 30 percent effective Federal tax rate. (#652)*
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to limit control measure determinations to covered sources. (#653)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reforming regulatory practices for executive agencies. (#654)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to preserve and protect the open Internet in a manner that provides the Federal Communications Commission with targeted and robust enforcement mechanisms, does not jeopardize public safety, privacy, accessibility, or universal service, protects against regulatory overreach, and does not rely on public utility regulations. (#655)
- Cotton amendment to modify a provision to the spending-neutral reserve fund to reauthorize funding for payments in lieu of taxes to counties and other units of local government. (#656)
- Cotton amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing non-defense related spending by the Department of Defense. (#657)
- Cotton amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the Secure Rural

Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000. (#658)

- Cotton amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the designation of critical habitat. (#659)
- Cotton amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the use of funds for cooperating with the Government of Iran in combating the Islamic State. (#660)
- Cotton amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to violations by the Russian Federation of the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces Treaty. (#661)
- Cotton amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the use of funds for the premature withdrawal of the United States Armed Forces from Afghanistan. (#662)
- Cotton amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the use of funds for negotiating with President of Syria Bashar al Assad and the Government of Syria to resolve the Syrian civil war and combat the Islamic State. (#663)
- Cotton amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to construction of new facilities and improvement to existing facilities at the detention facilities at United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. (#664)
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting awarding of construction contracts based on awardees entering or not entering into agreements with labor organizations. (#665)
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing the level of Federal premium support for crop insurance policies, which may include eliminating premium support for crop insurance for agricultural producers with an adjusted gross income of more than \$750,000 in fiscal year 2016. (#666)
- Flake amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that individuals do not simultaneously receive unemployment compensation and disability insurance benefits. (#667)
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to government reform and efficiency. (#668)
- Flake amendment to rescind the remaining amounts available for the Advanced Technology Vehicles Manufacturing Loan Program. (#669)
- Flake amendment to eliminate resources for the single family housing direct loan program. (#670)
- Flake amendment to eliminate the premium subsidies on crop insurance policies when the actual market price of an agricultural commodity at the time of harvest is higher than the spring price for the agricultural commodity. (#671)
- Flake amendment to prohibit earmarks. (#672)
- Flake amendment to eliminate funding for the Economic Development Administration. (#673)

- Flake amendment to eliminate taxpayer subsidies for Amtrak's food and beverage service. (#674)
- Flake amendment to eliminate resources for Select USA. (#675)
- Flake amendment to prohibit taxpayers from subsidizing officials of the Department of Health and Human Services flying in business and first-class seating. (#676)
- Flake amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing political targeting by the Internal Revenue Service of individuals and social welfare organizations exercising free-speech rights. (#677)
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prosecution of first-time illegal border crossers. (#678)
- Portman amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the empowerment of States to protect citizens of the State from damaging regulations of the Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to the Clean Air Act. (#679)
- Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to legislation to furlough Federal employees with serious tax delinquencies. (#680)
- Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to demolishing vacant and abandoned homes. (#681)
- Portman amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would not achieve a unified budget surplus after 2024. (#682)
- Portman amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would create a carbon tax or a cap-and-trade policy relating to carbon emissions. (#683)
- Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to repealing any tax increases imposed by President Obama on middle-class families. (#684)
- Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to making permanent the expensing limitation applicable for 2014 for section 179 property. (#685)
- Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the age limitation applicable to dependent care assistance programs. (#686)
- Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to allowing private sector employees the ability to work flexible schedules. (#687)
- Portman amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding for the National Park Service Centennial. (#688)
- Portman amendment to improve the dynamic scoring provision. (#689)
- Portman amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the equitable

treatment of existing, new, and proposed nuclear generating capacity in the economically damaging Clean Power Plan. (#690)

- Scott amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing States with flexibility in determining the size of employers in the small group market. (#691)
- Scott amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to transparency in health premium billing. (#692)
- Rounds amendment to modify section 431 relating to oversight of Government performance. (#693)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to investing in advanced fossil energy technology research and development. (#694)
- Shaheen amendment to save taxpayers billions by limiting \$50,000 annually the maximum amount of premium subsidy provided by the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation to individual agricultural producers. (#696)
- Murray amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund for legislation that reforms and strengthens elementary and secondary education. (#697)
- Whitehouse amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting funding regulatory work of the Environmental Protection Agency that delivers substantial benefits to public health and the economy. (#698)
- Whitehouse amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing resources to protect and preserve oceans and coasts. (#699)
- Whitehouse amendment to ensure high-income earners pay a fair share in taxes and to use the revenue to invest in repairing our Nation's bridges, coastal infrastructure, and damage wildfires. (#700)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improvements to the appeals process of the Department of Veterans Affairs for claims relating to disability compensation. (#701)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to efforts associated with combating the heroin addiction epidemic. (#702)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to enhance drug treatment courts. (#703)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to enhance veteran treatment courts. (#704)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to Indo-Pacific partner capacity building and strategy. (#705)
- Markey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to achieving savings in the nuclear security enterprise. (#706)

- Markey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing overdose deaths. (#707)
- Wyden amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to simplifying and expanding tax incentives for higher education to boost student attendance and completion. (#708)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to implementing recommendations of the Government Accountability Office to reduce or eliminate overlapping or duplicative Federal programs. (#709)
- Franken amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to enhancing funding for programs carried out under the Head Start Act. (#710)
- Franken amendment provide additional resources to save student financial aid and keep college affordable for more than 8,000,000 low- and middle-income students by restoring the \$89,000,000 in cuts to Federal Pell Grants in the Republican budget. (#711)
- Franken amendment to provide an additional use for the deficit-neutral reserve fund for higher education. (#712)
- **Stabenow amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to keeping the Federal Water Pollution Control Act focused on protection of water quality, to establish bright lines for Federal jurisdiction, and to create clear and unambiguous exemptions for features that the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency or the Secretary of the Army, acting through the Chief of Engineers, claim they are not seeking to regulate. (#755)**
- **Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to recognize that climate change is real and caused by human activity and that Congress needs to take action to cut carbon pollution. (#777)**
- **Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to saving Medicare. (#796)**

From: Kristen (Kris) Sarri
To: [Dodin, Reema \(Durbin\)](#)
Subject: Re: 5 Weeks - Winter to Spring: Budget Week!
Date: Wednesday, March 25, 2015 3:34:16 PM

Hang in there!!!

On Mar 25, 2015, at 1:00 PM, Dodin, Reema (Durbin) <Reema_Dodin@durbin.senate.gov> wrote:

Hello! The Senate continues to debate the budget resolution. The hope is that another round of votes can be set up for this afternoon... potentially in the 4:30pm range but that can easily slide either way. Conversations ongoing.

Possible candidates for consideration include the below (though others possible as conversations go). Note we will not do all of these tonight. Only some (or several but not all) will be chosen.

- Stabenow side by side to Barrasso. (#755)
 - Barrasso amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to keep the Federal Water Pollution Control Act focused on protection of water quality, to establish bright lines for Federal jurisdiction, and to create clear and unambiguous exemptions for features that the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency or the Secretary of the Army, acting through the Chief of Engineers, claim they are not seeking to regulate. (#347)
- Sanders alternative to Blunt (#777)
 - Blunt amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would create a Federal tax or fee on carbon emissions. (#350)
 - Hatch alternative to Bennet Medicare Amendment. (#796)
 - Bennet amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would privatize Medicare, cut guaranteed benefits, increase out-of-pocket spending, or turn Medicare into a premium support plan. (#601)
- Murray Sequester Replacement.
- Republican alternative to Murray amendment possible.
 - Cotton amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting Israel. (#481)
 - Kirk amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reimposing waived sanctions and imposing new sanctions against Iran for violations of the Joint Plan of Action or a comprehensive nuclear agreement. (#545)
 - Rounds amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prevent the Environmental Protection Agency and the United States Fish and Wildlife Service from engaging in closed-door settlement agreements that ignore impacted States and counties. (#412)
 - Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the designation of national monuments. (#388)
 - Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to holding Members of the Senate and the House or Representatives accountable for failing to pass a balanced budget. (#389)
- Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting

privately held water rights and permits. (#443)

Other amendments of interest but less likely for today:

- Rubio amendment to increase new budget authority and outlays for fiscal years 2016 and 2017 for National Defense (budget function 050). (#423, as modified).
- Isakson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a biennial budget and appropriations process (#321).
- Dem side by side to Isakson?
- Vitter amendment to end Congress's and the Administration's illegal exemption from Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. (#517)
 - Vitter amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring the Federal Government to allow states to opt out of Common Core without penalty. (#515)
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to Federal employee performance awards. (#352)
 - Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to over-the-counter medications. (#462)

Senate Budget Resolution (S.Con.Res. 11)

An original concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2016 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2017 through 2025. (pending amendments in bold, disposed of amendments in italics).

- Isakson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a biennial budget and appropriations process. (#321)
- Portman amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the empowerment of States to protect citizens of the State from damaging regulations of the Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to the Clean Air Act. (#322)
- *Sanders amendment to create millions of middle class jobs by investing in our nation's infrastructure paid for by raising revenue through closing loopholes in the corporate and international tax system. (#323, as modified)*
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the strengthening of patent rights. (#324)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to a strong civil courts system. (#325)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that changes to voting laws at the State and local level do not disproportionately burden the right of racial and language minorities to vote. (#326)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide for funding to improve voter registration and the voting experience in Federal elections.

(#327)

- Coons amendment to express the sense of Congress on the cost sharing requirements of the Hollings Manufacturing Extension Partnership. (#328)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging the widespread use of early college high schools and dual and concurrent enrollment. (#329)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to incentives for Medicare beneficiaries to have and maintain an advance care plan. (#330)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to eliminating the enforcement of laws that discriminate against HIV patients without scientific merit. (#331)
- Coons amendment to provide a mechanism to increase the statutory limit on public debt for fiscal year 2016. (#332)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to United States Government development finance institutions. (#333)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting efforts to improve call response time at the Internal Revenue Service. (#334)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to fulfilling the obligations of the United States. (#335)
- Coons amendment to express the sense of the Senate that the United States should fulfill the financial obligations of the United States. (#336)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to Federal cybersecurity standards. (#337)
- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to increase funding for the National Institutes of Health. (#338)
- Rounds amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing mortgage lending to rural areas. (#339)
- Reid amendment to improve the provision establishing a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to eliminating military retirement and disability offsets. (#340)
- Cassidy amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to promotion of United States offshore energy production. (#341)
- Schatz amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the National Guard State Partnership Program. (#342)

- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preserving mandatory appropriations for agricultural conservation programs. (#343)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the importance of fully utilizing available Federal funding for water resources and development to meet the needs of United States ports and harbor maintenance. (#344)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing funding for Federal investments in biomedical and basic scientific research. (#345)
- Collins amendment to modify the deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting jobs in the United States through international trade to include the reauthorization or extension of trade adjustment assistance programs. (#346)
- **Barrasso amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to keep the Federal Water Pollution Control Act focused on protection of water quality, to establish bright lines for Federal jurisdiction, and to create clear and unambiguous exemptions for features that the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency or the Secretary of the Army, acting through the Chief of Engineers, claim they are not seeking to regulate. (#347)**
- Boozman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to installing watchdogs at Federal agencies with extended Inspector General vacancies and strengthening and reforming Offices of Inspectors General to ensure that such Offices are appropriately prioritizing the investigation of waste, fraud, abuse, and misconduct within Federal agencies. (#348)
- *Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to improve health outcomes and lower costs of caring for medically complex children in Medicaid. (#349)*
- Blunt amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would create a Federal tax or fee on carbon emissions. (#350)
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the dredging of shallow draft ports on the Mississippi River. (#351)
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to Federal employee performance awards. (#352)
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the defense capabilities of the Government of Ukraine. (#353)
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to military readiness, training, and modernization while decreasing risk of casualties. (#354)
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prohibit additional premium increases for two years. (#355)

- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing health care to veterans who reside more than 40 miles driving distance from the closest medical facility of the Department of Veterans Affairs that provides the care sought by the veteran. (#356)
- *Cornyn amendment to raise taxes and spending by enacting President Obama's fiscal year 2016 budget. (#357)*
- McCain amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to enhancing trade across the Southwest border. (#358)
- McCain amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to securing the Southwest border. (#359)
- McCain amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to deterring migration of unaccompanied children from El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras. (#360)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the consideration of greenhouse gas emissions under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969. (#361)
- *Mikulski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to amending the Equal Pay Act of 1963 to allow for punitive damages, limit the any factor "other than sex" exception, and prohibit retaliation against employees who share salary information. (#362)*
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating modernizing and updating food safety oversight within the Food and Drug Administration. (#363)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving oral health care for children and pregnant women under Medicaid. (#364)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding to State and local law enforcement agencies that receive Federal funds to be used for training and enforcement related to the profiling guidance established by the Department of Justice. (#365)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding for State and local law enforcement agencies that receive Federal funds to be used for data collection related to profiling by the Department of Justice. (#366)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing a funding stream for a voter reinfranchisement initiative. (#367)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing States the Medicaid flexibility they need to implement innovative reforms to improve care and enhance access for our Nation's most vulnerable. (#368)

- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the establishment of bipartisan commission to govern independent agencies, which may include structural changes to the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau. (#369)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing greater discretion to State departments of transportation in spending Highway Trust Fund allocations. (#370)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that funds available for budget function 050 are spent exclusively for national defense. (#371)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring State to implement drug testing and work requirements for Federal welfare programs for applicants and recipients of assistance, including, but not limited to, the temporary assistance for needy families (TANF) program. (#372)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to maintaining impact aid funding at 2014-2015 levels. (#373)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing coverage of virtual colonoscopies as a colorectal cancer screening test under the Medicare program. (#374)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to returning authority over school nutrition back to the States. (#375)
- Inhofe amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would impose a user fee with respect to general aviation. (#376)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging greater trade between Africa and the United States. (#377)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing qualified mortgage status to mortgages held in portfolio by financial institutions. (#378)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing relief from redundant annual privacy notice mailings required by financial institutions when there have been no changes to the privacy policies of the financial institution. (#379)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to assist the States in carrying out drought prevention plans. (#380)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the prevention of government discrimination against individuals, businesses, and organization due to sincerely held religious beliefs. (#381)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to protect Second Amendment rights by protecting the availability of certain ammunition.

(#382)

- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to uphold Second Amendment rights and prohibit the establishment of a national firearm registry. (#383)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the protection of the Second Amendment by preventing Federal agencies from targeting law-abiding firearms dealers. (#384)
- Inhofe amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would fund international organizations during the implementation of the United Nations Arms Trade Treaty prior to Senate ratification and adoption of implementing legislation. (#385)
- *Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect Medicaid beneficiaries from benefit cuts.* (#386)
- Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to postal reform. (#387)
- **Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the designation of national monuments.** (#388)
- **Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to holding Members of the Senate and the House or Representatives accountable for failing to pass a balanced budget.** (#389)
- Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to regulatory review. (#390)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the expansion of access to the income tax credit for employee health insurance expenses of small employers. (#391)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting the use of college savings accounts while students are in elementary school and secondary school. (#392)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to emphasizing manufacturing in engineering programs, which may include directing the National Institute of Standards and Technology, in coordination with other appropriate Federal agencies including the Department of Defense, Department of Energy, and National Science Foundation, to designate United States manufacturing universities. (#393)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to special treatment of the income tax credit for research expenditures for startup companies. (#394)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reversing cuts in the International Affairs Budget. (#395)

- Portman amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the empowerment of States to protect citizens of the State from damaging regulations of the Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to the Clean Air Act. (#396)
- Ernst amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving mental health services for veterans. (#397)
- Wyden amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to funding Coast Guard air facilities. (#398)
- Coats amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would increase net direct spending if the national debt is greater than the size of the economy of the United States. (#399)
- *Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to maintain and enhance access, choice, and accountability in veterans care through the veterans Choice Card program under section 101 of the Veterans Access, Choice, and Accountability Act of 2014. (#400)*
- Grassley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support sentencing reform legislation that does not impose costs on crime victims. (#401)
- Johnson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving information sharing by the Inspector General of the Department of Veterans Affairs with respect to investigations relating to substandard health care, delayed and denied health care, patient deaths, other findings that directly relate to patient care, and other management issues of the Department. (#402)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the annual contribution limit for Coverdell education savings accounts. (#403)
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the modernization of the nuclear command control, and communications architecture of the United States. (#404)
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to sexual assault prevention and response efforts by the Department of Defense. (#405)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to limiting certain research conducted or contracted by the Federal Communications Commission. (#406)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to investigating service disruptions at West Coast ports. (#407)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to reform the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration to ensure more transparency and stakeholder participation. (#408)

- *Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting equal pay, which may include preventing discrimination on the basis of sex and preventing retaliation against employees for seeking or discussing wage information. (#409)*
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the allowance of tax credits for employers who provide paid family and medical leave. (#410)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the maximum loan limits under the microloan program. (#411)
- **Rounds amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prevent the Environmental Protection Agency and the United States Fish and Wildlife Service from engaging in closed-door settlement agreements that ignore impacted States and counties. (#412)**
- Blunt amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring the advice and consent of the Senate before any bilateral or international agreement regarding greenhouse gas emissions aimed at combating global climate change has any force or effect within the United States. (#413)
- Hatch amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to prevent the Department of the Interior from unduly hampering the production of natural gas and oil by preempting State law. (#414)
- Capito amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to a requirement that any new environmental agreement signed by the United States with any foreign country or countries not result in serious harm to the economy of the United States. (#415)
- Capito amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting the reliability of the electricity grid. (#416)
- Capito amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to advise all veterans of their potential eligibility for private health care benefits provided by the Department of Veterans Affairs. (#417)
- Capito amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring sufficient funding for fossil energy research and development. (#418)
- Capito amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improve the safety of tank cars carrying crude oil by rail. (#419)
- Capito amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to offsets to combat the increase abuse of heroin and methamphetamines in the United States. (#420)
- Capito amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the expansion of high-speed broadband in rural areas. (#421)

- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that the conservation of northern long-eared bat populations and local economic development are compatible. (#422)
- **Rubio amendment to increase new budget authority and outlays for fiscal years 2016 and 2017 for National Defense (budget function 050). (#423, as modified).**
- Barrasso amendment to eliminate Federal funding for international climate change initiatives, including the Green Climate Fund, the Global Climate Change Initiative, the Climate Investment Funds, and the Global Environmental Facility. (#424)
- Collins amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving retirement security. (#425)
- Collins amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting economic growth and job creation for small businesses. (#426)
- Collins amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to investment in Alzheimer's disease research. (#427)
- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to extending the exception for the tax treatment of publicly traded partnerships for other forms of energy, including energy power generation projects and transportation fuels. (#428)
- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to relieve financial institutions from annual privacy notice mailings. (#429)
- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to maintaining access to hospitals and health care providers in rural communities under the Medicare program, which includes preserving and strengthening access to critical access hospitals. (#430)
- Gillibrand amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to medical treatment and compensation for first responders, survivors, and their families injured and made ill by the 9/11 attacks. (#431)
- Baldwin amendment to provide additional resources to create the opportunity for more Americans to obtain a higher education and advanced job skills by supporting two free years of community college paid for by raising revenue through requiring millionaires and billionaires to pay their fair share. (#432)
- Wyden amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to continuing agricultural research funding. (#433)
- Wyden amendment to provide for an adjustment to committee allocations for wildfire suppression funding. (#434)

- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to support for Ukraine, which should include the provision of lethal defensive articles. (#435)
- Baldwin amendment to preserve the point of order against reconciliation legislation that would increase the deficit or reduce a surplus. (#436)
- Peters amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to enhancing and improving the United States Patent and Trademark Office in order to reduce the patent application backlog. (#437)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving access to capital for small businesses by directing the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau to implement section 1071 of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (Public Law 111-203) that amended the Equal Credit Opportunity Act to require lending institutions to collect and report data on lending to small, minority-owned, and women owned businesses. (#438)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to mandating a higher threshold that the Small Business Administration may guarantee, through the Surety Bond Guarantee Program, of the bonds that small businesses are required to obtain so that they may be able to better compete successfully for Federal Government contracts. (#439)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the Family Funds limit of the Small Business Investment Company Program from \$225,000,000 to \$350,000,000, as passed by the Committee in 2013, which is zero subsidy and funded entirely though fees paid by investors and businesses. (#440)
- Stabenow amendment to ensure that oil derived from tar sands is subject to the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund at levels equal to those of other types of oil, to permanently extend the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund, and to prevent oil companies from claiming tax deductions for punitive damages associated with oil spills. (#441)
- Collins amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to restore a sensible definition of full-time employment for purposes of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. (#442)
- Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting privately held water rights and permits. (#443)
- Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expanding the earned income tax credit using savings from reforming the program and eliminating waste, fraud and abuse. (#444)
- Gardner amendment to prevent labor disputes at seaports in the United States from causing national economic disruptions and crippling businesses across the United States. (#445)
- Gardner amendment to support public-private partnerships of the Armed Forces of the United States with institutions of higher education in the United

States. (#446)

- Gardner amendment to make higher education more affordable and expand access and opportunity to our Nation's students. (#447)
- Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging expedited approval of liquefied natural gas export applications at the Department of Energy. (#448)
- Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting efficient resourcing for the Asia rebalance policy. (#449)
- Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to enhance and encourage broadband deployment and adoption in rural America. (#450)
- Heller amendment to express the sense of the Senate that if a concurrent resolution on the budget and all the regular appropriations bills are not completed by October 1 annually then Members of Congress should not receive pay. (#451)
- Heller amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that the Secretary of the Interior enters into candidate conservation agreements with each of the relevant 11 Western States before the United States Fish and Wildlife Service makes a listing determination on the greater sage-grouse under the Endangered Species Act of 1973. (#452)
- Heller amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring the Secretary of Transportation prioritizes the construction of projects in high priority corridors on the National Highway System, which will improve the safe, secure, and efficient movement of people and goods through the United States and facilitate economic development and create jobs in the United States. (#453)
- Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect Second Amendment rights by preventing the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives from reclassifying ammunition primarily intended for sporting purposes. (#454)
- Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prioritize the elimination of the rape kit backlog. (#455)
- Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that medical facilities of the Department of Veterans Affairs meet the privacy, dignity, and safety needs of women veterans. (#456)
- Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibition of Veterans Benefits Administration executive bonuses until the backlog of disability claims for veterans is eliminated. (#457)
- Burr amendment to protect the American people and strengthen our national security by fully funding the Biomedical Advanced Research and Development Authority (BARDA) and the BioShield Special Reserve Fund. (#458)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to

expanding the quantity of Federal land available for natural extraction to fund infrastructure maintenance. (#459)

- Coats amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to considering the costs, benefits, and feasibility of allowing States reasonable time to cure rejected State implementation plans. (#460)
- Roberts amendment to provide for a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to military readiness, training, and modernization while decreasing risk casualties. (#461)
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to over-the-counter medications. (#462)
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting funds for promotional or marketing materials promoting Obamacare or its benefits. (#463)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring an enforceable treaty ratified by the top 10 major greenhouse gas emitting countries before implementation of regulation of greenhouse gas emissions from existing power plants. (#464)
- Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to Second Amendment rights. (#465)
- Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting jobs in the United States through international and domestic travel and tourism. (#466)
- Blunt amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the direct provision of defense articles, defense services, and related training to Kurdistan Regional Government. (#467)
- Blunt amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to military aid to Israel. (#468)
- Grassley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prohibit certain aliens without legal status in the United States from retroactively claiming the earned income tax credit. (#469)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding to the United Nations Population Fund to promote the access of unaccompanied women to vital services, including access to water, sanitation, facilities, food, and health care, in emergency situations. (#470)
- *Wyden amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would cut benefits, raise the retirement age, or privatize Social Security. (#471)*
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting Cypriot-Israeli cooperation in energy exploration in the Eastern Mediterranean. (#472)

- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding to combat anti-Semitism in Europe. (#473)
- *Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect and strengthen the Department of Veterans Affairs, hire more health care professionals for the Department, and ensure quality and timely access to health care for all veterans. (#474)*
- Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to strengthening the United States Postal Service by establishing a moratorium to protect mail processing plants, reinstating overnight delivery standards, and protecting rural service. (#475)
- Thune amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to exempting elementary schools, secondary schools, and institutions of higher education from Obamacare's employer mandate. (#476)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to achieving health information technology interoperability. (#477)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reprioritizing education spending toward impact aid or other formula grant programs to State and local educational agencies and away from administrative earmark programs. (#478)
- Thune amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would negatively affect rural health care. (#479)
- Thune amendment to reduce funding for the United State Fish and Wildlife Service and direct those funds to public safety in Indian country. (#480)
- **Cotton amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting Israel. (#481)**
- Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging the increase use of performance contracting in Federal facilities. (#482)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to combat sexual assault, domestic violence, and human trafficking. (#483)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing lethal aid to Ukraine. (#484)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide equity in the tax treatment of public safety officer death benefits. (#485)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to strengthen mental health efforts. (#486)

- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to rein in onerous fishing regulations and provide disaster relief for fisheries. (#487)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to spur economic development and provide for the equitable distribution of Universal Service funds to rural states. (#488)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing small business regulatory relief, protecting State-regulated insurers from global regulators, and preventing duplicative regulations for investment advisors. (#489)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to address the disproportionate regulatory burdens on community banks. (#490)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect the Corporation for National and Community Service. (#491)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to advance workplace equality by ending pregnancy discrimination and confronting sex-based wage discrimination. (#492)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to strengthening missile defense cooperation with Israel. (#493)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing the United States from joining any international agreement on greenhouse gas emissions that would preclude developing countries from using fossil fuels for development and economic growth. (#494)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to achieving domestic energy independence. (#495)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting public transparency in Executive branch litigation settlements. (#496)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting jobs by preventing Federal agencies from overriding efforts by States to conserve species. (#497)
- *Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to legislation submitted to Congress by President Obama to protect and strengthen Social Security. (#498)*
- Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring the availability to the reserve components of the Armed Forces of fully modernized and mission-capable aircraft. (#499)
- Alexander amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing Federal funds from being used to create a Federal college ratings system. (#500)

- Alexander amendment to promote the research, development, and approval or licensure of the most cutting-edge, safe and effective medical treatments, devices, and cures for American patients and to ensure that America remains the global leader in biomedical innovation. (#501)
- Alexander amendment to prohibit the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission from issuing regulations or guidance that would undermine the employee wellness programs authorized in the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act which offer a premium discount to employees who make healthy lifestyle choices. (#502)
- Sullivan amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing an exemption from certain permitting requirement for routine maintenance activities relating to transportation infrastructure. (#503)
- Sullivan amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to limiting the ability of Environmental Protection Agency personnel to carry guns. (#504)
- Sullivan amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting programs related to the ground-based mid-course defense and the long-range discrimination radar programs of the Department of Defense. (#505)
- Sullivan amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting vulnerable families from job killing regulations. (#506)
- Vitter amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to ending Obamacare subsidies for illegal immigrants. (#507)
- Vitter amendment to require tax delinquent Federal bureaucrats to immediately enter into a repayment plan and provide that failure to do will result in termination of employment. (#508)
- Vitter amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to eliminating the State DNA analysis kit backlog. (#509)
- Vitter amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing health care to veterans who reside more than 40 miles driving distance from the closest medical facility of the Department of Veterans Affairs that provides the care sought by the veteran. (#510)
- Vitter amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund preventing the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives from classifying M855 or any .223/5.56mm cartridge or projectile as armor piercing ammunition. (#511)
- Vitter amendment to strike out the provision that makes it easier for Washington elites to force Americans to give up their dollar bills and use dollar coins, like Europeans. (#512)
- Vitter amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expanding Medicare beneficiary access to eye tracking accessories and speech generating devices for disabled individuals under the Medicare program. (#513)

- Vitter amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to allowing States to adopt work requirements for able-bodied Medicaid recipients. (#514)
- Vitter amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring the Federal Government to allow states to opt out of Common Core without penalty. (#515)
- Vitter amendment to ensure victims of rape have their day in court. (#516)
- Vitter amendment to end Congress's and the Administration's illegal exemption from Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. (#517)
- Barrasso amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a process whereby the Federal Government recoups grants from States with failed State-based exchanges. (#518)
- Gillibrand amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to expand benefits from the Department of Veterans Affairs to sailors exposed to Agent Orange. (#519)
- Gillibrand amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund related to sexual assault at institutions of higher education, which may include the implementation of an independent and standardized online survey tool developed and administered by the Department of Education, in consultation with the Department of Justice, to measure the prevalence of sexual assault at institutions of higher education. (#520)
- Peters amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to investing in science, technology, and basic research in the United States. (#521)
- King amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preserving the right of access of distributed energy units to the electrical grid, such as combined heat and power systems, residential- or commercial-scale photovoltaic systems, residential wind turbines, or other renewable or fossil-fueled electric generation systems. (#522)
- Stabenow amendment to prevent United States companies from getting tax benefits for moving jobs overseas, to end offshore tax loopholes including inversions, and to provide incentives for United States companies to relocate overseas jobs to the United States. (#523)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting economic growth and job creation by reducing the cost of capital. (#524)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing tax relief for catastrophic medical expenses. (#525)
- Alexander amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support high-quality charter schools. (#526)

- Cassidy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the translation of biomedical research into treatments and cures. (#527)
- Cassidy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to upgrading data collection and statistical analysis conducted on health care services at the facilities of the Veterans Health Administration. (#528)
- Cassidy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing screening, testing, and diagnosis for Viral Hepatitis. (#529)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the diversion of funds set aside for the USPTO. (#530)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to deterring abusive patent litigation. (#531)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to ensure the vitality of the traditional criminal law requirement of mens rea. (#532)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that Department of Justice attorneys comply with disclosure obligations in criminal prosecutions. (#533)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing access to marijuana edibles by children in States that have decriminalized marijuana. (#534)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to balancing the Federal budget. (#535)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to safeguarding data stored abroad from improper government access. (#536)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the aggressive and consistent enforcement of Federal laws prohibiting the production, distribution, and possession of adult obscenity and child pornography. (#537)
- Risch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the Family Funds limit of the Small Business Investment Company Program from \$225,000,000 to \$350,000,000, as passed by the Committee in 2013, which is zero subsidy and funded entirely through fees paid by investors and businesses. (#538)
- Cassidy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving Medicaid based on successful and bipartisan State demonstration projects. (#539)
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting health care rationing. (#540)
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to

improving the transparency of the relationship between the Federal Communication Commission's regulatory fees and the Commission's recovery of costs. (#541)

- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to improving transparency for closing out expired grant accounts with an empty balance. (#542)
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to elimination of funding for the National Technical Information Service. (#543)
- Kirk amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to extraditing international cybercriminals committing credit card theft. (#544)
- **Kirk amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reimposing waived sanctions and imposing new sanctions against Iran for violations of the Joint Plan of Action or a comprehensive nuclear agreement. (#545)**
- McCain amendment to ensure adequate funding for the national security of the United States. (#546)
- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to welfare reform. (#547)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to support Internet freedom and the current multi-stake-holder governance of the Internet. (#548)
- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund for providing low- and middle-income student access to private elementary and secondary schools through a tax credit. (#549)
- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to consolidating tax incentives for higher education into a universal tax credit for higher education and skills obtainment. (#550)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting religious freedom, including promoting freedom of religion (including belief) around the world, given the importance of religious freedom to human rights, economic development, stability, and democracy. (#551)
- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing funding for the relocation of the United States Embassy in Israel from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem. (#552)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting public-private partnerships with the National Laboratories under the Department of Energy to facilitate innovation. (#553)
- Rubio amendment to allow for the elimination of the Retirement Earnings Test under the Social security program. (#554)

- Rubio amendment to allow for the elimination of Social Security payroll taxes for individuals who have attained retirement age. (#555)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to delivering weapons to Ukraine using emergency drawdown authority in the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961. (#556)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to reforming the United Nations in the spirit of transparency, respect for basic human freedoms, and effective nonproliferation. (#557)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing foreign assistance to Palestine and increasing foreign assistance for Israel. (#558)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to improving higher education data and transparency. (#559)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to prohibit taking minors across State lines in circumvention of laws requiring involvement of parents in abortion decisions. (#560)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to underutilized facilities of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and their potential use. (#561)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a new outcomes-based process for authorizing innovative higher education providers. (#562)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the reform of Federal student loan repayment plans. (#563)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing for regulatory reform that would allow Congress to budget regulatory promulgation under each Federal agency. (#564)
- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that Medicare is not raided to bailout insurance companies under the President's health care overhaul. (#565)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing for financial vehicles other than loans to provide fund to pay for higher education. (#566)
- Coats amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to end duplication, fragmentation, and overlap in Government economic development programs. (#567)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to increase funding for the Internal Revenue Service to implement the Patient Protection and

Affordable Care Act and reduce identity theft. (#568)

- Tester amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to investing in rural and tribal water infrastructure. (#569)
- Tester amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing transparency in our elections and reducing the deficit. (#570)
- Heinrich amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would provide for the sale of Federal land to reduce the Federal deficit. (#571)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support rural schools and school districts. (#572)
- Markey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting the repair and replacement of natural gas distribution pipelines and infrastructure no longer fit for service. (#573)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring the reliability of the electric grid. (#574)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to repeal the TRICARE exclusion for members of the reserve components of the Armed Forces. (#575)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to securing sources of supply of rare earth minerals. (#576)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the reduction of Department of Defense contractors. (#577)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to addressing methamphetamine abuse in the United States. (#578)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing adequate funding for the Experimental Program to Stimulate Competitive Research. (#579)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing adequate funding for the Contract Tower Program of the Federal Aviation Administration. (#580)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reestablishing the Office of Technology Assessment to provide nonpartisan information to Congress on cost-benefit analyses of regulations and regulatory changes. (#581)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to significantly increasing the number of young adults participating in 2 years of national service which may include expanding national service programs. (#582)

- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the commercialization of technologies such as carbon capture, carbon storage, and other carbon utilization technologies required for coal and natural gas electric generating units (EGUs) to meet proposed and future greenhouse gas regulations. (#583)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting export promotion for small businesses. (#584)
- Manchin amendment to modify the deficit-neutral reserve fund for veterans and servicemembers to improve outreach, access, and services for rural veterans. (#585)
- Manchin amendment to modify the deficit-neutral reserve fund for veterans and servicemembers to address specifically the growing backlog of appeals of decisions regarding claims for disability compensation. (#586)
- Leahy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to disallow any Federal tax deduction for the cost of court-ordered punitive damages as an ordinary business expense. (#587)
- Schatz amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the number of U.S. Customs and Border Protection officers at air ports of entry. (#588)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that employers are not precluded under the National Labor Relations Act from providing compensation to employees that is greater than the compensation specified in an applicable collective bargaining agreement. (#589)
- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting the Medicare Advantage program. (#590)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to reform the Lifeline program by removing structural incentives for fraud and modernizing the program so that it can be used to help increase broadband access in underserved areas. (#591)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to intellectual property rights in international trade negotiations. (#592)
- Menendez amendment to require consideration of long-term deficits for any legislation relating to repealing or replacing the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act and the health care-related provisions of the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010. (#593)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging the participation of underrepresented individuals, including minorities, in 21st century fields. (#594)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to improve cybersecurity. (#595)

- Johnson amendment to convey clear information in graphic form about projected deficits. (#596)
- Johnson amendment to convey clear information to Congress and the public about projected Federal outlays, revenues, surpluses, and deficits. (#597)
- Shaheen amendment to make commonsense reform to the wasteful Federal sugar program, save consumers billions, and reduce the risk of expensive taxpayer-funded bailouts of the sugar industry. (#600)
- **Bennet amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would privatize Medicare, cut guaranteed benefits, increase out-of-pocket spending, or turn Medicare into a premium support plan. (#601)**
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a single food agency. (#602)
- Coats amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the improvement of operations in the supplemental nutrition assistance program. (#603)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging cost savings in office space used by Federal agencies. (#604)
- Feinstein amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to rectifying the discrepancies in methodologies used in counting the number of homeless person served by programs provided through the Department of Education, the Department of Health and Human Services, and the Department of Housing and Urban Development. (#605)
- Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to African elephant ivory. (#606)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to allow for the permanent elimination of the Federal estate tax. (#607)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund for mobile workforce legislation to simplify and standardize State income tax collection for employees who travel outside of their home State for temporary work assignments. (#608)
- Isakson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing funding to implement, create, apply or enforce certain standards for initial bargaining unit determinations governed by the National Labor Relations Board. (#609)
- Isakson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing funding to promulgate a regulation relating to the definition of "fiduciary" by the Department of Labor. (#610)

- Isakson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to subject all fees collected by U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services to the annual appropriations process. (#611)
- Isakson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to subject all fees collected by U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services to the annual appropriations process. (#612)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to international defense cooperation. (#613)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support or encourage research that leads to identifying an Alzheimer's disease biomarker, early diagnostics tool, or therapy to delay the onset or halt the progression of Alzheimer's disease in order to provide a significant cost savings to the Federal Government. (#614)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to ensure that the harbor maintenance user fee is only used for its intended purpose, which is to finance expenditures on maintenance dredging, dredged material disposal areas, jetties, and breakwaters. (#615)
- Wicker amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to require the Secretary of Transportation to submit the results of a comprehensive truck size and weight limits study to Congress by April 30, 2015. (#616)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to encourage the Secretary of State to add additional names to the Magnitsky List. (#617)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring international arms control compliance. (#618)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to address the negative impact of the Affordable Care Act's Medicaid and Medicare DSH cuts to hospitals. (#619)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to expedite awards under the Internal Revenue Service whistleblower program. (#620)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to repeal the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA). (#621)
- *Burr amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to manageable Federal student loan repayment options. (#622)*
- Alexander amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the development of next-generation leadership computers in the United States. (#623)
- Alexander amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to improve the competitiveness of the United States. (#624)

- Lankford amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the effectiveness and efficiency of the Federal regulatory process. (#625)
- Lankford amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to streamline, consolidate, or eliminate duplicative and overlapping programs identified by the Government Accountability Office. (#626)
- Lankford amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide more transparency in Government spending, including through the establishment of a Federal program inventory. (#627)
- Lankford amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support the continued stewardship role of the United States over the domain name system to ensure the security of the .gov and .mil domains and protect the freedom of speech and expression internationally. (#628)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to international defense cooperation with Taiwan. (#629)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting the use of energy efficiency in the economy of the United States, which is the cheapest and fastest way to begin addressing energy challenges in the United States. (#630)
- Casey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing training for first responders in communities through which crude oil is transported by rail. (#631)
- Casey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing reasonable accommodations for pregnant workers. (#632)
- Casey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to enhancing the child and dependent care tax credit. (#633)
- Casey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to automatic IRAs. (#634)
- Casey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing funding for the Office of Administrative Law Judges of the Department of Labor. (#635)
- Warner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting the personal information of consumers from data breaches. (#636)
- Warner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to advancing the stated goals of the Department of Veterans Affairs or meeting the health care needs of veterans. (#637)
- Warner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund reserve fund for Government reform and efficiency. (#638)

- Peters amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting trade and travel ports of entry. (#639)
- Heitkamp amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to improve the sustainability of the Federal workforce in order to address unique situations. (#640)
- Heitkamp amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to funding local rent surveys to ensure accurate fair market rents for working families, the elderly, and the disabled. (#641)
- Heitkamp amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the establishment of a commission on Native children. (#642)
- Heitkamp amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to training and resources for first responders responding to hazardous materials incidents on railroads. (#643)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to directing the Secretary of Transportation to coordinate with the Secretary of Energy to review crude treatment process and, if necessary, to promulgate regulations. (#644)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to underground and surface coal mining safety and health research. (#645)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to H-1B visas. (#646)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the development of a new nuclear-capable cruise missile by the Department of Defense and the National Nuclear Security Administration. (#647)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the nuclear forces and missions of the Air Force. (#648)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting funding of international organizations during the implementation of the United Nations Arms Trade Treaty prior to Senate ratification and adoption of implementing legislation. (#649)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that social services agencies under the Bureau of Indian Affairs may conduct background checks on all adults living in a home before issuing a foster care license. (#650)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to allow the Drug Enforcement Administration and Federal Bureau of Investigation to enter into joint task forces with tribal and local law enforcement agencies. (#651)
- *Warren amendment to make college more affordable for middle-class families by allowing borrowers with outstanding Federal and private student loans to refinance at the equivalent interest rates that were offered to Federal student loan*

borrowers during the 2013-2014 school year and to fully offset the cost of such a program by requiring millionaires to pay at least a 30 percent effective Federal tax rate. (#652)

- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to limit control measure determinations to covered sources. (#653)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reforming regulatory practices for executive agencies. (#654)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to preserve and protect the open Internet in a manner that provides the Federal Communications Commission with targeted and robust enforcement mechanisms, does not jeopardize public safety, privacy, accessibility, or universal service, protects against regulatory overreach, and does not rely on public utility regulations. (#655)
- Cotton amendment to modify a provision to the spending-neutral reserve fund to reauthorize funding for payments in lieu of taxes to counties and other units of local government. (#656)
- Cotton amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing non-defense related spending by the Department of Defense. (#657)
- Cotton amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000. (#658)
- Cotton amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the designation of critical habitat. (#659)
- Cotton amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the use of funds for cooperating with the Government of Iran in combating the Islamic State. (#660)
- Cotton amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to violations by the Russian Federation of the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces Treaty. (#661)
- Cotton amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the use of funds for the premature withdrawal of the United States Armed Forces from Afghanistan. (#662)
- Cotton amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the use of funds for negotiating with President of Syria Bashar al Assad and the Government of Syria to resolve the Syrian civil war and combat the Islamic State. (#663)
- Cotton amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to construction of new facilities and improvement to existing facilities at the detention facilities at United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. (#664)
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to

prohibiting awarding of construction contracts based on awardees entering or not entering into agreements with labor organizations. (#665)

- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing the level of Federal premium support for crop insurance policies, which may include eliminating premium support for crop insurance for agricultural producers with an adjusted gross income of more than \$750,000 in fiscal year 2016. (#666)
- Flake amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that individuals do not simultaneously receive unemployment compensation and disability insurance benefits. (#667)
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to government reform and efficiency. (#668)
- Flake amendment to rescind the remaining amounts available for the Advanced Technology Vehicles Manufacturing Loan Program. (#669)
- Flake amendment to eliminate resources for the single family housing direct loan program. (#670)
- Flake amendment to eliminate the premium subsidies on crop insurance policies when the actual market price of an agricultural commodity at the time of harvest is higher than the spring price for the agricultural commodity. (#671)
- Flake amendment to prohibit earmarks. (#672)
- Flake amendment to eliminate funding for the Economic Development Administration. (#673)
- Flake amendment to eliminate taxpayer subsidies for Amtrak's food and beverage service. (#674)
- Flake amendment to eliminate resources for Select USA. (#675)
- Flake amendment to prohibit taxpayers from subsidizing officials of the Department of Health and Human Services flying in business and first-class seating. (#676)
- Flake amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing political targeting by the Internal Revenue Service of individuals and social welfare organizations exercising free-speech rights. (#677)
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prosecution of first-time illegal border crossers. (#678)
- Portman amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the empowerment of States to protect citizens of the State from damaging regulations of the Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to the Clean Air Act. (#679)

- Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to legislation to furlough Federal employees with serious tax delinquencies. (#680)
- Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to demolishing vacant and abandoned homes. (#681)
- Portman amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would not achieve a unified budget surplus after 2024. (#682)
- Portman amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would create a carbon tax or a cap-and-trade policy relating to carbon emissions. (#683)
- Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to repealing any tax increases imposed by President Obama on middle-class families. (#684)
- Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to making permanent the expensing limitation applicable for 2014 for section 179 property. (#685)
- Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the age limitation applicable to dependent care assistance programs. (#686)
- Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to allowing private sector employees the ability to work flexible schedules. (#687)
- Portman amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding for the National Park Service Centennial. (#688)
- Portman amendment to improve the dynamic scoring provision. (#689)
- Portman amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the equitable treatment of existing, new, and proposed nuclear generating capacity in the economically damaging Clean Power Plan. (#690)
- Scott amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing States with flexibility in determining the size of employers in the small group market. (#691)
- Scott amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to transparency in health premium billing. (#692)
- Rounds amendment to modify section 431 relating to oversight of Government performance. (#693)

Sent: Wednesday, March 25, 2015 11:04 AM
To: Dodin, Reema (Durbin)
Subject: RE: 5 Weeks - Winter to Spring: Budget Week!

Good morning! The Senate has resumed consideration of the budget resolution for the day, though currently stands in recess until conclusion of the joint session. *At 12:15pm the Senate will vote relative to the attached amendments:*

- Burr amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to manageable Federal student loan repayment options. (#622)
- Warren amendment to make college more affordable for middle-class families by allowing borrowers with outstanding Federal and private student loans to refinance at the equivalent interest rates that were offered to Federal student loan borrowers during the 2013-2014 school year and to fully offset the cost of such a program by requiring millionaires to pay at least a 30 percent effective Federal tax rate. (#652)

There is also hope that like yesterday, we can have a second group of votes in the afternoon, maybe even as early as 2pm or so... but let's see how conversations go.

Some possible candidates for consideration include:

- Blunt amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would create a Federal tax or fee on carbon emissions. (#350)
- Dem side by side to Blunt [in the works].
 - Barrasso amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to keep the Federal Water Pollution Control Act focused on protection of water quality, to establish bright lines for Federal jurisdiction, and to create clear and unambiguous exemptions for features that the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency or the Secretary of the Army, acting through the Chief of Engineers, claim they are not seeking to regulate. (#347)
- Stabenow side by side to Barrasso.
- Murray Sequester Replacement.
- Bennet amendment relative to Medicare.
 - Isakson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a biennial budget and appropriations process (#321).
- Dem side by side to Isakson.

The following amendments are currently pending to the resolution (if they are not dealt with today, you may expect them to receive votes once the vote-a-rama starts on Thursday around noon):

- Cotton amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting Israel. (#481)
- Kirk amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reimposing waived sanctions and imposing new sanctions against Iran for violations of the Joint Plan of Action or a comprehensive nuclear agreement. (#545)
- Rounds amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prevent the Environmental Protection Agency and the United States Fish and Wildlife Service from engaging in closed-door settlement agreements that ignore impacted States and counties. (#412)
- Rubio amendment to increase new budget authority and outlays for fiscal years 2016 and 2017 for National Defense (budget function 050). (#423, as

modified).

- Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the designation of national monuments. (#388)
- Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to holding Members of the Senate and the House or Representatives accountable for failing to pass a balanced budget. (#389)
- Barrasso amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to keep the Federal Water Pollution Control Act focused on protection of water quality, to establish bright lines for Federal jurisdiction, and to create clear and unambiguous exemptions for features that the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency or the Secretary of the Army, acting through the Chief of Engineers, claim they are not seeking to regulate. (#347)
- Burr amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to manageable Federal student loan repayment options. (#622)
- Warren amendment to make college more affordable for middle-class families by allowing borrowers with outstanding Federal and private student loans to refinance at the equivalent interest rates that were offered to Federal student loan borrowers during the 2013-2014 school year and to fully offset the cost of such a program by requiring millionaires to pay at least a 30 percent effective Federal tax rate. (#652)

Other amendments mentioned as possible for today or Thursday:

- Heller on subject unknown [he has several filed amendments].
- Vitter amendment to end Congress's and the Administration's illegal exemption from Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. (#517)
- Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting privately held water rights and permits. (#443)

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Senate Budget Resolution (S.Con.Res. 11)

An original concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2016 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2017 through 2025. (pending amendments in bold, disposed of amendments in italics).

- Isakson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a biennial budget and appropriations process. (#321)
- Portman amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the empowerment of States to protect citizens of the State from damaging regulations of the Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to the Clean Air Act. (#322)
- *Sanders amendment to create millions of middle class jobs by investing in our nation's infrastructure paid for by raising revenue through closing loopholes in the corporate and international tax system. (#323, as modified)*
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the strengthening of patent rights. (#324)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to a

strong civil courts system. (#325)

- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that changes to voting laws at the State and local level do not disproportionately burden the right of racial and language minorities to vote. (#326)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide for funding to improve voter registration and the voting experience in Federal elections. (#327)
- Coons amendment to express the sense of Congress on the cost sharing requirements of the Hollings Manufacturing Extension Partnership. (#328)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging the widespread use of early college high schools and dual and concurrent enrollment. (#329)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to incentives for Medicare beneficiaries to have and maintain an advance care plan. (#330)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to eliminating the enforcement of laws that discriminate against HIV patients without scientific merit. (#331)
- Coons amendment to provide a mechanism to increase the statutory limit on public debt for fiscal year 2016. (#332)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to United States Government development finance institutions. (#333)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting efforts to improve call response time at the Internal Revenue Service. (#334)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to fulfilling the obligations of the United States. (#335)
- Coons amendment to express the sense of the Senate that the United States should fulfill the financial obligations of the United States. (#336)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to Federal cybersecurity standards. (#337)
- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to increase funding for the National Institutes of Health. (#338)
- Rounds amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing mortgage lending to rural areas. (#339)
- Reid amendment to improve the provision establishing a deficit-neutral reserve

fund relating to eliminating military retirement and disability offsets. (#340)

- Cassidy amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to promotion of United States offshore energy production. (#341)
- Schatz amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the National Guard State Partnership Program. (#342)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preserving mandatory appropriations for agricultural conservation programs. (#343)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the importance of fully utilizing available Federal funding for water resources and development to meet the needs of United States ports and harbor maintenance. (#344)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing funding for Federal investments in biomedical and basic scientific research. (#345)
- Collins amendment to modify the deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting jobs in the United States through international trade to include the reauthorization or extension of trade adjustment assistance programs. (#346)
- **Barrasso amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to keep the Federal Water Pollution Control Act focused on protection of water quality, to establish bright lines for Federal jurisdiction, and to create clear and unambiguous exemptions for features that the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency or the Secretary of the Army, acting through the Chief of Engineers, claim they are not seeking to regulate. (#347)**
- Boozman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to installing watchdogs at Federal agencies with extended Inspector General vacancies and strengthening and reforming Offices of Inspectors General to ensure that such Offices are appropriately prioritizing the investigation of waste, fraud, abuse, and misconduct within Federal agencies. (#348)
- *Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to improve health outcomes and lower costs of caring for medically complex children in Medicaid. (#349)*
- Blunt amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would create a Federal tax or fee on carbon emissions. (#350)
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the dredging of shallow draft ports on the Mississippi River. (#351)
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to Federal employee performance awards. (#352)
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the defense capabilities of the Government of Ukraine. (#353)

- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to military readiness, training, and modernization while decreasing risk of casualties. (#354)
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prohibit additional premium increases for two years. (#355)
- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing health care to veterans who reside more than 40 miles driving distance from the closest medical facility of the Department of Veterans Affairs that provides the care sought by the veteran. (#356)
- *Cornyn amendment to raise taxes and spending by enacting President Obama's fiscal year 2016 budget.* (#357)
- McCain amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to enhancing trade across the Southwest border. (#358)
- McCain amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to securing the Southwest border. (#359)
- McCain amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to deterring migration of unaccompanied children from El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras. (#360)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the consideration of greenhouse gas emissions under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969. (#361)
- *Mikulski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to amending the Equal Pay Act of 1963 to allow for punitive damages, limit the any factor "other than sex" exception, and prohibit retaliation against employees who share salary information.* (#362)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating modernizing and updating food safety oversight within the Food and Drug Administration. (#363)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving oral health care for children and pregnant women under Medicaid. (#364)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding to State and local law enforcement agencies that receive Federal funds to be used for training and enforcement related to the profiling guidance established by the Department of Justice. (#365)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding for State and local law enforcement agencies that receive Federal funds to be used for data collection related to profiling by the Department of Justice. (#366)

- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing a funding stream for a voter reinfranchisement initiative. (#367)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing States the Medicaid flexibility they need to implement innovative reforms to improve care and enhance access for our Nation's most vulnerable. (#368)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the establishment of bipartisan commission to govern independent agencies, which may include structural changes to the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau. (#369)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing greater discretion to State departments of transportation in spending Highway Trust Fund allocations. (#370)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that funds available for budget function 050 are spent exclusively for national defense. (#371)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring State to implement drug testing and work requirements for Federal welfare programs for applicants and recipients of assistance, including, but not limited to, the temporary assistance for needy families (TANF) program. (#372)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to maintaining impact aid funding at 2014-2015 levels. (#373)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing coverage of virtual colonoscopies as a colorectal cancer screening test under the Medicare program. (#374)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to returning authority over school nutrition back to the States. (#375)
- Inhofe amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would impose a user fee with respect to general aviation. (#376)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging greater trade between Africa and the United States. (#377)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing qualified mortgage status to mortgages held in portfolio by financial institutions. (#378)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing relief from redundant annual privacy notice mailings required by financial institutions when there have been no changes to the privacy policies of the financial institution. (#379)

- Inhofe amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to assist the States in carrying out drought prevention plans. (#380)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the prevention of government discrimination against individuals, businesses, and organization due to sincerely held religious beliefs. (#381)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to protect Second Amendment rights by protecting the availability of certain ammunition. (#382)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to uphold Second Amendment rights and prohibit the establishment of a national firearm registry. (#383)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the protection of the Second Amendment by preventing Federal agencies from targeting law-abiding firearms dealers. (#384)
- Inhofe amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would fund international organizations during the implementation of the United Nations Arms Trade Treaty prior to Senate ratification and adoption of implementing legislation. (#385)
- *Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect Medicaid beneficiaries from benefit cuts. (#386)*
- Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to postal reform. (#387)
- **Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the designation of national monuments. (#388)**
- **Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to holding Members of the Senate and the House or Representatives accountable for failing to pass a balanced budget. (#389)**
- Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to regulatory review. (#390)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the expansion of access to the income tax credit for employee health insurance expenses of small employers. (#391)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting the use of college savings accounts while students are in elementary school and secondary school. (#392)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to emphasizing manufacturing in engineering programs, which may include directing the National Institute of Standards and Technology, in coordination with other appropriate Federal agencies including the Department of Defense, Department of

Energy, and National Science Foundation, to designate United States manufacturing universities. (#393)

- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to special treatment of the income tax credit for research expenditures for startup companies. (#394)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reversing cuts in the International Affairs Budget. (#395)
- Portman amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the empowerment of States to protect citizens of the State from damaging regulations of the Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to the Clean Air Act. (#396)
- Ernst amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving mental health services for veterans. (#397)
- Wyden amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to funding Coast Guard air facilities. (#398)
- Coats amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would increase net direct spending if the national debt is greater than the size of the economy of the United States. (#399)
- *Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to maintain and enhance access, choice, and accountability in veterans care through the veterans Choice Card program under section 101 of the Veterans Access, Choice, and Accountability Act of 2014. (#400)*
- Grassley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support sentencing reform legislation that does not impose costs on crime victims. (#401)
- Johnson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving information sharing by the Inspector General of the Department of Veterans Affairs with respect to investigations relating to substandard health care, delayed and denied health care, patient deaths, other findings that directly relate to patient care, and other management issues of the Department. (#402)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the annual contribution limit for Coverdell education savings accounts. (#403)
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the modernization of the nuclear command control, and communications architecture of the United States. (#404)
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to sexual assault prevention and response efforts by the Department of Defense. (#405)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to

limiting certain research conducted or contracted by the Federal Communications Commission. (#406)

- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to investigating service disruptions at West Coast ports. (#407)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to reform the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration to ensure more transparency and stakeholder participation. (#408)
- *Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting equal pay, which may include preventing discrimination on the basis of sex and preventing retaliation against employees for seeking or discussing wage information. (#409)*
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the allowance of tax credits for employers who provide paid family and medical leave. (#410)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the maximum loan limits under the microloan program. (#411)
- **Rounds amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prevent the Environmental Protection Agency and the United States Fish and Wildlife Service from engaging in closed-door settlement agreements that ignore impacted States and counties. (#412)**
- Blunt amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring the advice and consent of the Senate before any bilateral or international agreement regarding greenhouse gas emissions aimed at combating global climate change has any force or effect within the United States. (#413)
- Hatch amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to prevent the Department of the Interior from unduly hampering the production of natural gas and oil by preempting State law. (#414)
- Capito amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to a requirement that any new environmental agreement signed by the United States with any foreign country or countries not result in serious harm to the economy of the United States. (#415)
- Capito amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting the reliability of the electricity grid. (#416)
- Capito amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to advise all veterans of their potential eligibility for private health care benefits provided by the Department of Veterans Affairs. (#417)
- Capito amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring sufficient funding for fossil energy research and development. (#418)

- Capito amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improve the safety of tank cars carrying crude oil by rail. (#419)
- Capito amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to offsets to combat the increase abuse of heroin and methamphetamines in the United States. (#420)
- Capito amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the expansion of high-speed broadband in rural areas. (#421)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that the conservation of northern long-eared bat populations and local economic development are compatible. (#422)
- **Rubio amendment to increase new budget authority and outlays for fiscal years 2016 and 2017 for National Defense (budget function 050). (#423, as modified).**
- Barrasso amendment to eliminate Federal funding for international climate change initiatives, including the Green Climate Fund, the Global Climate Change Initiative, the Climate Investment Funds, and the Global Environmental Facility. (#424)
- Collins amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving retirement security. (#425)
- Collins amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting economic growth and job creation for small businesses. (#426)
- Collins amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to investment in Alzheimer's disease research. (#427)
- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to extending the exception for the tax treatment of publicly traded partnerships for other forms of energy, including energy power generation projects and transportation fuels. (#428)
- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to relieve financial institutions from annual privacy notice mailings. (#429)
- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to maintaining access to hospitals and health care providers in rural communities under the Medicare program, which includes preserving and strengthening access to critical access hospitals. (#430)
- Gillibrand amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to medical treatment and compensation for first responders, survivors, and their families injured and made ill by the 9/11 attacks. (#431)
- Baldwin amendment to provide additional resources to create the opportunity for more Americans to obtain a higher education and advanced job skills by supporting two free years of community college paid for by raising revenue through

requiring millionaires and billionaires to pay their fair share. (#432)

- Wyden amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to continuing agricultural research funding. (#433)
- Wyden amendment to provide for an adjustment to committee allocations for wildfire suppression funding. (#434)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to support for Ukraine, which should include the provision of lethal defensive articles. (#435)
- Baldwin amendment to preserve the point of order against reconciliation legislation that would increase the deficit or reduce a surplus. (#436)
- Peters amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to enhancing and improving the United States Patent and Trademark Office in order to reduce the patent application backlog. (#437)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving access to capital for small businesses by directing the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau to implement section 1071 of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (Public Law 111-203) that amended the Equal Credit Opportunity Act to require lending institutions to collect and report data on lending to small, minority-owned, and women owned businesses. (#438)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to mandating a higher threshold that the Small Business Administration may guarantee, through the Surety Bond Guarantee Program, of the bonds that small businesses are required to obtain so that they may be able to better compete successfully for Federal Government contracts. (#439)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the Family Funds limit of the Small Business Investment Company Program from \$225,000,000 to \$350,000,000, as passed by the Committee in 2013, which is zero subsidy and funded entirely through fees paid by investors and businesses. (#440)
- Stabenow amendment to ensure that oil derived from tar sands is subject to the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund at levels equal to those of other types of oil, to permanently extend the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund, and to prevent oil companies from claiming tax deductions for punitive damages associated with oil spills. (#441)
- Collins amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to restore a sensible definition of full-time employment for purposes of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. (#442)
- Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting privately held water rights and permits. (#443)
- Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expanding the earned income tax credit using savings from reforming the program

and eliminating waste, fraud and abuse. (#444)

- Gardner amendment to prevent labor disputes at seaports in the United States from causing national economic disruptions and crippling businesses across the United States. (#445)
- Gardner amendment to support public-private partnerships of the Armed Forces of the United States with institutions of higher education in the United States. (#446)
- Gardner amendment to make higher education more affordable and expand access and opportunity to our Nation's students. (#447)
- Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging expedited approval of liquefied natural gas export applications at the Department of Energy. (#448)
- Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting efficient resourcing for the Asia rebalance policy. (#449)
- Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to enhance and encourage broadband deployment and adoption in rural America. (#450)
- Heller amendment to express the sense of the Senate that if a concurrent resolution on the budget and all the regular appropriations bills are not completed by October 1 annually then Members of Congress should not receive pay. (#451)
- Heller amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that the Secretary of the Interior enters into candidate conservation agreements with each of the relevant 11 Western States before the United States Fish and Wildlife Service makes a listing determination on the greater sage-grouse under the Endangered Species Act of 1973. (#452)
- Heller amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring the Secretary of Transportation prioritizes the construction of projects in high priority corridors on the National Highway System, which will improve the safe, secure, and efficient movement of people and goods through the United States and facilitate economic development and create jobs in the United States. (#453)
- Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect Second Amendment rights by preventing the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives from reclassifying ammunition primarily intended for sporting purposes. (#454)
- Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prioritize the elimination of the rape kit backlog. (#455)
- Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that medical facilities of the Department of Veterans Affairs meet the privacy, dignity, and safety needs of women veterans. (#456)
- Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to

prohibition of Veterans Benefits Administration executive bonuses until the backlog of disability claims for veterans is eliminated. (#457)

- Burr amendment to protect the American people and strengthen our national security by fully funding the Biomedical Advanced Research and Development Authority (BARDA) and the BioShield Special Reserve Fund. (#458)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expanding the quantity of Federal land available for natural extraction to fund infrastructure maintenance. (#459)
- Coats amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to considering the costs, benefits, and feasibility of allowing States reasonable time to cure rejected State implementation plans. (#460)
- Roberts amendment to provide for a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to military readiness, training, and modernization while decreasing risk casualties. (#461)
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to over-the-counter medications. (#462)
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting funds for promotional or marketing materials promoting Obamacare or its benefits. (#463)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring an enforceable treaty ratified by the top 10 major greenhouse gas emitting countries before implementation of regulation of greenhouse gas emissions from existing power plants. (#464)
- Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to Second Amendment rights. (#465)
- Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting jobs in the United States through international and domestic travel and tourism. (#466)
- Blunt amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the direct provision of defense articles, defense services, and related training to Kurdistan Regional Government. (#467)
- Blunt amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to military aid to Israel. (#468)
- Grassley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prohibit certain aliens without legal status in the United States from retroactively claiming the earned income tax credit. (#469)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding to the United Nations Population Fund to promote the access of unaccompanied women to vital services, including access to water, sanitation,

facilities, food, and health care, in emergency situations. (#470)

- *Wyden amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would cut benefits, raise the retirement age, or privatize Social Security. (#471)*
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting Cypriot-Israeli cooperation in energy exploration in the Eastern Mediterranean. (#472)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding to combat anti-Semitism in Europe. (#473)
- *Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect and strengthen the Department of Veterans Affairs, hire more health care professionals for the Department, and ensure quality and timely access to health care for all veterans. (#474)*
- Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to strengthening the United States Postal Service by establishing a moratorium to protect mail processing plants, reinstating overnight delivery standards, and protecting rural service. (#475)
- Thune amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to exempting elementary schools, secondary schools, and institutions of higher education from Obamacare's employer mandate. (#476)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to achieving health information technology interoperability. (#477)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reprioritizing education spending toward impact aid or other formula grant programs to State and local educational agencies and away from administrative earmark programs. (#478)
- Thune amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would negatively affect rural health care. (#479)
- Thune amendment to reduce funding for the United State Fish and Wildlife Service and direct those funds to public safety in Indian country. (#480)
- **Cotton amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting Israel. (#481)**
- Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging the increase use of performance contracting in Federal facilities. (#482)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to combat sexual assault, domestic violence, and human trafficking. (#483)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to

providing lethal aid to Ukraine. (#484)

- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide equity in the tax treatment of public safety officer death benefits. (#485)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to strengthen mental health efforts. (#486)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to rein in onerous fishing regulations and provide disaster relief for fisheries. (#487)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to spur economic development and provide for the equitable distribution of Universal Service funds to rural states. (#488)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing small business regulatory relief, protecting State-regulated insurers from global regulators, and preventing duplicative regulations for investment advisors. (#489)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to address the disproportionate regulatory burdens on community banks. (#490)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect the Corporation for National and Community Service. (#491)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to advance workplace equality by ending pregnancy discrimination and confronting sex-based wage discrimination. (#492)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to strengthening missile defense cooperation with Israel. (#493)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing the United States from joining any international agreement on greenhouse gas emissions that would preclude developing countries from using fossil fuels for development and economic growth. (#494)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to achieving domestic energy independence. (#495)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting public transparency in Executive branch litigation settlements. (#496)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting jobs by preventing Federal agencies from overriding efforts by States to conserve species. (#497)
- *Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to legislation submitted to Congress by President Obama to protect and strengthen Social Security. (#498)*

- Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring the availability to the reserve components of the Armed Forces of fully modernized and mission-capable aircraft. (#499)
- Alexander amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing Federal funds from being used to create a Federal college ratings system. (#500)
- Alexander amendment to promote the research, development, and approval or licensure of the most cutting-edge, safe and effective medical treatments, devices, and cures for American patients and to ensure that America remains the global leader in biomedical innovation. (#501)
- Alexander amendment to prohibit the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission from issuing regulations or guidance that would undermine the employee wellness programs authorized in the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act which offer a premium discount to employees who make healthy lifestyle choices. (#502)
- Sullivan amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing an exemption from certain permitting requirement for routine maintenance activities relating to transportation infrastructure. (#503)
- Sullivan amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to limiting the ability of Environmental Protect Agency personnel to carry guns. (#504)
- Sullivan amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting programs related to the ground-based mid-course defense and the long-range discrimination radar programs of the Department of Defense. (#505)
- Sullivan amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting vulnerable families from job killing regulations. (#506)
- Vitter amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to ending Obamacare subsidies for illegal immigrants. (#507)
- Vitter amendment to require tax delinquent Federal bureaucrats to immediately enter into a repayment plan and provide that failure to do will result in termination of employment. (#508)
- Vitter amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to eliminating the State DNA analysis kit backlog. (#509)
- Vitter amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing health care to veterans who reside more than 40 miles driving distance from the closest medical facility of the Department of Veterans Affairs that provides the care sought by the veteran. (#510)
- Vitter amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund preventing the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives from classifying M855 or any .223/5.56mm cartridge or projectile as armor piercing ammunition. (#511)

- Vitter amendment to strike out the provision that makes it easier for Washington elites to force Americans to give up their dollar bills and use dollar coins, like Europeans. (#512)
- Vitter amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expanding Medicare beneficiary access to eye tracking accessories and speech generating devices for disabled individuals under the Medicare program. (#513)
- Vitter amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to allowing States to adopt work requirements for able-bodied Medicaid recipients. (#514)
- Vitter amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring the Federal Government to allow states to opt out of Common Core without penalty. (#515)
- Vitter amendment to ensure victims of rape have their day in court. (#516)
- Vitter amendment to end Congress's and the Administration's illegal exemption from Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. (#517)
- Barrasso amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a process whereby the Federal Government recoups grants from States with failed State-based exchanges. (#518)
- Gillibrand amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to expand benefits from the Department of Veterans Affairs to sailors exposed to Agent Orange. (#519)
- Gillibrand amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund related to sexual assault at institutions of higher education, which may include the implementation of an independent and standardized online survey tool developed and administered by the Department of Education, in consultation with the Department of Justice, to measure the prevalence of sexual assault at institutions of higher education. (#520)
- Peters amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to investing in science, technology, and basic research in the United States. (#521)
- King amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preserving the right of access of distributed energy units to the electrical grid, such as combined heat and power systems, residential- or commercial-scale photovoltaic systems, residential wind turbines, or other renewable or fossil-fueled electric generation systems. (#522)
- Stabenow amendment to prevent United States companies from getting tax benefits for moving jobs overseas, to end offshore tax loopholes including inversions, and to provide incentives for United States companies to relocate overseas jobs to the United States. (#523)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to

promoting economic growth and job creation by reducing the cost of capital. (#524)

- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing tax relief for catastrophic medical expenses. (#525)
- Alexander amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support high-quality charter schools. (#526)
- Cassidy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the translation of biomedical research into treatments and cures. (#527)
- Cassidy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to upgrading data collection and statistical analysis conducted on health care services at the facilities of the Veterans Health Administration. (#528)
- Cassidy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing screening, testing, and diagnosis for Viral Hepatitis. (#529)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the diversion of funds set aside for the USPTO. (#530)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to deterring abusive patent litigation. (#531)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to ensure the vitality of the traditional criminal law requirement of mens rea. (#532)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that Department of Justice attorneys comply with disclosure obligations in criminal prosecutions. (#533)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing access to marijuana edibles by children in States that have decriminalized marijuana. (#534)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to balancing the Federal budget. (#535)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to safeguarding data stored abroad from improper government access. (#536)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the aggressive and consistent enforcement of Federal laws prohibiting the production, distribution, and possession of adult obscenity and child pornography. (#537)
- Risch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the Family Funds limit of the Small Business Investment Company Program from \$225,000,000 to \$350,000,000, as passed by the Committee in 2013, which is zero subsidy and funded entirely through fees paid by investors and businesses. (#538)

- Cassidy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving Medicaid based on successful and bipartisan State demonstration projects. (#539)
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting health care rationing. (#540)
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the transparency of the relationship between the Federal Communication Commission's regulatory fees and the Commission's recovery of costs. (#541)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to improving transparency for closing out expired grant accounts with an empty balance. (#542)
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to elimination of funding for the National Technical Information Service. (#543)
- Kirk amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to extraditing international cybercriminals committing credit card theft. (#544)
- **Kirk amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reimposing waived sanctions and imposing new sanctions against Iran for violations of the Joint Plan of Action or a comprehensive nuclear agreement. (#545)**
- McCain amendment to ensure adequate funding for the national security of the United States. (#546)
- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to welfare reform. (#547)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to support Internet freedom and the current multi-stake-holder governance of the Internet. (#548)
- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund for providing low- and middle-income student access to private elementary and secondary schools through a tax credit. (#549)
- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to consolidating tax incentives for higher education into a universal tax credit for higher education and skills obtainment. (#550)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting religious freedom, including promoting freedom of religion (including belief) around the world, given the importance of religious freedom to human rights, economic development, stability, and democracy. (#551)
- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing funding for the relocation of the United States Embassy in Israel from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem. (#552)

- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting public-private partnerships with the National Laboratories under the Department of Energy to facilitate innovation. (#553)
- Rubio amendment to allow for the elimination of the Retirement Earnings Test under the Social security program. (#554)
- Rubio amendment to allow for the elimination of Social Security payroll taxes for individuals who have attained retirement age. (#555)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to delivering weapons to Ukraine using emergency drawdown authority in the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961. #556)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to reforming the United Nations in the spirit of transparency, respect for basic human freedoms, and effective nonproliferation. (#557)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing foreign assistance to Palestine and increasing foreign assistance for Israel. (#558)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to improving higher education data and transparency. (#559)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to prohibit taking minors across State lines in circumvention of laws requiring involvement of parents in abortion decisions. (#560)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to underutilized facilities of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and their potential use. (#561)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a new outcomes-based process for authorizing innovative higher education providers. (#562)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the reform of Federal student loan repayment plans. (#563)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing for regulatory reform that would allow Congress to budget regulatory promulgation under each Federal agency. (#564)
- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that Medicare is not raided to bailout insurance companies under the President's health care overhaul. (#565)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing for financial vehicles other than loans to provide fund to pay for higher

education. (#566)

- Coats amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to end duplication, fragmentation, and overlap in Government economic development programs. (#567)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to increase funding for the Internal Revenue Service to implement the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act and reduce identity theft. (#568)
- Tester amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to investing in rural and tribal water infrastructure. (#569)
- Tester amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing transparency in our elections and reducing the deficit. (#570)
- Heinrich amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would provide for the sale of Federal land to reduce the Federal deficit. (#571)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support rural schools and school districts. (#572)
- Markey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting the repair and replacement of natural gas distribution pipelines and infrastructure no longer fit for service. (#573)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring the reliability of the electric grid. (#574)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to repeal the TRICARE exclusion for members of the reserve components of the Armed Forces. (#575)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to securing sources of supply of rare earth minerals. (#576)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the reduction of Department of Defense contractors. (#577)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to addressing methamphetamine abuse in the United States. (#578)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing adequate funding for the Experimental Program to Stimulate Competitive Research. (#579)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing adequate funding for the Contract Tower Program of the Federal Aviation Administration. (#580)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to

reestablishing the Office of Technology Assessment to provide nonpartisan information to Congress on cost-benefit analyses of regulations and regulatory changes. (#581)

- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to significantly increasing the number of young adults participating in 2 years of national service which may include expanding national service programs. (#582)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the commercialization of technologies such as carbon capture, carbon storage, and other carbon utilization technologies required for coal and natural gas electric generating units (EGUs) to meet proposed and future greenhouse gas regulations. (#583)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting export promotion for small businesses. (#584)
- Manchin amendment to modify the deficit-neutral reserve fund for veterans and servicemembers to improve outreach, access, and services for rural veterans. (#585)
- Manchin amendment to modify the deficit-neutral reserve fund for veterans and servicemembers to address specifically the growing backlog of appeals of decisions regarding claims for disability compensation. (#586)
- Leahy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to disallow any Federal tax deduction for the cost of court-ordered punitive damages as an ordinary business expense. (#587)
- Schatz amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the number of U.S. Customs and Border Protection officers at air ports of entry. (#588)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that employers are not precluded under the National Labor Relations Act from providing compensation to employees that is greater than the compensation specified in an applicable collective bargaining agreement. (#589)
- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting the Medicare Advantage program. (#590)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to reform the Lifeline program by removing structural incentives for fraud and modernizing the program so that it can be used to help increase broadband access in underserved areas. (#591)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to intellectual property rights in international trade negotiations. (#592)
- Menendez amendment to require consideration of long-term deficits for any legislation relating to repealing or replacing the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act and the health care-related provisions of the Health Care and Education

Reconciliation Act of 2010. (#593)

- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging the participation of underrepresented individuals, including minorities, in 21st century fields. (#594)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to improve cybersecurity. (#595)
- Johnson amendment to convey clear information in graphic form about projected deficits. (#596)
- Johnson amendment to convey clear information to Congress and the public about projected Federal outlays, revenues, surpluses, and deficits. (#597)
- Shaheen amendment to make commonsense reform to the wasteful Federal sugar program, save consumers billions, and reduce the risk of expensive taxpayer-funded bailouts of the sugar industry. (#600)
- Bennet amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would privatize Medicare, cut guaranteed benefits, increase out-of-pocket spending, or turn Medicare into a premium support plan. (#601)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a single food agency. (#602)
- Coats amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the improvement of operations in the supplemental nutrition assistance program. (#603)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging cost savings in office space used by Federal agencies. (#604)
- Feinstein amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to rectifying the discrepancies in methodologies used in counting the number of homeless person served by programs provided through the Department of Education, the Department of Health and Human Services, and the Department of Housing and Urban Development. (#605)
- Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to African elephant ivory. (#606)
- **Burr amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to manageable Federal student loan repayment options. (#622)**
- **Warren amendment to make college more affordable for middle-class families by allowing borrowers with outstanding Federal and private student loans to refinance at the equivalent interest rates that were offered to Federal student loan borrowers during the 2013-2014 school year and to fully offset the cost of such a program by requiring millionaires to pay at least a 30 percent effective Federal tax rate. (#652)**

From: Hunt, Jasmine (Durbin)
To: [Sarah Neimeyer \(sarah_neimeyer@ios.doi.gov\)](mailto:sarah_neimeyer@ios.doi.gov); [Joshua Saks \(saksj@nwf.org\)](mailto:saksj@nwf.org); [Franz Matzner \(franz.matzner@nrdc.org\)](mailto:franz.matzner@nrdc.org); [Sara Chieffo](mailto:Sara.Chieffo@nrdc.org); jconsuegra@nrdc.org
Subject: FW: Amendments Update: Senate Budget Resolution (S.Con.Res. 11)
Date: Wednesday, March 25, 2015 3:35:07 PM

From: Miller, Julian (Durbin)
Sent: Wednesday, March 25, 2015 3:34:59 PM (UTC-05:00) Eastern Time (US & Canada)
To: Dodin, Reema (Durbin); Zogby, Joseph (Judiciary-Dem); Kenny, MJ (Durbin); Marter, Ben (Durbin); Morris, Dena (Durbin); Raven, Erik (Appropriations); Homan, Chris (Durbin); Leonard, Rob (Durbin); Swanson, Daniel (Judiciary-Dem); Kierig, Anne (Durbin); Brown-Shaklee, Sally (Durbin); Mulka, Christina (Durbin); Gillies, David (Appropriations); Sonti, Srinu (Durbin); Hunt, Jasmine (Durbin); Middleton, Brad (Durbin); Tellez, Corey (Durbin); Fisher, Alyssa (Durbin); McElwain, Maria (Durbin); Palmer, Mark (Durbin); Trifone, Stephanie (Judiciary-Dem); Ackley, Elise (Durbin); Gandhi, Debu (Judiciary-Dem); Ali, Erum Ibrahim (Durbin); Cook, Beth (Durbin)
Subject: Amendments Update: Senate Budget Resolution (S.Con.Res. 11)

The most recently filed amendments are at the top of this message, as well as at the bottom in the correct numerical order.

- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to municipal broadband expansion, to aid cities and municipalities in rural and low-income areas seeking to invest in municipal broadband networks or private-public partnerships for broadband buildout. (#727)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting mentoring programs for at-risk youth. (#728)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to invest in surface transportation projects. (#729)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to development of the Long Range Discrimination Radar of the Missile Defense Agency. (#730)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to increase access to health care providers for Medicare beneficiaries. (#731)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to authorizing advance appropriations for the Indian Health Service. (#732)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to an active duty mend strength for the Army for fiscal year 2016 of 490,000 soldiers. (#733)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the Department of Defense Innovative Readiness Training Program. (#734)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the outreach and delivery of Department of Veterans Affairs programs and services to veterans residing in United States communities not connected to the North American road system. (#735)
- Murkowski amendment to exempt advance appropriations for the Indian Health Services and Indian Health Facilities accounts of the Indian Health Service from a point of order against

legislation that would provide an advance appropriation. (#736)

- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to establish a DNRF relating to providing for the expansion of Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis (Lou Gehrig's Disease) research in the Department of Defense's peer reviewed Medical Research Program. (#737)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to environmental remediation of land transferred under certain Acts that is contaminated by Federal agencies and activities. (#738)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to robust sexual assault investigations by the National Guard Bureau Office of Complex Investigations. (#739)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the funding of certain tribal courts by the Bureau of Indian Affairs. (#740)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to allow for legislation to provide for long-term budget analyses. (#741)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reforming the unemployment insurance program in a manner that incentivizes work and worker training for the long-term unemployed, helps the long-term unemployed reenter the workforce, recognizes the demands on State budgets, and does not increase financial burdens on employers. (#742)

Senate Budget Resolution (S.Con.Res. 11)

An original concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2016 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2017 through 2025. (pending amendments in bold, disposed of amendments in italics).

- Isakson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a biennial budget and appropriations process. (#321)
- Portman amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the empowerment of States to protect citizens of the State from damaging regulations of the Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to the Clean Air Act. (#322)
- *Sanders amendment to create millions of middle class jobs by investing in our nation's infrastructure paid for by raising revenue through closing loopholes in the corporate and international tax system. (#323, as modified)*
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the strengthening of patent rights. (#324)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to a strong civil courts system. (#325)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that changes to voting laws at the State and local level do not disproportionately burden the right of racial and language minorities to vote. (#326)

- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide for funding to improve voter registration and the voting experience in Federal elections. (#327)
- Coons amendment to express the sense of Congress on the cost sharing requirements of the Hollings Manufacturing Extension Partnership. (#328)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging the widespread use of early college high schools and dual and concurrent enrollment. (#329)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to incentives for Medicare beneficiaries to have and maintain an advance care plan. (#330)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to eliminating the enforcement of laws that discriminate against HIV patients without scientific merit. (#331)
- Coons amendment to provide a mechanism to increase the statutory limit on public debt for fiscal year 2016. (#332)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to United States Government development finance institutions. (#333)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting efforts to improve call response time at the Internal Revenue Service. (#334)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to fulfilling the obligations of the United States. (#335)
- Coons amendment to express the sense of the Senate that the United States should fulfill the financial obligations of the United States. (#336)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to Federal cybersecurity standards. (#337)
- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to increase funding for the National Institutes of Health. (#338)
- Rounds amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing mortgage lending to rural areas. (#339)
- Reid amendment to improve the provision establishing a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to eliminating military retirement and disability offsets. (#340)
- Cassidy amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to promotion of United States offshore energy production. (#341)
- Schatz amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the National Guard State Partnership Program. (#342)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preserving mandatory

appropriations for agricultural conservation programs. (#343)

- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the importance of fully utilizing available Federal funding for water resources and development to meet the needs of United States ports and harbor maintenance. (#344)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing funding for Federal investments in biomedical and basic scientific research. (#345)
- Collins amendment to modify the deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting jobs in the United States through international trade to include the reauthorization or extension of trade adjustment assistance programs. (#346)
- **Barrasso amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to keep the Federal Water Pollution Control Act focused on protection of water quality, to establish bright lines for Federal jurisdiction, and to create clear and unambiguous exemptions for features that the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency or the Secretary of the Army, acting through the Chief of Engineers, claim they are not seeking to regulate. (#347)**
- Boozman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to installing watchdogs at Federal agencies with extended Inspector General vacancies and strengthening and reforming Offices of Inspectors General to ensure that such Offices are appropriately prioritizing the investigation of waste, fraud, abuse, and misconduct within Federal agencies. (#348)
- *Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to improve health outcomes and lower costs of caring for medically complex children in Medicaid. (#349)*
- **Blunt amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would create a Federal tax or fee on carbon emissions. (#350)**
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the dredging of shallow draft ports on the Mississippi River. (#351)
- **Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to Federal employee performance awards. (#352)**
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the defense capabilities of the Government of Ukraine. (#353)
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to military readiness, training, and modernization while decreasing risk of casualties. (#354)
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prohibit additional premium increases for two years. (#355)
- **Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing health care to veterans who reside more than 40 miles driving distance from the closest medical facility of the Department of Veterans Affairs that provides the care sought by the veteran. (#356)**

- *Cornyn amendment to raise taxes and spending by enacting President Obama's fiscal year 2016 budget. (#357)*
- McCain amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to enhancing trade across the Southwest border. (#358)
- McCain amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to securing the Southwest border. (#359)
- McCain amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to deterring migration of unaccompanied children from El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras. (#360)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the consideration of greenhouse gas emissions under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969. (#361)
- *Mikulski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to amending the Equal Pay Act of 1963 to allow for punitive damages, limit the any factor "other than sex" exception, and prohibit retaliation against employees who share salary information. (#362)*
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating modernizing and updating food safety oversight within the Food and Drug Administration. (#363)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving oral health care for children and pregnant women under Medicaid. (#364)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding to State and local law enforcement agencies that receive Federal funds to be used for training and enforcement related to the profiling guidance established by the Department of Justice. (#365)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding for State and local law enforcement agencies that receive Federal funds to be used for data collection related to profiling by the Department of Justice. (#366)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing a funding stream for a voter reinfranchisement initiative. (#367)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing States the Medicaid flexibility they need to implement innovative reforms to improve care and enhance access for our Nation's most vulnerable. (#368)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the establishment of bipartisan commission to govern independent agencies, which may include structural changes to the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau. (#369)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing greater discretion to State departments of transportation in spending Highway Trust Fund allocations. (#370)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that funds available for budget function 050 are spent exclusively for national defense. (#371)

- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring State to implement drug testing and work requirements for Federal welfare programs for applicants and recipients of assistance, including, but not limited to, the temporary assistance for needy families (TANF) program. (#372)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to maintaining impact aid funding at 2014-2015 levels. (#373)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing coverage of virtual colonoscopies as a colorectal cancer screening test under the Medicare program. (#374)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to returning authority over school nutrition back to the States. (#375)
- Inhofe amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would impose a user fee with respect to general aviation. (#376)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging greater trade between Africa and the United States. (#377)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing qualified mortgage status to mortgages held in portfolio by financial institutions. (#378)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing relief from redundant annual privacy notice mailings required by financial institutions when there have been no changes to the privacy policies of the financial institution. (#379)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to assist the States in carrying out drought prevention plans. (#380)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the prevention of government discrimination against individuals, businesses, and organization due to sincerely held religious beliefs. (#381)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to protect Second Amendment rights by protecting the availability of certain ammunition. (#382)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to uphold Second Amendment rights and prohibit the establishment of a national firearm registry. (#383)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the protection of the Second Amendment by preventing Federal agencies from targeting law-abiding firearms dealers. (#384)
- Inhofe amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would fund international organizations during the implementation of the United Nations Arms Trade Treaty prior to Senate ratification and adoption of implementing legislation. (#385)
- *Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect Medicaid beneficiaries from benefit cuts. (#386)*

- Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to postal reform. (#387)
- **Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the designation of national monuments. (#388)**
- **Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to holding Members of the Senate and the House or Representatives accountable for failing to pass a balanced budget. (#389)**
- Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to regulatory review. (#390)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the expansion of access to the income tax credit for employee health insurance expenses of small employers. (#391)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting the use of college savings accounts while students are in elementary school and secondary school. (#392)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to emphasizing manufacturing in engineering programs, which may include directing the National Institute of Standards and Technology, in coordination with other appropriate Federal agencies including the Department of Defense, Department of Energy, and National Science Foundation, to designate United States manufacturing universities. (#393)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to special treatment of the income tax credit for research expenditures for startup companies. (#394)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reversing cuts in the International Affairs Budget. (#395)
- Portman amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the empowerment of States to protect citizens of the State from damaging regulations of the Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to the Clean Air Act. (#396)
- Ernst amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving mental health services for veterans. (#397)
- Wyden amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to funding Coast Guard air facilities. (#398)
- Coats amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would increase net direct spending if the national debt is greater than the size of the economy of the United States. (#399)
- *Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to maintain and enhance access, choice, and accountability in veterans care through the veterans Choice Card program under section 101 of the Veterans Access, Choice, and Accountability Act of 2014. (#400)*
- Grassley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support sentencing reform legislation that does not impose costs on crime victims. (#401)

- Johnson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving information sharing by the Inspector General of the Department of Veterans Affairs with respect to investigations relating to substandard health care, delayed and denied health care, patient deaths, other findings that directly relate to patient care, and other management issues of the Department. (#402)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the annual contribution limit for Coverdell education savings accounts. (#403)
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the modernization of the nuclear command control, and communications architecture of the United States. (#404)
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to sexual assault prevention and response efforts by the Department of Defense. (#405)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to limiting certain research conducted or contracted by the Federal Communications Commission. (#406)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to investigating service disruptions at West Coast ports. (#407)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to reform the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration to ensure more transparency and stakeholder participation. (#408)
- *Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting equal pay, which may include preventing discrimination on the basis of sex and preventing retaliation against employees for seeking or discussing wage information. (#409)*
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the allowance of tax credits for employers who provide paid family and medical leave. (#410)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the maximum loan limits under the microloan program. (#411)
- **Rounds amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prevent the Environmental Protection Agency and the United States Fish and Wildlife Service from engaging in closed-door settlement agreements that ignore impacted States and counties. (#412)**
- Blunt amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring the advice and consent of the Senate before any bilateral or international agreement regarding greenhouse gas emissions aimed at combating global climate change has any force or effect within the United States. (#413)
- Hatch amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to prevent the Department of the Interior from unduly hampering the production of natural gas and oil by preempting State law. (#414)
- Capito amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to a requirement that any new environmental agreement signed by the United States with any foreign country or countries not result in serious harm to the economy of the United States. (#415)

- Capito amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting the reliability of the electricity grid. (#416)
- Capito amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to advise all veterans of their potential eligibility for private health care benefits provided by the Department of Veterans Affairs. (#417)
- Capito amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring sufficient funding for fossil energy research and development. (#418)
- Capito amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improve the safety of tank cars carrying crude oil by rail. (#419)
- Capito amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to offsets to combat the increase abuse of heroin and methamphetamines in the United States. (#420)
- Capito amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the expansion of high-speed broadband in rural areas. (#421)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that the conservation of northern long-eared bat populations and local economic development are compatible. (#422)
- **Rubio amendment to increase new budget authority and outlays for fiscal years 2016 and 2017 for National Defense (budget function 050). (#423, as modified).**
- Barrasso amendment to eliminate Federal funding for international climate change initiatives, including the Green Climate Fund, the Global Climate Change Initiative, the Climate Investment Funds, and the Global Environmental Facility. (#424)
- Collins amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving retirement security. (#425)
- Collins amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting economic growth and job creation for small businesses. (#426)
- Collins amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to investment in Alzheimer's disease research. (#427)
- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to extending the exception for the tax treatment of publicly traded partnerships for other forms of energy, including energy power generation projects and transportation fuels. (#428)
- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to relieve financial institutions from annual privacy notice mailings. (#429)
- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to maintaining access to hospitals and health care providers in rural communities under the Medicare program, which includes preserving and strengthening access to critical access hospitals. (#430)

- Gillibrand amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to medical treatment and compensation for first responders, survivors, and their families injured and made ill by the 9/11 attacks. (#431)
- Baldwin amendment to provide additional resources to create the opportunity for more Americans to obtain a higher education and advanced job skills by supporting two free years of community college paid for by raising revenue through requiring millionaires and billionaires to pay their fair share. (#432)
- Wyden amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to continuing agricultural research funding. (#433)
- Wyden amendment to provide for an adjustment to committee allocations for wildfire suppression funding. (#434)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to support for Ukraine, which should include the provision of lethal defensive articles. (#435)
- Baldwin amendment to preserve the point of order against reconciliation legislation that would increase the deficit or reduce a surplus. (#436)
- Peters amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to enhancing and improving the United States Patent and Trademark Office in order to reduce the patent application backlog. (#437)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving access to capital for small businesses by directing the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau to implement section 1071 of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (Public Law 111-203) that amended the Equal Credit Opportunity Act to require lending institutions to collect and report data on lending to small, minority-owned, and women owned businesses. (#438)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to mandating a higher threshold that the Small Business Administration may guarantee, through the Surety Bond Guarantee Program, of the bonds that small businesses are required to obtain so that they may be able to better compete successfully for Federal Government contracts. (#439)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the Family Funds limit of the Small Business Investment Company Program from \$225,000,000 to \$350,000,000, as passed by the Committee in 2013, which is zero subsidy and funded entirely though fees paid by investors and businesses. (#440)
- Stabenow amendment to ensure that oil derived from tar sands is subject to the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund at levels equal to those of other types of oil, to permanently extend the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund, and to prevent oil companies from claiming tax deductions for punitive damages associated with oil spills. (#441)
- Collins amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to restore a sensible definition of full-time employment for purposes of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. (#442)
- Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting privately held water rights and permits. (#443)

- Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expanding the earned income tax credit using savings from reforming the program and eliminating waste, fraud and abuse. (#444)
- Gardner amendment to prevent labor disputes at seaports in the United States from causing national economic disruptions and crippling businesses across the United States. (#445)
- Gardner amendment to support public-private partnerships of the Armed Forces of the United States with institutions of higher education in the United States. (#446)
- Gardner amendment to make higher education more affordable and expand access and opportunity to our Nation's students. (#447)
- Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging expedited approval of liquefied natural gas export applications at the Department of Energy. (#448)
- Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting efficient resourcing for the Asia rebalance policy. (#449)
- Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to enhance and encourage broadband deployment and adoption in rural America. (#450)
- Heller amendment to express the sense of the Senate that if a concurrent resolution on the budget and all the regular appropriations bills are not completed by October 1 annually then Members of Congress should not receive pay. (#451)
- Heller amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that the Secretary of the Interior enters into candidate conservation agreements with each of the relevant 11 Western States before the United States Fish and Wildlife Service makes a listing determination on the greater sage-grouse under the Endangered Species Act of 1973. (#452)
- Heller amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring the Secretary of Transportation prioritizes the construction of projects in high priority corridors on the National Highway System, which will improve the safe, secure, and efficient movement of people and goods through the United States and facilitate economic development and create jobs in the United States. (#453)
- Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect Second Amendment rights by preventing the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives from reclassifying ammunition primarily intended for sporting purposes. (#454)
- Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prioritize the elimination of the rape kit backlog. (#455)
- Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that medical facilities of the Department of Veterans Affairs meet the privacy, dignity, and safety needs of women veterans. (#456)
- Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibition of Veterans Benefits Administration executive bonuses until the backlog of disability claims for veterans is eliminated. (#457)

- Burr amendment to protect the American people and strengthen our national security by fully funding the Biomedical Advanced Research and Development Authority (BARDA) and the BioShield Special Reserve Fund. (#458)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expanding the quantity of Federal land available for natural extraction to fund infrastructure maintenance. (#459)
- Coats amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to considering the costs, benefits, and feasibility of allowing States reasonable time to cure rejected State implementation plans. (#460)
- Roberts amendment to provide for a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to military readiness, training, and modernization while decreasing risk casualties. (#461)
- **Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to over-the-counter medications. (#462)**
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting funds for promotional or marketing materials promoting Obamacare or its benefits. (#463)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring an enforceable treaty ratified by the top 10 major greenhouse gas emitting countries before implementation of regulation of greenhouse gas emissions from existing power plants. (#464)
- Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to Second Amendment rights. (#465)
- Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting jobs in the United States through international and domestic travel and tourism. (#466)
- Blunt amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the direct provision of defense articles, defense services, and related training to Kurdistan Regional Government. (#467)
- Blunt amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to military aid to Israel. (#468)
- Grassley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prohibit certain aliens without legal status in the United States from retroactively claiming the earned income tax credit. (#469)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding to the United Nations Population Fund to promote the access of unaccompanied women to vital services, including access to water, sanitation, facilities, food, and health care, in emergency situations. (#470)
- *Wyden amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would cut benefits, raise the retirement age, or privatize Social Security. (#471)*
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting Cypriot-Israeli cooperation in energy exploration in the Eastern Mediterranean. (#472)

- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding to combat anti-Semitism in Europe. (#473)
- *Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect and strengthen the Department of Veterans Affairs, hire more health care professionals for the Department, and ensure quality and timely access to health care for all veterans. (#474)*
- Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to strengthening the United States Postal Service by establishing a moratorium to protect mail processing plants, reinstating overnight delivery standards, and protecting rural service. (#475)
- Thune amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to exempting elementary schools, secondary schools, and institutions of higher education from Obamacare's employer mandate. (#476)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to achieving health information technology interoperability. (#477)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reprioritizing education spending toward impact aid or other formula grant programs to State and local educational agencies and away from administrative earmark programs. (#478)
- Thune amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would negatively affect rural health care. (#479)
- Thune amendment to reduce funding for the United State Fish and Wildlife Service and direct those funds to public safety in Indian country. (#480)
- **Cotton amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting Israel. (#481)**
- Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging the increase use of performance contracting in Federal facilities. (#482)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to combat sexual assault, domestic violence, and human trafficking. (#483)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing lethal aid to Ukraine. (#484)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide equity in the tax treatment of public safety officer death benefits. (#485)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to strengthen mental health efforts. (#486)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to rein in onerous fishing regulations and provide disaster relief for fisheries. (#487)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to spur economic development and

provide for the equitable distribution of Universal Service funds to rural states. (#488)

- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing small business regulatory relief, protecting State-regulated insurers from global regulators, and preventing duplicative regulations for investment advisors. (#489)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to address the disproportionate regulatory burdens on community banks. (#490)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect the Corporation for National and Community Service. (#491)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to advance workplace equality by ending pregnancy discrimination and confronting sex-based wage discrimination. (#492)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to strengthening missile defense cooperation with Israel. (#493)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing the United States from joining any international agreement on greenhouse gas emissions that would preclude developing countries from using fossil fuels for development and economic growth. (#494)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to achieving domestic energy independence. (#495)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting public transparency in Executive branch litigation settlements. (#496)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting jobs by preventing Federal agencies from overriding efforts by States to conserve species. (#497)
- *Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to legislation submitted to Congress by President Obama to protect and strengthen Social Security. (#498)*
- Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring the availability to the reserve components of the Armed Forces of fully modernized and mission-capable aircraft. (#499)
- Alexander amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing Federal funds from being used to create a Federal college ratings system. (#500)
- Alexander amendment to promote the research, development, and approval or licensure of the most cutting-edge, safe and effective medical treatments, devices, and cures for American patients and to ensure that America remains the global leader in biomedical innovation. (#501)
- Alexander amendment to prohibit the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission from issuing regulations or guidance that would undermine the employee wellness programs authorized in the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act which offer a premium discount to employees who make healthy lifestyle choices. (#502)

- Sullivan amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing an exemption from certain permitting requirement for routine maintenance activities relating to transportation infrastructure. (#503)
- Sullivan amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to limiting the ability of Environmental Protect Agency personnel to carry guns. (#504)
- Sullivan amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting programs related to the ground-based mid-course defense and the long-range discrimination radar programs of the Department of Defense. (#505)
- Sullivan amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting vulnerable families from job killing regulations. (#506)
- Vitter amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to ending Obamacare subsidies for illegal immigrants. (#507)
- Vitter amendment to require tax delinquent Federal bureaucrats to immediately enter into a repayment plan and provide that failure to do will result in termination of employment. (#508)
- Vitter amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to eliminating the State DNA analysis kit backlog. (#509)
- Vitter amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing health care to veterans who reside more than 40 miles driving distance from the closest medical facility of the Department of Veterans Affairs that provides the care sought by the veteran. (#510)
- Vitter amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund preventing the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives from classifying M855 or any .223/5.56mm cartridge or projectile as armor piercing ammunition. (#511)
- Vitter amendment to strike out the provision that makes it easier for Washington elites to force Americans to give up their dollar bills and use dollar coins, like Europeans. (#512)
- Vitter amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expanding Medicare beneficiary access to eye tracking accessories and speech generating devices for disabled individuals under the Medicare program. (#513)
- Vitter amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to allowing States to adopt work requirements for able-bodied Medicaid recipients. (#514)
- **Vitter amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring the Federal Government to allow states to opt out of Common Core without penalty. (#515)**
- Vitter amendment to ensure victims of rape have their day in court. (#516)
- Vitter amendment to end Congress's and the Administration's illegal exemption from Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. (#517)
- Barrasso amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a process whereby the Federal Government recoups grants from States with failed State-based exchanges.

(#518)

- Gillibrand amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to expand benefits from the Department of Veterans Affairs to sailors exposed to Agent Orange. (#519)
- Gillibrand amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund related to sexual assault at institutions of higher education, which may include the implementation of an independent and standardized online survey tool developed and administered by the Department of Education, in consultation with the Department of Justice, to measure the prevalence of sexual assault at institutions of higher education. (#520)
- Peters amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to investing in science, technology, and basic research in the United States. (#521)
- King amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preserving the right of access of distributed energy units to the electrical grid, such as combined heat and power systems, residential- or commercial-scale photovoltaic systems, residential wind turbines, or other renewable or fossil-fueled electric generation systems. (#522)
- Stabenow amendment to prevent United States companies from getting tax benefits for moving jobs overseas, to end offshore tax loopholes including inversions, and to provide incentives for United States companies to relocate overseas jobs to the United States. (#523)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting economic growth and job creation by reducing the cost of capital. (#524)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing tax relief for catastrophic medical expenses. (#525)
- Alexander amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support high-quality charter schools. (#526)
- Cassidy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the translation of biomedical research into treatments and cures. (#527)
- Cassidy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to upgrading data collection and statistical analysis conducted on health care services at the facilities of the Veterans Health Administration. (#528)
- Cassidy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing screening, testing, and diagnosis for Viral Hepatitis. (#529)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the diversion of funds set aside for the USPTO. (#530)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to deterring abusive patent litigation. (#531)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to ensure the vitality of the traditional criminal law requirement of mens rea. (#532)

- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that Department of Justice attorneys comply with disclosure obligations in criminal prosecutions. (#533)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing access to marijuana edibles by children in States that have decriminalized marijuana. (#534)
- **Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to balancing the Federal budget. (#535)**
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to safeguarding data stored abroad from improper government access. (#536)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the aggressive and consistent enforcement of Federal laws prohibiting the production, distribution, and possession of adult obscenity and child pornography. (#537)
- Risch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the Family Funds limit of the Small Business Investment Company Program from \$225,000,000 to \$350,000,000, as passed by the Committee in 2013, which is zero subsidy and funded entirely through fees paid by investors and businesses. (#538)
- Cassidy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving Medicaid based on successful and bipartisan State demonstration projects. (#539)
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting health care rationing. (#540)
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the transparency of the relationship between the Federal Communication Commission's regulatory fees and the Commission's recovery of costs. (#541)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to improving transparency for closing out expired grant accounts with an empty balance. (#542)
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to elimination of funding for the National Technical Information Service. (#543)
- Kirk amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to extraditing international cybercriminals committing credit card theft. (#544)
- **Kirk amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reimposing waived sanctions and imposing new sanctions against Iran for violations of the Joint Plan of Action or a comprehensive nuclear agreement. (#545)**
- McCain amendment to ensure adequate funding for the national security of the United States. (#546)
- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to welfare reform. (#547)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to support Internet freedom and the current multi-stake-holder governance of the Internet. (#548)

- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund for providing low- and middle-income student access to private elementary and secondary schools through a tax credit. (#549)
- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to consolidating tax incentives for higher education into a universal tax credit for higher education and skills obtainment. (#550)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting religious freedom, including promoting freedom of religion (including belief) around the world, given the importance of religious freedom to human rights, economic development, stability, and democracy. (#551)
- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing funding for the relocation of the United States Embassy in Israel from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem. (#552)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting public-private partnerships with the National Laboratories under the Department of Energy to facilitate innovation. (#553)
- Rubio amendment to allow for the elimination of the Retirement Earnings Test under the Social Security program. (#554)
- Rubio amendment to allow for the elimination of Social Security payroll taxes for individuals who have attained retirement age. (#555)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to delivering weapons to Ukraine using emergency drawdown authority in the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961. (#556)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to reforming the United Nations in the spirit of transparency, respect for basic human freedoms, and effective nonproliferation. (#557)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing foreign assistance to Palestine and increasing foreign assistance for Israel. (#558)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to improving higher education data and transparency. (#559)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to prohibit taking minors across State lines in circumvention of laws requiring involvement of parents in abortion decisions. (#560)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to underutilized facilities of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and their potential use. (#561)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a new outcomes-based process for authorizing innovative higher education providers. (#562)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the reform of Federal student loan repayment plans. (#563)

- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing for regulatory reform that would allow Congress to budget regulatory promulgation under each Federal agency. (#564)
- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that Medicare is not raided to bailout insurance companies under the President's health care overhaul. (#565)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing for financial vehicles other than loans to provide fund to pay for higher education. (#566)
- Coats amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to end duplication, fragmentation, and overlap in Government economic development programs. (#567)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to increase funding for the Internal Revenue Service to implement the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act and reduce identity theft. (#568)
- Tester amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to investing in rural and tribal water infrastructure. (#569)
- Tester amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing transparency in our elections and reducing the deficit. (#570)
- Heinrich amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would provide for the sale of Federal land to reduce the Federal deficit. (#571)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support rural schools and school districts. (#572)
- Markey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting the repair and replacement of natural gas distribution pipelines and infrastructure no longer fit for service. (#573)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring the reliability of the electric grid. (#574)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to repeal the TRICARE exclusion for members of the reserve components of the Armed Forces. (#575)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to securing sources of supply of rare earth minerals. (#576)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the reduction of Department of Defense contractors. (#577)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to addressing methamphetamine abuse in the United States. (#578)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing adequate funding for the Experimental Program to Stimulate Competitive Research. (#579)

- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing adequate funding for the Contract Tower Program of the Federal Aviation Administration. (#580)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reestablishing the Office of Technology Assessment to provide nonpartisan information to Congress on cost-benefit analyses of regulations and regulatory changes. (#581)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to significantly increasing the number of young adults participating in 2 years of national service which may include expanding national service programs. (#582)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the commercialization of technologies such as carbon capture, carbon storage, and other carbon utilization technologies required for coal and natural gas electric generating units (EGUs) to meet proposed and future greenhouse gas regulations. (#583)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting export promotion for small businesses. (#584)
- Manchin amendment to modify the deficit-neutral reserve fund for veterans and servicemembers to improve outreach, access, and services for rural veterans. (#585)
- Manchin amendment to modify the deficit-neutral reserve fund for veterans and servicemembers to address specifically the growing backlog of appeals of decisions regarding claims for disability compensation. (#586)
- Leahy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to disallow any Federal tax deduction for the cost of court-ordered punitive damages as an ordinary business expense. (#587)
- Schatz amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the number of U.S. Customs and Border Protection officers at air ports of entry. (#588)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that employers are not precluded under the National Labor Relations Act from providing compensation to employees that is greater than the compensation specified in an applicable collective bargaining agreement. (#589)
- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting the Medicare Advantage program. (#590)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to reform the Lifeline program by removing structural incentives for fraud and modernizing the program so that it can be used to help increase broadband access in underserved areas. (#591)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to intellectual property rights in international trade negotiations. (#592)
- Menendez amendment to require consideration of long-term deficits for any legislation relating to repealing or replacing the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act and the health care-related provisions of the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010. (#593)

- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging the participation of underrepresented individuals, including minorities, in 21st century fields. (#594)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to improve cybersecurity. (#595)
- Johnson amendment to convey clear information in graphic form about projected deficits. (#596)
- Johnson amendment to convey clear information to Congress and the public about projected Federal outlays, revenues, surpluses, and deficits. (#597)
- Shaheen amendment to make commonsense reform to the wasteful Federal sugar program, save consumers billions, and reduce the risk of expensive taxpayer-funded bailouts of the sugar industry. (#600)
- **Bennet amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would privatize Medicare, cut guaranteed benefits, increase out-of-pocket spending, or turn Medicare into a premium support plan. (#601)**
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a single food agency. (#602)
- Coats amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the improvement of operations in the supplemental nutrition assistance program. (#603)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging cost savings in office space used by Federal agencies. (#604)
- Feinstein amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to rectifying the discrepancies in methodologies used in counting the number of homeless person served by programs provided through the Department of Education, the Department of Health and Human Services, and the Department of Housing and Urban Development. (#605)
- Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to African elephant ivory. (#606)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to allow for the permanent elimination of the Federal estate tax. (#607)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund for mobile workforce legislation to simplify and standardize State income tax collection for employees who travel outside of their home State for temporary work assignments. (#608)
- Isakson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing funding to implement, create, apply or enforce certain standards for initial bargaining unit determinations governed by the National Labor Relations Board. (#609)
- Isakson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing funding to promulgate a regulation relating to the definition of “fiduciary” by the Department of Labor. (#610)

- Isakson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to subject all fees collected by U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services to the annual appropriations process. (#611)
- Isakson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to subject all fees collected by U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services to the annual appropriations process. (#612)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to international defense cooperation. (#613)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support or encourage research that leads to identifying an Alzheimer's disease biomarker, early diagnostics tool, or therapy to delay the onset or halt the progression of Alzheimer's disease in order to provide a significant cost savings to the Federal Government. (#614)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to ensure that the harbor maintenance user fee is only used for its intended purpose, which is to finance expenditures on maintenance dredging, dredged material disposal areas, jetties, and breakwaters. (#615)
- Wicker amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to require the Secretary of Transportation to submit the results of a comprehensive truck size and weight limits study to Congress by April 30, 2015. (#616)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to encourage the Secretary of State to add additional names to the Magnitsky List. (#617)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring international arms control compliance. (#618)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to address the negative impact of the Affordable Care Act's Medicaid and Medicare DSH cuts to hospitals. (#619)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to expedite awards under the Internal Revenue Service whistleblower program. (#620)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to repeal the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA). (#621)
- *Burr amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to manageable Federal student loan repayment options. (#622)*
- Alexander amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the development of next-generation leadership computers in the United States. (#623)
- Alexander amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to improve the competitiveness of the United States. (#624)
- Lankford amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the effectiveness and efficiency of the Federal regulatory process. (#625)
- Lankford amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to streamline, consolidate, or eliminate duplicative and overlapping programs identified by the Government Accountability

Office. (#626)

- Lankford amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide more transparency in Government spending, including through the establishment of a Federal program inventory. (#627)
- Lankford amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support the continued stewardship role of the United States over the domain name system to ensure the security of the .gov and .mil domains and protect the freedom of speech and expression internationally. (#628)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to international defense cooperation with Taiwan. (#629)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting the use of energy efficiency in the economy of the United States, which is the cheapest and fastest way to begin addressing energy challenges in the United States. (#630)
- Casey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing training for first responders in communities through which crude oil is transported by rail. (#631)
- Casey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing reasonable accommodations for pregnant workers. (#632)
- Casey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to enhancing the child and dependent care tax credit. (#633)
- Casey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to automatic IRAs. (#634)
- Casey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing funding for the Office of Administrative Law Judges of the Department of Labor. (#635)
- Warner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting the personal information of consumers from data breaches. (#636)
- Warner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to advancing the stated goals of the Department of Veterans Affairs or meeting the health care needs of veterans. (#637)
- Warner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund reserve fund for Government reform and efficiency. (#638)
- Peters amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting trade and travel ports of entry. (#639)
- Heitkamp amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to improve the sustainability of the Federal workforce in order to address unique situations. (#640)
- Heitkamp amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to funding local rent surveys to ensure accurate fair market rents for working families, the elderly, and the disabled. (#641)
- Heitkamp amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the establishment of a

commission on Native children. (#642)

- Heitkamp amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to training and resources for first responders responding to hazardous materials incidents on railroads. (#643)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to directing the Secretary of Transportation to coordinate with the Secretary of Energy to review crude treatment process and, if necessary, to promulgate regulations. (#644)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to underground and surface coal mining safety and health research. (#645)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to H-1B visas. (#646)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the development of a new nuclear-capable cruise missile by the Department of Defense and the National Nuclear Security Administration. (#647)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the nuclear forces and missions of the Air Force. (#648)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting funding of international organizations during the implementation of the United Nations Arms Trade Treaty prior to Senate ratification and adoption of implementing legislation. (#649)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that social services agencies under the Bureau of Indian Affairs may conduct background checks on all adults living in a home before issuing a foster care license. (#650)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to allow the Drug Enforcement Administration and Federal Bureau of Investigation to enter into joint task forces with tribal and local law enforcement agencies. (#651)
- *Warren amendment to make college more affordable for middle-class families by allowing borrowers with outstanding Federal and private student loans to refinance at the equivalent interest rates that were offered to Federal student loan borrowers during the 2013-2014 school year and to fully offset the cost of such a program by requiring millionaires to pay at least a 30 percent effective Federal tax rate. (#652)*
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to limit control measure determinations to covered sources. (#653)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reforming regulatory practices for executive agencies. (#654)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to preserve and protect the open Internet in a manner that provides the Federal Communications Commission with targeted and robust enforcement mechanisms, does not jeopardize public safety, privacy, accessibility, or universal service, protects against regulatory overreach, and does not rely on public utility regulations. (#655)

- Cotton amendment to modify a provision to the spending-neutral reserve fund to reauthorize funding for payments in lieu of taxes to counties and other units of local government. (#656)
- Cotton amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing non-defense related spending by the Department of Defense. (#657)
- Cotton amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000. (#658)
- Cotton amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the designation of critical habitat. (#659)
- Cotton amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the use of funds for cooperating with the Government of Iran in combating the Islamic State. (#660)
- Cotton amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to violations by the Russian Federation of the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces Treaty. (#661)
- Cotton amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the use of funds for the premature withdrawal of the United States Armed Forces from Afghanistan. (#662)
- Cotton amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the use of funds for negotiating with President of Syria Bashar al Assad and the Government of Syria to resolve the Syrian civil war and combat the Islamic State. (#663)
- Cotton amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to construction of new facilities and improvement to existing facilities at the detention facilities at United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. (#664)
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting awarding of construction contracts based on awardees entering or not entering into agreements with labor organizations. (#665)
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing the level of Federal premium support for crop insurance policies, which may include eliminating premium support for crop insurance for agricultural producers with an adjusted gross income of more than \$750,000 in fiscal year 2016. (#666)
- Flake amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that individuals do not simultaneously receive unemployment compensation and disability insurance benefits. (#667)
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to government reform and efficiency. (#668)
- Flake amendment to rescind the remaining amounts available for the Advanced Technology Vehicles Manufacturing Loan Program. (#669)
- Flake amendment to eliminate resources for the single family housing direct loan program. (#670)

- Flake amendment to eliminate the premium subsidies on crop insurance policies when the actual market price of an agricultural commodity at the time of harvest is higher than the spring price for the agricultural commodity. (#671)
- Flake amendment to prohibit earmarks. (#672)
- Flake amendment to eliminate funding for the Economic Development Administration. (#673)
- Flake amendment to eliminate taxpayer subsidies for Amtrak's food and beverage service. (#674)
- Flake amendment to eliminate resources for Select USA. (#675)
- Flake amendment to prohibit taxpayers from subsidizing officials of the Department of Health and Human Services flying in business and first-class seating. (#676)
- Flake amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing political targeting by the Internal Revenue Service of individuals and social welfare organizations exercising free-speech rights. (#677)
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prosecution of first-time illegal border crossers. (#678)
- Portman amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the empowerment of States to protect citizens of the State from damaging regulations of the Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to the Clean Air Act. (#679)
- Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to legislation to furlough Federal employees with serious tax delinquencies. (#680)
- Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to demolishing vacant and abandoned homes. (#681)
- Portman amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would not achieve a unified budget surplus after 2024. (#682)
- Portman amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would create a carbon tax or a cap-and-trade policy relating to carbon emissions. (#683)
- Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to repealing any tax increases imposed by President Obama on middle-class families. (#684)
- Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to making permanent the expensing limitation applicable for 2014 for section 179 property. (#685)
- Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the age limitation applicable to dependent care assistance programs. (#686)
- Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to allowing private sector employees the ability to work flexible schedules. (#687)

- Portman amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding for the National Park Service Centennial. (#688)
- Portman amendment to improve the dynamic scoring provision. (#689)
- Portman amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the equitable treatment of existing, new, and proposed nuclear generating capacity in the economically damaging Clean Power Plan. (#690)
- Scott amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing States with flexibility in determining the size of employers in the small group market. (#691)
- Scott amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to transparency in health premium billing. (#692)
- Rounds amendment to modify section 431 relating to oversight of Government performance. (#693)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to investing in advanced fossil energy technology research and development. (#694)
- Shaheen amendment to save taxpayers billions by limiting \$50,000 annually the maximum amount of premium subsidy provided by the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation to individual agricultural producers. (#696)
- Murray amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund for legislation that reforms and strengthens elementary and secondary education. (#697)
- Whitehouse amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting funding regulatory work of the Environmental Protection Agency that delivers substantial benefits to public health and the economy. (#698)
- Whitehouse amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing resources to protect and preserve oceans and coasts. (#699)
- Whitehouse amendment to ensure high-income earners pay a fair share in taxes and to use the revenue to invest in repairing our Nation's bridges, coastal infrastructure, and damage wildfires. (#700)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improvements to the appeals process of the Department of Veterans Affairs for claims relating to disability compensation. (#701)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to efforts associated with combating the heroin addiction epidemic. (#702)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to enhance drug treatment courts. (#703)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to enhance veteran treatment

courts. (#704)

- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to Indo-Pacific partner capacity building and strategy. (#705)
- Markey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to achieving savings in the nuclear security enterprise. (#706)
- Markey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing overdose deaths. (#707)
- Wyden amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to simplifying and expanding tax incentives for higher education to boost student attendance and completion. (#708)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to implementing recommendations of the Government Accountability Office to reduce or eliminate overlapping or duplicative Federal programs. (#709)
- Franken amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to enhancing funding for programs carried out under the Head Start Act. (#710)
- Franken amendment provide additional resources to save student financial aid and keep college affordable for more than 8,000,000 low- and middle-income students by restoring the \$89,000,000 in cuts to Federal Pell Grants in the Republican budget. (#711)
- Franken amendment to provide an additional use for the deficit-neutral reserve fund for higher education. (#712)
- Murphy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to comprehensive mental health reform. (#713)
- Bennet amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to chemical disclosure. (#714)
- Bennet amendment to create clean energy jobs through predictable and fair incentive for renewable energy. (#715)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support the robust funding of the Community Oriented Policing Services grant program. (#716)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the effectiveness and availability of Bureau of Prisons programs. (#717)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting child savings accounts and asset building. (#718)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to cleaning up federally designated Superfund sites. (#719)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting workforce

development through apprenticeship programs. (#720)

- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to encourage freight planning and investment that incorporates all modes of transportation, including rail, waterways, ports, and highways to promote national connectivity. (#721)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting payments for conversion or treatments that purport to change the gender identity or sexual orientation of an individual under Medicare and Medicaid programs. (#722)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing the average adjusted gross income eligibility criteria for persons or legal entities who qualify for farm subsidy program benefits (#723)
- Kaine amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing United States exports and improving the competitiveness of United States businesses. (#724)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring diversity in procurement and hiring at all Federal pension plans. (#725)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the protection of State and local economies from the impacts of climate change, including increased storm surge events. (#726)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to municipal broadband expansion, to aid cities and municipalities in rural and low-income areas seeking to invest in municipal broadband networks or private-public partnerships for broadband buildout. (#727)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting mentoring programs for at-risk youth. (#728)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to invest in surface transportation projects. (#729)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to development of the Long Range Discrimination Radar of the Missile Defense Agency. (#730)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to increase access to health care providers for Medicare beneficiaries. (#731)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to authorizing advance appropriations for the Indian Health Service. (#732)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to an active duty mend strength for the Army for fiscal year 2016 of 490,000 soldiers. (#733)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the Department of Defense Innovative Readiness Training Program. (#734)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the outreach and delivery of Department of Veterans Affairs programs and services to veterans residing in United

States communities not connected to the North American road system. (#735)

- Murkowski amendment to exempt advance appropriations for the Indian Health Services and Indian Health Facilities accounts of the Indian Health Service from a point of order against legislation that would provide an advance appropriation. (#736)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to establish a DNRF relating to providing for the expansion of Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis (Lou Gehrig's Disease) research in the Department of Defense's peer reviewed Medical Research Program. (#737)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to environmental remediation of land transferred under certain Acts that is contaminated by Federal agencies and activities. (#738)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to robust sexual assault investigations by the National Guard Bureau Office of Complex Investigations. (#739)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the funding of certain tribal courts by the Bureau of Indian Affairs. (#740)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to allow for legislation to provide for long-term budget analyses. (#741)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reforming the unemployment insurance program in a manner that incentivizes work and worker training for the long-term unemployed, helps the long-term unemployed reenter the workforce, recognizes the demands on State budgets, and does not increase financial burdens on employers. (#742)
- **Stabenow amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to keeping the Federal Water Pollution Control Act focused on protection of water quality, to establish bright lines for Federal jurisdiction, and to create clear and unambiguous exemptions for features that the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency or the Secretary of the Army, acting through the Chief of Engineers, claim they are not seeking to regulate. (#755)**
- **Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to recognize that climate change is real and caused by human activity and that Congress needs to take action to cut carbon pollution. (#777)**
- **Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to saving Medicare. (#796)**

From: Hunt, Jasmine (Durbin)
To: [Sarah Neimeyer \(sarah_neimeyer@ios.doi.gov\)](mailto:sarah_neimeyer@ios.doi.gov); [Joshua Saks \(saksj@nwf.org\)](mailto:saksj@nwf.org); [Franz Matzner \(franz_matzner@nrdc.org\)](mailto:franz_matzner@nrdc.org); [Sara Chieffo \(jconsuegra@nrdc.org\)](mailto:jconsuegra@nrdc.org)
Subject: FW: Amendments Update: Senate Budget Resolution (S.Con.Res. 11)
Date: Wednesday, March 25, 2015 3:54:08 PM

From: Miller, Julian (Durbin)
Sent: Wednesday, March 25, 2015 3:53:52 PM (UTC-05:00) Eastern Time (US & Canada)
To: Dodin, Reema (Durbin); Zogby, Joseph (Judiciary-Dem); Kenny, MJ (Durbin); Marter, Ben (Durbin); Morris, Dena (Durbin); Raven, Erik (Appropriations); Homan, Chris (Durbin); Leonard, Rob (Durbin); Swanson, Daniel (Judiciary-Dem); Kierig, Anne (Durbin); Brown-Shaklee, Sally (Durbin); Mulka, Christina (Durbin); Gillies, David (Appropriations); Sonti, Srinu (Durbin); Hunt, Jasmine (Durbin); Middleton, Brad (Durbin); Tellez, Corey (Durbin); Fisher, Alyssa (Durbin); McElwain, Maria (Durbin); Palmer, Mark (Durbin); Trifone, Stephanie (Judiciary-Dem); Ackley, Elise (Durbin); Gandhi, Debu (Judiciary-Dem); Ali, Erum Ibrahim (Durbin); Cook, Beth (Durbin); Samp, Christopher (Durbin)
Subject: Amendments Update: Senate Budget Resolution (S.Con.Res. 11)

The most recently filed amendments are at the top of this message, as well as at the bottom in the correct numerical order.

- Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring transparency of costs of completing analyses required under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969. (#744)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to allowing oil shale development on Federal land. (#745)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing reasonable deadlines for processes under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969. (#746)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to selling nonessential Federal land with proceeds going to Federal deficit reduction. (#747)
- Lee amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would further restrict the right of law-abiding Americans to own a firearm. (#748)
- Lee amendment to ensure that the reserve fund relating to affordable healthcare choices for all is used to repeal and not further empower the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. (#749)
- Lee amendment to modify the spending-neutral reserve fund reauthorizing funding for payments to counties and other units of local government to ensure payment at levels roughly equivalent to property tax revenues lost due to the presence of Federal land. (#750)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to support legislation maintaining United States oversight over functions of the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers and preventing the United States from transferring such Internet responsibilities. (#751)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging the United States' NATO allies to reverse declines in defense spending and bear a more proportionate burden for ensuring the security of NATO. (#752)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to sufficient number of uniformed maintenance personnel in the Air Force for the F-35A aircraft program to reach initial

operational capacity and full operational capacity on schedule. (#753)

- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting legislation allowing a repeal of the Davis-Bacon Act. (#754)
- Stabenow amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the purchase of stationary or electronic devices for the purpose of members of Congress or congressional staff communicating with foreign governments and undermining the role of the President as Head of State in international nuclear negotiations on behalf of the United States. (#756)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to grant programs of the Environmental Protection Agency that may include prohibitions on awards to any entity that has an action pending against the Agency. (#757)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to support legislation allowing private sector employers to offer compensatory time in lieu of overtime pay to employees who prefer flexible work schedules to better balance family, work, and personal responsibilities. (#758)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to clarifying Federal jurisdiction with respect to intrastate species. (#759)
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring an independent reliability assessment of the Clean Power Plan of the Environmental Protection Agency. (#760)
- Graham amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to means-testing Medicare part B and part D premiums for Medicare beneficiaries with an annual income that exceeds \$250,000. (#761)
- Graham amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the restoration of purchasing power of the National Institutes of Health. (#762)
- Graham amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to subjecting all Federal spending to sequestration. (#763)
- Graham amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preparing ports of the United States for post-Panamax ships. (#764)
- Graham amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to meeting the obligations outlined in the Plutonium Management and Disposition Agreement. (#765)
- Graham amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to subjecting the salaries of Members of Congress to sequestration. (#766)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the National Guard Youth Challenge Program. (#767)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing Transportation Security Administration passenger fees to \$2.50 per enplanement and not more than \$5.00 per round trip between points in Alaska and Hawaii and on flights from essential air service airports. (#768)

- Murkowski amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the labeling of genetically engineered fish. (#769)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the construction of Arctic polar icebreakers. (#770)
- Ernst amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibits use of taxpayer dollars for first class airplane travel by Members of Congress. (#771)
- Ernst amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to ensure public comments are utilized more effectively in the Federal rulemaking process. (#772)
- Ernst amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect taxpayers by reforming the allowance and perks available to former Presidents. (#773)
- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the availability of Federal spectrum for commercial wireless services, including unlicensed Wi-Fi. (#774)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the imposition of new sanctions against the Government of Iran because of that Government's support for terrorism and its human rights abuses against the people of Iran. (#775)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prohibit the exclusion of individuals from service on a Federal jury on account of sexual orientation or gender identity. (#776)
- Cornyn amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to patents. (#778)
- Cornyn amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to enact a taxpayer bill of rights and provide additional protections for taxpayers against abuses by Internal Revenue Service. (#779)
- Cornyn amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to eliminating the backlog of sexual assault evidence kits. (#780)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing foreign assistance to the Palestinian Authority and certain United Nations agencies and increasing foreign assistance for Israel. (#781)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to extending the health care tax credit. (#782)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expansion of the earned income tax credit and the child tax credit. (#783)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting a national network for manufacturing innovation. (#784)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that no Federal financial aid funds are used for marketing activities. (#785)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide 12-months of continuous enrollment in Medicaid and the Children's Health Insurance Program. (#786)

- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to establish the prioritization of Children's Hospital Graduate Medical Education (CHGME) as a proven means to implement the development of a robust pediatric medical workforce. (#787)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring sufficient trade enforcement resources. (#788)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting workers from misclassification as independent contractors and preventing employers from using misclassification to avoid paying their fair share of taxes. (#789)
- Manchin amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would allocate any savings achieved through spending cuts or new revenue that are not included in the concurrent resolution on the budget for any purpose other than deficit reduction or investment in the Nation's infrastructure. (#790)
- Wyden amendment to strike reconciliation instructions to the Committees on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions and Finance and require regular order. (#791)
- Bennet amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to innovation in higher education. (#792)
- Franken amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to construction of Native American schools. (#793)
- Sessions amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to strengthening the ability of the Department of Commerce to respond to accusations of unfair trade practices, which may include currency undervaluation. (#794)
- Cassidy amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to authorizing Federal permitting for manufacturing and energy construction projects relating to national primary or secondary ambient air quality standard for ozone lower than a certain existing standard. (#795)
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing headquarters staff in the Department of Defense. (#797)
- Murray amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund for legislation to allow Americans to earn paid sick time. (#798)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to funding for programs related to governing justly and democratically. (#799)
- Cantwell amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to a comprehensive approach to crude-by-rail safety. (#800)
- Murray amendment to build on the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2013 by restoring a below-sequester level cut of \$9,000,000,000 to nondefense discretionary spending in 2017, replacing sequestration in 2016 and 2017 and increasing funding above sequester by a total of \$148,000,000,000 for the 2 years, increasing defense and nondefense discretionary spending above sequester levels by equal amounts, eliminating the overseas contingency operations gimmick contained in the committee-reported resolution, and offsetting the net increase in defense and nondefense discretionary

spending by closing tax loopholes. (#801)

- Coons amendment to offset the costs of the war against the Islamic State in Iraq and Syria. (#802)
- Franken amendment to ensure that the deficit-neutral reserve fund for infrastructure includes investment in rural broadband deployment. (#803)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to student loans. (#804)
- Corker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prevent the sale of Senior Preferred Stock of Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac by the Secretary of the Treasury without the consent of Congress. (#805)
- Cassidy amendment to create a point of order against any legislation that would authorize Federal funds appropriated for processing naturalization applications to be used for any other purpose. (#806)
- Cassidy amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would permit using certain funds to process immigration benefit applications. (#807)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to permanently extend the Internet Tax Freedom Act and to establish rules for taxation of digital goods and services. (#808)
- Vitter amendment to restore students' right to privacy of education records by ensuring parental consent of records release in all cases and prohibiting collection of psychological or behavioral data. (#809)
- Collins amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing access to higher education for low-income Americans through the Federal Pell Grant program. (#810)
- **Vitter amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ending Washington's illegal exemption from Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. (#811)**
- Murray amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide women with affordable access to comprehensive health care, including preventive services (such as contraception and breast cancer screenings), improve maternal health, and ensure that a woman has the same benefits and services no matter what part of the United States she lives in, all of which is critical to improving the health and well-being of women, children, their families, and society as a whole, and is an essential part of a woman's economic security and opportunity. (#812)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving oversight and accountability of for-profit colleges. (#813)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing exploitation of veterans and servicemembers seeking postsecondary education. (#814)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund related to prohibiting inverted corporations from avoiding United States taxes. (#815)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prevent certain corporations from profiting from government contracts. (#816)

- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide tax benefits to patriot employers that invest in American jobs and provide fair pay and benefits to workers and to eliminate tax benefits for corporations that ship jobs or profits overseas. (#817)
 - Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to funding for the Overseas Private Investment Corporation. (#818)
 - Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the repeal of the extension of the wind production tax credit. (#819)
 - Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting funding for the Defense Rapid Innovation Program. (#820)
 - Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the Forest Service from finalizing and implementing a certain proposed groundwater directive. (#821)
 - Flake amendment to eliminate Federal duplication and consolidate the 94 Federal green building programs spread across 11 different Federal agencies. (#822)
 - Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to implementing the recommendations of the Government Accountability Office to consolidate financial literacy programs. (#823)
 - Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to enabling transparency in the Federal crop insurance program, which may include disclosing the names of recipients of Federal subsidy payments for crop insurance premiums. (#824)
 - Blumenthal amendment to expand the deficit-neutral reserve fund for veterans and servicemembers. (#825)
 - Barrasso amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the repeal of the annual fee on health insurance providers imposed by the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. (#826)
 - Hatch amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to reforming the Federal regulatory process by enabling retrospective review of existing regulations, improving the process by which new regulations are created, ensuring fair and effective judicial review, and securing an effective role for Congress in the Federal regulatory process through legislation and oversight. (#827)
 - Franken amendment to provide additional resources to save student financial aid and keep college affordable for more than 8,000,000 low- and middle-income students by restoring the \$89,000,000,000 in cuts to Federal Pell Grants in the Republican budget. (#828)
 - Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to maintaining the critical infrastructure security of the United States natural gas pipeline system with respect to physical damages or cyber security-related impacts. (#829)
 - Moran-Blumenthal amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to researching health conditions of the descendants of veterans exposed to toxic substances during services in the Armed Forces. (#830)
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Senate Budget Resolution (S.Con.Res. 11)

An original concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2016 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2017 through 2025. (pending amendments in bold, disposed of amendments in italics).

- Isakson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a biennial budget and appropriations process. (#321)
- Portman amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the empowerment of States to protect citizens of the State from damaging regulations of the Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to the Clean Air Act. (#322)
- *Sanders amendment to create millions of middle class jobs by investing in our nation's infrastructure paid for by raising revenue through closing loopholes in the corporate and international tax system. (#323, as modified)*
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the strengthening of patent rights. (#324)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to a strong civil courts system. (#325)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that changes to voting laws at the State and local level do not disproportionately burden the right of racial and language minorities to vote. (#326)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide for funding to improve voter registration and the voting experience in Federal elections. (#327)
- Coons amendment to express the sense of Congress on the cost sharing requirements of the Hollings Manufacturing Extension Partnership. (#328)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging the widespread use of early college high schools and dual and concurrent enrollment. (#329)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to incentives for Medicare beneficiaries to have and maintain an advance care plan. (#330)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to eliminating the enforcement of laws that discriminate against HIV patients without scientific merit. (#331)
- Coons amendment to provide a mechanism to increase the statutory limit on public debt for fiscal year 2016. (#332)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to United States Government development finance institutions. (#333)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting efforts to improve call response time at the Internal Revenue Service. (#334)

- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to fulfilling the obligations of the United States. (#335)
- Coons amendment to express the sense of the Senate that the United States should fulfill the financial obligations of the United States. (#336)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to Federal cybersecurity standards. (#337)
- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to increase funding for the National Institutes of Health. (#338)
- Rounds amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing mortgage lending to rural areas. (#339)
- Reid amendment to improve the provision establishing a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to eliminating military retirement and disability offsets. (#340)
- Cassidy amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to promotion of United States offshore energy production. (#341)
- Schatz amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the National Guard State Partnership Program. (#342)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preserving mandatory appropriations for agricultural conservation programs. (#343)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the importance of fully utilizing available Federal funding for water resources and development to meet the needs of United States ports and harbor maintenance. (#344)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing funding for Federal investments in biomedical and basic scientific research. (#345)
- Collins amendment to modify the deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting jobs in the United States through international trade to include the reauthorization or extension of trade adjustment assistance programs. (#346)
- **Barrasso amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to keep the Federal Water Pollution Control Act focused on protection of water quality, to establish bright lines for Federal jurisdiction, and to create clear and unambiguous exemptions for features that the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency or the Secretary of the Army, acting through the Chief of Engineers, claim they are not seeking to regulate. (#347)**
- Boozman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to installing watchdogs at Federal agencies with extended Inspector General vacancies and strengthening and reforming Offices of Inspectors General to ensure that such Offices are appropriately prioritizing the investigation of waste, fraud, abuse, and misconduct within Federal agencies. (#348)
- *Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to improve health outcomes and lower costs of caring for medically complex children in Medicaid. (#349)*

- **Blunt amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would create a Federal tax or fee on carbon emissions. (#350)**
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the dredging of shallow draft ports on the Mississippi River. (#351)
- **Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to Federal employee performance awards. (#352)**
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the defense capabilities of the Government of Ukraine. (#353)
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to military readiness, training, and modernization while decreasing risk of casualties. (#354)
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prohibit additional premium increases for two years. (#355)
- **Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing health care to veterans who reside more than 40 miles driving distance from the closest medical facility of the Department of Veterans Affairs that provides the care sought by the veteran. (#356)**
- *Cornyn amendment to raise taxes and spending by enacting President Obama's fiscal year 2016 budget. (#357)*
- McCain amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to enhancing trade across the Southwest border. (#358)
- McCain amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to securing the Southwest border. (#359)
- McCain amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to deterring migration of unaccompanied children from El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras. (#360)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the consideration of greenhouse gas emissions under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969. (#361)
- *Mikulski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to amending the Equal Pay Act of 1963 to allow for punitive damages, limit the any factor "other than sex" exception, and prohibit retaliation against employees who share salary information. (#362)*
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating modernizing and updating food safety oversight within the Food and Drug Administration. (#363)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving oral health care for children and pregnant women under Medicaid. (#364)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding to State and local law enforcement agencies that receive Federal funds to be used for training and enforcement related to the profiling guidance established by the Department of Justice. (#365)

- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding for State and local law enforcement agencies that receive Federal funds to be used for data collection related to profiling by the Department of Justice. (#366)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing a funding stream for a voter reinfranchisement initiative. (#367)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing States the Medicaid flexibility they need to implement innovative reforms to improve care and enhance access for our Nation's most vulnerable. (#368)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the establishment of bipartisan commission to govern independent agencies, which may include structural changes to the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau. (#369)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing greater discretion to State departments of transportation in spending Highway Trust Fund allocations. (#370)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that funds available for budget function 050 are spent exclusively for national defense. (#371)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring State to implement drug testing and work requirements for Federal welfare programs for applicants and recipients of assistance, including, but not limited to, the temporary assistance for needy families (TANF) program. (#372)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to maintaining impact aid funding at 2014-2015 levels. (#373)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing coverage of virtual colonoscopies as a colorectal cancer screening test under the Medicare program. (#374)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to returning authority over school nutrition back to the States. (#375)
- Inhofe amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would impose a user fee with respect to general aviation. (#376)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging greater trade between Africa and the United States. (#377)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing qualified mortgage status to mortgages held in portfolio by financial institutions. (#378)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing relief from redundant annual privacy notice mailings required by financial institutions when there have been no changes to the privacy policies of the financial institution. (#379)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to assist the States in carrying out drought prevention plans. (#380)

- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the prevention of government discrimination against individuals, businesses, and organization due to sincerely held religious beliefs. (#381)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to protect Second Amendment rights by protecting the availability of certain ammunition. (#382)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to uphold Second Amendment rights and prohibit the establishment of a national firearm registry. (#383)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the protection of the Second Amendment by preventing Federal agencies from targeting law-abiding firearms dealers. (#384)
- Inhofe amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would fund international organizations during the implementation of the United Nations Arms Trade Treaty prior to Senate ratification and adoption of implementing legislation. (#385)
- *Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect Medicaid beneficiaries from benefit cuts. (#386)*
- Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to postal reform. (#387)
- **Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the designation of national monuments. (#388)**
- **Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to holding Members of the Senate and the House or Representatives accountable for failing to pass a balanced budget. (#389)**
- Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to regulatory review. (#390)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the expansion of access to the income tax credit for employee health insurance expenses of small employers. (#391)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting the use of college savings accounts while students are in elementary school and secondary school. (#392)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to emphasizing manufacturing in engineering programs, which may include directing the National Institute of Standards and Technology, in coordination with other appropriate Federal agencies including the Department of Defense, Department of Energy, and National Science Foundation, to designate United States manufacturing universities. (#393)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to special treatment of the income tax credit for research expenditures for startup companies. (#394)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reversing cuts in the International Affairs Budget. (#395)
- Portman amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the empowerment of States to protect citizens of the State from damaging regulations of the Environmental Protection

Agency pursuant to the Clean Air Act. (#396)

- Ernst amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving mental health services for veterans. (#397)
- Wyden amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to funding Coast Guard air facilities. (#398)
- Coats amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would increase net direct spending if the national debt is greater than the size of the economy of the United States. (#399)
- *Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to maintain and enhance access, choice, and accountability in veterans care through the veterans Choice Card program under section 101 of the Veterans Access, Choice, and Accountability Act of 2014. (#400)*
- Grassley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support sentencing reform legislation that does not impose costs on crime victims. (#401)
- Johnson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving information sharing by the Inspector General of the Department of Veterans Affairs with respect to investigations relating to substandard health care, delayed and denied health care, patient deaths, other findings that directly relate to patient care, and other management issues of the Department. (#402)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the annual contribution limit for Coverdell education savings accounts. (#403)
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the modernization of the nuclear command control, and communications architecture of the United States. (#404)
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to sexual assault prevention and response efforts by the Department of Defense. (#405)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to limiting certain research conducted or contracted by the Federal Communications Commission. (#406)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to investigating service disruptions at West Coast ports. (#407)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to reform the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration to ensure more transparency and stakeholder participation. (#408)
- *Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting equal pay, which may include preventing discrimination on the basis of sex and preventing retaliation against employees for seeking or discussing wage information. (#409)*
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the allowance of tax credits for employers who provide paid family and medical leave. (#410)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the maximum loan limits under the microloan program. (#411)

- **Rounds amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prevent the Environmental Protection Agency and the United States Fish and Wildlife Service from engaging in closed-door settlement agreements that ignore impacted States and counties. (#412)**
- Blunt amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring the advice and consent of the Senate before any bilateral or international agreement regarding greenhouse gas emissions aimed at combating global climate change has any force or effect within the United States. (#413)
- Hatch amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to prevent the Department of the Interior from unduly hampering the production of natural gas and oil by preempting State law. (#414)
- Capito amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to a requirement that any new environmental agreement signed by the United States with any foreign country or countries not result in serious harm to the economy of the United States. (#415)
- Capito amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting the reliability of the electricity grid. (#416)
- Capito amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to advise all veterans of their potential eligibility for private health care benefits provided by the Department of Veterans Affairs. (#417)
- Capito amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring sufficient funding for fossil energy research and development. (#418)
- Capito amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improve the safety of tank cars carrying crude oil by rail. (#419)
- Capito amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to offsets to combat the increase abuse of heroin and methamphetamines in the United States. (#420)
- Capito amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the expansion of high-speed broadband in rural areas. (#421)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that the conservation of northern long-eared bat populations and local economic development are compatible. (#422)
- **Rubio amendment to increase new budget authority and outlays for fiscal years 2016 and 2017 for National Defense (budget function 050). (#423, as modified).**
- Barrasso amendment to eliminate Federal funding for international climate change initiatives, including the Green Climate Fund, the Global Climate Change Initiative, the Climate Investment Funds, and the Global Environmental Facility. (#424)
- Collins amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving retirement security. (#425)
- Collins amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting economic growth and job creation for small businesses. (#426)

- Collins amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to investment in Alzheimer's disease research. (#427)
- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to extending the exception for the tax treatment of publicly traded partnerships for other forms of energy, including energy power generation projects and transportation fuels. (#428)
- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to relieve financial institutions from annual privacy notice mailings. (#429)
- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to maintaining access to hospitals and health care providers in rural communities under the Medicare program, which includes preserving and strengthening access to critical access hospitals. (#430)
- Gillibrand amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to medical treatment and compensation for first responders, survivors, and their families injured and made ill by the 9/11 attacks. (#431)
- Baldwin amendment to provide additional resources to create the opportunity for more Americans to obtain a higher education and advanced job skills by supporting two free years of community college paid for by raising revenue through requiring millionaires and billionaires to pay their fair share. (#432)
- Wyden amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to continuing agricultural research funding. (#433)
- Wyden amendment to provide for an adjustment to committee allocations for wildfire suppression funding. (#434)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to support for Ukraine, which should include the provision of lethal defensive articles. (#435)
- Baldwin amendment to preserve the point of order against reconciliation legislation that would increase the deficit or reduce a surplus. (#436)
- Peters amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to enhancing and improving the United States Patent and Trademark Office in order to reduce the patent application backlog. (#437)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving access to capital for small businesses by directing the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau to implement section 1071 of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (Public Law 111-203) that amended the Equal Credit Opportunity Act to require lending institutions to collect and report data on lending to small, minority-owned, and women owned businesses. (#438)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to mandating a higher threshold that the Small Business Administration may guarantee, through the Surety Bond Guarantee Program, of the bonds that small businesses are required to obtain so that they may be able to better compete successfully for Federal Government contracts. (#439)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the Family

Funds limit of the Small Business Investment Company Program from \$225,000,000 to \$350,000,000, as passed by the Committee in 2013, which is zero subsidy and funded entirely through fees paid by investors and businesses. (#440)

- Stabenow amendment to ensure that oil derived from tar sands is subject to the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund at levels equal to those of other types of oil, to permanently extend the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund, and to prevent oil companies from claiming tax deductions for punitive damages associated with oil spills. (#441)
- Collins amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to restore a sensible definition of full-time employment for purposes of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. (#442)
- Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting privately held water rights and permits. (#443)
- Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expanding the earned income tax credit using savings from reforming the program and eliminating waste, fraud and abuse. (#444)
- Gardner amendment to prevent labor disputes at seaports in the United States from causing national economic disruptions and crippling businesses across the United States. (#445)
- Gardner amendment to support public-private partnerships of the Armed Forces of the United States with institutions of higher education in the United States. (#446)
- Gardner amendment to make higher education more affordable and expand access and opportunity to our Nation's students. (#447)
- Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging expedited approval of liquefied natural gas export applications at the Department of Energy. (#448)
- Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting efficient resourcing for the Asia rebalance policy. (#449)
- Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to enhance and encourage broadband deployment and adoption in rural America. (#450)
- Heller amendment to express the sense of the Senate that if a concurrent resolution on the budget and all the regular appropriations bills are not completed by October 1 annually then Members of Congress should not receive pay. (#451)
- Heller amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that the Secretary of the Interior enters into candidate conservation agreements with each of the relevant 11 Western States before the United States Fish and Wildlife Service makes a listing determination on the greater sage-grouse under the Endangered Species Act of 1973. (#452)
- Heller amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring the Secretary of Transportation prioritizes the construction of projects in high priority corridors on the National Highway System, which will improve the safe, secure, and efficient movement of people and goods through the United States and facilitate economic development and create jobs in the United States. (#453)

- Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect Second Amendment rights by preventing the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives from reclassifying ammunition primarily intended for sporting purposes. (#454)
- Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prioritize the elimination of the rape kit backlog. (#455)
- Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that medical facilities of the Department of Veterans Affairs meet the privacy, dignity, and safety needs of women veterans. (#456)
- Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibition of Veterans Benefits Administration executive bonuses until the backlog of disability claims for veterans is eliminated. (#457)
- Burr amendment to protect the American people and strengthen our national security by fully funding the Biomedical Advanced Research and Development Authority (BARDA) and the BioShield Special Reserve Fund. (#458)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expanding the quantity of Federal land available for natural extraction to fund infrastructure maintenance. (#459)
- Coats amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to considering the costs, benefits, and feasibility of allowing States reasonable time to cure rejected State implementation plans. (#460)
- Roberts amendment to provide for a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to military readiness, training, and modernization while decreasing risk casualties. (#461)
- **Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to over-the-counter medications. (#462)**
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting funds for promotional or marketing materials promoting Obamacare or its benefits. (#463)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring an enforceable treaty ratified by the top 10 major greenhouse gas emitting countries before implementation of regulation of greenhouse gas emissions from existing power plants. (#464)
- Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to Second Amendment rights. (#465)
- Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting jobs in the United States through international and domestic travel and tourism. (#466)
- Blunt amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the direct provision of defense articles, defense services, and related training to Kurdistan Regional Government. (#467)
- Blunt amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to military aid to Israel. (#468)
- Grassley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prohibit certain aliens without

legal status in the United States from retroactively claiming the earned income tax credit. (#469)

- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding to the United Nations Population Fund to promote the access of unaccompanied women to vital services, including access to water, sanitation, facilities, food, and health care, in emergency situations. (#470)
- *Wyden amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would cut benefits, raise the retirement age, or privatize Social Security. (#471)*
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting Cypriot-Israeli cooperation in energy exploration in the Eastern Mediterranean. (#472)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding to combat anti-Semitism in Europe. (#473)
- *Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect and strengthen the Department of Veterans Affairs, hire more health care professionals for the Department, and ensure quality and timely access to health care for all veterans. (#474)*
- Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to strengthening the United States Postal Service by establishing a moratorium to protect mail processing plants, reinstating overnight delivery standards, and protecting rural service. (#475)
- Thune amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to exempting elementary schools, secondary schools, and institutions of higher education from Obamacare's employer mandate. (#476)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to achieving health information technology interoperability. (#477)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reprioritizing education spending toward impact aid or other formula grant programs to State and local educational agencies and away from administrative earmark programs. (#478)
- Thune amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would negatively affect rural health care. (#479)
- Thune amendment to reduce funding for the United State Fish and Wildlife Service and direct those funds to public safety in Indian country. (#480)
- **Cotton amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting Israel. (#481)**
- Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging the increase use of performance contracting in Federal facilities. (#482)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to combat sexual assault, domestic violence, and human trafficking. (#483)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing lethal aid to Ukraine. (#484)

- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide equity in the tax treatment of public safety officer death benefits. (#485)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to strengthen mental health efforts. (#486)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to rein in onerous fishing regulations and provide disaster relief for fisheries. (#487)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to spur economic development and provide for the equitable distribution of Universal Service funds to rural states. (#488)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing small business regulatory relief, protecting State-regulated insurers from global regulators, and preventing duplicative regulations for investment advisors. (#489)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to address the disproportionate regulatory burdens on community banks. (#490)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect the Corporation for National and Community Service. (#491)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to advance workplace equality by ending pregnancy discrimination and confronting sex-based wage discrimination. (#492)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to strengthening missile defense cooperation with Israel. (#493)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing the United States from joining any international agreement on greenhouse gas emissions that would preclude developing countries from using fossil fuels for development and economic growth. (#494)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to achieving domestic energy independence. (#495)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting public transparency in Executive branch litigation settlements. (#496)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting jobs by preventing Federal agencies from overriding efforts by States to conserve species. (#497)
- *Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to legislation submitted to Congress by President Obama to protect and strengthen Social Security. (#498)*
- Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring the availability to the reserve components of the Armed Forces of fully modernized and mission-capable aircraft. (#499)
- Alexander amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing Federal funds from being used to create a Federal college ratings system. (#500)

- Alexander amendment to promote the research, development, and approval or licensure of the most cutting-edge, safe and effective medical treatments, devices, and cures for American patients and to ensure that America remains the global leader in biomedical innovation. (#501)
- Alexander amendment to prohibit the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission from issuing regulations or guidance that would undermine the employee wellness programs authorized in the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act which offer a premium discount to employees who make healthy lifestyle choices. (#502)
- Sullivan amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing an exemption from certain permitting requirement for routine maintenance activities relating to transportation infrastructure. (#503)
- Sullivan amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to limiting the ability of Environmental Protect Agency personnel to carry guns. (#504)
- Sullivan amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting programs related to the ground-based mid-course defense and the long-range discrimination radar programs of the Department of Defense. (#505)
- Sullivan amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting vulnerable families from job killing regulations. (#506)
- Vitter amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to ending Obamacare subsidies for illegal immigrants. (#507)
- Vitter amendment to require tax delinquent Federal bureaucrats to immediately enter into a repayment plan and provide that failure to do will result in termination of employment. (#508)
- Vitter amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to eliminating the State DNA analysis kit backlog. (#509)
- Vitter amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing health care to veterans who reside more than 40 miles driving distance from the closest medical facility of the Department of Veterans Affairs that provides the care sought by the veteran. (#510)
- Vitter amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund preventing the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives from classifying M855 or any .223/5.56mm cartridge or projectile as armor piercing ammunition. (#511)
- Vitter amendment to strike out the provision that makes it easier for Washington elites to force Americans to give up their dollar bills and use dollar coins, like Europeans. (#512)
- Vitter amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expanding Medicare beneficiary access to eye tracking accessories and speech generating devices for disabled individuals under the Medicare program. (#513)
- Vitter amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to allowing States to adopt work requirements for able-bodied Medicaid recipients. (#514)
- **Vitter amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring the**

Federal Government to allow states to opt out of Common Core without penalty. (#515)

- Vitter amendment to ensure victims of rape have their day in court. (#516)
- Vitter amendment to end Congress's and the Administration's illegal exemption from Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. (#517)
- Barrasso amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a process whereby the Federal Government recoups grants from States with failed State-based exchanges. (#518)
- Gillibrand amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to expand benefits from the Department of Veterans Affairs to sailors exposed to Agent Orange. (#519)
- Gillibrand amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund related to sexual assault at institutions of higher education, which may include the implementation of an independent and standardized online survey tool developed and administered by the Department of Education, in consultation with the Department of Justice, to measure the prevalence of sexual assault at institutions of higher education. (#520)
- Peters amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to investing in science, technology, and basic research in the United States. (#521)
- King amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preserving the right of access of distributed energy units to the electrical grid, such as combined heat and power systems, residential- or commercial-scale photovoltaic systems, residential wind turbines, or other renewable or fossil-fueled electric generation systems. (#522)
- Stabenow amendment to prevent United States companies from getting tax benefits for moving jobs overseas, to end offshore tax loopholes including inversions, and to provide incentives for United States companies to relocate overseas jobs to the United States. (#523)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting economic growth and job creation by reducing the cost of capital. (#524)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing tax relief for catastrophic medical expenses. (#525)
- Alexander amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support high-quality charter schools. (#526)
- Cassidy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the translation of biomedical research into treatments and cures. (#527)
- Cassidy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to upgrading data collection and statistical analysis conducted on health care services at the facilities of the Veterans Health Administration. (#528)
- Cassidy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing screening, testing, and diagnosis for Viral Hepatitis. (#529)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the diversion of

funds set aside for the USPTO. (#530)

- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to deterring abusive patent litigation. (#531)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to ensure the vitality of the traditional criminal law requirement of mens rea. (#532)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that Department of Justice attorneys comply with disclosure obligations in criminal prosecutions. (#533)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing access to marijuana edibles by children in States that have decriminalized marijuana. (#534)
- **Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to balancing the Federal budget. (#535)**
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to safeguarding data stored abroad from improper government access. (#536)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the aggressive and consistent enforcement of Federal laws prohibiting the production, distribution, and possession of adult obscenity and child pornography. (#537)
- Risch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the Family Funds limit of the Small Business Investment Company Program from \$225,000,000 to \$350,000,000, as passed by the Committee in 2013, which is zero subsidy and funded entirely through fees paid by investors and businesses. (#538)
- Cassidy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving Medicaid based on successful and bipartisan State demonstration projects. (#539)
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting health care rationing. (#540)
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the transparency of the relationship between the Federal Communication Commission's regulatory fees and the Commission's recovery of costs. (#541)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to improving transparency for closing out expired grant accounts with an empty balance. (#542)
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to elimination of funding for the National Technical Information Service. (#543)
- Kirk amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to extraditing international cybercriminals committing credit card theft. (#544)
- **Kirk amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reimposing waived sanctions and imposing new sanctions against Iran for violations of the Joint Plan of Action or a comprehensive nuclear agreement. (#545)**

- McCain amendment to ensure adequate funding for the national security of the United States. (#546)
- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to welfare reform. (#547)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to support Internet freedom and the current multi-stake-holder governance of the Internet. (#548)
- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund for providing low- and middle-income student access to private elementary and secondary schools through a tax credit. (#549)
- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to consolidating tax incentives for higher education into a universal tax credit for higher education and skills obtainment. (#550)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting religious freedom, including promoting freedom of religion (including belief) around the world, given the importance of religious freedom to human rights, economic development, stability, and democracy. (#551)
- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing funding for the relocation of the United States Embassy in Israel from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem. (#552)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting public-private partnerships with the National Laboratories under the Department of Energy to facilitate innovation. (#553)
- Rubio amendment to allow for the elimination of the Retirement Earnings Test under the Social security program. (#554)
- Rubio amendment to allow for the elimination of Social Security payroll taxes for individuals who have attained retirement age. (#555)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to delivering weapons to Ukraine using emergency drawdown authority in the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961. (#556)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to reforming the United Nations in the spirit of transparency, respect for basic human freedoms, and effective nonproliferation. (#557)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing foreign assistance to Palestine and increasing foreign assistance for Israel. (#558)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to improving higher education data and transparency. (#559)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to prohibit taking minors across State lines in circumvention of laws requiring involvement of parents in abortion decisions. (#560)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to underutilized facilities of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and their potential use. (#561)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a new

outcomes-based process for authorizing innovative higher education providers. (#562)

- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the reform of Federal student loan repayment plans. (#563)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing for regulatory reform that would allow Congress to budget regulatory promulgation under each Federal agency. (#564)
- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that Medicare is not raided to bailout insurance companies under the President's health care overhaul. (#565)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing for financial vehicles other than loans to provide fund to pay for higher education. (#566)
- Coats amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to end duplication, fragmentation, and overlap in Government economic development programs. (#567)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to increase funding for the Internal Revenue Service to implement the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act and reduce identity theft. (#568)
- Tester amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to investing in rural and tribal water infrastructure. (#569)
- Tester amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing transparency in our elections and reducing the deficit. (#570)
- Heinrich amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would provide for the sale of Federal land to reduce the Federal deficit. (#571)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support rural schools and school districts. (#572)
- Markey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting the repair and replacement of natural gas distribution pipelines and infrastructure no longer fit for service. (#573)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring the reliability of the electric grid. (#574)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to repeal the TRICARE exclusion for members of the reserve components of the Armed Forces. (#575)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to securing sources of supply of rare earth minerals. (#576)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the reduction of Department of Defense contractors. (#577)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to addressing methamphetamine abuse in the United States. (#578)

- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing adequate funding for the Experimental Program to Stimulate Competitive Research. (#579)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing adequate funding for the Contract Tower Program of the Federal Aviation Administration. (#580)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reestablishing the Office of Technology Assessment to provide nonpartisan information to Congress on cost-benefit analyses of regulations and regulatory changes. (#581)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to significantly increasing the number of young adults participating in 2 years of national service which may include expanding national service programs. (#582)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the commercialization of technologies such as carbon capture, carbon storage, and other carbon utilization technologies required for coal and natural gas electric generating units (EGUs) to meet proposed and future greenhouse gas regulations. (#583)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting export promotion for small businesses. (#584)
- Manchin amendment to modify the deficit-neutral reserve fund for veterans and servicemembers to improve outreach, access, and services for rural veterans. (#585)
- Manchin amendment to modify the deficit-neutral reserve fund for veterans and servicemembers to address specifically the growing backlog of appeals of decisions regarding claims for disability compensation. (#586)
- Leahy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to disallow any Federal tax deduction for the cost of court-ordered punitive damages as an ordinary business expense. (#587)
- Schatz amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the number of U.S. Customs and Border Protection officers at air ports of entry. (#588)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that employers are not precluded under the National Labor Relations Act from providing compensation to employees that is greater than the compensation specified in an applicable collective bargaining agreement. (#589)
- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting the Medicare Advantage program. (#590)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to reform the Lifeline program by removing structural incentives for fraud and modernizing the program so that it can be used to help increase broadband access in underserved areas. (#591)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to intellectual property rights in international trade negotiations. (#592)
- Menendez amendment to require consideration of long-term deficits for any legislation relating to

repealing or replacing the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act and the health care-related provisions of the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010. (#593)

- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging the participation of underrepresented individuals, including minorities, in 21st century fields. (#594)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to improve cybersecurity. (#595)
- Johnson amendment to convey clear information in graphic form about projected deficits. (#596)
- Johnson amendment to convey clear information to Congress and the public about projected Federal outlays, revenues, surpluses, and deficits. (#597)
- Shaheen amendment to make commonsense reform to the wasteful Federal sugar program, save consumers billions, and reduce the risk of expensive taxpayer-funded bailouts of the sugar industry. (#600)
- **Bennet amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would privatize Medicare, cut guaranteed benefits, increase out-of-pocket spending, or turn Medicare into a premium support plan. (#601)**
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a single food agency. (#602)
- Coats amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the improvement of operations in the supplemental nutrition assistance program. (#603)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging cost savings in office space used by Federal agencies. (#604)
- Feinstein amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to rectifying the discrepancies in methodologies used in counting the number of homeless person served by programs provided through the Department of Education, the Department of Health and Human Services, and the Department of Housing and Urban Development. (#605)
- Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to African elephant ivory. (#606)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to allow for the permanent elimination of the Federal estate tax. (#607)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund for mobile workforce legislation to simplify and standardize State income tax collection for employees who travel outside of their home State for temporary work assignments. (#608)
- Isakson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing funding to implement, create, apply or enforce certain standards for initial bargaining unit determinations governed by the National Labor Relations Board. (#609)
- Isakson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing funding to promulgate a regulation relating to the definition of "fiduciary" by the Department of Labor. (#610)

- Isakson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to subject all fees collected by U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services to the annual appropriations process. (#611)
- Isakson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to subject all fees collected by U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services to the annual appropriations process. (#612)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to international defense cooperation. (#613)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support or encourage research that leads to identifying an Alzheimer's disease biomarker, early diagnostics tool, or therapy to delay the onset or halt the progression of Alzheimer's disease in order to provide a significant cost savings to the Federal Government. (#614)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to ensure that the harbor maintenance user fee is only used for its intended purpose, which is to finance expenditures on maintenance dredging, dredged material disposal areas, jetties, and breakwaters. (#615)
- Wicker amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to require the Secretary of Transportation to submit the results of a comprehensive truck size and weight limits study to Congress by April 30, 2015. (#616)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to encourage the Secretary of State to add additional names to the Magnitsky List. (#617)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring international arms control compliance. (#618)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to address the negative impact of the Affordable Care Act's Medicaid and Medicare DSH cuts to hospitals. (#619)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to expedite awards under the Internal Revenue Service whistleblower program. (#620)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to repeal the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA). (#621)
- *Burr amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to manageable Federal student loan repayment options. (#622)*
- Alexander amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the development of next-generation leadership computers in the United States. (#623)
- Alexander amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to improve the competitiveness of the United States. (#624)
- Lankford amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the effectiveness and efficiency of the Federal regulatory process. (#625)
- Lankford amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to streamline, consolidate, or eliminate duplicative and overlapping programs identified by the Government Accountability Office. (#626)

- Lankford amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide more transparency in Government spending, including through the establishment of a Federal program inventory. (#627)
- Lankford amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support the continued stewardship role of the United States over the domain name system to ensure the security of the .gov and .mil domains and protect the freedom of speech and expression internationally. (#628)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to international defense cooperation with Taiwan. (#629)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting the use of energy efficiency in the economy of the United States, which is the cheapest and fastest way to begin addressing energy challenges in the United States. (#630)
- Casey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing training for first responders in communities through which crude oil is transported by rail. (#631)
- Casey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing reasonable accommodations for pregnant workers. (#632)
- Casey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to enhancing the child and dependent care tax credit. (#633)
- Casey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to automatic IRAs. (#634)
- Casey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing funding for the Office of Administrative Law Judges of the Department of Labor. (#635)
- Warner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting the personal information of consumers from data breaches. (#636)
- Warner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to advancing the stated goals of the Department of Veterans Affairs or meeting the health care needs of veterans. (#637)
- Warner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund reserve fund for Government reform and efficiency. (#638)
- Peters amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting trade and travel ports of entry. (#639)
- Heitkamp amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to improve the sustainability of the Federal workforce in order to address unique situations. (#640)
- Heitkamp amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to funding local rent surveys to ensure accurate fair market rents for working families, the elderly, and the disabled. (#641)
- Heitkamp amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the establishment of a commission on Native children. (#642)

- Heitkamp amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to training and resources for first responders responding to hazardous materials incidents on railroads. (#643)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to directing the Secretary of Transportation to coordinate with the Secretary of Energy to review crude treatment process and, if necessary, to promulgate regulations. (#644)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to underground and surface coal mining safety and health research. (#645)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to H-1B visas. (#646)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the development of a new nuclear-capable cruise missile by the Department of Defense and the National Nuclear Security Administration. (#647)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the nuclear forces and missions of the Air Force. (#648)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting funding of international organizations during the implementation of the United Nations Arms Trade Treaty prior to Senate ratification and adoption of implementing legislation. (#649)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that social services agencies under the Bureau of Indian Affairs may conduct background checks on all adults living in a home before issuing a foster care license. (#650)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to allow the Drug Enforcement Administration and Federal Bureau of Investigation to enter into joint task forces with tribal and local law enforcement agencies. (#651)
- *Warren amendment to make college more affordable for middle-class families by allowing borrowers with outstanding Federal and private student loans to refinance at the equivalent interest rates that were offered to Federal student loan borrowers during the 2013-2014 school year and to fully offset the cost of such a program by requiring millionaires to pay at least a 30 percent effective Federal tax rate. (#652)*
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to limit control measure determinations to covered sources. (#653)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reforming regulatory practices for executive agencies. (#654)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to preserve and protect the open Internet in a manner that provides the Federal Communications Commission with targeted and robust enforcement mechanisms, does not jeopardize public safety, privacy, accessibility, or universal service, protects against regulatory overreach, and does not rely on public utility regulations. (#655)
- Cotton amendment to modify a provision to the spending-neutral reserve fund to reauthorize funding for payments in lieu of taxes to counties and other units of local government. (#656)

- Cotton amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing non-defense related spending by the Department of Defense. (#657)
- Cotton amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000. (#658)
- Cotton amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the designation of critical habitat. (#659)
- Cotton amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the use of funds for cooperating with the Government of Iran in combating the Islamic State. (#660)
- Cotton amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to violations by the Russian Federation of the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces Treaty. (#661)
- Cotton amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the use of funds for the premature withdrawal of the United States Armed Forces from Afghanistan. (#662)
- Cotton amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the use of funds for negotiating with President of Syria Bashar al Assad and the Government of Syria to resolve the Syrian civil war and combat the Islamic State. (#663)
- Cotton amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to construction of new facilities and improvement to existing facilities at the detention facilities at United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. (#664)
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting awarding of construction contracts based on awardees entering or not entering into agreements with labor organizations. (#665)
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing the level of Federal premium support for crop insurance policies, which may include eliminating premium support for crop insurance for agricultural producers with an adjusted gross income of more than \$750,000 in fiscal year 2016. (#666)
- Flake amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that individuals do not simultaneously receive unemployment compensation and disability insurance benefits. (#667)
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to government reform and efficiency. (#668)
- Flake amendment to rescind the remaining amounts available for the Advanced Technology Vehicles Manufacturing Loan Program. (#669)
- Flake amendment to eliminate resources for the single family housing direct loan program. (#670)
- Flake amendment to eliminate the premium subsidies on crop insurance policies when the actual market price of an agricultural commodity at the time of harvest is higher than the spring price for the agricultural commodity. (#671)
- Flake amendment to prohibit earmarks. (#672)

- Flake amendment to eliminate funding for the Economic Development Administration. (#673)
- Flake amendment to eliminate taxpayer subsidies for Amtrak's food and beverage service. (#674)
- Flake amendment to eliminate resources for Select USA. (#675)
- Flake amendment to prohibit taxpayers from subsidizing officials of the Department of Health and Human Services flying in business and first-class seating. (#676)
- Flake amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing political targeting by the Internal Revenue Service of individuals and social welfare organizations exercising free-speech rights. (#677)
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prosecution of first-time illegal border crossers. (#678)
- Portman amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the empowerment of States to protect citizens of the State from damaging regulations of the Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to the Clean Air Act. (#679)
- Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to legislation to furlough Federal employees with serious tax delinquencies. (#680)
- Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to demolishing vacant and abandoned homes. (#681)
- Portman amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would not achieve a unified budget surplus after 2024. (#682)
- Portman amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would create a carbon tax or a cap-and-trade policy relating to carbon emissions. (#683)
- Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to repealing any tax increases imposed by President Obama on middle-class families. (#684)
- Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to making permanent the expensing limitation applicable for 2014 for section 179 property. (#685)
- Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the age limitation applicable to dependent care assistance programs. (#686)
- Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to allowing private sector employees the ability to work flexible schedules. (#687)
- Portman amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding for the National Park Service Centennial. (#688)
- Portman amendment to improve the dynamic scoring provision. (#689)
- Portman amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the equitable

treatment of existing, new, and proposed nuclear generating capacity in the economically damaging Clean Power Plan. (#690)

- Scott amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing States with flexibility in determining the size of employers in the small group market. (#691)
- Scott amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to transparency in health premium billing. (#692)
- Rounds amendment to modify section 431 relating to oversight of Government performance. (#693)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to investing in advanced fossil energy technology research and development. (#694)
- Shaheen amendment to save taxpayers billions by limiting \$50,000 annually the maximum amount of premium subsidy provided by the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation to individual agricultural producers. (#696)
- Murray amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund for legislation that reforms and strengthens elementary and secondary education. (#697)
- Whitehouse amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting funding regulatory work of the Environmental Protection Agency that delivers substantial benefits to public health and the economy. (#698)
- Whitehouse amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing resources to protect and preserve oceans and coasts. (#699)
- Whitehouse amendment to ensure high-income earners pay a fair share in taxes and to use the revenue to invest in repairing our Nation's bridges, coastal infrastructure, and damage wildfires. (#700)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improvements to the appeals process of the Department of Veterans Affairs for claims relating to disability compensation. (#701)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to efforts associated with combating the heroin addiction epidemic. (#702)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to enhance drug treatment courts. (#703)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to enhance veteran treatment courts. (#704)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to Indo-Pacific partner capacity building and strategy. (#705)
- Markey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to achieving savings in the nuclear security enterprise. (#706)

- Markey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing overdose deaths. (#707)
- Wyden amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to simplifying and expanding tax incentives for higher education to boost student attendance and completion. (#708)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to implementing recommendations of the Government Accountability Office to reduce or eliminate overlapping or duplicative Federal programs. (#709)
- Franken amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to enhancing funding for programs carried out under the Head Start Act. (#710)
- Franken amendment provide additional resources to save student financial aid and keep college affordable for more than 8,000,000 low- and middle-income students by restoring the \$89,000,000 in cuts to Federal Pell Grants in the Republican budget. (#711)
- Franken amendment to provide an additional use for the deficit-neutral reserve fund for higher education. (#712)
- Murphy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to comprehensive mental health reform. (#713)
- Bennet amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to chemical disclosure. (#714)
- Bennet amendment to create clean energy jobs through predictable and fair incentive for renewable energy. (#715)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support the robust funding of the Community Oriented Policing Services grant program. (#716)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the effectiveness and availability of Bureau of Prisons programs. (#717)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting child savings accounts and asset building. (#718)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to cleaning up federally designated Superfund sites. (#719)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting workforce development through apprenticeship programs. (#720)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to encourage freight planning and investment that incorporates all modes of transportation, including rail, waterways, ports, and highways to promote national connectivity. (#721)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting payments for conversion or treatments that purport to change the gender identity or sexual orientation of an individual under Medicare and Medicaid programs. (#722)

- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing the average adjusted gross income eligibility criteria for persons or legal entities who qualify for farm subsidy program benefits (#723)
- Kaine amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing United States exports and improving the competitiveness of United States businesses. (#724)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring diversity in procurement and hiring at all Federal pension plans. (#725)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the protection of State and local economies from the impacts of climate change, including increased storm surge events. (#726)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to municipal broadband expansion, to aid cities and municipalities in rural and low-income areas seeking to invest in municipal broadband networks or private-public partnerships for broadband buildout. (#727)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting mentoring programs for at-risk youth. (#728)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to invest in surface transportation projects. (#729)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to development of the Long Range Discrimination Radar of the Missile Defense Agency. (#730)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to increase access to health care providers for Medicare beneficiaries. (#731)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to authorizing advance appropriations for the Indian Health Service. (#732)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to an active duty mend strength for the Army for fiscal year 2016 of 490,000 soldiers. (#733)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the Department of Defense Innovative Readiness Training Program. (#734)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the outreach and delivery of Department of Veterans Affairs programs and services to veterans residing in United States communities not connected to the North American road system. (#735)
- Murkowski amendment to exempt advance appropriations for the Indian Health Services and Indian Health Facilities accounts of the Indian Health Service from a point of order against legislation that would provide an advance appropriation. (#736)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to establish a DNRF relating to providing for the expansion of Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis (Lou Gehrig's Disease) research in the Department of Defense's peer reviewed Medical Research Program. (#737)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to environmental

remediation of land transferred under certain Acts that is contaminated by Federal agencies and activities. (#738)

- Murkowski amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to robust sexual assault investigations by the National Guard Bureau Office of Complex Investigations. (#739)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the funding of certain tribal courts by the Bureau of Indian Affairs. (#740)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to allow for legislation to provide for long-term budget analyses. (#741)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reforming the unemployment insurance program in a manner that incentivizes work and worker training for the long-term unemployed, helps the long-term unemployed reenter the workforce, recognizes the demands on State budgets, and does not increase financial burdens on employers. (#742)
- Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring transparency of costs of completing analyses required under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969. (#744)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to allowing oil shale development on Federal land. (#745)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing reasonable deadlines for processes under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969. (#746)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to selling nonessential Federal land with proceeds going to Federal deficit reduction. (#747)
- Lee amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would further restrict the right of law-abiding Americans to own a firearm. (#748)
- Lee amendment to ensure that the reserve fund relating to affordable healthcare choices for all is used to repeal and not further empower the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. (#749)
- Lee amendment to modify the spending-neutral reserve fund reauthorizing funding for payments to counties and other units of local government to ensure payment at levels roughly equivalent to property tax revenues lost due to the presence of Federal land. (#750)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to support legislation maintaining United States oversight over functions of the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers and preventing the United States from transferring such Internet responsibilities. (#751)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging the United States' NATO allies to reverse declines in defense spending and bear a more proportionate burden for ensuring the security of NATO. (#752)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to sufficient number of uniformed maintenance personnel in the Air Force for the F-35A aircraft program to reach initial operational capacity and full operational capacity on schedule. (#753)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting legislation

allowing a repeal of the Davis-Bacon Act. (#754)

- **Stabenow amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to keeping the Federal Water Pollution Control Act focused on protection of water quality, to establish bright lines for Federal jurisdiction, and to create clear and unambiguous exemptions for features that the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency or the Secretary of the Army, acting through the Chief of Engineers, claim they are not seeking to regulate. (#755)**
- Stabenow amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the purchase of stationary or electronic devices for the purpose of members of Congress or congressional staff communicating with foreign governments and undermining the role of the President as Head of State in international nuclear negotiations on behalf of the United States. (#756)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to grant programs of the Environmental Protection Agency that may include prohibitions on awards to any entity that has an action pending against the Agency. (#757)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to support legislation allowing private sector employers to offer compensatory time in lieu of overtime pay to employees who prefer flexible work schedules to better balance family, work, and personal responsibilities. (#758)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to clarifying Federal jurisdiction with respect to intrastate species. (#759)
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring an independent reliability assessment of the Clean Power Plan of the Environmental Protection Agency. (#760)
- Graham amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to means-testing Medicare part B and part D premiums for Medicare beneficiaries with an annual income that exceeds \$250,000. (#761)
- Graham amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the restoration of purchasing power of the National Institutes of Health. (#762)
- Graham amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to subjecting all Federal spending to sequestration. (#763)
- Graham amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preparing ports of the United States for post-Panamax ships. (#764)
- Graham amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to meeting the obligations outlined in the Plutonium Management and Disposition Agreement. (#765)
- Graham amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to subjecting the salaries of Members of Congress to sequestration. (#766)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the National Guard Youth Challenge Program. (#767)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing

Transportation Security Administration passenger fees to \$2.50 per enplanement and not more than \$5.00 per round trip between points in Alaska and Hawaii and on flights from essential air service airports. (#768)

- Murkowski amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the labeling of genetically engineered fish. (#769)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the construction of Arctic polar icebreakers. (#770)
- Ernst amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibits use of taxpayer dollars for first class airplane travel by Members of Congress. (#771)
- Ernst amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to ensure public comments are utilized more effectively in the Federal rulemaking process. (#772)
- Ernst amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect taxpayers by reforming the allowance and perks available to former Presidents. (#773)
- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the availability of Federal spectrum for commercial wireless services, including unlicensed Wi-Fi. (#774)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the imposition of new sanctions against the Government of Iran because of that Government's support for terrorism and its human rights abuses against the people of Iran. (#775)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prohibit the exclusion of individuals from service on a Federal jury on account of sexual orientation or gender identity. (#776)
- **Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to recognize that climate change is real and caused by human activity and that Congress needs to take action to cut carbon pollution. (#777)**
- Cornyn amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to patents. (#778)
- Cornyn amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to enact a taxpayer bill of rights and provide additional protections for taxpayers against abuses by Internal Revenue Service. (#779)
- Cornyn amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to eliminating the backlog of sexual assault evidence kits. (#780)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing foreign assistance to the Palestinian Authority and certain United Nations agencies and increasing foreign assistance for Israel. (#781)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to extending the health care tax credit. (#782)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expansion of the earned income tax credit and the child tax credit. (#783)

- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting a national network for manufacturing innovation. (#784)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that no Federal financial aid funds are used for marketing activities. (#785)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide 12-months of continuous enrollment in Medicaid and the Children's Health Insurance Program. (#786)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to establish the prioritization of Children's Hospital Graduate Medical Education (CHGME) as a proven means to implement the development of a robust pediatric medical workforce. (#787)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring sufficient trade enforcement resources. (#788)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting workers from misclassification as independent contractors and preventing employers from using misclassification to avoid paying their fair share of taxes. (#789)
- Manchin amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would allocate any savings achieved through spending cuts or new revenue that are not included in the concurrent resolution on the budget for any purpose other than deficit reduction or investment in the Nation's infrastructure. (#790)
- Wyden amendment to strike reconciliation instructions to the Committees on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions and Finance and require regular order. (#791)
- Bennet amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to innovation in higher education. (#792)
- Franken amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to construction of Native American schools. (#793)
- Sessions amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to strengthening the ability of the Department of Commerce to respond to accusations of unfair trade practices, which may include currency undervaluation. (#794)
- Cassidy amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to authorizing Federal permitting for manufacturing and energy construction projects relating to national primary or secondary ambient air quality standard for ozone lower than a certain existing standard. (#795)
- **Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to saving Medicare. (#796)**
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing headquarters staff in the Department of Defense. (#797)
- Murray amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund for legislation to allow Americans to earn paid sick time. (#798)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to funding for programs

related to governing justly and democratically. (#799)

- Cantwell amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to a comprehensive approach to crude-by-rail safety. (#800)
- Murray amendment to build on the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2013 by restoring a below-sequester level cut of \$9,000,000,000 to nondefense discretionary spending in 2017, replacing sequestration in 2016 and 2017 and increasing funding above sequester by a total of \$148,000,000,000 for the 2 years, increasing defense and nondefense discretionary spending above sequester levels by equal amounts, eliminating the overseas contingency operations gimmick contained in the committee-reported resolution, and offsetting the net increase in defense and nondefense discretionary spending by closing tax loopholes. (#801)
- Coons amendment to offset the costs of the war against the Islamic State in Iraq and Syria. (#802)
- Franken amendment to ensure that the deficit-neutral reserve fund for infrastructure includes investment in rural broadband deployment. (#803)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to student loans. (#804)
- Corker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prevent the sale of Senior Preferred Stock of Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac by the Secretary of the Treasury without the consent of Congress. (#805)
- Cassidy amendment to create a point of order against any legislation that would authorize Federal funds appropriated for processing naturalization applications to be used for any other purpose. (#806)
- Cassidy amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would permit using certain funds to process immigration benefit applications. (#807)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to permanently extend the Internet Tax Freedom Act and to establish rules for taxation of digital goods and services. (#808)
- Vitter amendment to restore students' right to privacy of education records by ensuring parental consent of records release in all cases and prohibiting collection of psychological or behavioral data. (#809)
- Collins amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing access to higher education for low-income Americans through the Federal Pell Grant program. (#810)
- **Vitter amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ending Washington's illegal exemption from Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. (#811)**
- Murray amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide women with affordable access to comprehensive health care, including preventive services (such as contraception and breast cancer screenings), improve maternal health, and ensure that a woman has the same benefits and services no matter what part of the United States she lives in, all of which is critical to improving the health and well-being of women, children, their families, and society as a whole, and is an essential part of a woman's economic security and opportunity. (#812)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving oversight and

accountability of for-profit colleges. (#813)

- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing exploitation of veterans and servicemembers seeking postsecondary education. (#814)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund related to prohibiting inverted corporations from avoiding United States taxes. (#815)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prevent certain corporations from profiting from government contracts. (#816)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide tax benefits to patriot employers that invest in American jobs and provide fair pay and benefits to workers and to eliminate tax benefits for corporations that ship jobs or profits overseas. (#817)
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to funding for the Overseas Private Investment Corporation. (#818)
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the repeal of the extension of the wind production tax credit. (#819)
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting funding for the Defense Rapid Innovation Program. (#820)
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the Forest Service from finalizing and implementing a certain proposed groundwater directive. (#821)
- Flake amendment to eliminate Federal duplication and consolidate the 94 Federal green building programs spread across 11 different Federal agencies. (#822)
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to implementing the recommendations of the Government Accountability Office to consolidate financial literacy programs. (#823)
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to enabling transparency in the Federal crop insurance program, which may include disclosing the names of recipients of Federal subsidy payments for crop insurance premiums. (#824)
- Blumenthal amendment to expand the deficit-neutral reserve fund for veterans and servicemembers. (#825)
- Barrasso amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the repeal of the annual fee on health insurance providers imposed by the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. (#826)
- Hatch amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to reforming the Federal regulatory process by enabling retrospective review of existing regulations, improving the process by which new regulations are created, ensuring fair and effective judicial review, and securing an effective role for Congress in the Federal regulatory process through legislation and oversight. (#827)
- Franken amendment to provide additional resources to save student financial aid and keep college

affordable for more than 8,000,000 low- and middle-income students by restoring the \$89,000,000,000 in cuts to Federal Pell Grants in the Republican budget. (#828)

- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to maintaining the critical infrastructure security of the United States natural gas pipeline system with respect to physical damages or cyber security-related impacts. (#829)
- Moran-Blumenthal amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to researching health conditions of the descendants of veterans exposed to toxic substances during services in the Armed Forces. (#830)

From: Hunt, Jasmine (Durbin)
To: [Sarah Neimeyer \(sarah_neimeyer@ios.doi.gov\)](mailto:sarah_neimeyer@ios.doi.gov); [Joshua Saks \(saksj@nwf.org\)](mailto:saksj@nwf.org); [Franz Matzner \(franz.matzner@nrdc.org\)](mailto:franz.matzner@nrdc.org); [Sara Chieffo](mailto:Sara.Chieffo@nrdc.org); jconsuegra@nrdc.org
Subject: FW: Amendments Update: Senate Budget Resolution (S.Con.Res. 11)
Date: Wednesday, March 25, 2015 4:31:14 PM

From: Miller, Julian (Durbin)
Sent: Wednesday, March 25, 2015 4:30:57 PM (UTC-05:00) Eastern Time (US & Canada)
To: Dodin, Reema (Durbin); Zogby, Joseph (Judiciary-Dem); Kenny, MJ (Durbin); Marter, Ben (Durbin); Morris, Dena (Durbin); Raven, Erik (Appropriations); Homan, Chris (Durbin); Leonard, Rob (Durbin); Swanson, Daniel (Judiciary-Dem); Kierig, Anne (Durbin); Brown-Shaklee, Sally (Durbin); Mulka, Christina (Durbin); Gillies, David (Appropriations); Sonti, Srinu (Durbin); Hunt, Jasmine (Durbin); Middleton, Brad (Durbin); Tellez, Corey (Durbin); Fisher, Alyssa (Durbin); McElwain, Maria (Durbin); Palmer, Mark (Durbin); Trifone, Stephanie (Judiciary-Dem); Ackley, Elise (Durbin); Gandhi, Debu (Judiciary-Dem); Ali, Erum Ibrahim (Durbin); Cook, Beth (Durbin); Samp, Christopher (Durbin)
Subject: Amendments Update: Senate Budget Resolution (S.Con.Res. 11)

The most recently filed amendments are at the top of this message, as well as at the bottom in the correct numerical order.

- Thune amendment to reduce funding for the General Services Administration by \$1,000,000 until 50 percent of counties in nonattainment for the 1997 National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for ground-level ozone as of January 30, 2015, achieve the air quality standard set forth in the 1997 NAAQS, and direct those funds to the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency for the purpose of helping municipalities reach attainment with the 2008 NAAQS for ground-level ozone, acknowledging that (1) given limited State and Federal resources and the delay of the Administrator in issuing to States implementation guidance for the 2008 ground-level ozone NAAQS, priority should be given to achieving the 2008 standard, (2) the Administrator has not sufficiently implemented that standard, (3) focusing by the Administrator on the most polluted areas that are in nonattainment with that standard would benefit public health, and (4) promulgating a lower standard at this time would impose undue costs on the economy and workforce of the United States. (#743)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging institutions of higher education to make college more affordable by reducing the cost of attendance for students and families. (#831)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to ensure all women covered by TRICARE have no-cost contraception coverage and to improve access to emergency contraception for women members of the Armed Forces. (#832)
- Boxer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the protection of State and local economies from the impacts of climate change, including extreme and exceptional drought. (#833)
- Boxer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to public health and welfare of States and local communities. (#834)
- Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to offsetting the cost of operations against the Islamic State. (#835)
- McConnell amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the regulation by the

Environmental Protection Agency of greenhouse gas emissions, which may include a prohibition on withholding highway funds from States that refuse to submit State Implementation Plans required under the Clean Power Plan of the Agency. (#836)

- Alexander amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting the privacy rights of employees. (#837)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the disposal of certain Federal land. (#838)
- Isakson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting United States citizens held hostage in the United States embassy in Tehran, Iran, between November 3, 1979, and January 20, 1981. (#839)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding for State and local law enforcement agencies that receive Federal funds to be used for data collection related to profiling guidance issued by the Department of Justice. (#840)
- Udall amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to provision of educational assistance to veterans who served in the reserves in Afghanistan or Iraq. (#841)

Senate Budget Resolution (S.Con.Res. 11)

An original concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2016 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2017 through 2025. (pending amendments in bold, disposed of amendments in italics).

- Isakson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a biennial budget and appropriations process. (#321)
- Portman amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the empowerment of States to protect citizens of the State from damaging regulations of the Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to the Clean Air Act. (#322)
- *Sanders amendment to create millions of middle class jobs by investing in our nation's infrastructure paid for by raising revenue through closing loopholes in the corporate and international tax system. (#323, as modified)*
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the strengthening of patent rights. (#324)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to a strong civil courts system. (#325)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that changes to voting laws at the State and local level do not disproportionately burden the right of racial and language minorities to vote. (#326)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide for funding to improve voter registration and the voting experience in Federal elections. (#327)

- Coons amendment to express the sense of Congress on the cost sharing requirements of the Hollings Manufacturing Extension Partnership. (#328)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging the widespread use of early college high schools and dual and concurrent enrollment. (#329)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to incentives for Medicare beneficiaries to have and maintain an advance care plan. (#330)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to eliminating the enforcement of laws that discriminate against HIV patients without scientific merit. (#331)
- Coons amendment to provide a mechanism to increase the statutory limit on public debt for fiscal year 2016. (#332)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to United States Government development finance institutions. (#333)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting efforts to improve call response time at the Internal Revenue Service. (#334)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to fulfilling the obligations of the United States. (#335)
- Coons amendment to express the sense of the Senate that the United States should fulfill the financial obligations of the United States. (#336)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to Federal cybersecurity standards. (#337)
- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to increase funding for the National Institutes of Health. (#338)
- Rounds amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing mortgage lending to rural areas. (#339)
- Reid amendment to improve the provision establishing a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to eliminating military retirement and disability offsets. (#340)
- Cassidy amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to promotion of United States offshore energy production. (#341)
- Schatz amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the National Guard State Partnership Program. (#342)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preserving mandatory appropriations for agricultural conservation programs. (#343)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the importance of fully

utilizing available Federal funding for water resources and development to meet the needs of United States ports and harbor maintenance. (#344)

- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing funding for Federal investments in biomedical and basic scientific research. (#345)
- Collins amendment to modify the deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting jobs in the United States through international trade to include the reauthorization or extension of trade adjustment assistance programs. (#346)
- **Barrasso amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to keep the Federal Water Pollution Control Act focused on protection of water quality, to establish bright lines for Federal jurisdiction, and to create clear and unambiguous exemptions for features that the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency or the Secretary of the Army, acting through the Chief of Engineers, claim they are not seeking to regulate. (#347)**
- Boozman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to installing watchdogs at Federal agencies with extended Inspector General vacancies and strengthening and reforming Offices of Inspectors General to ensure that such Offices are appropriately prioritizing the investigation of waste, fraud, abuse, and misconduct within Federal agencies. (#348)
- *Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to improve health outcomes and lower costs of caring for medically complex children in Medicaid. (#349)*
- **Blunt amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would create a Federal tax or fee on carbon emissions. (#350)**
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the dredging of shallow draft ports on the Mississippi River. (#351)
- **Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to Federal employee performance awards. (#352)**
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the defense capabilities of the Government of Ukraine. (#353)
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to military readiness, training, and modernization while decreasing risk of casualties. (#354)
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prohibit additional premium increases for two years. (#355)
- **Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing health care to veterans who reside more than 40 miles driving distance from the closest medical facility of the Department of Veterans Affairs that provides the care sought by the veteran. (#356)**
- *Cornyn amendment to raise taxes and spending by enacting President Obama's fiscal year 2016 budget. (#357)*

- McCain amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to enhancing trade across the Southwest border. (#358)
- McCain amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to securing the Southwest border. (#359)
- McCain amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to deterring migration of unaccompanied children from El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras. (#360)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the consideration of greenhouse gas emissions under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969. (#361)
- *Mikulski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to amending the Equal Pay Act of 1963 to allow for punitive damages, limit the any factor "other than sex" exception, and prohibit retaliation against employees who share salary information. (#362)*
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating modernizing and updating food safety oversight within the Food and Drug Administration. (#363)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving oral health care for children and pregnant women under Medicaid. (#364)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding to State and local law enforcement agencies that receive Federal funds to be used for training and enforcement related to the profiling guidance established by the Department of Justice. (#365)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding for State and local law enforcement agencies that receive Federal funds to be used for data collection related to profiling by the Department of Justice. (#366)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing a funding stream for a voter reinfranchisement initiative. (#367)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing States the Medicaid flexibility they need to implement innovative reforms to improve care and enhance access for our Nation's most vulnerable. (#368)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the establishment of bipartisan commission to govern independent agencies, which may include structural changes to the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau. (#369)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing greater discretion to State departments of transportation in spending Highway Trust Fund allocations. (#370)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that funds available for budget function 050 are spent exclusively for national defense. (#371)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring State to implement drug testing and work requirements for Federal welfare programs for applicants and

recipients of assistance, including, but not limited to, the temporary assistance for needy families (TANF) program. (#372)

- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to maintaining impact aid funding at 2014-2015 levels. (#373)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing coverage of virtual colonoscopies as a colorectal cancer screening test under the Medicare program. (#374)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to returning authority over school nutrition back to the States. (#375)
- Inhofe amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would impose a user fee with respect to general aviation. (#376)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging greater trade between Africa and the United States. (#377)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing qualified mortgage status to mortgages held in portfolio by financial institutions. (#378)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing relief from redundant annual privacy notice mailings required by financial institutions when there have been no changes to the privacy policies of the financial institution. (#379)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to assist the States in carrying out drought prevention plans. (#380)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the prevention of government discrimination against individuals, businesses, and organization due to sincerely held religious beliefs. (#381)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to protect Second Amendment rights by protecting the availability of certain ammunition. (#382)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to uphold Second Amendment rights and prohibit the establishment of a national firearm registry. (#383)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the protection of the Second Amendment by preventing Federal agencies from targeting law-abiding firearms dealers. (#384)
- Inhofe amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would fund international organizations during the implementation of the United Nations Arms Trade Treaty prior to Senate ratification and adoption of implementing legislation. (#385)
- *Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect Medicaid beneficiaries from benefit cuts. (#386)*
- **Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to postal reform. (#387)**

- **Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the designation of national monuments. (#388)**
- **Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to holding Members of the Senate and the House or Representatives accountable for failing to pass a balanced budget. (#389)**
- Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to regulatory review. (#390)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the expansion of access to the income tax credit for employee health insurance expenses of small employers. (#391)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting the use of college savings accounts while students are in elementary school and secondary school. (#392)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to emphasizing manufacturing in engineering programs, which may include directing the National Institute of Standards and Technology, in coordination with other appropriate Federal agencies including the Department of Defense, Department of Energy, and National Science Foundation, to designate United States manufacturing universities. (#393)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to special treatment of the income tax credit for research expenditures for startup companies. (#394)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reversing cuts in the International Affairs Budget. (#395)
- Portman amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the empowerment of States to protect citizens of the State from damaging regulations of the Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to the Clean Air Act. (#396)
- Ernst amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving mental health services for veterans. (#397)
- Wyden amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to funding Coast Guard air facilities. (#398)
- Coats amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would increase net direct spending if the national debt is greater than the size of the economy of the United States. (#399)
- *Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to maintain and enhance access, choice, and accountability in veterans care through the veterans Choice Card program under section 101 of the Veterans Access, Choice, and Accountability Act of 2014. (#400)*
- Grassley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support sentencing reform legislation that does not impose costs on crime victims. (#401)
- Johnson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving information sharing by the Inspector General of the Department of Veterans Affairs with respect to

investigations relating to substandard health care, delayed and denied health care, patient deaths, other findings that directly relate to patient care, and other management issues of the Department. (#402)

- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the annual contribution limit for Coverdell education savings accounts. (#403)
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the modernization of the nuclear command control, and communications architecture of the United States. (#404)
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to sexual assault prevention and response efforts by the Department of Defense. (#405)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to limiting certain research conducted or contracted by the Federal Communications Commission. (#406)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to investigating service disruptions at West Coast ports. (#407)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to reform the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration to ensure more transparency and stakeholder participation. (#408)
- *Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting equal pay, which may include preventing discrimination on the basis of sex and preventing retaliation against employees for seeking or discussing wage information. (#409)*
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the allowance of tax credits for employers who provide paid family and medical leave. (#410)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the maximum loan limits under the microloan program. (#411)
- **Rounds amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prevent the Environmental Protection Agency and the United States Fish and Wildlife Service from engaging in closed-door settlement agreements that ignore impacted States and counties. (#412)**
- Blunt amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring the advice and consent of the Senate before any bilateral or international agreement regarding greenhouse gas emissions aimed at combating global climate change has any force or effect within the United States. (#413)
- Hatch amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to prevent the Department of the Interior from unduly hampering the production of natural gas and oil by preempting State law. (#414)
- Capito amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to a requirement that any new environmental agreement signed by the United States with any foreign country or countries not result in serious harm to the economy of the United States. (#415)
- Capito amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting the

reliability of the electricity grid. (#416)

- Capito amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to advise all veterans of their potential eligibility for private health care benefits provided by the Department of Veterans Affairs. (#417)
- Capito amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring sufficient funding for fossil energy research and development. (#418)
- Capito amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improve the safety of tank cars carrying crude oil by rail. (#419)
- Capito amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to offsets to combat the increase abuse of heroin and methamphetamines in the United States. (#420)
- Capito amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the expansion of high-speed broadband in rural areas. (#421)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that the conservation of northern long-eared bat populations and local economic development are compatible. (#422)
- **Rubio amendment to increase new budget authority and outlays for fiscal years 2016 and 2017 for National Defense (budget function 050). (#423, as modified).**
- Barrasso amendment to eliminate Federal funding for international climate change initiatives, including the Green Climate Fund, the Global Climate Change Initiative, the Climate Investment Funds, and the Global Environmental Facility. (#424)
- Collins amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving retirement security. (#425)
- Collins amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting economic growth and job creation for small businesses. (#426)
- Collins amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to investment in Alzheimer's disease research. (#427)
- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to extending the exception for the tax treatment of publicly traded partnerships for other forms of energy, including energy power generation projects and transportation fuels. (#428)
- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to relieve financial institutions from annual privacy notice mailings. (#429)
- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to maintaining access to hospitals and health care providers in rural communities under the Medicare program, which includes preserving and strengthening access to critical access hospitals. (#430)
- Gillibrand amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to medical treatment and compensation for first responders, survivors, and their families injured and made ill by the

9/11 attacks. (#431)

- Baldwin amendment to provide additional resources to create the opportunity for more Americans to obtain a higher education and advanced job skills by supporting two free years of community college paid for by raising revenue through requiring millionaires and billionaires to pay their fair share. (#432)
- Wyden amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to continuing agricultural research funding. (#433)
- Wyden amendment to provide for an adjustment to committee allocations for wildfire suppression funding. (#434)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to support for Ukraine, which should include the provision of lethal defensive articles. (#435)
- Baldwin amendment to preserve the point of order against reconciliation legislation that would increase the deficit or reduce a surplus. (#436)
- Peters amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to enhancing and improving the United States Patent and Trademark Office in order to reduce the patent application backlog. (#437)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving access to capital for small businesses by directing the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau to implement section 1071 of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (Public Law 111-203) that amended the Equal Credit Opportunity Act to require lending institutions to collect and report data on lending to small, minority-owned, and women owned businesses. (#438)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to mandating a higher threshold that the Small Business Administration may guarantee, through the Surety Bond Guarantee Program, of the bonds that small businesses are required to obtain so that they may be able to better compete successfully for Federal Government contracts. (#439)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the Family Funds limit of the Small Business Investment Company Program from \$225,000,000 to \$350,000,000, as passed by the Committee in 2013, which is zero subsidy and funded entirely though fees paid by investors and businesses. (#440)
- Stabenow amendment to ensure that oil derived from tar sands is subject to the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund at levels equal to those of other types of oil, to permanently extend the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund, and to prevent oil companies from claiming tax deductions for punitive damages associated with oil spills. (#441)
- Collins amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to restore a sensible definition of full-time employment for purposes of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. (#442)
- **Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting privately held water rights and permits. (#443)**
- Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expanding the earned income tax credit using savings from reforming the program and eliminating waste, fraud and

abuse. (#444)

- Gardner amendment to prevent labor disputes at seaports in the United States from causing national economic disruptions and crippling businesses across the United States. (#445)
- Gardner amendment to support public-private partnerships of the Armed Forces of the United States with institutions of higher education in the United States. (#446)
- Gardner amendment to make higher education more affordable and expand access and opportunity to our Nation's students. (#447)
- Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging expedited approval of liquefied natural gas export applications at the Department of Energy. (#448)
- Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting efficient resourcing for the Asia rebalance policy. (#449)
- Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to enhance and encourage broadband deployment and adoption in rural America. (#450)
- Heller amendment to express the sense of the Senate that if a concurrent resolution on the budget and all the regular appropriations bills are not completed by October 1 annually then Members of Congress should not receive pay. (#451)
- Heller amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that the Secretary of the Interior enters into candidate conservation agreements with each of the relevant 11 Western States before the United States Fish and Wildlife Service makes a listing determination on the greater sage-grouse under the Endangered Species Act of 1973. (#452)
- Heller amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring the Secretary of Transportation prioritizes the construction of projects in high priority corridors on the National Highway System, which will improve the safe, secure, and efficient movement of people and goods through the United States and facilitate economic development and create jobs in the United States. (#453)
- Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect Second Amendment rights by preventing the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives from reclassifying ammunition primarily intended for sporting purposes. (#454)
- Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prioritize the elimination of the rape kit backlog. (#455)
- Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that medical facilities of the Department of Veterans Affairs meet the privacy, dignity, and safety needs of women veterans. (#456)
- Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibition of Veterans Benefits Administration executive bonuses until the backlog of disability claims for veterans is eliminated. (#457)
- Burr amendment to protect the American people and strengthen our national security by fully

funding the Biomedical Advanced Research and Development Authority (BARDA) and the BioShield Special Reserve Fund. (#458)

- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expanding the quantity of Federal land available for natural extraction to fund infrastructure maintenance. (#459)
- Coats amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to considering the costs, benefits, and feasibility of allowing States reasonable time to cure rejected State implementation plans. (#460)
- Roberts amendment to provide for a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to military readiness, training, and modernization while decreasing risk casualties. (#461)
- **Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to over-the-counter medications. (#462)**
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting funds for promotional or marketing materials promoting Obamacare or its benefits. (#463)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring an enforceable treaty ratified by the top 10 major greenhouse gas emitting countries before implementation of regulation of greenhouse gas emissions from existing power plants. (#464)
- **Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to Second Amendment rights. (#465)**
- Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting jobs in the United States through international and domestic travel and tourism. (#466)
- Blunt amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the direct provision of defense articles, defense services, and related training to Kurdistan Regional Government. (#467)
- Blunt amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to military aid to Israel. (#468)
- Grassley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prohibit certain aliens without legal status in the United States from retroactively claiming the earned income tax credit. (#469)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding to the United Nations Population Fund to promote the access of unaccompanied women to vital services, including access to water, sanitation, facilities, food, and health care, in emergency situations. (#470)
- *Wyden amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would cut benefits, raise the retirement age, or privatize Social Security. (#471)*
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting Cypriot-Israeli cooperation in energy exploration in the Eastern Mediterranean. (#472)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding to

combat anti-Semitism in Europe. (#473)

- *Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect and strengthen the Department of Veterans Affairs, hire more health care professionals for the Department, and ensure quality and timely access to health care for all veterans. (#474)*
- Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to strengthening the United States Postal Service by establishing a moratorium to protect mail processing plants, reinstating overnight delivery standards, and protecting rural service. (#475)
- Thune amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to exempting elementary schools, secondary schools, and institutions of higher education from Obamacare's employer mandate. (#476)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to achieving health information technology interoperability. (#477)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reprioritizing education spending toward impact aid or other formula grant programs to State and local educational agencies and away from administrative earmark programs. (#478)
- Thune amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would negatively affect rural health care. (#479)
- Thune amendment to reduce funding for the United State Fish and Wildlife Service and direct those funds to public safety in Indian country. (#480)
- **Cotton amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting Israel. (#481)**
- Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging the increase use of performance contracting in Federal facilities. (#482)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to combat sexual assault, domestic violence, and human trafficking. (#483)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing lethal aid to Ukraine. (#484)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide equity in the tax treatment of public safety officer death benefits. (#485)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to strengthen mental health efforts. (#486)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to rein in onerous fishing regulations and provide disaster relief for fisheries. (#487)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to spur economic development and provide for the equitable distribution of Universal Service funds to rural states. (#488)

- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing small business regulatory relief, protecting State-regulated insurers from global regulators, and preventing duplicative regulations for investment advisors. (#489)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to address the disproportionate regulatory burdens on community banks. (#490)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect the Corporation for National and Community Service. (#491)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to advance workplace equality by ending pregnancy discrimination and confronting sex-based wage discrimination. (#492)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to strengthening missile defense cooperation with Israel. (#493)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing the United States from joining any international agreement on greenhouse gas emissions that would preclude developing countries from using fossil fuels for development and economic growth. (#494)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to achieving domestic energy independence. (#495)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting public transparency in Executive branch litigation settlements. (#496)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting jobs by preventing Federal agencies from overriding efforts by States to conserve species. (#497)
- *Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to legislation submitted to Congress by President Obama to protect and strengthen Social Security. (#498)*
- Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring the availability to the reserve components of the Armed Forces of fully modernized and mission-capable aircraft. (#499)
- Alexander amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing Federal funds from being used to create a Federal college ratings system. (#500)
- Alexander amendment to promote the research, development, and approval or licensure of the most cutting-edge, safe and effective medical treatments, devices, and cures for American patients and to ensure that America remains the global leader in biomedical innovation. (#501)
- Alexander amendment to prohibit the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission from issuing regulations or guidance that would undermine the employee wellness programs authorized in the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act which offer a premium discount to employees who make healthy lifestyle choices. (#502)
- Sullivan amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing an exemption from certain permitting requirement for routine maintenance activities relating to

transportation infrastructure. (#503)

- Sullivan amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to limiting the ability of Environmental Protection Agency personnel to carry guns. (#504)
- Sullivan amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting programs related to the ground-based mid-course defense and the long-range discrimination radar programs of the Department of Defense. (#505)
- Sullivan amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting vulnerable families from job killing regulations. (#506)
- Vitter amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to ending Obamacare subsidies for illegal immigrants. (#507)
- Vitter amendment to require tax delinquent Federal bureaucrats to immediately enter into a repayment plan and provide that failure to do so will result in termination of employment. (#508)
- Vitter amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to eliminating the State DNA analysis kit backlog. (#509)
- Vitter amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing health care to veterans who reside more than 40 miles driving distance from the closest medical facility of the Department of Veterans Affairs that provides the care sought by the veteran. (#510)
- Vitter amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund preventing the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives from classifying M855 or any .223/5.56mm cartridge or projectile as armor piercing ammunition. (#511)
- Vitter amendment to strike out the provision that makes it easier for Washington elites to force Americans to give up their dollar bills and use dollar coins, like Europeans. (#512)
- Vitter amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expanding Medicare beneficiary access to eye tracking accessories and speech generating devices for disabled individuals under the Medicare program. (#513)
- Vitter amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to allowing States to adopt work requirements for able-bodied Medicaid recipients. (#514)
- **Vitter amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring the Federal Government to allow states to opt out of Common Core without penalty. (#515)**
- Vitter amendment to ensure victims of rape have their day in court. (#516)
- Vitter amendment to end Congress's and the Administration's illegal exemption from Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. (#517)
- Barrasso amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a process whereby the Federal Government recoups grants from States with failed State-based exchanges. (#518)

- Gillibrand amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to expand benefits from the Department of Veterans Affairs to sailors exposed to Agent Orange. (#519)
- Gillibrand amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund related to sexual assault at institutions of higher education, which may include the implementation of an independent and standardized online survey tool developed and administered by the Department of Education, in consultation with the Department of Justice, to measure the prevalence of sexual assault at institutions of higher education. (#520)
- Peters amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to investing in science, technology, and basic research in the United States. (#521)
- King amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preserving the right of access of distributed energy units to the electrical grid, such as combined heat and power systems, residential- or commercial-scale photovoltaic systems, residential wind turbines, or other renewable or fossil-fueled electric generation systems. (#522)
- Stabenow amendment to prevent United States companies from getting tax benefits for moving jobs overseas, to end offshore tax loopholes including inversions, and to provide incentives for United States companies to relocate overseas jobs to the United States. (#523)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting economic growth and job creation by reducing the cost of capital. (#524)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing tax relief for catastrophic medical expenses. (#525)
- Alexander amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support high-quality charter schools. (#526)
- Cassidy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the translation of biomedical research into treatments and cures. (#527)
- Cassidy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to upgrading data collection and statistical analysis conducted on health care services at the facilities of the Veterans Health Administration. (#528)
- Cassidy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing screening, testing, and diagnosis for Viral Hepatitis. (#529)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the diversion of funds set aside for the USPTO. (#530)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to deterring abusive patent litigation. (#531)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to ensure the vitality of the traditional criminal law requirement of mens rea. (#532)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that Department of Justice attorneys comply with disclosure obligations in criminal prosecutions. (#533)

- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing access to marijuana edibles by children in States that have decriminalized marijuana. (#534)
- **Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to balancing the Federal budget. (#535)**
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to safeguarding data stored abroad from improper government access. (#536)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the aggressive and consistent enforcement of Federal laws prohibiting the production, distribution, and possession of adult obscenity and child pornography. (#537)
- Risch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the Family Funds limit of the Small Business Investment Company Program from \$225,000,000 to \$350,000,000, as passed by the Committee in 2013, which is zero subsidy and funded entirely through fees paid by investors and businesses. (#538)
- Cassidy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving Medicaid based on successful and bipartisan State demonstration projects. (#539)
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting health care rationing. (#540)
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the transparency of the relationship between the Federal Communication Commission's regulatory fees and the Commission's recovery of costs. (#541)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to improving transparency for closing out expired grant accounts with an empty balance. (#542)
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to elimination of funding for the National Technical Information Service. (#543)
- Kirk amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to extraditing international cybercriminals committing credit card theft. (#544)
- **Kirk amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reimposing waived sanctions and imposing new sanctions against Iran for violations of the Joint Plan of Action or a comprehensive nuclear agreement. (#545)**
- McCain amendment to ensure adequate funding for the national security of the United States. (#546)
- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to welfare reform. (#547)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to support Internet freedom and the current multi-stake-holder governance of the Internet. (#548)
- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund for providing low- and middle-

income student access to private elementary and secondary schools through a tax credit. (#549)

- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to consolidating tax incentives for higher education into a universal tax credit for higher education and skills obtainment. (#550)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting religious freedom, including promoting freedom of religion (including belief) around the world, given the importance of religious freedom to human rights, economic development, stability, and democracy. (#551)
- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing funding for the relocation of the United States Embassy in Israel from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem. (#552)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting public-private partnerships with the National Laboratories under the Department of Energy to facilitate innovation. (#553)
- Rubio amendment to allow for the elimination of the Retirement Earnings Test under the Social security program. (#554)
- Rubio amendment to allow for the elimination of Social Security payroll taxes for individuals who have attained retirement age. (#555)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to delivering weapons to Ukraine using emergency drawdown authority in the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961. (#556)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to reforming the United Nations in the spirit of transparency, respect for basic human freedoms, and effective nonproliferation. (#557)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing foreign assistance to Palestine and increasing foreign assistance for Israel. (#558)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to improving higher education data and transparency. (#559)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to prohibit taking minors across State lines in circumvention of laws requiring involvement of parents in abortion decisions. (#560)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to underutilized facilities of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and their potential use. (#561)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a new outcomes-based process for authorizing innovative higher education providers. (#562)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the reform of Federal student loan repayment plans. (#563)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing for regulatory reform that would allow Congress to budget regulatory promulgation under each

Federal agency. (#564)

- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that Medicare is not raided to bailout insurance companies under the President's health care overhaul. (#565)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing for financial vehicles other than loans to provide fund to pay for higher education. (#566)
- Coats amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to end duplication, fragmentation, and overlap in Government economic development programs. (#567)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to increase funding for the Internal Revenue Service to implement the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act and reduce identity theft. (#568)
- Tester amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to investing in rural and tribal water infrastructure. (#569)
- Tester amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing transparency in our elections and reducing the deficit. (#570)
- Heinrich amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would provide for the sale of Federal land to reduce the Federal deficit. (#571)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support rural schools and school districts. (#572)
- Markey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting the repair and replacement of natural gas distribution pipelines and infrastructure no longer fit for service. (#573)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring the reliability of the electric grid. (#574)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to repeal the TRICARE exclusion for members of the reserve components of the Armed Forces. (#575)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to securing sources of supply of rare earth minerals. (#576)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the reduction of Department of Defense contractors. (#577)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to addressing methamphetamine abuse in the United States. (#578)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing adequate funding for the Experimental Program to Stimulate Competitive Research. (#579)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing adequate funding for the Contract Tower Program of the Federal Aviation Administration. (#580)

- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reestablishing the Office of Technology Assessment to provide nonpartisan information to Congress on cost-benefit analyses of regulations and regulatory changes. (#581)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to significantly increasing the number of young adults participating in 2 years of national service which may include expanding national service programs. (#582)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the commercialization of technologies such as carbon capture, carbon storage, and other carbon utilization technologies required for coal and natural gas electric generating units (EGUs) to meet proposed and future greenhouse gas regulations. (#583)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting export promotion for small businesses. (#584)
- Manchin amendment to modify the deficit-neutral reserve fund for veterans and servicemembers to improve outreach, access, and services for rural veterans. (#585)
- Manchin amendment to modify the deficit-neutral reserve fund for veterans and servicemembers to address specifically the growing backlog of appeals of decisions regarding claims for disability compensation. (#586)
- Leahy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to disallow any Federal tax deduction for the cost of court-ordered punitive damages as an ordinary business expense. (#587)
- Schatz amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the number of U.S. Customs and Border Protection officers at air ports of entry. (#588)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that employers are not precluded under the National Labor Relations Act from providing compensation to employees that is greater than the compensation specified in an applicable collective bargaining agreement. (#589)
- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting the Medicare Advantage program. (#590)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to reform the Lifeline program by removing structural incentives for fraud and modernizing the program so that it can be used to help increase broadband access in underserved areas. (#591)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to intellectual property rights in international trade negotiations. (#592)
- Menendez amendment to require consideration of long-term deficits for any legislation relating to repealing or replacing the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act and the health care-related provisions of the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010. (#593)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging the

participation of underrepresented individuals, including minorities, in 21st century fields. (#594)

- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to improve cybersecurity. (#595)
- Johnson amendment to convey clear information in graphic form about projected deficits. (#596)
- Johnson amendment to convey clear information to Congress and the public about projected Federal outlays, revenues, surpluses, and deficits. (#597)
- Shaheen amendment to make commonsense reform to the wasteful Federal sugar program, save consumers billions, and reduce the risk of expensive taxpayer-funded bailouts of the sugar industry. (#600)
- **Bennet amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would privatize Medicare, cut guaranteed benefits, increase out-of-pocket spending, or turn Medicare into a premium support plan. (#601)**
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a single food agency. (#602)
- Coats amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the improvement of operations in the supplemental nutrition assistance program. (#603)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging cost savings in office space used by Federal agencies. (#604)
- Feinstein amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to rectifying the discrepancies in methodologies used in counting the number of homeless person served by programs provided through the Department of Education, the Department of Health and Human Services, and the Department of Housing and Urban Development. (#605)
- Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to African elephant ivory. (#606)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to allow for the permanent elimination of the Federal estate tax. (#607)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund for mobile workforce legislation to simplify and standardize State income tax collection for employees who travel outside of their home State for temporary work assignments. (#608)
- Isakson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing funding to implement, create, apply or enforce certain standards for initial bargaining unit determinations governed by the National Labor Relations Board. (#609)
- Isakson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing funding to promulgate a regulation relating to the definition of “fiduciary” by the Department of Labor. (#610)
- Isakson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to subject all fees collected by U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services to the annual appropriations process. (#611)

- Isakson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to subject all fees collected by U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services to the annual appropriations process. (#612)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to international defense cooperation. (#613)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support or encourage research that leads to identifying an Alzheimer's disease biomarker, early diagnostics tool, or therapy to delay the onset or halt the progression of Alzheimer's disease in order to provide a significant cost savings to the Federal Government. (#614)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to ensure that the harbor maintenance user fee is only used for its intended purpose, which is to finance expenditures on maintenance dredging, dredged material disposal areas, jetties, and breakwaters. (#615)
- Wicker amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to require the Secretary of Transportation to submit the results of a comprehensive truck size and weight limits study to Congress by April 30, 2015. (#616)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to encourage the Secretary of State to add additional names to the Magnitsky List. (#617)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring international arms control compliance. (#618)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to address the negative impact of the Affordable Care Act's Medicaid and Medicare DSH cuts to hospitals. (#619)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to expedite awards under the Internal Revenue Service whistleblower program. (#620)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to repeal the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA). (#621)
- *Burr amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to manageable Federal student loan repayment options. (#622)*
- Alexander amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the development of next-generation leadership computers in the United States. (#623)
- Alexander amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to improve the competitiveness of the United States. (#624)
- Lankford amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the effectiveness and efficiency of the Federal regulatory process. (#625)
- Lankford amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to streamline, consolidate, or eliminate duplicative and overlapping programs identified by the Government Accountability Office. (#626)
- Lankford amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide more transparency in

Government spending, including through the establishment of a Federal program inventory. (#627)

- Lankford amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support the continued stewardship role of the United States over the domain name system to ensure the security of the .gov and .mil domains and protect the freedom of speech and expression internationally. (#628)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to international defense cooperation with Taiwan. (#629)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting the use of energy efficiency in the economy of the United States, which is the cheapest and fastest way to begin addressing energy challenges in the United States. (#630)
- Casey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing training for first responders in communities through which crude oil is transported by rail. (#631)
- Casey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing reasonable accommodations for pregnant workers. (#632)
- Casey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to enhancing the child and dependent care tax credit. (#633)
- Casey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to automatic IRAs. (#634)
- Casey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing funding for the Office of Administrative Law Judges of the Department of Labor. (#635)
- Warner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting the personal information of consumers from data breaches. (#636)
- Warner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to advancing the stated goals of the Department of Veterans Affairs or meeting the health care needs of veterans. (#637)
- Warner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund reserve fund for Government reform and efficiency. (#638)
- Peters amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting trade and travel ports of entry. (#639)
- Heitkamp amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to improve the sustainability of the Federal workforce in order to address unique situations. (#640)
- Heitkamp amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to funding local rent surveys to ensure accurate fair market rents for working families, the elderly, and the disabled. (#641)
- Heitkamp amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the establishment of a commission on Native children. (#642)
- Heitkamp amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to training and

resources for first responders responding to hazardous materials incidents on railroads. (#643)

- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to directing the Secretary of Transportation to coordinate with the Secretary of Energy to review crude treatment process and, if necessary, to promulgate regulations. (#644)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to underground and surface coal mining safety and health research. (#645)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to H-1B visas. (#646)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the development of a new nuclear-capable cruise missile by the Department of Defense and the National Nuclear Security Administration. (#647)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the nuclear forces and missions of the Air Force. (#648)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting funding of international organizations during the implementation of the United Nations Arms Trade Treaty prior to Senate ratification and adoption of implementing legislation. (#649)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that social services agencies under the Bureau of Indian Affairs may conduct background checks on all adults living in a home before issuing a foster care license. (#650)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to allow the Drug Enforcement Administration and Federal Bureau of Investigation to enter into joint task forces with tribal and local law enforcement agencies. (#651)
- *Warren amendment to make college more affordable for middle-class families by allowing borrowers with outstanding Federal and private student loans to refinance at the equivalent interest rates that were offered to Federal student loan borrowers during the 2013-2014 school year and to fully offset the cost of such a program by requiring millionaires to pay at least a 30 percent effective Federal tax rate. (#652)*
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to limit control measure determinations to covered sources. (#653)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reforming regulatory practices for executive agencies. (#654)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to preserve and protect the open Internet in a manner that provides the Federal Communications Commission with targeted and robust enforcement mechanisms, does not jeopardize public safety, privacy, accessibility, or universal service, protects against regulatory overreach, and does not rely on public utility regulations. (#655)
- Cotton amendment to modify a provision to the spending-neutral reserve fund to reauthorize funding for payments in lieu of taxes to counties and other units of local government. (#656)

- Cotton amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing non-defense related spending by the Department of Defense. (#657)
- Cotton amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000. (#658)
- Cotton amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the designation of critical habitat. (#659)
- Cotton amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the use of funds for cooperating with the Government of Iran in combating the Islamic State. (#660)
- Cotton amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to violations by the Russian Federation of the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces Treaty. (#661)
- Cotton amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the use of funds for the premature withdrawal of the United States Armed Forces from Afghanistan. (#662)
- Cotton amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the use of funds for negotiating with President of Syria Bashar al Assad and the Government of Syria to resolve the Syrian civil war and combat the Islamic State. (#663)
- Cotton amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to construction of new facilities and improvement to existing facilities at the detention facilities at United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. (#664)
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting awarding of construction contracts based on awardees entering or not entering into agreements with labor organizations. (#665)
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing the level of Federal premium support for crop insurance policies, which may include eliminating premium support for crop insurance for agricultural producers with an adjusted gross income of more than \$750,000 in fiscal year 2016. (#666)
- Flake amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that individuals do not simultaneously receive unemployment compensation and disability insurance benefits. (#667)
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to government reform and efficiency. (#668)
- Flake amendment to rescind the remaining amounts available for the Advanced Technology Vehicles Manufacturing Loan Program. (#669)
- Flake amendment to eliminate resources for the single family housing direct loan program. (#670)
- Flake amendment to eliminate the premium subsidies on crop insurance policies when the actual market price of an agricultural commodity at the time of harvest is higher than the spring price for the agricultural commodity. (#671)

- Flake amendment to prohibit earmarks. (#672)
- Flake amendment to eliminate funding for the Economic Development Administration. (#673)
- Flake amendment to eliminate taxpayer subsidies for Amtrak's food and beverage service. (#674)
- Flake amendment to eliminate resources for Select USA. (#675)
- Flake amendment to prohibit taxpayers from subsidizing officials of the Department of Health and Human Services flying in business and first-class seating. (#676)
- Flake amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing political targeting by the Internal Revenue Service of individuals and social welfare organizations exercising free-speech rights. (#677)
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prosecution of first-time illegal border crossers. (#678)
- Portman amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the empowerment of States to protect citizens of the State from damaging regulations of the Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to the Clean Air Act. (#679)
- Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to legislation to furlough Federal employees with serious tax delinquencies. (#680)
- Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to demolishing vacant and abandoned homes. (#681)
- Portman amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would not achieve a unified budget surplus after 2024. (#682)
- Portman amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would create a carbon tax or a cap-and-trade policy relating to carbon emissions. (#683)
- Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to repealing any tax increases imposed by President Obama on middle-class families. (#684)
- Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to making permanent the expensing limitation applicable for 2014 for section 179 property. (#685)
- Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the age limitation applicable to dependent care assistance programs. (#686)
- Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to allowing private sector employees the ability to work flexible schedules. (#687)
- Portman amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding for the National Park Service Centennial. (#688)

- Portman amendment to improve the dynamic scoring provision. (#689)
- Portman amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the equitable treatment of existing, new, and proposed nuclear generating capacity in the economically damaging Clean Power Plan. (#690)
- Scott amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing States with flexibility in determining the size of employers in the small group market. (#691)
- Scott amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to transparency in health premium billing. (#692)
- Rounds amendment to modify section 431 relating to oversight of Government performance. (#693)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to investing in advanced fossil energy technology research and development. (#694)
- Shaheen amendment to save taxpayers billions by limiting \$50,000 annually the maximum amount of premium subsidy provided by the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation to individual agricultural producers. (#696)
- Murray amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund for legislation that reforms and strengthens elementary and secondary education. (#697)
- Whitehouse amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting funding regulatory work of the Environmental Protection Agency that delivers substantial benefits to public health and the economy. (#698)
- Whitehouse amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing resources to protect and preserve oceans and coasts. (#699)
- Whitehouse amendment to ensure high-income earners pay a fair share in taxes and to use the revenue to invest in repairing our Nation's bridges, coastal infrastructure, and damage wildfires. (#700)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improvements to the appeals process of the Department of Veterans Affairs for claims relating to disability compensation. (#701)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to efforts associated with combating the heroin addiction epidemic. (#702)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to enhance drug treatment courts. (#703)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to enhance veteran treatment courts. (#704)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to Indo-Pacific partner

capacity building and strategy. (#705)

- Markey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to achieving savings in the nuclear security enterprise. (#706)
- Markey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing overdose deaths. (#707)
- Wyden amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to simplifying and expanding tax incentives for higher education to boost student attendance and completion. (#708)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to implementing recommendations of the Government Accountability Office to reduce or eliminate overlapping or duplicative Federal programs. (#709)
- Franken amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to enhancing funding for programs carried out under the Head Start Act. (#710)
- Franken amendment provide additional resources to save student financial aid and keep college affordable for more than 8,000,000 low- and middle-income students by restoring the \$89,000,000 in cuts to Federal Pell Grants in the Republican budget. (#711)
- Franken amendment to provide an additional use for the deficit-neutral reserve fund for higher education. (#712)
- Murphy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to comprehensive mental health reform. (#713)
- Bennet amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to chemical disclosure. (#714)
- Bennet amendment to create clean energy jobs through predictable and fair incentive for renewable energy. (#715)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support the robust funding of the Community Oriented Policing Services grant program. (#716)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the effectiveness and availability of Bureau of Prisons programs. (#717)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting child savings accounts and asset building. (#718)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to cleaning up federally designated Superfund sites. (#719)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting workforce development through apprenticeship programs. (#720)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to encourage freight planning and

investment that incorporates all modes of transportation, including rail, waterways, ports, and highways to promote national connectivity. (#721)

- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting payments for conversion or treatments that purport to change the gender identity or sexual orientation of an individual under Medicare and Medicaid programs. (#722)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing the average adjusted gross income eligibility criteria for persons or legal entities who qualify for farm subsidy program benefits (#723)
- Kaine amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing United States exports and improving the competitiveness of United States businesses. (#724)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring diversity in procurement and hiring at all Federal pension plans. (#725)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the protection of State and local economies from the impacts of climate change, including increased storm surge events. (#726)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to municipal broadband expansion, to aid cities and municipalities in rural and low-income areas seeking to invest in municipal broadband networks or private-public partnerships for broadband buildout. (#727)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting mentoring programs for at-risk youth. (#728)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to invest in surface transportation projects. (#729)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to development of the Long Range Discrimination Radar of the Missile Defense Agency. (#730)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to increase access to health care providers for Medicare beneficiaries. (#731)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to authorizing advance appropriations for the Indian Health Service. (#732)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to an active duty mend strength for the Army for fiscal year 2016 of 490,000 soldiers. (#733)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the Department of Defense Innovative Readiness Training Program. (#734)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the outreach and delivery of Department of Veterans Affairs programs and services to veterans residing in United States communities not connected to the North American road system. (#735)
- Murkowski amendment to exempt advance appropriations for the Indian Health Services and

Indian Health Facilities accounts of the Indian Health Service from a point of order against legislation that would provide an advance appropriation. (#736)

- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to establish a DNRF relating to providing for the expansion of Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis (Lou Gehrig's Disease) research in the Department of Defense's peer reviewed Medical Research Program. (#737)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to environmental remediation of land transferred under certain Acts that is contaminated by Federal agencies and activities. (#738)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to robust sexual assault investigations by the National Guard Bureau Office of Complex Investigations. (#739)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the funding of certain tribal courts by the Bureau of Indian Affairs. (#740)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to allow for legislation to provide for long-term budget analyses. (#741)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reforming the unemployment insurance program in a manner that incentivizes work and worker training for the long-term unemployed, helps the long-term unemployed reenter the workforce, recognizes the demands on State budgets, and does not increase financial burdens on employers. (#742)
- Thune amendment to reduce funding for the General Services Administration by \$1,000,000 until 50 percent of counties in nonattainment for the 1997 National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for ground-level ozone as of January 30, 2015, achieve the air quality standard set forth in the 1997 NAAQS, and direct those funds to the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency for the purpose of helping municipalities reach attainment with the 2008 NAAQS for ground-level ozone, acknowledging that (1) given limited State and Federal resources and the delay of the Administrator in issuing to States implementation guidance for the 2008 ground-level ozone NAAQS, priority should be given to achieving the 2008 standard, (2) the Administrator has not sufficiently implemented that standard, (3) focusing by the Administrator on the most polluted areas that are in nonattainment with that standard would benefit public health, and (4) promulgating a lower standard at this time would impose undue costs on the economy and workforce of the United States. (#743)
- Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring transparency of costs of completing analyses required under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969. (#744)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to allowing oil shale development on Federal land. (#745)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing reasonable deadlines for processes under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969. (#746)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to selling nonessential Federal land with proceeds going to Federal deficit reduction. (#747)
- Lee amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would further restrict the right

of law-abiding Americans to own a firearm. (#748)

- Lee amendment to ensure that the reserve fund relating to affordable healthcare choices for all is used to repeal and not further empower the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. (#749)
- Lee amendment to modify the spending-neutral reserve fund reauthorizing funding for payments to counties and other units of local government to ensure payment at levels roughly equivalent to property tax revenues lost due to the presence of Federal land. (#750)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to support legislation maintaining United States oversight over functions of the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers and preventing the United States from transferring such Internet responsibilities. (#751)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging the United States' NATO allies to reverse declines in defense spending and bear a more proportionate burden for ensuring the security of NATO. (#752)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to sufficient number of uniformed maintenance personnel in the Air Force for the F-35A aircraft program to reach initial operational capacity and full operational capacity on schedule. (#753)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting legislation allowing a repeal of the Davis-Bacon Act. (#754)
- **Stabenow amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to keeping the Federal Water Pollution Control Act focused on protection of water quality, to establish bright lines for Federal jurisdiction, and to create clear and unambiguous exemptions for features that the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency or the Secretary of the Army, acting through the Chief of Engineers, claim they are not seeking to regulate. (#755)**
- Stabenow amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the purchase of stationary or electronic devices for the purpose of members of Congress or congressional staff communicating with foreign governments and undermining the role of the President as Head of State in international nuclear negotiations on behalf of the United States. (#756)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to grant programs of the Environmental Protection Agency that may include prohibitions on awards to any entity that has an action pending against the Agency. (#757)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to support legislation allowing private sector employers to offer compensatory time in lieu of overtime pay to employees who prefer flexible work schedules to better balance family, work, and personal responsibilities. (#758)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to clarifying Federal jurisdiction with respect to intrastate species. (#759)
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring an independent reliability assessment of the Clean Power Plan of the Environmental Protection Agency. (#760)

- Graham amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to means-testing Medicare part B and part D premiums for Medicare beneficiaries with an annual income that exceeds \$250,000. (#761)
- Graham amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the restoration of purchasing power of the National Institutes of Health. (#762)
- Graham amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to subjecting all Federal spending to sequestration. (#763)
- Graham amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preparing ports of the United States for post-Panamax ships. (#764)
- Graham amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to meeting the obligations outlined in the Plutonium Management and Disposition Agreement. (#765)
- Graham amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to subjecting the salaries of Members of Congress to sequestration. (#766)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the National Guard Youth Challenge Program. (#767)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing Transportation Security Administration passenger fees to \$2.50 per enplanement and not more than \$5.00 per round trip between points in Alaska and Hawaii and on flights from essential air service airports. (#768)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the labeling of genetically engineered fish. (#769)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the construction of Arctic polar icebreakers. (#770)
- Ernst amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibits use of taxpayer dollars for first class airplane travel by Members of Congress. (#771)
- Ernst amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to ensure public comments are utilized more effectively in the Federal rulemaking process. (#772)
- Ernst amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect taxpayers by reforming the allowance and perks available to former Presidents. (#773)
- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the availability of Federal spectrum for commercial wireless services, including unlicensed Wi-Fi. (#774)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the imposition of new sanctions against the Government of Iran because of that Government's support for terrorism and its human rights abuses against the people of Iran. (#775)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prohibit the exclusion of

individuals from service on a Federal jury on account of sexual orientation or gender identity. (#776)

- **Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to recognize that climate change is real and caused by human activity and that Congress needs to take action to cut carbon pollution. (#777)**
- Cornyn amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to patents. (#778)
- Cornyn amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to enact a taxpayer bill of rights and provide additional protections for taxpayers against abuses by Internal Revenue Service. (#779)
- Cornyn amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to eliminating the backlog of sexual assault evidence kits. (#780)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing foreign assistance to the Palestinian Authority and certain United Nations agencies and increasing foreign assistance for Israel. (#781)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to extending the health care tax credit. (#782)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expansion of the earned income tax credit and the child tax credit. (#783)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting a national network for manufacturing innovation. (#784)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that no Federal financial aid funds are used for marketing activities. (#785)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide 12-months of continuous enrollment in Medicaid and the Children's Health Insurance Program. (#786)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to establish the prioritization of Children's Hospital Graduate Medical Education (CHGME) as a proven means to implement the development of a robust pediatric medical workforce. (#787)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring sufficient trade enforcement resources. (#788)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting workers from misclassification as independent contractors and preventing employers from using misclassification to avoid paying their fair share of taxes. (#789)
- Manchin amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would allocate any savings achieved through spending cuts or new revenue that are not included in the concurrent resolution on the budget for any purpose other than deficit reduction or investment in the Nation's infrastructure. (#790)

- Wyden amendment to strike reconciliation instructions to the Committees on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions and Finance and require regular order. (#791)
- Bennet amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to innovation in higher education. (#792)
- Franken amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to construction of Native American schools. (#793)
- Sessions amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to strengthening the ability of the Department of Commerce to respond to accusations of unfair trade practices, which may include currency undervaluation. (#794)
- Cassidy amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to authorizing Federal permitting for manufacturing and energy construction projects relating to national primary or secondary ambient air quality standard for ozone lower than a certain existing standard. (#795)
- **Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to saving Medicare. (#796)**
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing headquarters staff in the Department of Defense. (#797)
- Murray amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund for legislation to allow Americans to earn paid sick time. (#798)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to funding for programs related to governing justly and democratically. (#799)
- Cantwell amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to a comprehensive approach to crude-by-rail safety. (#800)
- **Murray amendment to build on the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2013 by restoring a below-sequester level cut of \$9,000,000,000 to nondefense discretionary spending in 2017, replacing sequestration in 2016 and 2017 and increasing funding above sequester by a total of \$148,000,000,000 for the 2 years, increasing defense and nondefense discretionary spending above sequester levels by equal amounts, eliminating the overseas contingency operations gimmick contained in the committee-reported resolution, and offsetting the net increase in defense and nondefense discretionary spending by closing tax loopholes. (#801)**
- Coons amendment to offset the costs of the war against the Islamic State in Iraq and Syria. (#802)
- Franken amendment to ensure that the deficit-neutral reserve fund for infrastructure includes investment in rural broadband deployment. (#803)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to student loans. (#804)
- Corker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prevent the sale of Senior Preferred Stock of Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac by the Secretary of the Treasury without the

consent of Congress. (#805)

- Cassidy amendment to create a point of order against any legislation that would authorize Federal funds appropriated for processing naturalization applications to be used for any other purpose. (#806)
- Cassidy amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would permit using certain funds to process immigration benefit applications. (#807)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to permanently extend the Internet Tax Freedom Act and to establish rules for taxation of digital goods and services. (#808)
- Vitter amendment to restore students' right to privacy of education records by ensuring parental consent of records release in all cases and prohibiting collection of psychological or behavioral data. (#809)
- Collins amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing access to higher education for low-income Americans through the Federal Pell Grant program. (#810)
- **Vitter amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ending Washington's illegal exemption from Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. (#811)**
- Murray amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide women with affordable access to comprehensive health care, including preventive services (such as contraception and breast cancer screenings), improve maternal health, and ensure that a woman has the same benefits and services no matter what part of the United States she lives in, all of which is critical to improving the health and well-being of women, children, their families, and society as a whole, and is an essential part of a woman's economic security and opportunity. (#812)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving oversight and accountability of for-profit colleges. (#813)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing exploitation of veterans and servicemembers seeking postsecondary education. (#814)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund related to prohibiting inverted corporations from avoiding United States taxes. (#815)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prevent certain corporations from profiting from government contracts. (#816)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide tax benefits to patriot employers that invest in American jobs and provide fair pay and benefits to workers and to eliminate tax benefits for corporations that ship jobs or profits overseas. (#817)
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to funding for the Overseas Private Investment Corporation. (#818)
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the repeal of the extension of the wind production tax credit. (#819)

- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting funding for the Defense Rapid Innovation Program. (#820)
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the Forest Service from finalizing and implementing a certain proposed groundwater directive. (#821)
- Flake amendment to eliminate Federal duplication and consolidate the 94 Federal green building programs spread across 11 different Federal agencies. (#822)
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to implementing the recommendations of the Government Accountability Office to consolidate financial literacy programs. (#823)
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to enabling transparency in the Federal crop insurance program, which may include disclosing the names of recipients of Federal subsidy payments for crop insurance premiums. (#824)
- Blumenthal amendment to expand the deficit-neutral reserve fund for veterans and servicemembers. (#825)
- Barrasso amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the repeal of the annual fee on health insurance providers imposed by the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. (#826)
- Hatch amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to reforming the Federal regulatory process by enabling retrospective review of existing regulations, improving the process by which new regulations are created, ensuring fair and effective judicial review, and securing an effective role for Congress in the Federal regulatory process through legislation and oversight. (#827)
- Franken amendment to provide additional resources to save student financial aid and keep college affordable for more than 8,000,000 low- and middle-income students by restoring the \$89,000,000,000 in cuts to Federal Pell Grants in the Republican budget. (#828)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to maintaining the critical infrastructure security of the United States natural gas pipeline system with respect to physical damages or cyber security-related impacts. (#829)
- Moran-Blumenthal amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to researching health conditions of the descendants of veterans exposed to toxic substances during services in the Armed Forces. (#830)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging institutions of higher education to make college more affordable by reducing the cost of attendance for students and families. (#831)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to ensure all women covered by TRICARE have no-cost contraception coverage and to improve access to emergency contraception for women members of the Armed Forces. (#832)
- Boxer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the protection of State and local economies from the impacts of climate change, including extreme and exceptional

drought. (#833)

- Boxer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to public health and welfare of States and local communities. (#834)
- Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to offsetting the cost of operations against the Islamic State. (#835)
- McConnell amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the regulation by the Environmental Protection Agency of greenhouse gas emissions, which may include a prohibition on withholding highway funds from States that refuse to submit State Implementation Plans required under the Clean Power Plan of the Agency. (#836)
- Alexander amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting the privacy rights of employees. (#837)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the disposal of certain Federal land. (#838)
- Isakson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting United States citizens held hostage in the United States embassy in Tehran, Iran, between November 3, 1979, and January 20, 1981. (#839)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding for State and local law enforcement agencies that receive Federal funds to be used for data collection related to profiling guidance issued by the Department of Justice. (#840)
- Udall amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to provision of educational assistance to veterans who served in the reserves in Afghanistan or Iraq. (#841)

From: Hunt, Jasmine (Durbin)
To: [Sarah Neimeyer \(sarah_neimeyer@ios.doi.gov\)](mailto:sarah_neimeyer@ios.doi.gov); [Joshua Saks \(saksj@nwf.org\)](mailto:saksj@nwf.org); [Franz Matzner \(franz.matzner@nrdc.org\)](mailto:franz.matzner@nrdc.org); [Sara Chieffo](mailto:Sara.Chieffo@nrdc.org); jconsuegra@nrdc.org
Subject: FW: Amendments Update: Senate Budget Resolution (S.Con.Res. 11)
Date: Wednesday, March 25, 2015 5:12:11 PM

From: Miller, Julian (Durbin)
Sent: Wednesday, March 25, 2015 5:11:20 PM (UTC-05:00) Eastern Time (US & Canada)
To: Dodin, Reema (Durbin); Zogby, Joseph (Judiciary-Dem); Kenny, MJ (Durbin); Marter, Ben (Durbin); Morris, Dena (Durbin); Raven, Erik (Appropriations); Homan, Chris (Durbin); Leonard, Rob (Durbin); Swanson, Daniel (Judiciary-Dem); Kierig, Anne (Durbin); Brown-Shaklee, Sally (Durbin); Mulka, Christina (Durbin); Gillies, David (Appropriations); Sonti, Srinu (Durbin); Hunt, Jasmine (Durbin); Middleton, Brad (Durbin); Tellez, Corey (Durbin); Fisher, Alyssa (Durbin); McElwain, Maria (Durbin); Palmer, Mark (Durbin); Trifone, Stephanie (Judiciary-Dem); Ackley, Elise (Durbin); Gandhi, Debu (Judiciary-Dem); Ali, Erum Ibrahim (Durbin); Cook, Beth (Durbin); Samp, Christopher (Durbin)
Subject: Amendments Update: Senate Budget Resolution (S.Con.Res. 11)

The most recently filed amendments are at the top of this message, as well as at the bottom in the correct numerical order.

- Merkley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to consumer financial protection. (#842)
- Merkley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to restoring reductions in the Republican budget to the Stafford loan program that would mandate that students currently in college pay interest on their loans before they have received their educational benefits, to make college more affordable, to reduce the debt burden of students, and to help graduates afford to pay back student loans. (#843)
- Merkley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to restoring cuts in the Republican budget to the Federal Pell Grant and Stafford loan programs that would force more families to take on debt for education and mandate that students currently in college pay interest on their loans before they have received their education benefits, to make college more affordable, to reduce the debt burden of students, and to help graduates afford to pay back student loans. (#844)
- Merkley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to trade agreements. (#845)
- Merkley amendment to save student financial aid and reduce the student loan debt levels in the Republican budget by 15 percent through removing mandated interest payments for students. (#846)
- Scott amendment to require information on settlement agreements. (#847)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the Medicare home health face-to-face documentation requirement. (#848)
- Vitter amendment to end birthright citizenship. (#849)
- Vitter amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ending President

Senate Budget Resolution (S.Con.Res. 11)

An original concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2016 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2017 through 2025. (pending amendments in bold, disposed of amendments in italics).

- Isakson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a biennial budget and appropriations process. (#321)
- Portman amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the empowerment of States to protect citizens of the State from damaging regulations of the Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to the Clean Air Act. (#322)
- *Sanders amendment to create millions of middle class jobs by investing in our nation's infrastructure paid for by raising revenue through closing loopholes in the corporate and international tax system. (#323, as modified)*
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the strengthening of patent rights. (#324)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to a strong civil courts system. (#325)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that changes to voting laws at the State and local level do not disproportionately burden the right of racial and language minorities to vote. (#326)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide for funding to improve voter registration and the voting experience in Federal elections. (#327)
- Coons amendment to express the sense of Congress on the cost sharing requirements of the Hollings Manufacturing Extension Partnership. (#328)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging the widespread use of early college high schools and dual and concurrent enrollment. (#329)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to incentives for Medicare beneficiaries to have and maintain an advance care plan. (#330)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to eliminating the enforcement of laws that discriminate against HIV patients without scientific merit. (#331)
- Coons amendment to provide a mechanism to increase the statutory limit on public debt for fiscal year 2016. (#332)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to United States Government development finance institutions. (#333)

- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting efforts to improve call response time at the Internal Revenue Service. (#334)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to fulfilling the obligations of the United States. (#335)
- Coons amendment to express the sense of the Senate that the United States should fulfill the financial obligations of the United States. (#336)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to Federal cybersecurity standards. (#337)
- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to increase funding for the National Institutes of Health. (#338)
- Rounds amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing mortgage lending to rural areas. (#339)
- Reid amendment to improve the provision establishing a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to eliminating military retirement and disability offsets. (#340)
- Cassidy amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to promotion of United States offshore energy production. (#341)
- Schatz amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the National Guard State Partnership Program. (#342)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preserving mandatory appropriations for agricultural conservation programs. (#343)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the importance of fully utilizing available Federal funding for water resources and development to meet the needs of United States ports and harbor maintenance. (#344)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing funding for Federal investments in biomedical and basic scientific research. (#345)
- Collins amendment to modify the deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting jobs in the United States through international trade to include the reauthorization or extension of trade adjustment assistance programs. (#346)
- **Barrasso amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to keep the Federal Water Pollution Control Act focused on protection of water quality, to establish bright lines for Federal jurisdiction, and to create clear and unambiguous exemptions for features that the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency or the Secretary of the Army, acting through the Chief of Engineers, claim they are not seeking to regulate. (#347)**
- Boozman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to installing watchdogs at Federal agencies with extended Inspector General vacancies and strengthening and reforming Offices of Inspectors General to ensure that such Offices are appropriately prioritizing the

investigation of waste, fraud, abuse, and misconduct within Federal agencies. (#348)

- *Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to improve health outcomes and lower costs of caring for medically complex children in Medicaid. (#349)*
- **Blunt amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would create a Federal tax or fee on carbon emissions. (#350)**
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the dredging of shallow draft ports on the Mississippi River. (#351)
- **Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to Federal employee performance awards. (#352)**
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the defense capabilities of the Government of Ukraine. (#353)
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to military readiness, training, and modernization while decreasing risk of casualties. (#354)
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prohibit additional premium increases for two years. (#355)
- **Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing health care to veterans who reside more than 40 miles driving distance from the closest medical facility of the Department of Veterans Affairs that provides the care sought by the veteran. (#356)**
- *Cornyn amendment to raise taxes and spending by enacting President Obama's fiscal year 2016 budget. (#357)*
- McCain amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to enhancing trade across the Southwest border. (#358)
- McCain amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to securing the Southwest border. (#359)
- McCain amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to deterring migration of unaccompanied children from El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras. (#360)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the consideration of greenhouse gas emissions under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969. (#361)
- *Mikulski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to amending the Equal Pay Act of 1963 to allow for punitive damages, limit the any factor "other than sex" exception, and prohibit retaliation against employees who share salary information. (#362)*
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating modernizing and updating food safety oversight within the Food and Drug Administration. (#363)

- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving oral health care for children and pregnant women under Medicaid. (#364)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding to State and local law enforcement agencies that receive Federal funds to be used for training and enforcement related to the profiling guidance established by the Department of Justice. (#365)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding for State and local law enforcement agencies that receive Federal funds to be used for data collection related to profiling by the Department of Justice. (#366)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing a funding stream for a voter reinfranchisement initiative. (#367)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing States the Medicaid flexibility they need to implement innovative reforms to improve care and enhance access for our Nation's most vulnerable. (#368)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the establishment of bipartisan commission to govern independent agencies, which may include structural changes to the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau. (#369)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing greater discretion to State departments of transportation in spending Highway Trust Fund allocations. (#370)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that funds available for budget function 050 are spent exclusively for national defense. (#371)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring State to implement drug testing and work requirements for Federal welfare programs for applicants and recipients of assistance, including, but not limited to, the temporary assistance for needy families (TANF) program. (#372)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to maintaining impact aid funding at 2014-2015 levels. (#373)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing coverage of virtual colonoscopies as a colorectal cancer screening test under the Medicare program. (#374)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to returning authority over school nutrition back to the States. (#375)
- Inhofe amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would impose a user fee with respect to general aviation. (#376)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging greater trade between Africa and the United States. (#377)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing qualified mortgage status to mortgages held in portfolio by financial institutions. (#378)

- Inhofe amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing relief from redundant annual privacy notice mailings required by financial institutions when there have been no changes to the privacy policies of the financial institution. (#379)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to assist the States in carrying out drought prevention plans. (#380)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the prevention of government discrimination against individuals, businesses, and organization due to sincerely held religious beliefs. (#381)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to protect Second Amendment rights by protecting the availability of certain ammunition. (#382)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to uphold Second Amendment rights and prohibit the establishment of a national firearm registry. (#383)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the protection of the Second Amendment by preventing Federal agencies from targeting law-abiding firearms dealers. (#384)
- Inhofe amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would fund international organizations during the implementation of the United Nations Arms Trade Treaty prior to Senate ratification and adoption of implementing legislation. (#385)
- *Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect Medicaid beneficiaries from benefit cuts. (#386)*
- **Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to postal reform. (#387)**
- **Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the designation of national monuments. (#388)**
- **Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to holding Members of the Senate and the House or Representatives accountable for failing to pass a balanced budget. (#389)**
- Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to regulatory review. (#390)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the expansion of access to the income tax credit for employee health insurance expenses of small employers. (#391)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting the use of college savings accounts while students are in elementary school and secondary school. (#392)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to emphasizing manufacturing in engineering programs, which may include directing the National Institute of Standards and Technology, in coordination with other appropriate Federal agencies including the

Department of Defense, Department of Energy, and National Science Foundation, to designate United States manufacturing universities. (#393)

- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to special treatment of the income tax credit for research expenditures for startup companies. (#394)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reversing cuts in the International Affairs Budget. (#395)
- Portman amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the empowerment of States to protect citizens of the State from damaging regulations of the Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to the Clean Air Act. (#396)
- Ernst amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving mental health services for veterans. (#397)
- Wyden amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to funding Coast Guard air facilities. (#398)
- Coats amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would increase net direct spending if the national debt is greater than the size of the economy of the United States. (#399)
- *Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to maintain and enhance access, choice, and accountability in veterans care through the veterans Choice Card program under section 101 of the Veterans Access, Choice, and Accountability Act of 2014. (#400)*
- Grassley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support sentencing reform legislation that does not impose costs on crime victims. (#401)
- Johnson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving information sharing by the Inspector General of the Department of Veterans Affairs with respect to investigations relating to substandard health care, delayed and denied health care, patient deaths, other findings that directly relate to patient care, and other management issues of the Department. (#402)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the annual contribution limit for Coverdell education savings accounts. (#403)
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the modernization of the nuclear command control, and communications architecture of the United States. (#404)
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to sexual assault prevention and response efforts by the Department of Defense. (#405)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to limiting certain research conducted or contracted by the Federal Communications Commission. (#406)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to investigating service disruptions at West Coast ports. (#407)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to reform the Federal Motor

Carrier Safety Administration to ensure more transparency and stakeholder participation. (#408)

- *Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting equal pay, which may include preventing discrimination on the basis of sex and preventing retaliation against employees for seeking or discussing wage information. (#409)*
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the allowance of tax credits for employers who provide paid family and medical leave. (#410)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the maximum loan limits under the microloan program. (#411)
- **Rounds amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prevent the Environmental Protection Agency and the United States Fish and Wildlife Service from engaging in closed-door settlement agreements that ignore impacted States and counties. (#412)**
- Blunt amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring the advice and consent of the Senate before any bilateral or international agreement regarding greenhouse gas emissions aimed at combating global climate change has any force or effect within the United States. (#413)
- Hatch amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to prevent the Department of the Interior from unduly hampering the production of natural gas and oil by preempting State law. (#414)
- Capito amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to a requirement that any new environmental agreement signed by the United States with any foreign country or countries not result in serious harm to the economy of the United States. (#415)
- Capito amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting the reliability of the electricity grid. (#416)
- Capito amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to advise all veterans of their potential eligibility for private health care benefits provided by the Department of Veterans Affairs. (#417)
- Capito amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring sufficient funding for fossil energy research and development. (#418)
- Capito amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improve the safety of tank cars carrying crude oil by rail. (#419)
- Capito amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to offsets to combat the increase abuse of heroin and methamphetamines in the United States. (#420)
- Capito amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the expansion of high-speed broadband in rural areas. (#421)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that the conservation of northern long-eared bat populations and local economic development are

compatible. (#422)

- **Rubio amendment to increase new budget authority and outlays for fiscal years 2016 and 2017 for National Defense (budget function 050). (#423, as modified).**
- Barrasso amendment to eliminate Federal funding for international climate change initiatives, including the Green Climate Fund, the Global Climate Change Initiative, the Climate Investment Funds, and the Global Environmental Facility. (#424)
- Collins amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving retirement security. (#425)
- Collins amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting economic growth and job creation for small businesses. (#426)
- Collins amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to investment in Alzheimer's disease research. (#427)
- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to extending the exception for the tax treatment of publicly traded partnerships for other forms of energy, including energy power generation projects and transportation fuels. (#428)
- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to relieve financial institutions from annual privacy notice mailings. (#429)
- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to maintaining access to hospitals and health care providers in rural communities under the Medicare program, which includes preserving and strengthening access to critical access hospitals. (#430)
- Gillibrand amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to medical treatment and compensation for first responders, survivors, and their families injured and made ill by the 9/11 attacks. (#431)
- Baldwin amendment to provide additional resources to create the opportunity for more Americans to obtain a higher education and advanced job skills by supporting two free years of community college paid for by raising revenue through requiring millionaires and billionaires to pay their fair share. (#432)
- Wyden amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to continuing agricultural research funding. (#433)
- Wyden amendment to provide for an adjustment to committee allocations for wildfire suppression funding. (#434)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to support for Ukraine, which should include the provision of lethal defensive articles. (#435)
- Baldwin amendment to preserve the point of order against reconciliation legislation that would increase the deficit or reduce a surplus. (#436)
- Peters amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to enhancing and improving

the United States Patent and Trademark Office in order to reduce the patent application backlog. (#437)

- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving access to capital for small businesses by directing the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau to implement section 1071 of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (Public Law 111-203) that amended the Equal Credit Opportunity Act to require lending institutions to collect and report data on lending to small, minority-owned, and women owned businesses. (#438)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to mandating a higher threshold that the Small Business Administration may guarantee, through the Surety Bond Guarantee Program, of the bonds that small businesses are required to obtain so that they may be able to better compete successfully for Federal Government contracts. (#439)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the Family Funds limit of the Small Business Investment Company Program from \$225,000,000 to \$350,000,000, as passed by the Committee in 2013, which is zero subsidy and funded entirely through fees paid by investors and businesses. (#440)
- Stabenow amendment to ensure that oil derived from tar sands is subject to the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund at levels equal to those of other types of oil, to permanently extend the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund, and to prevent oil companies from claiming tax deductions for punitive damages associated with oil spills. (#441)
- Collins amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to restore a sensible definition of full-time employment for purposes of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. (#442)
- **Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting privately held water rights and permits. (#443)**
- Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expanding the earned income tax credit using savings from reforming the program and eliminating waste, fraud and abuse. (#444)
- Gardner amendment to prevent labor disputes at seaports in the United States from causing national economic disruptions and crippling businesses across the United States. (#445)
- Gardner amendment to support public-private partnerships of the Armed Forces of the United States with institutions of higher education in the United States. (#446)
- Gardner amendment to make higher education more affordable and expand access and opportunity to our Nation's students. (#447)
- Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging expedited approval of liquefied natural gas export applications at the Department of Energy. (#448)
- Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting efficient resourcing for the Asia rebalance policy. (#449)
- Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to enhance and encourage broadband deployment and adoption in rural America. (#450)

- Heller amendment to express the sense of the Senate that if a concurrent resolution on the budget and all the regular appropriations bills are not completed by October 1 annually then Members of Congress should not receive pay. (#451)
- Heller amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that the Secretary of the Interior enters into candidate conservation agreements with each of the relevant 11 Western States before the United States Fish and Wildlife Service makes a listing determination on the greater sage-grouse under the Endangered Species Act of 1973. (#452)
- Heller amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring the Secretary of Transportation prioritizes the construction of projects in high priority corridors on the National Highway System, which will improve the safe, secure, and efficient movement of people and goods through the United States and facilitate economic development and create jobs in the United States. (#453)
- Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect Second Amendment rights by preventing the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives from reclassifying ammunition primarily intended for sporting purposes. (#454)
- Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prioritize the elimination of the rape kit backlog. (#455)
- Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that medical facilities of the Department of Veterans Affairs meet the privacy, dignity, and safety needs of women veterans. (#456)
- Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibition of Veterans Benefits Administration executive bonuses until the backlog of disability claims for veterans is eliminated. (#457)
- Burr amendment to protect the American people and strengthen our national security by fully funding the Biomedical Advanced Research and Development Authority (BARDA) and the BioShield Special Reserve Fund. (#458)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expanding the quantity of Federal land available for natural extraction to fund infrastructure maintenance. (#459)
- Coats amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to considering the costs, benefits, and feasibility of allowing States reasonable time to cure rejected State implementation plans. (#460)
- Roberts amendment to provide for a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to military readiness, training, and modernization while decreasing risk casualties. (#461)
- **Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to over-the-counter medications. (#462)**
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting funds for promotional or marketing materials promoting Obamacare or its benefits. (#463)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring an enforceable

treaty ratified by the top 10 major greenhouse gas emitting countries before implementation of regulation of greenhouse gas emissions from existing power plants. (#464)

- **Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to Second Amendment rights. (#465)**
- Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting jobs in the United States through international and domestic travel and tourism. (#466)
- Blunt amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the direct provision of defense articles, defense services, and related training to Kurdistan Regional Government. (#467)
- Blunt amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to military aid to Israel. (#468)
- Grassley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prohibit certain aliens without legal status in the United States from retroactively claiming the earned income tax credit. (#469)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding to the United Nations Population Fund to promote the access of unaccompanied women to vital services, including access to water, sanitation, facilities, food, and health care, in emergency situations. (#470)
- *Wyden amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would cut benefits, raise the retirement age, or privatize Social Security. (#471)*
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting Cypriot-Israeli cooperation in energy exploration in the Eastern Mediterranean. (#472)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding to combat anti-Semitism in Europe. (#473)
- *Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect and strengthen the Department of Veterans Affairs, hire more health care professionals for the Department, and ensure quality and timely access to health care for all veterans. (#474)*
- Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to strengthening the United States Postal Service by establishing a moratorium to protect mail processing plants, reinstating overnight delivery standards, and protecting rural service. (#475)
- Thune amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to exempting elementary schools, secondary schools, and institutions of higher education from Obamacare's employer mandate. (#476)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to achieving health information technology interoperability. (#477)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reprioritizing education spending toward impact aid or other formula grant programs to State and local educational agencies and away from administrative earmark programs. (#478)

- Thune amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would negatively affect rural health care. (#479)
- Thune amendment to reduce funding for the United State Fish and Wildlife Service and direct those funds to public safety in Indian country. (#480)
- **Cotton amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting Israel. (#481)**
- Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging the increase use of performance contracting in Federal facilities. (#482)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to combat sexual assault, domestic violence, and human trafficking. (#483)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing lethal aid to Ukraine. (#484)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide equity in the tax treatment of public safety officer death benefits. (#485)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to strengthen mental health efforts. (#486)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to rein in onerous fishing regulations and provide disaster relief for fisheries. (#487)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to spur economic development and provide for the equitable distribution of Universal Service funds to rural states. (#488)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing small business regulatory relief, protecting State-regulated insurers from global regulators, and preventing duplicative regulations for investment advisors. (#489)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to address the disproportionate regulatory burdens on community banks. (#490)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect the Corporation for National and Community Service. (#491)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to advance workplace equality by ending pregnancy discrimination and confronting sex-based wage discrimination. (#492)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to strengthening missile defense cooperation with Israel. (#493)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing the United States from joining any international agreement on greenhouse gas emissions that would preclude developing countries from using fossil fuels for development and economic growth. (#494)

- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to achieving domestic energy independence. (#495)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting public transparency in Executive branch litigation settlements. (#496)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting jobs by preventing Federal agencies from overriding efforts by States to conserve species. (#497)
- *Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to legislation submitted to Congress by President Obama to protect and strengthen Social Security. (#498)*
- Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring the availability to the reserve components of the Armed Forces of fully modernized and mission-capable aircraft. (#499)
- Alexander amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing Federal funds from being used to create a Federal college ratings system. (#500)
- Alexander amendment to promote the research, development, and approval or licensure of the most cutting-edge, safe and effective medical treatments, devices, and cures for American patients and to ensure that America remains the global leader in biomedical innovation. (#501)
- Alexander amendment to prohibit the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission from issuing regulations or guidance that would undermine the employee wellness programs authorized in the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act which offer a premium discount to employees who make healthy lifestyle choices. (#502)
- Sullivan amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing an exemption from certain permitting requirement for routine maintenance activities relating to transportation infrastructure. (#503)
- Sullivan amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to limiting the ability of Environmental Protection Agency personnel to carry guns. (#504)
- Sullivan amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting programs related to the ground-based mid-course defense and the long-range discrimination radar programs of the Department of Defense. (#505)
- Sullivan amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting vulnerable families from job killing regulations. (#506)
- Vitter amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to ending Obamacare subsidies for illegal immigrants. (#507)
- Vitter amendment to require tax delinquent Federal bureaucrats to immediately enter into a repayment plan and provide that failure to do will result in termination of employment. (#508)
- Vitter amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to eliminating the State DNA analysis kit backlog. (#509)

- Vitter amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing health care to veterans who reside more than 40 miles driving distance from the closest medical facility of the Department of Veterans Affairs that provides the care sought by the veteran. (#510)
- Vitter amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund preventing the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives from classifying M855 or any .223/5.56mm cartridge or projectile as armor piercing ammunition. (#511)
- Vitter amendment to strike out the provision that makes it easier for Washington elites to force Americans to give up their dollar bills and use dollar coins, like Europeans. (#512)
- Vitter amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expanding Medicare beneficiary access to eye tracking accessories and speech generating devices for disabled individuals under the Medicare program. (#513)
- Vitter amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to allowing States to adopt work requirements for able-bodied Medicaid recipients. (#514)
- **Vitter amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring the Federal Government to allow states to opt out of Common Core without penalty. (#515)**
- Vitter amendment to ensure victims of rape have their day in court. (#516)
- Vitter amendment to end Congress's and the Administration's illegal exemption from Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. (#517)
- Barrasso amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a process whereby the Federal Government recoups grants from States with failed State-based exchanges. (#518)
- Gillibrand amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to expand benefits from the Department of Veterans Affairs to sailors exposed to Agent Orange. (#519)
- Gillibrand amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund related to sexual assault at institutions of higher education, which may include the implementation of an independent and standardized online survey tool developed and administered by the Department of Education, in consultation with the Department of Justice, to measure the prevalence of sexual assault at institutions of higher education. (#520)
- Peters amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to investing in science, technology, and basic research in the United States. (#521)
- King amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preserving the right of access of distributed energy units to the electrical grid, such as combined heat and power systems, residential- or commercial-scale photovoltaic systems, residential wind turbines, or other renewable or fossil-fueled electric generation systems. (#522)
- Stabenow amendment to prevent United States companies from getting tax benefits for moving jobs overseas, to end offshore tax loopholes including inversions, and to provide incentives for United States companies to relocate overseas jobs to the United States. (#523)

- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting economic growth and job creation by reducing the cost of capital. (#524)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing tax relief for catastrophic medical expenses. (#525)
- Alexander amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support high-quality charter schools. (#526)
- Cassidy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the translation of biomedical research into treatments and cures. (#527)
- Cassidy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to upgrading data collection and statistical analysis conducted on health care services at the facilities of the Veterans Health Administration. (#528)
- Cassidy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing screening, testing, and diagnosis for Viral Hepatitis. (#529)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the diversion of funds set aside for the USPTO. (#530)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to deterring abusive patent litigation. (#531)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to ensure the vitality of the traditional criminal law requirement of mens rea. (#532)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that Department of Justice attorneys comply with disclosure obligations in criminal prosecutions. (#533)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing access to marijuana edibles by children in States that have decriminalized marijuana. (#534)
- **Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to balancing the Federal budget. (#535)**
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to safeguarding data stored abroad from improper government access. (#536)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the aggressive and consistent enforcement of Federal laws prohibiting the production, distribution, and possession of adult obscenity and child pornography. (#537)
- Risch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the Family Funds limit of the Small Business Investment Company Program from \$225,000,000 to \$350,000,000, as passed by the Committee in 2013, which is zero subsidy and funded entirely through fees paid by investors and businesses. (#538)
- Cassidy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving Medicaid

based on successful and bipartisan State demonstration projects. (#539)

- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting health care rationing. (#540)
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the transparency of the relationship between the Federal Communication Commission's regulatory fees and the Commission's recovery of costs. (#541)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to improving transparency for closing out expired grant accounts with an empty balance. (#542)
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to elimination of funding for the National Technical Information Service. (#543)
- Kirk amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to extraditing international cybercriminals committing credit card theft. (#544)
- **Kirk amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reimposing waived sanctions and imposing new sanctions against Iran for violations of the Joint Plan of Action or a comprehensive nuclear agreement. (#545)**
- McCain amendment to ensure adequate funding for the national security of the United States. (#546)
- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to welfare reform. (#547)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to support Internet freedom and the current multi-stake-holder governance of the Internet. (#548)
- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund for providing low- and middle-income student access to private elementary and secondary schools through a tax credit. (#549)
- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to consolidating tax incentives for higher education into a universal tax credit for higher education and skills obtainment. (#550)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting religious freedom, including promoting freedom of religion (including belief) around the world, given the importance of religious freedom to human rights, economic development, stability, and democracy. (#551)
- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing funding for the relocation of the United States Embassy in Israel from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem. (#552)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting public-private partnerships with the National Laboratories under the Department of Energy to facilitate innovation. (#553)
- Rubio amendment to allow for the elimination of the Retirement Earnings Test under the Social security program. (#554)

- Rubio amendment to allow for the elimination of Social Security payroll taxes for individuals who have attained retirement age. (#555)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to delivering weapons to Ukraine using emergency drawdown authority in the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961. (#556)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to reforming the United Nations in the spirit of transparency, respect for basic human freedoms, and effective nonproliferation. (#557)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing foreign assistance to Palestine and increasing foreign assistance for Israel. (#558)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to improving higher education data and transparency. (#559)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to prohibit taking minors across State lines in circumvention of laws requiring involvement of parents in abortion decisions. (#560)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to underutilized facilities of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and their potential use. (#561)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a new outcomes-based process for authorizing innovative higher education providers. (#562)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the reform of Federal student loan repayment plans. (#563)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing for regulatory reform that would allow Congress to budget regulatory promulgation under each Federal agency. (#564)
- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that Medicare is not raided to bailout insurance companies under the President's health care overhaul. (#565)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing for financial vehicles other than loans to provide fund to pay for higher education. (#566)
- Coats amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to end duplication, fragmentation, and overlap in Government economic development programs. (#567)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to increase funding for the Internal Revenue Service to implement the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act and reduce identity theft. (#568)
- Tester amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to investing in rural and tribal water infrastructure. (#569)
- Tester amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing transparency in our elections and reducing the deficit. (#570)

- Heinrich amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would provide for the sale of Federal land to reduce the Federal deficit. (#571)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support rural schools and school districts. (#572)
- Markey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting the repair and replacement of natural gas distribution pipelines and infrastructure no longer fit for service. (#573)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring the reliability of the electric grid. (#574)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to repeal the TRICARE exclusion for members of the reserve components of the Armed Forces. (#575)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to securing sources of supply of rare earth minerals. (#576)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the reduction of Department of Defense contractors. (#577)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to addressing methamphetamine abuse in the United States. (#578)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing adequate funding for the Experimental Program to Stimulate Competitive Research. (#579)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing adequate funding for the Contract Tower Program of the Federal Aviation Administration. (#580)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reestablishing the Office of Technology Assessment to provide nonpartisan information to Congress on cost-benefit analyses of regulations and regulatory changes. (#581)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to significantly increasing the number of young adults participating in 2 years of national service which may include expanding national service programs. (#582)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the commercialization of technologies such as carbon capture, carbon storage, and other carbon utilization technologies required for coal and natural gas electric generating units (EGUs) to meet proposed and future greenhouse gas regulations. (#583)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting export promotion for small businesses. (#584)
- Manchin amendment to modify the deficit-neutral reserve fund for veterans and servicemembers to improve outreach, access, and services for rural veterans. (#585)

- Manchin amendment to modify the deficit-neutral reserve fund for veterans and servicemembers to address specifically the growing backlog of appeals of decisions regarding claims for disability compensation. (#586)
- Leahy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to disallow any Federal tax deduction for the cost of court-ordered punitive damages as an ordinary business expense. (#587)
- Schatz amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the number of U.S. Customs and Border Protection officers at air ports of entry. (#588)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that employers are not precluded under the National Labor Relations Act from providing compensation to employees that is greater than the compensation specified in an applicable collective bargaining agreement. (#589)
- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting the Medicare Advantage program. (#590)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to reform the Lifeline program by removing structural incentives for fraud and modernizing the program so that it can be used to help increase broadband access in underserved areas. (#591)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to intellectual property rights in international trade negotiations. (#592)
- Menendez amendment to require consideration of long-term deficits for any legislation relating to repealing or replacing the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act and the health care-related provisions of the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010. (#593)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging the participation of underrepresented individuals, including minorities, in 21st century fields. (#594)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to improve cybersecurity. (#595)
- Johnson amendment to convey clear information in graphic form about projected deficits. (#596)
- Johnson amendment to convey clear information to Congress and the public about projected Federal outlays, revenues, surpluses, and deficits. (#597)
- Shaheen amendment to make commonsense reform to the wasteful Federal sugar program, save consumers billions, and reduce the risk of expensive taxpayer-funded bailouts of the sugar industry. (#600)
- **Bennet amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would privatize Medicare, cut guaranteed benefits, increase out-of-pocket spending, or turn Medicare into a premium support plan. (#601)**
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a single food agency. (#602)

- Coats amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the improvement of operations in the supplemental nutrition assistance program. (#603)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging cost savings in office space used by Federal agencies. (#604)
- Feinstein amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to rectifying the discrepancies in methodologies used in counting the number of homeless person served by programs provided through the Department of Education, the Department of Health and Human Services, and the Department of Housing and Urban Development. (#605)
- Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to African elephant ivory. (#606)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to allow for the permanent elimination of the Federal estate tax. (#607)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund for mobile workforce legislation to simplify and standardize State income tax collection for employees who travel outside of their home State for temporary work assignments. (#608)
- Isakson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing funding to implement, create, apply or enforce certain standards for initial bargaining unit determinations governed by the National Labor Relations Board. (#609)
- Isakson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing funding to promulgate a regulation relating to the definition of "fiduciary" by the Department of Labor. (#610)
- Isakson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to subject all fees collected by U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services to the annual appropriations process. (#611)
- Isakson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to subject all fees collected by U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services to the annual appropriations process. (#612)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to international defense cooperation. (#613)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support or encourage research that leads to identifying an Alzheimer's disease biomarker, early diagnostics tool, or therapy to delay the onset or halt the progression of Alzheimer's disease in order to provide a significant cost savings to the Federal Government. (#614)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to ensure that the harbor maintenance user fee is only used for its intended purpose, which is to finance expenditures on maintenance dredging, dredged material disposal areas, jetties, and breakwaters. (#615)
- Wicker amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to require the Secretary of Transportation to submit the results of a comprehensive truck size and weight limits study to Congress by April 30, 2015. (#616)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to encourage the Secretary of

State to add additional names to the Magnitsky List. (#617)

- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring international arms control compliance. (#618)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to address the negative impact of the Affordable Care Act's Medicaid and Medicare DSH cuts to hospitals. (#619)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to expedite awards under the Internal Revenue Service whistleblower program. (#620)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to repeal the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA). (#621)
- *Burr amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to manageable Federal student loan repayment options. (#622)*
- Alexander amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the development of next-generation leadership computers in the United States. (#623)
- Alexander amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to improve the competitiveness of the United States. (#624)
- Lankford amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the effectiveness and efficiency of the Federal regulatory process. (#625)
- Lankford amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to streamline, consolidate, or eliminate duplicative and overlapping programs identified by the Government Accountability Office. (#626)
- Lankford amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide more transparency in Government spending, including through the establishment of a Federal program inventory. (#627)
- Lankford amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support the continued stewardship role of the United States over the domain name system to ensure the security of the .gov and .mil domains and protect the freedom of speech and expression internationally. (#628)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to international defense cooperation with Taiwan. (#629)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting the use of energy efficiency in the economy of the United States, which is the cheapest and fastest way to begin addressing energy challenges in the United States. (#630)
- Casey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing training for first responders in communities through which crude oil is transported by rail. (#631)
- Casey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing reasonable accommodations for pregnant workers. (#632)

- Casey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to enhancing the child and dependent care tax credit. (#633)
- Casey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to automatic IRAs. (#634)
- Casey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing funding for the Office of Administrative Law Judges of the Department of Labor. (#635)
- Warner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting the personal information of consumers from data breaches. (#636)
- Warner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to advancing the stated goals of the Department of Veterans Affairs or meeting the health care needs of veterans. (#637)
- Warner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund reserve fund for Government reform and efficiency. (#638)
- Peters amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting trade and travel ports of entry. (#639)
- Heitkamp amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to improve the sustainability of the Federal workforce in order to address unique situations. (#640)
- Heitkamp amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to funding local rent surveys to ensure accurate fair market rents for working families, the elderly, and the disabled. (#641)
- Heitkamp amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the establishment of a commission on Native children. (#642)
- Heitkamp amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to training and resources for first responders responding to hazardous materials incidents on railroads. (#643)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to directing the Secretary of Transportation to coordinate with the Secretary of Energy to review crude treatment process and, if necessary, to promulgate regulations. (#644)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to underground and surface coal mining safety and health research. (#645)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to H-1B visas. (#646)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the development of a new nuclear-capable cruise missile by the Department of Defense and the National Nuclear Security Administration. (#647)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the nuclear forces and missions of the Air Force. (#648)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting funding of

international organizations during the implementation of the United Nations Arms Trade Treaty prior to Senate ratification and adoption of implementing legislation. (#649)

- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that social services agencies under the Bureau of Indian Affairs may conduct background checks on all adults living in a home before issuing a foster care license. (#650)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to allow the Drug Enforcement Administration and Federal Bureau of Investigation to enter into joint task forces with tribal and local law enforcement agencies. (#651)
- *Warren amendment to make college more affordable for middle-class families by allowing borrowers with outstanding Federal and private student loans to refinance at the equivalent interest rates that were offered to Federal student loan borrowers during the 2013-2014 school year and to fully offset the cost of such a program by requiring millionaires to pay at least a 30 percent effective Federal tax rate. (#652)*
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to limit control measure determinations to covered sources. (#653)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reforming regulatory practices for executive agencies. (#654)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to preserve and protect the open Internet in a manner that provides the Federal Communications Commission with targeted and robust enforcement mechanisms, does not jeopardize public safety, privacy, accessibility, or universal service, protects against regulatory overreach, and does not rely on public utility regulations. (#655)
- Cotton amendment to modify a provision to the spending-neutral reserve fund to reauthorize funding for payments in lieu of taxes to counties and other units of local government. (#656)
- Cotton amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing non-defense related spending by the Department of Defense. (#657)
- Cotton amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000. (#658)
- Cotton amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the designation of critical habitat. (#659)
- Cotton amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the use of funds for cooperating with the Government of Iran in combating the Islamic State. (#660)
- Cotton amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to violations by the Russian Federation of the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces Treaty. (#661)
- Cotton amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the use of funds for the premature withdrawal of the United States Armed Forces from Afghanistan. (#662)

- Cotton amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the use of funds for negotiating with President of Syria Bashar al Assad and the Government of Syria to resolve the Syrian civil war and combat the Islamic State. (#663)
- Cotton amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to construction of new facilities and improvement to existing facilities at the detention facilities at United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. (#664)
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting awarding of construction contracts based on awardees entering or not entering into agreements with labor organizations. (#665)
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing the level of Federal premium support for crop insurance policies, which may include eliminating premium support for crop insurance for agricultural producers with an adjusted gross income of more than \$750,000 in fiscal year 2016. (#666)
- Flake amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that individuals do not simultaneously receive unemployment compensation and disability insurance benefits. (#667)
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to government reform and efficiency. (#668)
- Flake amendment to rescind the remaining amounts available for the Advanced Technology Vehicles Manufacturing Loan Program. (#669)
- Flake amendment to eliminate resources for the single family housing direct loan program. (#670)
- Flake amendment to eliminate the premium subsidies on crop insurance policies when the actual market price of an agricultural commodity at the time of harvest is higher than the spring price for the agricultural commodity. (#671)
- Flake amendment to prohibit earmarks. (#672)
- Flake amendment to eliminate funding for the Economic Development Administration. (#673)
- Flake amendment to eliminate taxpayer subsidies for Amtrak's food and beverage service. (#674)
- Flake amendment to eliminate resources for Select USA. (#675)
- Flake amendment to prohibit taxpayers from subsidizing officials of the Department of Health and Human Services flying in business and first-class seating. (#676)
- Flake amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing political targeting by the Internal Revenue Service of individuals and social welfare organizations exercising free-speech rights. (#677)
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prosecution of first-

time illegal border crossers. (#678)

- Portman amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the empowerment of States to protect citizens of the State from damaging regulations of the Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to the Clean Air Act. (#679)
- Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to legislation to furlough Federal employees with serious tax delinquencies. (#680)
- Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to demolishing vacant and abandoned homes. (#681)
- Portman amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would not achieve a unified budget surplus after 2024. (#682)
- Portman amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would create a carbon tax or a cap-and-trade policy relating to carbon emissions. (#683)
- Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to repealing any tax increases imposed by President Obama on middle-class families. (#684)
- Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to making permanent the expensing limitation applicable for 2014 for section 179 property. (#685)
- Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the age limitation applicable to dependent care assistance programs. (#686)
- Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to allowing private sector employees the ability to work flexible schedules. (#687)
- Portman amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding for the National Park Service Centennial. (#688)
- Portman amendment to improve the dynamic scoring provision. (#689)
- Portman amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the equitable treatment of existing, new, and proposed nuclear generating capacity in the economically damaging Clean Power Plan. (#690)
- Scott amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing States with flexibility in determining the size of employers in the small group market. (#691)
- Scott amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to transparency in health premium billing. (#692)
- Rounds amendment to modify section 431 relating to oversight of Government performance. (#693)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to investing in advanced fossil energy technology research and development. (#694)

- Shaheen amendment to save taxpayers billions by limiting \$50,000 annually the maximum amount of premium subsidy provided by the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation to individual agricultural producers. (#696)
- Murray amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund for legislation that reforms and strengthens elementary and secondary education. (#697)
- Whitehouse amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting funding regulatory work of the Environmental Protection Agency that delivers substantial benefits to public health and the economy. (#698)
- Whitehouse amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing resources to protect and preserve oceans and coasts. (#699)
- Whitehouse amendment to ensure high-income earners pay a fair share in taxes and to use the revenue to invest in repairing our Nation's bridges, coastal infrastructure, and damage wildfires. (#700)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improvements to the appeals process of the Department of Veterans Affairs for claims relating to disability compensation. (#701)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to efforts associated with combating the heroin addiction epidemic. (#702)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to enhance drug treatment courts. (#703)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to enhance veteran treatment courts. (#704)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to Indo-Pacific partner capacity building and strategy. (#705)
- Markey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to achieving savings in the nuclear security enterprise. (#706)
- Markey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing overdose deaths. (#707)
- Wyden amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to simplifying and expanding tax incentives for higher education to boost student attendance and completion. (#708)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to implementing recommendations of the Government Accountability Office to reduce or eliminate overlapping or duplicative Federal programs. (#709)
- Franken amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to enhancing funding for programs carried out under the Head Start Act. (#710)

- Franken amendment provide additional resources to save student financial aid and keep college affordable for more than 8,000,000 low- and middle-income students by restoring the \$89,000,000 in cuts to Federal Pell Grants in the Republican budget. (#711)
- Franken amendment to provide an additional use for the deficit-neutral reserve fund for higher education. (#712)
- Murphy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to comprehensive mental health reform. (#713)
- Bennet amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to chemical disclosure. (#714)
- Bennet amendment to create clean energy jobs through predictable and fair incentive for renewable energy. (#715)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support the robust funding of the Community Oriented Policing Services grant program. (#716)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the effectiveness and availability of Bureau of Prisons programs. (#717)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting child savings accounts and asset building. (#718)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to cleaning up federally designated Superfund sites. (#719)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting workforce development through apprenticeship programs. (#720)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to encourage freight planning and investment that incorporates all modes of transportation, including rail, waterways, ports, and highways to promote national connectivity. (#721)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting payments for conversion or treatments that purport to change the gender identity or sexual orientation of an individual under Medicare and Medicaid programs. (#722)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing the average adjusted gross income eligibility criteria for persons or legal entities who qualify for farm subsidy program benefits (#723)
- Kaine amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing United States exports and improving the competitiveness of United States businesses. (#724)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring diversity in procurement and hiring at all Federal pension plans. (#725)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the protection of State

and local economies from the impacts of climate change, including increased storm surge events. (#726)

- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to municipal broadband expansion, to aid cities and municipalities in rural and low-income areas seeking to invest in municipal broadband networks or private-public partnerships for broadband buildout. (#727)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting mentoring programs for at-risk youth. (#728)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to invest in surface transportation projects. (#729)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to development of the Long Range Discrimination Radar of the Missile Defense Agency. (#730)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to increase access to health care providers for Medicare beneficiaries. (#731)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to authorizing advance appropriations for the Indian Health Service. (#732)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to an active duty mend strength for the Army for fiscal year 2016 of 490,000 soldiers. (#733)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the Department of Defense Innovative Readiness Training Program. (#734)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the outreach and delivery of Department of Veterans Affairs programs and services to veterans residing in United States communities not connected to the North American road system. (#735)
- Murkowski amendment to exempt advance appropriations for the Indian Health Services and Indian Health Facilities accounts of the Indian Health Service from a point of order against legislation that would provide an advance appropriation. (#736)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to establish a DNRF relating to providing for the expansion of Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis (Lou Gehrig's Disease) research in the Department of Defense's peer reviewed Medical Research Program. (#737)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to environmental remediation of land transferred under certain Acts that is contaminated by Federal agencies and activities. (#738)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to robust sexual assault investigations by the National Guard Bureau Office of Complex Investigations. (#739)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the funding of certain tribal courts by the Bureau of Indian Affairs. (#740)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to allow for legislation to provide for

long-term budget analyses. (#741)

- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reforming the unemployment insurance program in a manner that incentivizes work and worker training for the long-term unemployed, helps the long-term unemployed reenter the workforce, recognizes the demands on State budgets, and does not increase financial burdens on employers. (#742)
- Thune amendment to reduce funding for the General Services Administration by \$1,000,000 until 50 percent of counties in nonattainment for the 1997 National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for ground-level ozone as of January 30, 2015, achieve the air quality standard set forth in the 1997 NAAQS, and direct those funds to the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency for the purpose of helping municipalities reach attainment with the 2008 NAAQS for ground-level ozone, acknowledging that (1) given limited State and Federal resources and the delay of the Administrator in issuing to States implementation guidance for the 2008 ground-level ozone NAAQS, priority should be given to achieving the 2008 standard, (2) the Administrator has not sufficiently implemented that standard, (3) focusing by the Administrator on the most polluted areas that are in nonattainment with that standard would benefit public health, and (4) promulgating a lower standard at this time would impose undue costs on the economy and workforce of the United States. (#743)
- Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring transparency of costs of completing analyses required under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969. (#744)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to allowing oil shale development on Federal land. (#745)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing reasonable deadlines for processes under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969. (#746)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to selling nonessential Federal land with proceeds going to Federal deficit reduction. (#747)
- Lee amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would further restrict the right of law-abiding Americans to own a firearm. (#748)
- Lee amendment to ensure that the reserve fund relating to affordable healthcare choices for all is used to repeal and not further empower the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. (#749)
- Lee amendment to modify the spending-neutral reserve fund reauthorizing funding for payments to counties and other units of local government to ensure payment at levels roughly equivalent to property tax revenues lost due to the presence of Federal land. (#750)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to support legislation maintaining United States oversight over functions of the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers and preventing the United States from transferring such Internet responsibilities. (#751)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging the United States' NATO allies to reverse declines in defense spending and bear a more proportionate burden for ensuring the security of NATO. (#752)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to sufficient number of

uniformed maintenance personnel in the Air Force for the F-35A aircraft program to reach initial operational capacity and full operational capacity on schedule. (#753)

- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting legislation allowing a repeal of the Davis-Bacon Act. (#754)
- **Stabenow amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to keeping the Federal Water Pollution Control Act focused on protection of water quality, to establish bright lines for Federal jurisdiction, and to create clear and unambiguous exemptions for features that the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency or the Secretary of the Army, acting through the Chief of Engineers, claim they are not seeking to regulate. (#755)**
- Stabenow amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the purchase of stationary or electronic devices for the purpose of members of Congress or congressional staff communicating with foreign governments and undermining the role of the President as Head of State in international nuclear negotiations on behalf of the United States. (#756)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to grant programs of the Environmental Protection Agency that may include prohibitions on awards to any entity that has an action pending against the Agency. (#757)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to support legislation allowing private sector employers to offer compensatory time in lieu of overtime pay to employees who prefer flexible work schedules to better balance family, work, and personal responsibilities. (#758)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to clarifying Federal jurisdiction with respect to intrastate species. (#759)
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring an independent reliability assessment of the Clean Power Plan of the Environmental Protection Agency. (#760)
- Graham amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to means-testing Medicare part B and part D premiums for Medicare beneficiaries with an annual income that exceeds \$250,000. (#761)
- Graham amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the restoration of purchasing power of the National Institutes of Health. (#762)
- Graham amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to subjecting all Federal spending to sequestration. (#763)
- Graham amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preparing ports of the United States for post-Panamax ships. (#764)
- Graham amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to meeting the obligations outlined in the Plutonium Management and Disposition Agreement. (#765)
- Graham amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to subjecting the salaries

of Members of Congress to sequestration. (#766)

- Murkowski amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the National Guard Youth Challenge Program. (#767)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing Transportation Security Administration passenger fees to \$2.50 per enplanement and not more than \$5.00 per round trip between points in Alaska and Hawaii and on flights from essential air service airports. (#768)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the labeling of genetically engineered fish. (#769)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the construction of Arctic polar icebreakers. (#770)
- Ernst amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibits use of taxpayer dollars for first class airplane travel by Members of Congress. (#771)
- Ernst amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to ensure public comments are utilized more effectively in the Federal rulemaking process. (#772)
- Ernst amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect taxpayers by reforming the allowance and perks available to former Presidents. (#773)
- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the availability of Federal spectrum for commercial wireless services, including unlicensed Wi-Fi. (#774)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the imposition of new sanctions against the Government of Iran because of that Government's support for terrorism and its human rights abuses against the people of Iran. (#775)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prohibit the exclusion of individuals from service on a Federal jury on account of sexual orientation or gender identity. (#776)
- **Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to recognize that climate change is real and caused by human activity and that Congress needs to take action to cut carbon pollution. (#777)**
- Cornyn amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to patents. (#778)
- Cornyn amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to enact a taxpayer bill of rights and provide additional protections for taxpayers against abuses by Internal Revenue Service. (#779)
- Cornyn amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to eliminating the backlog of sexual assault evidence kits. (#780)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing foreign assistance to the Palestinian Authority and certain United Nations agencies and increasing

foreign assistance for Israel. (#781)

- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to extending the health care tax credit. (#782)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expansion of the earned income tax credit and the child tax credit. (#783)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting a national network for manufacturing innovation. (#784)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that no Federal financial aid funds are used for marketing activities. (#785)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide 12-months of continuous enrollment in Medicaid and the Children's Health Insurance Program. (#786)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to establish the prioritization of Children's Hospital Graduate Medical Education (CHGME) as a proven means to implement the development of a robust pediatric medical workforce. (#787)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring sufficient trade enforcement resources. (#788)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting workers from misclassification as independent contractors and preventing employers from using misclassification to avoid paying their fair share of taxes. (#789)
- Manchin amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would allocate any savings achieved through spending cuts or new revenue that are not included in the concurrent resolution on the budget for any purpose other than deficit reduction or investment in the Nation's infrastructure. (#790)
- Wyden amendment to strike reconciliation instructions to the Committees on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions and Finance and require regular order. (#791)
- Bennet amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to innovation in higher education. (#792)
- Franken amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to construction of Native American schools. (#793)
- Sessions amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to strengthening the ability of the Department of Commerce to respond to accusations of unfair trade practices, which may include currency undervaluation. (#794)
- Cassidy amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to authorizing Federal permitting for manufacturing and energy construction projects relating to national primary or secondary ambient air quality standard for ozone lower than a certain existing standard. (#795)
- **Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to saving Medicare.**

(#796)

- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing headquarters staff in the Department of Defense. (#797)
- Murray amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund for legislation to allow Americans to earn paid sick time. (#798)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to funding for programs related to governing justly and democratically. (#799)
- Cantwell amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to a comprehensive approach to crude-by-rail safety. (#800)
- **Murray amendment to build on the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2013 by restoring a below-sequester level cut of \$9,000,000,000 to nondefense discretionary spending in 2017, replacing sequestration in 2016 and 2017 and increasing funding above sequester by a total of \$148,000,000,000 for the 2 years, increasing defense and nondefense discretionary spending above sequester levels by equal amounts, eliminating the overseas contingency operations gimmick contained in the committee-reported resolution, and offsetting the net increase in defense and nondefense discretionary spending by closing tax loopholes. (#801)**
- Coons amendment to offset the costs of the war against the Islamic State in Iraq and Syria. (#802)
- Franken amendment to ensure that the deficit-neutral reserve fund for infrastructure includes investment in rural broadband deployment. (#803)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to student loans. (#804)
- Corker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prevent the sale of Senior Preferred Stock of Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac by the Secretary of the Treasury without the consent of Congress. (#805)
- Cassidy amendment to create a point of order against any legislation that would authorize Federal funds appropriated for processing naturalization applications to be used for any other purpose. (#806)
- Cassidy amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would permit using certain funds to process immigration benefit applications. (#807)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to permanently extend the Internet Tax Freedom Act and to establish rules for taxation of digital goods and services. (#808)
- Vitter amendment to restore students' right to privacy of education records by ensuring parental consent of records release in all cases and prohibiting collection of psychological or behavioral data. (#809)
- Collins amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing access to higher education for low-income Americans through the Federal Pell Grant program. (#810)

- **Vitter amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ending Washington's illegal exemption from Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. (#811)**
- Murray amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide women with affordable access to comprehensive health care, including preventive services (such as contraception and breast cancer screenings), improve maternal health, and ensure that a woman has the same benefits and services no matter what part of the United States she lives in, all of which is critical to improving the health and well-being of women, children, their families, and society as a whole, and is an essential part of a woman's economic security and opportunity. (#812)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving oversight and accountability of for-profit colleges. (#813)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing exploitation of veterans and servicemembers seeking postsecondary education. (#814)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund related to prohibiting inverted corporations from avoiding United States taxes. (#815)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prevent certain corporations from profiting from government contracts. (#816)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide tax benefits to patriot employers that invest in American jobs and provide fair pay and benefits to workers and to eliminate tax benefits for corporations that ship jobs or profits overseas. (#817)
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to funding for the Overseas Private Investment Corporation. (#818)
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the repeal of the extension of the wind production tax credit. (#819)
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting funding for the Defense Rapid Innovation Program. (#820)
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the Forest Service from finalizing and implementing a certain proposed groundwater directive. (#821)
- Flake amendment to eliminate Federal duplication and consolidate the 94 Federal green building programs spread across 11 different Federal agencies. (#822)
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to implementing the recommendations of the Government Accountability Office to consolidate financial literacy programs. (#823)
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to enabling transparency in the Federal crop insurance program, which may include disclosing the names of recipients of Federal subsidy payments for crop insurance premiums. (#824)
- Blumenthal amendment to expand the deficit-neutral reserve fund for veterans and

servicemembers. (#825)

- Barrasso amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the repeal of the annual fee on health insurance providers imposed by the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. (#826)
- Hatch amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to reforming the Federal regulatory process by enabling retrospective review of existing regulations, improving the process by which new regulations are created, ensuring fair and effective judicial review, and securing an effective role for Congress in the Federal regulatory process through legislation and oversight. (#827)
- Franken amendment to provide additional resources to save student financial aid and keep college affordable for more than 8,000,000 low- and middle-income students by restoring the \$89,000,000,000 in cuts to Federal Pell Grants in the Republican budget. (#828)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to maintaining the critical infrastructure security of the United States natural gas pipeline system with respect to physical damages or cyber security-related impacts. (#829)
- Moran-Blumenthal amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to researching health conditions of the descendants of veterans exposed to toxic substances during services in the Armed Forces. (#830)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging institutions of higher education to make college more affordable by reducing the cost of attendance for students and families. (#831)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to ensure all women covered by TRICARE have no-cost contraception coverage and to improve access to emergency contraception for women members of the Armed Forces. (#832)
- Boxer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the protection of State and local economies from the impacts of climate change, including extreme and exceptional drought. (#833)
- Boxer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to public health and welfare of States and local communities. (#834)
- Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to offsetting the cost of operations against the Islamic State. (#835)
- McConnell amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the regulation by the Environmental Protection Agency of greenhouse gas emissions, which may include a prohibition on withholding highway funds from States that refuse to submit State Implementation Plans required under the Clean Power Plan of the Agency. (#836)
- Alexander amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting the privacy rights of employees. (#837)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the disposal of certain Federal land. (#838)

- Isakson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting United States citizens held hostage in the United States embassy in Tehran, Iran, between November 3, 1979, and January 20, 1981. (#839)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding for State and local law enforcement agencies that receive Federal funds to be used for data collection related to profiling guidance issued by the Department of Justice. (#840)
- Udall amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to provision of educational assistance to veterans who served in the reserves in Afghanistan or Iraq. (#841)
- Merkley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to consumer financial protection. (#842)
- Merkley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to restoring reductions in the Republican budget to the Stafford loan program that would mandate that students currently in college pay interest on their loans before they have received their educational benefits, to make college more affordable, to reduce the debt burden of students, and to help graduates afford to pay back student loans. (#843)
- Merkley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to restoring cuts in the Republican budget to the Federal Pell Grant and Stafford loan programs that would force more families to take on debt for education and mandate that students currently in college pay interest on their loans before they have received their education benefits, to make college more affordable, to reduce the debt burden of students, and to help graduates afford to pay back student loans. (#844)
- Merkley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to trade agreements. (#845)
- Merkley amendment to save student financial aid and reduce the student loan debt levels in the Republican budget by 15 percent through removing mandated interest payments for students. (#846)
- Scott amendment to require information on settlement agreements. (#847)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the Medicare home health face-to-face documentation requirement. (#848)
- Vitter amendment to end birthright citizenship. (#849)
- Vitter amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ending President Obama's illegal executive amnesty. (#850)

From: Hunt, Jasmine (Durbin)
To: [Sarah Neimeyer \(sarah_neimeyer@ios.doi.gov\)](mailto:sarah_neimeyer@ios.doi.gov); [Joshua Saks \(saksj@nwf.org\)](mailto:saksj@nwf.org); [Franz Matzner \(franz.matzner@nrdc.org\)](mailto:franz.matzner@nrdc.org); [Sara Chieffo](mailto:Sara.Chieffo@nrdc.org); jconsuegra@nrdc.org
Subject: FW: Amendments Update: Senate Budget Resolution (S.Con.Res. 11)
Date: Wednesday, March 25, 2015 5:44:03 PM

From: Miller, Julian (Durbin)
Sent: Wednesday, March 25, 2015 5:43:49 PM (UTC-05:00) Eastern Time (US & Canada)
To: Dodin, Reema (Durbin); Zogby, Joseph (Judiciary-Dem); Kenny, MJ (Durbin); Marter, Ben (Durbin); Morris, Dena (Durbin); Raven, Erik (Appropriations); Homan, Chris (Durbin); Leonard, Rob (Durbin); Swanson, Daniel (Judiciary-Dem); Kierig, Anne (Durbin); Brown-Shaklee, Sally (Durbin); Mulka, Christina (Durbin); Gillies, David (Appropriations); Sonti, Srinu (Durbin); Hunt, Jasmine (Durbin); Middleton, Brad (Durbin); Tellez, Corey (Durbin); Fisher, Alyssa (Durbin); McElwain, Maria (Durbin); Palmer, Mark (Durbin); Trifone, Stephanie (Judiciary-Dem); Ackley, Elise (Durbin); Gandhi, Debu (Judiciary-Dem); Ali, Erum Ibrahim (Durbin); Cook, Beth (Durbin); Samp, Christopher (Durbin)
Subject: Amendments Update: Senate Budget Resolution (S.Con.Res. 11)

The most recently filed amendments are at the top of this message, as well as at the bottom in the correct numerical order.

- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to rein in onerous fishing regulations and provide disaster relief for fisheries. (#851)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing small business regulatory relief and preventing duplicative regulations for investment advisors. (#852)
- Coats to preserve the integrity of college athletes. (#853)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to repealing the limitation on health flexible spending arrangements. (#854)
- Lee amendment to prohibit the public debt limit under reconciliation. (#855)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to support legislation preventing the Federal Communications Commission from reclassifying broadband providers as common carriers under title II of the Communications Act of 1934 and from implementing other “net neutrality” provisions. (#856)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the investigation and recovery of missing weapons and military equipment provided to the Government of Yemen by the United States Government. (#857)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to limiting funds for institutions or organizations established by the United States Convention on the Law of the Sea. (#858)

Senate Budget Resolution (S.Con.Res. 11)

[An original concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2016 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2017 through 2025.](#)

(pending amendments in bold, disposed of amendments in italics).

- Isakson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a biennial budget and appropriations process. (#321)
- Portman amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the empowerment of States to protect citizens of the State from damaging regulations of the Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to the Clean Air Act. (#322)
- *Sanders amendment to create millions of middle class jobs by investing in our nation's infrastructure paid for by raising revenue through closing loopholes in the corporate and international tax system. (#323, as modified)*
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the strengthening of patent rights. (#324)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to a strong civil courts system. (#325)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that changes to voting laws at the State and local level do not disproportionately burden the right of racial and language minorities to vote. (#326)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide for funding to improve voter registration and the voting experience in Federal elections. (#327)
- Coons amendment to express the sense of Congress on the cost sharing requirements of the Hollings Manufacturing Extension Partnership. (#328)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging the widespread use of early college high schools and dual and concurrent enrollment. (#329)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to incentives for Medicare beneficiaries to have and maintain an advance care plan. (#330)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to eliminating the enforcement of laws that discriminate against HIV patients without scientific merit. (#331)
- Coons amendment to provide a mechanism to increase the statutory limit on public debt for fiscal year 2016. (#332)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to United States Government development finance institutions. (#333)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting efforts to improve call response time at the Internal Revenue Service. (#334)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to fulfilling the obligations of the United States. (#335)
- Coons amendment to express the sense of the Senate that the United States should fulfill the

financial obligations of the United States. (#336)

- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to Federal cybersecurity standards. (#337)
- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to increase funding for the National Institutes of Health. (#338)
- Rounds amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing mortgage lending to rural areas. (#339)
- Reid amendment to improve the provision establishing a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to eliminating military retirement and disability offsets. (#340)
- Cassidy amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to promotion of United States offshore energy production. (#341)
- Schatz amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the National Guard State Partnership Program. (#342)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preserving mandatory appropriations for agricultural conservation programs. (#343)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the importance of fully utilizing available Federal funding for water resources and development to meet the needs of United States ports and harbor maintenance. (#344)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing funding for Federal investments in biomedical and basic scientific research. (#345)
- Collins amendment to modify the deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting jobs in the United States through international trade to include the reauthorization or extension of trade adjustment assistance programs. (#346)
- *Barrasso amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to keep the Federal Water Pollution Control Act focused on protection of water quality, to establish bright lines for Federal jurisdiction, and to create clear and unambiguous exemptions for features that the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency or the Secretary of the Army, acting through the Chief of Engineers, claim they are not seeking to regulate. (#347)*
- Boozman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to installing watchdogs at Federal agencies with extended Inspector General vacancies and strengthening and reforming Offices of Inspectors General to ensure that such Offices are appropriately prioritizing the investigation of waste, fraud, abuse, and misconduct within Federal agencies. (#348)
- *Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to improve health outcomes and lower costs of caring for medically complex children in Medicaid. (#349)*
- **Blunt amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would create a Federal tax or fee on carbon emissions. (#350)**

- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the dredging of shallow draft ports on the Mississippi River. (#351)
- **Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to Federal employee performance awards. (#352)**
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the defense capabilities of the Government of Ukraine. (#353)
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to military readiness, training, and modernization while decreasing risk of casualties. (#354)
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prohibit additional premium increases for two years. (#355)
- **Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing health care to veterans who reside more than 40 miles driving distance from the closest medical facility of the Department of Veterans Affairs that provides the care sought by the veteran. (#356)**
- *Cornyn amendment to raise taxes and spending by enacting President Obama's fiscal year 2016 budget. (#357)*
- McCain amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to enhancing trade across the Southwest border. (#358)
- McCain amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to securing the Southwest border. (#359)
- McCain amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to deterring migration of unaccompanied children from El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras. (#360)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the consideration of greenhouse gas emissions under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969. (#361)
- *Mikulski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to amending the Equal Pay Act of 1963 to allow for punitive damages, limit the any factor "other than sex" exception, and prohibit retaliation against employees who share salary information. (#362)*
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating modernizing and updating food safety oversight within the Food and Drug Administration. (#363)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving oral health care for children and pregnant women under Medicaid. (#364)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding to State and local law enforcement agencies that receive Federal funds to be used for training and enforcement related to the profiling guidance established by the Department of Justice. (#365)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding for

State and local law enforcement agencies that receive Federal funds to be used for data collection related to profiling by the Department of Justice. (#366)

- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing a funding stream for a voter reinfranchisement initiative. (#367)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing States the Medicaid flexibility they need to implement innovative reforms to improve care and enhance access for our Nation's most vulnerable. (#368)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the establishment of bipartisan commission to govern independent agencies, which may include structural changes to the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau. (#369)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing greater discretion to State departments of transportation in spending Highway Trust Fund allocations. (#370)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that funds available for budget function 050 are spent exclusively for national defense. (#371)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring State to implement drug testing and work requirements for Federal welfare programs for applicants and recipients of assistance, including, but not limited to, the temporary assistance for needy families (TANF) program. (#372)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to maintaining impact aid funding at 2014-2015 levels. (#373)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing coverage of virtual colonoscopies as a colorectal cancer screening test under the Medicare program. (#374)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to returning authority over school nutrition back to the States. (#375)
- Inhofe amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would impose a user fee with respect to general aviation. (#376)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging greater trade between Africa and the United States. (#377)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing qualified mortgage status to mortgages held in portfolio by financial institutions. (#378)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing relief from redundant annual privacy notice mailings required by financial institutions when there have been no changes to the privacy policies of the financial institution. (#379)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to assist the States in carrying out drought prevention plans. (#380)

- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the prevention of government discrimination against individuals, businesses, and organization due to sincerely held religious beliefs. (#381)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to protect Second Amendment rights by protecting the availability of certain ammunition. (#382)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to uphold Second Amendment rights and prohibit the establishment of a national firearm registry. (#383)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the protection of the Second Amendment by preventing Federal agencies from targeting law-abiding firearms dealers. (#384)
- Inhofe amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would fund international organizations during the implementation of the United Nations Arms Trade Treaty prior to Senate ratification and adoption of implementing legislation. (#385)
- *Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect Medicaid beneficiaries from benefit cuts. (#386)*
- **Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to postal reform. (#387)**
- **Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the designation of national monuments. (#388)**
- **Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to holding Members of the Senate and the House or Representatives accountable for failing to pass a balanced budget. (#389)**
- Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to regulatory review. (#390)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the expansion of access to the income tax credit for employee health insurance expenses of small employers. (#391)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting the use of college savings accounts while students are in elementary school and secondary school. (#392)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to emphasizing manufacturing in engineering programs, which may include directing the National Institute of Standards and Technology, in coordination with other appropriate Federal agencies including the Department of Defense, Department of Energy, and National Science Foundation, to designate United States manufacturing universities. (#393)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to special treatment of the income tax credit for research expenditures for startup companies. (#394)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reversing cuts in the International Affairs Budget. (#395)

- Portman amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the empowerment of States to protect citizens of the State from damaging regulations of the Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to the Clean Air Act. (#396)
- Ernst amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving mental health services for veterans. (#397)
- Wyden amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to funding Coast Guard air facilities. (#398)
- Coats amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would increase net direct spending if the national debt is greater than the size of the economy of the United States. (#399)
- *Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to maintain and enhance access, choice, and accountability in veterans care through the veterans Choice Card program under section 101 of the Veterans Access, Choice, and Accountability Act of 2014. (#400)*
- Grassley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support sentencing reform legislation that does not impose costs on crime victims. (#401)
- Johnson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving information sharing by the Inspector General of the Department of Veterans Affairs with respect to investigations relating to substandard health care, delayed and denied health care, patient deaths, other findings that directly relate to patient care, and other management issues of the Department. (#402)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the annual contribution limit for Coverdell education savings accounts. (#403)
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the modernization of the nuclear command control, and communications architecture of the United States. (#404)
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to sexual assault prevention and response efforts by the Department of Defense. (#405)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to limiting certain research conducted or contracted by the Federal Communications Commission. (#406)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to investigating service disruptions at West Coast ports. (#407)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to reform the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration to ensure more transparency and stakeholder participation. (#408)
- *Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting equal pay, which may include preventing discrimination on the basis of sex and preventing retaliation against employees for seeking or discussing wage information. (#409)*
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the allowance of tax credits for employers who provide paid family and medical leave. (#410)

- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the maximum loan limits under the microloan program. (#411)
- **Rounds amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prevent the Environmental Protection Agency and the United States Fish and Wildlife Service from engaging in closed-door settlement agreements that ignore impacted States and counties. (#412)**
- Blunt amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring the advice and consent of the Senate before any bilateral or international agreement regarding greenhouse gas emissions aimed at combating global climate change has any force or effect within the United States. (#413)
- Hatch amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to prevent the Department of the Interior from unduly hampering the production of natural gas and oil by preempting State law. (#414)
- Capito amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to a requirement that any new environmental agreement signed by the United States with any foreign country or countries not result in serious harm to the economy of the United States. (#415)
- Capito amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting the reliability of the electricity grid. (#416)
- Capito amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to advise all veterans of their potential eligibility for private health care benefits provided by the Department of Veterans Affairs. (#417)
- Capito amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring sufficient funding for fossil energy research and development. (#418)
- Capito amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improve the safety of tank cars carrying crude oil by rail. (#419)
- Capito amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to offsets to combat the increase abuse of heroin and methamphetamines in the United States. (#420)
- Capito amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the expansion of high-speed broadband in rural areas. (#421)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that the conservation of northern long-eared bat populations and local economic development are compatible. (#422)
- **Rubio amendment to increase new budget authority and outlays for fiscal years 2016 and 2017 for National Defense (budget function 050). (#423, as modified).**
- Barrasso amendment to eliminate Federal funding for international climate change initiatives, including the Green Climate Fund, the Global Climate Change Initiative, the Climate Investment Funds, and the Global Environmental Facility. (#424)

- Collins amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving retirement security. (#425)
- Collins amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting economic growth and job creation for small businesses. (#426)
- Collins amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to investment in Alzheimer's disease research. (#427)
- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to extending the exception for the tax treatment of publicly traded partnerships for other forms of energy, including energy power generation projects and transportation fuels. (#428)
- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to relieve financial institutions from annual privacy notice mailings. (#429)
- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to maintaining access to hospitals and health care providers in rural communities under the Medicare program, which includes preserving and strengthening access to critical access hospitals. (#430)
- Gillibrand amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to medical treatment and compensation for first responders, survivors, and their families injured and made ill by the 9/11 attacks. (#431)
- Baldwin amendment to provide additional resources to create the opportunity for more Americans to obtain a higher education and advanced job skills by supporting two free years of community college paid for by raising revenue through requiring millionaires and billionaires to pay their fair share. (#432)
- Wyden amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to continuing agricultural research funding. (#433)
- Wyden amendment to provide for an adjustment to committee allocations for wildfire suppression funding. (#434)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to support for Ukraine, which should include the provision of lethal defensive articles. (#435)
- Baldwin amendment to preserve the point of order against reconciliation legislation that would increase the deficit or reduce a surplus. (#436)
- Peters amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to enhancing and improving the United States Patent and Trademark Office in order to reduce the patent application backlog. (#437)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving access to capital for small businesses by directing the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau to implement section 1071 of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (Public Law 111-203) that amended the Equal Credit Opportunity Act to require lending institutions to collect and report data on lending to small, minority-owned, and women owned businesses. (#438)

- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to mandating a higher threshold that the Small Business Administration may guarantee, through the Surety Bond Guarantee Program, of the bonds that small businesses are required to obtain so that they may be able to better compete successfully for Federal Government contracts. (#439)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the Family Funds limit of the Small Business Investment Company Program from \$225,000,000 to \$350,000,000, as passed by the Committee in 2013, which is zero subsidy and funded entirely though fees paid by investors and businesses. (#440)
- Stabenow amendment to ensure that oil derived from tar sands is subject to the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund at levels equal to those of other types of oil, to permanently extend the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund, and to prevent oil companies from claiming tax deductions for punitive damages associated with oil spills. (#441)
- Collins amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to restore a sensible definition of full-time employment for purposes of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. (#442)
- **Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting privately held water rights and permits. (#443)**
- Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expanding the earned income tax credit using savings from reforming the program and eliminating waste, fraud and abuse. (#444)
- Gardner amendment to prevent labor disputes at seaports in the United States from causing national economic disruptions and crippling businesses across the United States. (#445)
- Gardner amendment to support public-private partnerships of the Armed Forces of the United States with institutions of higher education in the United States. (#446)
- Gardner amendment to make higher education more affordable and expand access and opportunity to our Nation's students. (#447)
- Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging expedited approval of liquefied natural gas export applications at the Department of Energy. (#448)
- Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting efficient resourcing for the Asia rebalance policy. (#449)
- Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to enhance and encourage broadband deployment and adoption in rural America. (#450)
- Heller amendment to express the sense of the Senate that if a concurrent resolution on the budget and all the regular appropriations bills are not completed by October 1 annually then Members of Congress should not receive pay. (#451)
- Heller amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that the Secretary of the Interior enters into candidate conservation agreements with each of the relevant 11 Western States before the United States Fish and Wildlife Service makes a listing

determination on the greater sage-grouse under the Endangered Species Act of 1973. (#452)

- Heller amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring the Secretary of Transportation prioritizes the construction of projects in high priority corridors on the National Highway System, which will improve the safe, secure, and efficient movement of people and goods through the United States and facilitate economic development and create jobs in the United States. (#453)
- Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect Second Amendment rights by preventing the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives from reclassifying ammunition primarily intended for sporting purposes. (#454)
- Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prioritize the elimination of the rape kit backlog. (#455)
- Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that medical facilities of the Department of Veterans Affairs meet the privacy, dignity, and safety needs of women veterans. (#456)
- Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibition of Veterans Benefits Administration executive bonuses until the backlog of disability claims for veterans is eliminated. (#457)
- Burr amendment to protect the American people and strengthen our national security by fully funding the Biomedical Advanced Research and Development Authority (BARDA) and the BioShield Special Reserve Fund. (#458)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expanding the quantity of Federal land available for natural extraction to fund infrastructure maintenance. (#459)
- Coats amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to considering the costs, benefits, and feasibility of allowing States reasonable time to cure rejected State implementation plans. (#460)
- Roberts amendment to provide for a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to military readiness, training, and modernization while decreasing risk casualties. (#461)
- **Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to over-the-counter medications. (#462)**
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting funds for promotional or marketing materials promoting Obamacare or its benefits. (#463)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring an enforceable treaty ratified by the top 10 major greenhouse gas emitting countries before implementation of regulation of greenhouse gas emissions from existing power plants. (#464)
- **Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to Second Amendment rights. (#465)**
- Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting jobs in the

United States through international and domestic travel and tourism. (#466)

- Blunt amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the direct provision of defense articles, defense services, and related training to Kurdistan Regional Government. (#467)
- Blunt amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to military aid to Israel. (#468)
- Grassley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prohibit certain aliens without legal status in the United States from retroactively claiming the earned income tax credit. (#469)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding to the United Nations Population Fund to promote the access of unaccompanied women to vital services, including access to water, sanitation, facilities, food, and health care, in emergency situations. (#470)
- *Wyden amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would cut benefits, raise the retirement age, or privatize Social Security. (#471)*
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting Cypriot-Israeli cooperation in energy exploration in the Eastern Mediterranean. (#472)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding to combat anti-Semitism in Europe. (#473)
- *Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect and strengthen the Department of Veterans Affairs, hire more health care professionals for the Department, and ensure quality and timely access to health care for all veterans. (#474)*
- Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to strengthening the United States Postal Service by establishing a moratorium to protect mail processing plants, reinstating overnight delivery standards, and protecting rural service. (#475)
- Thune amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to exempting elementary schools, secondary schools, and institutions of higher education from Obamacare's employer mandate. (#476)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to achieving health information technology interoperability. (#477)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reprioritizing education spending toward impact aid or other formula grant programs to State and local educational agencies and away from administrative earmark programs. (#478)
- Thune amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would negatively affect rural health care. (#479)
- Thune amendment to reduce funding for the United State Fish and Wildlife Service and direct those funds to public safety in Indian country. (#480)

- **Cotton amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting Israel. (#481)**
- Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging the increase use of performance contracting in Federal facilities. (#482)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to combat sexual assault, domestic violence, and human trafficking. (#483)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing lethal aid to Ukraine. (#484)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide equity in the tax treatment of public safety officer death benefits. (#485)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to strengthen mental health efforts. (#486)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to rein in onerous fishing regulations and provide disaster relief for fisheries. (#487)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to spur economic development and provide for the equitable distribution of Universal Service funds to rural states. (#488)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing small business regulatory relief, protecting State-regulated insurers from global regulators, and preventing duplicative regulations for investment advisors. (#489)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to address the disproportionate regulatory burdens on community banks. (#490)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect the Corporation for National and Community Service. (#491)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to advance workplace equality by ending pregnancy discrimination and confronting sex-based wage discrimination. (#492)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to strengthening missile defense cooperation with Israel. (#493)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing the United States from joining any international agreement on greenhouse gas emissions that would preclude developing countries from using fossil fuels for development and economic growth. (#494)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to achieving domestic energy independence. (#495)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting public transparency in Executive branch litigation settlements. (#496)

- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting jobs by preventing Federal agencies from overriding efforts by States to conserve species. (#497)
- *Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to legislation submitted to Congress by President Obama to protect and strengthen Social Security. (#498)*
- Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring the availability to the reserve components of the Armed Forces of fully modernized and mission-capable aircraft. (#499)
- Alexander amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing Federal funds from being used to create a Federal college ratings system. (#500)
- Alexander amendment to promote the research, development, and approval or licensure of the most cutting-edge, safe and effective medical treatments, devices, and cures for American patients and to ensure that America remains the global leader in biomedical innovation. (#501)
- Alexander amendment to prohibit the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission from issuing regulations or guidance that would undermine the employee wellness programs authorized in the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act which offer a premium discount to employees who make healthy lifestyle choices. (#502)
- Sullivan amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing an exemption from certain permitting requirement for routine maintenance activities relating to transportation infrastructure. (#503)
- Sullivan amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to limiting the ability of Environmental Protection Agency personnel to carry guns. (#504)
- Sullivan amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting programs related to the ground-based mid-course defense and the long-range discrimination radar programs of the Department of Defense. (#505)
- Sullivan amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting vulnerable families from job killing regulations. (#506)
- Vitter amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to ending Obamacare subsidies for illegal immigrants. (#507)
- Vitter amendment to require tax delinquent Federal bureaucrats to immediately enter into a repayment plan and provide that failure to do will result in termination of employment. (#508)
- Vitter amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to eliminating the State DNA analysis kit backlog. (#509)
- Vitter amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing health care to veterans who reside more than 40 miles driving distance from the closest medical facility of the Department of Veterans Affairs that provides the care sought by the veteran. (#510)
- Vitter amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund preventing the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives from classifying M855 or any .223/5.56mm cartridge or

projectile as armor piercing ammunition. (#511)

- Vitter amendment to strike out the provision that makes it easier for Washington elites to force Americans to give up their dollar bills and use dollar coins, like Europeans. (#512)
- Vitter amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expanding Medicare beneficiary access to eye tracking accessories and speech generating devices for disabled individuals under the Medicare program. (#513)
- Vitter amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to allowing States to adopt work requirements for able-bodied Medicaid recipients. (#514)
- **Vitter amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring the Federal Government to allow states to opt out of Common Core without penalty. (#515)**
- Vitter amendment to ensure victims of rape have their day in court. (#516)
- Vitter amendment to end Congress's and the Administration's illegal exemption from Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. (#517)
- Barrasso amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a process whereby the Federal Government recoups grants from States with failed State-based exchanges. (#518)
- Gillibrand amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to expand benefits from the Department of Veterans Affairs to sailors exposed to Agent Orange. (#519)
- Gillibrand amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund related to sexual assault at institutions of higher education, which may include the implementation of an independent and standardized online survey tool developed and administered by the Department of Education, in consultation with the Department of Justice, to measure the prevalence of sexual assault at institutions of higher education. (#520)
- Peters amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to investing in science, technology, and basic research in the United States. (#521)
- King amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preserving the right of access of distributed energy units to the electrical grid, such as combined heat and power systems, residential- or commercial-scale photovoltaic systems, residential wind turbines, or other renewable or fossil-fueled electric generation systems. (#522)
- Stabenow amendment to prevent United States companies from getting tax benefits for moving jobs overseas, to end offshore tax loopholes including inversions, and to provide incentives for United States companies to relocate overseas jobs to the United States. (#523)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting economic growth and job creation by reducing the cost of capital. (#524)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing tax relief for catastrophic medical expenses. (#525)

- Alexander amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support high-quality charter schools. (#526)
- Cassidy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the translation of biomedical research into treatments and cures. (#527)
- Cassidy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to upgrading data collection and statistical analysis conducted on health care services at the facilities of the Veterans Health Administration. (#528)
- Cassidy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing screening, testing, and diagnosis for Viral Hepatitis. (#529)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the diversion of funds set aside for the USPTO. (#530)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to deterring abusive patent litigation. (#531)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to ensure the vitality of the traditional criminal law requirement of mens rea. (#532)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that Department of Justice attorneys comply with disclosure obligations in criminal prosecutions. (#533)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing access to marijuana edibles by children in States that have decriminalized marijuana. (#534)
- **Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to balancing the Federal budget. (#535)**
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to safeguarding data stored abroad from improper government access. (#536)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the aggressive and consistent enforcement of Federal laws prohibiting the production, distribution, and possession of adult obscenity and child pornography. (#537)
- Risch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the Family Funds limit of the Small Business Investment Company Program from \$225,000,000 to \$350,000,000, as passed by the Committee in 2013, which is zero subsidy and funded entirely through fees paid by investors and businesses. (#538)
- Cassidy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving Medicaid based on successful and bipartisan State demonstration projects. (#539)
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting health care rationing. (#540)
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the transparency of the relationship between the Federal Communication Commission's regulatory

fees and the Commission's recovery of costs. (#541)

- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to improving transparency for closing out expired grant accounts with an empty balance. (#542)
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to elimination of funding for the National Technical Information Service. (#543)
- Kirk amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to extraditing international cybercriminals committing credit card theft. (#544)
- **Kirk amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reimposing waived sanctions and imposing new sanctions against Iran for violations of the Joint Plan of Action or a comprehensive nuclear agreement. (#545)**
- McCain amendment to ensure adequate funding for the national security of the United States. (#546)
- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to welfare reform. (#547)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to support Internet freedom and the current multi-stake-holder governance of the Internet. (#548)
- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund for providing low- and middle-income student access to private elementary and secondary schools through a tax credit. (#549)
- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to consolidating tax incentives for higher education into a universal tax credit for higher education and skills obtainment. (#550)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting religious freedom, including promoting freedom of religion (including belief) around the world, given the importance of religious freedom to human rights, economic development, stability, and democracy. (#551)
- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing funding for the relocation of the United States Embassy in Israel from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem. (#552)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting public-private partnerships with the National Laboratories under the Department of Energy to facilitate innovation. (#553)
- Rubio amendment to allow for the elimination of the Retirement Earnings Test under the Social Security program. (#554)
- Rubio amendment to allow for the elimination of Social Security payroll taxes for individuals who have attained retirement age. (#555)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to delivering weapons to Ukraine using emergency drawdown authority in the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961. (#556)

- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to reforming the United Nations in the spirit of transparency, respect for basic human freedoms, and effective nonproliferation. (#557)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing foreign assistance to Palestine and increasing foreign assistance for Israel. (#558)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to improving higher education data and transparency. (#559)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to prohibit taking minors across State lines in circumvention of laws requiring involvement of parents in abortion decisions. (#560)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to underutilized facilities of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and their potential use. (#561)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a new outcomes-based process for authorizing innovative higher education providers. (#562)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the reform of Federal student loan repayment plans. (#563)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing for regulatory reform that would allow Congress to budget regulatory promulgation under each Federal agency. (#564)
- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that Medicare is not raided to bailout insurance companies under the President's health care overhaul. (#565)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing for financial vehicles other than loans to provide fund to pay for higher education. (#566)
- Coats amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to end duplication, fragmentation, and overlap in Government economic development programs. (#567)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to increase funding for the Internal Revenue Service to implement the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act and reduce identity theft. (#568)
- Tester amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to investing in rural and tribal water infrastructure. (#569)
- Tester amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing transparency in our elections and reducing the deficit. (#570)
- Heinrich amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would provide for the sale of Federal land to reduce the Federal deficit. (#571)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support rural schools and school districts. (#572)

- Markey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting the repair and replacement of natural gas distribution pipelines and infrastructure no longer fit for service. (#573)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring the reliability of the electric grid. (#574)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to repeal the TRICARE exclusion for members of the reserve components of the Armed Forces. (#575)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to securing sources of supply of rare earth minerals. (#576)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the reduction of Department of Defense contractors. (#577)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to addressing methamphetamine abuse in the United States. (#578)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing adequate funding for the Experimental Program to Stimulate Competitive Research. (#579)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing adequate funding for the Contract Tower Program of the Federal Aviation Administration. (#580)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reestablishing the Office of Technology Assessment to provide nonpartisan information to Congress on cost-benefit analyses of regulations and regulatory changes. (#581)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to significantly increasing the number of young adults participating in 2 years of national service which may include expanding national service programs. (#582)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the commercialization of technologies such as carbon capture, carbon storage, and other carbon utilization technologies required for coal and natural gas electric generating units (EGUs) to meet proposed and future greenhouse gas regulations. (#583)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting export promotion for small businesses. (#584)
- Manchin amendment to modify the deficit-neutral reserve fund for veterans and servicemembers to improve outreach, access, and services for rural veterans. (#585)
- Manchin amendment to modify the deficit-neutral reserve fund for veterans and servicemembers to address specifically the growing backlog of appeals of decisions regarding claims for disability compensation. (#586)
- Leahy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to disallow any Federal tax deduction for the cost of court-ordered punitive damages as an ordinary business expense. (#587)

- Schatz amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the number of U.S. Customs and Border Protection officers at air ports of entry. (#588)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that employers are not precluded under the National Labor Relations Act from providing compensation to employees that is greater than the compensation specified in an applicable collective bargaining agreement. (#589)
- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting the Medicare Advantage program. (#590)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to reform the Lifeline program by removing structural incentives for fraud and modernizing the program so that it can be used to help increase broadband access in underserved areas. (#591)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to intellectual property rights in international trade negotiations. (#592)
- Menendez amendment to require consideration of long-term deficits for any legislation relating to repealing or replacing the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act and the health care-related provisions of the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010. (#593)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging the participation of underrepresented individuals, including minorities, in 21st century fields. (#594)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to improve cybersecurity. (#595)
- Johnson amendment to convey clear information in graphic form about projected deficits. (#596)
- Johnson amendment to convey clear information to Congress and the public about projected Federal outlays, revenues, surpluses, and deficits. (#597)
- Shaheen amendment to make commonsense reform to the wasteful Federal sugar program, save consumers billions, and reduce the risk of expensive taxpayer-funded bailouts of the sugar industry. (#600)
- **Bennet amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would privatize Medicare, cut guaranteed benefits, increase out-of-pocket spending, or turn Medicare into a premium support plan. (#601)**
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a single food agency. (#602)
- Coats amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the improvement of operations in the supplemental nutrition assistance program. (#603)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging cost savings in office space used by Federal agencies. (#604)

- Feinstein amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to rectifying the discrepancies in methodologies used in counting the number of homeless person served by programs provided through the Department of Education, the Department of Health and Human Services, and the Department of Housing and Urban Development. (#605)
- Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to African elephant ivory. (#606)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to allow for the permanent elimination of the Federal estate tax. (#607)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund for mobile workforce legislation to simplify and standardize State income tax collection for employees who travel outside of their home State for temporary work assignments. (#608)
- Isakson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing funding to implement, create, apply or enforce certain standards for initial bargaining unit determinations governed by the National Labor Relations Board. (#609)
- Isakson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing funding to promulgate a regulation relating to the definition of "fiduciary" by the Department of Labor. (#610)
- Isakson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to subject all fees collected by U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services to the annual appropriations process. (#611)
- Isakson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to subject all fees collected by U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services to the annual appropriations process. (#612)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to international defense cooperation. (#613)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support or encourage research that leads to identifying an Alzheimer's disease biomarker, early diagnostics tool, or therapy to delay the onset or halt the progression of Alzheimer's disease in order to provide a significant cost savings to the Federal Government. (#614)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to ensure that the harbor maintenance user fee is only used for its intended purpose, which is to finance expenditures on maintenance dredging, dredged material disposal areas, jetties, and breakwaters. (#615)
- Wicker amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to require the Secretary of Transportation to submit the results of a comprehensive truck size and weight limits study to Congress by April 30, 2015. (#616)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to encourage the Secretary of State to add additional names to the Magnitsky List. (#617)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring international arms control compliance. (#618)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to address the negative impact of

the Affordable Care Act's Medicaid and Medicare DSH cuts to hospitals. (#619)

- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to expedite awards under the Internal Revenue Service whistleblower program. (#620)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to repeal the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA). (#621)
- *Burr amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to manageable Federal student loan repayment options.* (#622)
- Alexander amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the development of next-generation leadership computers in the United States. (#623)
- Alexander amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to improve the competitiveness of the United States. (#624)
- Lankford amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the effectiveness and efficiency of the Federal regulatory process. (#625)
- Lankford amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to streamline, consolidate, or eliminate duplicative and overlapping programs identified by the Government Accountability Office. (#626)
- Lankford amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide more transparency in Government spending, including through the establishment of a Federal program inventory. (#627)
- Lankford amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support the continued stewardship role of the United States over the domain name system to ensure the security of the .gov and .mil domains and protect the freedom of speech and expression internationally. (#628)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to international defense cooperation with Taiwan. (#629)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting the use of energy efficiency in the economy of the United States, which is the cheapest and fastest way to begin addressing energy challenges in the United States. (#630)
- Casey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing training for first responders in communities through which crude oil is transported by rail. (#631)
- Casey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing reasonable accommodations for pregnant workers. (#632)
- Casey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to enhancing the child and dependent care tax credit. (#633)
- Casey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to automatic IRAs. (#634)
- Casey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing funding for the

Office of Administrative Law Judges of the Department of Labor. (#635)

- Warner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting the personal information of consumers from data breaches. (#636)
- Warner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to advancing the stated goals of the Department of Veterans Affairs or meeting the health care needs of veterans. (#637)
- Warner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund reserve fund for Government reform and efficiency. (#638)
- Peters amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting trade and travel ports of entry. (#639)
- Heitkamp amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to improve the sustainability of the Federal workforce in order to address unique situations. (#640)
- Heitkamp amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to funding local rent surveys to ensure accurate fair market rents for working families, the elderly, and the disabled. (#641)
- Heitkamp amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the establishment of a commission on Native children. (#642)
- Heitkamp amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to training and resources for first responders responding to hazardous materials incidents on railroads. (#643)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to directing the Secretary of Transportation to coordinate with the Secretary of Energy to review crude treatment process and, if necessary, to promulgate regulations. (#644)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to underground and surface coal mining safety and health research. (#645)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to H-1B visas. (#646)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the development of a new nuclear-capable cruise missile by the Department of Defense and the National Nuclear Security Administration. (#647)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the nuclear forces and missions of the Air Force. (#648)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting funding of international organizations during the implementation of the United Nations Arms Trade Treaty prior to Senate ratification and adoption of implementing legislation. (#649)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that social services agencies under the Bureau of Indian Affairs may conduct background checks on all adults living in a home before issuing a foster care license. (#650)

- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to allow the Drug Enforcement Administration and Federal Bureau of Investigation to enter into joint task forces with tribal and local law enforcement agencies. (#651)
- *Warren amendment to make college more affordable for middle-class families by allowing borrowers with outstanding Federal and private student loans to refinance at the equivalent interest rates that were offered to Federal student loan borrowers during the 2013-2014 school year and to fully offset the cost of such a program by requiring millionaires to pay at least a 30 percent effective Federal tax rate. (#652)*
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to limit control measure determinations to covered sources. (#653)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reforming regulatory practices for executive agencies. (#654)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to preserve and protect the open Internet in a manner that provides the Federal Communications Commission with targeted and robust enforcement mechanisms, does not jeopardize public safety, privacy, accessibility, or universal service, protects against regulatory overreach, and does not rely on public utility regulations. (#655)
- Cotton amendment to modify a provision to the spending-neutral reserve fund to reauthorize funding for payments in lieu of taxes to counties and other units of local government. (#656)
- Cotton amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing non-defense related spending by the Department of Defense. (#657)
- Cotton amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000. (#658)
- Cotton amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the designation of critical habitat. (#659)
- Cotton amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the use of funds for cooperating with the Government of Iran in combating the Islamic State. (#660)
- Cotton amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to violations by the Russian Federation of the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces Treaty. (#661)
- Cotton amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the use of funds for the premature withdrawal of the United States Armed Forces from Afghanistan. (#662)
- Cotton amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the use of funds for negotiating with President of Syria Bashar al Assad and the Government of Syria to resolve the Syrian civil war and combat the Islamic State. (#663)
- Cotton amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to construction of new facilities and improvement to existing facilities at the detention facilities at United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. (#664)

- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting awarding of construction contracts based on awardees entering or not entering into agreements with labor organizations. (#665)
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing the level of Federal premium support for crop insurance policies, which may include eliminating premium support for crop insurance for agricultural producers with an adjusted gross income of more than \$750,000 in fiscal year 2016. (#666)
- Flake amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that individuals do not simultaneously receive unemployment compensation and disability insurance benefits. (#667)
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to government reform and efficiency. (#668)
- Flake amendment to rescind the remaining amounts available for the Advanced Technology Vehicles Manufacturing Loan Program. (#669)
- Flake amendment to eliminate resources for the single family housing direct loan program. (#670)
- Flake amendment to eliminate the premium subsidies on crop insurance policies when the actual market price of an agricultural commodity at the time of harvest is higher than the spring price for the agricultural commodity. (#671)
- Flake amendment to prohibit earmarks. (#672)
- Flake amendment to eliminate funding for the Economic Development Administration. (#673)
- Flake amendment to eliminate taxpayer subsidies for Amtrak's food and beverage service. (#674)
- Flake amendment to eliminate resources for Select USA. (#675)
- Flake amendment to prohibit taxpayers from subsidizing officials of the Department of Health and Human Services flying in business and first-class seating. (#676)
- Flake amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing political targeting by the Internal Revenue Service of individuals and social welfare organizations exercising free-speech rights. (#677)
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prosecution of first-time illegal border crossers. (#678)
- Portman amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the empowerment of States to protect citizens of the State from damaging regulations of the Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to the Clean Air Act. (#679)
- Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to legislation to furlough

Federal employees with serious tax delinquencies. (#680)

- Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to demolishing vacant and abandoned homes. (#681)
- Portman amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would not achieve a unified budget surplus after 2024. (#682)
- Portman amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would create a carbon tax or a cap-and-trade policy relating to carbon emissions. (#683)
- Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to repealing any tax increases imposed by President Obama on middle-class families. (#684)
- Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to making permanent the expensing limitation applicable for 2014 for section 179 property. (#685)
- Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the age limitation applicable to dependent care assistance programs. (#686)
- Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to allowing private sector employees the ability to work flexible schedules. (#687)
- Portman amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding for the National Park Service Centennial. (#688)
- Portman amendment to improve the dynamic scoring provision. (#689)
- Portman amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the equitable treatment of existing, new, and proposed nuclear generating capacity in the economically damaging Clean Power Plan. (#690)
- Scott amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing States with flexibility in determining the size of employers in the small group market. (#691)
- Scott amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to transparency in health premium billing. (#692)
- Rounds amendment to modify section 431 relating to oversight of Government performance. (#693)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to investing in advanced fossil energy technology research and development. (#694)
- Shaheen amendment to save taxpayers billions by limiting \$50,000 annually the maximum amount of premium subsidy provided by the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation to individual agricultural producers. (#696)
- Murray amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund for legislation that reforms and strengthens elementary and secondary education. (#697)

- Whitehouse amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting funding regulatory work of the Environmental Protection Agency that delivers substantial benefits to public health and the economy. (#698)
- Whitehouse amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing resources to protect and preserve oceans and coasts. (#699)
- Whitehouse amendment to ensure high-income earners pay a fair share in taxes and to use the revenue to invest in repairing our Nation's bridges, coastal infrastructure, and damage wildfires. (#700)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improvements to the appeals process of the Department of Veterans Affairs for claims relating to disability compensation. (#701)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to efforts associated with combating the heroin addiction epidemic. (#702)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to enhance drug treatment courts. (#703)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to enhance veteran treatment courts. (#704)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to Indo-Pacific partner capacity building and strategy. (#705)
- Markey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to achieving savings in the nuclear security enterprise. (#706)
- Markey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing overdose deaths. (#707)
- Wyden amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to simplifying and expanding tax incentives for higher education to boost student attendance and completion. (#708)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to implementing recommendations of the Government Accountability Office to reduce or eliminate overlapping or duplicative Federal programs. (#709)
- Franken amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to enhancing funding for programs carried out under the Head Start Act. (#710)
- Franken amendment provide additional resources to save student financial aid and keep college affordable for more than 8,000,000 low- and middle-income students by restoring the \$89,000,000 in cuts to Federal Pell Grants in the Republican budget. (#711)
- Franken amendment to provide an additional use for the deficit-neutral reserve fund for higher education. (#712)

- Murphy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to comprehensive mental health reform. (#713)
- Bennet amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to chemical disclosure. (#714)
- Bennet amendment to create clean energy jobs through predictable and fair incentive for renewable energy. (#715)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support the robust funding of the Community Oriented Policing Services grant program. (#716)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the effectiveness and availability of Bureau of Prisons programs. (#717)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting child savings accounts and asset building. (#718)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to cleaning up federally designated Superfund sites. (#719)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting workforce development through apprenticeship programs. (#720)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to encourage freight planning and investment that incorporates all modes of transportation, including rail, waterways, ports, and highways to promote national connectivity. (#721)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting payments for conversion or treatments that purport to change the gender identity or sexual orientation of an individual under Medicare and Medicaid programs. (#722)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing the average adjusted gross income eligibility criteria for persons or legal entities who qualify for farm subsidy program benefits (#723)
- Kaine amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing United States exports and improving the competitiveness of United States businesses. (#724)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring diversity in procurement and hiring at all Federal pension plans. (#725)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the protection of State and local economies from the impacts of climate change, including increased storm surge events. (#726)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to municipal broadband expansion, to aid cities and municipalities in rural and low-income areas seeking to invest in municipal broadband networks or private-public partnerships for broadband buildout. (#727)

- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting mentoring programs for at-risk youth. (#728)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to invest in surface transportation projects. (#729)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to development of the Long Range Discrimination Radar of the Missile Defense Agency. (#730)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to increase access to health care providers for Medicare beneficiaries. (#731)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to authorizing advance appropriations for the Indian Health Service. (#732)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to an active duty mend strength for the Army for fiscal year 2016 of 490,000 soldiers. (#733)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the Department of Defense Innovative Readiness Training Program. (#734)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the outreach and delivery of Department of Veterans Affairs programs and services to veterans residing in United States communities not connected to the North American road system. (#735)
- Murkowski amendment to exempt advance appropriations for the Indian Health Services and Indian Health Facilities accounts of the Indian Health Service from a point of order against legislation that would provide an advance appropriation. (#736)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to establish a DNRF relating to providing for the expansion of Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis (Lou Gehrig's Disease) research in the Department of Defense's peer reviewed Medical Research Program. (#737)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to environmental remediation of land transferred under certain Acts that is contaminated by Federal agencies and activities. (#738)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to robust sexual assault investigations by the National Guard Bureau Office of Complex Investigations. (#739)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the funding of certain tribal courts by the Bureau of Indian Affairs. (#740)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to allow for legislation to provide for long-term budget analyses. (#741)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reforming the unemployment insurance program in a manner that incentivizes work and worker training for the long-term unemployed, helps the long-term unemployed reenter the workforce, recognizes the demands on State budgets, and does not increase financial burdens on employers. (#742)

- Thune amendment to reduce funding for the General Services Administration by \$1,000,000 until 50 percent of counties in nonattainment for the 1997 National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for ground-level ozone as of January 30, 2015, achieve the air quality standard set forth in the 1997 NAAQS, and direct those funds to the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency for the purpose of helping municipalities reach attainment with the 2008 NAAQS for ground-level ozone, acknowledging that (1) given limited State and Federal resources and the delay of the Administrator in issuing to States implementation guidance for the 2008 ground-level ozone NAAQS, priority should be given to achieving the 2008 standard, (2) the Administrator has not sufficiently implemented that standard, (3) focusing by the Administrator on the most polluted areas that are in nonattainment with that standard would benefit public health, and (4) promulgating a lower standard at this time would impose undue costs on the economy and workforce of the United States. (#743)
- Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring transparency of costs of completing analyses required under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969. (#744)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to allowing oil shale development on Federal land. (#745)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing reasonable deadlines for processes under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969. (#746)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to selling nonessential Federal land with proceeds going to Federal deficit reduction. (#747)
- Lee amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would further restrict the right of law-abiding Americans to own a firearm. (#748)
- Lee amendment to ensure that the reserve fund relating to affordable healthcare choices for all is used to repeal and not further empower the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. (#749)
- Lee amendment to modify the spending-neutral reserve fund reauthorizing funding for payments to counties and other units of local government to ensure payment at levels roughly equivalent to property tax revenues lost due to the presence of Federal land. (#750)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to support legislation maintaining United States oversight over functions of the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers and preventing the United States from transferring such Internet responsibilities. (#751)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging the United States' NATO allies to reverse declines in defense spending and bear a more proportionate burden for ensuring the security of NATO. (#752)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to sufficient number of uniformed maintenance personnel in the Air Force for the F-35A aircraft program to reach initial operational capacity and full operational capacity on schedule. (#753)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting legislation allowing a repeal of the Davis-Bacon Act. (#754)
- *Stabenow amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to keeping the Federal*

Water Pollution Control Act focused on protection of water quality, to establish bright lines for Federal jurisdiction, and to create clear and unambiguous exemptions for features that the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency or the Secretary of the Army, acting through the Chief of Engineers, claim they are not seeking to regulate. (#755)

- Stabenow amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the purchase of stationary or electronic devices for the purpose of members of Congress or congressional staff communicating with foreign governments and undermining the role of the President as Head of State in international nuclear negotiations on behalf of the United States. (#756)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to grant programs of the Environmental Protection Agency that may include prohibitions on awards to any entity that has an action pending against the Agency. (#757)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to support legislation allowing private sector employers to offer compensatory time in lieu of overtime pay to employees who prefer flexible work schedules to better balance family, work, and personal responsibilities. (#758)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to clarifying Federal jurisdiction with respect to intrastate species. (#759)
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring an independent reliability assessment of the Clean Power Plan of the Environmental Protection Agency. (#760)
- Graham amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to means-testing Medicare part B and part D premiums for Medicare beneficiaries with an annual income that exceeds \$250,000. (#761)
- Graham amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the restoration of purchasing power of the National Institutes of Health. (#762)
- Graham amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to subjecting all Federal spending to sequestration. (#763)
- Graham amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preparing ports of the United States for post-Panamax ships. (#764)
- Graham amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to meeting the obligations outlined in the Plutonium Management and Disposition Agreement. (#765)
- Graham amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to subjecting the salaries of Members of Congress to sequestration. (#766)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the National Guard Youth Challenge Program. (#767)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing Transportation Security Administration passenger fees to \$2.50 per enplanement and not more than \$5.00 per round trip between points in Alaska and Hawaii and on flights from essential air

service airports. (#768)

- Murkowski amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the labeling of genetically engineered fish. (#769)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the construction of Arctic polar icebreakers. (#770)
- Ernst amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibits use of taxpayer dollars for first class airplane travel by Members of Congress. (#771)
- Ernst amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to ensure public comments are utilized more effectively in the Federal rulemaking process. (#772)
- Ernst amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect taxpayers by reforming the allowance and perks available to former Presidents. (#773)
- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the availability of Federal spectrum for commercial wireless services, including unlicensed Wi-Fi. (#774)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the imposition of new sanctions against the Government of Iran because of that Government's support for terrorism and its human rights abuses against the people of Iran. (#775)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prohibit the exclusion of individuals from service on a Federal jury on account of sexual orientation or gender identity. (#776)
- **Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to recognize that climate change is real and caused by human activity and that Congress needs to take action to cut carbon pollution. (#777)**
- Cornyn amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to patents. (#778)
- Cornyn amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to enact a taxpayer bill of rights and provide additional protections for taxpayers against abuses by Internal Revenue Service. (#779)
- Cornyn amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to eliminating the backlog of sexual assault evidence kits. (#780)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing foreign assistance to the Palestinian Authority and certain United Nations agencies and increasing foreign assistance for Israel. (#781)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to extending the health care tax credit. (#782)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expansion of the earned income tax credit and the child tax credit. (#783)

- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting a national network for manufacturing innovation. (#784)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that no Federal financial aid funds are used for marketing activities. (#785)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide 12-months of continuous enrollment in Medicaid and the Children's Health Insurance Program. (#786)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to establish the prioritization of Children's Hospital Graduate Medical Education (CHGME) as a proven means to implement the development of a robust pediatric medical workforce. (#787)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring sufficient trade enforcement resources. (#788)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting workers from misclassification as independent contractors and preventing employers from using misclassification to avoid paying their fair share of taxes. (#789)
- Manchin amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would allocate any savings achieved through spending cuts or new revenue that are not included in the concurrent resolution on the budget for any purpose other than deficit reduction or investment in the Nation's infrastructure. (#790)
- Wyden amendment to strike reconciliation instructions to the Committees on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions and Finance and require regular order. (#791)
- Bennet amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to innovation in higher education. (#792)
- Franken amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to construction of Native American schools. (#793)
- Sessions amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to strengthening the ability of the Department of Commerce to respond to accusations of unfair trade practices, which may include currency undervaluation. (#794)
- Cassidy amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to authorizing Federal permitting for manufacturing and energy construction projects relating to national primary or secondary ambient air quality standard for ozone lower than a certain existing standard. (#795)
- **Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to saving Medicare. (#796)**
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing headquarters staff in the Department of Defense. (#797)
- Murray amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund for legislation to allow Americans to earn paid sick time. (#798)

- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to funding for programs related to governing justly and democratically. (#799)
- Cantwell amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to a comprehensive approach to crude-by-rail safety. (#800)
- **Murray amendment to build on the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2013 by restoring a below-sequester level cut of \$9,000,000,000 to nondefense discretionary spending in 2017, replacing sequestration in 2016 and 2017 and increasing funding above sequester by a total of \$148,000,000,000 for the 2 years, increasing defense and nondefense discretionary spending above sequester levels by equal amounts, eliminating the overseas contingency operations gimmick contained in the committee-reported resolution, and offsetting the net increase in defense and nondefense discretionary spending by closing tax loopholes. (#801)**
- Coons amendment to offset the costs of the war against the Islamic State in Iraq and Syria. (#802)
- Franken amendment to ensure that the deficit-neutral reserve fund for infrastructure includes investment in rural broadband deployment. (#803)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to student loans. (#804)
- Corker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prevent the sale of Senior Preferred Stock of Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac by the Secretary of the Treasury without the consent of Congress. (#805)
- Cassidy amendment to create a point of order against any legislation that would authorize Federal funds appropriated for processing naturalization applications to be used for any other purpose. (#806)
- Cassidy amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would permit using certain funds to process immigration benefit applications. (#807)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to permanently extend the Internet Tax Freedom Act and to establish rules for taxation of digital goods and services. (#808)
- Vitter amendment to restore students' right to privacy of education records by ensuring parental consent of records release in all cases and prohibiting collection of psychological or behavioral data. (#809)
- Collins amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing access to higher education for low-income Americans through the Federal Pell Grant program. (#810)
- **Vitter amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ending Washington's illegal exemption from Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. (#811)**
- Murray amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide women with affordable access to comprehensive health care, including preventive services (such as contraception and breast cancer screenings), improve maternal health, and ensure that a woman has the same benefits and services no matter what part of the United States she lives in, all of which is critical to improving the health and well-being of women, children, their families, and society as a whole,

and is an essential part of a woman's economic security and opportunity. (#812)

- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving oversight and accountability of for-profit colleges. (#813)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing exploitation of veterans and servicemembers seeking postsecondary education. (#814)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund related to prohibiting inverted corporations from avoiding United States taxes. (#815)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prevent certain corporations from profiting from government contracts. (#816)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide tax benefits to patriot employers that invest in American jobs and provide fair pay and benefits to workers and to eliminate tax benefits for corporations that ship jobs or profits overseas. (#817)
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to funding for the Overseas Private Investment Corporation. (#818)
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the repeal of the extension of the wind production tax credit. (#819)
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting funding for the Defense Rapid Innovation Program. (#820)
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the Forest Service from finalizing and implementing a certain proposed groundwater directive. (#821)
- Flake amendment to eliminate Federal duplication and consolidate the 94 Federal green building programs spread across 11 different Federal agencies. (#822)
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to implementing the recommendations of the Government Accountability Office to consolidate financial literacy programs. (#823)
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to enabling transparency in the Federal crop insurance program, which may include disclosing the names of recipients of Federal subsidy payments for crop insurance premiums. (#824)
- Blumenthal amendment to expand the deficit-neutral reserve fund for veterans and servicemembers. (#825)
- Barrasso amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the repeal of the annual fee on health insurance providers imposed by the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. (#826)
- Hatch amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to reforming the Federal regulatory process by enabling retrospective review of existing regulations, improving the process by which new regulations are created, ensuring fair and effective judicial review, and

securing an effective role for Congress in the Federal regulatory process through legislation and oversight. (#827)

- Franken amendment to provide additional resources to save student financial aid and keep college affordable for more than 8,000,000 low- and middle-income students by restoring the \$89,000,000,000 in cuts to Federal Pell Grants in the Republican budget. (#828)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to maintaining the critical infrastructure security of the United States natural gas pipeline system with respect to physical damages or cyber security-related impacts. (#829)
- Moran-Blumenthal amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to researching health conditions of the descendants of veterans exposed to toxic substances during services in the Armed Forces. (#830)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging institutions of higher education to make college more affordable by reducing the cost of attendance for students and families. (#831)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to ensure all women covered by TRICARE have no-cost contraception coverage and to improve access to emergency contraception for women members of the Armed Forces. (#832)
- Boxer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the protection of State and local economies from the impacts of climate change, including extreme and exceptional drought. (#833)
- Boxer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to public health and welfare of States and local communities. (#834)
- Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to offsetting the cost of operations against the Islamic State. (#835)
- McConnell amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the regulation by the Environmental Protection Agency of greenhouse gas emissions, which may include a prohibition on withholding highway funds from States that refuse to submit State Implementation Plans required under the Clean Power Plan of the Agency. (#836)
- Alexander amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting the privacy rights of employees. (#837)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the disposal of certain Federal land. (#838)
- Isakson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting United States citizens held hostage in the United States embassy in Tehran, Iran, between November 3, 1979, and January 20, 1981. (#839)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding for State and local law enforcement agencies that receive Federal funds to be used for data collection related to profiling guidance issued by the Department of Justice. (#840)

- Udall amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to provision of educational assistance to veterans who served in the reserves in Afghanistan or Iraq. (#841)
- Merkley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to consumer financial protection. (#842)
- Merkley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to restoring reductions in the Republican budget to the Stafford loan program that would mandate that students currently in college pay interest on their loans before they have received their educational benefits, to make college more affordable, to reduce the debt burden of students, and to help graduates afford to pay back student loans. (#843)
- Merkley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to restoring cuts in the Republican budget to the Federal Pell Grant and Stafford loan programs that would force more families to take on debt for education and mandate that students currently in college pay interest on their loans before they have received their education benefits, to make college more affordable, to reduce the debt burden of students, and to help graduates afford to pay back student loans. (#844)
- Merkley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to trade agreements. (#845)
- Merkley amendment to save student financial aid and reduce the student loan debt levels in the Republican budget by 15 percent through removing mandated interest payments for students. (#846)
- Scott amendment to require information on settlement agreements. (#847)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the Medicare home health face-to-face documentation requirement. (#848)
- Vitter amendment to end birthright citizenship. (#849)
- Vitter amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ending President Obama's illegal executive amnesty. (#850)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to rein in onerous fishing regulations and provide disaster relief for fisheries. (#851)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing small business regulatory relief and preventing duplicative regulations for investment advisors. (#852)
- Coats to preserve the integrity of college athletes. (#853)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to repealing the limitation on health flexible spending arrangements. (#854)
- Lee amendment to prohibit the public debt limit under reconciliation. (#855)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to support legislation preventing the Federal Communications Commission from reclassifying broadband providers as common

carriers under title II of the Communications Act of 1934 and from implementing other “net neutrality” provisions. (#856)

- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the investigation and recovery of missing weapons and military equipment provided to the Government of Yemen by the United States Government. (#857)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to limiting funds for institutions or organizations established by the United States Convention on the Law of the Sea. (#858)

From: Hunt, Jasmine (Durbin)
To: [Sarah Neimeyer \(sarah_neimeyer@ios.doi.gov\)](mailto:sarah_neimeyer@ios.doi.gov); [Joshua Saks \(saksj@nwf.org\)](mailto:saksj@nwf.org); [Franz Matzner \(franz.matzner@nrdc.org\)](mailto:franz.matzner@nrdc.org); [Sara Chieffo](mailto:Sara.Chieffo@nrdc.org); jconsuegra@nrdc.org
Subject: FW: Amendments Update: Senate Budget Resolution (S.Con.Res. 11)
Date: Wednesday, March 25, 2015 6:01:45 PM

From: Miller, Julian (Durbin)
Sent: Wednesday, March 25, 2015 6:00:58 PM (UTC-05:00) Eastern Time (US & Canada)
To: Dodin, Reema (Durbin); Zogby, Joseph (Judiciary-Dem); Kenny, MJ (Durbin); Marter, Ben (Durbin); Morris, Dena (Durbin); Raven, Erik (Appropriations); Homan, Chris (Durbin); Leonard, Rob (Durbin); Swanson, Daniel (Judiciary-Dem); Kierig, Anne (Durbin); Brown-Shaklee, Sally (Durbin); Mulka, Christina (Durbin); Gillies, David (Appropriations); Sonti, Srinu (Durbin); Hunt, Jasmine (Durbin); Middleton, Brad (Durbin); Tellez, Corey (Durbin); Fisher, Alyssa (Durbin); McElwain, Maria (Durbin); Palmer, Mark (Durbin); Trifone, Stephanie (Judiciary-Dem); Ackley, Elise (Durbin); Gandhi, Debu (Judiciary-Dem); Ali, Erum Ibrahim (Durbin); Cook, Beth (Durbin); Samp, Christopher (Durbin)
Subject: Amendments Update: Senate Budget Resolution (S.Con.Res. 11)

The most recently filed amendments are at the top of this message, as well as at the bottom in the correct numerical order.

- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to clarifying the definition of the term "waters of the United States". (#859)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing the Department of Energy from making risky loans. (#860)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to equalizing the treatment of attorney's fees under the Endangered Species Act of 1973 and the Equal Access to Justice Act. (#861)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to repealing the wind production tax credit. (#862)
- Lee amendment to preserve Congressional Budget Act points of order against legislation providing for an increase in the gas tax paid by hardworking Americans. (#863)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing an accounting of total United States contributions to the United Nations. (#864)
- Johnson amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to accommodate legislation that would stop the Federal government from forcing States to pay unemployment compensation benefits to millionaires. (#865)

Senate Budget Resolution (S.Con.Res. 11)

An original concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2016 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2017 through 2025. (pending amendments in bold, disposed of amendments in italics).

- Isakson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a biennial

budget and appropriations process. (#321)

- Portman amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the empowerment of States to protect citizens of the State from damaging regulations of the Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to the Clean Air Act. (#322)
- *Sanders amendment to create millions of middle class jobs by investing in our nation's infrastructure paid for by raising revenue through closing loopholes in the corporate and international tax system. (#323, as modified)*
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the strengthening of patent rights. (#324)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to a strong civil courts system. (#325)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that changes to voting laws at the State and local level do not disproportionately burden the right of racial and language minorities to vote. (#326)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide for funding to improve voter registration and the voting experience in Federal elections. (#327)
- Coons amendment to express the sense of Congress on the cost sharing requirements of the Hollings Manufacturing Extension Partnership. (#328)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging the widespread use of early college high schools and dual and concurrent enrollment. (#329)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to incentives for Medicare beneficiaries to have and maintain an advance care plan. (#330)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to eliminating the enforcement of laws that discriminate against HIV patients without scientific merit. (#331)
- Coons amendment to provide a mechanism to increase the statutory limit on public debt for fiscal year 2016. (#332)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to United States Government development finance institutions. (#333)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting efforts to improve call response time at the Internal Revenue Service. (#334)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to fulfilling the obligations of the United States. (#335)
- Coons amendment to express the sense of the Senate that the United States should fulfill the financial obligations of the United States. (#336)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to Federal cybersecurity

standards. (#337)

- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to increase funding for the National Institutes of Health. (#338)
- Rounds amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing mortgage lending to rural areas. (#339)
- Reid amendment to improve the provision establishing a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to eliminating military retirement and disability offsets. (#340)
- Cassidy amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to promotion of United States offshore energy production. (#341)
- Schatz amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the National Guard State Partnership Program. (#342)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preserving mandatory appropriations for agricultural conservation programs. (#343)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the importance of fully utilizing available Federal funding for water resources and development to meet the needs of United States ports and harbor maintenance. (#344)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing funding for Federal investments in biomedical and basic scientific research. (#345)
- Collins amendment to modify the deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting jobs in the United States through international trade to include the reauthorization or extension of trade adjustment assistance programs. (#346)
- *Barrasso amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to keep the Federal Water Pollution Control Act focused on protection of water quality, to establish bright lines for Federal jurisdiction, and to create clear and unambiguous exemptions for features that the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency or the Secretary of the Army, acting through the Chief of Engineers, claim they are not seeking to regulate. (#347)*
- Boozman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to installing watchdogs at Federal agencies with extended Inspector General vacancies and strengthening and reforming Offices of Inspectors General to ensure that such Offices are appropriately prioritizing the investigation of waste, fraud, abuse, and misconduct within Federal agencies. (#348)
- *Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to improve health outcomes and lower costs of caring for medically complex children in Medicaid. (#349)*
- Blunt amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would create a Federal tax or fee on carbon emissions. (#350)
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the dredging of shallow draft ports on the Mississippi River. (#351)

- **Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to Federal employee performance awards. (#352)**
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the defense capabilities of the Government of Ukraine. (#353)
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to military readiness, training, and modernization while decreasing risk of casualties. (#354)
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prohibit additional premium increases for two years. (#355)
- **Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing health care to veterans who reside more than 40 miles driving distance from the closest medical facility of the Department of Veterans Affairs that provides the care sought by the veteran. (#356)**
- *Cornyn amendment to raise taxes and spending by enacting President Obama's fiscal year 2016 budget. (#357)*
- McCain amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to enhancing trade across the Southwest border. (#358)
- McCain amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to securing the Southwest border. (#359)
- McCain amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to deterring migration of unaccompanied children from El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras. (#360)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the consideration of greenhouse gas emissions under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969. (#361)
- *Mikulski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to amending the Equal Pay Act of 1963 to allow for punitive damages, limit the any factor "other than sex" exception, and prohibit retaliation against employees who share salary information. (#362)*
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating modernizing and updating food safety oversight within the Food and Drug Administration. (#363)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving oral health care for children and pregnant women under Medicaid. (#364)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding to State and local law enforcement agencies that receive Federal funds to be used for training and enforcement related to the profiling guidance established by the Department of Justice. (#365)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding for State and local law enforcement agencies that receive Federal funds to be used for data collection related to profiling by the Department of Justice. (#366)

- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing a funding stream for a voter reinfranchisement initiative. (#367)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing States the Medicaid flexibility they need to implement innovative reforms to improve care and enhance access for our Nation's most vulnerable. (#368)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the establishment of bipartisan commission to govern independent agencies, which may include structural changes to the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau. (#369)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing greater discretion to State departments of transportation in spending Highway Trust Fund allocations. (#370)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that funds available for budget function 050 are spent exclusively for national defense. (#371)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring State to implement drug testing and work requirements for Federal welfare programs for applicants and recipients of assistance, including, but not limited to, the temporary assistance for needy families (TANF) program. (#372)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to maintaining impact aid funding at 2014-2015 levels. (#373)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing coverage of virtual colonoscopies as a colorectal cancer screening test under the Medicare program. (#374)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to returning authority over school nutrition back to the States. (#375)
- Inhofe amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would impose a user fee with respect to general aviation. (#376)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging greater trade between Africa and the United States. (#377)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing qualified mortgage status to mortgages held in portfolio by financial institutions. (#378)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing relief from redundant annual privacy notice mailings required by financial institutions when there have been no changes to the privacy policies of the financial institution. (#379)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to assist the States in carrying out drought prevention plans. (#380)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the prevention of government discrimination against individuals, businesses, and organization due to sincerely held religious beliefs. (#381)

- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to protect Second Amendment rights by protecting the availability of certain ammunition. (#382)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to uphold Second Amendment rights and prohibit the establishment of a national firearm registry. (#383)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the protection of the Second Amendment by preventing Federal agencies from targeting law-abiding firearms dealers. (#384)
- Inhofe amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would fund international organizations during the implementation of the United Nations Arms Trade Treaty prior to Senate ratification and adoption of implementing legislation. (#385)
- *Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect Medicaid beneficiaries from benefit cuts. (#386)*
- **Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to postal reform. (#387)**
- **Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the designation of national monuments. (#388)**
- **Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to holding Members of the Senate and the House or Representatives accountable for failing to pass a balanced budget. (#389)**
- Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to regulatory review. (#390)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the expansion of access to the income tax credit for employee health insurance expenses of small employers. (#391)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting the use of college savings accounts while students are in elementary school and secondary school. (#392)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to emphasizing manufacturing in engineering programs, which may include directing the National Institute of Standards and Technology, in coordination with other appropriate Federal agencies including the Department of Defense, Department of Energy, and National Science Foundation, to designate United States manufacturing universities. (#393)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to special treatment of the income tax credit for research expenditures for startup companies. (#394)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reversing cuts in the International Affairs Budget. (#395)
- Portman amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the empowerment of States to protect citizens of the State from damaging regulations of the Environmental

Protection Agency pursuant to the Clean Air Act. (#396)

- Ernst amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving mental health services for veterans. (#397)
- Wyden amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to funding Coast Guard air facilities. (#398)
- Coats amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would increase net direct spending if the national debt is greater than the size of the economy of the United States. (#399)
- *Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to maintain and enhance access, choice, and accountability in veterans care through the veterans Choice Card program under section 101 of the Veterans Access, Choice, and Accountability Act of 2014. (#400)*
- Grassley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support sentencing reform legislation that does not impose costs on crime victims. (#401)
- Johnson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving information sharing by the Inspector General of the Department of Veterans Affairs with respect to investigations relating to substandard health care, delayed and denied health care, patient deaths, other findings that directly relate to patient care, and other management issues of the Department. (#402)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the annual contribution limit for Coverdell education savings accounts. (#403)
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the modernization of the nuclear command control, and communications architecture of the United States. (#404)
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to sexual assault prevention and response efforts by the Department of Defense. (#405)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to limiting certain research conducted or contracted by the Federal Communications Commission. (#406)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to investigating service disruptions at West Coast ports. (#407)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to reform the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration to ensure more transparency and stakeholder participation. (#408)
- *Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting equal pay, which may include preventing discrimination on the basis of sex and preventing retaliation against employees for seeking or discussing wage information. (#409)*
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the allowance of tax credits for employers who provide paid family and medical leave. (#410)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the maximum loan limits under the microloan program. (#411)

- **Rounds amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prevent the Environmental Protection Agency and the United States Fish and Wildlife Service from engaging in closed-door settlement agreements that ignore impacted States and counties. (#412)**
- Blunt amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring the advice and consent of the Senate before any bilateral or international agreement regarding greenhouse gas emissions aimed at combating global climate change has any force or effect within the United States. (#413)
- Hatch amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to prevent the Department of the Interior from unduly hampering the production of natural gas and oil by preempting State law. (#414)
- Capito amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to a requirement that any new environmental agreement signed by the United States with any foreign country or countries not result in serious harm to the economy of the United States. (#415)
- Capito amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting the reliability of the electricity grid. (#416)
- Capito amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to advise all veterans of their potential eligibility for private health care benefits provided by the Department of Veterans Affairs. (#417)
- Capito amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring sufficient funding for fossil energy research and development. (#418)
- Capito amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improve the safety of tank cars carrying crude oil by rail. (#419)
- Capito amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to offsets to combat the increase abuse of heroin and methamphetamines in the United States. (#420)
- Capito amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the expansion of high-speed broadband in rural areas. (#421)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that the conservation of northern long-eared bat populations and local economic development are compatible. (#422)
- **Rubio amendment to increase new budget authority and outlays for fiscal years 2016 and 2017 for National Defense (budget function 050). (#423, as modified).**
- Barrasso amendment to eliminate Federal funding for international climate change initiatives, including the Green Climate Fund, the Global Climate Change Initiative, the Climate Investment Funds, and the Global Environmental Facility. (#424)
- Collins amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving retirement security. (#425)

- Collins amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting economic growth and job creation for small businesses. (#426)
- Collins amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to investment in Alzheimer's disease research. (#427)
- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to extending the exception for the tax treatment of publicly traded partnerships for other forms of energy, including energy power generation projects and transportation fuels. (#428)
- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to relieve financial institutions from annual privacy notice mailings. (#429)
- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to maintaining access to hospitals and health care providers in rural communities under the Medicare program, which includes preserving and strengthening access to critical access hospitals. (#430)
- Gillibrand amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to medical treatment and compensation for first responders, survivors, and their families injured and made ill by the 9/11 attacks. (#431)
- Baldwin amendment to provide additional resources to create the opportunity for more Americans to obtain a higher education and advanced job skills by supporting two free years of community college paid for by raising revenue through requiring millionaires and billionaires to pay their fair share. (#432)
- Wyden amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to continuing agricultural research funding. (#433)
- Wyden amendment to provide for an adjustment to committee allocations for wildfire suppression funding. (#434)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to support for Ukraine, which should include the provision of lethal defensive articles. (#435)
- Baldwin amendment to preserve the point of order against reconciliation legislation that would increase the deficit or reduce a surplus. (#436)
- Peters amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to enhancing and improving the United States Patent and Trademark Office in order to reduce the patent application backlog. (#437)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving access to capital for small businesses by directing the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau to implement section 1071 of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (Public Law 111-203) that amended the Equal Credit Opportunity Act to require lending institutions to collect and report data on lending to small, minority-owned, and women owned businesses. (#438)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to mandating a higher threshold that the Small Business Administration may guarantee, through the Surety Bond

Guarantee Program, of the bonds that small businesses are required to obtain so that they may be able to better compete successfully for Federal Government contracts. (#439)

- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the Family Funds limit of the Small Business Investment Company Program from \$225,000,000 to \$350,000,000, as passed by the Committee in 2013, which is zero subsidy and funded entirely through fees paid by investors and businesses. (#440)
- Stabenow amendment to ensure that oil derived from tar sands is subject to the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund at levels equal to those of other types of oil, to permanently extend the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund, and to prevent oil companies from claiming tax deductions for punitive damages associated with oil spills. (#441)
- Collins amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to restore a sensible definition of full-time employment for purposes of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. (#442)
- **Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting privately held water rights and permits. (#443)**
- Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expanding the earned income tax credit using savings from reforming the program and eliminating waste, fraud and abuse. (#444)
- Gardner amendment to prevent labor disputes at seaports in the United States from causing national economic disruptions and crippling businesses across the United States. (#445)
- Gardner amendment to support public-private partnerships of the Armed Forces of the United States with institutions of higher education in the United States. (#446)
- Gardner amendment to make higher education more affordable and expand access and opportunity to our Nation's students. (#447)
- Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging expedited approval of liquefied natural gas export applications at the Department of Energy. (#448)
- Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting efficient resourcing for the Asia rebalance policy. (#449)
- Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to enhance and encourage broadband deployment and adoption in rural America. (#450)
- Heller amendment to express the sense of the Senate that if a concurrent resolution on the budget and all the regular appropriations bills are not completed by October 1 annually then Members of Congress should not receive pay. (#451)
- Heller amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that the Secretary of the Interior enters into candidate conservation agreements with each of the relevant 11 Western States before the United States Fish and Wildlife Service makes a listing determination on the greater sage-grouse under the Endangered Species Act of 1973. (#452)
- Heller amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring the

Secretary of Transportation prioritizes the construction of projects in high priority corridors on the National Highway System, which will improve the safe, secure, and efficient movement of people and goods through the United States and facilitate economic development and create jobs in the United States. (#453)

- Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect Second Amendment rights by preventing the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives from reclassifying ammunition primarily intended for sporting purposes. (#454)
- Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prioritize the elimination of the rape kit backlog. (#455)
- Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that medical facilities of the Department of Veterans Affairs meet the privacy, dignity, and safety needs of women veterans. (#456)
- Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibition of Veterans Benefits Administration executive bonuses until the backlog of disability claims for veterans is eliminated. (#457)
- Burr amendment to protect the American people and strengthen our national security by fully funding the Biomedical Advanced Research and Development Authority (BARDA) and the BioShield Special Reserve Fund. (#458)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expanding the quantity of Federal land available for natural extraction to fund infrastructure maintenance. (#459)
- Coats amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to considering the costs, benefits, and feasibility of allowing States reasonable time to cure rejected State implementation plans. (#460)
- Roberts amendment to provide for a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to military readiness, training, and modernization while decreasing risk casualties. (#461)
- **Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to over-the-counter medications. (#462)**
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting funds for promotional or marketing materials promoting Obamacare or its benefits. (#463)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring an enforceable treaty ratified by the top 10 major greenhouse gas emitting countries before implementation of regulation of greenhouse gas emissions from existing power plants. (#464)
- **Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to Second Amendment rights. (#465)**
- Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting jobs in the United States through international and domestic travel and tourism. (#466)
- Blunt amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the direct provision of

defense articles, defense services, and related training to Kurdistan Regional Government. (#467)

- Blunt amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to military aid to Israel. (#468)
- Grassley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prohibit certain aliens without legal status in the United States from retroactively claiming the earned income tax credit. (#469)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding to the United Nations Population Fund to promote the access of unaccompanied women to vital services, including access to water, sanitation, facilities, food, and health care, in emergency situations. (#470)
- *Wyden amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would cut benefits, raise the retirement age, or privatize Social Security. (#471)*
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting Cypriot-Israeli cooperation in energy exploration in the Eastern Mediterranean. (#472)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding to combat anti-Semitism in Europe. (#473)
- *Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect and strengthen the Department of Veterans Affairs, hire more health care professionals for the Department, and ensure quality and timely access to health care for all veterans. (#474)*
- Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to strengthening the United States Postal Service by establishing a moratorium to protect mail processing plants, reinstating overnight delivery standards, and protecting rural service. (#475)
- Thune amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to exempting elementary schools, secondary schools, and institutions of higher education from Obamacare's employer mandate. (#476)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to achieving health information technology interoperability. (#477)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reprioritizing education spending toward impact aid or other formula grant programs to State and local educational agencies and away from administrative earmark programs. (#478)
- Thune amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would negatively affect rural health care. (#479)
- Thune amendment to reduce funding for the United State Fish and Wildlife Service and direct those funds to public safety in Indian country. (#480)
- **Cotton amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting Israel. (#481)**

- Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging the increase use of performance contracting in Federal facilities. (#482)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to combat sexual assault, domestic violence, and human trafficking. (#483)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing lethal aid to Ukraine. (#484)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide equity in the tax treatment of public safety officer death benefits. (#485)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to strengthen mental health efforts. (#486)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to rein in onerous fishing regulations and provide disaster relief for fisheries. (#487)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to spur economic development and provide for the equitable distribution of Universal Service funds to rural states. (#488)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing small business regulatory relief, protecting State-regulated insurers from global regulators, and preventing duplicative regulations for investment advisors. (#489)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to address the disproportionate regulatory burdens on community banks. (#490)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect the Corporation for National and Community Service. (#491)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to advance workplace equality by ending pregnancy discrimination and confronting sex-based wage discrimination. (#492)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to strengthening missile defense cooperation with Israel. (#493)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing the United States from joining any international agreement on greenhouse gas emissions that would preclude developing countries from using fossil fuels for development and economic growth. (#494)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to achieving domestic energy independence. (#495)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting public transparency in Executive branch litigation settlements. (#496)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting jobs by preventing Federal agencies from overriding efforts by States to conserve species. (#497)

- *Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to legislation submitted to Congress by President Obama to protect and strengthen Social Security. (#498)*
- Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring the availability to the reserve components of the Armed Forces of fully modernized and mission-capable aircraft. (#499)
- Alexander amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing Federal funds from being used to create a Federal college ratings system. (#500)
- Alexander amendment to promote the research, development, and approval or licensure of the most cutting-edge, safe and effective medical treatments, devices, and cures for American patients and to ensure that America remains the global leader in biomedical innovation. (#501)
- Alexander amendment to prohibit the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission from issuing regulations or guidance that would undermine the employee wellness programs authorized in the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act which offer a premium discount to employees who make healthy lifestyle choices. (#502)
- Sullivan amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing an exemption from certain permitting requirement for routine maintenance activities relating to transportation infrastructure. (#503)
- Sullivan amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to limiting the ability of Environmental Protect Agency personnel to carry guns. (#504)
- Sullivan amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting programs related to the ground-based mid-course defense and the long-range discrimination radar programs of the Department of Defense. (#505)
- Sullivan amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting vulnerable families from job killing regulations. (#506)
- Vitter amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to ending Obamacare subsidies for illegal immigrants. (#507)
- Vitter amendment to require tax delinquent Federal bureaucrats to immediately enter into a repayment plan and provide that failure to do will result in termination of employment. (#508)
- Vitter amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to eliminating the State DNA analysis kit backlog. (#509)
- Vitter amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing health care to veterans who reside more than 40 miles driving distance from the closest medical facility of the Department of Veterans Affairs that provides the care sought by the veteran. (#510)
- Vitter amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund preventing the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives from classifying M855 or any .223/5.56mm cartridge or projectile as armor piercing ammunition. (#511)
- Vitter amendment to strike out the provision that makes it easier for Washington elites to force

Americans to give up their dollar bills and use dollar coins, like Europeans. (#512)

- Vitter amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expanding Medicare beneficiary access to eye tracking accessories and speech generating devices for disabled individuals under the Medicare program. (#513)
- Vitter amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to allowing States to adopt work requirements for able-bodied Medicaid recipients. (#514)
- **Vitter amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring the Federal Government to allow states to opt out of Common Core without penalty. (#515)**
- Vitter amendment to ensure victims of rape have their day in court. (#516)
- Vitter amendment to end Congress's and the Administration's illegal exemption from Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. (#517)
- Barrasso amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a process whereby the Federal Government recoups grants from States with failed State-based exchanges. (#518)
- Gillibrand amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to expand benefits from the Department of Veterans Affairs to sailors exposed to Agent Orange. (#519)
- Gillibrand amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund related to sexual assault at institutions of higher education, which may include the implementation of an independent and standardized online survey tool developed and administered by the Department of Education, in consultation with the Department of Justice, to measure the prevalence of sexual assault at institutions of higher education. (#520)
- Peters amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to investing in science, technology, and basic research in the United States. (#521)
- King amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preserving the right of access of distributed energy units to the electrical grid, such as combined heat and power systems, residential- or commercial-scale photovoltaic systems, residential wind turbines, or other renewable or fossil-fueled electric generation systems. (#522)
- Stabenow amendment to prevent United States companies from getting tax benefits for moving jobs overseas, to end offshore tax loopholes including inversions, and to provide incentives for United States companies to relocate overseas jobs to the United States. (#523)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting economic growth and job creation by reducing the cost of capital. (#524)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing tax relief for catastrophic medical expenses. (#525)
- Alexander amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support high-quality charter schools. (#526)

- Cassidy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the translation of biomedical research into treatments and cures. (#527)
- Cassidy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to upgrading data collection and statistical analysis conducted on health care services at the facilities of the Veterans Health Administration. (#528)
- Cassidy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing screening, testing, and diagnosis for Viral Hepatitis. (#529)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the diversion of funds set aside for the USPTO. (#530)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to deterring abusive patent litigation. (#531)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to ensure the vitality of the traditional criminal law requirement of mens rea. (#532)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that Department of Justice attorneys comply with disclosure obligations in criminal prosecutions. (#533)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing access to marijuana edibles by children in States that have decriminalized marijuana. (#534)
- **Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to balancing the Federal budget. (#535)**
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to safeguarding data stored abroad from improper government access. (#536)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the aggressive and consistent enforcement of Federal laws prohibiting the production, distribution, and possession of adult obscenity and child pornography. (#537)
- Risch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the Family Funds limit of the Small Business Investment Company Program from \$225,000,000 to \$350,000,000, as passed by the Committee in 2013, which is zero subsidy and funded entirely through fees paid by investors and businesses. (#538)
- Cassidy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving Medicaid based on successful and bipartisan State demonstration projects. (#539)
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting health care rationing. (#540)
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the transparency of the relationship between the Federal Communication Commission's regulatory fees and the Commission's recovery of costs. (#541)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to improving

transparency for closing out expired grant accounts with an empty balance. (#542)

- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to elimination of funding for the National Technical Information Service. (#543)
- Kirk amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to extraditing international cybercriminals committing credit card theft. (#544)
- **Kirk amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reimposing waived sanctions and imposing new sanctions against Iran for violations of the Joint Plan of Action or a comprehensive nuclear agreement. (#545)**
- McCain amendment to ensure adequate funding for the national security of the United States. (#546)
- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to welfare reform. (#547)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to support Internet freedom and the current multi-stake-holder governance of the Internet. (#548)
- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund for providing low- and middle-income student access to private elementary and secondary schools through a tax credit. (#549)
- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to consolidating tax incentives for higher education into a universal tax credit for higher education and skills obtainment. (#550)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting religious freedom, including promoting freedom of religion (including belief) around the world, given the importance of religious freedom to human rights, economic development, stability, and democracy. (#551)
- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing funding for the relocation of the United States Embassy in Israel from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem. (#552)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting public-private partnerships with the National Laboratories under the Department of Energy to facilitate innovation. (#553)
- Rubio amendment to allow for the elimination of the Retirement Earnings Test under the Social security program. (#554)
- Rubio amendment to allow for the elimination of Social Security payroll taxes for individuals who have attained retirement age. (#555)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to delivering weapons to Ukraine using emergency drawdown authority in the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961. (#556)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to reforming the United Nations in the spirit of transparency, respect for basic human freedoms, and effective nonproliferation. (#557)

- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing foreign assistance to Palestine and increasing foreign assistance for Israel. (#558)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to improving higher education data and transparency. (#559)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to prohibit taking minors across State lines in circumvention of laws requiring involvement of parents in abortion decisions. (#560)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to underutilized facilities of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and their potential use. (#561)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a new outcomes-based process for authorizing innovative higher education providers. (#562)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the reform of Federal student loan repayment plans. (#563)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing for regulatory reform that would allow Congress to budget regulatory promulgation under each Federal agency. (#564)
- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that Medicare is not raided to bailout insurance companies under the President's health care overhaul. (#565)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing for financial vehicles other than loans to provide fund to pay for higher education. (#566)
- Coats amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to end duplication, fragmentation, and overlap in Government economic development programs. (#567)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to increase funding for the Internal Revenue Service to implement the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act and reduce identity theft. (#568)
- Tester amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to investing in rural and tribal water infrastructure. (#569)
- Tester amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing transparency in our elections and reducing the deficit. (#570)
- Heinrich amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would provide for the sale of Federal land to reduce the Federal deficit. (#571)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support rural schools and school districts. (#572)
- Markey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting the repair and replacement of natural gas distribution pipelines and infrastructure no longer fit for service. (#573)

- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring the reliability of the electric grid. (#574)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to repeal the TRICARE exclusion for members of the reserve components of the Armed Forces. (#575)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to securing sources of supply of rare earth minerals. (#576)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the reduction of Department of Defense contractors. (#577)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to addressing methamphetamine abuse in the United States. (#578)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing adequate funding for the Experimental Program to Stimulate Competitive Research. (#579)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing adequate funding for the Contract Tower Program of the Federal Aviation Administration. (#580)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reestablishing the Office of Technology Assessment to provide nonpartisan information to Congress on cost-benefit analyses of regulations and regulatory changes. (#581)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to significantly increasing the number of young adults participating in 2 years of national service which may include expanding national service programs. (#582)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the commercialization of technologies such as carbon capture, carbon storage, and other carbon utilization technologies required for coal and natural gas electric generating units (EGUs) to meet proposed and future greenhouse gas regulations. (#583)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting export promotion for small businesses. (#584)
- Manchin amendment to modify the deficit-neutral reserve fund for veterans and servicemembers to improve outreach, access, and services for rural veterans. (#585)
- Manchin amendment to modify the deficit-neutral reserve fund for veterans and servicemembers to address specifically the growing backlog of appeals of decisions regarding claims for disability compensation. (#586)
- Leahy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to disallow any Federal tax deduction for the cost of court-ordered punitive damages as an ordinary business expense. (#587)
- Schatz amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the number of U.S. Customs and Border Protection officers at air ports of entry. (#588)

- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that employers are not precluded under the National Labor Relations Act from providing compensation to employees that is greater than the compensation specified in an applicable collective bargaining agreement. (#589)
- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting the Medicare Advantage program. (#590)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to reform the Lifeline program by removing structural incentives for fraud and modernizing the program so that it can be used to help increase broadband access in underserved areas. (#591)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to intellectual property rights in international trade negotiations. (#592)
- Menendez amendment to require consideration of long-term deficits for any legislation relating to repealing or replacing the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act and the health care-related provisions of the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010. (#593)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging the participation of underrepresented individuals, including minorities, in 21st century fields. (#594)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to improve cybersecurity. (#595)
- Johnson amendment to convey clear information in graphic form about projected deficits. (#596)
- Johnson amendment to convey clear information to Congress and the public about projected Federal outlays, revenues, surpluses, and deficits. (#597)
- Shaheen amendment to make commonsense reform to the wasteful Federal sugar program, save consumers billions, and reduce the risk of expensive taxpayer-funded bailouts of the sugar industry. (#600)
- **Bennet amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would privatize Medicare, cut guaranteed benefits, increase out-of-pocket spending, or turn Medicare into a premium support plan. (#601)**
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a single food agency. (#602)
- Coats amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the improvement of operations in the supplemental nutrition assistance program. (#603)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging cost savings in office space used by Federal agencies. (#604)
- Feinstein amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to rectifying the discrepancies in methodologies used in counting the number of homeless person served by programs provided through the Department of Education, the Department of Health and Human Services, and the Department of Housing and Urban Development. (#605)

- Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to African elephant ivory. (#606)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to allow for the permanent elimination of the Federal estate tax. (#607)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund for mobile workforce legislation to simplify and standardize State income tax collection for employees who travel outside of their home State for temporary work assignments. (#608)
- Isakson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing funding to implement, create, apply or enforce certain standards for initial bargaining unit determinations governed by the National Labor Relations Board. (#609)
- Isakson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing funding to promulgate a regulation relating to the definition of “fiduciary” by the Department of Labor. (#610)
- Isakson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to subject all fees collected by U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services to the annual appropriations process. (#611)
- Isakson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to subject all fees collected by U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services to the annual appropriations process. (#612)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to international defense cooperation. (#613)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support or encourage research that leads to identifying an Alzheimer’s disease biomarker, early diagnostics tool, or therapy to delay the onset or halt the progression of Alzheimer’s disease in order to provide a significant cost savings to the Federal Government. (#614)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to ensure that the harbor maintenance user fee is only used for its intended purpose, which is to finance expenditures on maintenance dredging, dredged material disposal areas, jetties, and breakwaters. (#615)
- Wicker amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to require the Secretary of Transportation to submit the results of a comprehensive truck size and weight limits study to Congress by April 30, 2015. (#616)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to encourage the Secretary of State to add additional names to the Magnitsky List. (#617)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring international arms control compliance. (#618)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to address the negative impact of the Affordable Care Act’s Medicaid and Medicare DSH cuts to hospitals. (#619)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to expedite awards under the Internal Revenue Service whistleblower program. (#620)

- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to repeal the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA). (#621)
- *Burr amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to manageable Federal student loan repayment options. (#622)*
- Alexander amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the development of next-generation leadership computers in the United States. (#623)
- Alexander amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to improve the competitiveness of the United States. (#624)
- Lankford amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the effectiveness and efficiency of the Federal regulatory process. (#625)
- Lankford amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to streamline, consolidate, or eliminate duplicative and overlapping programs identified by the Government Accountability Office. (#626)
- Lankford amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide more transparency in Government spending, including through the establishment of a Federal program inventory. (#627)
- Lankford amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support the continued stewardship role of the United States over the domain name system to ensure the security of the .gov and .mil domains and protect the freedom of speech and expression internationally. (#628)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to international defense cooperation with Taiwan. (#629)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting the use of energy efficiency in the economy of the United States, which is the cheapest and fastest way to begin addressing energy challenges in the United States. (#630)
- Casey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing training for first responders in communities through which crude oil is transported by rail. (#631)
- Casey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing reasonable accommodations for pregnant workers. (#632)
- Casey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to enhancing the child and dependent care tax credit. (#633)
- Casey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to automatic IRAs. (#634)
- Casey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing funding for the Office of Administrative Law Judges of the Department of Labor. (#635)
- Warner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting the personal information of consumers from data breaches. (#636)

- Warner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to advancing the stated goals of the Department of Veterans Affairs or meeting the health care needs of veterans. (#637)
- Warner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund reserve fund for Government reform and efficiency. (#638)
- Peters amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting trade and travel ports of entry. (#639)
- Heitkamp amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to improve the sustainability of the Federal workforce in order to address unique situations. (#640)
- Heitkamp amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to funding local rent surveys to ensure accurate fair market rents for working families, the elderly, and the disabled. (#641)
- Heitkamp amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the establishment of a commission on Native children. (#642)
- Heitkamp amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to training and resources for first responders responding to hazardous materials incidents on railroads. (#643)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to directing the Secretary of Transportation to coordinate with the Secretary of Energy to review crude treatment process and, if necessary, to promulgate regulations. (#644)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to underground and surface coal mining safety and health research. (#645)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to H-1B visas. (#646)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the development of a new nuclear-capable cruise missile by the Department of Defense and the National Nuclear Security Administration. (#647)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the nuclear forces and missions of the Air Force. (#648)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting funding of international organizations during the implementation of the United Nations Arms Trade Treaty prior to Senate ratification and adoption of implementing legislation. (#649)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that social services agencies under the Bureau of Indian Affairs may conduct background checks on all adults living in a home before issuing a foster care license. (#650)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to allow the Drug Enforcement Administration and Federal Bureau of Investigation to enter into joint task forces with tribal and local law enforcement agencies. (#651)

- *Warren amendment to make college more affordable for middle-class families by allowing borrowers with outstanding Federal and private student loans to refinance at the equivalent interest rates that were offered to Federal student loan borrowers during the 2013-2014 school year and to fully offset the cost of such a program by requiring millionaires to pay at least a 30 percent effective Federal tax rate. (#652)*
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to limit control measure determinations to covered sources. (#653)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reforming regulatory practices for executive agencies. (#654)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to preserve and protect the open Internet in a manner that provides the Federal Communications Commission with targeted and robust enforcement mechanisms, does not jeopardize public safety, privacy, accessibility, or universal service, protects against regulatory overreach, and does not rely on public utility regulations. (#655)
- Cotton amendment to modify a provision to the spending-neutral reserve fund to reauthorize funding for payments in lieu of taxes to counties and other units of local government. (#656)
- Cotton amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing non-defense related spending by the Department of Defense. (#657)
- Cotton amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000. (#658)
- Cotton amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the designation of critical habitat. (#659)
- Cotton amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the use of funds for cooperating with the Government of Iran in combating the Islamic State. (#660)
- Cotton amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to violations by the Russian Federation of the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces Treaty. (#661)
- Cotton amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the use of funds for the premature withdrawal of the United States Armed Forces from Afghanistan. (#662)
- Cotton amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the use of funds for negotiating with President of Syria Bashar al Assad and the Government of Syria to resolve the Syrian civil war and combat the Islamic State. (#663)
- Cotton amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to construction of new facilities and improvement to existing facilities at the detention facilities at United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. (#664)
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting awarding of construction contracts based on awardees entering or not entering into agreements with labor organizations. (#665)

- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing the level of Federal premium support for crop insurance policies, which may include eliminating premium support for crop insurance for agricultural producers with an adjusted gross income of more than \$750,000 in fiscal year 2016. (#666)
- Flake amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that individuals do not simultaneously receive unemployment compensation and disability insurance benefits. (#667)
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to government reform and efficiency. (#668)
- Flake amendment to rescind the remaining amounts available for the Advanced Technology Vehicles Manufacturing Loan Program. (#669)
- Flake amendment to eliminate resources for the single family housing direct loan program. (#670)
- Flake amendment to eliminate the premium subsidies on crop insurance policies when the actual market price of an agricultural commodity at the time of harvest is higher than the spring price for the agricultural commodity. (#671)
- Flake amendment to prohibit earmarks. (#672)
- Flake amendment to eliminate funding for the Economic Development Administration. (#673)
- Flake amendment to eliminate taxpayer subsidies for Amtrak's food and beverage service. (#674)
- Flake amendment to eliminate resources for Select USA. (#675)
- Flake amendment to prohibit taxpayers from subsidizing officials of the Department of Health and Human Services flying in business and first-class seating. (#676)
- Flake amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing political targeting by the Internal Revenue Service of individuals and social welfare organizations exercising free-speech rights. (#677)
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prosecution of first-time illegal border crossers. (#678)
- Portman amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the empowerment of States to protect citizens of the State from damaging regulations of the Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to the Clean Air Act. (#679)
- Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to legislation to furlough Federal employees with serious tax delinquencies. (#680)
- Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to demolishing vacant and abandoned homes. (#681)

- Portman amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would not achieve a unified budget surplus after 2024. (#682)
- Portman amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would create a carbon tax or a cap-and-trade policy relating to carbon emissions. (#683)
- Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to repealing any tax increases imposed by President Obama on middle-class families. (#684)
- Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to making permanent the expensing limitation applicable for 2014 for section 179 property. (#685)
- Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the age limitation applicable to dependent care assistance programs. (#686)
- Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to allowing private sector employees the ability to work flexible schedules. (#687)
- Portman amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding for the National Park Service Centennial. (#688)
- Portman amendment to improve the dynamic scoring provision. (#689)
- Portman amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the equitable treatment of existing, new, and proposed nuclear generating capacity in the economically damaging Clean Power Plan. (#690)
- Scott amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing States with flexibility in determining the size of employers in the small group market. (#691)
- Scott amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to transparency in health premium billing. (#692)
- Rounds amendment to modify section 431 relating to oversight of Government performance. (#693)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to investing in advanced fossil energy technology research and development. (#694)
- Shaheen amendment to save taxpayers billions by limiting \$50,000 annually the maximum amount of premium subsidy provided by the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation to individual agricultural producers. (#696)
- Murray amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund for legislation that reforms and strengthens elementary and secondary education. (#697)
- Whitehouse amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting funding regulatory work of the Environmental Protection Agency that delivers substantial benefits to public health and the economy. (#698)

- Whitehouse amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing resources to protect and preserve oceans and coasts. (#699)
- Whitehouse amendment to ensure high-income earners pay a fair share in taxes and to use the revenue to invest in repairing our Nation's bridges, coastal infrastructure, and damage wildfires. (#700)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improvements to the appeals process of the Department of Veterans Affairs for claims relating to disability compensation. (#701)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to efforts associated with combating the heroin addiction epidemic. (#702)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to enhance drug treatment courts. (#703)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to enhance veteran treatment courts. (#704)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to Indo-Pacific partner capacity building and strategy. (#705)
- Markey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to achieving savings in the nuclear security enterprise. (#706)
- Markey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing overdose deaths. (#707)
- Wyden amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to simplifying and expanding tax incentives for higher education to boost student attendance and completion. (#708)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to implementing recommendations of the Government Accountability Office to reduce or eliminate overlapping or duplicative Federal programs. (#709)
- Franken amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to enhancing funding for programs carried out under the Head Start Act. (#710)
- Franken amendment provide additional resources to save student financial aid and keep college affordable for more than 8,000,000 low- and middle-income students by restoring the \$89,000,000 in cuts to Federal Pell Grants in the Republican budget. (#711)
- Franken amendment to provide an additional use for the deficit-neutral reserve fund for higher education. (#712)
- Murphy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to comprehensive mental health reform. (#713)

- Bennet amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to chemical disclosure. (#714)
- Bennet amendment to create clean energy jobs through predictable and fair incentive for renewable energy. (#715)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support the robust funding of the Community Oriented Policing Services grant program. (#716)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the effectiveness and availability of Bureau of Prisons programs. (#717)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting child savings accounts and asset building. (#718)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to cleaning up federally designated Superfund sites. (#719)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting workforce development through apprenticeship programs. (#720)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to encourage freight planning and investment that incorporates all modes of transportation, including rail, waterways, ports, and highways to promote national connectivity. (#721)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting payments for conversion or treatments that purport to change the gender identity or sexual orientation of an individual under Medicare and Medicaid programs. (#722)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing the average adjusted gross income eligibility criteria for persons or legal entities who qualify for farm subsidy program benefits (#723)
- Kaine amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing United States exports and improving the competitiveness of United States businesses. (#724)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring diversity in procurement and hiring at all Federal pension plans. (#725)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the protection of State and local economies from the impacts of climate change, including increased storm surge events. (#726)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to municipal broadband expansion, to aid cities and municipalities in rural and low-income areas seeking to invest in municipal broadband networks or private-public partnerships for broadband buildout. (#727)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting mentoring programs for at-risk youth. (#728)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to invest in surface transportation

projects. (#729)

- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to development of the Long Range Discrimination Radar of the Missile Defense Agency. (#730)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to increase access to health care providers for Medicare beneficiaries. (#731)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to authorizing advance appropriations for the Indian Health Service. (#732)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to an active duty mend strength for the Army for fiscal year 2016 of 490,000 soldiers. (#733)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the Department of Defense Innovative Readiness Training Program. (#734)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the outreach and delivery of Department of Veterans Affairs programs and services to veterans residing in United States communities not connected to the North American road system. (#735)
- Murkowski amendment to exempt advance appropriations for the Indian Health Services and Indian Health Facilities accounts of the Indian Health Service from a point of order against legislation that would provide an advance appropriation. (#736)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to establish a DNRF relating to providing for the expansion of Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis (Lou Gehrig's Disease) research in the Department of Defense's peer reviewed Medical Research Program. (#737)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to environmental remediation of land transferred under certain Acts that is contaminated by Federal agencies and activities. (#738)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to robust sexual assault investigations by the National Guard Bureau Office of Complex Investigations. (#739)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the funding of certain tribal courts by the Bureau of Indian Affairs. (#740)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to allow for legislation to provide for long-term budget analyses. (#741)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reforming the unemployment insurance program in a manner that incentivizes work and worker training for the long-term unemployed, helps the long-term unemployed reenter the workforce, recognizes the demands on State budgets, and does not increase financial burdens on employers. (#742)
- Thune amendment to reduce funding for the General Services Administration by \$1,000,000 until 50 percent of counties in nonattainment for the 1997 National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for ground-level ozone as of January 30, 2015, achieve the air quality standard set forth in the 1997 NAAQS, and direct those funds to the Administrator of the Environmental

Protection Agency for the purpose of helping municipalities reach attainment with the 2008 NAAQS for ground-level ozone, acknowledging that (1) given limited State and Federal resources and the delay of the Administrator in issuing to States implementation guidance for the 2008 ground-level ozone NAAQS, priority should be given to achieving the 2008 standard, (2) the Administrator has not sufficiently implemented that standard, (3) focusing by the Administrator on the most polluted areas that are in nonattainment with that standard would benefit public health, and (4) promulgating a lower standard at this time would impose undue costs on the economy and workforce of the United States. (#743)

- Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring transparency of costs of completing analyses required under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969. (#744)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to allowing oil shale development on Federal land. (#745)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing reasonable deadlines for processes under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969. (#746)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to selling nonessential Federal land with proceeds going to Federal deficit reduction. (#747)
- Lee amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would further restrict the right of law-abiding Americans to own a firearm. (#748)
- Lee amendment to ensure that the reserve fund relating to affordable healthcare choices for all is used to repeal and not further empower the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. (#749)
- Lee amendment to modify the spending-neutral reserve fund reauthorizing funding for payments to counties and other units of local government to ensure payment at levels roughly equivalent to property tax revenues lost due to the presence of Federal land. (#750)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to support legislation maintaining United States oversight over functions of the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers and preventing the United States from transferring such Internet responsibilities. (#751)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging the United States' NATO allies to reverse declines in defense spending and bear a more proportionate burden for ensuring the security of NATO. (#752)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to sufficient number of uniformed maintenance personnel in the Air Force for the F-35A aircraft program to reach initial operational capacity and full operational capacity on schedule. (#753)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting legislation allowing a repeal of the Davis-Bacon Act. (#754)
- *Stabenow amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to keeping the Federal Water Pollution Control Act focused on protection of water quality, to establish bright lines for Federal jurisdiction, and to create clear and unambiguous exemptions for features that the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency or the Secretary of the Army, acting through the Chief of Engineers, claim they are not seeking to regulate. (#755)*

- Stabenow amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the purchase of stationary or electronic devices for the purpose of members of Congress or congressional staff communicating with foreign governments and undermining the role of the President as Head of State in international nuclear negotiations on behalf of the United States. (#756)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to grant programs of the Environmental Protection Agency that may include prohibitions on awards to any entity that has an action pending against the Agency. (#757)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to support legislation allowing private sector employers to offer compensatory time in lieu of overtime pay to employees who prefer flexible work schedules to better balance family, work, and personal responsibilities. (#758)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to clarifying Federal jurisdiction with respect to intrastate species. (#759)
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring an independent reliability assessment of the Clean Power Plan of the Environmental Protection Agency. (#760)
- Graham amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to means-testing Medicare part B and part D premiums for Medicare beneficiaries with an annual income that exceeds \$250,000. (#761)
- Graham amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the restoration of purchasing power of the National Institutes of Health. (#762)
- Graham amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to subjecting all Federal spending to sequestration. (#763)
- Graham amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preparing ports of the United States for post-Panamax ships. (#764)
- Graham amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to meeting the obligations outlined in the Plutonium Management and Disposition Agreement. (#765)
- Graham amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to subjecting the salaries of Members of Congress to sequestration. (#766)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the National Guard Youth Challenge Program. (#767)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing Transportation Security Administration passenger fees to \$2.50 per enplanement and not more than \$5.00 per round trip between points in Alaska and Hawaii and on flights from essential air service airports. (#768)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the labeling of

genetically engineered fish. (#769)

- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the construction of Arctic polar icebreakers. (#770)
- Ernst amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibits use of taxpayer dollars for first class airplane travel by Members of Congress. (#771)
- Ernst amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to ensure public comments are utilized more effectively in the Federal rulemaking process. (#772)
- Ernst amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect taxpayers by reforming the allowance and perks available to former Presidents. (#773)
- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the availability of Federal spectrum for commercial wireless services, including unlicensed Wi-Fi. (#774)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the imposition of new sanctions against the Government of Iran because of that Government's support for terrorism and its human rights abuses against the people of Iran. (#775)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prohibit the exclusion of individuals from service on a Federal jury on account of sexual orientation or gender identity. (#776)
- *Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to recognize that climate change is real and caused by human activity and that Congress needs to take action to cut carbon pollution. (#777, as modified)*
- Cornyn amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to patents. (#778)
- Cornyn amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to enact a taxpayer bill of rights and provide additional protections for taxpayers against abuses by Internal Revenue Service. (#779)
- Cornyn amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to eliminating the backlog of sexual assault evidence kits. (#780)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing foreign assistance to the Palestinian Authority and certain United Nations agencies and increasing foreign assistance for Israel. (#781)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to extending the health care tax credit. (#782)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expansion of the earned income tax credit and the child tax credit. (#783)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting a national network for manufacturing innovation. (#784)

- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that no Federal financial aid funds are used for marketing activities. (#785)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide 12-months of continuous enrollment in Medicaid and the Children's Health Insurance Program. (#786)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to establish the prioritization of Children's Hospital Graduate Medical Education (CHGME) as a proven means to implement the development of a robust pediatric medical workforce. (#787)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring sufficient trade enforcement resources. (#788)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting workers from misclassification as independent contractors and preventing employers from using misclassification to avoid paying their fair share of taxes. (#789)
- Manchin amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would allocate any savings achieved through spending cuts or new revenue that are not included in the concurrent resolution on the budget for any purpose other than deficit reduction or investment in the Nation's infrastructure. (#790)
- Wyden amendment to strike reconciliation instructions to the Committees on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions and Finance and require regular order. (#791)
- Bennet amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to innovation in higher education. (#792)
- Franken amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to construction of Native American schools. (#793)
- Sessions amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to strengthening the ability of the Department of Commerce to respond to accusations of unfair trade practices, which may include currency undervaluation. (#794)
- Cassidy amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to authorizing Federal permitting for manufacturing and energy construction projects relating to national primary or secondary ambient air quality standard for ozone lower than a certain existing standard. (#795)
- **Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to saving Medicare. (#796)**
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing headquarters staff in the Department of Defense. (#797)
- Murray amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund for legislation to allow Americans to earn paid sick time. (#798)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to funding for programs related to governing justly and democratically. (#799)

- Cantwell amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to a comprehensive approach to crude-by-rail safety. (#800)
- **Murray amendment to build on the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2013 by restoring a below-sequester level cut of \$9,000,000,000 to nondefense discretionary spending in 2017, replacing sequestration in 2016 and 2017 and increasing funding above sequester by a total of \$148,000,000,000 for the 2 years, increasing defense and nondefense discretionary spending above sequester levels by equal amounts, eliminating the overseas contingency operations gimmick contained in the committee-reported resolution, and offsetting the net increase in defense and nondefense discretionary spending by closing tax loopholes. (#801)**
- Coons amendment to offset the costs of the war against the Islamic State in Iraq and Syria. (#802)
- Franken amendment to ensure that the deficit-neutral reserve fund for infrastructure includes investment in rural broadband deployment. (#803)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to student loans. (#804)
- Corker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prevent the sale of Senior Preferred Stock of Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac by the Secretary of the Treasury without the consent of Congress. (#805)
- Cassidy amendment to create a point of order against any legislation that would authorize Federal funds appropriated for processing naturalization applications to be used for any other purpose. (#806)
- Cassidy amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would permit using certain funds to process immigration benefit applications. (#807)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to permanently extend the Internet Tax Freedom Act and to establish rules for taxation of digital goods and services. (#808)
- Vitter amendment to restore students' right to privacy of education records by ensuring parental consent of records release in all cases and prohibiting collection of psychological or behavioral data. (#809)
- Collins amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing access to higher education for low-income Americans through the Federal Pell Grant program. (#810)
- **Vitter amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ending Washington's illegal exemption from Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. (#811)**
- Murray amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide women with affordable access to comprehensive health care, including preventive services (such as contraception and breast cancer screenings), improve maternal health, and ensure that a woman has the same benefits and services no matter what part of the United States she lives in, all of which is critical to improving the health and well-being of women, children, their families, and society as a whole, and is an essential part of a woman's economic security and opportunity. (#812)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving oversight and

accountability of for-profit colleges. (#813)

- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing exploitation of veterans and servicemembers seeking postsecondary education. (#814)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund related to prohibiting inverted corporations from avoiding United States taxes. (#815)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prevent certain corporations from profiting from government contracts. (#816)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide tax benefits to patriot employers that invest in American jobs and provide fair pay and benefits to workers and to eliminate tax benefits for corporations that ship jobs or profits overseas. (#817)
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to funding for the Overseas Private Investment Corporation. (#818)
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the repeal of the extension of the wind production tax credit. (#819)
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting funding for the Defense Rapid Innovation Program. (#820)
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the Forest Service from finalizing and implementing a certain proposed groundwater directive. (#821)
- Flake amendment to eliminate Federal duplication and consolidate the 94 Federal green building programs spread across 11 different Federal agencies. (#822)
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to implementing the recommendations of the Government Accountability Office to consolidate financial literacy programs. (#823)
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to enabling transparency in the Federal crop insurance program, which may include disclosing the names of recipients of Federal subsidy payments for crop insurance premiums. (#824)
- Blumenthal amendment to expand the deficit-neutral reserve fund for veterans and servicemembers. (#825)
- Barrasso amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the repeal of the annual fee on health insurance providers imposed by the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. (#826)
- Hatch amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to reforming the Federal regulatory process by enabling retrospective review of existing regulations, improving the process by which new regulations are created, ensuring fair and effective judicial review, and securing an effective role for Congress in the Federal regulatory process through legislation and oversight. (#827)

- Franken amendment to provide additional resources to save student financial aid and keep college affordable for more than 8,000,000 low- and middle-income students by restoring the \$89,000,000,000 in cuts to Federal Pell Grants in the Republican budget. (#828)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to maintaining the critical infrastructure security of the United States natural gas pipeline system with respect to physical damages or cyber security-related impacts. (#829)
- Moran-Blumenthal amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to researching health conditions of the descendants of veterans exposed to toxic substances during services in the Armed Forces. (#830)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging institutions of higher education to make college more affordable by reducing the cost of attendance for students and families. (#831)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to ensure all women covered by TRICARE have no-cost contraception coverage and to improve access to emergency contraception for women members of the Armed Forces. (#832)
- Boxer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the protection of State and local economies from the impacts of climate change, including extreme and exceptional drought. (#833)
- Boxer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to public health and welfare of States and local communities. (#834)
- Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to offsetting the cost of operations against the Islamic State. (#835)
- McConnell amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the regulation by the Environmental Protection Agency of greenhouse gas emissions, which may include a prohibition on withholding highway funds from States that refuse to submit State Implementation Plans required under the Clean Power Plan of the Agency. (#836)
- Alexander amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting the privacy rights of employees. (#837)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the disposal of certain Federal land. (#838)
- Isakson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting United States citizens held hostage in the United States embassy in Tehran, Iran, between November 3, 1979, and January 20, 1981. (#839)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding for State and local law enforcement agencies that receive Federal funds to be used for data collection related to profiling guidance issued by the Department of Justice. (#840)
- Udall amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to provision of educational assistance to veterans who served in the reserves in Afghanistan or Iraq. (#841)

- Merkley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to consumer financial protection. (#842)
- Merkley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to restoring reductions in the Republican budget to the Stafford loan program that would mandate that students currently in college pay interest on their loans before they have received their educational benefits, to make college more affordable, to reduce the debt burden of students, and to help graduates afford to pay back student loans. (#843)
- Merkley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to restoring cuts in the Republican budget to the Federal Pell Grant and Stafford loan programs that would force more families to take on debt for education and mandate that students currently in college pay interest on their loans before they have received their education benefits, to make college more affordable, to reduce the debt burden of students, and to help graduates afford to pay back student loans. (#844)
- Merkley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to trade agreements. (#845)
- Merkley amendment to save student financial aid and reduce the student loan debt levels in the Republican budget by 15 percent through removing mandated interest payments for students. (#846)
- Scott amendment to require information on settlement agreements. (#847)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the Medicare home health face-to-face documentation requirement. (#848)
- Vitter amendment to end birthright citizenship. (#849)
- Vitter amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ending President Obama's illegal executive amnesty. (#850)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to rein in onerous fishing regulations and provide disaster relief for fisheries. (#851)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing small business regulatory relief and preventing duplicative regulations for investment advisors. (#852)
- Coats to preserve the integrity of college athletes. (#853)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to repealing the limitation on health flexible spending arrangements. (#854)
- Lee amendment to prohibit the public debt limit under reconciliation. (#855)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to support legislation preventing the Federal Communications Commission from reclassifying broadband providers as common carriers under title II of the Communications Act of 1934 and from implementing other "net neutrality" provisions. (#856)

- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the investigation and recovery of missing weapons and military equipment provided to the Government of Yemen by the United States Government. (#857)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to limiting funds for institutions or organizations established by the United States Convention on the Law of the Sea. (#858)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to clarifying the definition of the term “waters of the United States”. (#859)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing the Department of Energy from making risky loans. (#860)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to equalizing the treatment of attorney’s fees under the Endangered Species Act of 1973 and the Equal Access to Justice Act. (#861)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to repealing the wind production tax credit. (#862)
- Lee amendment to preserve Congressional Budget Act points of order against legislation providing for an increase in the gas tax paid by hardworking Americans. (#863)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing an accounting of total United States contributions to the United Nations. (#864)
- Johnson amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to accommodate legislation that would stop the Federal government from forcing States to pay unemployment compensation benefits to millionaires. (#865)

From: Hunt, Jasmine (Durbin)
To: [Sarah Neimeyer \(sarah_neimeyer@ios.doi.gov\)](mailto:sarah_neimeyer@ios.doi.gov); [Joshua Saks \(saksj@nwf.org\)](mailto:joshua.saks@nwf.org); [Franz Matzner \(franz.matzner@nrdc.org\)](mailto:franz.matzner@nrdc.org); [Sara Chieffo](mailto:sara.chieffo@nrdc.org); jconsuegra@nrdc.org
Subject: FW: Amendments Update: Senate Budget Resolution (S.Con.Res. 11)
Date: Wednesday, March 25, 2015 6:40:53 PM

From: Miller, Julian (Durbin)
Sent: Wednesday, March 25, 2015 6:40:43 PM (UTC-05:00) Eastern Time (US & Canada)
To: Dodin, Reema (Durbin); Zogby, Joseph (Judiciary-Dem); Kenny, MJ (Durbin); Marter, Ben (Durbin); Morris, Dena (Durbin); Raven, Erik (Appropriations); Homan, Chris (Durbin); Leonard, Rob (Durbin); Swanson, Daniel (Judiciary-Dem); Kierig, Anne (Durbin); Brown-Shaklee, Sally (Durbin); Mulka, Christina (Durbin); Gillies, David (Appropriations); Sonti, Srinu (Durbin); Hunt, Jasmine (Durbin); Middleton, Brad (Durbin); Tellez, Corey (Durbin); Fisher, Alyssa (Durbin); McElwain, Maria (Durbin); Palmer, Mark (Durbin); Trifone, Stephanie (Judiciary-Dem); Ackley, Elise (Durbin); Gandhi, Debu (Judiciary-Dem); Ali, Erum Ibrahim (Durbin); Cook, Beth (Durbin); Samp, Christopher (Durbin)
Subject: Amendments Update: Senate Budget Resolution (S.Con.Res. 11)

The most recently filed amendments are at the top of this message, as well as at the bottom in the correct numerical order.

- Murray amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing funding for the Department of Transportation for the TIGER discretionary grant program. (#866)
- Whitehouse amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to making it more difficult for corporations and billionaires to secretly influence elections by making unlimited undisclosed campaign expenditures, and to prevent such entities from evading campaign finance law, including through making false statements to government agencies. (#867)
- Whitehouse amendment to prohibit budget resolutions that support dropping millions of Americans from their health insurance plans without providing for alternative coverage. (#868)
- Udall amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to issuing a license to a company to operate as a small business investment company that focuses on accelerating technology transfer commercialization activities that create well-paying jobs and support American innovation. (#869)
- Wyden amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to extending tax provisions expiring in 2013 or 2014 for 2 years, such as those contained in the EXPIRE Act of 2014. (#870)

Senate Budget Resolution (S.Con.Res. 11)

An original concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2016 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2017 through 2025. (pending amendments in bold, disposed of amendments in italics).

- Isakson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a biennial budget and appropriations process. (#321)
- Portman amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the empowerment of States to protect citizens of the State from damaging regulations of the Environmental

Protection Agency pursuant to the Clean Air Act. (#322)

- *Sanders amendment to create millions of middle class jobs by investing in our nation's infrastructure paid for by raising revenue through closing loopholes in the corporate and international tax system. (#323, as modified)*
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the strengthening of patent rights. (#324)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to a strong civil courts system. (#325)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that changes to voting laws at the State and local level do not disproportionately burden the right of racial and language minorities to vote. (#326)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide for funding to improve voter registration and the voting experience in Federal elections. (#327)
- Coons amendment to express the sense of Congress on the cost sharing requirements of the Hollings Manufacturing Extension Partnership. (#328)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging the widespread use of early college high schools and dual and concurrent enrollment. (#329)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to incentives for Medicare beneficiaries to have and maintain an advance care plan. (#330)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to eliminating the enforcement of laws that discriminate against HIV patients without scientific merit. (#331)
- Coons amendment to provide a mechanism to increase the statutory limit on public debt for fiscal year 2016. (#332)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to United States Government development finance institutions. (#333)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting efforts to improve call response time at the Internal Revenue Service. (#334)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to fulfilling the obligations of the United States. (#335)
- Coons amendment to express the sense of the Senate that the United States should fulfill the financial obligations of the United States. (#336)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to Federal cybersecurity standards. (#337)
- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to increase funding for the National Institutes of Health. (#338)

- Rounds amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing mortgage lending to rural areas. (#339)
- Reid amendment to improve the provision establishing a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to eliminating military retirement and disability offsets. (#340)
- Cassidy amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to promotion of United States offshore energy production. (#341)
- Schatz amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the National Guard State Partnership Program. (#342)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preserving mandatory appropriations for agricultural conservation programs. (#343)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the importance of fully utilizing available Federal funding for water resources and development to meet the needs of United States ports and harbor maintenance. (#344)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing funding for Federal investments in biomedical and basic scientific research. (#345)
- Collins amendment to modify the deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting jobs in the United States through international trade to include the reauthorization or extension of trade adjustment assistance programs. (#346)
- *Barrasso amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to keep the Federal Water Pollution Control Act focused on protection of water quality, to establish bright lines for Federal jurisdiction, and to create clear and unambiguous exemptions for features that the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency or the Secretary of the Army, acting through the Chief of Engineers, claim they are not seeking to regulate. (#347)*
- Boozman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to installing watchdogs at Federal agencies with extended Inspector General vacancies and strengthening and reforming Offices of Inspectors General to ensure that such Offices are appropriately prioritizing the investigation of waste, fraud, abuse, and misconduct within Federal agencies. (#348)
- *Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to improve health outcomes and lower costs of caring for medically complex children in Medicaid. (#349)*
- Blunt amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would create a Federal tax or fee on carbon emissions. (#350)
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the dredging of shallow draft ports on the Mississippi River. (#351)
- **Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to Federal employee performance awards. (#352)**
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the defense

capabilities of the Government of Ukraine. (#353)

- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to military readiness, training, and modernization while decreasing risk of casualties. (#354)
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prohibit additional premium increases for two years. (#355)
- **Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing health care to veterans who reside more than 40 miles driving distance from the closest medical facility of the Department of Veterans Affairs that provides the care sought by the veteran. (#356)**
- *Cornyn amendment to raise taxes and spending by enacting President Obama's fiscal year 2016 budget. (#357)*
- McCain amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to enhancing trade across the Southwest border. (#358)
- McCain amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to securing the Southwest border. (#359)
- McCain amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to deterring migration of unaccompanied children from El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras. (#360)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the consideration of greenhouse gas emissions under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969. (#361)
- *Mikulski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to amending the Equal Pay Act of 1963 to allow for punitive damages, limit the any factor "other than sex" exception, and prohibit retaliation against employees who share salary information. (#362)*
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating modernizing and updating food safety oversight within the Food and Drug Administration. (#363)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving oral health care for children and pregnant women under Medicaid. (#364)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding to State and local law enforcement agencies that receive Federal funds to be used for training and enforcement related to the profiling guidance established by the Department of Justice. (#365)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding for State and local law enforcement agencies that receive Federal funds to be used for data collection related to profiling by the Department of Justice. (#366)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing a funding stream for a voter reinfranchisement initiative. (#367)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing States the

Medicaid flexibility they need to implement innovative reforms to improve care and enhance access for our Nation's most vulnerable. (#368)

- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the establishment of bipartisan commission to govern independent agencies, which may include structural changes to the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau. (#369)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing greater discretion to State departments of transportation in spending Highway Trust Fund allocations. (#370)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that funds available for budget function 050 are spent exclusively for national defense. (#371)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring State to implement drug testing and work requirements for Federal welfare programs for applicants and recipients of assistance, including, but not limited to, the temporary assistance for needy families (TANF) program. (#372)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to maintaining impact aid funding at 2014-2015 levels. (#373)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing coverage of virtual colonoscopies as a colorectal cancer screening test under the Medicare program. (#374)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to returning authority over school nutrition back to the States. (#375)
- Inhofe amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would impose a user fee with respect to general aviation. (#376)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging greater trade between Africa and the United States. (#377)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing qualified mortgage status to mortgages held in portfolio by financial institutions. (#378)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing relief from redundant annual privacy notice mailings required by financial institutions when there have been no changes to the privacy policies of the financial institution. (#379)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to assist the States in carrying out drought prevention plans. (#380)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the prevention of government discrimination against individuals, businesses, and organization due to sincerely held religious beliefs. (#381)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to protect Second Amendment rights by protecting the availability of certain ammunition. (#382)

- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to uphold Second Amendment rights and prohibit the establishment of a national firearm registry. (#383)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the protection of the Second Amendment by preventing Federal agencies from targeting law-abiding firearms dealers. (#384)
- Inhofe amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would fund international organizations during the implementation of the United Nations Arms Trade Treaty prior to Senate ratification and adoption of implementing legislation. (#385)
- *Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect Medicaid beneficiaries from benefit cuts. (#386)*
- **Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to postal reform. (#387)**
- **Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the designation of national monuments. (#388)**
- **Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to holding Members of the Senate and the House or Representatives accountable for failing to pass a balanced budget. (#389)**
- Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to regulatory review. (#390)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the expansion of access to the income tax credit for employee health insurance expenses of small employers. (#391)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting the use of college savings accounts while students are in elementary school and secondary school. (#392)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to emphasizing manufacturing in engineering programs, which may include directing the National Institute of Standards and Technology, in coordination with other appropriate Federal agencies including the Department of Defense, Department of Energy, and National Science Foundation, to designate United States manufacturing universities. (#393)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to special treatment of the income tax credit for research expenditures for startup companies. (#394)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reversing cuts in the International Affairs Budget. (#395)
- Portman amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the empowerment of States to protect citizens of the State from damaging regulations of the Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to the Clean Air Act. (#396)
- Ernst amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving mental health services for veterans. (#397)

- Wyden amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to funding Coast Guard air facilities. (#398)
- Coats amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would increase net direct spending if the national debt is greater than the size of the economy of the United States. (#399)
- *Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to maintain and enhance access, choice, and accountability in veterans care through the veterans Choice Card program under section 101 of the Veterans Access, Choice, and Accountability Act of 2014. (#400)*
- Grassley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support sentencing reform legislation that does not impose costs on crime victims. (#401)
- Johnson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving information sharing by the Inspector General of the Department of Veterans Affairs with respect to investigations relating to substandard health care, delayed and denied health care, patient deaths, other findings that directly relate to patient care, and other management issues of the Department. (#402)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the annual contribution limit for Coverdell education savings accounts. (#403)
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the modernization of the nuclear command control, and communications architecture of the United States. (#404)
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to sexual assault prevention and response efforts by the Department of Defense. (#405)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to limiting certain research conducted or contracted by the Federal Communications Commission. (#406)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to investigating service disruptions at West Coast ports. (#407)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to reform the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration to ensure more transparency and stakeholder participation. (#408)
- *Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting equal pay, which may include preventing discrimination on the basis of sex and preventing retaliation against employees for seeking or discussing wage information. (#409)*
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the allowance of tax credits for employers who provide paid family and medical leave. (#410)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the maximum loan limits under the microloan program. (#411)
- **Rounds amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prevent the Environmental Protection Agency and the United States Fish and Wildlife Service from engaging in closed-door settlement agreements that ignore impacted States and counties.**

(#412)

- Blunt amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring the advice and consent of the Senate before any bilateral or international agreement regarding greenhouse gas emissions aimed at combating global climate change has any force or effect within the United States. (#413)
- Hatch amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to prevent the Department of the Interior from unduly hampering the production of natural gas and oil by preempting State law. (#414)
- Capito amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to a requirement that any new environmental agreement signed by the United States with any foreign country or countries not result in serious harm to the economy of the United States. (#415)
- Capito amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting the reliability of the electricity grid. (#416)
- Capito amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to advise all veterans of their potential eligibility for private health care benefits provided by the Department of Veterans Affairs. (#417)
- Capito amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring sufficient funding for fossil energy research and development. (#418)
- Capito amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improve the safety of tank cars carrying crude oil by rail. (#419)
- Capito amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to offsets to combat the increase abuse of heroin and methamphetamines in the United States. (#420)
- Capito amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the expansion of high-speed broadband in rural areas. (#421)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that the conservation of northern long-eared bat populations and local economic development are compatible. (#422)
- **Rubio amendment to increase new budget authority and outlays for fiscal years 2016 and 2017 for National Defense (budget function 050). (#423, as modified).**
- Barrasso amendment to eliminate Federal funding for international climate change initiatives, including the Green Climate Fund, the Global Climate Change Initiative, the Climate Investment Funds, and the Global Environmental Facility. (#424)
- Collins amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving retirement security. (#425)
- Collins amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting economic growth and job creation for small businesses. (#426)

- Collins amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to investment in Alzheimer's disease research. (#427)
- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to extending the exception for the tax treatment of publicly traded partnerships for other forms of energy, including energy power generation projects and transportation fuels. (#428)
- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to relieve financial institutions from annual privacy notice mailings. (#429)
- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to maintaining access to hospitals and health care providers in rural communities under the Medicare program, which includes preserving and strengthening access to critical access hospitals. (#430)
- Gillibrand amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to medical treatment and compensation for first responders, survivors, and their families injured and made ill by the 9/11 attacks. (#431)
- Baldwin amendment to provide additional resources to create the opportunity for more Americans to obtain a higher education and advanced job skills by supporting two free years of community college paid for by raising revenue through requiring millionaires and billionaires to pay their fair share. (#432)
- Wyden amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to continuing agricultural research funding. (#433)
- Wyden amendment to provide for an adjustment to committee allocations for wildfire suppression funding. (#434)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to support for Ukraine, which should include the provision of lethal defensive articles. (#435)
- Baldwin amendment to preserve the point of order against reconciliation legislation that would increase the deficit or reduce a surplus. (#436)
- Peters amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to enhancing and improving the United States Patent and Trademark Office in order to reduce the patent application backlog. (#437)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving access to capital for small businesses by directing the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau to implement section 1071 of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (Public Law 111-203) that amended the Equal Credit Opportunity Act to require lending institutions to collect and report data on lending to small, minority-owned, and women owned businesses. (#438)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to mandating a higher threshold that the Small Business Administration may guarantee, through the Surety Bond Guarantee Program, of the bonds that small businesses are required to obtain so that they may be able to better compete successfully for Federal Government contracts. (#439)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the Family Funds limit of the Small Business Investment Company Program from \$225,000,000 to

\$350,000,000, as passed by the Committee in 2013, which is zero subsidy and funded entirely through fees paid by investors and businesses. (#440)

- Stabenow amendment to ensure that oil derived from tar sands is subject to the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund at levels equal to those of other types of oil, to permanently extend the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund, and to prevent oil companies from claiming tax deductions for punitive damages associated with oil spills. (#441)
- Collins amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to restore a sensible definition of full-time employment for purposes of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. (#442)
- **Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting privately held water rights and permits. (#443)**
- Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expanding the earned income tax credit using savings from reforming the program and eliminating waste, fraud and abuse. (#444)
- Gardner amendment to prevent labor disputes at seaports in the United States from causing national economic disruptions and crippling businesses across the United States. (#445)
- Gardner amendment to support public-private partnerships of the Armed Forces of the United States with institutions of higher education in the United States. (#446)
- Gardner amendment to make higher education more affordable and expand access and opportunity to our Nation's students. (#447)
- Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging expedited approval of liquefied natural gas export applications at the Department of Energy. (#448)
- Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting efficient resourcing for the Asia rebalance policy. (#449)
- Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to enhance and encourage broadband deployment and adoption in rural America. (#450)
- Heller amendment to express the sense of the Senate that if a concurrent resolution on the budget and all the regular appropriations bills are not completed by October 1 annually then Members of Congress should not receive pay. (#451)
- Heller amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that the Secretary of the Interior enters into candidate conservation agreements with each of the relevant 11 Western States before the United States Fish and Wildlife Service makes a listing determination on the greater sage-grouse under the Endangered Species Act of 1973. (#452)
- Heller amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring the Secretary of Transportation prioritizes the construction of projects in high priority corridors on the National Highway System, which will improve the safe, secure, and efficient movement of people and goods through the United States and facilitate economic development and create jobs in the United States. (#453)

- Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect Second Amendment rights by preventing the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives from reclassifying ammunition primarily intended for sporting purposes. (#454)
- Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prioritize the elimination of the rape kit backlog. (#455)
- Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that medical facilities of the Department of Veterans Affairs meet the privacy, dignity, and safety needs of women veterans. (#456)
- Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibition of Veterans Benefits Administration executive bonuses until the backlog of disability claims for veterans is eliminated. (#457)
- Burr amendment to protect the American people and strengthen our national security by fully funding the Biomedical Advanced Research and Development Authority (BARDA) and the BioShield Special Reserve Fund. (#458)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expanding the quantity of Federal land available for natural extraction to fund infrastructure maintenance. (#459)
- Coats amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to considering the costs, benefits, and feasibility of allowing States reasonable time to cure rejected State implementation plans. (#460)
- Roberts amendment to provide for a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to military readiness, training, and modernization while decreasing risk casualties. (#461)
- **Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to over-the-counter medications. (#462)**
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting funds for promotional or marketing materials promoting Obamacare or its benefits. (#463)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring an enforceable treaty ratified by the top 10 major greenhouse gas emitting countries before implementation of regulation of greenhouse gas emissions from existing power plants. (#464)
- **Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to Second Amendment rights. (#465)**
- Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting jobs in the United States through international and domestic travel and tourism. (#466)
- Blunt amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the direct provision of defense articles, defense services, and related training to Kurdistan Regional Government. (#467)
- Blunt amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to military aid to Israel. (#468)

- Grassley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prohibit certain aliens without legal status in the United States from retroactively claiming the earned income tax credit. (#469)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding to the United Nations Population Fund to promote the access of unaccompanied women to vital services, including access to water, sanitation, facilities, food, and health care, in emergency situations. (#470)
- *Wyden amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would cut benefits, raise the retirement age, or privatize Social Security. (#471)*
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting Cypriot-Israeli cooperation in energy exploration in the Eastern Mediterranean. (#472)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding to combat anti-Semitism in Europe. (#473)
- *Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect and strengthen the Department of Veterans Affairs, hire more health care professionals for the Department, and ensure quality and timely access to health care for all veterans. (#474)*
- Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to strengthening the United States Postal Service by establishing a moratorium to protect mail processing plants, reinstating overnight delivery standards, and protecting rural service. (#475)
- Thune amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to exempting elementary schools, secondary schools, and institutions of higher education from Obamacare's employer mandate. (#476)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to achieving health information technology interoperability. (#477)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reprioritizing education spending toward impact aid or other formula grant programs to State and local educational agencies and away from administrative earmark programs. (#478)
- Thune amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would negatively affect rural health care. (#479)
- Thune amendment to reduce funding for the United State Fish and Wildlife Service and direct those funds to public safety in Indian country. (#480)
- **Cotton amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting Israel. (#481)**
- Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging the increase use of performance contracting in Federal facilities. (#482)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to combat sexual assault, domestic violence, and human trafficking. (#483)

- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing lethal aid to Ukraine. (#484)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide equity in the tax treatment of public safety officer death benefits. (#485)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to strengthen mental health efforts. (#486)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to rein in onerous fishing regulations and provide disaster relief for fisheries. (#487)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to spur economic development and provide for the equitable distribution of Universal Service funds to rural states. (#488)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing small business regulatory relief, protecting State-regulated insurers from global regulators, and preventing duplicative regulations for investment advisors. (#489)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to address the disproportionate regulatory burdens on community banks. (#490)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect the Corporation for National and Community Service. (#491)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to advance workplace equality by ending pregnancy discrimination and confronting sex-based wage discrimination. (#492)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to strengthening missile defense cooperation with Israel. (#493)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing the United States from joining any international agreement on greenhouse gas emissions that would preclude developing countries from using fossil fuels for development and economic growth. (#494)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to achieving domestic energy independence. (#495)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting public transparency in Executive branch litigation settlements. (#496)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting jobs by preventing Federal agencies from overriding efforts by States to conserve species. (#497)
- *Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to legislation submitted to Congress by President Obama to protect and strengthen Social Security. (#498)*
- Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring the availability to the reserve components of the Armed Forces of fully modernized and mission-capable aircraft.

(#499)

- Alexander amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing Federal funds from being used to create a Federal college ratings system. (#500)
- Alexander amendment to promote the research, development, and approval or licensure of the most cutting-edge, safe and effective medical treatments, devices, and cures for American patients and to ensure that America remains the global leader in biomedical innovation. (#501)
- Alexander amendment to prohibit the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission from issuing regulations or guidance that would undermine the employee wellness programs authorized in the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act which offer a premium discount to employees who make healthy lifestyle choices. (#502)
- Sullivan amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing an exemption from certain permitting requirement for routine maintenance activities relating to transportation infrastructure. (#503)
- Sullivan amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to limiting the ability of Environmental Protection Agency personnel to carry guns. (#504)
- Sullivan amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting programs related to the ground-based mid-course defense and the long-range discrimination radar programs of the Department of Defense. (#505)
- Sullivan amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting vulnerable families from job killing regulations. (#506)
- Vitter amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to ending Obamacare subsidies for illegal immigrants. (#507)
- Vitter amendment to require tax delinquent Federal bureaucrats to immediately enter into a repayment plan and provide that failure to do will result in termination of employment. (#508)
- Vitter amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to eliminating the State DNA analysis kit backlog. (#509)
- Vitter amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing health care to veterans who reside more than 40 miles driving distance from the closest medical facility of the Department of Veterans Affairs that provides the care sought by the veteran. (#510)
- Vitter amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund preventing the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives from classifying M855 or any .223/5.56mm cartridge or projectile as armor piercing ammunition. (#511)
- Vitter amendment to strike out the provision that makes it easier for Washington elites to force Americans to give up their dollar bills and use dollar coins, like Europeans. (#512)
- Vitter amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expanding Medicare beneficiary access to eye tracking accessories and speech generating devices for disabled individuals under the Medicare program. (#513)

- Vitter amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to allowing States to adopt work requirements for able-bodied Medicaid recipients. (#514)
- **Vitter amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring the Federal Government to allow states to opt out of Common Core without penalty. (#515)**
- Vitter amendment to ensure victims of rape have their day in court. (#516)
- Vitter amendment to end Congress's and the Administration's illegal exemption from Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. (#517)
- Barrasso amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a process whereby the Federal Government recoups grants from States with failed State-based exchanges. (#518)
- Gillibrand amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to expand benefits from the Department of Veterans Affairs to sailors exposed to Agent Orange. (#519)
- Gillibrand amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund related to sexual assault at institutions of higher education, which may include the implementation of an independent and standardized online survey tool developed and administered by the Department of Education, in consultation with the Department of Justice, to measure the prevalence of sexual assault at institutions of higher education. (#520)
- Peters amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to investing in science, technology, and basic research in the United States. (#521)
- King amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preserving the right of access of distributed energy units to the electrical grid, such as combined heat and power systems, residential- or commercial-scale photovoltaic systems, residential wind turbines, or other renewable or fossil-fueled electric generation systems. (#522)
- Stabenow amendment to prevent United States companies from getting tax benefits for moving jobs overseas, to end offshore tax loopholes including inversions, and to provide incentives for United States companies to relocate overseas jobs to the United States. (#523)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting economic growth and job creation by reducing the cost of capital. (#524)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing tax relief for catastrophic medical expenses. (#525)
- Alexander amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support high-quality charter schools. (#526)
- Cassidy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the translation of biomedical research into treatments and cures. (#527)
- Cassidy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to upgrading data collection and statistical analysis conducted on health care services at the facilities of the

Veterans Health Administration. (#528)

- Cassidy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing screening, testing, and diagnosis for Viral Hepatitis. (#529)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the diversion of funds set aside for the USPTO. (#530)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to deterring abusive patent litigation. (#531)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to ensure the vitality of the traditional criminal law requirement of mens rea. (#532)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that Department of Justice attorneys comply with disclosure obligations in criminal prosecutions. (#533)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing access to marijuana edibles by children in States that have decriminalized marijuana. (#534)
- **Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to balancing the Federal budget. (#535)**
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to safeguarding data stored abroad from improper government access. (#536)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the aggressive and consistent enforcement of Federal laws prohibiting the production, distribution, and possession of adult obscenity and child pornography. (#537)
- Risch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the Family Funds limit of the Small Business Investment Company Program from \$225,000,000 to \$350,000,000, as passed by the Committee in 2013, which is zero subsidy and funded entirely through fees paid by investors and businesses. (#538)
- Cassidy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving Medicaid based on successful and bipartisan State demonstration projects. (#539)
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting health care rationing. (#540)
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the transparency of the relationship between the Federal Communication Commission's regulatory fees and the Commission's recovery of costs. (#541)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to improving transparency for closing out expired grant accounts with an empty balance. (#542)
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to elimination of funding for the National Technical Information Service. (#543)

- Kirk amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to extraditing international cybercriminals committing credit card theft. (#544)
- **Kirk amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reimposing waived sanctions and imposing new sanctions against Iran for violations of the Joint Plan of Action or a comprehensive nuclear agreement. (#545)**
- McCain amendment to ensure adequate funding for the national security of the United States. (#546)
- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to welfare reform. (#547)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to support Internet freedom and the current multi-stake-holder governance of the Internet. (#548)
- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund for providing low- and middle-income student access to private elementary and secondary schools through a tax credit. (#549)
- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to consolidating tax incentives for higher education into a universal tax credit for higher education and skills obtainment. (#550)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting religious freedom, including promoting freedom of religion (including belief) around the world, given the importance of religious freedom to human rights, economic development, stability, and democracy. (#551)
- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing funding for the relocation of the United States Embassy in Israel from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem. (#552)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting public-private partnerships with the National Laboratories under the Department of Energy to facilitate innovation. (#553)
- Rubio amendment to allow for the elimination of the Retirement Earnings Test under the Social security program. (#554)
- Rubio amendment to allow for the elimination of Social Security payroll taxes for individuals who have attained retirement age. (#555)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to delivering weapons to Ukraine using emergency drawdown authority in the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961. (#556)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to reforming the United Nations in the spirit of transparency, respect for basic human freedoms, and effective nonproliferation. (#557)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing foreign assistance to Palestine and increasing foreign assistance for Israel. (#558)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to improving higher

education data and transparency. (#559)

- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to prohibit taking minors across State lines in circumvention of laws requiring involvement of parents in abortion decisions. (#560)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to underutilized facilities of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and their potential use. (#561)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a new outcomes-based process for authorizing innovative higher education providers. (#562)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the reform of Federal student loan repayment plans. (#563)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing for regulatory reform that would allow Congress to budget regulatory promulgation under each Federal agency. (#564)
- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that Medicare is not raided to bailout insurance companies under the President's health care overhaul. (#565)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing for financial vehicles other than loans to provide fund to pay for higher education. (#566)
- Coats amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to end duplication, fragmentation, and overlap in Government economic development programs. (#567)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to increase funding for the Internal Revenue Service to implement the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act and reduce identity theft. (#568)
- Tester amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to investing in rural and tribal water infrastructure. (#569)
- Tester amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing transparency in our elections and reducing the deficit. (#570)
- Heinrich amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would provide for the sale of Federal land to reduce the Federal deficit. (#571)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support rural schools and school districts. (#572)
- Markey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting the repair and replacement of natural gas distribution pipelines and infrastructure no longer fit for service. (#573)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring the reliability of the electric grid. (#574)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to repeal the TRICARE exclusion

for members of the reserve components of the Armed Forces. (#575)

- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to securing sources of supply of rare earth minerals. (#576)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the reduction of Department of Defense contractors. (#577)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to addressing methamphetamine abuse in the United States. (#578)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing adequate funding for the Experimental Program to Stimulate Competitive Research. (#579)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing adequate funding for the Contract Tower Program of the Federal Aviation Administration. (#580)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reestablishing the Office of Technology Assessment to provide nonpartisan information to Congress on cost-benefit analyses of regulations and regulatory changes. (#581)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to significantly increasing the number of young adults participating in 2 years of national service which may include expanding national service programs. (#582)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the commercialization of technologies such as carbon capture, carbon storage, and other carbon utilization technologies required for coal and natural gas electric generating units (EGUs) to meet proposed and future greenhouse gas regulations. (#583)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting export promotion for small businesses. (#584)
- Manchin amendment to modify the deficit-neutral reserve fund for veterans and servicemembers to improve outreach, access, and services for rural veterans. (#585)
- Manchin amendment to modify the deficit-neutral reserve fund for veterans and servicemembers to address specifically the growing backlog of appeals of decisions regarding claims for disability compensation. (#586)
- Leahy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to disallow any Federal tax deduction for the cost of court-ordered punitive damages as an ordinary business expense. (#587)
- Schatz amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the number of U.S. Customs and Border Protection officers at air ports of entry. (#588)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that employers are not precluded under the National Labor Relations Act from providing compensation to employees that is greater than the compensation specified in an applicable collective bargaining agreement. (#589)

- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting the Medicare Advantage program. (#590)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to reform the Lifeline program by removing structural incentives for fraud and modernizing the program so that it can be used to help increase broadband access in underserved areas. (#591)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to intellectual property rights in international trade negotiations. (#592)
- Menendez amendment to require consideration of long-term deficits for any legislation relating to repealing or replacing the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act and the health care-related provisions of the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010. (#593)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging the participation of underrepresented individuals, including minorities, in 21st century fields. (#594)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to improve cybersecurity. (#595)
- Johnson amendment to convey clear information in graphic form about projected deficits. (#596)
- Johnson amendment to convey clear information to Congress and the public about projected Federal outlays, revenues, surpluses, and deficits. (#597)
- Shaheen amendment to make commonsense reform to the wasteful Federal sugar program, save consumers billions, and reduce the risk of expensive taxpayer-funded bailouts of the sugar industry. (#600)
- *Bennet amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would privatize Medicare, cut guaranteed benefits, increase out-of-pocket spending, or turn Medicare into a premium support plan. (#601)*
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a single food agency. (#602)
- Coats amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the improvement of operations in the supplemental nutrition assistance program. (#603)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging cost savings in office space used by Federal agencies. (#604)
- Feinstein amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to rectifying the discrepancies in methodologies used in counting the number of homeless person served by programs provided through the Department of Education, the Department of Health and Human Services, and the Department of Housing and Urban Development. (#605)
- Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to African elephant ivory. (#606)

- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to allow for the permanent elimination of the Federal estate tax. (#607)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund for mobile workforce legislation to simplify and standardize State income tax collection for employees who travel outside of their home State for temporary work assignments. (#608)
- Isakson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing funding to implement, create, apply or enforce certain standards for initial bargaining unit determinations governed by the National Labor Relations Board. (#609)
- Isakson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing funding to promulgate a regulation relating to the definition of “fiduciary” by the Department of Labor. (#610)
- Isakson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to subject all fees collected by U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services to the annual appropriations process. (#611)
- Isakson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to subject all fees collected by U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services to the annual appropriations process. (#612)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to international defense cooperation. (#613)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support or encourage research that leads to identifying an Alzheimer's disease biomarker, early diagnostics tool, or therapy to delay the onset or halt the progression of Alzheimer's disease in order to provide a significant cost savings to the Federal Government. (#614)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to ensure that the harbor maintenance user fee is only used for its intended purpose, which is to finance expenditures on maintenance dredging, dredged material disposal areas, jetties, and breakwaters. (#615)
- Wicker amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to require the Secretary of Transportation to submit the results of a comprehensive truck size and weight limits study to Congress by April 30, 2015. (#616)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to encourage the Secretary of State to add additional names to the Magnitsky List. (#617)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring international arms control compliance. (#618)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to address the negative impact of the Affordable Care Act's Medicaid and Medicare DSH cuts to hospitals. (#619)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to expedite awards under the Internal Revenue Service whistleblower program. (#620)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to repeal the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA). (#621)

- *Burr amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to manageable Federal student loan repayment options. (#622)*
- Alexander amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the development of next-generation leadership computers in the United States. (#623)
- Alexander amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to improve the competitiveness of the United States. (#624)
- Lankford amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the effectiveness and efficiency of the Federal regulatory process. (#625)
- Lankford amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to streamline, consolidate, or eliminate duplicative and overlapping programs identified by the Government Accountability Office. (#626)
- Lankford amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide more transparency in Government spending, including through the establishment of a Federal program inventory. (#627)
- Lankford amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support the continued stewardship role of the United States over the domain name system to ensure the security of the .gov and .mil domains and protect the freedom of speech and expression internationally. (#628)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to international defense cooperation with Taiwan. (#629)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting the use of energy efficiency in the economy of the United States, which is the cheapest and fastest way to begin addressing energy challenges in the United States. (#630)
- Casey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing training for first responders in communities through which crude oil is transported by rail. (#631)
- Casey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing reasonable accommodations for pregnant workers. (#632)
- Casey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to enhancing the child and dependent care tax credit. (#633)
- Casey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to automatic IRAs. (#634)
- Casey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing funding for the Office of Administrative Law Judges of the Department of Labor. (#635)
- Warner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting the personal information of consumers from data breaches. (#636)
- Warner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to advancing the stated goals of the Department of Veterans Affairs or meeting the health care needs of veterans. (#637)

- Warner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund reserve fund for Government reform and efficiency. (#638)
- Peters amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting trade and travel ports of entry. (#639)
- Heitkamp amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to improve the sustainability of the Federal workforce in order to address unique situations. (#640)
- Heitkamp amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to funding local rent surveys to ensure accurate fair market rents for working families, the elderly, and the disabled. (#641)
- Heitkamp amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the establishment of a commission on Native children. (#642)
- Heitkamp amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to training and resources for first responders responding to hazardous materials incidents on railroads. (#643)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to directing the Secretary of Transportation to coordinate with the Secretary of Energy to review crude treatment process and, if necessary, to promulgate regulations. (#644)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to underground and surface coal mining safety and health research. (#645)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to H-1B visas. (#646)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the development of a new nuclear-capable cruise missile by the Department of Defense and the National Nuclear Security Administration. (#647)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the nuclear forces and missions of the Air Force. (#648)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting funding of international organizations during the implementation of the United Nations Arms Trade Treaty prior to Senate ratification and adoption of implementing legislation. (#649)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that social services agencies under the Bureau of Indian Affairs may conduct background checks on all adults living in a home before issuing a foster care license. (#650)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to allow the Drug Enforcement Administration and Federal Bureau of Investigation to enter into joint task forces with tribal and local law enforcement agencies. (#651)
- *Warren amendment to make college more affordable for middle-class families by allowing borrowers with outstanding Federal and private student loans to refinance at the equivalent interest rates that were offered to Federal student loan borrowers during the 2013-2014 school year and to fully offset the cost of such a program by requiring millionaires to pay at least a 30*

percent effective Federal tax rate. (#652)

- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to limit control measure determinations to covered sources. (#653)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reforming regulatory practices for executive agencies. (#654)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to preserve and protect the open Internet in a manner that provides the Federal Communications Commission with targeted and robust enforcement mechanisms, does not jeopardize public safety, privacy, accessibility, or universal service, protects against regulatory overreach, and does not rely on public utility regulations. (#655)
- Cotton amendment to modify a provision to the spending-neutral reserve fund to reauthorize funding for payments in lieu of taxes to counties and other units of local government. (#656)
- Cotton amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing non-defense related spending by the Department of Defense. (#657)
- Cotton amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000. (#658)
- Cotton amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the designation of critical habitat. (#659)
- Cotton amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the use of funds for cooperating with the Government of Iran in combating the Islamic State. (#660)
- Cotton amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to violations by the Russian Federation of the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces Treaty. (#661)
- Cotton amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the use of funds for the premature withdrawal of the United States Armed Forces from Afghanistan. (#662)
- Cotton amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the use of funds for negotiating with President of Syria Bashar al Assad and the Government of Syria to resolve the Syrian civil war and combat the Islamic State. (#663)
- Cotton amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to construction of new facilities and improvement to existing facilities at the detention facilities at United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. (#664)
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting awarding of construction contracts based on awardees entering or not entering into agreements with labor organizations. (#665)
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing the level of Federal premium support for crop insurance policies, which may include eliminating premium support for crop insurance for agricultural producers with an adjusted gross income of more than

\$750,000 in fiscal year 2016. (#666)

- Flake amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that individuals do not simultaneously receive unemployment compensation and disability insurance benefits. (#667)
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to government reform and efficiency. (#668)
- Flake amendment to rescind the remaining amounts available for the Advanced Technology Vehicles Manufacturing Loan Program. (#669)
- Flake amendment to eliminate resources for the single family housing direct loan program. (#670)
- Flake amendment to eliminate the premium subsidies on crop insurance policies when the actual market price of an agricultural commodity at the time of harvest is higher than the spring price for the agricultural commodity. (#671)
- Flake amendment to prohibit earmarks. (#672)
- Flake amendment to eliminate funding for the Economic Development Administration. (#673)
- Flake amendment to eliminate taxpayer subsidies for Amtrak's food and beverage service. (#674)
- Flake amendment to eliminate resources for Select USA. (#675)
- Flake amendment to prohibit taxpayers from subsidizing officials of the Department of Health and Human Services flying in business and first-class seating. (#676)
- Flake amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing political targeting by the Internal Revenue Service of individuals and social welfare organizations exercising free-speech rights. (#677)
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prosecution of first-time illegal border crossers. (#678)
- Portman amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the empowerment of States to protect citizens of the State from damaging regulations of the Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to the Clean Air Act. (#679)
- Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to legislation to furlough Federal employees with serious tax delinquencies. (#680)
- Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to demolishing vacant and abandoned homes. (#681)
- Portman amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would not achieve a unified budget surplus after 2024. (#682)

- Portman amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would create a carbon tax or a cap-and-trade policy relating to carbon emissions. (#683)
- Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to repealing any tax increases imposed by President Obama on middle-class families. (#684)
- Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to making permanent the expensing limitation applicable for 2014 for section 179 property. (#685)
- Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the age limitation applicable to dependent care assistance programs. (#686)
- Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to allowing private sector employees the ability to work flexible schedules. (#687)
- Portman amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding for the National Park Service Centennial. (#688)
- Portman amendment to improve the dynamic scoring provision. (#689)
- Portman amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the equitable treatment of existing, new, and proposed nuclear generating capacity in the economically damaging Clean Power Plan. (#690)
- Scott amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing States with flexibility in determining the size of employers in the small group market. (#691)
- Scott amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to transparency in health premium billing. (#692)
- Rounds amendment to modify section 431 relating to oversight of Government performance. (#693)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to investing in advanced fossil energy technology research and development. (#694)
- Shaheen amendment to save taxpayers billions by limiting \$50,000 annually the maximum amount of premium subsidy provided by the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation to individual agricultural producers. (#696)
- Murray amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund for legislation that reforms and strengthens elementary and secondary education. (#697)
- Whitehouse amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting funding regulatory work of the Environmental Protection Agency that delivers substantial benefits to public health and the economy. (#698)
- Whitehouse amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing resources to protect and preserve oceans and coasts. (#699)

- Whitehouse amendment to ensure high-income earners pay a fair share in taxes and to use the revenue to invest in repairing our Nation's bridges, coastal infrastructure, and damage wildfires. (#700)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improvements to the appeals process of the Department of Veterans Affairs for claims relating to disability compensation. (#701)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to efforts associated with combating the heroin addiction epidemic. (#702)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to enhance drug treatment courts. (#703)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to enhance veteran treatment courts. (#704)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to Indo-Pacific partner capacity building and strategy. (#705)
- Markey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to achieving savings in the nuclear security enterprise. (#706)
- Markey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing overdose deaths. (#707)
- Wyden amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to simplifying and expanding tax incentives for higher education to boost student attendance and completion. (#708)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to implementing recommendations of the Government Accountability Office to reduce or eliminate overlapping or duplicative Federal programs. (#709)
- Franken amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to enhancing funding for programs carried out under the Head Start Act. (#710)
- Franken amendment provide additional resources to save student financial aid and keep college affordable for more than 8,000,000 low- and middle-income students by restoring the \$89,000,000 in cuts to Federal Pell Grants in the Republican budget. (#711)
- Franken amendment to provide an additional use for the deficit-neutral reserve fund for higher education. (#712)
- Murphy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to comprehensive mental health reform. (#713)
- Bennet amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to chemical disclosure. (#714)

- Bennet amendment to create clean energy jobs through predictable and fair incentive for renewable energy. (#715)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support the robust funding of the Community Oriented Policing Services grant program. (#716)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the effectiveness and availability of Bureau of Prisons programs. (#717)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting child savings accounts and asset building. (#718)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to cleaning up federally designated Superfund sites. (#719)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting workforce development through apprenticeship programs. (#720)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to encourage freight planning and investment that incorporates all modes of transportation, including rail, waterways, ports, and highways to promote national connectivity. (#721)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting payments for conversion or treatments that purport to change the gender identity or sexual orientation of an individual under Medicare and Medicaid programs. (#722)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing the average adjusted gross income eligibility criteria for persons or legal entities who qualify for farm subsidy program benefits (#723)
- Kaine amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing United States exports and improving the competitiveness of United States businesses. (#724)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring diversity in procurement and hiring at all Federal pension plans. (#725)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the protection of State and local economies from the impacts of climate change, including increased storm surge events. (#726)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to municipal broadband expansion, to aid cities and municipalities in rural and low-income areas seeking to invest in municipal broadband networks or private-public partnerships for broadband buildout. (#727)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting mentoring programs for at-risk youth. (#728)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to invest in surface transportation projects. (#729)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to development of the

Long Range Discrimination Radar of the Missile Defense Agency. (#730)

- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to increase access to health care providers for Medicare beneficiaries. (#731)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to authorizing advance appropriations for the Indian Health Service. (#732)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to an active duty mend strength for the Army for fiscal year 2016 of 490,000 soldiers. (#733)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the Department of Defense Innovative Readiness Training Program. (#734)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the outreach and delivery of Department of Veterans Affairs programs and services to veterans residing in United States communities not connected to the North American road system. (#735)
- Murkowski amendment to exempt advance appropriations for the Indian Health Services and Indian Health Facilities accounts of the Indian Health Service from a point of order against legislation that would provide an advance appropriation. (#736)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to establish a DNRF relating to providing for the expansion of Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis (Lou Gehrig's Disease) research in the Department of Defense's peer reviewed Medical Research Program. (#737)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to environmental remediation of land transferred under certain Acts that is contaminated by Federal agencies and activities. (#738)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to robust sexual assault investigations by the National Guard Bureau Office of Complex Investigations. (#739)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the funding of certain tribal courts by the Bureau of Indian Affairs. (#740)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to allow for legislation to provide for long-term budget analyses. (#741)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reforming the unemployment insurance program in a manner that incentivizes work and worker training for the long-term unemployed, helps the long-term unemployed reenter the workforce, recognizes the demands on State budgets, and does not increase financial burdens on employers. (#742)
- Thune amendment to reduce funding for the General Services Administration by \$1,000,000 until 50 percent of counties in nonattainment for the 1997 National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for ground-level ozone as of January 30, 2015, achieve the air quality standard set forth in the 1997 NAAQS, and direct those funds to the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency for the purpose of helping municipalities reach attainment with the 2008 NAAQS for ground-level ozone, acknowledging that (1) given limited State and Federal resources and the delay of the Administrator in issuing to States implementation guidance for the 2008 ground-level ozone NAAQS, priority should be given to achieving the 2008 standard, (2) the

Administrator has not sufficiently implemented that standard, (3) focusing by the Administrator on the most polluted areas that are in nonattainment with that standard would benefit public health, and (4) promulgating a lower standard at this time would impose undue costs on the economy and workforce of the United States. (#743)

- Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring transparency of costs of completing analyses required under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969. (#744)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to allowing oil shale development on Federal land. (#745)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing reasonable deadlines for processes under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969. (#746)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to selling nonessential Federal land with proceeds going to Federal deficit reduction. (#747)
- Lee amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would further restrict the right of law-abiding Americans to own a firearm. (#748)
- Lee amendment to ensure that the reserve fund relating to affordable healthcare choices for all is used to repeal and not further empower the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. (#749)
- Lee amendment to modify the spending-neutral reserve fund reauthorizing funding for payments to counties and other units of local government to ensure payment at levels roughly equivalent to property tax revenues lost due to the presence of Federal land. (#750)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to support legislation maintaining United States oversight over functions of the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers and preventing the United States from transferring such Internet responsibilities. (#751)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging the United States' NATO allies to reverse declines in defense spending and bear a more proportionate burden for ensuring the security of NATO. (#752)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to sufficient number of uniformed maintenance personnel in the Air Force for the F-35A aircraft program to reach initial operational capacity and full operational capacity on schedule. (#753)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting legislation allowing a repeal of the Davis-Bacon Act. (#754)
- *Stabenow amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to keeping the Federal Water Pollution Control Act focused on protection of water quality, to establish bright lines for Federal jurisdiction, and to create clear and unambiguous exemptions for features that the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency or the Secretary of the Army, acting through the Chief of Engineers, claim they are not seeking to regulate. (#755)*
- Stabenow amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the purchase of stationary or electronic devices for the purpose of members of Congress or congressional staff communicating with foreign governments and undermining the role of the

President as Head of State in international nuclear negotiations on behalf of the United States. (#756)

- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to grant programs of the Environmental Protection Agency that may include prohibitions on awards to any entity that has an action pending against the Agency. (#757)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to support legislation allowing private sector employers to offer compensatory time in lieu of overtime pay to employees who prefer flexible work schedules to better balance family, work, and personal responsibilities. (#758)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to clarifying Federal jurisdiction with respect to intrastate species. (#759)
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring an independent reliability assessment of the Clean Power Plan of the Environmental Protection Agency. (#760)
- Graham amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to means-testing Medicare part B and part D premiums for Medicare beneficiaries with an annual income that exceeds \$250,000. (#761)
- Graham amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the restoration of purchasing power of the National Institutes of Health. (#762)
- Graham amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to subjecting all Federal spending to sequestration. (#763)
- Graham amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preparing ports of the United States for post-Panamax ships. (#764)
- Graham amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to meeting the obligations outlined in the Plutonium Management and Disposition Agreement. (#765)
- Graham amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to subjecting the salaries of Members of Congress to sequestration. (#766)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the National Guard Youth Challenge Program. (#767)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing Transportation Security Administration passenger fees to \$2.50 per enplanement and not more than \$5.00 per round trip between points in Alaska and Hawaii and on flights from essential air service airports. (#768)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the labeling of genetically engineered fish. (#769)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the construction of Arctic polar icebreakers. (#770)

- Ernst amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibits use of taxpayer dollars for first class airplane travel by Members of Congress. (#771)
- Ernst amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to ensure public comments are utilized more effectively in the Federal rulemaking process. (#772)
- Ernst amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect taxpayers by reforming the allowance and perks available to former Presidents. (#773)
- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the availability of Federal spectrum for commercial wireless services, including unlicensed Wi-Fi. (#774)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the imposition of new sanctions against the Government of Iran because of that Government's support for terrorism and its human rights abuses against the people of Iran. (#775)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prohibit the exclusion of individuals from service on a Federal jury on account of sexual orientation or gender identity. (#776)
- *Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to recognize that climate change is real and caused by human activity and that Congress needs to take action to cut carbon pollution. (#777, as modified)*
- Cornyn amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to patents. (#778)
- Cornyn amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to enact a taxpayer bill of rights and provide additional protections for taxpayers against abuses by Internal Revenue Service. (#779)
- Cornyn amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to eliminating the backlog of sexual assault evidence kits. (#780)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing foreign assistance to the Palestinian Authority and certain United Nations agencies and increasing foreign assistance for Israel. (#781)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to extending the health care tax credit. (#782)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expansion of the earned income tax credit and the child tax credit. (#783)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting a national network for manufacturing innovation. (#784)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that no Federal financial aid funds are used for marketing activities. (#785)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide 12-months of continuous

enrollment in Medicaid and the Children's Health Insurance Program. (#786)

- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to establish the prioritization of Children's Hospital Graduate Medical Education (CHGME) as a proven means to implement the development of a robust pediatric medical workforce. (#787)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring sufficient trade enforcement resources. (#788)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting workers from misclassification as independent contractors and preventing employers from using misclassification to avoid paying their fair share of taxes. (#789)
- Manchin amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would allocate any savings achieved through spending cuts or new revenue that are not included in the concurrent resolution on the budget for any purpose other than deficit reduction or investment in the Nation's infrastructure. (#790)
- Wyden amendment to strike reconciliation instructions to the Committees on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions and Finance and require regular order. (#791)
- Bennet amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to innovation in higher education. (#792)
- Franken amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to construction of Native American schools. (#793)
- Sessions amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to strengthening the ability of the Department of Commerce to respond to accusations of unfair trade practices, which may include currency undervaluation. (#794)
- Cassidy amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to authorizing Federal permitting for manufacturing and energy construction projects relating to national primary or secondary ambient air quality standard for ozone lower than a certain existing standard. (#795)
- **Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to saving Medicare. (#796)**
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing headquarters staff in the Department of Defense. (#797)
- Murray amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund for legislation to allow Americans to earn paid sick time. (#798)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to funding for programs related to governing justly and democratically. (#799)
- Cantwell amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to a comprehensive approach to crude-by-rail safety. (#800)
- *Murray amendment to build on the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2013 by restoring a below-sequester*

level cut of \$9,000,000,000 to nondefense discretionary spending in 2017, replacing sequestration in 2016 and 2017 and increasing funding above sequester by a total of \$148,000,000,000 for the 2 years, increasing defense and nondefense discretionary spending above sequester levels by equal amounts, eliminating the overseas contingency operations gimmick contained in the committee-reported resolution, and offsetting the net increase in defense and nondefense discretionary spending by closing tax loopholes. (#801)

- Coons amendment to offset the costs of the war against the Islamic State in Iraq and Syria. (#802)
- Franken amendment to ensure that the deficit-neutral reserve fund for infrastructure includes investment in rural broadband deployment. (#803)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to student loans. (#804)
- Corker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prevent the sale of Senior Preferred Stock of Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac by the Secretary of the Treasury without the consent of Congress. (#805)
- Cassidy amendment to create a point of order against any legislation that would authorize Federal funds appropriated for processing naturalization applications to be used for any other purpose. (#806)
- Cassidy amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would permit using certain funds to process immigration benefit applications. (#807)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to permanently extend the Internet Tax Freedom Act and to establish rules for taxation of digital goods and services. (#808)
- Vitter amendment to restore students' right to privacy of education records by ensuring parental consent of records release in all cases and prohibiting collection of psychological or behavioral data. (#809)
- Collins amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing access to higher education for low-income Americans through the Federal Pell Grant program. (#810)
- **Vitter amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ending Washington's illegal exemption from Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. (#811)**
- Murray amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide women with affordable access to comprehensive health care, including preventive services (such as contraception and breast cancer screenings), improve maternal health, and ensure that a woman has the same benefits and services no matter what part of the United States she lives in, all of which is critical to improving the health and well-being of women, children, their families, and society as a whole, and is an essential part of a woman's economic security and opportunity. (#812)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving oversight and accountability of for-profit colleges. (#813)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing exploitation of veterans and servicemembers seeking postsecondary education. (#814)

- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund related to prohibiting inverted corporations from avoiding United States taxes. (#815)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prevent certain corporations from profiting from government contracts. (#816)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide tax benefits to patriot employers that invest in American jobs and provide fair pay and benefits to workers and to eliminate tax benefits for corporations that ship jobs or profits overseas. (#817)
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to funding for the Overseas Private Investment Corporation. (#818)
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the repeal of the extension of the wind production tax credit. (#819)
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting funding for the Defense Rapid Innovation Program. (#820)
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the Forest Service from finalizing and implementing a certain proposed groundwater directive. (#821)
- Flake amendment to eliminate Federal duplication and consolidate the 94 Federal green building programs spread across 11 different Federal agencies. (#822)
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to implementing the recommendations of the Government Accountability Office to consolidate financial literacy programs. (#823)
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to enabling transparency in the Federal crop insurance program, which may include disclosing the names of recipients of Federal subsidy payments for crop insurance premiums. (#824)
- Blumenthal amendment to expand the deficit-neutral reserve fund for veterans and servicemembers. (#825)
- Barrasso amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the repeal of the annual fee on health insurance providers imposed by the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. (#826)
- Hatch amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to reforming the Federal regulatory process by enabling retrospective review of existing regulations, improving the process by which new regulations are created, ensuring fair and effective judicial review, and securing an effective role for Congress in the Federal regulatory process through legislation and oversight. (#827)
- Franken amendment to provide additional resources to save student financial aid and keep college affordable for more than 8,000,000 low- and middle-income students by restoring the \$89,000,000,000 in cuts to Federal Pell Grants in the Republican budget. (#828)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to maintaining the critical

infrastructure security of the United States natural gas pipeline system with respect to physical damages or cyber security-related impacts. (#829)

- Moran-Blumenthal amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to researching health conditions of the descendants of veterans exposed to toxic substances during services in the Armed Forces. (#830)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging institutions of higher education to make college more affordable by reducing the cost of attendance for students and families. (#831)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to ensure all women covered by TRICARE have no-cost contraception coverage and to improve access to emergency contraception for women members of the Armed Forces. (#832)
- Boxer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the protection of State and local economies from the impacts of climate change, including extreme and exceptional drought. (#833)
- Boxer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to public health and welfare of States and local communities. (#834)
- Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to offsetting the cost of operations against the Islamic State. (#835)
- McConnell amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the regulation by the Environmental Protection Agency of greenhouse gas emissions, which may include a prohibition on withholding highway funds from States that refuse to submit State Implementation Plans required under the Clean Power Plan of the Agency. (#836)
- Alexander amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting the privacy rights of employees. (#837)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the disposal of certain Federal land. (#838)
- Isakson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting United States citizens held hostage in the United States embassy in Tehran, Iran, between November 3, 1979, and January 20, 1981. (#839)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding for State and local law enforcement agencies that receive Federal funds to be used for data collection related to profiling guidance issued by the Department of Justice. (#840)
- Udall amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to provision of educational assistance to veterans who served in the reserves in Afghanistan or Iraq. (#841)
- Merkley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to consumer financial protection. (#842)
- Merkley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to restoring reductions in

the Republican budget to the Stafford loan program that would mandate that students currently in college pay interest on their loans before they have received their educational benefits, to make college more affordable, to reduce the debt burden of students, and to help graduates afford to pay back student loans. (#843)

- Merkley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to restoring cuts in the Republican budget to the Federal Pell Grant and Stafford loan programs that would force more families to take on debt for education and mandate that students currently in college pay interest on their loans before they have received their education benefits, to make college more affordable, to reduce the debt burden of students, and to help graduates afford to pay back student loans. (#844)
- Merkley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to trade agreements. (#845)
- Merkley amendment to save student financial aid and reduce the student loan debt levels in the Republican budget by 15 percent through removing mandated interest payments for students. (#846)
- Scott amendment to require information on settlement agreements. (#847)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the Medicare home health face-to-face documentation requirement. (#848)
- Vitter amendment to end birthright citizenship. (#849)
- Vitter amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ending President Obama's illegal executive amnesty. (#850)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to rein in onerous fishing regulations and provide disaster relief for fisheries. (#851)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing small business regulatory relief and preventing duplicative regulations for investment advisors. (#852)
- Coats to preserve the integrity of college athletes. (#853)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to repealing the limitation on health flexible spending arrangements. (#854)
- Lee amendment to prohibit the public debt limit under reconciliation. (#855)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to support legislation preventing the Federal Communications Commission from reclassifying broadband providers as common carriers under title II of the Communications Act of 1934 and from implementing other "net neutrality" provisions. (#856)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the investigation and recovery of missing weapons and military equipment provided to the Government of Yemen by the United States Government. (#857)

- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to limiting funds for institutions or organizations established by the United States Convention on the Law of the Sea. (#858)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to clarifying the definition of the term “waters of the United States”. (#859)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing the Department of Energy from making risky loans. (#860)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to equalizing the treatment of attorney’s fees under the Endangered Species Act of 1973 and the Equal Access to Justice Act. (#861)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to repealing the wind production tax credit. (#862)
- Lee amendment to preserve Congressional Budget Act points of order against legislation providing for an increase in the gas tax paid by hardworking Americans. (#863)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing an accounting of total United States contributions to the United Nations. (#864)
- Johnson amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to accommodate legislation that would stop the Federal government from forcing States to pay unemployment compensation benefits to millionaires. (#865)
- Murray amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing funding for the Department of Transportation for the TIGER discretionary grant program. (#866)
- Whitehouse amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to making it more difficult for corporations and billionaires to secretly influence elections by making unlimited undisclosed campaign expenditures, and to prevent such entities from evading campaign finance law, including through making false statements to government agencies. (#867)
- Whitehouse amendment to prohibit budget resolutions that support dropping millions of Americans from their health insurance plans without providing for alternative coverage. (#868)
- Udall amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to issuing a license to a company to operate as a small business investment company that focuses on accelerating technology transfer commercialization activities that create well-paying jobs and support American innovation. (#869)
- Wyden amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to extending tax provisions expiring in 2013 or 2014 for 2 years, such as those contained in the EXPIRE Act of 2014. (#870)

From: Hunt, Jasmine (Durbin)
To: [Sarah Neimeyer \(sarah_neimeyer@ios.doi.gov\)](mailto:sarah_neimeyer@ios.doi.gov); [Joshua Saks \(saksj@nwf.org\)](mailto:saksj@nwf.org); [Franz Matzner \(franz.matzner@nrdc.org\)](mailto:franz.matzner@nrdc.org); [Sara Chieffo](mailto:Sara.Chieffo@nrdc.org); jconsuegra@nrdc.org
Subject: FW: Amendments Update: Senate Budget Resolution (S.Con.Res. 11)
Date: Wednesday, March 25, 2015 7:09:00 PM

From: Miller, Julian (Durbin)
Sent: Wednesday, March 25, 2015 7:08:44 PM (UTC-05:00) Eastern Time (US & Canada)
To: Dodin, Reema (Durbin); Zogby, Joseph (Judiciary-Dem); Kenny, MJ (Durbin); Marter, Ben (Durbin); Morris, Dena (Durbin); Raven, Erik (Appropriations); Homan, Chris (Durbin); Leonard, Rob (Durbin); Swanson, Daniel (Judiciary-Dem); Kierig, Anne (Durbin); Brown-Shaklee, Sally (Durbin); Mulka, Christina (Durbin); Gillies, David (Appropriations); Sonti, Srinu (Durbin); Hunt, Jasmine (Durbin); Middleton, Brad (Durbin); Tellez, Corey (Durbin); Fisher, Alyssa (Durbin); McElwain, Maria (Durbin); Palmer, Mark (Durbin); Trifone, Stephanie (Judiciary-Dem); Ackley, Elise (Durbin); Gandhi, Debu (Judiciary-Dem); Ali, Erum Ibrahim (Durbin); Cook, Beth (Durbin); Samp, Christopher (Durbin)
Subject: Amendments Update: Senate Budget Resolution (S.Con.Res. 11)

The most recently filed amendments are at the top of this message, as well as at the bottom in the correct numerical order.

- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the process of evaluating and adjudicating benefit claims of survivors and dependents of veterans and members of the Armed Forces. (#871)
- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expand and enhance the security of the Visa Waiver Program to promote travel and tourism in the United States. (#872)
- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the reimbursement of emergency medical care for veterans, which may include reimbursement of veterans who have not received care from the department of Veterans Affairs in the last 24 months. (#873)
- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the final standard providing for the assignment of a unique health identifier for an individual and to require legislation setting standards for such assignment. (#874)
- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to permanent extension of the new markets tax credit. (#875)
- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that Federal agencies protect the rights of all Americans, regardless of their sexual orientation, religion, race, color, sex, or national origin, in accordance with the Constitution of the United States and Federal law. (#876)
- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing college completion, which may include expanding Federal Pell Grant eligibility by allowing college students to use Federal Pell Grants for more than 2 semesters in an academic year. (#877)
- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to investing in clean energy and preserving the environment. (#878)
- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring dental

coverage under all qualified health plans offered under the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. (#879)

- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a student borrower bill of rights. (#880)
- Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting a substantial increase in the minimum wage. (#881)
- Carper amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving prevention and treatment measures to mitigate agricultural impacts from virus outbreaks, such as impacts seen from the avian influenza poultry outbreak. (#882)
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting health care rationing. (#883)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing local flexibility in low-income housing and supporting low-income housing block grant funding by expanding the Moving-to-Work program. (#884)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing technical assistance to small businesses and aspiring entrepreneurs through small business development centers. (#885)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to ensure accountability and transparency at the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau. (#886)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to streamline energy infrastructure projects. (#887)
- Feinstein amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing terrorists from obtaining firearms or explosives. (#888)
- Feinstein amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving community relations with law enforcement officers. (#889)
- Coons amendment to exempt advance appropriations for Amtrak from the generally applicable point of order against advance appropriations. (#890)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to addressing the infrastructure needs of passenger rail. (#891)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the impacts of climate change on critical infrastructure systems. (#892)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to addressing the diabetes epidemic in the United States. (#893)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding to the Global Fund. (#894)

- Whitehouse amendment to prohibit budget resolutions that support cutting over \$1,000,000,000,000 in spending without identifying specific programmatic effects. (#895)
- Markey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the safety of offshore drilling in the United States. (#896)
- Markey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting consumers in the United States from price increases due to large-scale natural gas exports. (#897)
- Franken amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to address cyberstalking and online harassment. (#898)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the importance of financial literacy education to allow individuals to make informed and effective decisions with their financial resources. (#899)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the importance of civics and government education. (#900)

Senate Budget Resolution (S.Con.Res. 11)

An original concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2016 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2017 through 2025. (pending amendments in bold, disposed of amendments in italics).

- Isakson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a biennial budget and appropriations process. (#321)
- Portman amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the empowerment of States to protect citizens of the State from damaging regulations of the Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to the Clean Air Act. (#322)
- *Sanders amendment to create millions of middle class jobs by investing in our nation's infrastructure paid for by raising revenue through closing loopholes in the corporate and international tax system. (#323, as modified)*
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the strengthening of patent rights. (#324)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to a strong civil courts system. (#325)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that changes to voting laws at the State and local level do not disproportionately burden the right of racial and language minorities to vote. (#326)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide for funding to improve voter registration and the voting experience in Federal elections. (#327)
- Coons amendment to express the sense of Congress on the cost sharing requirements of the

Hollings Manufacturing Extension Partnership. (#328)

- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging the widespread use of early college high schools and dual and concurrent enrollment. (#329)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to incentives for Medicare beneficiaries to have and maintain an advance care plan. (#330)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to eliminating the enforcement of laws that discriminate against HIV patients without scientific merit. (#331)
- Coons amendment to provide a mechanism to increase the statutory limit on public debt for fiscal year 2016. (#332)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to United States Government development finance institutions. (#333)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting efforts to improve call response time at the Internal Revenue Service. (#334)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to fulfilling the obligations of the United States. (#335)
- Coons amendment to express the sense of the Senate that the United States should fulfill the financial obligations of the United States. (#336)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to Federal cybersecurity standards. (#337)
- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to increase funding for the National Institutes of Health. (#338)
- Rounds amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing mortgage lending to rural areas. (#339)
- Reid amendment to improve the provision establishing a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to eliminating military retirement and disability offsets. (#340)
- Cassidy amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to promotion of United States offshore energy production. (#341)
- Schatz amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the National Guard State Partnership Program. (#342)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preserving mandatory appropriations for agricultural conservation programs. (#343)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the importance of fully utilizing available Federal funding for water resources and development to meet the needs of United States ports and harbor maintenance. (#344)

- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing funding for Federal investments in biomedical and basic scientific research. (#345)
- Collins amendment to modify the deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting jobs in the United States through international trade to include the reauthorization or extension of trade adjustment assistance programs. (#346)
- *Barrasso amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to keep the Federal Water Pollution Control Act focused on protection of water quality, to establish bright lines for Federal jurisdiction, and to create clear and unambiguous exemptions for features that the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency or the Secretary of the Army, acting through the Chief of Engineers, claim they are not seeking to regulate. (#347)*
- Boozman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to installing watchdogs at Federal agencies with extended Inspector General vacancies and strengthening and reforming Offices of Inspectors General to ensure that such Offices are appropriately prioritizing the investigation of waste, fraud, abuse, and misconduct within Federal agencies. (#348)
- *Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to improve health outcomes and lower costs of caring for medically complex children in Medicaid. (#349)*
- Blunt amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would create a Federal tax or fee on carbon emissions. (#350)
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the dredging of shallow draft ports on the Mississippi River. (#351)
- **Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to Federal employee performance awards. (#352)**
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the defense capabilities of the Government of Ukraine. (#353)
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to military readiness, training, and modernization while decreasing risk of casualties. (#354)
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prohibit additional premium increases for two years. (#355)
- **Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing health care to veterans who reside more than 40 miles driving distance from the closest medical facility of the Department of Veterans Affairs that provides the care sought by the veteran. (#356)**
- *Cornyn amendment to raise taxes and spending by enacting President Obama's fiscal year 2016 budget. (#357)*
- McCain amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to enhancing trade across the Southwest border. (#358)

- McCain amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to securing the Southwest border. (#359)
- McCain amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to deterring migration of unaccompanied children from El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras. (#360)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the consideration of greenhouse gas emissions under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969. (#361)
- *Mikulski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to amending the Equal Pay Act of 1963 to allow for punitive damages, limit the any factor "other than sex" exception, and prohibit retaliation against employees who share salary information. (#362)*
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating modernizing and updating food safety oversight within the Food and Drug Administration. (#363)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving oral health care for children and pregnant women under Medicaid. (#364)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding to State and local law enforcement agencies that receive Federal funds to be used for training and enforcement related to the profiling guidance established by the Department of Justice. (#365)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding for State and local law enforcement agencies that receive Federal funds to be used for data collection related to profiling by the Department of Justice. (#366)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing a funding stream for a voter reinfranchisement initiative. (#367)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing States the Medicaid flexibility they need to implement innovative reforms to improve care and enhance access for our Nation's most vulnerable. (#368)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the establishment of bipartisan commission to govern independent agencies, which may include structural changes to the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau. (#369)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing greater discretion to State departments of transportation in spending Highway Trust Fund allocations. (#370)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that funds available for budget function 050 are spent exclusively for national defense. (#371)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring State to implement drug testing and work requirements for Federal welfare programs for applicants and recipients of assistance, including, but not limited to, the temporary assistance for needy families (TANF) program. (#372)

- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to maintaining impact aid funding at 2014-2015 levels. (#373)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing coverage of virtual colonoscopies as a colorectal cancer screening test under the Medicare program. (#374)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to returning authority over school nutrition back to the States. (#375)
- Inhofe amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would impose a user fee with respect to general aviation. (#376)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging greater trade between Africa and the United States. (#377)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing qualified mortgage status to mortgages held in portfolio by financial institutions. (#378)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing relief from redundant annual privacy notice mailings required by financial institutions when there have been no changes to the privacy policies of the financial institution. (#379)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to assist the States in carrying out drought prevention plans. (#380)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the prevention of government discrimination against individuals, businesses, and organization due to sincerely held religious beliefs. (#381)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to protect Second Amendment rights by protecting the availability of certain ammunition. (#382)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to uphold Second Amendment rights and prohibit the establishment of a national firearm registry. (#383)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the protection of the Second Amendment by preventing Federal agencies from targeting law-abiding firearms dealers. (#384)
- Inhofe amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would fund international organizations during the implementation of the United Nations Arms Trade Treaty prior to Senate ratification and adoption of implementing legislation. (#385)
- *Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect Medicaid beneficiaries from benefit cuts. (#386)*
- **Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to postal reform. (#387)**
- **Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the designation of national monuments. (#388)**

- **Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to holding Members of the Senate and the House or Representatives accountable for failing to pass a balanced budget. (#389)**
- Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to regulatory review. (#390)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the expansion of access to the income tax credit for employee health insurance expenses of small employers. (#391)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting the use of college savings accounts while students are in elementary school and secondary school. (#392)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to emphasizing manufacturing in engineering programs, which may include directing the National Institute of Standards and Technology, in coordination with other appropriate Federal agencies including the Department of Defense, Department of Energy, and National Science Foundation, to designate United States manufacturing universities. (#393)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to special treatment of the income tax credit for research expenditures for startup companies. (#394)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reversing cuts in the International Affairs Budget. (#395)
- Portman amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the empowerment of States to protect citizens of the State from damaging regulations of the Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to the Clean Air Act. (#396)
- Ernst amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving mental health services for veterans. (#397)
- Wyden amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to funding Coast Guard air facilities. (#398)
- Coats amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would increase net direct spending if the national debt is greater than the size of the economy of the United States. (#399)
- *Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to maintain and enhance access, choice, and accountability in veterans care through the veterans Choice Card program under section 101 of the Veterans Access, Choice, and Accountability Act of 2014. (#400)*
- Grassley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support sentencing reform legislation that does not impose costs on crime victims. (#401)
- Johnson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving information sharing by the Inspector General of the Department of Veterans Affairs with respect to investigations relating to substandard health care, delayed and denied health care, patient deaths, other findings that directly relate to patient care, and other management issues of the Department. (#402)

- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the annual contribution limit for Coverdell education savings accounts. (#403)
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the modernization of the nuclear command control, and communications architecture of the United States. (#404)
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to sexual assault prevention and response efforts by the Department of Defense. (#405)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to limiting certain research conducted or contracted by the Federal Communications Commission. (#406)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to investigating service disruptions at West Coast ports. (#407)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to reform the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration to ensure more transparency and stakeholder participation. (#408)
- *Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting equal pay, which may include preventing discrimination on the basis of sex and preventing retaliation against employees for seeking or discussing wage information. (#409)*
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the allowance of tax credits for employers who provide paid family and medical leave. (#410)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the maximum loan limits under the microloan program. (#411)
- **Rounds amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prevent the Environmental Protection Agency and the United States Fish and Wildlife Service from engaging in closed-door settlement agreements that ignore impacted States and counties. (#412)**
- Blunt amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring the advice and consent of the Senate before any bilateral or international agreement regarding greenhouse gas emissions aimed at combating global climate change has any force or effect within the United States. (#413)
- Hatch amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to prevent the Department of the Interior from unduly hampering the production of natural gas and oil by preempting State law. (#414)
- Capito amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to a requirement that any new environmental agreement signed by the United States with any foreign country or countries not result in serious harm to the economy of the United States. (#415)
- Capito amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting the reliability of the electricity grid. (#416)
- Capito amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging the

Secretary of Veterans Affairs to advise all veterans of their potential eligibility for private health care benefits provided by the Department of Veterans Affairs. (#417)

- Capito amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring sufficient funding for fossil energy research and development. (#418)
- Capito amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improve the safety of tank cars carrying crude oil by rail. (#419)
- Capito amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to offsets to combat the increase abuse of heroin and methamphetamines in the United States. (#420)
- Capito amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the expansion of high-speed broadband in rural areas. (#421)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that the conservation of northern long-eared bat populations and local economic development are compatible. (#422)
- **Rubio amendment to increase new budget authority and outlays for fiscal years 2016 and 2017 for National Defense (budget function 050). (#423, as modified).**
- Barrasso amendment to eliminate Federal funding for international climate change initiatives, including the Green Climate Fund, the Global Climate Change Initiative, the Climate Investment Funds, and the Global Environmental Facility. (#424)
- Collins amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving retirement security. (#425)
- Collins amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting economic growth and job creation for small businesses. (#426)
- Collins amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to investment in Alzheimer's disease research. (#427)
- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to extending the exception for the tax treatment of publicly traded partnerships for other forms of energy, including energy power generation projects and transportation fuels. (#428)
- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to relieve financial institutions from annual privacy notice mailings. (#429)
- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to maintaining access to hospitals and health care providers in rural communities under the Medicare program, which includes preserving and strengthening access to critical access hospitals. (#430)
- Gillibrand amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to medical treatment and compensation for first responders, survivors, and their families injured and made ill by the 9/11 attacks. (#431)
- Baldwin amendment to provide additional resources to create the opportunity for more

Americans to obtain a higher education and advanced job skills by supporting two free years of community college paid for by raising revenue through requiring millionaires and billionaires to pay their fair share. (#432)

- Wyden amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to continuing agricultural research funding. (#433)
- Wyden amendment to provide for an adjustment to committee allocations for wildfire suppression funding. (#434)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to support for Ukraine, which should include the provision of lethal defensive articles. (#435)
- Baldwin amendment to preserve the point of order against reconciliation legislation that would increase the deficit or reduce a surplus. (#436)
- Peters amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to enhancing and improving the United States Patent and Trademark Office in order to reduce the patent application backlog. (#437)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving access to capital for small businesses by directing the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau to implement section 1071 of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (Public Law 111-203) that amended the Equal Credit Opportunity Act to require lending institutions to collect and report data on lending to small, minority-owned, and women owned businesses. (#438)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to mandating a higher threshold that the Small Business Administration may guarantee, through the Surety Bond Guarantee Program, of the bonds that small businesses are required to obtain so that they may be able to better compete successfully for Federal Government contracts. (#439)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the Family Funds limit of the Small Business Investment Company Program from \$225,000,000 to \$350,000,000, as passed by the Committee in 2013, which is zero subsidy and funded entirely through fees paid by investors and businesses. (#440)
- Stabenow amendment to ensure that oil derived from tar sands is subject to the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund at levels equal to those of other types of oil, to permanently extend the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund, and to prevent oil companies from claiming tax deductions for punitive damages associated with oil spills. (#441)
- Collins amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to restore a sensible definition of full-time employment for purposes of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. (#442)
- **Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting privately held water rights and permits. (#443)**
- Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expanding the earned income tax credit using savings from reforming the program and eliminating waste, fraud and abuse. (#444)
- Gardner amendment to prevent labor disputes at seaports in the United States from causing

national economic disruptions and crippling businesses across the United States. (#445)

- Gardner amendment to support public-private partnerships of the Armed Forces of the United States with institutions of higher education in the United States. (#446)
- Gardner amendment to make higher education more affordable and expand access and opportunity to our Nation's students. (#447)
- Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging expedited approval of liquefied natural gas export applications at the Department of Energy. (#448)
- Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting efficient resourcing for the Asia rebalance policy. (#449)
- Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to enhance and encourage broadband deployment and adoption in rural America. (#450)
- Heller amendment to express the sense of the Senate that if a concurrent resolution on the budget and all the regular appropriations bills are not completed by October 1 annually then Members of Congress should not receive pay. (#451)
- Heller amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that the Secretary of the Interior enters into candidate conservation agreements with each of the relevant 11 Western States before the United States Fish and Wildlife Service makes a listing determination on the greater sage-grouse under the Endangered Species Act of 1973. (#452)
- Heller amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring the Secretary of Transportation prioritizes the construction of projects in high priority corridors on the National Highway System, which will improve the safe, secure, and efficient movement of people and goods through the United States and facilitate economic development and create jobs in the United States. (#453)
- Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect Second Amendment rights by preventing the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives from reclassifying ammunition primarily intended for sporting purposes. (#454)
- Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prioritize the elimination of the rape kit backlog. (#455)
- Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that medical facilities of the Department of Veterans Affairs meet the privacy, dignity, and safety needs of women veterans. (#456)
- Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibition of Veterans Benefits Administration executive bonuses until the backlog of disability claims for veterans is eliminated. (#457)
- Burr amendment to protect the American people and strengthen our national security by fully funding the Biomedical Advanced Research and Development Authority (BARDA) and the BioShield Special Reserve Fund. (#458)

- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expanding the quantity of Federal land available for natural extraction to fund infrastructure maintenance. (#459)
- Coats amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to considering the costs, benefits, and feasibility of allowing States reasonable time to cure rejected State implementation plans. (#460)
- Roberts amendment to provide for a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to military readiness, training, and modernization while decreasing risk casualties. (#461)
- **Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to over-the-counter medications. (#462)**
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting funds for promotional or marketing materials promoting Obamacare or its benefits. (#463)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring an enforceable treaty ratified by the top 10 major greenhouse gas emitting countries before implementation of regulation of greenhouse gas emissions from existing power plants. (#464)
- **Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to Second Amendment rights. (#465)**
- Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting jobs in the United States through international and domestic travel and tourism. (#466)
- Blunt amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the direct provision of defense articles, defense services, and related training to Kurdistan Regional Government. (#467)
- Blunt amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to military aid to Israel. (#468)
- Grassley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prohibit certain aliens without legal status in the United States from retroactively claiming the earned income tax credit. (#469)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding to the United Nations Population Fund to promote the access of unaccompanied women to vital services, including access to water, sanitation, facilities, food, and health care, in emergency situations. (#470)
- *Wyden amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would cut benefits, raise the retirement age, or privatize Social Security. (#471)*
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting Cypriot-Israeli cooperation in energy exploration in the Eastern Mediterranean. (#472)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding to combat anti-Semitism in Europe. (#473)
- *Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect and strengthen the*

Department of Veterans Affairs, hire more health care professionals for the Department, and ensure quality and timely access to health care for all veterans. (#474)

- Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to strengthening the United States Postal Service by establishing a moratorium to protect mail processing plants, reinstating overnight delivery standards, and protecting rural service. (#475)
- Thune amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to exempting elementary schools, secondary schools, and institutions of higher education from Obamacare's employer mandate. (#476)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to achieving health information technology interoperability. (#477)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reprioritizing education spending toward impact aid or other formula grant programs to State and local educational agencies and away from administrative earmark programs. (#478)
- Thune amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would negatively affect rural health care. (#479)
- Thune amendment to reduce funding for the United State Fish and Wildlife Service and direct those funds to public safety in Indian country. (#480)
- *Cotton amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting Israel. (#481)*
- Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging the increase use of performance contracting in Federal facilities. (#482)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to combat sexual assault, domestic violence, and human trafficking. (#483)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing lethal aid to Ukraine. (#484)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide equity in the tax treatment of public safety officer death benefits. (#485)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to strengthen mental health efforts. (#486)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to rein in onerous fishing regulations and provide disaster relief for fisheries. (#487)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to spur economic development and provide for the equitable distribution of Universal Service funds to rural states. (#488)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing small business regulatory relief, protecting State-regulated insurers from global regulators, and preventing duplicative regulations for investment advisors. (#489)

- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to address the disproportionate regulatory burdens on community banks. (#490)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect the Corporation for National and Community Service. (#491)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to advance workplace equality by ending pregnancy discrimination and confronting sex-based wage discrimination. (#492)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to strengthening missile defense cooperation with Israel. (#493)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing the United States from joining any international agreement on greenhouse gas emissions that would preclude developing countries from using fossil fuels for development and economic growth. (#494)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to achieving domestic energy independence. (#495)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting public transparency in Executive branch litigation settlements. (#496)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting jobs by preventing Federal agencies from overriding efforts by States to conserve species. (#497)
- *Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to legislation submitted to Congress by President Obama to protect and strengthen Social Security. (#498)*
- Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring the availability to the reserve components of the Armed Forces of fully modernized and mission-capable aircraft. (#499)
- Alexander amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing Federal funds from being used to create a Federal college ratings system. (#500)
- Alexander amendment to promote the research, development, and approval or licensure of the most cutting-edge, safe and effective medical treatments, devices, and cures for American patients and to ensure that America remains the global leader in biomedical innovation. (#501)
- Alexander amendment to prohibit the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission from issuing regulations or guidance that would undermine the employee wellness programs authorized in the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act which offer a premium discount to employees who make healthy lifestyle choices. (#502)
- Sullivan amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing an exemption from certain permitting requirement for routine maintenance activities relating to transportation infrastructure. (#503)
- Sullivan amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to limiting the ability of Environmental Protection Agency personnel to carry guns. (#504)

- Sullivan amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting programs related to the ground-based mid-course defense and the long-range discrimination radar programs of the Department of Defense. (#505)
- Sullivan amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting vulnerable families from job killing regulations. (#506)
- Vitter amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to ending Obamacare subsidies for illegal immigrants. (#507)
- Vitter amendment to require tax delinquent Federal bureaucrats to immediately enter into a repayment plan and provide that failure to do will result in termination of employment. (#508)
- Vitter amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to eliminating the State DNA analysis kit backlog. (#509)
- Vitter amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing health care to veterans who reside more than 40 miles driving distance from the closest medical facility of the Department of Veterans Affairs that provides the care sought by the veteran. (#510)
- Vitter amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund preventing the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives from classifying M855 or any .223/5.56mm cartridge or projectile as armor piercing ammunition. (#511)
- Vitter amendment to strike out the provision that makes it easier for Washington elites to force Americans to give up their dollar bills and use dollar coins, like Europeans. (#512)
- Vitter amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expanding Medicare beneficiary access to eye tracking accessories and speech generating devices for disabled individuals under the Medicare program. (#513)
- Vitter amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to allowing States to adopt work requirements for able-bodied Medicaid recipients. (#514)
- **Vitter amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring the Federal Government to allow states to opt out of Common Core without penalty. (#515)**
- Vitter amendment to ensure victims of rape have their day in court. (#516)
- Vitter amendment to end Congress's and the Administration's illegal exemption from Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. (#517)
- Barrasso amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a process whereby the Federal Government recoups grants from States with failed State-based exchanges. (#518)
- Gillibrand amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to expand benefits from the Department of Veterans Affairs to sailors exposed to Agent Orange. (#519)
- Gillibrand amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund related to sexual assault at

institutions of higher education, which may include the implementation of an independent and standardized online survey tool developed and administered by the Department of Education, in consultation with the Department of Justice, to measure the prevalence of sexual assault at institutions of higher education. (#520)

- Peters amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to investing in science, technology, and basic research in the United States. (#521)
- King amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preserving the right of access of distributed energy units to the electrical grid, such as combined heat and power systems, residential- or commercial-scale photovoltaic systems, residential wind turbines, or other renewable or fossil-fueled electric generation systems. (#522)
- Stabenow amendment to prevent United States companies from getting tax benefits for moving jobs overseas, to end offshore tax loopholes including inversions, and to provide incentives for United States companies to relocate overseas jobs to the United States. (#523)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting economic growth and job creation by reducing the cost of capital. (#524)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing tax relief for catastrophic medical expenses. (#525)
- Alexander amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support high-quality charter schools. (#526)
- Cassidy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the translation of biomedical research into treatments and cures. (#527)
- Cassidy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to upgrading data collection and statistical analysis conducted on health care services at the facilities of the Veterans Health Administration. (#528)
- Cassidy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing screening, testing, and diagnosis for Viral Hepatitis. (#529)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the diversion of funds set aside for the USPTO. (#530)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to deterring abusive patent litigation. (#531)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to ensure the vitality of the traditional criminal law requirement of mens rea. (#532)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that Department of Justice attorneys comply with disclosure obligations in criminal prosecutions. (#533)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing access to marijuana edibles by children in States that have decriminalized marijuana. (#534)

- **Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to balancing the Federal budget. (#535)**
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to safeguarding data stored abroad from improper government access. (#536)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the aggressive and consistent enforcement of Federal laws prohibiting the production, distribution, and possession of adult obscenity and child pornography. (#537)
- Risch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the Family Funds limit of the Small Business Investment Company Program from \$225,000,000 to \$350,000,000, as passed by the Committee in 2013, which is zero subsidy and funded entirely through fees paid by investors and businesses. (#538)
- Cassidy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving Medicaid based on successful and bipartisan State demonstration projects. (#539)
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting health care rationing. (#540)
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the transparency of the relationship between the Federal Communication Commission's regulatory fees and the Commission's recovery of costs. (#541)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to improving transparency for closing out expired grant accounts with an empty balance. (#542)
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to elimination of funding for the National Technical Information Service. (#543)
- Kirk amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to extraditing international cybercriminals committing credit card theft. (#544)
- **Kirk amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reimposing waived sanctions and imposing new sanctions against Iran for violations of the Joint Plan of Action or a comprehensive nuclear agreement. (#545)**
- McCain amendment to ensure adequate funding for the national security of the United States. (#546)
- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to welfare reform. (#547)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to support Internet freedom and the current multi-stake-holder governance of the Internet. (#548)
- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund for providing low- and middle-income student access to private elementary and secondary schools through a tax credit. (#549)
- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to consolidating tax incentives for higher education into a universal tax credit for higher education and skills

obtainment. (#550)

- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting religious freedom, including promoting freedom of religion (including belief) around the world, given the importance of religious freedom to human rights, economic development, stability, and democracy. (#551)
- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing funding for the relocation of the United States Embassy in Israel from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem. (#552)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting public-private partnerships with the National Laboratories under the Department of Energy to facilitate innovation. (#553)
- Rubio amendment to allow for the elimination of the Retirement Earnings Test under the Social security program. (#554)
- Rubio amendment to allow for the elimination of Social Security payroll taxes for individuals who have attained retirement age. (#555)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to delivering weapons to Ukraine using emergency drawdown authority in the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961. (#556)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to reforming the United Nations in the spirit of transparency, respect for basic human freedoms, and effective nonproliferation. (#557)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing foreign assistance to Palestine and increasing foreign assistance for Israel. (#558)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to improving higher education data and transparency. (#559)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to prohibit taking minors across State lines in circumvention of laws requiring involvement of parents in abortion decisions. (#560)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to underutilized facilities of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and their potential use. (#561)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a new outcomes-based process for authorizing innovative higher education providers. (#562)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the reform of Federal student loan repayment plans. (#563)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing for regulatory reform that would allow Congress to budget regulatory promulgation under each Federal agency. (#564)
- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that Medicare is not raided to bailout insurance companies under the President's health care overhaul. (#565)

- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing for financial vehicles other than loans to provide fund to pay for higher education. (#566)
- Coats amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to end duplication, fragmentation, and overlap in Government economic development programs. (#567)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to increase funding for the Internal Revenue Service to implement the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act and reduce identity theft. (#568)
- Tester amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to investing in rural and tribal water infrastructure. (#569)
- Tester amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing transparency in our elections and reducing the deficit. (#570)
- Heinrich amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would provide for the sale of Federal land to reduce the Federal deficit. (#571)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support rural schools and school districts. (#572)
- Markey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting the repair and replacement of natural gas distribution pipelines and infrastructure no longer fit for service. (#573)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring the reliability of the electric grid. (#574)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to repeal the TRICARE exclusion for members of the reserve components of the Armed Forces. (#575)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to securing sources of supply of rare earth minerals. (#576)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the reduction of Department of Defense contractors. (#577)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to addressing methamphetamine abuse in the United States. (#578)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing adequate funding for the Experimental Program to Stimulate Competitive Research. (#579)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing adequate funding for the Contract Tower Program of the Federal Aviation Administration. (#580)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reestablishing the Office of Technology Assessment to provide nonpartisan information to Congress on cost-benefit analyses of regulations and regulatory changes. (#581)

- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to significantly increasing the number of young adults participating in 2 years of national service which may include expanding national service programs. (#582)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the commercialization of technologies such as carbon capture, carbon storage, and other carbon utilization technologies required for coal and natural gas electric generating units (EGUs) to meet proposed and future greenhouse gas regulations. (#583)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting export promotion for small businesses. (#584)
- Manchin amendment to modify the deficit-neutral reserve fund for veterans and servicemembers to improve outreach, access, and services for rural veterans. (#585)
- Manchin amendment to modify the deficit-neutral reserve fund for veterans and servicemembers to address specifically the growing backlog of appeals of decisions regarding claims for disability compensation. (#586)
- Leahy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to disallow any Federal tax deduction for the cost of court-ordered punitive damages as an ordinary business expense. (#587)
- Schatz amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the number of U.S. Customs and Border Protection officers at air ports of entry. (#588)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that employers are not precluded under the National Labor Relations Act from providing compensation to employees that is greater than the compensation specified in an applicable collective bargaining agreement. (#589)
- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting the Medicare Advantage program. (#590)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to reform the Lifeline program by removing structural incentives for fraud and modernizing the program so that it can be used to help increase broadband access in underserved areas. (#591)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to intellectual property rights in international trade negotiations. (#592)
- Menendez amendment to require consideration of long-term deficits for any legislation relating to repealing or replacing the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act and the health care-related provisions of the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010. (#593)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging the participation of underrepresented individuals, including minorities, in 21st century fields. (#594)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to improve cybersecurity. (#595)

- Johnson amendment to convey clear information in graphic form about projected deficits. (#596)
- Johnson amendment to convey clear information to Congress and the public about projected Federal outlays, revenues, surpluses, and deficits. (#597)
- Shaheen amendment to make commonsense reform to the wasteful Federal sugar program, save consumers billions, and reduce the risk of expensive taxpayer-funded bailouts of the sugar industry. (#600)
- *Bennet amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would privatize Medicare, cut guaranteed benefits, increase out-of-pocket spending, or turn Medicare into a premium support plan. (#601)*
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a single food agency. (#602)
- Coats amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the improvement of operations in the supplemental nutrition assistance program. (#603)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging cost savings in office space used by Federal agencies. (#604)
- Feinstein amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to rectifying the discrepancies in methodologies used in counting the number of homeless person served by programs provided through the Department of Education, the Department of Health and Human Services, and the Department of Housing and Urban Development. (#605)
- Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to African elephant ivory. (#606)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to allow for the permanent elimination of the Federal estate tax. (#607)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund for mobile workforce legislation to simplify and standardize State income tax collection for employees who travel outside of their home State for temporary work assignments. (#608)
- Isakson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing funding to implement, create, apply or enforce certain standards for initial bargaining unit determinations governed by the National Labor Relations Board. (#609)
- Isakson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing funding to promulgate a regulation relating to the definition of “fiduciary” by the Department of Labor. (#610)
- Isakson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to subject all fees collected by U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services to the annual appropriations process. (#611)
- Isakson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to subject all fees collected by U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services to the annual appropriations process. (#612)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to international defense

cooperation. (#613)

- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support or encourage research that leads to identifying an Alzheimer's disease biomarker, early diagnostics tool, or therapy to delay the onset or halt the progression of Alzheimer's disease in order to provide a significant cost savings to the Federal Government. (#614)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to ensure that the harbor maintenance user fee is only used for its intended purpose, which is to finance expenditures on maintenance dredging, dredged material disposal areas, jetties, and breakwaters. (#615)
- Wicker amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to require the Secretary of Transportation to submit the results of a comprehensive truck size and weight limits study to Congress by April 30, 2015. (#616)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to encourage the Secretary of State to add additional names to the Magnitsky List. (#617)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring international arms control compliance. (#618)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to address the negative impact of the Affordable Care Act's Medicaid and Medicare DSH cuts to hospitals. (#619)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to expedite awards under the Internal Revenue Service whistleblower program. (#620)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to repeal the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA). (#621)
- *Burr amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to manageable Federal student loan repayment options. (#622)*
- Alexander amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the development of next-generation leadership computers in the United States. (#623)
- Alexander amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to improve the competitiveness of the United States. (#624)
- Lankford amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the effectiveness and efficiency of the Federal regulatory process. (#625)
- Lankford amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to streamline, consolidate, or eliminate duplicative and overlapping programs identified by the Government Accountability Office. (#626)
- Lankford amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide more transparency in Government spending, including through the establishment of a Federal program inventory. (#627)
- Lankford amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support the continued

stewardship role of the United States over the domain name system to ensure the security of the .gov and .mil domains and protect the freedom of speech and expression internationally. (#628)

- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to international defense cooperation with Taiwan. (#629)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting the use of energy efficiency in the economy of the United States, which is the cheapest and fastest way to begin addressing energy challenges in the United States. (#630)
- Casey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing training for first responders in communities through which crude oil is transported by rail. (#631)
- Casey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing reasonable accommodations for pregnant workers. (#632)
- Casey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to enhancing the child and dependent care tax credit. (#633)
- Casey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to automatic IRAs. (#634)
- Casey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing funding for the Office of Administrative Law Judges of the Department of Labor. (#635)
- Warner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting the personal information of consumers from data breaches. (#636)
- Warner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to advancing the stated goals of the Department of Veterans Affairs or meeting the health care needs of veterans. (#637)
- Warner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund reserve fund for Government reform and efficiency. (#638)
- Peters amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting trade and travel ports of entry. (#639)
- Heitkamp amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to improve the sustainability of the Federal workforce in order to address unique situations. (#640)
- Heitkamp amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to funding local rent surveys to ensure accurate fair market rents for working families, the elderly, and the disabled. (#641)
- Heitkamp amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the establishment of a commission on Native children. (#642)
- Heitkamp amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to training and resources for first responders responding to hazardous materials incidents on railroads. (#643)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to directing the Secretary of Transportation to coordinate with the Secretary of Energy to review crude treatment process

and, if necessary, to promulgate regulations. (#644)

- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to underground and surface coal mining safety and health research. (#645)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to H-1B visas. (#646)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the development of a new nuclear-capable cruise missile by the Department of Defense and the National Nuclear Security Administration. (#647)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the nuclear forces and missions of the Air Force. (#648)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting funding of international organizations during the implementation of the United Nations Arms Trade Treaty prior to Senate ratification and adoption of implementing legislation. (#649)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that social services agencies under the Bureau of Indian Affairs may conduct background checks on all adults living in a home before issuing a foster care license. (#650)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to allow the Drug Enforcement Administration and Federal Bureau of Investigation to enter into joint task forces with tribal and local law enforcement agencies. (#651)
- *Warren amendment to make college more affordable for middle-class families by allowing borrowers with outstanding Federal and private student loans to refinance at the equivalent interest rates that were offered to Federal student loan borrowers during the 2013-2014 school year and to fully offset the cost of such a program by requiring millionaires to pay at least a 30 percent effective Federal tax rate. (#652)*
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to limit control measure determinations to covered sources. (#653)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reforming regulatory practices for executive agencies. (#654)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to preserve and protect the open Internet in a manner that provides the Federal Communications Commission with targeted and robust enforcement mechanisms, does not jeopardize public safety, privacy, accessibility, or universal service, protects against regulatory overreach, and does not rely on public utility regulations. (#655)
- Cotton amendment to modify a provision to the spending-neutral reserve fund to reauthorize funding for payments in lieu of taxes to counties and other units of local government. (#656)
- Cotton amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing non-defense related spending by the Department of Defense. (#657)

- Cotton amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000. (#658)
- Cotton amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the designation of critical habitat. (#659)
- Cotton amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the use of funds for cooperating with the Government of Iran in combating the Islamic State. (#660)
- Cotton amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to violations by the Russian Federation of the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces Treaty. (#661)
- Cotton amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the use of funds for the premature withdrawal of the United States Armed Forces from Afghanistan. (#662)
- Cotton amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the use of funds for negotiating with President of Syria Bashar al Assad and the Government of Syria to resolve the Syrian civil war and combat the Islamic State. (#663)
- Cotton amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to construction of new facilities and improvement to existing facilities at the detention facilities at United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. (#664)
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting awarding of construction contracts based on awardees entering or not entering into agreements with labor organizations. (#665)
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing the level of Federal premium support for crop insurance policies, which may include eliminating premium support for crop insurance for agricultural producers with an adjusted gross income of more than \$750,000 in fiscal year 2016. (#666)
- Flake amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that individuals do not simultaneously receive unemployment compensation and disability insurance benefits. (#667)
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to government reform and efficiency. (#668)
- Flake amendment to rescind the remaining amounts available for the Advanced Technology Vehicles Manufacturing Loan Program. (#669)
- Flake amendment to eliminate resources for the single family housing direct loan program. (#670)
- Flake amendment to eliminate the premium subsidies on crop insurance policies when the actual market price of an agricultural commodity at the time of harvest is higher than the spring price for the agricultural commodity. (#671)
- Flake amendment to prohibit earmarks. (#672)

- Flake amendment to eliminate funding for the Economic Development Administration. (#673)
- Flake amendment to eliminate taxpayer subsidies for Amtrak's food and beverage service. (#674)
- Flake amendment to eliminate resources for Select USA. (#675)
- Flake amendment to prohibit taxpayers from subsidizing officials of the Department of Health and Human Services flying in business and first-class seating. (#676)
- Flake amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing political targeting by the Internal Revenue Service of individuals and social welfare organizations exercising free-speech rights. (#677)
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prosecution of first-time illegal border crossers. (#678)
- Portman amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the empowerment of States to protect citizens of the State from damaging regulations of the Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to the Clean Air Act. (#679)
- Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to legislation to furlough Federal employees with serious tax delinquencies. (#680)
- Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to demolishing vacant and abandoned homes. (#681)
- Portman amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would not achieve a unified budget surplus after 2024. (#682)
- Portman amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would create a carbon tax or a cap-and-trade policy relating to carbon emissions. (#683)
- Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to repealing any tax increases imposed by President Obama on middle-class families. (#684)
- Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to making permanent the expensing limitation applicable for 2014 for section 179 property. (#685)
- Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the age limitation applicable to dependent care assistance programs. (#686)
- Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to allowing private sector employees the ability to work flexible schedules. (#687)
- Portman amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding for the National Park Service Centennial. (#688)
- Portman amendment to improve the dynamic scoring provision. (#689)

- Portman amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the equitable treatment of existing, new, and proposed nuclear generating capacity in the economically damaging Clean Power Plan. (#690)
- Scott amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing States with flexibility in determining the size of employers in the small group market. (#691)
- Scott amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to transparency in health premium billing. (#692)
- Rounds amendment to modify section 431 relating to oversight of Government performance. (#693)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to investing in advanced fossil energy technology research and development. (#694)
- Shaheen amendment to save taxpayers billions by limiting \$50,000 annually the maximum amount of premium subsidy provided by the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation to individual agricultural producers. (#696)
- Murray amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund for legislation that reforms and strengthens elementary and secondary education. (#697)
- Whitehouse amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting funding regulatory work of the Environmental Protection Agency that delivers substantial benefits to public health and the economy. (#698)
- Whitehouse amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing resources to protect and preserve oceans and coasts. (#699)
- Whitehouse amendment to ensure high-income earners pay a fair share in taxes and to use the revenue to invest in repairing our Nation's bridges, coastal infrastructure, and damage wildfires. (#700)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improvements to the appeals process of the Department of Veterans Affairs for claims relating to disability compensation. (#701)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to efforts associated with combating the heroin addiction epidemic. (#702)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to enhance drug treatment courts. (#703)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to enhance veteran treatment courts. (#704)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to Indo-Pacific partner capacity building and strategy. (#705)
- Markey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to achieving savings in the

nuclear security enterprise. (#706)

- Markey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing overdose deaths. (#707)
- Wyden amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to simplifying and expanding tax incentives for higher education to boost student attendance and completion. (#708)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to implementing recommendations of the Government Accountability Office to reduce or eliminate overlapping or duplicative Federal programs. (#709)
- Franken amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to enhancing funding for programs carried out under the Head Start Act. (#710)
- Franken amendment provide additional resources to save student financial aid and keep college affordable for more than 8,000,000 low- and middle-income students by restoring the \$89,000,000 in cuts to Federal Pell Grants in the Republican budget. (#711)
- Franken amendment to provide an additional use for the deficit-neutral reserve fund for higher education. (#712)
- Murphy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to comprehensive mental health reform. (#713)
- Bennet amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to chemical disclosure. (#714)
- Bennet amendment to create clean energy jobs through predictable and fair incentive for renewable energy. (#715)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support the robust funding of the Community Oriented Policing Services grant program. (#716)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the effectiveness and availability of Bureau of Prisons programs. (#717)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting child savings accounts and asset building. (#718)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to cleaning up federally designated Superfund sites. (#719)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting workforce development through apprenticeship programs. (#720)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to encourage freight planning and investment that incorporates all modes of transportation, including rail, waterways, ports, and highways to promote national connectivity. (#721)

- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting payments for conversion or treatments that purport to change the gender identity or sexual orientation of an individual under Medicare and Medicaid programs. (#722)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing the average adjusted gross income eligibility criteria for persons or legal entities who qualify for farm subsidy program benefits (#723)
- Kaine amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing United States exports and improving the competitiveness of United States businesses. (#724)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring diversity in procurement and hiring at all Federal pension plans. (#725)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the protection of State and local economies from the impacts of climate change, including increased storm surge events. (#726)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to municipal broadband expansion, to aid cities and municipalities in rural and low-income areas seeking to invest in municipal broadband networks or private-public partnerships for broadband buildout. (#727)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting mentoring programs for at-risk youth. (#728)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to invest in surface transportation projects. (#729)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to development of the Long Range Discrimination Radar of the Missile Defense Agency. (#730)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to increase access to health care providers for Medicare beneficiaries. (#731)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to authorizing advance appropriations for the Indian Health Service. (#732)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to an active duty mend strength for the Army for fiscal year 2016 of 490,000 soldiers. (#733)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the Department of Defense Innovative Readiness Training Program. (#734)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the outreach and delivery of Department of Veterans Affairs programs and services to veterans residing in United States communities not connected to the North American road system. (#735)
- Murkowski amendment to exempt advance appropriations for the Indian Health Services and Indian Health Facilities accounts of the Indian Health Service from a point of order against legislation that would provide an advance appropriation. (#736)

- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to establish a D NRF relating to providing for the expansion of Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis (Lou Gehrig's Disease) research in the Department of Defense's peer reviewed Medical Research Program. (#737)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to environmental remediation of land transferred under certain Acts that is contaminated by Federal agencies and activities. (#738)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to robust sexual assault investigations by the National Guard Bureau Office of Complex Investigations. (#739)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the funding of certain tribal courts by the Bureau of Indian Affairs. (#740)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to allow for legislation to provide for long-term budget analyses. (#741)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reforming the unemployment insurance program in a manner that incentivizes work and worker training for the long-term unemployed, helps the long-term unemployed reenter the workforce, recognizes the demands on State budgets, and does not increase financial burdens on employers. (#742)
- Thune amendment to reduce funding for the General Services Administration by \$1,000,000 until 50 percent of counties in nonattainment for the 1997 National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for ground-level ozone as of January 30, 2015, achieve the air quality standard set forth in the 1997 NAAQS, and direct those funds to the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency for the purpose of helping municipalities reach attainment with the 2008 NAAQS for ground-level ozone, acknowledging that (1) given limited State and Federal resources and the delay of the Administrator in issuing to States implementation guidance for the 2008 ground-level ozone NAAQS, priority should be given to achieving the 2008 standard, (2) the Administrator has not sufficiently implemented that standard, (3) focusing by the Administrator on the most polluted areas that are in nonattainment with that standard would benefit public health, and (4) promulgating a lower standard at this time would impose undue costs on the economy and workforce of the United States. (#743)
- Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring transparency of costs of completing analyses required under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969. (#744)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to allowing oil shale development on Federal land. (#745)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing reasonable deadlines for processes under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969. (#746)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to selling nonessential Federal land with proceeds going to Federal deficit reduction. (#747)
- Lee amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would further restrict the right of law-abiding Americans to own a firearm. (#748)
- Lee amendment to ensure that the reserve fund relating to affordable healthcare choices for all is

used to repeal and not further empower the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. (#749)

- Lee amendment to modify the spending-neutral reserve fund reauthorizing funding for payments to counties and other units of local government to ensure payment at levels roughly equivalent to property tax revenues lost due to the presence of Federal land. (#750)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to support legislation maintaining United States oversight over functions of the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers and preventing the United States from transferring such Internet responsibilities. (#751)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging the United States' NATO allies to reverse declines in defense spending and bear a more proportionate burden for ensuring the security of NATO. (#752)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to sufficient number of uniformed maintenance personnel in the Air Force for the F-35A aircraft program to reach initial operational capacity and full operational capacity on schedule. (#753)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting legislation allowing a repeal of the Davis-Bacon Act. (#754)
- *Stabenow amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to keeping the Federal Water Pollution Control Act focused on protection of water quality, to establish bright lines for Federal jurisdiction, and to create clear and unambiguous exemptions for features that the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency or the Secretary of the Army, acting through the Chief of Engineers, claim they are not seeking to regulate. (#755)*
- Stabenow amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the purchase of stationary or electronic devices for the purpose of members of Congress or congressional staff communicating with foreign governments and undermining the role of the President as Head of State in international nuclear negotiations on behalf of the United States. (#756)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to grant programs of the Environmental Protection Agency that may include prohibitions on awards to any entity that has an action pending against the Agency. (#757)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to support legislation allowing private sector employers to offer compensatory time in lieu of overtime pay to employees who prefer flexible work schedules to better balance family, work, and personal responsibilities. (#758)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to clarifying Federal jurisdiction with respect to intrastate species. (#759)
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring an independent reliability assessment of the Clean Power Plan of the Environmental Protection Agency. (#760)
- Graham amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to means-testing Medicare part B and part D premiums for Medicare beneficiaries with an annual income that exceeds \$250,000. (#761)

- Graham amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the restoration of purchasing power of the National Institutes of Health. (#762)
- Graham amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to subjecting all Federal spending to sequestration. (#763)
- Graham amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preparing ports of the United States for post-Panamax ships. (#764)
- Graham amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to meeting the obligations outlined in the Plutonium Management and Disposition Agreement. (#765)
- Graham amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to subjecting the salaries of Members of Congress to sequestration. (#766)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the National Guard Youth Challenge Program. (#767)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing Transportation Security Administration passenger fees to \$2.50 per enplanement and not more than \$5.00 per round trip between points in Alaska and Hawaii and on flights from essential air service airports. (#768)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the labeling of genetically engineered fish. (#769)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the construction of Arctic polar icebreakers. (#770)
- Ernst amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibits use of taxpayer dollars for first class airplane travel by Members of Congress. (#771)
- Ernst amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to ensure public comments are utilized more effectively in the Federal rulemaking process. (#772)
- Ernst amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect taxpayers by reforming the allowance and perks available to former Presidents. (#773)
- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the availability of Federal spectrum for commercial wireless services, including unlicensed Wi-Fi. (#774)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the imposition of new sanctions against the Government of Iran because of that Government's support for terrorism and its human rights abuses against the people of Iran. (#775)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prohibit the exclusion of individuals from service on a Federal jury on account of sexual orientation or gender identity. (#776)
- *Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to recognize that climate change*

is real and caused by human activity and that Congress needs to take action to cut carbon pollution. (#777, as modified)

- Cornyn amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to patents. (#778)
- Cornyn amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to enact a taxpayer bill of rights and provide additional protections for taxpayers against abuses by Internal Revenue Service. (#779)
- Cornyn amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to eliminating the backlog of sexual assault evidence kits. (#780)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing foreign assistance to the Palestinian Authority and certain United Nations agencies and increasing foreign assistance for Israel. (#781)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to extending the health care tax credit. (#782)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expansion of the earned income tax credit and the child tax credit. (#783)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting a national network for manufacturing innovation. (#784)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that no Federal financial aid funds are used for marketing activities. (#785)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide 12-months of continuous enrollment in Medicaid and the Children's Health Insurance Program. (#786)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to establish the prioritization of Children's Hospital Graduate Medical Education (CHGME) as a proven means to implement the development of a robust pediatric medical workforce. (#787)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring sufficient trade enforcement resources. (#788)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting workers from misclassification as independent contractors and preventing employers from using misclassification to avoid paying their fair share of taxes. (#789)
- Manchin amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would allocate any savings achieved through spending cuts or new revenue that are not included in the concurrent resolution on the budget for any purpose other than deficit reduction or investment in the Nation's infrastructure. (#790)
- Wyden amendment to strike reconciliation instructions to the Committees on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions and Finance and require regular order. (#791)
- Bennet amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to innovation in higher

education. (#792)

- Franken amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to construction of Native American schools. (#793)
- Sessions amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to strengthening the ability of the Department of Commerce to respond to accusations of unfair trade practices, which may include currency undervaluation. (#794)
- Cassidy amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to authorizing Federal permitting for manufacturing and energy construction projects relating to national primary or secondary ambient air quality standard for ozone lower than a certain existing standard. (#795)
- **Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to saving Medicare. (#796)**
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing headquarters staff in the Department of Defense. (#797)
- Murray amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund for legislation to allow Americans to earn paid sick time. (#798)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to funding for programs related to governing justly and democratically. (#799)
- Cantwell amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to a comprehensive approach to crude-by-rail safety. (#800)
- *Murray amendment to build on the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2013 by restoring a below-sequester level cut of \$9,000,000,000 to nondefense discretionary spending in 2017, replacing sequestration in 2016 and 2017 and increasing funding above sequester by a total of \$148,000,000,000 for the 2 years, increasing defense and nondefense discretionary spending above sequester levels by equal amounts, eliminating the overseas contingency operations gimmick contained in the committee-reported resolution, and offsetting the net increase in defense and nondefense discretionary spending by closing tax loopholes. (#801)*
- Coons amendment to offset the costs of the war against the Islamic State in Iraq and Syria. (#802)
- Franken amendment to ensure that the deficit-neutral reserve fund for infrastructure includes investment in rural broadband deployment. (#803)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to student loans. (#804)
- Corker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prevent the sale of Senior Preferred Stock of Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac by the Secretary of the Treasury without the consent of Congress. (#805)
- Cassidy amendment to create a point of order against any legislation that would authorize Federal funds appropriated for processing naturalization applications to be used for any other purpose. (#806)

- Cassidy amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would permit using certain funds to process immigration benefit applications. (#807)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to permanently extend the Internet Tax Freedom Act and to establish rules for taxation of digital goods and services. (#808)
- Vitter amendment to restore students' right to privacy of education records by ensuring parental consent of records release in all cases and prohibiting collection of psychological or behavioral data. (#809)
- Collins amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing access to higher education for low-income Americans through the Federal Pell Grant program. (#810)
- **Vitter amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ending Washington's illegal exemption from Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. (#811)**
- Murray amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide women with affordable access to comprehensive health care, including preventive services (such as contraception and breast cancer screenings), improve maternal health, and ensure that a woman has the same benefits and services no matter what part of the United States she lives in, all of which is critical to improving the health and well-being of women, children, their families, and society as a whole, and is an essential part of a woman's economic security and opportunity. (#812)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving oversight and accountability of for-profit colleges. (#813)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing exploitation of veterans and servicemembers seeking postsecondary education. (#814)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund related to prohibiting inverted corporations from avoiding United States taxes. (#815)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prevent certain corporations from profiting from government contracts. (#816)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide tax benefits to patriot employers that invest in American jobs and provide fair pay and benefits to workers and to eliminate tax benefits for corporations that ship jobs or profits overseas. (#817)
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to funding for the Overseas Private Investment Corporation. (#818)
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the repeal of the extension of the wind production tax credit. (#819)
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting funding for the Defense Rapid Innovation Program. (#820)
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the Forest Service from finalizing and implementing a certain proposed groundwater directive. (#821)

- Flake amendment to eliminate Federal duplication and consolidate the 94 Federal green building programs spread across 11 different Federal agencies. (#822)
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to implementing the recommendations of the Government Accountability Office to consolidate financial literacy programs. (#823)
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to enabling transparency in the Federal crop insurance program, which may include disclosing the names of recipients of Federal subsidy payments for crop insurance premiums. (#824)
- Blumenthal amendment to expand the deficit-neutral reserve fund for veterans and servicemembers. (#825)
- Barrasso amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the repeal of the annual fee on health insurance providers imposed by the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. (#826)
- Hatch amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to reforming the Federal regulatory process by enabling retrospective review of existing regulations, improving the process by which new regulations are created, ensuring fair and effective judicial review, and securing an effective role for Congress in the Federal regulatory process through legislation and oversight. (#827)
- Franken amendment to provide additional resources to save student financial aid and keep college affordable for more than 8,000,000 low- and middle-income students by restoring the \$89,000,000,000 in cuts to Federal Pell Grants in the Republican budget. (#828)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to maintaining the critical infrastructure security of the United States natural gas pipeline system with respect to physical damages or cyber security-related impacts. (#829)
- Moran-Blumenthal amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to researching health conditions of the descendants of veterans exposed to toxic substances during services in the Armed Forces. (#830)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging institutions of higher education to make college more affordable by reducing the cost of attendance for students and families. (#831)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to ensure all women covered by TRICARE have no-cost contraception coverage and to improve access to emergency contraception for women members of the Armed Forces. (#832)
- Boxer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the protection of State and local economies from the impacts of climate change, including extreme and exceptional drought. (#833)
- Boxer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to public health and welfare of States and local communities. (#834)

- Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to offsetting the cost of operations against the Islamic State. (#835)
- McConnell amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the regulation by the Environmental Protection Agency of greenhouse gas emissions, which may include a prohibition on withholding highway funds from States that refuse to submit State Implementation Plans required under the Clean Power Plan of the Agency. (#836)
- Alexander amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting the privacy rights of employees. (#837)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the disposal of certain Federal land. (#838)
- Isakson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting United States citizens held hostage in the United States embassy in Tehran, Iran, between November 3, 1979, and January 20, 1981. (#839)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding for State and local law enforcement agencies that receive Federal funds to be used for data collection related to profiling guidance issued by the Department of Justice. (#840)
- Udall amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to provision of educational assistance to veterans who served in the reserves in Afghanistan or Iraq. (#841)
- Merkley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to consumer financial protection. (#842)
- Merkley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to restoring reductions in the Republican budget to the Stafford loan program that would mandate that students currently in college pay interest on their loans before they have received their educational benefits, to make college more affordable, to reduce the debt burden of students, and to help graduates afford to pay back student loans. (#843)
- Merkley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to restoring cuts in the Republican budget to the Federal Pell Grant and Stafford loan programs that would force more families to take on debt for education and mandate that students currently in college pay interest on their loans before they have received their education benefits, to make college more affordable, to reduce the debt burden of students, and to help graduates afford to pay back student loans. (#844)
- Merkley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to trade agreements. (#845)
- Merkley amendment to save student financial aid and reduce the student loan debt levels in the Republican budget by 15 percent through removing mandated interest payments for students. (#846)
- Scott amendment to require information on settlement agreements. (#847)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the Medicare home

health face-to-face documentation requirement. (#848)

- Vitter amendment to end birthright citizenship. (#849)
- Vitter amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ending President Obama's illegal executive amnesty. (#850)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to rein in onerous fishing regulations and provide disaster relief for fisheries. (#851)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing small business regulatory relief and preventing duplicative regulations for investment advisors. (#852)
- Coats to preserve the integrity of college athletes. (#853)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to repealing the limitation on health flexible spending arrangements. (#854)
- Lee amendment to prohibit the public debt limit under reconciliation. (#855)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to support legislation preventing the Federal Communications Commission from reclassifying broadband providers as common carriers under title II of the Communications Act of 1934 and from implementing other "net neutrality" provisions. (#856)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the investigation and recovery of missing weapons and military equipment provided to the Government of Yemen by the United States Government. (#857)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to limiting funds for institutions or organizations established by the United States Convention on the Law of the Sea. (#858)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to clarifying the definition of the term "waters of the United States". (#859)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing the Department of Energy from making risky loans. (#860)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to equalizing the treatment of attorney's fees under the Endangered Species Act of 1973 and the Equal Access to Justice Act. (#861)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to repealing the wind production tax credit. (#862)
- Lee amendment to preserve Congressional Budget Act points of order against legislation providing for an increase in the gas tax paid by hardworking Americans. (#863)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing an accounting of total United States contributions to the United Nations. (#864)

- Johnson amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to accommodate legislation that would stop the Federal government from forcing States to pay unemployment compensation benefits to millionaires. (#865)
- Murray amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing funding for the Department of Transportation for the TIGER discretionary grant program. (#866)
- Whitehouse amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to making it more difficult for corporations and billionaires to secretly influence elections by making unlimited undisclosed campaign expenditures, and to prevent such entities from evading campaign finance law, including through making false statements to government agencies. (#867)
- Whitehouse amendment to prohibit budget resolutions that support dropping millions of Americans from their health insurance plans without providing for alternative coverage. (#868)
- Udall amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to issuing a license to a company to operate as a small business investment company that focuses on accelerating technology transfer commercialization activities that create well-paying jobs and support American innovation. (#869)
- Wyden amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to extending tax provisions expiring in 2013 or 2014 for 2 years, such as those contained in the EXPIRE Act of 2014. (#870)
- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the process of evaluating and adjudicating benefit claims of survivors and dependents of veterans and members of the Armed Forces. (#871)
- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expand and enhance the security of the Visa Waiver Program to promote travel and tourism in the United States. (#872)
- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the reimbursement of emergency medical care for veterans, which may include reimbursement of veterans who have not received care from the department of Veterans Affairs in the last 24 months. (#873)
- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the final standard providing for the assignment of a unique health identifier for an individual and to require legislation setting standards for such assignment. (#874)
- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to permanent extension of the new markets tax credit. (#875)
- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that Federal agencies protect the rights of all Americans, regardless of their sexual orientation, religion, race, color, sex, or national origin, in accordance with the Constitution of the United States and Federal law. (#876)
- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing college completion, which may include expanding Federal Pell Grant eligibility by allowing college students to use Federal Pell Grants for more than 2 semesters in an academic year. (#877)

- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to investing in clean energy and preserving the environment. (#878)
- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring dental coverage under all qualified health plans offered under the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. (#879)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a student borrower bill of rights. (#880)
- Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting a substantial increase in the minimum wage. (#881)
- Carper amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving prevention and treatment measures to mitigate agricultural impacts from virus outbreaks, such as impacts seen from the avian influenza poultry outbreak. (#882)
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting health care rationing. (#883)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing local flexibility in low-income housing and supporting low-income housing block grant funding by expanding the Moving-to-Work program. (#884)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing technical assistance to small businesses and aspiring entrepreneurs through small business development centers. (#885)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to ensure accountability and transparency at the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau. (#886)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to streamline energy infrastructure projects. (#887)
- Feinstein amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing terrorists from obtaining firearms or explosives. (#888)
- Feinstein amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving community relations with law enforcement officers. (#889)
- Coons amendment to exempt advance appropriations for Amtrak from the generally applicable point of order against advance appropriations. (#890)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to addressing the infrastructure needs of passenger rail. (#891)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the impacts of climate change on critical infrastructure systems. (#892)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to addressing the diabetes epidemic in the United States. (#893)

- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding to the Global Fund. (#894)
- Whitehouse amendment to prohibit budget resolutions that support cutting over \$1,000,000,000,000 in spending without identifying specific programmatic effects. (#895)
- Markey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the safety of offshore drilling in the United States. (#896)
- Markey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting consumers in the United States from price increases due to large-scale natural gas exports. (#897)
- Franken amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to address cyberstalking and online harassment. (#898)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the importance of financial literacy education to allow individuals to make informed and effective decisions with their financial resources. (#899)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the importance of civics and government education. (#900)

From: Hunt, Jasmine (Durbin)
To: [Sarah Neimeyer \(sarah_neimeyer@ios.doi.gov\)](mailto:sarah_neimeyer@ios.doi.gov); [Joshua Saks \(saksj@nwf.org\)](mailto:saksj@nwf.org); [Franz Matzner \(franz.matzner@nrdc.org\)](mailto:franz.matzner@nrdc.org); jconsuegra@nrdc.org
Subject: FW: Amendments Update: Senate Budget Resolution (S.Con.Res. 11)
Date: Wednesday, March 25, 2015 7:48:26 PM

From: Sara Chieffo
Sent: Wednesday, March 25, 2015 7:48:42 PM (UTC-05:00) Eastern Time (US & Canada)
To: Hunt, Jasmine (Durbin)
Subject: Re: Amendments Update: Senate Budget Resolution (S.Con.Res. 11)

No further votes expected tonight, right?

On Mar 25, 2015, at 7:09 PM, Hunt, Jasmine (Durbin) <Jasmine_Hunt@durbin.senate.gov> wrote:

From: Miller, Julian (Durbin)
Sent: Wednesday, March 25, 2015 7:08:44 PM (UTC-05:00) Eastern Time (US & Canada)
To: Dodin, Reema (Durbin); Zogby, Joseph (Judiciary-Dem); Kenny, MJ (Durbin); Marter, Ben (Durbin); Morris, Dena (Durbin); Raven, Erik (Appropriations); Homan, Chris (Durbin); Leonard, Rob (Durbin); Swanson, Daniel (Judiciary-Dem); Kierig, Anne (Durbin); Brown-Shaklee, Sally (Durbin); Mulka, Christina (Durbin); Gillies, David (Appropriations); Sonti, Srinu (Durbin); Hunt, Jasmine (Durbin); Middleton, Brad (Durbin); Tellez, Corey (Durbin); Fisher, Alyssa (Durbin); McElwain, Maria (Durbin); Palmer, Mark (Durbin); Trifone, Stephanie (Judiciary-Dem); Ackley, Elise (Durbin); Gandhi, Debu (Judiciary-Dem); Ali, Erum Ibrahim (Durbin); Cook, Beth (Durbin); Samp, Christopher (Durbin)
Subject: Amendments Update: Senate Budget Resolution (S.Con.Res. 11)

The most recently filed amendments are at the top of this message, as well as at the bottom in the correct numerical order.

- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the process of evaluating and adjudicating benefit claims of survivors and dependents of veterans and members of the Armed Forces. (#871)
- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expand and enhance the security of the Visa Waiver Program to promote travel and tourism in the United States. (#872)
- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the reimbursement of emergency medical care for veterans, which may include reimbursement of veterans who have not received care from the department of Veterans Affairs in the last 24 months. (#873)
- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the final standard providing for the assignment of a unique health identifier for an individual and to require legislation setting standards for such assignment. (#874)

- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to permanent extension of the new markets tax credit. (#875)
- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that Federal agencies protect the rights of all Americans, regardless of their sexual orientation, religion, race, color, sex, or national origin, in accordance with the Constitution of the United States and Federal law. (#876)
- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing college completion, which may include expanding Federal Pell Grant eligibility by allowing college students to use Federal Pell Grants for more than 2 semesters in an academic year. (#877)
- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to investing in clean energy and preserving the environment. (#878)
- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring dental coverage under all qualified health plans offered under the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. (#879)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a student borrower bill of rights. (#880)
- Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting a substantial increase in the minimum wage. (#881)
- Carper amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving prevention and treatment measures to mitigate agricultural impacts from virus outbreaks, such as impacts seen from the avian influenza poultry outbreak. (#882)
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting health care rationing. (#883)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing local flexibility in low-income housing and supporting low-income housing block grant funding by expanding the Moving-to-Work program. (#884)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing technical assistance to small businesses and aspiring entrepreneurs through small business development centers. (#885)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to ensure accountability and transparency at the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau. (#886)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to streamline energy infrastructure projects. (#887)
- Feinstein amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing terrorists from obtaining firearms or explosives. (#888)

- Feinstein amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving community relations with law enforcement officers. (#889)
- Coons amendment to exempt advance appropriations for Amtrak from the generally applicable point of order against advance appropriations. (#890)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to addressing the infrastructure needs of passenger rail. (#891)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the impacts of climate change on critical infrastructure systems. (#892)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to addressing the diabetes epidemic in the United States. (#893)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding to the Global Fund. (#894)
- Whitehouse amendment to prohibit budget resolutions that support cutting over \$1,000,000,000,000 in spending without identifying specific programmatic effects. (#895)
- Markey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the safety of offshore drilling in the United States. (#896)
- Markey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting consumers in the United States from price increases due to large-scale natural gas exports. (#897)
- Franken amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to address cyberstalking and online harassment. (#898)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the importance of financial literacy education to allow individuals to make informed and effective decisions with their financial resources. (#899)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the importance of civics and government education. (#900)

Senate Budget Resolution (S.Con.Res. 11)

An original concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2016 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2017 through 2025. (pending amendments in bold, disposed of amendments in italics).

- Isakson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a biennial budget and appropriations process. (#321)

- Portman amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the empowerment of States to protect citizens of the State from damaging regulations of the Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to the Clean Air Act. (#322)
- *Sanders amendment to create millions of middle class jobs by investing in our nation's infrastructure paid for by raising revenue through closing loopholes in the corporate and international tax system. (#323, as modified)*
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the strengthening of patent rights. (#324)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to a strong civil courts system. (#325)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that changes to voting laws at the State and local level do not disproportionately burden the right of racial and language minorities to vote. (#326)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide for funding to improve voter registration and the voting experience in Federal elections. (#327)
- Coons amendment to express the sense of Congress on the cost sharing requirements of the Hollings Manufacturing Extension Partnership. (#328)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging the widespread use of early college high schools and dual and concurrent enrollment. (#329)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to incentives for Medicare beneficiaries to have and maintain an advance care plan. (#330)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to eliminating the enforcement of laws that discriminate against HIV patients without scientific merit. (#331)
- Coons amendment to provide a mechanism to increase the statutory limit on public debt for fiscal year 2016. (#332)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to United States Government development finance institutions. (#333)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting efforts to improve call response time at the Internal Revenue Service. (#334)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to fulfilling the obligations of the United States. (#335)
- Coons amendment to express the sense of the Senate that the United States should fulfill the financial obligations of the United States. (#336)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to Federal

cybersecurity standards. (#337)

- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to increase funding for the National Institutes of Health. (#338)
- Rounds amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing mortgage lending to rural areas. (#339)
- Reid amendment to improve the provision establishing a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to eliminating military retirement and disability offsets. (#340)
- Cassidy amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to promotion of United States offshore energy production. (#341)
- Schatz amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the National Guard State Partnership Program. (#342)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preserving mandatory appropriations for agricultural conservation programs. (#343)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the importance of fully utilizing available Federal funding for water resources and development to meet the needs of United States ports and harbor maintenance. (#344)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing funding for Federal investments in biomedical and basic scientific research. (#345)
- Collins amendment to modify the deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting jobs in the United States through international trade to include the reauthorization or extension of trade adjustment assistance programs. (#346)
- *Barrasso amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to keep the Federal Water Pollution Control Act focused on protection of water quality, to establish bright lines for Federal jurisdiction, and to create clear and unambiguous exemptions for features that the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency or the Secretary of the Army, acting through the Chief of Engineers, claim they are not seeking to regulate. (#347)*
- Boozman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to installing watchdogs at Federal agencies with extended Inspector General vacancies and strengthening and reforming Offices of Inspectors General to ensure that such Offices are appropriately prioritizing the investigation of waste, fraud, abuse, and misconduct within Federal agencies. (#348)
- *Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to improve health outcomes and lower costs of caring for medically complex children in Medicaid. (#349)*
- Blunt amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would create a Federal tax or fee on carbon emissions. (#350)

- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the dredging of shallow draft ports on the Mississippi River. (#351)
- **Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to Federal employee performance awards. (#352)**
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the defense capabilities of the Government of Ukraine. (#353)
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to military readiness, training, and modernization while decreasing risk of casualties. (#354)
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prohibit additional premium increases for two years. (#355)
- **Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing health care to veterans who reside more than 40 miles driving distance from the closest medical facility of the Department of Veterans Affairs that provides the care sought by the veteran. (#356)**
- *Cornyn amendment to raise taxes and spending by enacting President Obama's fiscal year 2016 budget. (#357)*
- McCain amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to enhancing trade across the Southwest border. (#358)
- McCain amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to securing the Southwest border. (#359)
- McCain amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to deterring migration of unaccompanied children from El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras. (#360)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the consideration of greenhouse gas emissions under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969. (#361)
- *Mikulski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to amending the Equal Pay Act of 1963 to allow for punitive damages, limit the any factor "other than sex" exception, and prohibit retaliation against employees who share salary information. (#362)*
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating modernizing and updating food safety oversight within the Food and Drug Administration. (#363)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving oral health care for children and pregnant women under Medicaid. (#364)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding to State and local law enforcement agencies that receive Federal funds to be used for training and enforcement related to the profiling guidance established

by the Department of Justice. (#365)

- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding for State and local law enforcement agencies that receive Federal funds to be used for data collection related to profiling by the Department of Justice. (#366)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing a funding stream for a voter reinfranchisement initiative. (#367)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing States the Medicaid flexibility they need to implement innovative reforms to improve care and enhance access for our Nation's most vulnerable. (#368)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the establishment of bipartisan commission to govern independent agencies, which may include structural changes to the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau. (#369)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing greater discretion to State departments of transportation in spending Highway Trust Fund allocations. (#370)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that funds available for budget function 050 are spent exclusively for national defense. (#371)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring State to implement drug testing and work requirements for Federal welfare programs for applicants and recipients of assistance, including, but not limited to, the temporary assistance for needy families (TANF) program. (#372)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to maintaining impact aid funding at 2014-2015 levels. (#373)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing coverage of virtual colonoscopies as a colorectal cancer screening test under the Medicare program. (#374)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to returning authority over school nutrition back to the States. (#375)
- Inhofe amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would impose a user fee with respect to general aviation. (#376)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging greater trade between Africa and the United States. (#377)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing qualified mortgage status to mortgages held in portfolio by financial institutions. (#378)

- Inhofe amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing relief from redundant annual privacy notice mailings required by financial institutions when there have been no changes to the privacy policies of the financial institution. (#379)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to assist the States in carrying out drought prevention plans. (#380)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the prevention of government discrimination against individuals, businesses, and organization due to sincerely held religious beliefs. (#381)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to protect Second Amendment rights by protecting the availability of certain ammunition. (#382)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to uphold Second Amendment rights and prohibit the establishment of a national firearm registry. (#383)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the protection of the Second Amendment by preventing Federal agencies from targeting law-abiding firearms dealers. (#384)
- Inhofe amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would fund international organizations during the implementation of the United Nations Arms Trade Treaty prior to Senate ratification and adoption of implementing legislation. (#385)
- *Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect Medicaid beneficiaries from benefit cuts. (#386)*
- **Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to postal reform. (#387)**
- **Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the designation of national monuments. (#388)**
- **Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to holding Members of the Senate and the House or Representatives accountable for failing to pass a balanced budget. (#389)**
- Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to regulatory review. (#390)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the expansion of access to the income tax credit for employee health insurance expenses of small employers. (#391)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting the use of college savings accounts while students are in elementary school and secondary school. (#392)

- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to emphasizing manufacturing in engineering programs, which may include directing the National Institute of Standards and Technology, in coordination with other appropriate Federal agencies including the Department of Defense, Department of Energy, and National Science Foundation, to designate United States manufacturing universities. (#393)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to special treatment of the income tax credit for research expenditures for startup companies. (#394)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reversing cuts in the International Affairs Budget. (#395)
- Portman amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the empowerment of States to protect citizens of the State from damaging regulations of the Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to the Clean Air Act. (#396)
- Ernst amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving mental health services for veterans. (#397)
- Wyden amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to funding Coast Guard air facilities. (#398)
- Coats amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would increase net direct spending if the national debt is greater than the size of the economy of the United States. (#399)
- *Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to maintain and enhance access, choice, and accountability in veterans care through the veterans Choice Card program under section 101 of the Veterans Access, Choice, and Accountability Act of 2014. (#400)*
- Grassley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support sentencing reform legislation that does not impose costs on crime victims. (#401)
- Johnson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving information sharing by the Inspector General of the Department of Veterans Affairs with respect to investigations relating to substandard health care, delayed and denied health care, patient deaths, other findings that directly relate to patient care, and other management issues of the Department. (#402)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the annual contribution limit for Coverdell education savings accounts. (#403)
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the modernization of the nuclear command control, and communications architecture of the United States. (#404)
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to sexual

assault prevention and response efforts by the Department of Defense. (#405)

- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to limiting certain research conducted or contracted by the Federal Communications Commission. (#406)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to investigating service disruptions at West Coast ports. (#407)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to reform the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration to ensure more transparency and stakeholder participation. (#408)
- *Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting equal pay, which may include preventing discrimination on the basis of sex and preventing retaliation against employees for seeking or discussing wage information. (#409)*
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the allowance of tax credits for employers who provide paid family and medical leave. (#410)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the maximum loan limits under the microloan program. (#411)
- **Rounds amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prevent the Environmental Protection Agency and the United States Fish and Wildlife Service from engaging in closed-door settlement agreements that ignore impacted States and counties. (#412)**
- Blunt amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring the advice and consent of the Senate before any bilateral or international agreement regarding greenhouse gas emissions aimed at combating global climate change has any force or effect within the United States. (#413)
- Hatch amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to prevent the Department of the Interior from unduly hampering the production of natural gas and oil by preempting State law. (#414)
- Capito amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to a requirement that any new environmental agreement signed by the United States with any foreign country or countries not result in serious harm to the economy of the United States. (#415)
- Capito amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting the reliability of the electricity grid. (#416)
- Capito amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to advise all veterans of their potential eligibility for private health care benefits provided by the Department of Veterans Affairs. (#417)

- Capito amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring sufficient funding for fossil energy research and development. (#418)
- Capito amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improve the safety of tank cars carrying crude oil by rail. (#419)
- Capito amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to offsets to combat the increase abuse of heroin and methamphetamines in the United States. (#420)
- Capito amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the expansion of high-speed broadband in rural areas. (#421)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that the conservation of northern long-eared bat populations and local economic development are compatible. (#422)
- **Rubio amendment to increase new budget authority and outlays for fiscal years 2016 and 2017 for National Defense (budget function 050). (#423, as modified).**
- Barrasso amendment to eliminate Federal funding for international climate change initiatives, including the Green Climate Fund, the Global Climate Change Initiative, the Climate Investment Funds, and the Global Environmental Facility. (#424)
- Collins amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving retirement security. (#425)
- Collins amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting economic growth and job creation for small businesses. (#426)
- Collins amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to investment in Alzheimer's disease research. (#427)
- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to extending the exception for the tax treatment of publicly traded partnerships for other forms of energy, including energy power generation projects and transportation fuels. (#428)
- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to relieve financial institutions from annual privacy notice mailings. (#429)
- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to maintaining access to hospitals and health care providers in rural communities under the Medicare program, which includes preserving and strengthening access to critical access hospitals. (#430)
- Gillibrand amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to medical treatment and compensation for first responders, survivors, and their families injured and made ill by the 9/11 attacks. (#431)
- Baldwin amendment to provide additional resources to create the opportunity for

more Americans to obtain a higher education and advanced job skills by supporting two free years of community college paid for by raising revenue through requiring millionaires and billionaires to pay their fair share. (#432)

- Wyden amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to continuing agricultural research funding. (#433)
- Wyden amendment to provide for an adjustment to committee allocations for wildfire suppression funding. (#434)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to support for Ukraine, which should include the provision of lethal defensive articles. (#435)
- Baldwin amendment to preserve the point of order against reconciliation legislation that would increase the deficit or reduce a surplus. (#436)
- Peters amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to enhancing and improving the United States Patent and Trademark Office in order to reduce the patent application backlog. (#437)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving access to capital for small businesses by directing the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau to implement section 1071 of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (Public Law 111-203) that amended the Equal Credit Opportunity Act to require lending institutions to collect and report data on lending to small, minority-owned, and women owned businesses. (#438)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to mandating a higher threshold that the Small Business Administration may guarantee, through the Surety Bond Guarantee Program, of the bonds that small businesses are required to obtain so that they may be able to better compete successfully for Federal Government contracts. (#439)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the Family Funds limit of the Small Business Investment Company Program from \$225,000,000 to \$350,000,000, as passed by the Committee in 2013, which is zero subsidy and funded entirely through fees paid by investors and businesses. (#440)
- Stabenow amendment to ensure that oil derived from tar sands is subject to the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund at levels equal to those of other types of oil, to permanently extend the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund, and to prevent oil companies from claiming tax deductions for punitive damages associated with oil spills. (#441)
- Collins amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to restore a sensible definition of full-time employment for purposes of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. (#442)
- **Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting privately held water rights and permits. (#443)**
- Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to

expanding the earned income tax credit using savings from reforming the program and eliminating waste, fraud and abuse. (#444)

- Gardner amendment to prevent labor disputes at seaports in the United States from causing national economic disruptions and crippling businesses across the United States. (#445)
- Gardner amendment to support public-private partnerships of the Armed Forces of the United States with institutions of higher education in the United States. (#446)
- Gardner amendment to make higher education more affordable and expand access and opportunity to our Nation's students. (#447)
- Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging expedited approval of liquefied natural gas export applications at the Department of Energy. (#448)
- Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting efficient resourcing for the Asia rebalance policy. (#449)
- Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to enhance and encourage broadband deployment and adoption in rural America. (#450)
- Heller amendment to express the sense of the Senate that if a concurrent resolution on the budget and all the regular appropriations bills are not completed by October 1 annually then Members of Congress should not receive pay. (#451)
- Heller amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that the Secretary of the Interior enters into candidate conservation agreements with each of the relevant 11 Western States before the United States Fish and Wildlife Service makes a listing determination on the greater sage-grouse under the Endangered Species Act of 1973. (#452)
- Heller amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring the Secretary of Transportation prioritizes the construction of projects in high priority corridors on the National Highway System, which will improve the safe, secure, and efficient movement of people and goods through the United States and facilitate economic development and create jobs in the United States. (#453)
- Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect Second Amendment rights by preventing the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives from reclassifying ammunition primarily intended for sporting purposes. (#454)
- Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prioritize the elimination of the rape kit backlog. (#455)
- Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that medical facilities of the Department of Veterans Affairs meet the privacy, dignity, and safety needs of women veterans. (#456)
- Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibition

of Veterans Benefits Administration executive bonuses until the backlog of disability claims for veterans is eliminated. (#457)

- Burr amendment to protect the American people and strengthen our national security by fully funding the Biomedical Advanced Research and Development Authority (BARDA) and the BioShield Special Reserve Fund. (#458)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expanding the quantity of Federal land available for natural extraction to fund infrastructure maintenance. (#459)
- Coats amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to considering the costs, benefits, and feasibility of allowing States reasonable time to cure rejected State implementation plans. (#460)
- Roberts amendment to provide for a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to military readiness, training, and modernization while decreasing risk casualties. (#461)
- **Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to over-the-counter medications. (#462)**
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting funds for promotional or marketing materials promoting Obamacare or its benefits. (#463)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring an enforceable treaty ratified by the top 10 major greenhouse gas emitting countries before implementation of regulation of greenhouse gas emissions from existing power plants. (#464)
- **Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to Second Amendment rights. (#465)**
- Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting jobs in the United States through international and domestic travel and tourism. (#466)
- Blunt amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the direct provision of defense articles, defense services, and related training to Kurdistan Regional Government. (#467)
- Blunt amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to military aid to Israel. (#468)
- Grassley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prohibit certain aliens without legal status in the United States from retroactively claiming the earned income tax credit. (#469)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding to the United Nations Population Fund to promote the access of unaccompanied women to vital services, including access to water, sanitation, facilities, food, and health care, in emergency situations. (#470)

- *Wyden amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would cut benefits, raise the retirement age, or privatize Social Security. (#471)*
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting Cypriot-Israeli cooperation in energy exploration in the Eastern Mediterranean. (#472)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding to combat anti-Semitism in Europe. (#473)
- *Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect and strengthen the Department of Veterans Affairs, hire more health care professionals for the Department, and ensure quality and timely access to health care for all veterans. (#474)*
- Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to strengthening the United States Postal Service by establishing a moratorium to protect mail processing plants, reinstating overnight delivery standards, and protecting rural service. (#475)
- Thune amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to exempting elementary schools, secondary schools, and institutions of higher education from Obamacare's employer mandate. (#476)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to achieving health information technology interoperability. (#477)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reprioritizing education spending toward impact aid or other formula grant programs to State and local educational agencies and away from administrative earmark programs. (#478)
- Thune amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would negatively affect rural health care. (#479)
- Thune amendment to reduce funding for the United State Fish and Wildlife Service and direct those funds to public safety in Indian country. (#480)
- *Cotton amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting Israel. (#481)*
- Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging the increase use of performance contracting in Federal facilities. (#482)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to combat sexual assault, domestic violence, and human trafficking. (#483)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing lethal aid to Ukraine. (#484)

- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide equity in the tax treatment of public safety officer death benefits. (#485)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to strengthen mental health efforts. (#486)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to rein in onerous fishing regulations and provide disaster relief for fisheries. (#487)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to spur economic development and provide for the equitable distribution of Universal Service funds to rural states. (#488)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing small business regulatory relief, protecting State-regulated insurers from global regulators, and preventing duplicative regulations for investment advisors. (#489)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to address the disproportionate regulatory burdens on community banks. (#490)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect the Corporation for National and Community Service. (#491)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to advance workplace equality by ending pregnancy discrimination and confronting sex-based wage discrimination. (#492)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to strengthening missile defense cooperation with Israel. (#493)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing the United States from joining any international agreement on greenhouse gas emissions that would preclude developing countries from using fossil fuels for development and economic growth. (#494)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to achieving domestic energy independence. (#495)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting public transparency in Executive branch litigation settlements. (#496)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting jobs by preventing Federal agencies from overriding efforts by States to conserve species. (#497)
- *Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to legislation submitted to Congress by President Obama to protect and strengthen Social Security. (#498)*
- Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring

the availability to the reserve components of the Armed Forces of fully modernized and mission-capable aircraft. (#499)

- Alexander amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing Federal funds from being used to create a Federal college ratings system. (#500)
- Alexander amendment to promote the research, development, and approval or licensure of the most cutting-edge, safe and effective medical treatments, devices, and cures for American patients and to ensure that America remains the global leader in biomedical innovation. (#501)
- Alexander amendment to prohibit the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission from issuing regulations or guidance that would undermine the employee wellness programs authorized in the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act which offer a premium discount to employees who make healthy lifestyle choices. (#502)
- Sullivan amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing an exemption from certain permitting requirement for routine maintenance activities relating to transportation infrastructure. (#503)
- Sullivan amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to limiting the ability of Environmental Protection Agency personnel to carry guns. (#504)
- Sullivan amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting programs related to the ground-based mid-course defense and the long-range discrimination radar programs of the Department of Defense. (#505)
- Sullivan amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting vulnerable families from job killing regulations. (#506)
- Vitter amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to ending Obamacare subsidies for illegal immigrants. (#507)
- Vitter amendment to require tax delinquent Federal bureaucrats to immediately enter into a repayment plan and provide that failure to do will result in termination of employment. (#508)
- Vitter amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to eliminating the State DNA analysis kit backlog. (#509)
- Vitter amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing health care to veterans who reside more than 40 miles driving distance from the closest medical facility of the Department of Veterans Affairs that provides the care sought by the veteran. (#510)
- Vitter amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund preventing the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives from classifying M855 or any .223/5.56mm cartridge or projectile as armor piercing ammunition. (#511)
- Vitter amendment to strike out the provision that makes it easier for Washington elites to force Americans to give up their dollar bills and use dollar coins, like

Europeans. (#512)

- Vitter amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expanding Medicare beneficiary access to eye tracking accessories and speech generating devices for disabled individuals under the Medicare program. (#513)
- Vitter amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to allowing States to adopt work requirements for able-bodied Medicaid recipients. (#514)
- **Vitter amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring the Federal Government to allow states to opt out of Common Core without penalty. (#515)**
- Vitter amendment to ensure victims of rape have their day in court. (#516)
- Vitter amendment to end Congress's and the Administration's illegal exemption from Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. (#517)
- Barrasso amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a process whereby the Federal Government recoups grants from States with failed State-based exchanges. (#518)
- Gillibrand amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to expand benefits from the Department of Veterans Affairs to sailors exposed to Agent Orange. (#519)
- Gillibrand amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund related to sexual assault at institutions of higher education, which may include the implementation of an independent and standardized online survey tool developed and administered by the Department of Education, in consultation with the Department of Justice, to measure the prevalence of sexual assault at institutions of higher education. (#520)
- Peters amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to investing in science, technology, and basic research in the United States. (#521)
- King amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preserving the right of access of distributed energy units to the electrical grid, such as combined heat and power systems, residential- or commercial-scale photovoltaic systems, residential wind turbines, or other renewable or fossil-fueled electric generation systems. (#522)
- Stabenow amendment to prevent United States companies from getting tax benefits for moving jobs overseas, to end offshore tax loopholes including inversions, and to provide incentives for United States companies to relocate overseas jobs to the United States. (#523)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting economic growth and job creation by reducing the cost of capital. (#524)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing tax relief for catastrophic medical expenses. (#525)

- Alexander amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support high-quality charter schools. (#526)
- Cassidy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the translation of biomedical research into treatments and cures. (#527)
- Cassidy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to upgrading data collection and statistical analysis conducted on health care services at the facilities of the Veterans Health Administration. (#528)
- Cassidy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing screening, testing, and diagnosis for Viral Hepatitis. (#529)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the diversion of funds set aside for the USPTO. (#530)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to deterring abusive patent litigation. (#531)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to ensure the vitality of the traditional criminal law requirement of mens rea. (#532)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that Department of Justice attorneys comply with disclosure obligations in criminal prosecutions. (#533)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing access to marijuana edibles by children in States that have decriminalized marijuana. (#534)
- **Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to balancing the Federal budget. (#535)**
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to safeguarding data stored abroad from improper government access. (#536)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the aggressive and consistent enforcement of Federal laws prohibiting the production, distribution, and possession of adult obscenity and child pornography. (#537)
- Risch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the Family Funds limit of the Small Business Investment Company Program from \$225,000,000 to \$350,000,000, as passed by the Committee in 2013, which is zero subsidy and funded entirely through fees paid by investors and businesses. (#538)
- Cassidy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving Medicaid based on successful and bipartisan State demonstration projects. (#539)
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting health care rationing. (#540)

- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the transparency of the relationship between the Federal Communication Commission's regulatory fees and the Commission's recovery of costs. (#541)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to improving transparency for closing out expired grant accounts with an empty balance. (#542)
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to elimination of funding for the National Technical Information Service. (#543)
- Kirk amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to extraditing international cybercriminals committing credit card theft. (#544)
- **Kirk amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reimposing waived sanctions and imposing new sanctions against Iran for violations of the Joint Plan of Action or a comprehensive nuclear agreement. (#545)**
- McCain amendment to ensure adequate funding for the national security of the United States. (#546)
- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to welfare reform. (#547)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to support Internet freedom and the current multi-stake-holder governance of the Internet. (#548)
- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund for providing low- and middle-income student access to private elementary and secondary schools through a tax credit. (#549)
- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to consolidating tax incentives for higher education into a universal tax credit for higher education and skills obtainment. (#550)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting religious freedom, including promoting freedom of religion (including belief) around the world, given the importance of religious freedom to human rights, economic development, stability, and democracy. (#551)
- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing funding for the relocation of the United States Embassy in Israel from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem. (#552)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting public-private partnerships with the National Laboratories under the Department of Energy to facilitate innovation. (#553)
- Rubio amendment to allow for the elimination of the Retirement Earnings Test under the Social security program. (#554)

- Rubio amendment to allow for the elimination of Social Security payroll taxes for individuals who have attained retirement age. (#555)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to delivering weapons to Ukraine using emergency drawdown authority in the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961. (#556)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to reforming the United Nations in the spirit of transparency, respect for basic human freedoms, and effective nonproliferation. (#557)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing foreign assistance to Palestine and increasing foreign assistance for Israel. (#558)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to improving higher education data and transparency. (#559)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to prohibit taking minors across State lines in circumvention of laws requiring involvement of parents in abortion decisions. (#560)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to underutilized facilities of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and their potential use. (#561)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a new outcomes-based process for authorizing innovative higher education providers. (#562)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the reform of Federal student loan repayment plans. (#563)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing for regulatory reform that would allow Congress to budget regulatory promulgation under each Federal agency. (#564)
- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that Medicare is not raided to bailout insurance companies under the President's health care overhaul. (#565)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing for financial vehicles other than loans to provide fund to pay for higher education. (#566)
- Coats amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to end duplication, fragmentation, and overlap in Government economic development programs. (#567)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to increase funding for the Internal Revenue Service to implement the Patient Protection and

Affordable Care Act and reduce identity theft. (#568)

- Tester amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to investing in rural and tribal water infrastructure. (#569)
- Tester amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing transparency in our elections and reducing the deficit. (#570)
- Heinrich amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would provide for the sale of Federal land to reduce the Federal deficit. (#571)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support rural schools and school districts. (#572)
- Markey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting the repair and replacement of natural gas distribution pipelines and infrastructure no longer fit for service. (#573)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring the reliability of the electric grid. (#574)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to repeal the TRICARE exclusion for members of the reserve components of the Armed Forces. (#575)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to securing sources of supply of rare earth minerals. (#576)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the reduction of Department of Defense contractors. (#577)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to addressing methamphetamine abuse in the United States. (#578)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing adequate funding for the Experimental Program to Stimulate Competitive Research. (#579)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing adequate funding for the Contract Tower Program of the Federal Aviation Administration. (#580)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reestablishing the Office of Technology Assessment to provide nonpartisan information to Congress on cost-benefit analyses of regulations and regulatory changes. (#581)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to significantly increasing the number of young adults participating in 2 years of national service which may include expanding national service programs. (#582)

- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the commercialization of technologies such as carbon capture, carbon storage, and other carbon utilization technologies required for coal and natural gas electric generating units (EGUs) to meet proposed and future greenhouse gas regulations. (#583)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting export promotion for small businesses. (#584)
- Manchin amendment to modify the deficit-neutral reserve fund for veterans and servicemembers to improve outreach, access, and services for rural veterans. (#585)
- Manchin amendment to modify the deficit-neutral reserve fund for veterans and servicemembers to address specifically the growing backlog of appeals of decisions regarding claims for disability compensation. (#586)
- Leahy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to disallow any Federal tax deduction for the cost of court-ordered punitive damages as an ordinary business expense. (#587)
- Schatz amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the number of U.S. Customs and Border Protection officers at air ports of entry. (#588)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that employers are not precluded under the National Labor Relations Act from providing compensation to employees that is greater than the compensation specified in an applicable collective bargaining agreement. (#589)
- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting the Medicare Advantage program. (#590)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to reform the Lifeline program by removing structural incentives for fraud and modernizing the program so that it can be used to help increase broadband access in underserved areas. (#591)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to intellectual property rights in international trade negotiations. (#592)
- Menendez amendment to require consideration of long-term deficits for any legislation relating to repealing or replacing the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act and the health care-related provisions of the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010. (#593)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging the participation of underrepresented individuals, including minorities, in 21st century fields. (#594)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to improve cybersecurity. (#595)

- Johnson amendment to convey clear information in graphic form about projected deficits. (#596)
- Johnson amendment to convey clear information to Congress and the public about projected Federal outlays, revenues, surpluses, and deficits. (#597)
- Shaheen amendment to make commonsense reform to the wasteful Federal sugar program, save consumers billions, and reduce the risk of expensive taxpayer-funded bailouts of the sugar industry. (#600)
- *Bennet amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would privatize Medicare, cut guaranteed benefits, increase out-of-pocket spending, or turn Medicare into a premium support plan. (#601)*
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a single food agency. (#602)
- Coats amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the improvement of operations in the supplemental nutrition assistance program. (#603)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging cost savings in office space used by Federal agencies. (#604)
- Feinstein amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to rectifying the discrepancies in methodologies used in counting the number of homeless person served by programs provided through the Department of Education, the Department of Health and Human Services, and the Department of Housing and Urban Development. (#605)
- Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to African elephant ivory. (#606)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to allow for the permanent elimination of the Federal estate tax. (#607)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund for mobile workforce legislation to simplify and standardize State income tax collection for employees who travel outside of their home State for temporary work assignments. (#608)
- Isakson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing funding to implement, create, apply or enforce certain standards for initial bargaining unit determinations governed by the National Labor Relations Board. (#609)
- Isakson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing funding to promulgate a regulation relating to the definition of “fiduciary” by the Department of Labor. (#610)
- Isakson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to subject all fees

collected by U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services to the annual appropriations process. (#611)

- Isakson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to subject all fees collected by U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services to the annual appropriations process. (#612)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to international defense cooperation. (#613)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support or encourage research that leads to identifying an Alzheimer's disease biomarker, early diagnostics tool, or therapy to delay the onset or halt the progression of Alzheimer's disease in order to provide a significant cost savings to the Federal Government. (#614)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to ensure that the harbor maintenance user fee is only used for its intended purpose, which is to finance expenditures on maintenance dredging, dredged material disposal areas, jetties, and breakwaters. (#615)
- Wicker amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to require the Secretary of Transportation to submit the results of a comprehensive truck size and weight limits study to Congress by April 30, 2015. (#616)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to encourage the Secretary of State to add additional names to the Magnitsky List. (#617)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring international arms control compliance. (#618)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to address the negative impact of the Affordable Care Act's Medicaid and Medicare DSH cuts to hospitals. (#619)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to expedite awards under the Internal Revenue Service whistleblower program. (#620)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to repeal the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA). (#621)
- *Burr amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to manageable Federal student loan repayment options. (#622)*
- Alexander amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the development of next-generation leadership computers in the United States. (#623)
- Alexander amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to improve the competitiveness of the United States. (#624)
- Lankford amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to

improving the effectiveness and efficiency of the Federal regulatory process. (#625)

- Lankford amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to streamline, consolidate, or eliminate duplicative and overlapping programs identified by the Government Accountability Office. (#626)
- Lankford amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide more transparency in Government spending, including through the establishment of a Federal program inventory. (#627)
- Lankford amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support the continued stewardship role of the United States over the domain name system to ensure the security of the .gov and .mil domains and protect the freedom of speech and expression internationally. (#628)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to international defense cooperation with Taiwan. (#629)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting the use of energy efficiency in the economy of the United States, which is the cheapest and fastest way to begin addressing energy challenges in the United States. (#630)
- Casey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing training for first responders in communities through which crude oil is transported by rail. (#631)
- Casey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing reasonable accommodations for pregnant workers. (#632)
- Casey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to enhancing the child and dependent care tax credit. (#633)
- Casey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to automatic IRAs. (#634)
- Casey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing funding for the Office of Administrative Law Judges of the Department of Labor. (#635)
- Warner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting the personal information of consumers from data breaches. (#636)
- Warner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to advancing the stated goals of the Department of Veterans Affairs or meeting the health care needs of veterans. (#637)
- Warner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund reserve fund for Government reform and efficiency. (#638)
- Peters amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting

trade and travel ports of entry. (#639)

- Heitkamp amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to improve the sustainability of the Federal workforce in order to address unique situations. (#640)
- Heitkamp amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to funding local rent surveys to ensure accurate fair market rents for working families, the elderly, and the disabled. (#641)
- Heitkamp amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the establishment of a commission on Native children. (#642)
- Heitkamp amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to training and resources for first responders responding to hazardous materials incidents on railroads. (#643)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to directing the Secretary of Transportation to coordinate with the Secretary of Energy to review crude treatment process and, if necessary, to promulgate regulations. (#644)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to underground and surface coal mining safety and health research. (#645)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to H-1B visas. (#646)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the development of a new nuclear-capable cruise missile by the Department of Defense and the National Nuclear Security Administration. (#647)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the nuclear forces and missions of the Air Force. (#648)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting funding of international organizations during the implementation of the United Nations Arms Trade Treaty prior to Senate ratification and adoption of implementing legislation. (#649)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that social services agencies under the Bureau of Indian Affairs may conduct background checks on all adults living in a home before issuing a foster care license. (#650)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to allow the Drug Enforcement Administration and Federal Bureau of Investigation to enter into joint task forces with tribal and local law enforcement agencies. (#651)
- *Warren amendment to make college more affordable for middle-class families by allowing borrowers with outstanding Federal and private student loans to refinance at the equivalent interest rates that were offered to Federal student loan borrowers during the 2013-2014 school year and to fully offset the cost of such a program by*

requiring millionaires to pay at least a 30 percent effective Federal tax rate. (#652)

- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to limit control measure determinations to covered sources. (#653)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reforming regulatory practices for executive agencies. (#654)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to preserve and protect the open Internet in a manner that provides the Federal Communications Commission with targeted and robust enforcement mechanisms, does not jeopardize public safety, privacy, accessibility, or universal service, protects against regulatory overreach, and does not rely on public utility regulations. (#655)
- Cotton amendment to modify a provision to the spending-neutral reserve fund to reauthorize funding for payments in lieu of taxes to counties and other units of local government. (#656)
- Cotton amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing non-defense related spending by the Department of Defense. (#657)
- Cotton amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000. (#658)
- Cotton amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the designation of critical habitat. (#659)
- Cotton amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the use of funds for cooperating with the Government of Iran in combating the Islamic State. (#660)
- Cotton amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to violations by the Russian Federation of the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces Treaty. (#661)
- Cotton amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the use of funds for the premature withdrawal of the United States Armed Forces from Afghanistan. (#662)
- Cotton amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the use of funds for negotiating with President of Syria Bashar al Assad and the Government of Syria to resolve the Syrian civil war and combat the Islamic State. (#663)
- Cotton amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to construction of new facilities and improvement to existing facilities at the detention facilities at United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. (#664)
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting awarding of construction contracts based on awardees entering or not entering into agreements with labor organizations. (#665)

- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing the level of Federal premium support for crop insurance policies, which may include eliminating premium support for crop insurance for agricultural producers with an adjusted gross income of more than \$750,000 in fiscal year 2016. (#666)
- Flake amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that individuals do not simultaneously receive unemployment compensation and disability insurance benefits. (#667)
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to government reform and efficiency. (#668)
- Flake amendment to rescind the remaining amounts available for the Advanced Technology Vehicles Manufacturing Loan Program. (#669)
- Flake amendment to eliminate resources for the single family housing direct loan program. (#670)
- Flake amendment to eliminate the premium subsidies on crop insurance policies when the actual market price of an agricultural commodity at the time of harvest is higher than the spring price for the agricultural commodity. (#671)
- Flake amendment to prohibit earmarks. (#672)
- Flake amendment to eliminate funding for the Economic Development Administration. (#673)
- Flake amendment to eliminate taxpayer subsidies for Amtrak's food and beverage service. (#674)
- Flake amendment to eliminate resources for Select USA. (#675)
- Flake amendment to prohibit taxpayers from subsidizing officials of the Department of Health and Human Services flying in business and first-class seating. (#676)
- Flake amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing political targeting by the Internal Revenue Service of individuals and social welfare organizations exercising free-speech rights. (#677)
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prosecution of first-time illegal border crossers. (#678)
- Portman amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the empowerment of States to protect citizens of the State from damaging regulations of the Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to the Clean Air Act. (#679)
- Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to legislation to furlough Federal employees with serious tax delinquencies. (#680)
- Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to

demolishing vacant and abandoned homes. (#681)

- Portman amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would not achieve a unified budget surplus after 2024. (#682)
- Portman amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would create a carbon tax or a cap-and-trade policy relating to carbon emissions. (#683)
- Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to repealing any tax increases imposed by President Obama on middle-class families. (#684)
- Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to making permanent the expensing limitation applicable for 2014 for section 179 property. (#685)
- Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the age limitation applicable to dependent care assistance programs. (#686)
- Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to allowing private sector employees the ability to work flexible schedules. (#687)
- Portman amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding for the National Park Service Centennial. (#688)
- Portman amendment to improve the dynamic scoring provision. (#689)
- Portman amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the equitable treatment of existing, new, and proposed nuclear generating capacity in the economically damaging Clean Power Plan. (#690)
- Scott amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing States with flexibility in determining the size of employers in the small group market. (#691)
- Scott amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to transparency in health premium billing. (#692)
- Rounds amendment to modify section 431 relating to oversight of Government performance. (#693)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to investing in advanced fossil energy technology research and development. (#694)
- Shaheen amendment to save taxpayers billions by limiting \$50,000 annually the maximum amount of premium subsidy provided by the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation to individual agricultural producers. (#696)
- Murray amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund for legislation that reforms and strengthens elementary and secondary education. (#697)

- Whitehouse amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting funding regulatory work of the Environmental Protection Agency that delivers substantial benefits to public health and the economy. (#698)
- Whitehouse amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing resources to protect and preserve oceans and coasts. (#699)
- Whitehouse amendment to ensure high-income earners pay a fair share in taxes and to use the revenue to invest in repairing our Nation's bridges, coastal infrastructure, and damage wildfires. (#700)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improvements to the appeals process of the Department of Veterans Affairs for claims relating to disability compensation. (#701)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to efforts associated with combating the heroin addiction epidemic. (#702)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to enhance drug treatment courts. (#703)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to enhance veteran treatment courts. (#704)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to Indo-Pacific partner capacity building and strategy. (#705)
- Markey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to achieving savings in the nuclear security enterprise. (#706)
- Markey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing overdose deaths. (#707)
- Wyden amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to simplifying and expanding tax incentives for higher education to boost student attendance and completion. (#708)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to implementing recommendations of the Government Accountability Office to reduce or eliminate overlapping or duplicative Federal programs. (#709)
- Franken amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to enhancing funding for programs carried out under the Head Start Act. (#710)
- Franken amendment provide additional resources to save student financial aid and keep college affordable for more than 8,000,000 low- and middle-income students by restoring the \$89,000,000 in cuts to Federal Pell Grants in the Republican budget. (#711)
- Franken amendment to provide an additional use for the deficit-neutral reserve fund for higher education. (#712)

- Murphy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to comprehensive mental health reform. (#713)
- Bennet amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to chemical disclosure. (#714)
- Bennet amendment to create clean energy jobs through predictable and fair incentive for renewable energy. (#715)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support the robust funding of the Community Oriented Policing Services grant program. (#716)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the effectiveness and availability of Bureau of Prisons programs. (#717)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting child savings accounts and asset building. (#718)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to cleaning up federally designated Superfund sites. (#719)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting workforce development through apprenticeship programs. (#720)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to encourage freight planning and investment that incorporates all modes of transportation, including rail, waterways, ports, and highways to promote national connectivity. (#721)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting payments for conversion or treatments that purport to change the gender identity or sexual orientation of an individual under Medicare and Medicaid programs. (#722)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing the average adjusted gross income eligibility criteria for persons or legal entities who qualify for farm subsidy program benefits (#723)
- Kaine amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing United States exports and improving the competitiveness of United States businesses. (#724)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring diversity in procurement and hiring at all Federal pension plans. (#725)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the protection of State and local economies from the impacts of climate change, including increased storm surge events. (#726)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to municipal broadband expansion, to aid cities and municipalities in rural and low-income areas seeking to invest in municipal broadband networks or private-public partnerships

for broadband buildout. (#727)

- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting mentoring programs for at-risk youth. (#728)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to invest in surface transportation projects. (#729)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to development of the Long Range Discrimination Radar of the Missile Defense Agency. (#730)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to increase access to health care providers for Medicare beneficiaries. (#731)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to authorizing advance appropriations for the Indian Health Service. (#732)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to an active duty mend strength for the Army for fiscal year 2016 of 490,000 soldiers. (#733)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the Department of Defense Innovative Readiness Training Program. (#734)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the outreach and delivery of Department of Veterans Affairs programs and services to veterans residing in United States communities not connected to the North American road system. (#735)
- Murkowski amendment to exempt advance appropriations for the Indian Health Services and Indian Health Facilities accounts of the Indian Health Service from a point of order against legislation that would provide an advance appropriation. (#736)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to establish a DNRF relating to providing for the expansion of Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis (Lou Gehrig's Disease) research in the Department of Defense's peer reviewed Medical Research Program. (#737)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to environmental remediation of land transferred under certain Acts that is contaminated by Federal agencies and activities. (#738)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to robust sexual assault investigations by the National Guard Bureau Office of Complex Investigations. (#739)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the funding of certain tribal courts by the Bureau of Indian Affairs. (#740)

- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to allow for legislation to provide for long-term budget analyses. (#741)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reforming the unemployment insurance program in a manner that incentivizes work and worker training for the long-term unemployed, helps the long-term unemployed reenter the workforce, recognizes the demands on State budgets, and does not increase financial burdens on employers. (#742)
- Thune amendment to reduce funding for the General Services Administration by \$1,000,000 until 50 percent of counties in nonattainment for the 1997 National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for ground-level ozone as of January 30, 2015, achieve the air quality standard set forth in the 1997 NAAQS, and direct those funds to the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency for the purpose of helping municipalities reach attainment with the 2008 NAAQS for ground-level ozone, acknowledging that (1) given limited State and Federal resources and the delay of the Administrator in issuing to States implementation guidance for the 2008 ground-level ozone NAAQS, priority should be given to achieving the 2008 standard, (2) the Administrator has not sufficiently implemented that standard, (3) focusing by the Administrator on the most polluted areas that are in nonattainment with that standard would benefit public health, and (4) promulgating a lower standard at this time would impose undue costs on the economy and workforce of the United States. (#743)
- Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring transparency of costs of completing analyses required under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969. (#744)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to allowing oil shale development on Federal land. (#745)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing reasonable deadlines for processes under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969. (#746)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to selling nonessential Federal land with proceeds going to Federal deficit reduction. (#747)
- Lee amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would further restrict the right of law-abiding Americans to own a firearm. (#748)
- Lee amendment to ensure that the reserve fund relating to affordable healthcare choices for all is used to repeal and not further empower the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. (#749)
- Lee amendment to modify the spending-neutral reserve fund reauthorizing funding for payments to counties and other units of local government to ensure payment at levels roughly equivalent to property tax revenues lost due to the presence of Federal land. (#750)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to support legislation maintaining United States oversight over functions of the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers and preventing the United States from transferring

such Internet responsibilities. (#751)

- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging the United States' NATO allies to reverse declines in defense spending and bear a more proportionate burden for ensuring the security of NATO. (#752)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to sufficient number of uniformed maintenance personnel in the Air Force for the F-35A aircraft program to reach initial operational capacity and full operational capacity on schedule. (#753)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting legislation allowing a repeal of the Davis-Bacon Act. (#754)
- *Stabenow amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to keeping the Federal Water Pollution Control Act focused on protection of water quality, to establish bright lines for Federal jurisdiction, and to create clear and unambiguous exemptions for features that the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency or the Secretary of the Army, acting through the Chief of Engineers, claim they are not seeking to regulate. (#755)*
- Stabenow amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the purchase of stationary or electronic devices for the purpose of members of Congress or congressional staff communicating with foreign governments and undermining the role of the President as Head of State in international nuclear negotiations on behalf of the United States. (#756)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to grant programs of the Environmental Protection Agency that may include prohibitions on awards to any entity that has an action pending against the Agency. (#757)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to support legislation allowing private sector employers to offer compensatory time in lieu of overtime pay to employees who prefer flexible work schedules to better balance family, work, and personal responsibilities. (#758)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to clarifying Federal jurisdiction with respect to intrastate species. (#759)
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring an independent reliability assessment of the Clean Power Plan of the Environmental Protection Agency. (#760)
- Graham amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to means-testing Medicare part B and part D premiums for Medicare beneficiaries with an annual income that exceeds \$250,000. (#761)
- Graham amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the restoration of purchasing power of the National Institutes of Health. (#762)
- Graham amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to

subjecting all Federal spending to sequestration. (#763)

- Graham amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preparing ports of the United States for post-Panamax ships. (#764)
- Graham amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to meeting the obligations outlined in the Plutonium Management and Disposition Agreement. (#765)
- Graham amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to subjecting the salaries of Members of Congress to sequestration. (#766)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the National Guard Youth Challenge Program. (#767)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing Transportation Security Administration passenger fees to \$2.50 per enplanement and not more than \$5.00 per round trip between points in Alaska and Hawaii and on flights from essential air service airports. (#768)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the labeling of genetically engineered fish. (#769)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the construction of Arctic polar icebreakers. (#770)
- Ernst amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibits use of taxpayer dollars for first class airplane travel by Members of Congress. (#771)
- Ernst amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to ensure public comments are utilized more effectively in the Federal rulemaking process. (#772)
- Ernst amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect taxpayers by reforming the allowance and perks available to former Presidents. (#773)
- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the availability of Federal spectrum for commercial wireless services, including unlicensed Wi-Fi. (#774)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the imposition of new sanctions against the Government of Iran because of that Government's support for terrorism and its human rights abuses against the people of Iran. (#775)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prohibit the exclusion of individuals from service on a Federal jury on account of sexual orientation or gender identity. (#776)
- *Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to recognize that climate change is real and caused by human activity and that Congress needs to*

take action to cut carbon pollution. (#777, as modified)

- Cornyn amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to patents. (#778)
- Cornyn amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to enact a taxpayer bill of rights and provide additional protections for taxpayers against abuses by Internal Revenue Service. (#779)
- Cornyn amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to eliminating the backlog of sexual assault evidence kits. (#780)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing foreign assistance to the Palestinian Authority and certain United Nations agencies and increasing foreign assistance for Israel. (#781)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to extending the health care tax credit. (#782)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expansion of the earned income tax credit and the child tax credit. (#783)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting a national network for manufacturing innovation. (#784)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that no Federal financial aid funds are used for marketing activities. (#785)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide 12-months of continuous enrollment in Medicaid and the Children's Health Insurance Program. (#786)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to establish the prioritization of Children's Hospital Graduate Medical Education (CHGME) as a proven means to implement the development of a robust pediatric medical workforce. (#787)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring sufficient trade enforcement resources. (#788)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting workers from misclassification as independent contractors and preventing employers from using misclassification to avoid paying their fair share of taxes. (#789)
- Manchin amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would allocate any savings achieved through spending cuts or new revenue that are not included in the concurrent resolution on the budget for any purpose other than deficit reduction or investment in the Nation's infrastructure. (#790)
- Wyden amendment to strike reconciliation instructions to the Committees on

Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions and Finance and require regular order. (#791)

- Bennet amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to innovation in higher education. (#792)
- Franken amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to construction of Native American schools. (#793)
- Sessions amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to strengthening the ability of the Department of Commerce to respond to accusations of unfair trade practices, which may include currency undervaluation. (#794)
- Cassidy amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to authorizing Federal permitting for manufacturing and energy construction projects relating to national primary or secondary ambient air quality standard for ozone lower than a certain existing standard. (#795)
- **Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to saving Medicare. (#796)**
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing headquarters staff in the Department of Defense. (#797)
- Murray amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund for legislation to allow Americans to earn paid sick time. (#798)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to funding for programs related to governing justly and democratically. (#799)
- Cantwell amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to a comprehensive approach to crude-by-rail safety. (#800)
- *Murray amendment to build on the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2013 by restoring a below-sequester level cut of \$9,000,000,000 to nondefense discretionary spending in 2017, replacing sequestration in 2016 and 2017 and increasing funding above sequester by a total of \$148,000,000,000 for the 2 years, increasing defense and nondefense discretionary spending above sequester levels by equal amounts, eliminating the overseas contingency operations gimmick contained in the committee-reported resolution, and offsetting the net increase in defense and nondefense discretionary spending by closing tax loopholes. (#801)*
- Coons amendment to offset the costs of the war against the Islamic State in Iraq and Syria. (#802)
- Franken amendment to ensure that the deficit-neutral reserve fund for infrastructure includes investment in rural broadband deployment. (#803)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to student loans. (#804)

- Corker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prevent the sale of Senior Preferred Stock of Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac by the Secretary of the Treasury without the consent of Congress. (#805)
- Cassidy amendment to create a point of order against any legislation that would authorize Federal funds appropriated for processing naturalization applications to be used for any other purpose. (#806)
- Cassidy amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would permit using certain funds to process immigration benefit applications. (#807)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to permanently extend the Internet Tax Freedom Act and to establish rules for taxation of digital goods and services. (#808)
- Vitter amendment to restore students' right to privacy of education records by ensuring parental consent of records release in all cases and prohibiting collection of psychological or behavioral data. (#809)
- Collins amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing access to higher education for low-income Americans through the Federal Pell Grant program. (#810)
- **Vitter amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ending Washington's illegal exemption from Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. (#811)**
- Murray amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide women with affordable access to comprehensive health care, including preventive services (such as contraception and breast cancer screenings), improve maternal health, and ensure that a woman has the same benefits and services no matter what part of the United States she lives in, all of which is critical to improving the health and well-being of women, children, their families, and society as a whole, and is an essential part of a woman's economic security and opportunity. (#812)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving oversight and accountability of for-profit colleges. (#813)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing exploitation of veterans and servicemembers seeking postsecondary education. (#814)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund related to prohibiting inverted corporations from avoiding United States taxes. (#815)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prevent certain corporations from profiting from government contracts. (#816)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide tax benefits to patriot employers that invest in American jobs and provide fair pay and benefits to workers and to eliminate tax benefits for corporations that ship jobs or profits overseas. (#817)

- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to funding for the Overseas Private Investment Corporation. (#818)
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the repeal of the extension of the wind production tax credit. (#819)
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting funding for the Defense Rapid Innovation Program. (#820)
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the Forest Service from finalizing and implementing a certain proposed groundwater directive. (#821)
- Flake amendment to eliminate Federal duplication and consolidate the 94 Federal green building programs spread across 11 different Federal agencies. (#822)
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to implementing the recommendations of the Government Accountability Office to consolidate financial literacy programs. (#823)
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to enabling transparency in the Federal crop insurance program, which may include disclosing the names of recipients of Federal subsidy payments for crop insurance premiums. (#824)
- Blumenthal amendment to expand the deficit-neutral reserve fund for veterans and servicemembers. (#825)
- Barrasso amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the repeal of the annual fee on health insurance providers imposed by the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. (#826)
- Hatch amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to reforming the Federal regulatory process by enabling retrospective review of existing regulations, improving the process by which new regulations are created, ensuring fair and effective judicial review, and securing an effective role for Congress in the Federal regulatory process through legislation and oversight. (#827)
- Franken amendment to provide additional resources to save student financial aid and keep college affordable for more than 8,000,000 low- and middle-income students by restoring the \$89,000,000,000 in cuts to Federal Pell Grants in the Republican budget. (#828)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to maintaining the critical infrastructure security of the United States natural gas pipeline system with respect to physical damages or cyber security-related impacts. (#829)
- Moran-Blumenthal amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to researching health conditions of the descendants of veterans exposed to toxic substances during services in the Armed Forces. (#830)

- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging institutions of higher education to make college more affordable by reducing the cost of attendance for students and families. (#831)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to ensure all women covered by TRICARE have no-cost contraception coverage and to improve access to emergency contraception for women members of the Armed Forces. (#832)
- Boxer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the protection of State and local economies from the impacts of climate change, including extreme and exceptional drought. (#833)
- Boxer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to public health and welfare of States and local communities. (#834)
- Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to offsetting the cost of operations against the Islamic State. (#835)
- McConnell amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the regulation by the Environmental Protection Agency of greenhouse gas emissions, which may include a prohibition on withholding highway funds from States that refuse to submit State Implementation Plans required under the Clean Power Plan of the Agency. (#836)
- Alexander amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting the privacy rights of employees. (#837)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the disposal of certain Federal land. (#838)
- Isakson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting United States citizens held hostage in the United States embassy in Tehran, Iran, between November 3, 1979, and January 20, 1981. (#839)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding for State and local law enforcement agencies that receive Federal funds to be used for data collection related to profiling guidance issued by the Department of Justice. (#840)
- Udall amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to provision of educational assistance to veterans who served in the reserves in Afghanistan or Iraq. (#841)
- Merkley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to consumer financial protection. (#842)
- Merkley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to restoring reductions in the Republican budget to the Stafford loan program that would mandate that students currently in college pay interest on their loans before they have received their educational benefits, to make college more affordable, to

reduce the debt burden of students, and to help graduates afford to pay back student loans. (#843)

- Merkley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to restoring cuts in the Republican budget to the Federal Pell Grant and Stafford loan programs that would force more families to take on debt for education and mandate that students currently in college pay interest on their loans before they have received their education benefits, to make college more affordable, to reduce the debt burden of students, and to help graduates afford to pay back student loans. (#844)
- Merkley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to trade agreements. (#845)
- Merkley amendment to save student financial aid and reduce the student loan debt levels in the Republican budget by 15 percent through removing mandated interest payments for students. (#846)
- Scott amendment to require information on settlement agreements. (#847)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the Medicare home health face-to-face documentation requirement. (#848)
- Vitter amendment to end birthright citizenship. (#849)
- Vitter amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ending President Obama's illegal executive amnesty. (#850)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to rein in onerous fishing regulations and provide disaster relief for fisheries. (#851)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing small business regulatory relief and preventing duplicative regulations for investment advisors. (#852)
- Coats to preserve the integrity of college athletes. (#853)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to repealing the limitation on health flexible spending arrangements. (#854)
- Lee amendment to prohibit the public debt limit under reconciliation. (#855)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to support legislation preventing the Federal Communications Commission from reclassifying broadband providers as common carriers under title II of the Communications Act of 1934 and from implementing other "net neutrality" provisions. (#856)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the investigation and recovery of missing weapons and military equipment provided to the Government of Yemen by the United States Government. (#857)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to limiting

funds for institutions or organizations established by the United States Convention on the Law of the Sea. (#858)

- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to clarifying the definition of the term “waters of the United States”. (#859)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing the Department of Energy from making risky loans. (#860)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to equalizing the treatment of attorney’s fees under the Endangered Species Act of 1973 and the Equal Access to Justice Act. (#861)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to repealing the wind production tax credit. (#862)
- Lee amendment to preserve Congressional Budget Act points of order against legislation providing for an increase in the gas tax paid by hardworking Americans. (#863)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing an accounting of total United States contributions to the United Nations. (#864)
- Johnson amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to accommodate legislation that would stop the Federal government from forcing States to pay unemployment compensation benefits to millionaires. (#865)
- Murray amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing funding for the Department of Transportation for the TIGER discretionary grant program. (#866)
- Whitehouse amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to making it more difficult for corporations and billionaires to secretly influence elections by making unlimited undisclosed campaign expenditures, and to prevent such entities from evading campaign finance law, including through making false statements to government agencies. (#867)
- Whitehouse amendment to prohibit budget resolutions that support dropping millions of Americans from their health insurance plans without providing for alternative coverage. (#868)
- Udall amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to issuing a license to a company to operate as a small business investment company that focuses on accelerating technology transfer commercialization activities that create well-paying jobs and support American innovation. (#869)
- Wyden amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to extending tax provisions expiring in 2013 or 2014 for 2 years, such as those contained in the EXPIRE Act of 2014. (#870)
- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the process of evaluating and adjudicating benefit claims of survivors and

dependents of veterans and members of the Armed Forces. (#871)

- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expand and enhance the security of the Visa Waiver Program to promote travel and tourism in the United States. (#872)
- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the reimbursement of emergency medical care for veterans, which may include reimbursement of veterans who have not received care from the department of Veterans Affairs in the last 24 months. (#873)
- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the final standard providing for the assignment of a unique health identifier for an individual and to require legislation setting standards for such assignment. (#874)
- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to permanent extension of the new markets tax credit. (#875)
- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that Federal agencies protect the rights of all Americans, regardless of their sexual orientation, religion, race, color, sex, or national origin, in accordance with the Constitution of the United States and Federal law. (#876)
- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing college completion, which may include expanding Federal Pell Grant eligibility by allowing college students to use Federal Pell Grants for more than 2 semesters in an academic year. (#877)
- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to investing in clean energy and preserving the environment. (#878)
- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring dental coverage under all qualified health plans offered under the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. (#879)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a student borrower bill of rights. (#880)
- Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting a substantial increase in the minimum wage. (#881)
- Carper amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving prevention and treatment measures to mitigate agricultural impacts from virus outbreaks, such as impacts seen from the avian influenza poultry outbreak. (#882)
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting health care rationing. (#883)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing local flexibility in low-income housing and supporting low-income housing block grant funding by expanding the Moving-to-Work program. (#884)

- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing technical assistance to small businesses and aspiring entrepreneurs through small business development centers. (#885)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to ensure accountability and transparency at the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau. (#886)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to streamline energy infrastructure projects. (#887)
- Feinstein amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing terrorists from obtaining firearms or explosives. (#888)
- Feinstein amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving community relations with law enforcement officers. (#889)
- Coons amendment to exempt advance appropriations for Amtrak from the generally applicable point of order against advance appropriations. (#890)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to addressing the infrastructure needs of passenger rail. (#891)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the impacts of climate change on critical infrastructure systems. (#892)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to addressing the diabetes epidemic in the United States. (#893)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding to the Global Fund. (#894)
- Whitehouse amendment to prohibit budget resolutions that support cutting over \$1,000,000,000,000 in spending without identifying specific programmatic effects. (#895)
- Markey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the safety of offshore drilling in the United States. (#896)
- Markey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting consumers in the United States from price increases due to large-scale natural gas exports. (#897)
- Franken amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to address cyberstalking and online harassment. (#898)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the importance of financial literacy education to allow individuals to make informed and effective decisions with their financial resources. (#899)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the

importance of civics and government education. (#900)

From: Hunt, Jasmine (Durbin)
To: [Sarah Neimeyer \(sarah_neimeyer@ios.doi.gov\)](mailto:sarah_neimeyer@ios.doi.gov); [Joshua Saks \(saksj@nwf.org\)](mailto:saksj@nwf.org); [Franz Matzner \(franz.matzner@nrdc.org\)](mailto:franz.matzner@nrdc.org); jconsuegra@nrdc.org
Subject: FW: Amendments Update: Senate Budget Resolution (S.Con.Res. 11)
Date: Wednesday, March 25, 2015 7:54:03 PM

From: Sara Chieffo
Sent: Wednesday, March 25, 2015 7:54:19 PM (UTC-05:00) Eastern Time (US & Canada)
To: Hunt, Jasmine (Durbin)
Subject: RE: Amendments Update: Senate Budget Resolution (S.Con.Res. 11)

Phew.

From: Hunt, Jasmine (Durbin) [mailto:Jasmine_Hunt@durbin.senate.gov]
Sent: Wednesday, March 25, 2015 7:51 PM
To: Sara Chieffo
Subject: RE: Amendments Update: Senate Budget Resolution (S.Con.Res. 11)

Nope

From: Sara Chieffo [mailto:Sara_Chieffo@lcv.org]
Sent: Wednesday, March 25, 2015 7:49 PM
To: Hunt, Jasmine (Durbin)
Subject: Re: Amendments Update: Senate Budget Resolution (S.Con.Res. 11)

No further votes expected tonight, right?

On Mar 25, 2015, at 7:09 PM, Hunt, Jasmine (Durbin) <Jasmine_Hunt@durbin.senate.gov> wrote:

From: Miller, Julian (Durbin)
Sent: Wednesday, March 25, 2015 7:08:44 PM (UTC-05:00) Eastern Time (US & Canada)
To: Dodin, Reema (Durbin); Zogby, Joseph (Judiciary-Dem); Kenny, MJ (Durbin); Marter, Ben (Durbin); Morris, Dena (Durbin); Raven, Erik (Appropriations); Homan, Chris (Durbin); Leonard, Rob (Durbin); Swanson, Daniel (Judiciary-Dem); Kierig, Anne (Durbin); Brown-Shaklee, Sally (Durbin); Mulka, Christina (Durbin); Gillies, David (Appropriations); Sonti, Srinu (Durbin); Hunt, Jasmine (Durbin); Middleton, Brad (Durbin); Tellez, Corey (Durbin); Fisher, Alyssa (Durbin); McElwain, Maria (Durbin); Palmer, Mark (Durbin); Trifone, Stephanie (Judiciary-Dem); Ackley, Elise (Durbin); Gandhi, Debu (Judiciary-Dem); Ali, Erum Ibrahim (Durbin); Cook, Beth (Durbin); Samp, Christopher (Durbin)
Subject: Amendments Update: Senate Budget Resolution (S.Con.Res. 11)

The most recently filed amendments are at the top of this message, as well as at the bottom in the correct numerical order.

- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the process of evaluating and adjudicating benefit claims of survivors and dependents of veterans and members of the Armed Forces. (#871)

- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expand and enhance the security of the Visa Waiver Program to promote travel and tourism in the United States. (#872)
- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the reimbursement of emergency medical care for veterans, which may include reimbursement of veterans who have not received care from the department of Veterans Affairs in the last 24 months. (#873)
- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the final standard providing for the assignment of a unique health identifier for an individual and to require legislation setting standards for such assignment. (#874)
- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to permanent extension of the new markets tax credit. (#875)
- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that Federal agencies protect the rights of all Americans, regardless of their sexual orientation, religion, race, color, sex, or national origin, in accordance with the Constitution of the United States and Federal law. (#876)
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- Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting a substantial increase in the minimum wage. (#881)
- Carper amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving prevention and treatment measures to mitigate agricultural impacts from virus outbreaks, such as impacts seen from the avian influenza poultry outbreak. (#882)
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting health care rationing. (#883)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing local flexibility in low-income housing and supporting low-income housing block grant funding by expanding the Moving-to-Work program. (#884)

- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing technical assistance to small businesses and aspiring entrepreneurs through small business development centers. (#885)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to ensure accountability and transparency at the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau. (#886)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to streamline energy infrastructure projects. (#887)
- Feinstein amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing terrorists from obtaining firearms or explosives. (#888)
- Feinstein amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving community relations with law enforcement officers. (#889)
- Coons amendment to exempt advance appropriations for Amtrak from the generally applicable point of order against advance appropriations. (#890)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to addressing the infrastructure needs of passenger rail. (#891)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the impacts of climate change on critical infrastructure systems. (#892)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to addressing the diabetes epidemic in the United States. (#893)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding to the Global Fund. (#894)
- Whitehouse amendment to prohibit budget resolutions that support cutting over \$1,000,000,000,000 in spending without identifying specific programmatic effects. (#895)
- Markey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the safety of offshore drilling in the United States. (#896)
- Markey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting consumers in the United States from price increases due to large-scale natural gas exports. (#897)
- Franken amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to address cyberstalking and online harassment. (#898)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the importance of financial literacy education to allow individuals to make informed and effective decisions with their financial resources. (#899)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the

importance of civics and government education. (#900)

Senate Budget Resolution (S.Con.Res. 11)

An original concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2016 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2017 through 2025. (pending amendments in bold, disposed of amendments in italics).

- Isakson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a biennial budget and appropriations process. (#321)
- Portman amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the empowerment of States to protect citizens of the State from damaging regulations of the Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to the Clean Air Act. (#322)
- *Sanders amendment to create millions of middle class jobs by investing in our nation's infrastructure paid for by raising revenue through closing loopholes in the corporate and international tax system. (#323, as modified)*
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the strengthening of patent rights. (#324)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to a strong civil courts system. (#325)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that changes to voting laws at the State and local level do not disproportionately burden the right of racial and language minorities to vote. (#326)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide for funding to improve voter registration and the voting experience in Federal elections. (#327)
- Coons amendment to express the sense of Congress on the cost sharing requirements of the Hollings Manufacturing Extension Partnership. (#328)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging the widespread use of early college high schools and dual and concurrent enrollment. (#329)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to incentives for Medicare beneficiaries to have and maintain an advance care plan. (#330)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to eliminating the enforcement of laws that discriminate against HIV patients without scientific merit. (#331)
- Coons amendment to provide a mechanism to increase the statutory limit on public debt for fiscal year 2016. (#332)

- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to United States Government development finance institutions. (#333)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting efforts to improve call response time at the Internal Revenue Service. (#334)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to fulfilling the obligations of the United States. (#335)
- Coons amendment to express the sense of the Senate that the United States should fulfill the financial obligations of the United States. (#336)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to Federal cybersecurity standards. (#337)
- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to increase funding for the National Institutes of Health. (#338)
- Rounds amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing mortgage lending to rural areas. (#339)
- Reid amendment to improve the provision establishing a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to eliminating military retirement and disability offsets. (#340)
- Cassidy amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to promotion of United States offshore energy production. (#341)
- Schatz amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the National Guard State Partnership Program. (#342)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preserving mandatory appropriations for agricultural conservation programs. (#343)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the importance of fully utilizing available Federal funding for water resources and development to meet the needs of United States ports and harbor maintenance. (#344)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing funding for Federal investments in biomedical and basic scientific research. (#345)
- Collins amendment to modify the deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting jobs in the United States through international trade to include the reauthorization or extension of trade adjustment assistance programs. (#346)
- *Barrasso amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to keep the Federal Water Pollution Control Act focused on protection of water quality, to establish bright lines for Federal jurisdiction, and to create clear and unambiguous exemptions for features that the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency or the Secretary of the Army, acting through the Chief of Engineers, claim they are not seeking to regulate. (#347)*

- Boozman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to installing watchdogs at Federal agencies with extended Inspector General vacancies and strengthening and reforming Offices of Inspectors General to ensure that such Offices are appropriately prioritizing the investigation of waste, fraud, abuse, and misconduct within Federal agencies. (#348)
- *Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to improve health outcomes and lower costs of caring for medically complex children in Medicaid. (#349)*
- Blunt amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would create a Federal tax or fee on carbon emissions. (#350)
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the dredging of shallow draft ports on the Mississippi River. (#351)
- **Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to Federal employee performance awards. (#352)**
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the defense capabilities of the Government of Ukraine. (#353)
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to military readiness, training, and modernization while decreasing risk of casualties. (#354)
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prohibit additional premium increases for two years. (#355)
- **Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing health care to veterans who reside more than 40 miles driving distance from the closest medical facility of the Department of Veterans Affairs that provides the care sought by the veteran. (#356)**
- *Cornyn amendment to raise taxes and spending by enacting President Obama's fiscal year 2016 budget. (#357)*
- McCain amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to enhancing trade across the Southwest border. (#358)
- McCain amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to securing the Southwest border. (#359)
- McCain amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to deterring migration of unaccompanied children from El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras. (#360)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the consideration of greenhouse gas emissions under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969. (#361)

- *Mikulski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to amending the Equal Pay Act of 1963 to allow for punitive damages, limit the any factor “other than sex” exception, and prohibit retaliation against employees who share salary information. (#362)*
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating modernizing and updating food safety oversight within the Food and Drug Administration. (#363)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving oral health care for children and pregnant women under Medicaid. (#364)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding to State and local law enforcement agencies that receive Federal funds to be used for training and enforcement related to the profiling guidance established by the Department of Justice. (#365)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding for State and local law enforcement agencies that receive Federal funds to be used for data collection related to profiling by the Department of Justice. (#366)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing a funding stream for a voter reinfranchisement initiative. (#367)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing States the Medicaid flexibility they need to implement innovative reforms to improve care and enhance access for our Nation’s most vulnerable. (#368)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the establishment of bipartisan commission to govern independent agencies, which may include structural changes to the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau. (#369)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing greater discretion to State departments of transportation in spending Highway Trust Fund allocations. (#370)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that funds available for budget function 050 are spent exclusively for national defense. (#371)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring State to implement drug testing and work requirements for Federal welfare programs for applicants and recipients of assistance, including, but not limited to, the temporary assistance for needy families (TANF) program. (#372)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to maintaining impact aid funding at 2014-2015 levels. (#373)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing coverage of virtual colonoscopies as a colorectal cancer screening test under the Medicare program. (#374)

- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to returning authority over school nutrition back to the States. (#375)
- Inhofe amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would impose a user fee with respect to general aviation. (#376)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging greater trade between Africa and the United States. (#377)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing qualified mortgage status to mortgages held in portfolio by financial institutions. (#378)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing relief from redundant annual privacy notice mailings required by financial institutions when there have been no changes to the privacy policies of the financial institution. (#379)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to assist the States in carrying out drought prevention plans. (#380)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the prevention of government discrimination against individuals, businesses, and organization due to sincerely held religious beliefs. (#381)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to protect Second Amendment rights by protecting the availability of certain ammunition. (#382)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to uphold Second Amendment rights and prohibit the establishment of a national firearm registry. (#383)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the protection of the Second Amendment by preventing Federal agencies from targeting law-abiding firearms dealers. (#384)
- Inhofe amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would fund international organizations during the implementation of the United Nations Arms Trade Treaty prior to Senate ratification and adoption of implementing legislation. (#385)
- *Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect Medicaid beneficiaries from benefit cuts. (#386)*
- **Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to postal reform. (#387)**
- **Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the designation of national monuments. (#388)**
- **Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to**

holding Members of the Senate and the House or Representatives accountable for failing to pass a balanced budget. (#389)

- Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to regulatory review. (#390)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the expansion of access to the income tax credit for employee health insurance expenses of small employers. (#391)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting the use of college savings accounts while students are in elementary school and secondary school. (#392)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to emphasizing manufacturing in engineering programs, which may include directing the National Institute of Standards and Technology, in coordination with other appropriate Federal agencies including the Department of Defense, Department of Energy, and National Science Foundation, to designate United States manufacturing universities. (#393)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to special treatment of the income tax credit for research expenditures for startup companies. (#394)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reversing cuts in the International Affairs Budget. (#395)
- Portman amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the empowerment of States to protect citizens of the State from damaging regulations of the Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to the Clean Air Act. (#396)
- Ernst amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving mental health services for veterans. (#397)
- Wyden amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to funding Coast Guard air facilities. (#398)
- Coats amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would increase net direct spending if the national debt is greater than the size of the economy of the United States. (#399)
- *Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to maintain and enhance access, choice, and accountability in veterans care through the veterans Choice Card program under section 101 of the Veterans Access, Choice, and Accountability Act of 2014. (#400)*
- Grassley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support sentencing reform legislation that does not impose costs on crime victims. (#401)
- Johnson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving information sharing by the Inspector General of the Department of

Veterans Affairs with respect to investigations relating to substandard health care, delayed and denied health care, patient deaths, other findings that directly relate to patient care, and other management issues of the Department. (#402)

- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the annual contribution limit for Coverdell education savings accounts. (#403)
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the modernization of the nuclear command control, and communications architecture of the United States. (#404)
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to sexual assault prevention and response efforts by the Department of Defense. (#405)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to limiting certain research conducted or contracted by the Federal Communications Commission. (#406)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to investigating service disruptions at West Coast ports. (#407)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to reform the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration to ensure more transparency and stakeholder participation. (#408)
- *Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting equal pay, which may include preventing discrimination on the basis of sex and preventing retaliation against employees for seeking or discussing wage information. (#409)*
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the allowance of tax credits for employers who provide paid family and medical leave. (#410)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the maximum loan limits under the microloan program. (#411)
- **Rounds amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prevent the Environmental Protection Agency and the United States Fish and Wildlife Service from engaging in closed-door settlement agreements that ignore impacted States and counties. (#412)**
- Blunt amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring the advice and consent of the Senate before any bilateral or international agreement regarding greenhouse gas emissions aimed at combating global climate change has any force or effect within the United States. (#413)
- Hatch amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to prevent the Department of the Interior from unduly hampering the production of natural gas and oil by preempting State law. (#414)

- Capito amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to a requirement that any new environmental agreement signed by the United States with any foreign country or countries not result in serious harm to the economy of the United States. (#415)
- Capito amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting the reliability of the electricity grid. (#416)
- Capito amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to advise all veterans of their potential eligibility for private health care benefits provided by the Department of Veterans Affairs. (#417)
- Capito amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring sufficient funding for fossil energy research and development. (#418)
- Capito amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improve the safety of tank cars carrying crude oil by rail. (#419)
- Capito amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to offsets to combat the increase abuse of heroin and methamphetamines in the United States. (#420)
- Capito amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the expansion of high-speed broadband in rural areas. (#421)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that the conservation of northern long-eared bat populations and local economic development are compatible. (#422)
- **Rubio amendment to increase new budget authority and outlays for fiscal years 2016 and 2017 for National Defense (budget function 050). (#423, as modified).**
- Barrasso amendment to eliminate Federal funding for international climate change initiatives, including the Green Climate Fund, the Global Climate Change Initiative, the Climate Investment Funds, and the Global Environmental Facility. (#424)
- Collins amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving retirement security. (#425)
- Collins amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting economic growth and job creation for small businesses. (#426)
- Collins amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to investment in Alzheimer's disease research. (#427)
- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to extending the exception for the tax treatment of publicly traded partnerships for other forms of energy, including energy power generation projects and transportation fuels. (#428)

- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to relieve financial institutions from annual privacy notice mailings. (#429)
- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to maintaining access to hospitals and health care providers in rural communities under the Medicare program, which includes preserving and strengthening access to critical access hospitals. (#430)
- Gillibrand amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to medical treatment and compensation for first responders, survivors, and their families injured and made ill by the 9/11 attacks. (#431)
- Baldwin amendment to provide additional resources to create the opportunity for more Americans to obtain a higher education and advanced job skills by supporting two free years of community college paid for by raising revenue through requiring millionaires and billionaires to pay their fair share. (#432)
- Wyden amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to continuing agricultural research funding. (#433)
- Wyden amendment to provide for an adjustment to committee allocations for wildfire suppression funding. (#434)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to support for Ukraine, which should include the provision of lethal defensive articles. (#435)
- Baldwin amendment to preserve the point of order against reconciliation legislation that would increase the deficit or reduce a surplus. (#436)
- Peters amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to enhancing and improving the United States Patent and Trademark Office in order to reduce the patent application backlog. (#437)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving access to capital for small businesses by directing the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau to implement section 1071 of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (Public Law 111-203) that amended the Equal Credit Opportunity Act to require lending institutions to collect and report data on lending to small, minority-owned, and women owned businesses. (#438)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to mandating a higher threshold that the Small Business Administration may guarantee, through the Surety Bond Guarantee Program, of the bonds that small businesses are required to obtain so that they may be able to better compete successfully for Federal Government contracts. (#439)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the Family Funds limit of the Small Business Investment Company Program from \$225,000,000 to \$350,000,000, as passed by the Committee in 2013, which is zero subsidy and funded entirely through fees paid by investors and businesses. (#440)

- Stabenow amendment to ensure that oil derived from tar sands is subject to the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund at levels equal to those of other types of oil, to permanently extend the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund, and to prevent oil companies from claiming tax deductions for punitive damages associated with oil spills. (#441)
- Collins amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to restore a sensible definition of full-time employment for purposes of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. (#442)
- **Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting privately held water rights and permits. (#443)**
- Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expanding the earned income tax credit using savings from reforming the program and eliminating waste, fraud and abuse. (#444)
- Gardner amendment to prevent labor disputes at seaports in the United States from causing national economic disruptions and crippling businesses across the United States. (#445)
- Gardner amendment to support public-private partnerships of the Armed Forces of the United States with institutions of higher education in the United States. (#446)
- Gardner amendment to make higher education more affordable and expand access and opportunity to our Nation's students. (#447)
- Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging expedited approval of liquefied natural gas export applications at the Department of Energy. (#448)
- Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting efficient resourcing for the Asia rebalance policy. (#449)
- Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to enhance and encourage broadband deployment and adoption in rural America. (#450)
- Heller amendment to express the sense of the Senate that if a concurrent resolution on the budget and all the regular appropriations bills are not completed by October 1 annually then Members of Congress should not receive pay. (#451)
- Heller amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that the Secretary of the Interior enters into candidate conservation agreements with each of the relevant 11 Western States before the United States Fish and Wildlife Service makes a listing determination on the greater sage-grouse under the Endangered Species Act of 1973. (#452)
- Heller amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring the Secretary of Transportation prioritizes the construction of projects in high priority corridors on the National Highway System, which will improve the safe, secure, and efficient movement of people and goods through the United States and facilitate economic development and create jobs in the United States. (#453)

- Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect Second Amendment rights by preventing the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives from reclassifying ammunition primarily intended for sporting purposes. (#454)
- Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prioritize the elimination of the rape kit backlog. (#455)
- Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that medical facilities of the Department of Veterans Affairs meet the privacy, dignity, and safety needs of women veterans. (#456)
- Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibition of Veterans Benefits Administration executive bonuses until the backlog of disability claims for veterans is eliminated. (#457)
- Burr amendment to protect the American people and strengthen our national security by fully funding the Biomedical Advanced Research and Development Authority (BARDA) and the BioShield Special Reserve Fund. (#458)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expanding the quantity of Federal land available for natural extraction to fund infrastructure maintenance. (#459)
- Coats amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to considering the costs, benefits, and feasibility of allowing States reasonable time to cure rejected State implementation plans. (#460)
- Roberts amendment to provide for a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to military readiness, training, and modernization while decreasing risk casualties. (#461)
- **Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to over-the-counter medications. (#462)**
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting funds for promotional or marketing materials promoting Obamacare or its benefits. (#463)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring an enforceable treaty ratified by the top 10 major greenhouse gas emitting countries before implementation of regulation of greenhouse gas emissions from existing power plants. (#464)
- **Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to Second Amendment rights. (#465)**
- Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting jobs in the United States through international and domestic travel and tourism. (#466)
- Blunt amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the direct provision of defense articles, defense services, and related training to Kurdistan

Regional Government. (#467)

- Blunt amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to military aid to Israel. (#468)
- Grassley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prohibit certain aliens without legal status in the United States from retroactively claiming the earned income tax credit. (#469)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding to the United Nations Population Fund to promote the access of unaccompanied women to vital services, including access to water, sanitation, facilities, food, and health care, in emergency situations. (#470)
- *Wyden amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would cut benefits, raise the retirement age, or privatize Social Security. (#471)*
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting Cypriot-Israeli cooperation in energy exploration in the Eastern Mediterranean. (#472)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding to combat anti-Semitism in Europe. (#473)
- *Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect and strengthen the Department of Veterans Affairs, hire more health care professionals for the Department, and ensure quality and timely access to health care for all veterans. (#474)*
- Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to strengthening the United States Postal Service by establishing a moratorium to protect mail processing plants, reinstating overnight delivery standards, and protecting rural service. (#475)
- Thune amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to exempting elementary schools, secondary schools, and institutions of higher education from Obamacare's employer mandate. (#476)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to achieving health information technology interoperability. (#477)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reprioritizing education spending toward impact aid or other formula grant programs to State and local educational agencies and away from administrative earmark programs. (#478)
- Thune amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would negatively affect rural health care. (#479)
- Thune amendment to reduce funding for the United State Fish and Wildlife Service and direct those funds to public safety in Indian country. (#480)

- *Cotton amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting Israel. (#481)*
- Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging the increase use of performance contracting in Federal facilities. (#482)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to combat sexual assault, domestic violence, and human trafficking. (#483)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing lethal aid to Ukraine. (#484)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide equity in the tax treatment of public safety officer death benefits. (#485)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to strengthen mental health efforts. (#486)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to rein in onerous fishing regulations and provide disaster relief for fisheries. (#487)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to spur economic development and provide for the equitable distribution of Universal Service funds to rural states. (#488)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing small business regulatory relief, protecting State-regulated insurers from global regulators, and preventing duplicative regulations for investment advisors. (#489)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to address the disproportionate regulatory burdens on community banks. (#490)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect the Corporation for National and Community Service. (#491)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to advance workplace equality by ending pregnancy discrimination and confronting sex-based wage discrimination. (#492)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to strengthening missile defense cooperation with Israel. (#493)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing the United States from joining any international agreement on greenhouse gas emissions that would preclude developing countries from using fossil fuels for development and economic growth. (#494)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to achieving domestic energy independence. (#495)

- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting public transparency in Executive branch litigation settlements. (#496)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting jobs by preventing Federal agencies from overriding efforts by States to conserve species. (#497)
- *Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to legislation submitted to Congress by President Obama to protect and strengthen Social Security. (#498)*
- Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring the availability to the reserve components of the Armed Forces of fully modernized and mission-capable aircraft. (#499)
- Alexander amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing Federal funds from being used to create a Federal college ratings system. (#500)
- Alexander amendment to promote the research, development, and approval or licensure of the most cutting-edge, safe and effective medical treatments, devices, and cures for American patients and to ensure that America remains the global leader in biomedical innovation. (#501)
- Alexander amendment to prohibit the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission from issuing regulations or guidance that would undermine the employee wellness programs authorized in the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act which offer a premium discount to employees who make healthy lifestyle choices. (#502)
- Sullivan amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing an exemption from certain permitting requirement for routine maintenance activities relating to transportation infrastructure. (#503)
- Sullivan amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to limiting the ability of Environmental Protection Agency personnel to carry guns. (#504)
- Sullivan amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting programs related to the ground-based mid-course defense and the long-range discrimination radar programs of the Department of Defense. (#505)
- Sullivan amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting vulnerable families from job killing regulations. (#506)
- Vitter amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to ending Obamacare subsidies for illegal immigrants. (#507)
- Vitter amendment to require tax delinquent Federal bureaucrats to immediately enter into a repayment plan and provide that failure to do will result in termination of employment. (#508)
- Vitter amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to eliminating the State DNA analysis kit backlog. (#509)

- Vitter amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing health care to veterans who reside more than 40 miles driving distance from the closest medical facility of the Department of Veterans Affairs that provides the care sought by the veteran. (#510)
- Vitter amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund preventing the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives from classifying M855 or any .223/5.56mm cartridge or projectile as armor piercing ammunition. (#511)
- Vitter amendment to strike out the provision that makes it easier for Washington elites to force Americans to give up their dollar bills and use dollar coins, like Europeans. (#512)
- Vitter amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expanding Medicare beneficiary access to eye tracking accessories and speech generating devices for disabled individuals under the Medicare program. (#513)
- Vitter amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to allowing States to adopt work requirements for able-bodied Medicaid recipients. (#514)
- **Vitter amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring the Federal Government to allow states to opt out of Common Core without penalty. (#515)**
- Vitter amendment to ensure victims of rape have their day in court. (#516)
- Vitter amendment to end Congress's and the Administration's illegal exemption from Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. (#517)
- Barrasso amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a process whereby the Federal Government recoups grants from States with failed State-based exchanges. (#518)
- Gillibrand amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to expand benefits from the Department of Veterans Affairs to sailors exposed to Agent Orange. (#519)
- Gillibrand amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund related to sexual assault at institutions of higher education, which may include the implementation of an independent and standardized online survey tool developed and administered by the Department of Education, in consultation with the Department of Justice, to measure the prevalence of sexual assault at institutions of higher education. (#520)
- Peters amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to investing in science, technology, and basic research in the United States. (#521)
- King amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preserving the right of access of distributed energy units to the electrical grid, such as combined heat and power systems, residential- or commercial-scale photovoltaic systems, residential wind turbines, or other renewable or fossil-fueled electric generation systems. (#522)

- Stabenow amendment to prevent United States companies from getting tax benefits for moving jobs overseas, to end offshore tax loopholes including inversions, and to provide incentives for United States companies to relocate overseas jobs to the United States. (#523)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting economic growth and job creation by reducing the cost of capital. (#524)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing tax relief for catastrophic medical expenses. (#525)
- Alexander amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support high-quality charter schools. (#526)
- Cassidy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the translation of biomedical research into treatments and cures. (#527)
- Cassidy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to upgrading data collection and statistical analysis conducted on health care services at the facilities of the Veterans Health Administration. (#528)
- Cassidy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing screening, testing, and diagnosis for Viral Hepatitis. (#529)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the diversion of funds set aside for the USPTO. (#530)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to deterring abusive patent litigation. (#531)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to ensure the vitality of the traditional criminal law requirement of mens rea. (#532)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that Department of Justice attorneys comply with disclosure obligations in criminal prosecutions. (#533)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing access to marijuana edibles by children in States that have decriminalized marijuana. (#534)
- **Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to balancing the Federal budget. (#535)**
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to safeguarding data stored abroad from improper government access. (#536)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the aggressive and consistent enforcement of Federal laws prohibiting the production, distribution, and possession of adult obscenity and child pornography. (#537)

- Risch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the Family Funds limit of the Small Business Investment Company Program from \$225,000,000 to \$350,000,000, as passed by the Committee in 2013, which is zero subsidy and funded entirely through fees paid by investors and businesses. (#538)
- Cassidy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving Medicaid based on successful and bipartisan State demonstration projects. (#539)
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting health care rationing. (#540)
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the transparency of the relationship between the Federal Communication Commission's regulatory fees and the Commission's recovery of costs. (#541)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to improving transparency for closing out expired grant accounts with an empty balance. (#542)
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to elimination of funding for the National Technical Information Service. (#543)
- Kirk amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to extraditing international cybercriminals committing credit card theft. (#544)
- **Kirk amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reimposing waived sanctions and imposing new sanctions against Iran for violations of the Joint Plan of Action or a comprehensive nuclear agreement. (#545)**
- McCain amendment to ensure adequate funding for the national security of the United States. (#546)
- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to welfare reform. (#547)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to support Internet freedom and the current multi-stake-holder governance of the Internet. (#548)
- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund for providing low- and middle-income student access to private elementary and secondary schools through a tax credit. (#549)
- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to consolidating tax incentives for higher education into a universal tax credit for higher education and skills obtainment. (#550)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting religious freedom, including promoting freedom of religion (including belief) around the world, given the importance of religious freedom to human rights,

economic development, stability, and democracy. (#551)

- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing funding for the relocation of the United States Embassy in Israel from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem. (#552)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting public-private partnerships with the National Laboratories under the Department of Energy to facilitate innovation. (#553)
- Rubio amendment to allow for the elimination of the Retirement Earnings Test under the Social security program. (#554)
- Rubio amendment to allow for the elimination of Social Security payroll taxes for individuals who have attained retirement age. (#555)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to delivering weapons to Ukraine using emergency drawdown authority in the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961. (#556)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to reforming the United Nations in the spirit of transparency, respect for basic human freedoms, and effective nonproliferation. (#557)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing foreign assistance to Palestine and increasing foreign assistance for Israel. (#558)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to improving higher education data and transparency. (#559)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to prohibit taking minors across State lines in circumvention of laws requiring involvement of parents in abortion decisions. (#560)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to underutilized facilities of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and their potential use. (#561)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a new outcomes-based process for authorizing innovative higher education providers. (#562)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the reform of Federal student loan repayment plans. (#563)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing for regulatory reform that would allow Congress to budget regulatory promulgation under each Federal agency. (#564)
- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that Medicare is not raided to bailout insurance companies under the President's

health care overhaul. (#565)

- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing for financial vehicles other than loans to provide fund to pay for higher education. (#566)
- Coats amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to end duplication, fragmentation, and overlap in Government economic development programs. (#567)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to increase funding for the Internal Revenue Service to implement the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act and reduce identity theft. (#568)
- Tester amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to investing in rural and tribal water infrastructure. (#569)
- Tester amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing transparency in our elections and reducing the deficit. (#570)
- Heinrich amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would provide for the sale of Federal land to reduce the Federal deficit. (#571)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support rural schools and school districts. (#572)
- Markey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting the repair and replacement of natural gas distribution pipelines and infrastructure no longer fit for service. (#573)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring the reliability of the electric grid. (#574)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to repeal the TRICARE exclusion for members of the reserve components of the Armed Forces. (#575)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to securing sources of supply of rare earth minerals. (#576)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the reduction of Department of Defense contractors. (#577)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to addressing methamphetamine abuse in the United States. (#578)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing adequate funding for the Experimental Program to Stimulate Competitive Research. (#579)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing

adequate funding for the Contract Tower Program of the Federal Aviation Administration. (#580)

- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reestablishing the Office of Technology Assessment to provide nonpartisan information to Congress on cost-benefit analyses of regulations and regulatory changes. (#581)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to significantly increasing the number of young adults participating in 2 years of national service which may include expanding national service programs. (#582)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the commercialization of technologies such as carbon capture, carbon storage, and other carbon utilization technologies required for coal and natural gas electric generating units (EGUs) to meet proposed and future greenhouse gas regulations. (#583)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting export promotion for small businesses. (#584)
- Manchin amendment to modify the deficit-neutral reserve fund for veterans and servicemembers to improve outreach, access, and services for rural veterans. (#585)
- Manchin amendment to modify the deficit-neutral reserve fund for veterans and servicemembers to address specifically the growing backlog of appeals of decisions regarding claims for disability compensation. (#586)
- Leahy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to disallow any Federal tax deduction for the cost of court-ordered punitive damages as an ordinary business expense. (#587)
- Schatz amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the number of U.S. Customs and Border Protection officers at air ports of entry. (#588)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that employers are not precluded under the National Labor Relations Act from providing compensation to employees that is greater than the compensation specified in an applicable collective bargaining agreement. (#589)
- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting the Medicare Advantage program. (#590)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to reform the Lifeline program by removing structural incentives for fraud and modernizing the program so that it can be used to help increase broadband access in underserved areas. (#591)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to intellectual property rights in international trade negotiations. (#592)

- Menendez amendment to require consideration of long-term deficits for any legislation relating to repealing or replacing the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act and the health care-related provisions of the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010. (#593)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging the participation of underrepresented individuals, including minorities, in 21st century fields. (#594)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to improve cybersecurity. (#595)
- Johnson amendment to convey clear information in graphic form about projected deficits. (#596)
- Johnson amendment to convey clear information to Congress and the public about projected Federal outlays, revenues, surpluses, and deficits. (#597)
- Shaheen amendment to make commonsense reform to the wasteful Federal sugar program, save consumers billions, and reduce the risk of expensive taxpayer-funded bailouts of the sugar industry. (#600)
- *Bennet amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would privatize Medicare, cut guaranteed benefits, increase out-of-pocket spending, or turn Medicare into a premium support plan. (#601)*
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a single food agency. (#602)
- Coats amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the improvement of operations in the supplemental nutrition assistance program. (#603)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging cost savings in office space used by Federal agencies. (#604)
- Feinstein amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to rectifying the discrepancies in methodologies used in counting the number of homeless person served by programs provided through the Department of Education, the Department of Health and Human Services, and the Department of Housing and Urban Development. (#605)
- Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to African elephant ivory. (#606)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to allow for the permanent elimination of the Federal estate tax. (#607)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund for mobile workforce legislation to simplify and standardize State income tax collection for employees

who travel outside of their home State for temporary work assignments. (#608)

- Isakson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing funding to implement, create, apply or enforce certain standards for initial bargaining unit determinations governed by the National Labor Relations Board. (#609)
- Isakson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing funding to promulgate a regulation relating to the definition of “fiduciary” by the Department of Labor. (#610)
- Isakson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to subject all fees collected by U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services to the annual appropriations process. (#611)
- Isakson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to subject all fees collected by U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services to the annual appropriations process. (#612)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to international defense cooperation. (#613)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support or encourage research that leads to identifying an Alzheimer’s disease biomarker, early diagnostics tool, or therapy to delay the onset or halt the progression of Alzheimer’s disease in order to provide a significant cost savings to the Federal Government. (#614)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to ensure that the harbor maintenance user fee is only used for its intended purpose, which is to finance expenditures on maintenance dredging, dredged material disposal areas, jetties, and breakwaters. (#615)
- Wicker amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to require the Secretary of Transportation to submit the results of a comprehensive truck size and weight limits study to Congress by April 30, 2015. (#616)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to encourage the Secretary of State to add additional names to the Magnitsky List. (#617)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring international arms control compliance. (#618)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to address the negative impact of the Affordable Care Act’s Medicaid and Medicare DSH cuts to hospitals. (#619)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to expedite awards under the Internal Revenue Service whistleblower program. (#620)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to repeal the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA). (#621)

- *Burr amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to manageable Federal student loan repayment options. (#622)*
- Alexander amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the development of next-generation leadership computers in the United States. (#623)
- Alexander amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to improve the competitiveness of the United States. (#624)
- Lankford amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the effectiveness and efficiency of the Federal regulatory process. (#625)
- Lankford amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to streamline, consolidate, or eliminate duplicative and overlapping programs identified by the Government Accountability Office. (#626)
- Lankford amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide more transparency in Government spending, including through the establishment of a Federal program inventory. (#627)
- Lankford amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support the continued stewardship role of the United States over the domain name system to ensure the security of the .gov and .mil domains and protect the freedom of speech and expression internationally. (#628)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to international defense cooperation with Taiwan. (#629)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting the use of energy efficiency in the economy of the United States, which is the cheapest and fastest way to begin addressing energy challenges in the United States. (#630)
- Casey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing training for first responders in communities through which crude oil is transported by rail. (#631)
- Casey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing reasonable accommodations for pregnant workers. (#632)
- Casey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to enhancing the child and dependent care tax credit. (#633)
- Casey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to automatic IRAs. (#634)
- Casey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing funding for the Office of Administrative Law Judges of the Department of Labor. (#635)

- Warner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting the personal information of consumers from data breaches. (#636)
- Warner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to advancing the stated goals of the Department of Veterans Affairs or meeting the health care needs of veterans. (#637)
- Warner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund reserve fund for Government reform and efficiency. (#638)
- Peters amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting trade and travel ports of entry. (#639)
- Heitkamp amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to improve the sustainability of the Federal workforce in order to address unique situations. (#640)
- Heitkamp amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to funding local rent surveys to ensure accurate fair market rents for working families, the elderly, and the disabled. (#641)
- Heitkamp amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the establishment of a commission on Native children. (#642)
- Heitkamp amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to training and resources for first responders responding to hazardous materials incidents on railroads. (#643)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to directing the Secretary of Transportation to coordinate with the Secretary of Energy to review crude treatment process and, if necessary, to promulgate regulations. (#644)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to underground and surface coal mining safety and health research. (#645)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to H-1B visas. (#646)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the development of a new nuclear-capable cruise missile by the Department of Defense and the National Nuclear Security Administration. (#647)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the nuclear forces and missions of the Air Force. (#648)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting funding of international organizations during the implementation of the United Nations Arms Trade Treaty prior to Senate ratification and adoption of implementing legislation. (#649)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring

that social services agencies under the Bureau of Indian Affairs may conduct background checks on all adults living in a home before issuing a foster care license. (#650)

- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to allow the Drug Enforcement Administration and Federal Bureau of Investigation to enter into joint task forces with tribal and local law enforcement agencies. (#651)
- *Warren amendment to make college more affordable for middle-class families by allowing borrowers with outstanding Federal and private student loans to refinance at the equivalent interest rates that were offered to Federal student loan borrowers during the 2013-2014 school year and to fully offset the cost of such a program by requiring millionaires to pay at least a 30 percent effective Federal tax rate. (#652)*
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to limit control measure determinations to covered sources. (#653)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reforming regulatory practices for executive agencies. (#654)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to preserve and protect the open Internet in a manner that provides the Federal Communications Commission with targeted and robust enforcement mechanisms, does not jeopardize public safety, privacy, accessibility, or universal service, protects against regulatory overreach, and does not rely on public utility regulations. (#655)
- Cotton amendment to modify a provision to the spending-neutral reserve fund to reauthorize funding for payments in lieu of taxes to counties and other units of local government. (#656)
- Cotton amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing non-defense related spending by the Department of Defense. (#657)
- Cotton amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000. (#658)
- Cotton amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the designation of critical habitat. (#659)
- Cotton amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the use of funds for cooperating with the Government of Iran in combating the Islamic State. (#660)
- Cotton amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to violations by the Russian Federation of the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces Treaty. (#661)
- Cotton amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the use of funds for the premature withdrawal of the United States Armed Forces from Afghanistan. (#662)

- Cotton amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the use of funds for negotiating with President of Syria Bashar al Assad and the Government of Syria to resolve the Syrian civil war and combat the Islamic State. (#663)
- Cotton amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to construction of new facilities and improvement to existing facilities at the detention facilities at United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. (#664)
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting awarding of construction contracts based on awardees entering or not entering into agreements with labor organizations. (#665)
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing the level of Federal premium support for crop insurance policies, which may include eliminating premium support for crop insurance for agricultural producers with an adjusted gross income of more than \$750,000 in fiscal year 2016. (#666)
- Flake amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that individuals do not simultaneously receive unemployment compensation and disability insurance benefits. (#667)
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to government reform and efficiency. (#668)
- Flake amendment to rescind the remaining amounts available for the Advanced Technology Vehicles Manufacturing Loan Program. (#669)
- Flake amendment to eliminate resources for the single family housing direct loan program. (#670)
- Flake amendment to eliminate the premium subsidies on crop insurance policies when the actual market price of an agricultural commodity at the time of harvest is higher than the spring price for the agricultural commodity. (#671)
- Flake amendment to prohibit earmarks. (#672)
- Flake amendment to eliminate funding for the Economic Development Administration. (#673)
- Flake amendment to eliminate taxpayer subsidies for Amtrak's food and beverage service. (#674)
- Flake amendment to eliminate resources for Select USA. (#675)
- Flake amendment to prohibit taxpayers from subsidizing officials of the Department of Health and Human Services flying in business and first-class seating. (#676)
- Flake amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing political targeting by the Internal Revenue Service of individuals and social welfare organizations exercising free-speech rights. (#677)

- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prosecution of first-time illegal border crossers. (#678)
- Portman amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the empowerment of States to protect citizens of the State from damaging regulations of the Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to the Clean Air Act. (#679)
- Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to legislation to furlough Federal employees with serious tax delinquencies. (#680)
- Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to demolishing vacant and abandoned homes. (#681)
- Portman amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would not achieve a unified budget surplus after 2024. (#682)
- Portman amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would create a carbon tax or a cap-and-trade policy relating to carbon emissions. (#683)
- Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to repealing any tax increases imposed by President Obama on middle-class families. (#684)
- Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to making permanent the expensing limitation applicable for 2014 for section 179 property. (#685)
- Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the age limitation applicable to dependent care assistance programs. (#686)
- Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to allowing private sector employees the ability to work flexible schedules. (#687)
- Portman amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding for the National Park Service Centennial. (#688)
- Portman amendment to improve the dynamic scoring provision. (#689)
- Portman amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the equitable treatment of existing, new, and proposed nuclear generating capacity in the economically damaging Clean Power Plan. (#690)
- Scott amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing States with flexibility in determining the size of employers in the small group market. (#691)
- Scott amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to transparency in health premium billing. (#692)
- Rounds amendment to modify section 431 relating to oversight of Government

performance. (#693)

- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to investing in advanced fossil energy technology research and development. (#694)
- Shaheen amendment to save taxpayers billions by limiting \$50,000 annually the maximum amount of premium subsidy provided by the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation to individual agricultural producers. (#696)
- Murray amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund for legislation that reforms and strengthens elementary and secondary education. (#697)
- Whitehouse amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting funding regulatory work of the Environmental Protection Agency that delivers substantial benefits to public health and the economy. (#698)
- Whitehouse amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing resources to protect and preserve oceans and coasts. (#699)
- Whitehouse amendment to ensure high-income earners pay a fair share in taxes and to use the revenue to invest in repairing our Nation's bridges, coastal infrastructure, and damage wildfires. (#700)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improvements to the appeals process of the Department of Veterans Affairs for claims relating to disability compensation. (#701)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to efforts associated with combating the heroin addiction epidemic. (#702)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to enhance drug treatment courts. (#703)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to enhance veteran treatment courts. (#704)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to Indo-Pacific partner capacity building and strategy. (#705)
- Markey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to achieving savings in the nuclear security enterprise. (#706)
- Markey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing overdose deaths. (#707)
- Wyden amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to simplifying and expanding tax incentives for higher education to boost student attendance and completion. (#708)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to implementing recommendations of the Government Accountability Office to reduce

or eliminate overlapping or duplicative Federal programs. (#709)

- Franken amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to enhancing funding for programs carried out under the Head Start Act. (#710)
- Franken amendment provide additional resources to save student financial aid and keep college affordable for more than 8,000,000 low- and middle-income students by restoring the \$89,000,000 in cuts to Federal Pell Grants in the Republican budget. (#711)
- Franken amendment to provide an additional use for the deficit-neutral reserve fund for higher education. (#712)
- Murphy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to comprehensive mental health reform. (#713)
- Bennet amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to chemical disclosure. (#714)
- Bennet amendment to create clean energy jobs through predictable and fair incentive for renewable energy. (#715)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support the robust funding of the Community Oriented Policing Services grant program. (#716)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the effectiveness and availability of Bureau of Prisons programs. (#717)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting child savings accounts and asset building. (#718)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to cleaning up federally designated Superfund sites. (#719)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting workforce development through apprenticeship programs. (#720)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to encourage freight planning and investment that incorporates all modes of transportation, including rail, waterways, ports, and highways to promote national connectivity. (#721)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting payments for conversion or treatments that purport to change the gender identity or sexual orientation of an individual under Medicare and Medicaid programs. (#722)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing the average adjusted gross income eligibility criteria for persons or legal entities who qualify for farm subsidy program benefits (#723)
- Kaine amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing United States exports and improving the competitiveness of United States

businesses. (#724)

- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring diversity in procurement and hiring at all Federal pension plans. (#725)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the protection of State and local economies from the impacts of climate change, including increased storm surge events. (#726)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to municipal broadband expansion, to aid cities and municipalities in rural and low-income areas seeking to invest in municipal broadband networks or private-public partnerships for broadband buildout. (#727)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting mentoring programs for at-risk youth. (#728)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to invest in surface transportation projects. (#729)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to development of the Long Range Discrimination Radar of the Missile Defense Agency. (#730)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to increase access to health care providers for Medicare beneficiaries. (#731)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to authorizing advance appropriations for the Indian Health Service. (#732)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to an active duty mend strength for the Army for fiscal year 2016 of 490,000 soldiers. (#733)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the Department of Defense Innovative Readiness Training Program. (#734)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the outreach and delivery of Department of Veterans Affairs programs and services to veterans residing in United States communities not connected to the North American road system. (#735)
- Murkowski amendment to exempt advance appropriations for the Indian Health Services and Indian Health Facilities accounts of the Indian Health Service from a point of order against legislation that would provide an advance appropriation. (#736)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to establish a DNRf relating to providing for the expansion of Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis (Lou Gehrig's Disease) research in the Department of Defense's peer reviewed Medical Research Program. (#737)

- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to environmental remediation of land transferred under certain Acts that is contaminated by Federal agencies and activities. (#738)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to robust sexual assault investigations by the National Guard Bureau Office of Complex Investigations. (#739)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the funding of certain tribal courts by the Bureau of Indian Affairs. (#740)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to allow for legislation to provide for long-term budget analyses. (#741)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reforming the unemployment insurance program in a manner that incentivizes work and worker training for the long-term unemployed, helps the long-term unemployed reenter the workforce, recognizes the demands on State budgets, and does not increase financial burdens on employers. (#742)
- Thune amendment to reduce funding for the General Services Administration by \$1,000,000 until 50 percent of counties in nonattainment for the 1997 National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for ground-level ozone as of January 30, 2015, achieve the air quality standard set forth in the 1997 NAAQS, and direct those funds to the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency for the purpose of helping municipalities reach attainment with the 2008 NAAQS for ground-level ozone, acknowledging that (1) given limited State and Federal resources and the delay of the Administrator in issuing to States implementation guidance for the 2008 ground-level ozone NAAQS, priority should be given to achieving the 2008 standard, (2) the Administrator has not sufficiently implemented that standard, (3) focusing by the Administrator on the most polluted areas that are in nonattainment with that standard would benefit public health, and (4) promulgating a lower standard at this time would impose undue costs on the economy and workforce of the United States. (#743)
- Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring transparency of costs of completing analyses required under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969. (#744)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to allowing oil shale development on Federal land. (#745)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing reasonable deadlines for processes under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969. (#746)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to selling nonessential Federal land with proceeds going to Federal deficit reduction. (#747)
- Lee amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would further restrict the right of law-abiding Americans to own a firearm. (#748)

- Lee amendment to ensure that the reserve fund relating to affordable healthcare choices for all is used to repeal and not further empower the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. (#749)
- Lee amendment to modify the spending-neutral reserve fund reauthorizing funding for payments to counties and other units of local government to ensure payment at levels roughly equivalent to property tax revenues lost due to the presence of Federal land. (#750)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to support legislation maintaining United States oversight over functions of the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers and preventing the United States from transferring such Internet responsibilities. (#751)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging the United States' NATO allies to reverse declines in defense spending and bear a more proportionate burden for ensuring the security of NATO. (#752)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to sufficient number of uniformed maintenance personnel in the Air Force for the F-35A aircraft program to reach initial operational capacity and full operational capacity on schedule. (#753)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting legislation allowing a repeal of the Davis-Bacon Act. (#754)
- *Stabenow amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to keeping the Federal Water Pollution Control Act focused on protection of water quality, to establish bright lines for Federal jurisdiction, and to create clear and unambiguous exemptions for features that the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency or the Secretary of the Army, acting through the Chief of Engineers, claim they are not seeking to regulate. (#755)*
- Stabenow amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the purchase of stationary or electronic devices for the purpose of members of Congress or congressional staff communicating with foreign governments and undermining the role of the President as Head of State in international nuclear negotiations on behalf of the United States. (#756)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to grant programs of the Environmental Protection Agency that may include prohibitions on awards to any entity that has an action pending against the Agency. (#757)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to support legislation allowing private sector employers to offer compensatory time in lieu of overtime pay to employees who prefer flexible work schedules to better balance family, work, and personal responsibilities. (#758)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to clarifying Federal jurisdiction with respect to intrastate species. (#759)

- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring an independent reliability assessment of the Clean Power Plan of the Environmental Protection Agency. (#760)
- Graham amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to means-testing Medicare part B and part D premiums for Medicare beneficiaries with an annual income that exceeds \$250,000. (#761)
- Graham amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the restoration of purchasing power of the National Institutes of Health. (#762)
- Graham amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to subjecting all Federal spending to sequestration. (#763)
- Graham amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preparing ports of the United States for post-Panamax ships. (#764)
- Graham amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to meeting the obligations outlined in the Plutonium Management and Disposition Agreement. (#765)
- Graham amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to subjecting the salaries of Members of Congress to sequestration. (#766)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the National Guard Youth Challenge Program. (#767)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing Transportation Security Administration passenger fees to \$2.50 per enplanement and not more than \$5.00 per round trip between points in Alaska and Hawaii and on flights from essential air service airports. (#768)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the labeling of genetically engineered fish. (#769)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the construction of Arctic polar icebreakers. (#770)
- Ernst amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibits use of taxpayer dollars for first class airplane travel by Members of Congress. (#771)
- Ernst amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to ensure public comments are utilized more effectively in the Federal rulemaking process. (#772)
- Ernst amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect taxpayers by reforming the allowance and perks available to former Presidents. (#773)
- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the availability of Federal spectrum for commercial wireless services, including unlicensed Wi-Fi. (#774)

- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the imposition of new sanctions against the Government of Iran because of that Government's support for terrorism and its human rights abuses against the people of Iran. (#775)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prohibit the exclusion of individuals from service on a Federal jury on account of sexual orientation or gender identity. (#776)
- *Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to recognize that climate change is real and caused by human activity and that Congress needs to take action to cut carbon pollution. (#777, as modified)*
- Cornyn amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to patents. (#778)
- Cornyn amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to enact a taxpayer bill of rights and provide additional protections for taxpayers against abuses by Internal Revenue Service. (#779)
- Cornyn amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to eliminating the backlog of sexual assault evidence kits. (#780)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing foreign assistance to the Palestinian Authority and certain United Nations agencies and increasing foreign assistance for Israel. (#781)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to extending the health care tax credit. (#782)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expansion of the earned income tax credit and the child tax credit. (#783)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting a national network for manufacturing innovation. (#784)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that no Federal financial aid funds are used for marketing activities. (#785)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide 12-months of continuous enrollment in Medicaid and the Children's Health Insurance Program. (#786)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to establish the prioritization of Children's Hospital Graduate Medical Education (CHGME) as a proven means to implement the development of a robust pediatric medical workforce. (#787)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring sufficient trade enforcement resources. (#788)

- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting workers from misclassification as independent contractors and preventing employers from using misclassification to avoid paying their fair share of taxes. (#789)
- Manchin amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would allocate any savings achieved through spending cuts or new revenue that are not included in the concurrent resolution on the budget for any purpose other than deficit reduction or investment in the Nation's infrastructure. (#790)
- Wyden amendment to strike reconciliation instructions to the Committees on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions and Finance and require regular order. (#791)
- Bennet amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to innovation in higher education. (#792)
- Franken amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to construction of Native American schools. (#793)
- Sessions amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to strengthening the ability of the Department of Commerce to respond to accusations of unfair trade practices, which may include currency undervaluation. (#794)
- Cassidy amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to authorizing Federal permitting for manufacturing and energy construction projects relating to national primary or secondary ambient air quality standard for ozone lower than a certain existing standard. (#795)
- **Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to saving Medicare. (#796)**
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing headquarters staff in the Department of Defense. (#797)
- Murray amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund for legislation to allow Americans to earn paid sick time. (#798)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to funding for programs related to governing justly and democratically. (#799)
- Cantwell amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to a comprehensive approach to crude-by-rail safety. (#800)
- *Murray amendment to build on the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2013 by restoring a below-sequester level cut of \$9,000,000,000 to nondefense discretionary spending in 2017, replacing sequestration in 2016 and 2017 and increasing funding above sequester by a total of \$148,000,000,000 for the 2 years, increasing defense and nondefense discretionary spending above sequester levels by equal amounts, eliminating the overseas contingency operations gimmick contained in the committee-reported resolution, and offsetting the net increase in defense and*

nondefense discretionary spending by closing tax loopholes. (#801)

- Coons amendment to offset the costs of the war against the Islamic State in Iraq and Syria. (#802)
- Franken amendment to ensure that the deficit-neutral reserve fund for infrastructure includes investment in rural broadband deployment. (#803)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to student loans. (#804)
- Corker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prevent the sale of Senior Preferred Stock of Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac by the Secretary of the Treasury without the consent of Congress. (#805)
- Cassidy amendment to create a point of order against any legislation that would authorize Federal funds appropriated for processing naturalization applications to be used for any other purpose. (#806)
- Cassidy amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would permit using certain funds to process immigration benefit applications. (#807)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to permanently extend the Internet Tax Freedom Act and to establish rules for taxation of digital goods and services. (#808)
- Vitter amendment to restore students' right to privacy of education records by ensuring parental consent of records release in all cases and prohibiting collection of psychological or behavioral data. (#809)
- Collins amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing access to higher education for low-income Americans through the Federal Pell Grant program. (#810)
- **Vitter amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ending Washington's illegal exemption from Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. (#811)**
- Murray amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide women with affordable access to comprehensive health care, including preventive services (such as contraception and breast cancer screenings), improve maternal health, and ensure that a woman has the same benefits and services no matter what part of the United States she lives in, all of which is critical to improving the health and well-being of women, children, their families, and society as a whole, and is an essential part of a woman's economic security and opportunity. (#812)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving oversight and accountability of for-profit colleges. (#813)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing exploitation of veterans and servicemembers seeking postsecondary education. (#814)

- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund related to prohibiting inverted corporations from avoiding United States taxes. (#815)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prevent certain corporations from profiting from government contracts. (#816)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide tax benefits to patriot employers that invest in American jobs and provide fair pay and benefits to workers and to eliminate tax benefits for corporations that ship jobs or profits overseas. (#817)
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to funding for the Overseas Private Investment Corporation. (#818)
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the repeal of the extension of the wind production tax credit. (#819)
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting funding for the Defense Rapid Innovation Program. (#820)
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the Forest Service from finalizing and implementing a certain proposed groundwater directive. (#821)
- Flake amendment to eliminate Federal duplication and consolidate the 94 Federal green building programs spread across 11 different Federal agencies. (#822)
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to implementing the recommendations of the Government Accountability Office to consolidate financial literacy programs. (#823)
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to enabling transparency in the Federal crop insurance program, which may include disclosing the names of recipients of Federal subsidy payments for crop insurance premiums. (#824)
- Blumenthal amendment to expand the deficit-neutral reserve fund for veterans and servicemembers. (#825)
- Barrasso amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the repeal of the annual fee on health insurance providers imposed by the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. (#826)
- Hatch amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to reforming the Federal regulatory process by enabling retrospective review of existing regulations, improving the process by which new regulations are created, ensuring fair and effective judicial review, and securing an effective role for Congress in the Federal regulatory process through legislation and oversight. (#827)

- Franken amendment to provide additional resources to save student financial aid and keep college affordable for more than 8,000,000 low- and middle-income students by restoring the \$89,000,000,000 in cuts to Federal Pell Grants in the Republican budget. (#828)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to maintaining the critical infrastructure security of the United States natural gas pipeline system with respect to physical damages or cyber security-related impacts. (#829)
- Moran-Blumenthal amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to researching health conditions of the descendants of veterans exposed to toxic substances during services in the Armed Forces. (#830)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging institutions of higher education to make college more affordable by reducing the cost of attendance for students and families. (#831)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to ensure all women covered by TRICARE have no-cost contraception coverage and to improve access to emergency contraception for women members of the Armed Forces. (#832)
- Boxer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the protection of State and local economies from the impacts of climate change, including extreme and exceptional drought. (#833)
- Boxer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to public health and welfare of States and local communities. (#834)
- Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to offsetting the cost of operations against the Islamic State. (#835)
- McConnell amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the regulation by the Environmental Protection Agency of greenhouse gas emissions, which may include a prohibition on withholding highway funds from States that refuse to submit State Implementation Plans required under the Clean Power Plan of the Agency. (#836)
- Alexander amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting the privacy rights of employees. (#837)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the disposal of certain Federal land. (#838)
- Isakson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting United States citizens held hostage in the United States embassy in Tehran, Iran, between November 3, 1979, and January 20, 1981. (#839)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding for State and local law enforcement agencies that receive Federal funds to be used for data collection related to profiling guidance issued by the Department of Justice. (#840)

- Udall amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to provision of educational assistance to veterans who served in the reserves in Afghanistan or Iraq. (#841)
- Merkley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to consumer financial protection. (#842)
- Merkley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to restoring reductions in the Republican budget to the Stafford loan program that would mandate that students currently in college pay interest on their loans before they have received their educational benefits, to make college more affordable, to reduce the debt burden of students, and to help graduates afford to pay back student loans. (#843)
- Merkley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to restoring cuts in the Republican budget to the Federal Pell Grant and Stafford loan programs that would force more families to take on debt for education and mandate that students currently in college pay interest on their loans before they have received their education benefits, to make college more affordable, to reduce the debt burden of students, and to help graduates afford to pay back student loans. (#844)
- Merkley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to trade agreements. (#845)
- Merkley amendment to save student financial aid and reduce the student loan debt levels in the Republican budget by 15 percent through removing mandated interest payments for students. (#846)
- Scott amendment to require information on settlement agreements. (#847)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the Medicare home health face-to-face documentation requirement. (#848)
- Vitter amendment to end birthright citizenship. (#849)
- Vitter amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ending President Obama's illegal executive amnesty. (#850)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to rein in onerous fishing regulations and provide disaster relief for fisheries. (#851)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing small business regulatory relief and preventing duplicative regulations for investment advisors. (#852)
- Coats to preserve the integrity of college athletes. (#853)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to repealing the limitation on health flexible spending arrangements. (#854)

- Lee amendment to prohibit the public debt limit under reconciliation. (#855)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to support legislation preventing the Federal Communications Commission from reclassifying broadband providers as common carriers under title II of the Communications Act of 1934 and from implementing other “net neutrality” provisions. (#856)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the investigation and recovery of missing weapons and military equipment provided to the Government of Yemen by the United States Government. (#857)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to limiting funds for institutions or organizations established by the United States Convention on the Law of the Sea. (#858)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to clarifying the definition of the term “waters of the United States”. (#859)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing the Department of Energy from making risky loans. (#860)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to equalizing the treatment of attorney’s fees under the Endangered Species Act of 1973 and the Equal Access to Justice Act. (#861)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to repealing the wind production tax credit. (#862)
- Lee amendment to preserve Congressional Budget Act points of order against legislation providing for an increase in the gas tax paid by hardworking Americans. (#863)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing an accounting of total United States contributions to the United Nations. (#864)
- Johnson amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to accommodate legislation that would stop the Federal government from forcing States to pay unemployment compensation benefits to millionaires. (#865)
- Murray amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing funding for the Department of Transportation for the TIGER discretionary grant program. (#866)
- Whitehouse amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to making it more difficult for corporations and billionaires to secretly influence elections by making unlimited undisclosed campaign expenditures, and to prevent such entities from evading campaign finance law, including through making false statements to government agencies. (#867)
- Whitehouse amendment to prohibit budget resolutions that support dropping millions of Americans from their health insurance plans without providing for alternative coverage. (#868)

- Udall amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to issuing a license to a company to operate as a small business investment company that focuses on accelerating technology transfer commercialization activities that create well-paying jobs and support American innovation. (#869)
- Wyden amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to extending tax provisions expiring in 2013 or 2014 for 2 years, such as those contained in the EXPIRE Act of 2014. (#870)
- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the process of evaluating and adjudicating benefit claims of survivors and dependents of veterans and members of the Armed Forces. (#871)
- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expand and enhance the security of the Visa Waiver Program to promote travel and tourism in the United States. (#872)
- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the reimbursement of emergency medical care for veterans, which may include reimbursement of veterans who have not received care from the department of Veterans Affairs in the last 24 months. (#873)
- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the final standard providing for the assignment of a unique health identifier for an individual and to require legislation setting standards for such assignment. (#874)
- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to permanent extension of the new markets tax credit. (#875)
- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that Federal agencies protect the rights of all Americans, regardless of their sexual orientation, religion, race, color, sex, or national origin, in accordance with the Constitution of the United States and Federal law. (#876)
- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing college completion, which may include expanding Federal Pell Grant eligibility by allowing college students to use Federal Pell Grants for more than 2 semesters in an academic year. (#877)
- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to investing in clean energy and preserving the environment. (#878)
- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring dental coverage under all qualified health plans offered under the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. (#879)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a student borrower bill of rights. (#880)
- Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting a substantial increase in the minimum wage. (#881)

- Carper amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving prevention and treatment measures to mitigate agricultural impacts from virus outbreaks, such as impacts seen from the avian influenza poultry outbreak. (#882)
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting health care rationing. (#883)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing local flexibility in low-income housing and supporting low-income housing block grant funding by expanding the Moving-to-Work program. (#884)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing technical assistance to small businesses and aspiring entrepreneurs through small business development centers. (#885)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to ensure accountability and transparency at the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau. (#886)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to streamline energy infrastructure projects. (#887)
- Feinstein amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing terrorists from obtaining firearms or explosives. (#888)
- Feinstein amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving community relations with law enforcement officers. (#889)
- Coons amendment to exempt advance appropriations for Amtrak from the generally applicable point of order against advance appropriations. (#890)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to addressing the infrastructure needs of passenger rail. (#891)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the impacts of climate change on critical infrastructure systems. (#892)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to addressing the diabetes epidemic in the United States. (#893)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding to the Global Fund. (#894)
- Whitehouse amendment to prohibit budget resolutions that support cutting over \$1,000,000,000,000 in spending without identifying specific programmatic effects. (#895)
- Markey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the safety of offshore drilling in the United States. (#896)

- Markey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting consumers in the United States from price increases due to large-scale natural gas exports. (#897)
- Franken amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to address cyberstalking and online harassment. (#898)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the importance of financial literacy education to allow individuals to make informed and effective decisions with their financial resources. (#899)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the importance of civics and government education. (#900)

From: Hunt, Jasmine (Durbin)
To: [Sarah Neimeyer \(sarah_neimeyer@ios.doi.gov\)](mailto:sarah_neimeyer@ios.doi.gov); [Joshua Saks \(saksj@nwf.org\)](mailto:saksj@nwf.org); [Franz Matzner \(franz.matzner@nrdc.org\)](mailto:franz.matzner@nrdc.org); [Sara Chieffo](mailto:sara.chieffo@nrdc.org); jconsuegra@nrdc.org
Subject: FW: Amendments Update: Senate Budget Resolution (S.Con.Res. 11)
Date: Wednesday, March 25, 2015 8:11:30 PM

From: Miller, Julian (Durbin)
Sent: Wednesday, March 25, 2015 8:11:13 PM (UTC-05:00) Eastern Time (US & Canada)
To: Dodin, Reema (Durbin); Zogby, Joseph (Judiciary-Dem); Kenny, MJ (Durbin); Marter, Ben (Durbin); Morris, Dena (Durbin); Raven, Erik (Appropriations); Homan, Chris (Durbin); Leonard, Rob (Durbin); Swanson, Daniel (Judiciary-Dem); Kierig, Anne (Durbin); Brown-Shaklee, Sally (Durbin); Mulka, Christina (Durbin); Gillies, David (Appropriations); Sonti, Srinu (Durbin); Hunt, Jasmine (Durbin); Middleton, Brad (Durbin); Tellez, Corey (Durbin); Fisher, Alyssa (Durbin); McElwain, Maria (Durbin); Palmer, Mark (Durbin); Trifone, Stephanie (Judiciary-Dem); Ackley, Elise (Durbin); Gandhi, Debu (Judiciary-Dem); Ali, Erum Ibrahim (Durbin); Cook, Beth (Durbin); Samp, Christopher (Durbin)
Subject: Amendments Update: Senate Budget Resolution (S.Con.Res. 11)

The most recently filed amendments are at the top of this message, as well as at the bottom in the correct numerical order.

- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that Federal agencies protect the rights of all Americans, regardless of their sexual orientation, gender identity, religion, race, color, sex, or national origin, in accordance with the Constitution of the United States and Federal law. (#901)
- Tester amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to authorizing children who are eligible to receive health care furnished under laws administered by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to retain such eligibility until age 26. (#902)
- Tester amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to provision of payment of dependency and indemnity compensation of death pension upon the death of a veteran to reduce needless financial hardships suffered by families of such veterans during their time of grief. (#903)
- Tester amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to bolstering veterans employment by providing additional sick leave to disabled veterans who are employed by the Federal Government so they can seek care for their service-connected medical conditions and do not have to take unpaid leave or forego their medical appointments altogether. (#904)
- Tester amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to veterans health care, which may include efforts to enhance access to care for rural veterans, to address medical workforce shortages of the Department of Veterans Affairs, and to invest in new facilities in rural areas. (#905)
- Klobuchar amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to Federal investment in precision medicine and biomedical innovation. (#906)
- Klobuchar amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the effective Federal management of the gray wolf population in the western Great Lakes region. (#907)
- Klobuchar amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to support for the improvement and enhancement of the capabilities of the Armed Forces to prevent and respond

to sexual assault and sexual harassment in the Armed Forces. (#908)

- Klobuchar amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preserving funding for States to develop and maintain recreational trails and trail-related facilities for motorized and nonmotorized recreational trail uses. (#909)
- Klobuchar amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to advancing innovations in life saving technologies. (#910)
- Klobuchar amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting the outdoor economy. (#911)
- Reed amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to permanently reforming emergency unemployment insurance programs, including the Extended Benefit program for individuals who have exhausted their regular unemployment compensation during economic downturns. (#912)
- Reed amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to closing egregious offshore tax loopholes. (#913)
- Reed amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that the Federal Pell Grant maximum keeps pace with inflation. (#914)
- Reed amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would increase the cost to borrowers of Federal education loans made to students or on behalf of students. (#915)
- Reed amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reforming the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 to establish accountability requirements for resource equity. (#916)
- Reed amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing for an additional year of Federal funding for short-time compensation programs, which prevent layoffs and keep Americans employed. (#917)
- Reed amendment to include legislation concerning weatherization and energy efficiency retrofit programs in a deficit-neutral reserve fund. (#918)
- Reed amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to eliminating deductions for corporate compensation in excess of \$1,000,000. (#919)
- Reed amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing the geographic imbalance in Federal research funding and improving research infrastructure and capacity throughout the States. (#920)
- Reed amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prescription drug costs under the Medicare program. (#921)
- Reed amendment to strike the requirement for estimates of macroeconomic effects. (#922)
- Reed amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to eliminating profits from the Federal student loan program and reducing costs for borrowers. (#923)

- Reed amendment to specify the other macroeconomic variable to be included in a certain estimate provided by the Congressional Budget Office. (#924)
-

Senate Budget Resolution (S.Con.Res. 11)

An original concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2016 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2017 through 2025. (pending amendments in bold, disposed of amendments in italics).

- Isakson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a biennial budget and appropriations process. (#321)
- Portman amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the empowerment of States to protect citizens of the State from damaging regulations of the Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to the Clean Air Act. (#322)
- *Sanders amendment to create millions of middle class jobs by investing in our nation's infrastructure paid for by raising revenue through closing loopholes in the corporate and international tax system. (#323, as modified)*
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the strengthening of patent rights. (#324)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to a strong civil courts system. (#325)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that changes to voting laws at the State and local level do not disproportionately burden the right of racial and language minorities to vote. (#326)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide for funding to improve voter registration and the voting experience in Federal elections. (#327)
- Coons amendment to express the sense of Congress on the cost sharing requirements of the Hollings Manufacturing Extension Partnership. (#328)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging the widespread use of early college high schools and dual and concurrent enrollment. (#329)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to incentives for Medicare beneficiaries to have and maintain an advance care plan. (#330)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to eliminating the enforcement of laws that discriminate against HIV patients without scientific merit. (#331)
- Coons amendment to provide a mechanism to increase the statutory limit on public debt for fiscal year 2016. (#332)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to United States

Government development finance institutions. (#333)

- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting efforts to improve call response time at the Internal Revenue Service. (#334)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to fulfilling the obligations of the United States. (#335)
- Coons amendment to express the sense of the Senate that the United States should fulfill the financial obligations of the United States. (#336)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to Federal cybersecurity standards. (#337)
- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to increase funding for the National Institutes of Health. (#338)
- Rounds amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing mortgage lending to rural areas. (#339)
- Reid amendment to improve the provision establishing a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to eliminating military retirement and disability offsets. (#340)
- **Cassidy amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to promotion of United States offshore energy production. (#341)**
- Schatz amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the National Guard State Partnership Program. (#342)
- **Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preserving mandatory appropriations for agricultural conservation programs. (#343)**
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the importance of fully utilizing available Federal funding for water resources and development to meet the needs of United States ports and harbor maintenance. (#344)
- **Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing funding for Federal investments in biomedical and basic scientific research. (#345)**
- Collins amendment to modify the deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting jobs in the United States through international trade to include the reauthorization or extension of trade adjustment assistance programs. (#346)
- *Barrasso amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to keep the Federal Water Pollution Control Act focused on protection of water quality, to establish bright lines for Federal jurisdiction, and to create clear and unambiguous exemptions for features that the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency or the Secretary of the Army, acting through the Chief of Engineers, claim they are not seeking to regulate. (#347)*
- Boozman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to installing watchdogs at Federal agencies with extended Inspector General vacancies and strengthening and reforming

Offices of Inspectors General to ensure that such Offices are appropriately prioritizing the investigation of waste, fraud, abuse, and misconduct within Federal agencies. (#348)

- *Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to improve health outcomes and lower costs of caring for medically complex children in Medicaid. (#349)*
- *Blunt amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would create a Federal tax or fee on carbon emissions. (#350)*
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the dredging of shallow draft ports on the Mississippi River. (#351)
- **Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to Federal employee performance awards. (#352)**
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the defense capabilities of the Government of Ukraine. (#353)
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to military readiness, training, and modernization while decreasing risk of casualties. (#354)
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prohibit additional premium increases for two years. (#355)
- **Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing health care to veterans who reside more than 40 miles driving distance from the closest medical facility of the Department of Veterans Affairs that provides the care sought by the veteran. (#356)**
- *Cornyn amendment to raise taxes and spending by enacting President Obama's fiscal year 2016 budget. (#357)*
- McCain amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to enhancing trade across the Southwest border. (#358)
- McCain amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to securing the Southwest border. (#359)
- **McCain amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to deterring migration of unaccompanied children from El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras. (#360)**
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the consideration of greenhouse gas emissions under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969. (#361)
- *Mikulski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to amending the Equal Pay Act of 1963 to allow for punitive damages, limit the any factor "other than sex" exception, and prohibit retaliation against employees who share salary information. (#362)*
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating modernizing and updating food safety oversight within the Food and Drug Administration. (#363)

- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving oral health care for children and pregnant women under Medicaid. (#364)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding to State and local law enforcement agencies that receive Federal funds to be used for training and enforcement related to the profiling guidance established by the Department of Justice. (#365)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding for State and local law enforcement agencies that receive Federal funds to be used for data collection related to profiling by the Department of Justice. (#366)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing a funding stream for a voter reinfranchisement initiative. (#367)
- **Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing States the Medicaid flexibility they need to implement innovative reforms to improve care and enhance access for our Nation's most vulnerable. (#368)**
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the establishment of bipartisan commission to govern independent agencies, which may include structural changes to the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau. (#369)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing greater discretion to State departments of transportation in spending Highway Trust Fund allocations. (#370)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that funds available for budget function 050 are spent exclusively for national defense. (#371)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring State to implement drug testing and work requirements for Federal welfare programs for applicants and recipients of assistance, including, but not limited to, the temporary assistance for needy families (TANF) program. (#372)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to maintaining impact aid funding at 2014-2015 levels. (#373)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing coverage of virtual colonoscopies as a colorectal cancer screening test under the Medicare program. (#374)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to returning authority over school nutrition back to the States. (#375)
- Inhofe amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would impose a user fee with respect to general aviation. (#376)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging greater trade between Africa and the United States. (#377)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing qualified

mortgage status to mortgages held in portfolio by financial institutions. (#378)

- Inhofe amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing relief from redundant annual privacy notice mailings required by financial institutions when there have been no changes to the privacy policies of the financial institution. (#379)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to assist the States in carrying out drought prevention plans. (#380)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the prevention of government discrimination against individuals, businesses, and organization due to sincerely held religious beliefs. (#381)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to protect Second Amendment rights by protecting the availability of certain ammunition. (#382)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to uphold Second Amendment rights and prohibit the establishment of a national firearm registry. (#383)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the protection of the Second Amendment by preventing Federal agencies from targeting law-abiding firearms dealers. (#384)
- Inhofe amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would fund international organizations during the implementation of the United Nations Arms Trade Treaty prior to Senate ratification and adoption of implementing legislation. (#385)
- *Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect Medicaid beneficiaries from benefit cuts. (#386)*
- **Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to postal reform. (#387)**
- **Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the designation of national monuments. (#388)**
- **Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to holding Members of the Senate and the House or Representatives accountable for failing to pass a balanced budget. (#389)**
- Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to regulatory review. (#390)
- **Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the expansion of access to the income tax credit for employee health insurance expenses of small employers. (#391)**
- **Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting the use of college savings accounts while students are in elementary school and secondary school. (#392)**

- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to emphasizing manufacturing in engineering programs, which may include directing the National Institute of Standards and Technology, in coordination with other appropriate Federal agencies including the Department of Defense, Department of Energy, and National Science Foundation, to designate United States manufacturing universities. (#393)
- **Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to special treatment of the income tax credit for research expenditures for startup companies. (#394)**
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reversing cuts in the International Affairs Budget. (#395)
- Portman amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the empowerment of States to protect citizens of the State from damaging regulations of the Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to the Clean Air Act. (#396)
- Ernst amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving mental health services for veterans. (#397)
- Wyden amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to funding Coast Guard air facilities. (#398)
- Coats amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would increase net direct spending if the national debt is greater than the size of the economy of the United States. (#399)
- *Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to maintain and enhance access, choice, and accountability in veterans care through the veterans Choice Card program under section 101 of the Veterans Access, Choice, and Accountability Act of 2014. (#400)*
- Grassley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support sentencing reform legislation that does not impose costs on crime victims. (#401)
- Johnson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving information sharing by the Inspector General of the Department of Veterans Affairs with respect to investigations relating to substandard health care, delayed and denied health care, patient deaths, other findings that directly relate to patient care, and other management issues of the Department. (#402)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the annual contribution limit for Coverdell education savings accounts. (#403)
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the modernization of the nuclear command control, and communications architecture of the United States. (#404)
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to sexual assault prevention and response efforts by the Department of Defense. (#405)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to limiting certain research conducted or contracted by the Federal Communications Commission. (#406)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to investigating service

disruptions at West Coast ports. (#407)

- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to reform the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration to ensure more transparency and stakeholder participation. (#408)
- *Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting equal pay, which may include preventing discrimination on the basis of sex and preventing retaliation against employees for seeking or discussing wage information. (#409)*
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the allowance of tax credits for employers who provide paid family and medical leave. (#410)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the maximum loan limits under the microloan program. (#411)
- **Rounds amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prevent the Environmental Protection Agency and the United States Fish and Wildlife Service from engaging in closed-door settlement agreements that ignore impacted States and counties. (#412)**
- Blunt amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring the advice and consent of the Senate before any bilateral or international agreement regarding greenhouse gas emissions aimed at combating global climate change has any force or effect within the United States. (#413)
- Hatch amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to prevent the Department of the Interior from unduly hampering the production of natural gas and oil by preempting State law. (#414)
- Capito amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to a requirement that any new environmental agreement signed by the United States with any foreign country or countries not result in serious harm to the economy of the United States. (#415)
- Capito amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting the reliability of the electricity grid. (#416)
- Capito amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to advise all veterans of their potential eligibility for private health care benefits provided by the Department of Veterans Affairs. (#417)
- Capito amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring sufficient funding for fossil energy research and development. (#418)
- Capito amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improve the safety of tank cars carrying crude oil by rail. (#419)
- Capito amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to offsets to combat the increase abuse of heroin and methamphetamines in the United States. (#420)
- Capito amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the expansion of high-speed broadband in rural areas. (#421)

- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that the conservation of northern long-eared bat populations and local economic development are compatible. (#422)
- **Rubio amendment to increase new budget authority and outlays for fiscal years 2016 and 2017 for National Defense (budget function 050). (#423, as modified).**
- Barrasso amendment to eliminate Federal funding for international climate change initiatives, including the Green Climate Fund, the Global Climate Change Initiative, the Climate Investment Funds, and the Global Environmental Facility. (#424)
- Collins amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving retirement security. (#425)
- Collins amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting economic growth and job creation for small businesses. (#426)
- Collins amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to investment in Alzheimer's disease research. (#427)
- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to extending the exception for the tax treatment of publicly traded partnerships for other forms of energy, including energy power generation projects and transportation fuels. (#428)
- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to relieve financial institutions from annual privacy notice mailings. (#429)
- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to maintaining access to hospitals and health care providers in rural communities under the Medicare program, which includes preserving and strengthening access to critical access hospitals. (#430)
- Gillibrand amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to medical treatment and compensation for first responders, survivors, and their families injured and made ill by the 9/11 attacks. (#431)
- **Baldwin amendment to provide additional resources to create the opportunity for more Americans to obtain a higher education and advanced job skills by supporting two free years of community college paid for by raising revenue through requiring millionaires and billionaires to pay their fair share. (#432)**
- Wyden amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to continuing agricultural research funding. (#433)
- **Wyden amendment to provide for an adjustment to committee allocations for wildfire suppression funding. (#434)**
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to support for Ukraine, which should include the provision of lethal defensive articles. (#435)
- **Baldwin amendment to preserve the point of order against reconciliation legislation that**

would increase the deficit or reduce a surplus. (#436)

- Peters amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to enhancing and improving the United States Patent and Trademark Office in order to reduce the patent application backlog. (#437)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving access to capital for small businesses by directing the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau to implement section 1071 of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (Public Law 111-203) that amended the Equal Credit Opportunity Act to require lending institutions to collect and report data on lending to small, minority-owned, and women owned businesses. (#438)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to mandating a higher threshold that the Small Business Administration may guarantee, through the Surety Bond Guarantee Program, of the bonds that small businesses are required to obtain so that they may be able to better compete successfully for Federal Government contracts. (#439)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the Family Funds limit of the Small Business Investment Company Program from \$225,000,000 to \$350,000,000, as passed by the Committee in 2013, which is zero subsidy and funded entirely though fees paid by investors and businesses. (#440)
- Stabenow amendment to ensure that oil derived from tar sands is subject to the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund at levels equal to those of other types of oil, to permanently extend the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund, and to prevent oil companies from claiming tax deductions for punitive damages associated with oil spills. (#441)
- Collins amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to restore a sensible definition of full-time employment for purposes of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. (#442)
- **Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting privately held water rights and permits. (#443)**
- Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expanding the earned income tax credit using savings from reforming the program and eliminating waste, fraud and abuse. (#444)
- Gardner amendment to prevent labor disputes at seaports in the United States from causing national economic disruptions and crippling businesses across the United States. (#445)
- Gardner amendment to support public-private partnerships of the Armed Forces of the United States with institutions of higher education in the United States. (#446)
- Gardner amendment to make higher education more affordable and expand access and opportunity to our Nation's students. (#447)
- Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging expedited approval of liquefied natural gas export applications at the Department of Energy. (#448)
- Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting efficient resourcing for the Asia rebalance policy. (#449)

- Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to enhance and encourage broadband deployment and adoption in rural America. (#450)
- Heller amendment to express the sense of the Senate that if a concurrent resolution on the budget and all the regular appropriations bills are not completed by October 1 annually then Members of Congress should not receive pay. (#451)
- **Heller amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that the Secretary of the Interior enters into candidate conservation agreements with each of the relevant 11 Western States before the United States Fish and Wildlife Service makes a listing determination on the greater sage-grouse under the Endangered Species Act of 1973. (#452)**
- **Heller amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring the Secretary of Transportation prioritizes the construction of projects in high priority corridors on the National Highway System, which will improve the safe, secure, and efficient movement of people and goods through the United States and facilitate economic development and create jobs in the United States. (#453)**
- Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect Second Amendment rights by preventing the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives from reclassifying ammunition primarily intended for sporting purposes. (#454)
- Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prioritize the elimination of the rape kit backlog. (#455)
- **Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that medical facilities of the Department of Veterans Affairs meet the privacy, dignity, and safety needs of women veterans. (#456)**
- **Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibition of Veterans Benefits Administration executive bonuses until the backlog of disability claims for veterans is eliminated. (#457)**
- Burr amendment to protect the American people and strengthen our national security by fully funding the Biomedical Advanced Research and Development Authority (BARDA) and the BioShield Special Reserve Fund. (#458)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expanding the quantity of Federal land available for natural extraction to fund infrastructure maintenance. (#459)
- Coats amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to considering the costs, benefits, and feasibility of allowing States reasonable time to cure rejected State implementation plans. (#460)
- Roberts amendment to provide for a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to military readiness, training, and modernization while decreasing risk casualties. (#461)
- **Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to over-the-counter medications. (#462)**
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting funds for

promotional or marketing materials promoting Obamacare or its benefits. (#463)

- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring an enforceable treaty ratified by the top 10 major greenhouse gas emitting countries before implementation of regulation of greenhouse gas emissions from existing power plants. (#464)
- **Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to Second Amendment rights. (#465)**
- Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting jobs in the United States through international and domestic travel and tourism. (#466)
- Blunt amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the direct provision of defense articles, defense services, and related training to Kurdistan Regional Government. (#467)
- Blunt amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to military aid to Israel. (#468)
- Grassley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prohibit certain aliens without legal status in the United States from retroactively claiming the earned income tax credit. (#469)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding to the United Nations Population Fund to promote the access of unaccompanied women to vital services, including access to water, sanitation, facilities, food, and health care, in emergency situations. (#470)
- *Wyden amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would cut benefits, raise the retirement age, or privatize Social Security. (#471)*
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting Cypriot-Israeli cooperation in energy exploration in the Eastern Mediterranean. (#472)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding to combat anti-Semitism in Europe. (#473)
- *Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect and strengthen the Department of Veterans Affairs, hire more health care professionals for the Department, and ensure quality and timely access to health care for all veterans. (#474)*
- Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to strengthening the United States Postal Service by establishing a moratorium to protect mail processing plants, reinstating overnight delivery standards, and protecting rural service. (#475)
- Thune amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to exempting elementary schools, secondary schools, and institutions of higher education from Obamacare's employer mandate. (#476)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to achieving health information technology interoperability. (#477)

- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reprioritizing education spending toward impact aid or other formula grant programs to State and local educational agencies and away from administrative earmark programs. (#478)
- Thune amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would negatively affect rural health care. (#479)
- Thune amendment to reduce funding for the United State Fish and Wildlife Service and direct those funds to public safety in Indian country. (#480)
- *Cotton amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting Israel. (#481)*
- Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging the increase use of performance contracting in Federal facilities. (#482)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to combat sexual assault, domestic violence, and human trafficking. (#483)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing lethal aid to Ukraine. (#484)
- **Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide equity in the tax treatment of public safety officer death benefits. (#485)**
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to strengthen mental health efforts. (#486)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to rein in onerous fishing regulations and provide disaster relief for fisheries. (#487)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to spur economic development and provide for the equitable distribution of Universal Service funds to rural states. (#488)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing small business regulatory relief, protecting State-regulated insurers from global regulators, and preventing duplicative regulations for investment advisors. (#489)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to address the disproportionate regulatory burdens on community banks. (#490)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect the Corporation for National and Community Service. (#491)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to advance workplace equality by ending pregnancy discrimination and confronting sex-based wage discrimination. (#492)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to strengthening missile defense cooperation with Israel. (#493)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing the United

States from joining any international agreement on greenhouse gas emissions that would preclude developing countries from using fossil fuels for development and economic growth. (#494)

- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to achieving domestic energy independence. (#495)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting public transparency in Executive branch litigation settlements. (#496)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting jobs by preventing Federal agencies from overriding efforts by States to conserve species. (#497)
- *Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to legislation submitted to Congress by President Obama to protect and strengthen Social Security. (#498)*
- Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring the availability to the reserve components of the Armed Forces of fully modernized and mission-capable aircraft. (#499)
- Alexander amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing Federal funds from being used to create a Federal college ratings system. (#500)
- Alexander amendment to promote the research, development, and approval or licensure of the most cutting-edge, safe and effective medical treatments, devices, and cures for American patients and to ensure that America remains the global leader in biomedical innovation. (#501)
- Alexander amendment to prohibit the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission from issuing regulations or guidance that would undermine the employee wellness programs authorized in the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act which offer a premium discount to employees who make healthy lifestyle choices. (#502)
- Sullivan amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing an exemption from certain permitting requirement for routine maintenance activities relating to transportation infrastructure. (#503)
- Sullivan amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to limiting the ability of Environmental Protection Agency personnel to carry guns. (#504)
- Sullivan amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting programs related to the ground-based mid-course defense and the long-range discrimination radar programs of the Department of Defense. (#505)
- Sullivan amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting vulnerable families from job killing regulations. (#506)
- Vitter amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to ending Obamacare subsidies for illegal immigrants. (#507)
- Vitter amendment to require tax delinquent Federal bureaucrats to immediately enter into a repayment plan and provide that failure to do will result in termination of employment. (#508)

- Vitter amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to eliminating the State DNA analysis kit backlog. (#509)
- Vitter amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing health care to veterans who reside more than 40 miles driving distance from the closest medical facility of the Department of Veterans Affairs that provides the care sought by the veteran. (#510)
- Vitter amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund preventing the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives from classifying M855 or any .223/5.56mm cartridge or projectile as armor piercing ammunition. (#511)
- Vitter amendment to strike out the provision that makes it easier for Washington elites to force Americans to give up their dollar bills and use dollar coins, like Europeans. (#512)
- Vitter amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expanding Medicare beneficiary access to eye tracking accessories and speech generating devices for disabled individuals under the Medicare program. (#513)
- Vitter amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to allowing States to adopt work requirements for able-bodied Medicaid recipients. (#514)
- **Vitter amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring the Federal Government to allow states to opt out of Common Core without penalty. (#515)**
- Vitter amendment to ensure victims of rape have their day in court. (#516)
- Vitter amendment to end Congress's and the Administration's illegal exemption from Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. (#517)
- Barrasso amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a process whereby the Federal Government recoups grants from States with failed State-based exchanges. (#518)
- Gillibrand amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to expand benefits from the Department of Veterans Affairs to sailors exposed to Agent Orange. (#519)
- Gillibrand amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund related to sexual assault at institutions of higher education, which may include the implementation of an independent and standardized online survey tool developed and administered by the Department of Education, in consultation with the Department of Justice, to measure the prevalence of sexual assault at institutions of higher education. (#520)
- Peters amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to investing in science, technology, and basic research in the United States. (#521)
- King amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preserving the right of access of distributed energy units to the electrical grid, such as combined heat and power systems, residential- or commercial-scale photovoltaic systems, residential wind turbines, or other renewable or fossil-fueled electric generation systems. (#522)

- Stabenow amendment to prevent United States companies from getting tax benefits for moving jobs overseas, to end offshore tax loopholes including inversions, and to provide incentives for United States companies to relocate overseas jobs to the United States. (#523)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting economic growth and job creation by reducing the cost of capital. (#524)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing tax relief for catastrophic medical expenses. (#525)
- Alexander amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support high-quality charter schools. (#526)
- Cassidy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the translation of biomedical research into treatments and cures. (#527)
- Cassidy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to upgrading data collection and statistical analysis conducted on health care services at the facilities of the Veterans Health Administration. (#528)
- Cassidy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing screening, testing, and diagnosis for Viral Hepatitis. (#529)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the diversion of funds set aside for the USPTO. (#530)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to deterring abusive patent litigation. (#531)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to ensure the vitality of the traditional criminal law requirement of mens rea. (#532)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that Department of Justice attorneys comply with disclosure obligations in criminal prosecutions. (#533)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing access to marijuana edibles by children in States that have decriminalized marijuana. (#534)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to balancing the Federal budget. (#535)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to safeguarding data stored abroad from improper government access. (#536)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the aggressive and consistent enforcement of Federal laws prohibiting the production, distribution, and possession of adult obscenity and child pornography. (#537)
- Risch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the Family Funds limit of the Small Business Investment Company Program from \$225,000,000 to \$350,000,000, as passed by the Committee in 2013, which is zero subsidy and funded entirely

through fees paid by investors and businesses. (#538)

- **Cassidy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving Medicaid based on successful and bipartisan State demonstration projects. (#539)**
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting health care rationing. (#540)
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the transparency of the relationship between the Federal Communication Commission's regulatory fees and the Commission's recovery of costs. (#541)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to improving transparency for closing out expired grant accounts with an empty balance. (#542)
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to elimination of funding for the National Technical Information Service. (#543)
- Kirk amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to extraditing international cybercriminals committing credit card theft. (#544)
- **Kirk amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reimposing waived sanctions and imposing new sanctions against Iran for violations of the Joint Plan of Action or a comprehensive nuclear agreement. (#545)**
- McCain amendment to ensure adequate funding for the national security of the United States. (#546)
- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to welfare reform. (#547)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to support Internet freedom and the current multi-stake-holder governance of the Internet. (#548)
- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund for providing low- and middle-income student access to private elementary and secondary schools through a tax credit. (#549)
- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to consolidating tax incentives for higher education into a universal tax credit for higher education and skills obtainment. (#550)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting religious freedom, including promoting freedom of religion (including belief) around the world, given the importance of religious freedom to human rights, economic development, stability, and democracy. (#551)
- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing funding for the relocation of the United States Embassy in Israel from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem. (#552)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting public-private partnerships with the National Laboratories under the Department of Energy to facilitate innovation. (#553)

- Rubio amendment to allow for the elimination of the Retirement Earnings Test under the Social security program. (#554)
- Rubio amendment to allow for the elimination of Social Security payroll taxes for individuals who have attained retirement age. (#555)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to delivering weapons to Ukraine using emergency drawdown authority in the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961. (#556)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to reforming the United Nations in the spirit of transparency, respect for basic human freedoms, and effective nonproliferation. (#557)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing foreign assistance to Palestine and increasing foreign assistance for Israel. (#558)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to improving higher education data and transparency. (#559)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to prohibit taking minors across State lines in circumvention of laws requiring involvement of parents in abortion decisions. (#560)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to underutilized facilities of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and their potential use. (#561)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a new outcomes-based process for authorizing innovative higher education providers. (#562)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the reform of Federal student loan repayment plans. (#563)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing for regulatory reform that would allow Congress to budget regulatory promulgation under each Federal agency. (#564)
- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that Medicare is not raided to bailout insurance companies under the President's health care overhaul. (#565)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing for financial vehicles other than loans to provide fund to pay for higher education. (#566)
- Coats amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to end duplication, fragmentation, and overlap in Government economic development programs. (#567)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to increase funding for the Internal Revenue Service to implement the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act and reduce identity theft. (#568)
- Tester amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to investing in rural and tribal water infrastructure. (#569)

- Tester amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing transparency in our elections and reducing the deficit. (#570)
- Heinrich amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would provide for the sale of Federal land to reduce the Federal deficit. (#571)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support rural schools and school districts. (#572)
- Markey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting the repair and replacement of natural gas distribution pipelines and infrastructure no longer fit for service. (#573)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring the reliability of the electric grid. (#574)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to repeal the TRICARE exclusion for members of the reserve components of the Armed Forces. (#575)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to securing sources of supply of rare earth minerals. (#576)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the reduction of Department of Defense contractors. (#577)
- **Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to addressing methamphetamine abuse in the United States. (#578)**
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing adequate funding for the Experimental Program to Stimulate Competitive Research. (#579)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing adequate funding for the Contract Tower Program of the Federal Aviation Administration. (#580)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reestablishing the Office of Technology Assessment to provide nonpartisan information to Congress on cost-benefit analyses of regulations and regulatory changes. (#581)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to significantly increasing the number of young adults participating in 2 years of national service which may include expanding national service programs. (#582)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the commercialization of technologies such as carbon capture, carbon storage, and other carbon utilization technologies required for coal and natural gas electric generating units (EGUs) to meet proposed and future greenhouse gas regulations. (#583)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting export promotion for small businesses. (#584)

- Manchin amendment to modify the deficit-neutral reserve fund for veterans and servicemembers to improve outreach, access, and services for rural veterans. (#585)
- Manchin amendment to modify the deficit-neutral reserve fund for veterans and servicemembers to address specifically the growing backlog of appeals of decisions regarding claims for disability compensation. (#586)
- Leahy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to disallow any Federal tax deduction for the cost of court-ordered punitive damages as an ordinary business expense. (#587)
- Schatz amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the number of U.S. Customs and Border Protection officers at air ports of entry. (#588)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that employers are not precluded under the National Labor Relations Act from providing compensation to employees that is greater than the compensation specified in an applicable collective bargaining agreement. (#589)
- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting the Medicare Advantage program. (#590)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to reform the Lifeline program by removing structural incentives for fraud and modernizing the program so that it can be used to help increase broadband access in underserved areas. (#591)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to intellectual property rights in international trade negotiations. (#592)
- Menendez amendment to require consideration of long-term deficits for any legislation relating to repealing or replacing the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act and the health care-related provisions of the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010. (#593)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging the participation of underrepresented individuals, including minorities, in 21st century fields. (#594)
- **Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to improve cybersecurity. (#595)**
- Johnson amendment to convey clear information in graphic form about projected deficits. (#596)
- Johnson amendment to convey clear information to Congress and the public about projected Federal outlays, revenues, surpluses, and deficits. (#597)
- Shaheen amendment to make commonsense reform to the wasteful Federal sugar program, save consumers billions, and reduce the risk of expensive taxpayer-funded bailouts of the sugar industry. (#600)
- *Bennet amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would privatize Medicare, cut guaranteed benefits, increase out-of-pocket spending, or turn Medicare into a premium support plan. (#601)*

- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a single food agency. (#602)
- Coats amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the improvement of operations in the supplemental nutrition assistance program. (#603)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging cost savings in office space used by Federal agencies. (#604)
- Feinstein amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to rectifying the discrepancies in methodologies used in counting the number of homeless person served by programs provided through the Department of Education, the Department of Health and Human Services, and the Department of Housing and Urban Development. (#605)
- Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to African elephant ivory. (#606)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to allow for the permanent elimination of the Federal estate tax. (#607)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund for mobile workforce legislation to simplify and standardize State income tax collection for employees who travel outside of their home State for temporary work assignments. (#608)
- Isakson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing funding to implement, create, apply or enforce certain standards for initial bargaining unit determinations governed by the National Labor Relations Board. (#609)
- Isakson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing funding to promulgate a regulation relating to the definition of “fiduciary” by the Department of Labor. (#610)
- Isakson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to subject all fees collected by U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services to the annual appropriations process. (#611)
- Isakson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to subject all fees collected by U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services to the annual appropriations process. (#612)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to international defense cooperation. (#613)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support or encourage research that leads to identifying an Alzheimer’s disease biomarker, early diagnostics tool, or therapy to delay the onset or halt the progression of Alzheimer’s disease in order to provide a significant cost savings to the Federal Government. (#614)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to ensure that the harbor maintenance user fee is only used for its intended purpose, which is to finance expenditures on maintenance dredging, dredged material disposal areas, jetties, and breakwaters. (#615)
- Wicker amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to require the Secretary of

Transportation to submit the results of a comprehensive truck size and weight limits study to Congress by April 30, 2015. (#616)

- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to encourage the Secretary of State to add additional names to the Magnitsky List. (#617)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring international arms control compliance. (#618)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to address the negative impact of the Affordable Care Act's Medicaid and Medicare DSH cuts to hospitals. (#619)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to expedite awards under the Internal Revenue Service whistleblower program. (#620)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to repeal the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA). (#621)
- *Burr amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to manageable Federal student loan repayment options. (#622)*
- Alexander amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the development of next-generation leadership computers in the United States. (#623)
- Alexander amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to improve the competitiveness of the United States. (#624)
- Lankford amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the effectiveness and efficiency of the Federal regulatory process. (#625)
- Lankford amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to streamline, consolidate, or eliminate duplicative and overlapping programs identified by the Government Accountability Office. (#626)
- Lankford amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide more transparency in Government spending, including through the establishment of a Federal program inventory. (#627)
- Lankford amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support the continued stewardship role of the United States over the domain name system to ensure the security of the .gov and .mil domains and protect the freedom of speech and expression internationally. (#628)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to international defense cooperation with Taiwan. (#629)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting the use of energy efficiency in the economy of the United States, which is the cheapest and fastest way to begin addressing energy challenges in the United States. (#630)
- Casey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing training for first responders in communities through which crude oil is transported by rail. (#631)

- **Casey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing reasonable accommodations for pregnant workers. (#632)**
- **Casey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to enhancing the child and dependent care tax credit. (#633)**
- Casey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to automatic IRAs. (#634)
- Casey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing funding for the Office of Administrative Law Judges of the Department of Labor. (#635)
- Warner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting the personal information of consumers from data breaches. (#636)
- Warner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to advancing the stated goals of the Department of Veterans Affairs or meeting the health care needs of veterans. (#637)
- Warner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund reserve fund for Government reform and efficiency. (#638)
- Peters amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting trade and travel ports of entry. (#639)
- Heitkamp amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to improve the sustainability of the Federal workforce in order to address unique situations. (#640)
- Heitkamp amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to funding local rent surveys to ensure accurate fair market rents for working families, the elderly, and the disabled. (#641)
- Heitkamp amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the establishment of a commission on Native children. (#642)
- Heitkamp amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to training and resources for first responders responding to hazardous materials incidents on railroads. (#643)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to directing the Secretary of Transportation to coordinate with the Secretary of Energy to review crude treatment process and, if necessary, to promulgate regulations. (#644)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to underground and surface coal mining safety and health research. (#645)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to H-1B visas. (#646)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the development of a new nuclear-capable cruise missile by the Department of Defense and the National Nuclear Security Administration. (#647)

- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the nuclear forces and missions of the Air Force. (#648)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting funding of international organizations during the implementation of the United Nations Arms Trade Treaty prior to Senate ratification and adoption of implementing legislation. (#649)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that social services agencies under the Bureau of Indian Affairs may conduct background checks on all adults living in a home before issuing a foster care license. (#650)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to allow the Drug Enforcement Administration and Federal Bureau of Investigation to enter into joint task forces with tribal and local law enforcement agencies. (#651)
- *Warren amendment to make college more affordable for middle-class families by allowing borrowers with outstanding Federal and private student loans to refinance at the equivalent interest rates that were offered to Federal student loan borrowers during the 2013-2014 school year and to fully offset the cost of such a program by requiring millionaires to pay at least a 30 percent effective Federal tax rate. (#652)*
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to limit control measure determinations to covered sources. (#653)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reforming regulatory practices for executive agencies. (#654)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to preserve and protect the open Internet in a manner that provides the Federal Communications Commission with targeted and robust enforcement mechanisms, does not jeopardize public safety, privacy, accessibility, or universal service, protects against regulatory overreach, and does not rely on public utility regulations. (#655)
- Cotton amendment to modify a provision to the spending-neutral reserve fund to reauthorize funding for payments in lieu of taxes to counties and other units of local government. (#656)
- Cotton amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing non-defense related spending by the Department of Defense. (#657)
- Cotton amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000. (#658)
- Cotton amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the designation of critical habitat. (#659)
- Cotton amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the use of funds for cooperating with the Government of Iran in combating the Islamic State. (#660)
- Cotton amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to violations by the Russian Federation of the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces Treaty. (#661)

- Cotton amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the use of funds for the premature withdrawal of the United States Armed Forces from Afghanistan. (#662)
- Cotton amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the use of funds for negotiating with President of Syria Bashar al Assad and the Government of Syria to resolve the Syrian civil war and combat the Islamic State. (#663)
- Cotton amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to construction of new facilities and improvement to existing facilities at the detention facilities at United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. (#664)
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting awarding of construction contracts based on awardees entering or not entering into agreements with labor organizations. (#665)
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing the level of Federal premium support for crop insurance policies, which may include eliminating premium support for crop insurance for agricultural producers with an adjusted gross income of more than \$750,000 in fiscal year 2016. (#666)
- Flake amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that individuals do not simultaneously receive unemployment compensation and disability insurance benefits. (#667)
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to government reform and efficiency. (#668)
- Flake amendment to rescind the remaining amounts available for the Advanced Technology Vehicles Manufacturing Loan Program. (#669)
- Flake amendment to eliminate resources for the single family housing direct loan program. (#670)
- Flake amendment to eliminate the premium subsidies on crop insurance policies when the actual market price of an agricultural commodity at the time of harvest is higher than the spring price for the agricultural commodity. (#671)
- Flake amendment to prohibit earmarks. (#672)
- Flake amendment to eliminate funding for the Economic Development Administration. (#673)
- Flake amendment to eliminate taxpayer subsidies for Amtrak's food and beverage service. (#674)
- Flake amendment to eliminate resources for Select USA. (#675)
- Flake amendment to prohibit taxpayers from subsidizing officials of the Department of Health and Human Services flying in business and first-class seating. (#676)
- Flake amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing political

targeting by the Internal Revenue Service of individuals and social welfare organizations exercising free-speech rights. (#677)

- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prosecution of first-time illegal border crossers. (#678)
- Portman amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the empowerment of States to protect citizens of the State from damaging regulations of the Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to the Clean Air Act. (#679)
- Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to legislation to furlough Federal employees with serious tax delinquencies. (#680)
- Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to demolishing vacant and abandoned homes. (#681)
- Portman amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would not achieve a unified budget surplus after 2024. (#682)
- Portman amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would create a carbon tax or a cap-and-trade policy relating to carbon emissions. (#683)
- Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to repealing any tax increases imposed by President Obama on middle-class families. (#684)
- Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to making permanent the expensing limitation applicable for 2014 for section 179 property. (#685)
- Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the age limitation applicable to dependent care assistance programs. (#686)
- Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to allowing private sector employees the ability to work flexible schedules. (#687)
- Portman amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding for the National Park Service Centennial. (#688)
- Portman amendment to improve the dynamic scoring provision. (#689)
- Portman amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the equitable treatment of existing, new, and proposed nuclear generating capacity in the economically damaging Clean Power Plan. (#690)
- Scott amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing States with flexibility in determining the size of employers in the small group market. (#691)
- Scott amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to transparency in health premium billing. (#692)
- Rounds amendment to modify section 431 relating to oversight of Government performance. (#693)

- **Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to investing in advanced fossil energy technology research and development. (#694)**
- Shaheen amendment to save taxpayers billions by limiting \$50,000 annually the maximum amount of premium subsidy provided by the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation to individual agricultural producers. (#696)
- **Murray amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund for legislation that reforms and strengthens elementary and secondary education. (#697)**
- Whitehouse amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting funding regulatory work of the Environmental Protection Agency that delivers substantial benefits to public health and the economy. (#698)
- Whitehouse amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing resources to protect and preserve oceans and coasts. (#699)
- **Whitehouse amendment to ensure high-income earners pay a fair share in taxes and to use the revenue to invest in repairing our Nation's bridges, coastal infrastructure, and damage wildfires. (#700)**
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improvements to the appeals process of the Department of Veterans Affairs for claims relating to disability compensation. (#701)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to efforts associated with combating the heroin addiction epidemic. (#702)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to enhance drug treatment courts. (#703)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to enhance veteran treatment courts. (#704)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to Indo-Pacific partner capacity building and strategy. (#705)
- Markey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to achieving savings in the nuclear security enterprise. (#706)
- Markey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing overdose deaths. (#707)
- **Wyden amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to simplifying and expanding tax incentives for higher education to boost student attendance and completion. (#708)**
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to implementing recommendations of the Government Accountability Office to reduce or eliminate overlapping or duplicative Federal programs. (#709)

- Franken amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to enhancing funding for programs carried out under the Head Start Act. (#710)
- Franken amendment provide additional resources to save student financial aid and keep college affordable for more than 8,000,000 low- and middle-income students by restoring the \$89,000,000 in cuts to Federal Pell Grants in the Republican budget. (#711)
- Franken amendment to provide an additional use for the deficit-neutral reserve fund for higher education. (#712)
- Murphy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to comprehensive mental health reform. (#713)
- Bennet amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to chemical disclosure. (#714)
- **Bennet amendment to create clean energy jobs through predictable and fair incentive for renewable energy. (#715)**
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support the robust funding of the Community Oriented Policing Services grant program. (#716)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the effectiveness and availability of Bureau of Prisons programs. (#717)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting child savings accounts and asset building. (#718)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to cleaning up federally designated Superfund sites. (#719)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting workforce development through apprenticeship programs. (#720)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to encourage freight planning and investment that incorporates all modes of transportation, including rail, waterways, ports, and highways to promote national connectivity. (#721)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting payments for conversion or treatments that purport to change the gender identity or sexual orientation of an individual under Medicare and Medicaid programs. (#722)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing the average adjusted gross income eligibility criteria for persons or legal entities who qualify for farm subsidy program benefits (#723)
- Kaine amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing United States exports and improving the competitiveness of United States businesses. (#724)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring diversity in

procurement and hiring at all Federal pension plans. (#725)

- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the protection of State and local economies from the impacts of climate change, including increased storm surge events. (#726)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to municipal broadband expansion, to aid cities and municipalities in rural and low-income areas seeking to invest in municipal broadband networks or private-public partnerships for broadband buildout. (#727)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting mentoring programs for at-risk youth. (#728)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to invest in surface transportation projects. (#729)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to development of the Long Range Discrimination Radar of the Missile Defense Agency. (#730)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to increase access to health care providers for Medicare beneficiaries. (#731)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to authorizing advance appropriations for the Indian Health Service. (#732)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to an active duty mend strength for the Army for fiscal year 2016 of 490,000 soldiers. (#733)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the Department of Defense Innovative Readiness Training Program. (#734)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the outreach and delivery of Department of Veterans Affairs programs and services to veterans residing in United States communities not connected to the North American road system. (#735)
- Murkowski amendment to exempt advance appropriations for the Indian Health Services and Indian Health Facilities accounts of the Indian Health Service from a point of order against legislation that would provide an advance appropriation. (#736)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to establish a DNRF relating to providing for the expansion of Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis (Lou Gehrig's Disease) research in the Department of Defense's peer reviewed Medical Research Program. (#737)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to environmental remediation of land transferred under certain Acts that is contaminated by Federal agencies and activities. (#738)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to robust sexual assault investigations by the National Guard Bureau Office of Complex Investigations. (#739)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the funding of certain

tribal courts by the Bureau of Indian Affairs. (#740)

- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to allow for legislation to provide for long-term budget analyses. (#741)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reforming the unemployment insurance program in a manner that incentivizes work and worker training for the long-term unemployed, helps the long-term unemployed reenter the workforce, recognizes the demands on State budgets, and does not increase financial burdens on employers. (#742)
- Thune amendment to reduce funding for the General Services Administration by \$1,000,000 until 50 percent of counties in nonattainment for the 1997 National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for ground-level ozone as of January 30, 2015, achieve the air quality standard set forth in the 1997 NAAQS, and direct those funds to the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency for the purpose of helping municipalities reach attainment with the 2008 NAAQS for ground-level ozone, acknowledging that (1) given limited State and Federal resources and the delay of the Administrator in issuing to States implementation guidance for the 2008 ground-level ozone NAAQS, priority should be given to achieving the 2008 standard, (2) the Administrator has not sufficiently implemented that standard, (3) focusing by the Administrator on the most polluted areas that are in nonattainment with that standard would benefit public health, and (4) promulgating a lower standard at this time would impose undue costs on the economy and workforce of the United States. (#743)
- Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring transparency of costs of completing analyses required under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969. (#744)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to allowing oil shale development on Federal land. (#745)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing reasonable deadlines for processes under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969. (#746)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to selling nonessential Federal land with proceeds going to Federal deficit reduction. (#747)
- Lee amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would further restrict the right of law-abiding Americans to own a firearm. (#748)
- Lee amendment to ensure that the reserve fund relating to affordable healthcare choices for all is used to repeal and not further empower the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. (#749)
- Lee amendment to modify the spending-neutral reserve fund reauthorizing funding for payments to counties and other units of local government to ensure payment at levels roughly equivalent to property tax revenues lost due to the presence of Federal land. (#750)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to support legislation maintaining United States oversight over functions of the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers and preventing the United States from transferring such Internet responsibilities. (#751)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging the United States' NATO allies to reverse declines in defense spending and bear a more proportionate

burden for ensuring the security of NATO. (#752)

- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to sufficient number of uniformed maintenance personnel in the Air Force for the F-35A aircraft program to reach initial operational capacity and full operational capacity on schedule. (#753)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting legislation allowing a repeal of the Davis-Bacon Act. (#754)
- *Stabenow amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to keeping the Federal Water Pollution Control Act focused on protection of water quality, to establish bright lines for Federal jurisdiction, and to create clear and unambiguous exemptions for features that the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency or the Secretary of the Army, acting through the Chief of Engineers, claim they are not seeking to regulate. (#755)*
- Stabenow amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the purchase of stationary or electronic devices for the purpose of members of Congress or congressional staff communicating with foreign governments and undermining the role of the President as Head of State in international nuclear negotiations on behalf of the United States. (#756)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to grant programs of the Environmental Protection Agency that may include prohibitions on awards to any entity that has an action pending against the Agency. (#757)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to support legislation allowing private sector employers to offer compensatory time in lieu of overtime pay to employees who prefer flexible work schedules to better balance family, work, and personal responsibilities. (#758)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to clarifying Federal jurisdiction with respect to intrastate species. (#759)
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring an independent reliability assessment of the Clean Power Plan of the Environmental Protection Agency. (#760)
- Graham amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to means-testing Medicare part B and part D premiums for Medicare beneficiaries with an annual income that exceeds \$250,000. (#761)
- Graham amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the restoration of purchasing power of the National Institutes of Health. (#762)
- Graham amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to subjecting all Federal spending to sequestration. (#763)
- Graham amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preparing ports of the United States for post-Panamax ships. (#764)
- Graham amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to meeting the obligations outlined in the Plutonium Management and Disposition Agreement. (#765)

- Graham amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to subjecting the salaries of Members of Congress to sequestration. (#766)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the National Guard Youth Challenge Program. (#767)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing Transportation Security Administration passenger fees to \$2.50 per enplanement and not more than \$5.00 per round trip between points in Alaska and Hawaii and on flights from essential air service airports. (#768)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the labeling of genetically engineered fish. (#769)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the construction of Arctic polar icebreakers. (#770)
- Ernst amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibits use of taxpayer dollars for first class airplane travel by Members of Congress. (#771)
- Ernst amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to ensure public comments are utilized more effectively in the Federal rulemaking process. (#772)
- Ernst amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect taxpayers by reforming the allowance and perks available to former Presidents. (#773)
- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the availability of Federal spectrum for commercial wireless services, including unlicensed Wi-Fi. (#774)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the imposition of new sanctions against the Government of Iran because of that Government's support for terrorism and its human rights abuses against the people of Iran. (#775)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prohibit the exclusion of individuals from service on a Federal jury on account of sexual orientation or gender identity. (#776)
- *Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to recognize that climate change is real and caused by human activity and that Congress needs to take action to cut carbon pollution. (#777, as modified)*
- Cornyn amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to patents. (#778)
- Cornyn amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to enact a taxpayer bill of rights and provide additional protections for taxpayers against abuses by Internal Revenue Service. (#779)
- Cornyn amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to eliminating the backlog of sexual assault evidence kits. (#780)

- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing foreign assistance to the Palestinian Authority and certain United Nations agencies and increasing foreign assistance for Israel. (#781)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to extending the health care tax credit. (#782)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expansion of the earned income tax credit and the child tax credit. (#783)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting a national network for manufacturing innovation. (#784)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that no Federal financial aid funds are used for marketing activities. (#785)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide 12-months of continuous enrollment in Medicaid and the Children's Health Insurance Program. (#786)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to establish the prioritization of Children's Hospital Graduate Medical Education (CHGME) as a proven means to implement the development of a robust pediatric medical workforce. (#787)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring sufficient trade enforcement resources. (#788)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting workers from misclassification as independent contractors and preventing employers from using misclassification to avoid paying their fair share of taxes. (#789)
- Manchin amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would allocate any savings achieved through spending cuts or new revenue that are not included in the concurrent resolution on the budget for any purpose other than deficit reduction or investment in the Nation's infrastructure. (#790)
- **Wyden amendment to strike reconciliation instructions to the Committees on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions and Finance and require regular order. (#791)**
- Bennet amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to innovation in higher education. (#792)
- Franken amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to construction of Native American schools. (#793)
- Sessions amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to strengthening the ability of the Department of Commerce to respond to accusations of unfair trade practices, which may include currency undervaluation. (#794)
- **Cassidy amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to authorizing Federal permitting for manufacturing and energy construction projects relating to national primary or secondary ambient air quality standard for ozone lower than a certain existing**

standard. (#795)

- *Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to saving Medicare. (#796)*
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing headquarters staff in the Department of Defense. (#797)
- **Murray amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund for legislation to allow Americans to earn paid sick time. (#798)**
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to funding for programs related to governing justly and democratically. (#799)
- **Cantwell amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to a comprehensive approach to crude-by-rail safety. (#800)**
- *Murray amendment to build on the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2013 by restoring a below-sequester level cut of \$9,000,000,000 to nondefense discretionary spending in 2017, replacing sequestration in 2016 and 2017 and increasing funding above sequester by a total of \$148,000,000,000 for the 2 years, increasing defense and nondefense discretionary spending above sequester levels by equal amounts, eliminating the overseas contingency operations gimmick contained in the committee-reported resolution, and offsetting the net increase in defense and nondefense discretionary spending by closing tax loopholes. (#801)*
- **Coons amendment to offset the costs of the war against the Islamic State in Iraq and Syria. (#802)**
- Franken amendment to ensure that the deficit-neutral reserve fund for infrastructure includes investment in rural broadband deployment. (#803)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to student loans. (#804)
- Corker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prevent the sale of Senior Preferred Stock of Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac by the Secretary of the Treasury without the consent of Congress. (#805)
- Cassidy amendment to create a point of order against any legislation that would authorize Federal funds appropriated for processing naturalization applications to be used for any other purpose. (#806)
- Cassidy amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would permit using certain funds to process immigration benefit applications. (#807)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to permanently extend the Internet Tax Freedom Act and to establish rules for taxation of digital goods and services. (#808)
- Vitter amendment to restore students' right to privacy of education records by ensuring parental consent of records release in all cases and prohibiting collection of psychological or behavioral data. (#809)
- Collins amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing access to

higher education for low-income Americans through the Federal Pell Grant program. (#810)

- **Vitter amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ending Washington's illegal exemption from Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. (#811)**
- Murray amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide women with affordable access to comprehensive health care, including preventive services (such as contraception and breast cancer screenings), improve maternal health, and ensure that a woman has the same benefits and services no matter what part of the United States she lives in, all of which is critical to improving the health and well-being of women, children, their families, and society as a whole, and is an essential part of a woman's economic security and opportunity. (#812)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving oversight and accountability of for-profit colleges. (#813)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing exploitation of veterans and servicemembers seeking postsecondary education. (#814)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund related to prohibiting inverted corporations from avoiding United States taxes. (#815)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prevent certain corporations from profiting from government contracts. (#816)
- **Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide tax benefits to patriot employers that invest in American jobs and provide fair pay and benefits to workers and to eliminate tax benefits for corporations that ship jobs or profits overseas. (#817)**
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to funding for the Overseas Private Investment Corporation. (#818)
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the repeal of the extension of the wind production tax credit. (#819)
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting funding for the Defense Rapid Innovation Program. (#820)
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the Forest Service from finalizing and implementing a certain proposed groundwater directive. (#821)
- Flake amendment to eliminate Federal duplication and consolidate the 94 Federal green building programs spread across 11 different Federal agencies. (#822)
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to implementing the recommendations of the Government Accountability Office to consolidate financial literacy programs. (#823)
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to enabling transparency in the Federal crop insurance program, which may include disclosing the names of recipients of Federal subsidy payments for crop insurance premiums. (#824)

- **Blumenthal amendment to expand the deficit-neutral reserve fund for veterans and servicemembers. (#825)**
- Barrasso amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the repeal of the annual fee on health insurance providers imposed by the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. (#826)
- Hatch amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to reforming the Federal regulatory process by enabling retrospective review of existing regulations, improving the process by which new regulations are created, ensuring fair and effective judicial review, and securing an effective role for Congress in the Federal regulatory process through legislation and oversight. (#827)
- Franken amendment to provide additional resources to save student financial aid and keep college affordable for more than 8,000,000 low- and middle-income students by restoring the \$89,000,000,000 in cuts to Federal Pell Grants in the Republican budget. (#828)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to maintaining the critical infrastructure security of the United States natural gas pipeline system with respect to physical damages or cyber security-related impacts. (#829)
- Moran-Blumenthal amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to researching health conditions of the descendants of veterans exposed to toxic substances during services in the Armed Forces. (#830)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging institutions of higher education to make college more affordable by reducing the cost of attendance for students and families. (#831)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to ensure all women covered by TRICARE have no-cost contraception coverage and to improve access to emergency contraception for women members of the Armed Forces. (#832)
- Boxer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the protection of State and local economies from the impacts of climate change, including extreme and exceptional drought. (#833)
- Boxer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to public health and welfare of States and local communities. (#834)
- Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to offsetting the cost of operations against the Islamic State. (#835)
- McConnell amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the regulation by the Environmental Protection Agency of greenhouse gas emissions, which may include a prohibition on withholding highway funds from States that refuse to submit State Implementation Plans required under the Clean Power Plan of the Agency. (#836)
- Alexander amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting the privacy rights of employees. (#837)

- Murkowski amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the disposal of certain Federal land. (#838)
- Isakson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting United States citizens held hostage in the United States embassy in Tehran, Iran, between November 3, 1979, and January 20, 1981. (#839)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding for State and local law enforcement agencies that receive Federal funds to be used for data collection related to profiling guidance issued by the Department of Justice. (#840)
- Udall amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to provision of educational assistance to veterans who served in the reserves in Afghanistan or Iraq. (#841)
- **Merkley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to consumer financial protection. (#842)**
- **Merkley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to restoring reductions in the Republican budget to the Stafford loan program that would mandate that students currently in college pay interest on their loans before they have received their educational benefits, to make college more affordable, to reduce the debt burden of students, and to help graduates afford to pay back student loans. (#843)**
- Merkley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to restoring cuts in the Republican budget to the Federal Pell Grant and Stafford loan programs that would force more families to take on debt for education and mandate that students currently in college pay interest on their loans before they have received their education benefits, to make college more affordable, to reduce the debt burden of students, and to help graduates afford to pay back student loans. (#844)
- Merkley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to trade agreements. (#845)
- Merkley amendment to save student financial aid and reduce the student loan debt levels in the Republican budget by 15 percent through removing mandated interest payments for students. (#846)
- Scott amendment to require information on settlement agreements. (#847)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the Medicare home health face-to-face documentation requirement. (#848)
- Vitter amendment to end birthright citizenship. (#849)
- Vitter amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ending President Obama's illegal executive amnesty. (#850)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to rein in onerous fishing regulations and provide disaster relief for fisheries. (#851)
- **Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing small**

business regulatory relief and preventing duplicative regulations for investment advisors. (#852)

- Coats to preserve the integrity of college athletes. (#853)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to repealing the limitation on health flexible spending arrangements. (#854)
- Lee amendment to prohibit the public debt limit under reconciliation. (#855)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to support legislation preventing the Federal Communications Commission from reclassifying broadband providers as common carriers under title II of the Communications Act of 1934 and from implementing other “net neutrality” provisions. (#856)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the investigation and recovery of missing weapons and military equipment provided to the Government of Yemen by the United States Government. (#857)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to limiting funds for institutions or organizations established by the United States Convention on the Law of the Sea. (#858)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to clarifying the definition of the term “waters of the United States”. (#859)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing the Department of Energy from making risky loans. (#860)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to equalizing the treatment of attorney’s fees under the Endangered Species Act of 1973 and the Equal Access to Justice Act. (#861)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to repealing the wind production tax credit. (#862)
- Lee amendment to preserve Congressional Budget Act points of order against legislation providing for an increase in the gas tax paid by hardworking Americans. (#863)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing an accounting of total United States contributions to the United Nations. (#864)
- Johnson amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to accommodate legislation that would stop the Federal government from forcing States to pay unemployment compensation benefits to millionaires. (#865)
- Murray amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing funding for the Department of Transportation for the TIGER discretionary grant program. (#866)
- **Whitehouse amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to making it more difficult for corporations and billionaires to secretly influence elections by making**

unlimited undisclosed campaign expenditures, and to prevent such entities from evading campaign finance law, including through making false statements to government agencies. (#867)

- Whitehouse amendment to prohibit budget resolutions that support dropping millions of Americans from their health insurance plans without providing for alternative coverage. (#868)
- Udall amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to issuing a license to a company to operate as a small business investment company that focuses on accelerating technology transfer commercialization activities that create well-paying jobs and support American innovation. (#869)
- **Wyden amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to extending tax provisions expiring in 2013 or 2014 for 2 years, such as those contained in the EXPIRE Act of 2014. (#870)**
- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the process of evaluating and adjudicating benefit claims of survivors and dependents of veterans and members of the Armed Forces. (#871)
- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expand and enhance the security of the Visa Waiver Program to promote travel and tourism in the United States. (#872)
- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the reimbursement of emergency medical care for veterans, which may include reimbursement of veterans who have not received care from the department of Veterans Affairs in the last 24 months. (#873)
- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the final standard providing for the assignment of a unique health identifier for an individual and to require legislation setting standards for such assignment. (#874)
- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to permanent extension of the new markets tax credit. (#875)
- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that Federal agencies protect the rights of all Americans, regardless of their sexual orientation, religion, race, color, sex, or national origin, in accordance with the Constitution of the United States and Federal law. (#876)
- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing college completion, which may include expanding Federal Pell Grant eligibility by allowing college students to use Federal Pell Grants for more than 2 semesters in an academic year. (#877)
- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to investing in clean energy and preserving the environment. (#878)
- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring dental coverage under all qualified health plans offered under the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. (#879)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a student borrower bill of rights. (#880)

- Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting a substantial increase in the minimum wage. (#881)
- Carper amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving prevention and treatment measures to mitigate agricultural impacts from virus outbreaks, such as impacts seen from the avian influenza poultry outbreak. (#882)
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting health care rationing. (#883)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing local flexibility in low-income housing and supporting low-income housing block grant funding by expanding the Moving-to-Work program. (#884)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing technical assistance to small businesses and aspiring entrepreneurs through small business development centers. (#885)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to ensure accountability and transparency at the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau. (#886)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to streamline energy infrastructure projects. (#887)
- Feinstein amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing terrorists from obtaining firearms or explosives. (#888)
- Feinstein amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving community relations with law enforcement officers. (#889)
- Coons amendment to exempt advance appropriations for Amtrak from the generally applicable point of order against advance appropriations. (#890)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to addressing the infrastructure needs of passenger rail. (#891)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the impacts of climate change on critical infrastructure systems. (#892)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to addressing the diabetes epidemic in the United States. (#893)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding to the Global Fund. (#894)
- **Whitehouse amendment to prohibit budget resolutions that support cutting over \$1,000,000,000,000 in spending without identifying specific programmatic effects. (#895)**
- Markey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the safety of offshore drilling in the United States. (#896)

- Markey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting consumers in the United States from price increases due to large-scale natural gas exports. (#897)
- Franken amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to address cyberstalking and online harassment. (#898)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the importance of financial literacy education to allow individuals to make informed and effective decisions with their financial resources. (#899)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the importance of civics and government education. (#900)
- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that Federal agencies protect the rights of all Americans, regardless of their sexual orientation, gender identity, religion, race, color, sex, or national origin, in accordance with the Constitution of the United States and Federal law. (#901)
- Tester amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to authorizing children who are eligible to receive health care furnished under laws administered by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to retain such eligibility until age 26. (#902)
- Tester amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to provision of payment of dependency and indemnity compensation of death pension upon the death of a veteran to reduce needless financial hardships suffered by families of such veterans during their time of grief. (#903)
- Tester amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to bolstering veterans employment by providing additional sick leave to disabled veterans who are employed by the Federal Government so they can seek care for their service-connected medical conditions and do not have to take unpaid leave or forego their medical appointments altogether. (#904)
- Tester amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to veterans health care, which may include efforts to enhance access to care for rural veterans, to address medical workforce shortages of the Department of Veterans Affairs, and to invest in new facilities in rural areas. (#905)
- Klobuchar amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to Federal investment in precision medicine and biomedical innovation. (#906)
- Klobuchar amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the effective Federal management of the gray wolf population in the western Great Lakes region. (#907)
- Klobuchar amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to support for the improvement and enhancement of the capabilities of the Armed Forces to prevent and respond to sexual assault and sexual harassment in the Armed Forces. (#908)
- Klobuchar amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preserving funding for States to develop and maintain recreational trails and trail-related facilities for motorized and nonmotorized recreational trail uses. (#909)

- Klobuchar amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to advancing innovations in life saving technologies. (#910)
- Klobuchar amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting the outdoor economy. (#911)
- Reed amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to permanently reforming emergency unemployment insurance programs, including the Extended Benefit program for individuals who have exhausted their regular unemployment compensation during economic downturns. (#912)
- Reed amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to closing egregious offshore tax loopholes. (#913)
- Reed amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that the Federal Pell Grant maximum keeps pace with inflation. (#914)
- Reed amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would increase the cost to borrowers of Federal education loans made to students or on behalf of students. (#915)
- Reed amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reforming the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 to establish accountability requirements for resource equity. (#916)
- Reed amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing for an additional year of Federal funding for short-time compensation programs, which prevent layoffs and keep Americans employed. (#917)
- Reed amendment to include legislation concerning weatherization and energy efficiency retrofit programs in a deficit-neutral reserve fund. (#918)
- Reed amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to eliminating deductions for corporate compensation in excess of \$1,000,000. (#919)
- Reed amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing the geographic imbalance in Federal research funding and improving research infrastructure and capacity throughout the States. (#920)
- Reed amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prescription drug costs under the Medicare program. (#921)
- Reed amendment to strike the requirement for estimates of macroeconomic effects. (#922)
- Reed amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to eliminating profits from the Federal student loan program and reducing costs for borrowers. (#923)
- Reed amendment to specify the other macroeconomic variable to be included in a certain estimate provided by the Congressional Budget Office. (#924)

From: Hunt, Jasmine (Durbin)
To: [Sarah Neimeyer \(sarah_neimeyer@ios.doi.gov\)](mailto:sarah_neimeyer@ios.doi.gov); [Joshua Saks \(saksj@nwf.org\)](mailto:saksj@nwf.org); [Franz Matzner \(franz.matzner@nrdc.org\)](mailto:franz.matzner@nrdc.org); [Sara Chieffo](mailto:Sara.Chieffo@nrdc.org); jconsuegra@nrdc.org
Subject: FW: Amendments Update: Senate Budget Resolution (S.Con.Res. 11)
Date: Wednesday, March 25, 2015 9:36:46 PM

From: Miller, Julian (Durbin)
Sent: Wednesday, March 25, 2015 9:36:35 PM (UTC-05:00) Eastern Time (US & Canada)
To: Dodin, Reema (Durbin); Zogby, Joseph (Judiciary-Dem); Kenny, MJ (Durbin); Marter, Ben (Durbin); Morris, Dena (Durbin); Raven, Erik (Appropriations); Homan, Chris (Durbin); Leonard, Rob (Durbin); Swanson, Daniel (Judiciary-Dem); Kierig, Anne (Durbin); Brown-Shaklee, Sally (Durbin); Mulka, Christina (Durbin); Gillies, David (Appropriations); Sonti, Srinu (Durbin); Hunt, Jasmine (Durbin); Middleton, Brad (Durbin); Tellez, Corey (Durbin); Fisher, Alyssa (Durbin); McElwain, Maria (Durbin); Palmer, Mark (Durbin); Trifone, Stephanie (Judiciary-Dem); Ackley, Elise (Durbin); Gandhi, Debu (Judiciary-Dem); Ali, Erum Ibrahim (Durbin); Cook, Beth (Durbin); Samp, Christopher (Durbin)
Subject: Amendments Update: Senate Budget Resolution (S.Con.Res. 11)

The most recently filed amendments are at the top of this message, as well as at the bottom in the correct numerical order.

- Tillis amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the United States civil courts system. (#925)
- Tillis amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that the right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. (#926)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to appropriate and responsible dietary guidelines that recommend lean red meat as a source of protein. (#927)
- Blunt amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect the United States from an energy tax. (#928)
- Crapo amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting Medicare Advantage by reversing Obamacare cuts. (#929)
- Crapo amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing tax increases on families with annual incomes under \$250,000. (#930)
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to strengthen waterborne commerce in our ports and harbors, which may include increasing the percentage of the amounts expended from the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund that are dedicated to port infrastructure and maintenance. (#931)
- Cochran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a biennial budget resolution process. (#932)
- Cochran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a biennial budget resolution process. (#933)
- Paul amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting marketing

materials relating to the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. (#934)

- Paul amendment to adjust functional totals to reflect savings on administrative costs within the Environmental Protection Agency and Corps of Engineers resulting from the preservation of individual property rights and clarification that “navigable waters” means waters of the United States, including the territorial seas that are navigable-in-fact or permanent, standing, or continuously flowing bodies of water that form geographical featured commonly known as streams, oceans, rivers, and lakes that are connected to waters that are navigable-in-fact under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.). (#935)
- Paul amendment to establish a surgical point of order that will provide better clarity and compliance in the budget process by better harmonizing appropriations and authorizations. (#936)
- Hatch amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the supplemental nutrition assistance program, which may include prohibiting the Secretary of Agriculture from issuing certain exemptions relating to the able-bodied adults without dependents requirement. (#937)
- Hatch amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the use of community development block grant funds for the provision of public services. (#938)
- Hatch amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring the Secretaries of Agriculture and Housing and Urban Development to draft a plan to consolidate certain housing programs. (#939)
- **Paul amendment to increase new budget authority for fiscal years 2016 and 2017 and modify outlays for fiscal years 2016 through 2022 for National Defense (budget function 050) with offsets. (#940)**
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to ensure access to primary care for women and children. (#941)
- Franken amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing funding for HIV/AIDS research and medical and social services to prevent the spread of HIV and treat infected individuals. (#942)
- Franken amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the health of Medicare beneficiaries and reducing Medicare program expenditures by making evidence-based chronic disease prevention programs like the National Diabetes Prevention Program a covered benefit under the Medicare program. (#943)
- Nelson amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would use tax dollars to censor publicly-funded climate science. (#944)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting efforts to eliminate discrimination based on sexual orientation, gender identity, source of income, marital status, military or veteran status, race, color, religion, sex, handicap, familial status, or national origin in housing. (#945)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing support for public-private partnerships that help make small, medium, and rural manufacturers more

competitive. (#946)

- Bennet amendment to ensure that small businesses are provided relief as part of tax reform by permanently increasing the maximum amount of the section 179 small business expensing limitation to \$1,000,000 and the investment limitation to \$2,500,000 and indexing them both for inflation. (#947)
- Cochran amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to prohibit the implementation of flood standards, developed in secret, that would threaten livelihoods and communities nationwide. (#948)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing greater discretion to States with respect to infrastructure projects. (#949)
- McConnell amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting the return of children who have been legally adopted from the Democratic Republic of the Congo and are only a plane ride away from becoming United States citizens to the American citizen parents residing in the United States. (#950)
- **Murray amendment to establish and fund a new Federal-State partnership to expand access to high-quality preschool programs for children from low- and moderate-income families, offset with revenue from closing loopholes. (#951)**
- **Merkley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a more level playing field in trade agreements. (#952)**
- **Merkley amendment to save student financial aid and reduce the student loan debt levels in the Republican budget by 15 percent by eliminating new mandated interest charged while students are still in school. (#953)**
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the reimbursement of States that paid to keep units of the National Park System open during the partial Government shutdown in October 2013. (#954)
- Sessions amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting aliens without lawful status in the United States from qualifying for certain Federal benefits. (#955)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to protect the content of Americans' emails from warrantless searched by law enforcement agencies. (#956)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to ending the enhanced Federal Medical Assistance Percentage (FMAP) rates under Obamacare that financially favor able-bodied adults over pregnant women, infants, elderly, and the disabled. (#957)
- Grassley amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting United States workers. (#958)
- Grassley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reforming the EB-5 immigrant investor program to protect national security, to promote true job creation, and to ensure integrity in the adjudication of such immigration benefits by establishing standards of ethical conduct by government officials and preventing improper preferential treatment. (#959)

- Grassley amendment to hold employer accountable for their hiring practices by requiring all employees to be verified through E-Verify, an electronic employment verification system. (#960)
- Murray amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to ensure that the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission continues to protect employee rights and protections like the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 and the Genetic Information Nondiscrimination Act of 2008, and to ensure that employee wellness programs authorized under the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act continue to offer premium incentives to employees for more healthy choices. (#961)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to enhance prosecution of those who sell or supply firearms to others knowing or having reasonable cause to believe that the firearms will be used to commit a crime of human trafficking. (#962)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to facilitate the transfer of enforcement authority over firearms laws to the Federal Bureau of Investigations. (#963)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to enhance prosecution of those who sell or supply firearms to others knowing or having reasonable cause to believe that the firearms will be used to commit a crime of violence. (#964)
- Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect the integrity of elections in the United States, limit the corrosive influence of money in the democratic process of the United States, allow for an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to overturn the Citizens United decision, and increase transparency. (#965)

Senate Budget Resolution (S.Con.Res. 11)

An original concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2016 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2017 through 2025. (pending amendments in bold, disposed of amendments in italics).

- Isakson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a biennial budget and appropriations process. (#321)
- Portman amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the empowerment of States to protect citizens of the State from damaging regulations of the Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to the Clean Air Act. (#322)
- *Sanders amendment to create millions of middle class jobs by investing in our nation's infrastructure paid for by raising revenue through closing loopholes in the corporate and international tax system. (#323, as modified)*
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the strengthening of patent rights. (#324)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to a strong civil courts system. (#325)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that changes to

voting laws at the State and local level do not disproportionately burden the right of racial and language minorities to vote. (#326)

- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide for funding to improve voter registration and the voting experience in Federal elections. (#327)
- Coons amendment to express the sense of Congress on the cost sharing requirements of the Hollings Manufacturing Extension Partnership. (#328)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging the widespread use of early college high schools and dual and concurrent enrollment. (#329)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to incentives for Medicare beneficiaries to have and maintain an advance care plan. (#330)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to eliminating the enforcement of laws that discriminate against HIV patients without scientific merit. (#331)
- Coons amendment to provide a mechanism to increase the statutory limit on public debt for fiscal year 2016. (#332)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to United States Government development finance institutions. (#333)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting efforts to improve call response time at the Internal Revenue Service. (#334)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to fulfilling the obligations of the United States. (#335)
- Coons amendment to express the sense of the Senate that the United States should fulfill the financial obligations of the United States. (#336)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to Federal cybersecurity standards. (#337)
- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to increase funding for the National Institutes of Health. (#338)
- Rounds amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing mortgage lending to rural areas. (#339)
- Reid amendment to improve the provision establishing a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to eliminating military retirement and disability offsets. (#340)
- **Cassidy amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to promotion of United States offshore energy production. (#341)**
- Schatz amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the National Guard State Partnership Program. (#342)

- **Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preserving mandatory appropriations for agricultural conservation programs. (#343)**
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the importance of fully utilizing available Federal funding for water resources and development to meet the needs of United States ports and harbor maintenance. (#344)
- **Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing funding for Federal investments in biomedical and basic scientific research. (#345)**
- Collins amendment to modify the deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting jobs in the United States through international trade to include the reauthorization or extension of trade adjustment assistance programs. (#346)
- *Barrasso amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to keep the Federal Water Pollution Control Act focused on protection of water quality, to establish bright lines for Federal jurisdiction, and to create clear and unambiguous exemptions for features that the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency or the Secretary of the Army, acting through the Chief of Engineers, claim they are not seeking to regulate. (#347)*
- Boozman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to installing watchdogs at Federal agencies with extended Inspector General vacancies and strengthening and reforming Offices of Inspectors General to ensure that such Offices are appropriately prioritizing the investigation of waste, fraud, abuse, and misconduct within Federal agencies. (#348)
- *Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to improve health outcomes and lower costs of caring for medically complex children in Medicaid. (#349)*
- *Blunt amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would create a Federal tax or fee on carbon emissions. (#350)*
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the dredging of shallow draft ports on the Mississippi River. (#351)
- **Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to Federal employee performance awards. (#352)**
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the defense capabilities of the Government of Ukraine. (#353)
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to military readiness, training, and modernization while decreasing risk of casualties. (#354)
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prohibit additional premium increases for two years. (#355)
- **Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing health care to veterans who reside more than 40 miles driving distance from the closest medical facility of the Department of Veterans Affairs that provides the care sought by the veteran. (#356)**

- *Cornyn amendment to raise taxes and spending by enacting President Obama's fiscal year 2016 budget. (#357)*
- McCain amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to enhancing trade across the Southwest border. (#358)
- McCain amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to securing the Southwest border. (#359)
- **McCain amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to deterring migration of unaccompanied children from El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras. (#360)**
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the consideration of greenhouse gas emissions under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969. (#361)
- *Mikulski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to amending the Equal Pay Act of 1963 to allow for punitive damages, limit the any factor "other than sex" exception, and prohibit retaliation against employees who share salary information. (#362)*
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating modernizing and updating food safety oversight within the Food and Drug Administration. (#363)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving oral health care for children and pregnant women under Medicaid. (#364)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding to State and local law enforcement agencies that receive Federal funds to be used for training and enforcement related to the profiling guidance established by the Department of Justice. (#365)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding for State and local law enforcement agencies that receive Federal funds to be used for data collection related to profiling by the Department of Justice. (#366)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing a funding stream for a voter reinfranchisement initiative. (#367)
- **Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing States the Medicaid flexibility they need to implement innovative reforms to improve care and enhance access for our Nation's most vulnerable. (#368)**
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the establishment of bipartisan commission to govern independent agencies, which may include structural changes to the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau. (#369)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing greater discretion to State departments of transportation in spending Highway Trust Fund allocations. (#370)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that funds

available for budget function 050 are spent exclusively for national defense. (#371)

- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring State to implement drug testing and work requirements for Federal welfare programs for applicants and recipients of assistance, including, but not limited to, the temporary assistance for needy families (TANF) program. (#372)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to maintaining impact aid funding at 2014-2015 levels. (#373)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing coverage of virtual colonoscopies as a colorectal cancer screening test under the Medicare program. (#374)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to returning authority over school nutrition back to the States. (#375)
- Inhofe amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would impose a user fee with respect to general aviation. (#376)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging greater trade between Africa and the United States. (#377)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing qualified mortgage status to mortgages held in portfolio by financial institutions. (#378)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing relief from redundant annual privacy notice mailings required by financial institutions when there have been no changes to the privacy policies of the financial institution. (#379)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to assist the States in carrying out drought prevention plans. (#380)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the prevention of government discrimination against individuals, businesses, and organization due to sincerely held religious beliefs. (#381)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to protect Second Amendment rights by protecting the availability of certain ammunition. (#382)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to uphold Second Amendment rights and prohibit the establishment of a national firearm registry. (#383)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the protection of the Second Amendment by preventing Federal agencies from targeting law-abiding firearms dealers. (#384)
- Inhofe amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would fund international organizations during the implementation of the United Nations Arms Trade Treaty prior to Senate ratification and adoption of implementing legislation. (#385)
- *Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect Medicaid beneficiaries*

from benefit cuts. (#386)

- **Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to postal reform. (#387)**
- **Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the designation of national monuments. (#388)**
- **Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to holding Members of the Senate and the House or Representatives accountable for failing to pass a balanced budget. (#389)**
- Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to regulatory review. (#390)
- **Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the expansion of access to the income tax credit for employee health insurance expenses of small employers. (#391)**
- **Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting the use of college savings accounts while students are in elementary school and secondary school. (#392)**
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to emphasizing manufacturing in engineering programs, which may include directing the National Institute of Standards and Technology, in coordination with other appropriate Federal agencies including the Department of Defense, Department of Energy, and National Science Foundation, to designate United States manufacturing universities. (#393)
- **Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to special treatment of the income tax credit for research expenditures for startup companies. (#394)**
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reversing cuts in the International Affairs Budget. (#395)
- Portman amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the empowerment of States to protect citizens of the State from damaging regulations of the Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to the Clean Air Act. (#396)
- Ernst amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving mental health services for veterans. (#397)
- Wyden amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to funding Coast Guard air facilities. (#398)
- Coats amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would increase net direct spending if the national debt is greater than the size of the economy of the United States. (#399)
- *Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to maintain and enhance access, choice, and accountability in veterans care through the veterans Choice Card program under section 101 of the Veterans Access, Choice, and Accountability Act of 2014. (#400)*

- Grassley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support sentencing reform legislation that does not impose costs on crime victims. (#401)
- Johnson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving information sharing by the Inspector General of the Department of Veterans Affairs with respect to investigations relating to substandard health care, delayed and denied health care, patient deaths, other findings that directly relate to patient care, and other management issues of the Department. (#402)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the annual contribution limit for Coverdell education savings accounts. (#403)
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the modernization of the nuclear command control, and communications architecture of the United States. (#404)
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to sexual assault prevention and response efforts by the Department of Defense. (#405)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to limiting certain research conducted or contracted by the Federal Communications Commission. (#406)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to investigating service disruptions at West Coast ports. (#407)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to reform the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration to ensure more transparency and stakeholder participation. (#408)
- *Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting equal pay, which may include preventing discrimination on the basis of sex and preventing retaliation against employees for seeking or discussing wage information. (#409)*
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the allowance of tax credits for employers who provide paid family and medical leave. (#410)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the maximum loan limits under the microloan program. (#411)
- **Rounds amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prevent the Environmental Protection Agency and the United States Fish and Wildlife Service from engaging in closed-door settlement agreements that ignore impacted States and counties. (#412)**
- Blunt amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring the advice and consent of the Senate before any bilateral or international agreement regarding greenhouse gas emissions aimed at combating global climate change has any force or effect within the United States. (#413)
- Hatch amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to prevent the Department of the Interior from unduly hampering the production of natural gas and oil by preempting State law. (#414)

- Capito amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to a requirement that any new environmental agreement signed by the United States with any foreign country or countries not result in serious harm to the economy of the United States. (#415)
- Capito amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting the reliability of the electricity grid. (#416)
- Capito amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to advise all veterans of their potential eligibility for private health care benefits provided by the Department of Veterans Affairs. (#417)
- Capito amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring sufficient funding for fossil energy research and development. (#418)
- Capito amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improve the safety of tank cars carrying crude oil by rail. (#419)
- Capito amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to offsets to combat the increase abuse of heroin and methamphetamines in the United States. (#420)
- Capito amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the expansion of high-speed broadband in rural areas. (#421)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that the conservation of northern long-eared bat populations and local economic development are compatible. (#422)
- **Rubio amendment to increase new budget authority and outlays for fiscal years 2016 and 2017 for National Defense (budget function 050). (#423, as modified).**
- Barrasso amendment to eliminate Federal funding for international climate change initiatives, including the Green Climate Fund, the Global Climate Change Initiative, the Climate Investment Funds, and the Global Environmental Facility. (#424)
- Collins amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving retirement security. (#425)
- Collins amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting economic growth and job creation for small businesses. (#426)
- Collins amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to investment in Alzheimer's disease research. (#427)
- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to extending the exception for the tax treatment of publicly traded partnerships for other forms of energy, including energy power generation projects and transportation fuels. (#428)
- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to relieve financial institutions from annual privacy notice mailings. (#429)

- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to maintaining access to hospitals and health care providers in rural communities under the Medicare program, which includes preserving and strengthening access to critical access hospitals. (#430)
- Gillibrand amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to medical treatment and compensation for first responders, survivors, and their families injured and made ill by the 9/11 attacks. (#431)
- **Baldwin amendment to provide additional resources to create the opportunity for more Americans to obtain a higher education and advanced job skills by supporting two free years of community college paid for by raising revenue through requiring millionaires and billionaires to pay their fair share. (#432)**
- Wyden amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to continuing agricultural research funding. (#433)
- **Wyden amendment to provide for an adjustment to committee allocations for wildfire suppression funding. (#434)**
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to support for Ukraine, which should include the provision of lethal defensive articles. (#435)
- **Baldwin amendment to preserve the point of order against reconciliation legislation that would increase the deficit or reduce a surplus. (#436)**
- Peters amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to enhancing and improving the United States Patent and Trademark Office in order to reduce the patent application backlog. (#437)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving access to capital for small businesses by directing the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau to implement section 1071 of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (Public Law 111-203) that amended the Equal Credit Opportunity Act to require lending institutions to collect and report data on lending to small, minority-owned, and women owned businesses. (#438)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to mandating a higher threshold that the Small Business Administration may guarantee, through the Surety Bond Guarantee Program, of the bonds that small businesses are required to obtain so that they may be able to better compete successfully for Federal Government contracts. (#439)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the Family Funds limit of the Small Business Investment Company Program from \$225,000,000 to \$350,000,000, as passed by the Committee in 2013, which is zero subsidy and funded entirely through fees paid by investors and businesses. (#440)
- Stabenow amendment to ensure that oil derived from tar sands is subject to the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund at levels equal to those of other types of oil, to permanently extend the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund, and to prevent oil companies from claiming tax deductions for punitive damages associated with oil spills. (#441)
- Collins amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to restore a sensible definition of full-time employment for purposes of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. (#442)

- **Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting privately held water rights and permits. (#443)**
- Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expanding the earned income tax credit using savings from reforming the program and eliminating waste, fraud and abuse. (#444)
- Gardner amendment to prevent labor disputes at seaports in the United States from causing national economic disruptions and crippling businesses across the United States. (#445)
- Gardner amendment to support public-private partnerships of the Armed Forces of the United States with institutions of higher education in the United States. (#446)
- Gardner amendment to make higher education more affordable and expand access and opportunity to our Nation's students. (#447)
- Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging expedited approval of liquefied natural gas export applications at the Department of Energy. (#448)
- Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting efficient resourcing for the Asia rebalance policy. (#449)
- Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to enhance and encourage broadband deployment and adoption in rural America. (#450)
- Heller amendment to express the sense of the Senate that if a concurrent resolution on the budget and all the regular appropriations bills are not completed by October 1 annually then Members of Congress should not receive pay. (#451)
- **Heller amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that the Secretary of the Interior enters into candidate conservation agreements with each of the relevant 11 Western States before the United States Fish and Wildlife Service makes a listing determination on the greater sage-grouse under the Endangered Species Act of 1973. (#452)**
- **Heller amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring the Secretary of Transportation prioritizes the construction of projects in high priority corridors on the National Highway System, which will improve the safe, secure, and efficient movement of people and goods through the United States and facilitate economic development and create jobs in the United States. (#453)**
- Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect Second Amendment rights by preventing the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives from reclassifying ammunition primarily intended for sporting purposes. (#454)
- Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prioritize the elimination of the rape kit backlog. (#455)
- **Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that medical facilities of the Department of Veterans Affairs meet the privacy, dignity, and**

safety needs of women veterans. (#456)

- **Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibition of Veterans Benefits Administration executive bonuses until the backlog of disability claims for veterans is eliminated. (#457)**
- Burr amendment to protect the American people and strengthen our national security by fully funding the Biomedical Advanced Research and Development Authority (BARDA) and the BioShield Special Reserve Fund. (#458)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expanding the quantity of Federal land available for natural extraction to fund infrastructure maintenance. (#459)
- Coats amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to considering the costs, benefits, and feasibility of allowing States reasonable time to cure rejected State implementation plans. (#460)
- Roberts amendment to provide for a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to military readiness, training, and modernization while decreasing risk casualties. (#461)
- **Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to over-the-counter medications. (#462)**
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting funds for promotional or marketing materials promoting Obamacare or its benefits. (#463)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring an enforceable treaty ratified by the top 10 major greenhouse gas emitting countries before implementation of regulation of greenhouse gas emissions from existing power plants. (#464)
- **Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to Second Amendment rights. (#465)**
- Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting jobs in the United States through international and domestic travel and tourism. (#466)
- Blunt amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the direct provision of defense articles, defense services, and related training to Kurdistan Regional Government. (#467)
- Blunt amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to military aid to Israel. (#468)
- Grassley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prohibit certain aliens without legal status in the United States from retroactively claiming the earned income tax credit. (#469)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding to the United Nations Population Fund to promote the access of unaccompanied women to vital services, including access to water, sanitation, facilities, food, and health care, in emergency situations. (#470)

- *Wyden amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would cut benefits, raise the retirement age, or privatize Social Security. (#471)*
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting Cypriot-Israeli cooperation in energy exploration in the Eastern Mediterranean. (#472)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding to combat anti-Semitism in Europe. (#473)
- *Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect and strengthen the Department of Veterans Affairs, hire more health care professionals for the Department, and ensure quality and timely access to health care for all veterans. (#474)*
- Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to strengthening the United States Postal Service by establishing a moratorium to protect mail processing plants, reinstating overnight delivery standards, and protecting rural service. (#475)
- Thune amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to exempting elementary schools, secondary schools, and institutions of higher education from Obamacare's employer mandate. (#476)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to achieving health information technology interoperability. (#477)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reprioritizing education spending toward impact aid or other formula grant programs to State and local educational agencies and away from administrative earmark programs. (#478)
- Thune amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would negatively affect rural health care. (#479)
- Thune amendment to reduce funding for the United State Fish and Wildlife Service and direct those funds to public safety in Indian country. (#480)
- *Cotton amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting Israel. (#481)*
- Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging the increase use of performance contracting in Federal facilities. (#482)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to combat sexual assault, domestic violence, and human trafficking. (#483)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing lethal aid to Ukraine. (#484)
- **Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide equity in the tax treatment of public safety officer death benefits. (#485)**
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to strengthen mental health efforts. (#486)

- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to rein in onerous fishing regulations and provide disaster relief for fisheries. (#487)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to spur economic development and provide for the equitable distribution of Universal Service funds to rural states. (#488)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing small business regulatory relief, protecting State-regulated insurers from global regulators, and preventing duplicative regulations for investment advisors. (#489)
- **Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to address the disproportionate regulatory burdens on community banks. (#490)**
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect the Corporation for National and Community Service. (#491)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to advance workplace equality by ending pregnancy discrimination and confronting sex-based wage discrimination. (#492)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to strengthening missile defense cooperation with Israel. (#493)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing the United States from joining any international agreement on greenhouse gas emissions that would preclude developing countries from using fossil fuels for development and economic growth. (#494)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to achieving domestic energy independence. (#495)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting public transparency in Executive branch litigation settlements. (#496)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting jobs by preventing Federal agencies from overriding efforts by States to conserve species. (#497)
- *Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to legislation submitted to Congress by President Obama to protect and strengthen Social Security. (#498)*
- Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring the availability to the reserve components of the Armed Forces of fully modernized and mission-capable aircraft. (#499)
- Alexander amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing Federal funds from being used to create a Federal college ratings system. (#500)
- Alexander amendment to promote the research, development, and approval or licensure of the most cutting-edge, safe and effective medical treatments, devices, and cures for American patients and to ensure that America remains the global leader in biomedical innovation. (#501)
- Alexander amendment to prohibit the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission from issuing

regulations or guidance that would undermine the employee wellness programs authorized in the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act which offer a premium discount to employees who make healthy lifestyle choices. (#502)

- Sullivan amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing an exemption from certain permitting requirement for routine maintenance activities relating to transportation infrastructure. (#503)
- Sullivan amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to limiting the ability of Environmental Protection Agency personnel to carry guns. (#504)
- Sullivan amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting programs related to the ground-based mid-course defense and the long-range discrimination radar programs of the Department of Defense. (#505)
- Sullivan amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting vulnerable families from job killing regulations. (#506)
- Vitter amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to ending Obamacare subsidies for illegal immigrants. (#507)
- Vitter amendment to require tax delinquent Federal bureaucrats to immediately enter into a repayment plan and provide that failure to do will result in termination of employment. (#508)
- Vitter amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to eliminating the State DNA analysis kit backlog. (#509)
- Vitter amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing health care to veterans who reside more than 40 miles driving distance from the closest medical facility of the Department of Veterans Affairs that provides the care sought by the veteran. (#510)
- Vitter amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund preventing the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives from classifying M855 or any .223/5.56mm cartridge or projectile as armor piercing ammunition. (#511)
- Vitter amendment to strike out the provision that makes it easier for Washington elites to force Americans to give up their dollar bills and use dollar coins, like Europeans. (#512)
- Vitter amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expanding Medicare beneficiary access to eye tracking accessories and speech generating devices for disabled individuals under the Medicare program. (#513)
- Vitter amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to allowing States to adopt work requirements for able-bodied Medicaid recipients. (#514)
- **Vitter amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring the Federal Government to allow states to opt out of Common Core without penalty. (#515)**
- Vitter amendment to ensure victims of rape have their day in court. (#516)
- Vitter amendment to end Congress's and the Administration's illegal exemption from Patient

Protection and Affordable Care Act. (#517)

- Barrasso amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a process whereby the Federal Government recoups grants from States with failed State-based exchanges. (#518)
- Gillibrand amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to expand benefits from the Department of Veterans Affairs to sailors exposed to Agent Orange. (#519)
- Gillibrand amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund related to sexual assault at institutions of higher education, which may include the implementation of an independent and standardized online survey tool developed and administered by the Department of Education, in consultation with the Department of Justice, to measure the prevalence of sexual assault at institutions of higher education. (#520)
- Peters amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to investing in science, technology, and basic research in the United States. (#521)
- King amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preserving the right of access of distributed energy units to the electrical grid, such as combined heat and power systems, residential- or commercial-scale photovoltaic systems, residential wind turbines, or other renewable or fossil-fueled electric generation systems. (#522)
- Stabenow amendment to prevent United States companies from getting tax benefits for moving jobs overseas, to end offshore tax loopholes including inversions, and to provide incentives for United States companies to relocate overseas jobs to the United States. (#523)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting economic growth and job creation by reducing the cost of capital. (#524)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing tax relief for catastrophic medical expenses. (#525)
- Alexander amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support high-quality charter schools. (#526)
- Cassidy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the translation of biomedical research into treatments and cures. (#527)
- Cassidy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to upgrading data collection and statistical analysis conducted on health care services at the facilities of the Veterans Health Administration. (#528)
- Cassidy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing screening, testing, and diagnosis for Viral Hepatitis. (#529)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the diversion of funds set aside for the USPTO. (#530)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to deterring abusive patent litigation. (#531)

- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to ensure the vitality of the traditional criminal law requirement of mens rea. (#532)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that Department of Justice attorneys comply with disclosure obligations in criminal prosecutions. (#533)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing access to marijuana edibles by children in States that have decriminalized marijuana. (#534)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to balancing the Federal budget. (#535)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to safeguarding data stored abroad from improper government access. (#536)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the aggressive and consistent enforcement of Federal laws prohibiting the production, distribution, and possession of adult obscenity and child pornography. (#537)
- Risch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the Family Funds limit of the Small Business Investment Company Program from \$225,000,000 to \$350,000,000, as passed by the Committee in 2013, which is zero subsidy and funded entirely through fees paid by investors and businesses. (#538)
- **Cassidy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving Medicaid based on successful and bipartisan State demonstration projects. (#539)**
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting health care rationing. (#540)
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the transparency of the relationship between the Federal Communication Commission's regulatory fees and the Commission's recovery of costs. (#541)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to improving transparency for closing out expired grant accounts with an empty balance. (#542)
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to elimination of funding for the National Technical Information Service. (#543)
- Kirk amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to extraditing international cybercriminals committing credit card theft. (#544)
- **Kirk amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reimposing waived sanctions and imposing new sanctions against Iran for violations of the Joint Plan of Action or a comprehensive nuclear agreement. (#545)**
- McCain amendment to ensure adequate funding for the national security of the United States. (#546)

- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to welfare reform. (#547)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to support Internet freedom and the current multi-stake-holder governance of the Internet. (#548)
- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund for providing low- and middle-income student access to private elementary and secondary schools through a tax credit. (#549)
- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to consolidating tax incentives for higher education into a universal tax credit for higher education and skills obtainment. (#550)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting religious freedom, including promoting freedom of religion (including belief) around the world, given the importance of religious freedom to human rights, economic development, stability, and democracy. (#551)
- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing funding for the relocation of the United States Embassy in Israel from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem. (#552)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting public-private partnerships with the National Laboratories under the Department of Energy to facilitate innovation. (#553)
- Rubio amendment to allow for the elimination of the Retirement Earnings Test under the Social security program. (#554)
- Rubio amendment to allow for the elimination of Social Security payroll taxes for individuals who have attained retirement age. (#555)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to delivering weapons to Ukraine using emergency drawdown authority in the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961. (#556)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to reforming the United Nations in the spirit of transparency, respect for basic human freedoms, and effective nonproliferation. (#557)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing foreign assistance to Palestine and increasing foreign assistance for Israel. (#558)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to improving higher education data and transparency. (#559)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to prohibit taking minors across State lines in circumvention of laws requiring involvement of parents in abortion decisions. (#560)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to underutilized facilities of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and their potential use. (#561)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a new outcomes-based process for authorizing innovative higher education providers. (#562)

- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the reform of Federal student loan repayment plans. (#563)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing for regulatory reform that would allow Congress to budget regulatory promulgation under each Federal agency. (#564)
- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that Medicare is not raided to bailout insurance companies under the President's health care overhaul. (#565)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing for financial vehicles other than loans to provide fund to pay for higher education. (#566)
- Coats amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to end duplication, fragmentation, and overlap in Government economic development programs. (#567)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to increase funding for the Internal Revenue Service to implement the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act and reduce identity theft. (#568)
- Tester amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to investing in rural and tribal water infrastructure. (#569)
- Tester amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing transparency in our elections and reducing the deficit. (#570)
- Heinrich amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would provide for the sale of Federal land to reduce the Federal deficit. (#571)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support rural schools and school districts. (#572)
- Markey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting the repair and replacement of natural gas distribution pipelines and infrastructure no longer fit for service. (#573)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring the reliability of the electric grid. (#574)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to repeal the TRICARE exclusion for members of the reserve components of the Armed Forces. (#575)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to securing sources of supply of rare earth minerals. (#576)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the reduction of Department of Defense contractors. (#577)
- **Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to addressing methamphetamine abuse in the United States. (#578)**

- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing adequate funding for the Experimental Program to Stimulate Competitive Research. (#579)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing adequate funding for the Contract Tower Program of the Federal Aviation Administration. (#580)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reestablishing the Office of Technology Assessment to provide nonpartisan information to Congress on cost-benefit analyses of regulations and regulatory changes. (#581)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to significantly increasing the number of young adults participating in 2 years of national service which may include expanding national service programs. (#582)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the commercialization of technologies such as carbon capture, carbon storage, and other carbon utilization technologies required for coal and natural gas electric generating units (EGUs) to meet proposed and future greenhouse gas regulations. (#583)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting export promotion for small businesses. (#584)
- Manchin amendment to modify the deficit-neutral reserve fund for veterans and servicemembers to improve outreach, access, and services for rural veterans. (#585)
- Manchin amendment to modify the deficit-neutral reserve fund for veterans and servicemembers to address specifically the growing backlog of appeals of decisions regarding claims for disability compensation. (#586)
- Leahy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to disallow any Federal tax deduction for the cost of court-ordered punitive damages as an ordinary business expense. (#587)
- Schatz amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the number of U.S. Customs and Border Protection officers at air ports of entry. (#588)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that employers are not precluded under the National Labor Relations Act from providing compensation to employees that is greater than the compensation specified in an applicable collective bargaining agreement. (#589)
- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting the Medicare Advantage program. (#590)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to reform the Lifeline program by removing structural incentives for fraud and modernizing the program so that it can be used to help increase broadband access in underserved areas. (#591)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to intellectual property rights in international trade negotiations. (#592)

- Menendez amendment to require consideration of long-term deficits for any legislation relating to repealing or replacing the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act and the health care-related provisions of the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010. (#593)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging the participation of underrepresented individuals, including minorities, in 21st century fields. (#594)
- **Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to improve cybersecurity. (#595)**
- Johnson amendment to convey clear information in graphic form about projected deficits. (#596)
- Johnson amendment to convey clear information to Congress and the public about projected Federal outlays, revenues, surpluses, and deficits. (#597)
- Shaheen amendment to make commonsense reform to the wasteful Federal sugar program, save consumers billions, and reduce the risk of expensive taxpayer-funded bailouts of the sugar industry. (#600)
- *Bennet amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would privatize Medicare, cut guaranteed benefits, increase out-of-pocket spending, or turn Medicare into a premium support plan. (#601)*
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a single food agency. (#602)
- Coats amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the improvement of operations in the supplemental nutrition assistance program. (#603)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging cost savings in office space used by Federal agencies. (#604)
- Feinstein amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to rectifying the discrepancies in methodologies used in counting the number of homeless person served by programs provided through the Department of Education, the Department of Health and Human Services, and the Department of Housing and Urban Development. (#605)
- Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to African elephant ivory. (#606)
- **Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to allow for the permanent elimination of the Federal estate tax. (#607)**
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund for mobile workforce legislation to simplify and standardize State income tax collection for employees who travel outside of their home State for temporary work assignments. (#608)
- Isakson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing funding to implement, create, apply or enforce certain standards for initial bargaining unit determinations governed by the National Labor Relations Board. (#609)

- Isakson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing funding to promulgate a regulation relating to the definition of “fiduciary” by the Department of Labor. (#610)
- Isakson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to subject all fees collected by U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services to the annual appropriations process. (#611)
- Isakson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to subject all fees collected by U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services to the annual appropriations process. (#612)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to international defense cooperation. (#613)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support or encourage research that leads to identifying an Alzheimer’s disease biomarker, early diagnostics tool, or therapy to delay the onset or halt the progression of Alzheimer’s disease in order to provide a significant cost savings to the Federal Government. (#614)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to ensure that the harbor maintenance user fee is only used for its intended purpose, which is to finance expenditures on maintenance dredging, dredged material disposal areas, jetties, and breakwaters. (#615)
- Wicker amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to require the Secretary of Transportation to submit the results of a comprehensive truck size and weight limits study to Congress by April 30, 2015. (#616)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to encourage the Secretary of State to add additional names to the Magnitsky List. (#617)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring international arms control compliance. (#618)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to address the negative impact of the Affordable Care Act’s Medicaid and Medicare DSH cuts to hospitals. (#619)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to expedite awards under the Internal Revenue Service whistleblower program. (#620)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to repeal the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA). (#621)
- *Burr amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to manageable Federal student loan repayment options. (#622)*
- Alexander amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the development of next-generation leadership computers in the United States. (#623)
- Alexander amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to improve the competitiveness of the United States. (#624)
- Lankford amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the

effectiveness and efficiency of the Federal regulatory process. (#625)

- Lankford amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to streamline, consolidate, or eliminate duplicative and overlapping programs identified by the Government Accountability Office. (#626)
- Lankford amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide more transparency in Government spending, including through the establishment of a Federal program inventory. (#627)
- Lankford amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support the continued stewardship role of the United States over the domain name system to ensure the security of the .gov and .mil domains and protect the freedom of speech and expression internationally. (#628)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to international defense cooperation with Taiwan. (#629)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting the use of energy efficiency in the economy of the United States, which is the cheapest and fastest way to begin addressing energy challenges in the United States. (#630)
- Casey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing training for first responders in communities through which crude oil is transported by rail. (#631)
- **Casey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing reasonable accommodations for pregnant workers. (#632)**
- **Casey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to enhancing the child and dependent care tax credit. (#633)**
- Casey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to automatic IRAs. (#634)
- Casey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing funding for the Office of Administrative Law Judges of the Department of Labor. (#635)
- Warner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting the personal information of consumers from data breaches. (#636)
- Warner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to advancing the stated goals of the Department of Veterans Affairs or meeting the health care needs of veterans. (#637)
- Warner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund reserve fund for Government reform and efficiency. (#638)
- Peters amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting trade and travel ports of entry. (#639)
- Heitkamp amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to improve the sustainability of the Federal workforce in order to address unique situations. (#640)
- Heitkamp amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to funding local rent

surveys to ensure accurate fair market rents for working families, the elderly, and the disabled. (#641)

- Heitkamp amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the establishment of a commission on Native children. (#642)
- Heitkamp amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to training and resources for first responders responding to hazardous materials incidents on railroads. (#643)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to directing the Secretary of Transportation to coordinate with the Secretary of Energy to review crude treatment process and, if necessary, to promulgate regulations. (#644)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to underground and surface coal mining safety and health research. (#645)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to H-1B visas. (#646)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the development of a new nuclear-capable cruise missile by the Department of Defense and the National Nuclear Security Administration. (#647)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the nuclear forces and missions of the Air Force. (#648)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting funding of international organizations during the implementation of the United Nations Arms Trade Treaty prior to Senate ratification and adoption of implementing legislation. (#649)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that social services agencies under the Bureau of Indian Affairs may conduct background checks on all adults living in a home before issuing a foster care license. (#650)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to allow the Drug Enforcement Administration and Federal Bureau of Investigation to enter into joint task forces with tribal and local law enforcement agencies. (#651)
- *Warren amendment to make college more affordable for middle-class families by allowing borrowers with outstanding Federal and private student loans to refinance at the equivalent interest rates that were offered to Federal student loan borrowers during the 2013-2014 school year and to fully offset the cost of such a program by requiring millionaires to pay at least a 30 percent effective Federal tax rate. (#652)*
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to limit control measure determinations to covered sources. (#653)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reforming regulatory practices for executive agencies. (#654)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to preserve and protect the open

Internet in a manner that provides the Federal Communications Commission with targeted and robust enforcement mechanisms, does not jeopardize public safety, privacy, accessibility, or universal service, protects against regulatory overreach, and does not rely on public utility regulations. (#655)

- Cotton amendment to modify a provision to the spending-neutral reserve fund to reauthorize funding for payments in lieu of taxes to counties and other units of local government. (#656)
- Cotton amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing non-defense related spending by the Department of Defense. (#657)
- Cotton amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000. (#658)
- Cotton amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the designation of critical habitat. (#659)
- Cotton amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the use of funds for cooperating with the Government of Iran in combating the Islamic State. (#660)
- Cotton amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to violations by the Russian Federation of the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces Treaty. (#661)
- Cotton amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the use of funds for the premature withdrawal of the United States Armed Forces from Afghanistan. (#662)
- Cotton amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the use of funds for negotiating with President of Syria Bashar al Assad and the Government of Syria to resolve the Syrian civil war and combat the Islamic State. (#663)
- Cotton amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to construction of new facilities and improvement to existing facilities at the detention facilities at United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. (#664)
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting awarding of construction contracts based on awardees entering or not entering into agreements with labor organizations. (#665)
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing the level of Federal premium support for crop insurance policies, which may include eliminating premium support for crop insurance for agricultural producers with an adjusted gross income of more than \$750,000 in fiscal year 2016. (#666)
- Flake amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that individuals do not simultaneously receive unemployment compensation and disability insurance benefits. (#667)
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to government reform and efficiency. (#668)
- Flake amendment to rescind the remaining amounts available for the Advanced Technology

Vehicles Manufacturing Loan Program. (#669)

- Flake amendment to eliminate resources for the single family housing direct loan program. (#670)
- Flake amendment to eliminate the premium subsidies on crop insurance policies when the actual market price of an agricultural commodity at the time of harvest is higher than the spring price for the agricultural commodity. (#671)
- Flake amendment to prohibit earmarks. (#672)
- Flake amendment to eliminate funding for the Economic Development Administration. (#673)
- Flake amendment to eliminate taxpayer subsidies for Amtrak's food and beverage service. (#674)
- Flake amendment to eliminate resources for Select USA. (#675)
- Flake amendment to prohibit taxpayers from subsidizing officials of the Department of Health and Human Services flying in business and first-class seating. (#676)
- Flake amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing political targeting by the Internal Revenue Service of individuals and social welfare organizations exercising free-speech rights. (#677)
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prosecution of first-time illegal border crossers. (#678)
- Portman amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the empowerment of States to protect citizens of the State from damaging regulations of the Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to the Clean Air Act. (#679)
- Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to legislation to furlough Federal employees with serious tax delinquencies. (#680)
- Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to demolishing vacant and abandoned homes. (#681)
- Portman amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would not achieve a unified budget surplus after 2024. (#682)
- Portman amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would create a carbon tax or a cap-and-trade policy relating to carbon emissions. (#683)
- Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to repealing any tax increases imposed by President Obama on middle-class families. (#684)
- Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to making permanent the expensing limitation applicable for 2014 for section 179 property. (#685)

- Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the age limitation applicable to dependent care assistance programs. (#686)
- Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to allowing private sector employees the ability to work flexible schedules. (#687)
- Portman amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding for the National Park Service Centennial. (#688)
- Portman amendment to improve the dynamic scoring provision. (#689)
- Portman amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the equitable treatment of existing, new, and proposed nuclear generating capacity in the economically damaging Clean Power Plan. (#690)
- Scott amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing States with flexibility in determining the size of employers in the small group market. (#691)
- Scott amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to transparency in health premium billing. (#692)
- Rounds amendment to modify section 431 relating to oversight of Government performance. (#693)
- **Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to investing in advanced fossil energy technology research and development. (#694)**
- Shaheen amendment to save taxpayers billions by limiting \$50,000 annually the maximum amount of premium subsidy provided by the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation to individual agricultural producers. (#696)
- **Murray amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund for legislation that reforms and strengthens elementary and secondary education. (#697)**
- Whitehouse amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting funding regulatory work of the Environmental Protection Agency that delivers substantial benefits to public health and the economy. (#698)
- Whitehouse amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing resources to protect and preserve oceans and coasts. (#699)
- **Whitehouse amendment to ensure high-income earners pay a fair share in taxes and to use the revenue to invest in repairing our Nation's bridges, coastal infrastructure, and damage wildfires. (#700)**
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improvements to the appeals process of the Department of Veterans Affairs for claims relating to disability compensation. (#701)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to efforts associated with combating the heroin addiction epidemic. (#702)

- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to enhance drug treatment courts. (#703)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to enhance veteran treatment courts. (#704)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to Indo-Pacific partner capacity building and strategy. (#705)
- Markey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to achieving savings in the nuclear security enterprise. (#706)
- Markey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing overdose deaths. (#707)
- **Wyden amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to simplifying and expanding tax incentives for higher education to boost student attendance and completion. (#708)**
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to implementing recommendations of the Government Accountability Office to reduce or eliminate overlapping or duplicative Federal programs. (#709)
- Franken amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to enhancing funding for programs carried out under the Head Start Act. (#710)
- Franken amendment provide additional resources to save student financial aid and keep college affordable for more than 8,000,000 low- and middle-income students by restoring the \$89,000,000 in cuts to Federal Pell Grants in the Republican budget. (#711)
- Franken amendment to provide an additional use for the deficit-neutral reserve fund for higher education. (#712)
- Murphy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to comprehensive mental health reform. (#713)
- Bennet amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to chemical disclosure. (#714)
- **Bennet amendment to create clean energy jobs through predictable and fair incentive for renewable energy. (#715)**
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support the robust funding of the Community Oriented Policing Services grant program. (#716)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the effectiveness and availability of Bureau of Prisons programs. (#717)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting child savings accounts and asset building. (#718)

- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to cleaning up federally designated Superfund sites. (#719)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting workforce development through apprenticeship programs. (#720)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to encourage freight planning and investment that incorporates all modes of transportation, including rail, waterways, ports, and highways to promote national connectivity. (#721)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting payments for conversion or treatments that purport to change the gender identity or sexual orientation of an individual under Medicare and Medicaid programs. (#722)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing the average adjusted gross income eligibility criteria for persons or legal entities who qualify for farm subsidy program benefits (#723)
- Kaine amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing United States exports and improving the competitiveness of United States businesses. (#724)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring diversity in procurement and hiring at all Federal pension plans. (#725)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the protection of State and local economies from the impacts of climate change, including increased storm surge events. (#726)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to municipal broadband expansion, to aid cities and municipalities in rural and low-income areas seeking to invest in municipal broadband networks or private-public partnerships for broadband buildout. (#727)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting mentoring programs for at-risk youth. (#728)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to invest in surface transportation projects. (#729)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to development of the Long Range Discrimination Radar of the Missile Defense Agency. (#730)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to increase access to health care providers for Medicare beneficiaries. (#731)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to authorizing advance appropriations for the Indian Health Service. (#732)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to an active duty mend strength for the Army for fiscal year 2016 of 490,000 soldiers. (#733)

- Murkowski amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the Department of Defense Innovative Readiness Training Program. (#734)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the outreach and delivery of Department of Veterans Affairs programs and services to veterans residing in United States communities not connected to the North American road system. (#735)
- Murkowski amendment to exempt advance appropriations for the Indian Health Services and Indian Health Facilities accounts of the Indian Health Service from a point of order against legislation that would provide an advance appropriation. (#736)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to establish a DNRF relating to providing for the expansion of Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis (Lou Gehrig's Disease) research in the Department of Defense's peer reviewed Medical Research Program. (#737)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to environmental remediation of land transferred under certain Acts that is contaminated by Federal agencies and activities. (#738)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to robust sexual assault investigations by the National Guard Bureau Office of Complex Investigations. (#739)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the funding of certain tribal courts by the Bureau of Indian Affairs. (#740)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to allow for legislation to provide for long-term budget analyses. (#741)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reforming the unemployment insurance program in a manner that incentivizes work and worker training for the long-term unemployed, helps the long-term unemployed reenter the workforce, recognizes the demands on State budgets, and does not increase financial burdens on employers. (#742)
- **Thune amendment to reduce funding for the General Services Administration by \$1,000,000 until 50 percent of counties in nonattainment for the 1997 National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for ground-level ozone as of January 30, 2015, achieve the air quality standard set forth in the 1997 NAAQS, and direct those funds to the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency for the purpose of helping municipalities reach attainment with the 2008 NAAQS for ground-level ozone, acknowledging that (1) given limited State and Federal resources and the delay of the Administrator in issuing to States implementation guidance for the 2008 ground-level ozone NAAQS, priority should be given to achieving the 2008 standard, (2) the Administrator has not sufficiently implemented that standard, (3) focusing by the Administrator on the most polluted areas that are in nonattainment with that standard would benefit public health, and (4) promulgating a lower standard at this time would impose undue costs on the economy and workforce of the United States. (#743)**
- Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring transparency of costs of completing analyses required under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969. (#744)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to allowing oil shale

development on Federal land. (#745)

- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing reasonable deadlines for processes under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969. (#746)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to selling nonessential Federal land with proceeds going to Federal deficit reduction. (#747)
- Lee amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would further restrict the right of law-abiding Americans to own a firearm. (#748)
- Lee amendment to ensure that the reserve fund relating to affordable healthcare choices for all is used to repeal and not further empower the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. (#749)
- Lee amendment to modify the spending-neutral reserve fund reauthorizing funding for payments to counties and other units of local government to ensure payment at levels roughly equivalent to property tax revenues lost due to the presence of Federal land. (#750)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to support legislation maintaining United States oversight over functions of the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers and preventing the United States from transferring such Internet responsibilities. (#751)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging the United States' NATO allies to reverse declines in defense spending and bear a more proportionate burden for ensuring the security of NATO. (#752)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to sufficient number of uniformed maintenance personnel in the Air Force for the F-35A aircraft program to reach initial operational capacity and full operational capacity on schedule. (#753)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting legislation allowing a repeal of the Davis-Bacon Act. (#754)
- *Stabenow amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to keeping the Federal Water Pollution Control Act focused on protection of water quality, to establish bright lines for Federal jurisdiction, and to create clear and unambiguous exemptions for features that the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency or the Secretary of the Army, acting through the Chief of Engineers, claim they are not seeking to regulate. (#755)*
- Stabenow amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the purchase of stationary or electronic devices for the purpose of members of Congress or congressional staff communicating with foreign governments and undermining the role of the President as Head of State in international nuclear negotiations on behalf of the United States. (#756)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to grant programs of the Environmental Protection Agency that may include prohibitions on awards to any entity that has an action pending against the Agency. (#757)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to support legislation allowing private sector employers to offer compensatory time in lieu of overtime pay to employees who prefer flexible work schedules to better balance family, work, and personal responsibilities.

(#758)

- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to clarifying Federal jurisdiction with respect to intrastate species. (#759)
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring an independent reliability assessment of the Clean Power Plan of the Environmental Protection Agency. (#760)
- Graham amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to means-testing Medicare part B and part D premiums for Medicare beneficiaries with an annual income that exceeds \$250,000. (#761)
- Graham amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the restoration of purchasing power of the National Institutes of Health. (#762)
- Graham amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to subjecting all Federal spending to sequestration. (#763)
- Graham amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preparing ports of the United States for post-Panamax ships. (#764)
- Graham amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to meeting the obligations outlined in the Plutonium Management and Disposition Agreement. (#765)
- Graham amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to subjecting the salaries of Members of Congress to sequestration. (#766)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the National Guard Youth Challenge Program. (#767)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing Transportation Security Administration passenger fees to \$2.50 per enplanement and not more than \$5.00 per round trip between points in Alaska and Hawaii and on flights from essential air service airports. (#768)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the labeling of genetically engineered fish. (#769)
- **Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the construction of Arctic polar icebreakers. (#770)**
- Ernst amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibits use of taxpayer dollars for first class airplane travel by Members of Congress. (#771)
- Ernst amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to ensure public comments are utilized more effectively in the Federal rulemaking process. (#772)
- Ernst amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect taxpayers by reforming the allowance and perks available to former Presidents. (#773)

- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the availability of Federal spectrum for commercial wireless services, including unlicensed Wi-Fi. (#774)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the imposition of new sanctions against the Government of Iran because of that Government's support for terrorism and its human rights abuses against the people of Iran. (#775)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prohibit the exclusion of individuals from service on a Federal jury on account of sexual orientation or gender identity. (#776)
- *Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to recognize that climate change is real and caused by human activity and that Congress needs to take action to cut carbon pollution. (#777, as modified)*
- Cornyn amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to patents. (#778)
- Cornyn amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to enact a taxpayer bill of rights and provide additional protections for taxpayers against abuses by Internal Revenue Service. (#779)
- Cornyn amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to eliminating the backlog of sexual assault evidence kits. (#780)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing foreign assistance to the Palestinian Authority and certain United Nations agencies and increasing foreign assistance for Israel. (#781)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to extending the health care tax credit. (#782)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expansion of the earned income tax credit and the child tax credit. (#783)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting a national network for manufacturing innovation. (#784)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that no Federal financial aid funds are used for marketing activities. (#785)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide 12-months of continuous enrollment in Medicaid and the Children's Health Insurance Program. (#786)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to establish the prioritization of Children's Hospital Graduate Medical Education (CHGME) as a proven means to implement the development of a robust pediatric medical workforce. (#787)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring sufficient trade enforcement resources. (#788)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting workers from

misclassification as independent contractors and preventing employers from using misclassification to avoid paying their fair share of taxes. (#789)

- Manchin amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would allocate any savings achieved through spending cuts or new revenue that are not included in the concurrent resolution on the budget for any purpose other than deficit reduction or investment in the Nation's infrastructure. (#790)
- **Wyden amendment to strike reconciliation instructions to the Committees on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions and Finance and require regular order. (#791)**
- Bennet amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to innovation in higher education. (#792)
- Franken amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to construction of Native American schools. (#793)
- Sessions amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to strengthening the ability of the Department of Commerce to respond to accusations of unfair trade practices, which may include currency undervaluation. (#794)
- **Cassidy amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to authorizing Federal permitting for manufacturing and energy construction projects relating to national primary or secondary ambient air quality standard for ozone lower than a certain existing standard. (#795)**
- *Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to saving Medicare. (#796)*
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing headquarters staff in the Department of Defense. (#797)
- **Murray amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund for legislation to allow Americans to earn paid sick time. (#798)**
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to funding for programs related to governing justly and democratically. (#799)
- **Cantwell amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to a comprehensive approach to crude-by-rail safety. (#800)**
- *Murray amendment to build on the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2013 by restoring a below-sequester level cut of \$9,000,000,000 to nondefense discretionary spending in 2017, replacing sequestration in 2016 and 2017 and increasing funding above sequester by a total of \$148,000,000,000 for the 2 years, increasing defense and nondefense discretionary spending above sequester levels by equal amounts, eliminating the overseas contingency operations gimmick contained in the committee-reported resolution, and offsetting the net increase in defense and nondefense discretionary spending by closing tax loopholes. (#801)*
- **Coons amendment to offset the costs of the war against the Islamic State in Iraq and Syria. (#802)**

- Franken amendment to ensure that the deficit-neutral reserve fund for infrastructure includes investment in rural broadband deployment. (#803)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to student loans. (#804)
- Corker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prevent the sale of Senior Preferred Stock of Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac by the Secretary of the Treasury without the consent of Congress. (#805)
- Cassidy amendment to create a point of order against any legislation that would authorize Federal funds appropriated for processing naturalization applications to be used for any other purpose. (#806)
- Cassidy amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would permit using certain funds to process immigration benefit applications. (#807)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to permanently extend the Internet Tax Freedom Act and to establish rules for taxation of digital goods and services. (#808)
- Vitter amendment to restore students' right to privacy of education records by ensuring parental consent of records release in all cases and prohibiting collection of psychological or behavioral data. (#809)
- Collins amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing access to higher education for low-income Americans through the Federal Pell Grant program. (#810)
- **Vitter amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ending Washington's illegal exemption from Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. (#811)**
- **Murray amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide women with affordable access to comprehensive health care, including preventive services (such as contraception and breast cancer screenings), improve maternal health, and ensure that a woman has the same benefits and services no matter what part of the United States she lives in, all of which is critical to improving the health and well-being of women, children, their families, and society as a whole, and is an essential part of a woman's economic security and opportunity. (#812)**
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving oversight and accountability of for-profit colleges. (#813)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing exploitation of veterans and servicemembers seeking postsecondary education. (#814)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund related to prohibiting inverted corporations from avoiding United States taxes. (#815)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prevent certain corporations from profiting from government contracts. (#816)
- **Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide tax benefits to patriot employers that invest in American jobs and provide fair pay and benefits to**

workers and to eliminate tax benefits for corporations that ship jobs or profits overseas. (#817)

- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to funding for the Overseas Private Investment Corporation. (#818)
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the repeal of the extension of the wind production tax credit. (#819)
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting funding for the Defense Rapid Innovation Program. (#820)
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the Forest Service from finalizing and implementing a certain proposed groundwater directive. (#821)
- Flake amendment to eliminate Federal duplication and consolidate the 94 Federal green building programs spread across 11 different Federal agencies. (#822)
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to implementing the recommendations of the Government Accountability Office to consolidate financial literacy programs. (#823)
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to enabling transparency in the Federal crop insurance program, which may include disclosing the names of recipients of Federal subsidy payments for crop insurance premiums. (#824)
- **Blumenthal amendment to expand the deficit-neutral reserve fund for veterans and servicemembers. (#825)**
- Barrasso amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the repeal of the annual fee on health insurance providers imposed by the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. (#826)
- Hatch amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to reforming the Federal regulatory process by enabling retrospective review of existing regulations, improving the process by which new regulations are created, ensuring fair and effective judicial review, and securing an effective role for Congress in the Federal regulatory process through legislation and oversight. (#827)
- Franken amendment to provide additional resources to save student financial aid and keep college affordable for more than 8,000,000 low- and middle-income students by restoring the \$89,000,000,000 in cuts to Federal Pell Grants in the Republican budget. (#828)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to maintaining the critical infrastructure security of the United States natural gas pipeline system with respect to physical damages or cyber security-related impacts. (#829)
- Moran-Blumenthal amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to researching health conditions of the descendants of veterans exposed to toxic substances during services in the Armed Forces. (#830)

- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging institutions of higher education to make college more affordable by reducing the cost of attendance for students and families. (#831)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to ensure all women covered by TRICARE have no-cost contraception coverage and to improve access to emergency contraception for women members of the Armed Forces. (#832)
- Boxer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the protection of State and local economies from the impacts of climate change, including extreme and exceptional drought. (#833)
- Boxer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to public health and welfare of States and local communities. (#834)
- Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to offsetting the cost of operations against the Islamic State. (#835)
- McConnell amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the regulation by the Environmental Protection Agency of greenhouse gas emissions, which may include a prohibition on withholding highway funds from States that refuse to submit State Implementation Plans required under the Clean Power Plan of the Agency. (#836)
- Alexander amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting the privacy rights of employees. (#837)
- **Murkowski amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the disposal of certain Federal land. (#838)**
- Isakson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting United States citizens held hostage in the United States embassy in Tehran, Iran, between November 3, 1979, and January 20, 1981. (#839)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding for State and local law enforcement agencies that receive Federal funds to be used for data collection related to profiling guidance issued by the Department of Justice. (#840)
- Udall amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to provision of educational assistance to veterans who served in the reserves in Afghanistan or Iraq. (#841)
- **Merkley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to consumer financial protection. (#842)**
- **Merkley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to restoring reductions in the Republican budget to the Stafford loan program that would mandate that students currently in college pay interest on their loans before they have received their educational benefits, to make college more affordable, to reduce the debt burden of students, and to help graduates afford to pay back student loans. (#843)**
- Merkley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to restoring cuts in the Republican budget to the Federal Pell Grant and Stafford loan programs that would force more families to take on debt for education and mandate that students currently in college pay interest

on their loans before they have received their education benefits, to make college more affordable, to reduce the debt burden of students, and to help graduates afford to pay back student loans. (#844)

- Merkley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to trade agreements. (#845)
- Merkley amendment to save student financial aid and reduce the student loan debt levels in the Republican budget by 15 percent through removing mandated interest payments for students. (#846)
- Scott amendment to require information on settlement agreements. (#847)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the Medicare home health face-to-face documentation requirement. (#848)
- Vitter amendment to end birthright citizenship. (#849)
- Vitter amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ending President Obama's illegal executive amnesty. (#850)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to rein in onerous fishing regulations and provide disaster relief for fisheries. (#851)
- **Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing small business regulatory relief and preventing duplicative regulations for investment advisors. (#852)**
- Coats to preserve the integrity of college athletes. (#853)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to repealing the limitation on health flexible spending arrangements. (#854)
- Lee amendment to prohibit the public debt limit under reconciliation. (#855)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to support legislation preventing the Federal Communications Commission from reclassifying broadband providers as common carriers under title II of the Communications Act of 1934 and from implementing other "net neutrality" provisions. (#856)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the investigation and recovery of missing weapons and military equipment provided to the Government of Yemen by the United States Government. (#857)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to limiting funds for institutions or organizations established by the United States Convention on the Law of the Sea. (#858)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to clarifying the definition of the term "waters of the United States". (#859)

- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing the Department of Energy from making risky loans. (#860)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to equalizing the treatment of attorney's fees under the Endangered Species Act of 1973 and the Equal Access to Justice Act. (#861)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to repealing the wind production tax credit. (#862)
- Lee amendment to preserve Congressional Budget Act points of order against legislation providing for an increase in the gas tax paid by hardworking Americans. (#863)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing an accounting of total United States contributions to the United Nations. (#864)
- Johnson amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to accommodate legislation that would stop the Federal government from forcing States to pay unemployment compensation benefits to millionaires. (#865)
- Murray amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing funding for the Department of Transportation for the TIGER discretionary grant program. (#866)
- **Whitehouse amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to making it more difficult for corporations and billionaires to secretly influence elections by making unlimited undisclosed campaign expenditures, and to prevent such entities from evading campaign finance law, including through making false statements to government agencies. (#867)**
- Whitehouse amendment to prohibit budget resolutions that support dropping millions of Americans from their health insurance plans without providing for alternative coverage. (#868)
- Udall amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to issuing a license to a company to operate as a small business investment company that focuses on accelerating technology transfer commercialization activities that create well-paying jobs and support American innovation. (#869)
- **Wyden amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to extending tax provisions expiring in 2013 or 2014 for 2 years, such as those contained in the EXPIRE Act of 2014. (#870)**
- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the process of evaluating and adjudicating benefit claims of survivors and dependents of veterans and members of the Armed Forces. (#871)
- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expand and enhance the security of the Visa Waiver Program to promote travel and tourism in the United States. (#872)
- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the reimbursement of emergency medical care for veterans, which may include reimbursement of veterans who have not received care from the department of Veterans Affairs in the last 24 months. (#873)

- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the final standard providing for the assignment of a unique health identifier for an individual and to require legislation setting standards for such assignment. (#874)
- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to permanent extension of the new markets tax credit. (#875)
- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that Federal agencies protect the rights of all Americans, regardless of their sexual orientation, religion, race, color, sex, or national origin, in accordance with the Constitution of the United States and Federal law. (#876)
- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing college completion, which may include expanding Federal Pell Grant eligibility by allowing college students to use Federal Pell Grants for more than 2 semesters in an academic year. (#877)
- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to investing in clean energy and preserving the environment. (#878)
- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring dental coverage under all qualified health plans offered under the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. (#879)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a student borrower bill of rights. (#880)
- Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting a substantial increase in the minimum wage. (#881)
- Carper amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving prevention and treatment measures to mitigate agricultural impacts from virus outbreaks, such as impacts seen from the avian influenza poultry outbreak. (#882)
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting health care rationing. (#883)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing local flexibility in low-income housing and supporting low-income housing block grant funding by expanding the Moving-to-Work program. (#884)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing technical assistance to small businesses and aspiring entrepreneurs through small business development centers. (#885)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to ensure accountability and transparency at the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau. (#886)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to streamline energy infrastructure projects. (#887)

- Feinstein amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing terrorists from obtaining firearms or explosives. (#888)
- Feinstein amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving community relations with law enforcement officers. (#889)
- Coons amendment to exempt advance appropriations for Amtrak from the generally applicable point of order against advance appropriations. (#890)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to addressing the infrastructure needs of passenger rail. (#891)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the impacts of climate change on critical infrastructure systems. (#892)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to addressing the diabetes epidemic in the United States. (#893)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding to the Global Fund. (#894)
- **Whitehouse amendment to prohibit budget resolutions that support cutting over \$1,000,000,000,000 in spending without identifying specific programmatic effects. (#895)**
- Markey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the safety of offshore drilling in the United States. (#896)
- Markey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting consumers in the United States from price increases due to large-scale natural gas exports. (#897)
- Franken amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to address cyberstalking and online harassment. (#898)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the importance of financial literacy education to allow individuals to make informed and effective decisions with their financial resources. (#899)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the importance of civics and government education. (#900)
- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that Federal agencies protect the rights of all Americans, regardless of their sexual orientation, gender identity, religion, race, color, sex, or national origin, in accordance with the Constitution of the United States and Federal law. (#901)
- Tester amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to authorizing children who are eligible to receive health care furnished under laws administered by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to retain such eligibility until age 26. (#902)
- Tester amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to provision of payment of dependency and indemnity compensation of death pension upon the death of a veteran to

reduce needless financial hardships suffered by families of such veterans during their time of grief. (#903)

- Tester amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to bolstering veterans employment by providing additional sick leave to disabled veterans who are employed by the Federal Government so they can seek care for their service-connected medical conditions and do not have to take unpaid leave or forego their medical appointments altogether. (#904)
- Tester amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to veterans health care, which may include efforts to enhance access to care for rural veterans, to address medical workforce shortages of the Department of Veterans Affairs, and to invest in new facilities in rural areas. (#905)
- Klobuchar amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to Federal investment in precision medicine and biomedical innovation. (#906)
- Klobuchar amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the effective Federal management of the gray wolf population in the western Great Lakes region. (#907)
- Klobuchar amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to support for the improvement and enhancement of the capabilities of the Armed Forces to prevent and respond to sexual assault and sexual harassment in the Armed Forces. (#908)
- Klobuchar amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preserving funding for States to develop and maintain recreational trails and trail-related facilities for motorized and nonmotorized recreational trail uses. (#909)
- Klobuchar amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to advancing innovations in life saving technologies. (#910)
- Klobuchar amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting the outdoor economy. (#911)
- Reed amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to permanently reforming emergency unemployment insurance programs, including the Extended Benefit program for individuals who have exhausted their regular unemployment compensation during economic downturns. (#912)
- Reed amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to closing egregious offshore tax loopholes. (#913)
- Reed amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that the Federal Pell Grant maximum keeps pace with inflation. (#914)
- Reed amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would increase the cost to borrowers of Federal education loans made to students or on behalf of students. (#915)
- Reed amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reforming the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 to establish accountability requirements for resource equity. (#916)

- Reed amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing for an additional year of Federal funding for short-time compensation programs, which prevent layoffs and keep Americans employed. (#917)
- Reed amendment to include legislation concerning weatherization and energy efficiency retrofit programs in a deficit-neutral reserve fund. (#918)
- Reed amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to eliminating deductions for corporate compensation in excess of \$1,000,000. (#919)
- Reed amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing the geographic imbalance in Federal research funding and improving research infrastructure and capacity throughout the States. (#920)
- Reed amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prescription drug costs under the Medicare program. (#921)
- Reed amendment to strike the requirement for estimates of macroeconomic effects. (#922)
- Reed amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to eliminating profits from the Federal student loan program and reducing costs for borrowers. (#923)
- Reed amendment to specify the other macroeconomic variable to be included in a certain estimate provided by the Congressional Budget Office. (#924)
- Tillis amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the United States civil courts system. (#925)
- Tillis amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that the right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. (#926)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to appropriate and responsible dietary guidelines that recommend lean red meat as a source of protein. (#927)
- Blunt amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect the United States from an energy tax. (#928)
- Crapo amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting Medicare Advantage by reversing Obamacare cuts. (#929)
- Crapo amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing tax increases on families with annual incomes under \$250,000. (#930)
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to strengthen waterborne commerce in our ports and harbors, which may include increasing the percentage of the amounts expended from the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund that are dedicated to port infrastructure and maintenance. (#931)
- Cochran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a biennial budget resolution process. (#932)

- Cochran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a biennial budget resolution process. (#933)
- Paul amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting marketing materials relating to the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. (#934)
- Paul amendment to adjust functional totals to reflect savings on administrative costs within the Environmental Protection Agency and Corps of Engineers resulting from the preservation of individual property rights and clarification that “navigable waters” means waters of the United States, including the territorial seas that are navigable-in-fact or permanent, standing, or continuously flowing bodies of water that form geographical featured commonly known as streams, oceans, rivers, and lakes that are connected to waters that are navigable-in-fact under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.). (#935)
- Paul amendment to establish a surgical point of order that will provide better clarity and compliance in the budget process by better harmonizing appropriations and authorizations. (#936)
- Hatch amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the supplemental nutrition assistance program, which may include prohibiting the Secretary of Agriculture from issuing certain exemptions relating to the able-bodied adults without dependents requirement. (#937)
- Hatch amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the use of community development block grant funds for the provision of public services. (#938)
- Hatch amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring the Secretaries of Agriculture and Housing and Urban Development to draft a plan to consolidate certain housing programs. (#939)
- **Paul amendment to increase new budget authority for fiscal years 2016 and 2017 and modify outlays for fiscal years 2016 through 2022 for National Defense (budget function 050) with offsets. (#940)**
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to ensure access to primary care for women and children. (#941)
- Franken amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing funding for HIV/AIDS research and medical and social services to prevent the spread of HIV and treat infected individuals. (#942)
- Franken amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the health of Medicare beneficiaries and reducing Medicare program expenditures by making evidence-based chronic disease prevention programs like the National Diabetes Prevention Program a covered benefit under the Medicare program. (#943)
- Nelson amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would use tax dollars to censor publicly-funded climate science. (#944)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting efforts to eliminate discrimination based on sexual orientation, gender identity, source of income, marital

status, military or veteran status, race, color, religion, sex, handicap, familial status, or national origin in housing. (#945)

- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing support for public-private partnerships that help make small, medium, and rural manufacturers more competitive. (#946)
- Bennet amendment to ensure that small businesses are provided relief as part of tax reform by permanently increasing the maximum amount of the section 179 small business expensing limitation to \$1,000,000 and the investment limitation to \$2,500,000 and indexing them both for inflation. (#947)
- Cochran amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to prohibit the implementation of flood standards, developed in secret, that would threaten livelihoods and communities nationwide. (#948)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing greater discretion to States with respect to infrastructure projects. (#949)
- McConnell amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting the return of children who have been legally adopted from the Democratic Republic of the Congo and are only a plane ride away from becoming United States citizens to the American citizen parents residing in the United States. (#950)
- **Murray amendment to establish and fund a new Federal-State partnership to expand access to high-quality preschool programs for children from low- and moderate-income families, offset with revenue from closing loopholes. (#951)**
- **Merkley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a more level playing field in trade agreements. (#952)**
- **Merkley amendment to save student financial aid and reduce the student loan debt levels in the Republican budget by 15 percent by eliminating new mandated interest charged while students are still in school. (#953)**
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the reimbursement of States that paid to keep units of the National Park System open during the partial Government shutdown in October 2013. (#954)
- Sessions amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting aliens without lawful status in the United States from qualifying for certain Federal benefits. (#955)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to protect the content of Americans' emails from warrantless searched by law enforcement agencies. (#956)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to ending the enhanced Federal Medical Assistance Percentage (FMAP) rates under Obamacare that financially favor able-bodied adults over pregnant women, infants, elderly, and the disabled. (#957)
- Grassley amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting United States workers. (#958)

- Grassley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reforming the EB-5 immigrant investor program to protect national security, to promote true job creation, and to ensure integrity in the adjudication of such immigration benefits by establishing standards of ethical conduct by government officials and preventing improper preferential treatment. (#959)
- Grassley amendment to hold employer accountable for their hiring practices by requiring all employees to be verified through E-Verify, an electronic employment verification system. (#960)
- Murray amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to ensure that the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission continues to protect employee rights and protections like the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 and the Genetic Information Nondiscrimination Act of 2008, and to ensure that employee wellness programs authorized under the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act continue to offer premium incentives to employees for more healthy choices. (#961)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to enhance prosecution of those who sell or supply firearms to others knowing or having reasonable cause to believe that the firearms will be used to commit a crime of human trafficking. (#962)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to facilitate the transfer of enforcement authority over firearms laws to the Federal Bureau of Investigations. (#963)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to enhance prosecution of those who sell or supply firearms to others knowing or having reasonable cause to believe that the firearms will be used to commit a crime of violence. (#964)
- Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect the integrity of elections in the United States, limit the corrosive influence of money in the democratic process of the United States, allow for an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to overturn the Citizens United decision, and increase transparency. (#965)

From: Hunt, Jasmine (Durbin)
To: [Sarah Neimeyer \(sarah_neimeyer@ios.doi.gov\)](mailto:sarah_neimeyer@ios.doi.gov); [Joshua Saks \(saksj@nwf.org\)](mailto:saksj@nwf.org); [Franz Matzner \(franz_matzner@nrdc.org\)](mailto:franz_matzner@nrdc.org); [Sara Chieffo](mailto:sara_chieffo@nrdc.org); jconsuegra@nrdc.org
Subject: FW: Amendments Update: Senate Budget Resolution (S.Con.Res. 11)
Date: Thursday, March 26, 2015 11:00:12 AM

From: Miller, Julian (Durbin)

Sent: Thursday, March 26, 2015 10:59:58 AM (UTC-05:00) Eastern Time (US & Canada)

To: Dodin, Reema (Durbin); Zogby, Joseph (Judiciary-Dem); Kenny, MJ (Durbin); Marter, Ben (Durbin); Morris, Dena (Durbin); Raven, Erik (Appropriations); Homan, Chris (Durbin); Leonard, Rob (Durbin); Swanson, Daniel (Judiciary-Dem); Kierig, Anne (Durbin); Brown-Shaklee, Sally (Durbin); Mulka, Christina (Durbin); Gillies, David (Appropriations); Sonti, Srinu (Durbin); Hunt, Jasmine (Durbin); Middleton, Brad (Durbin); Tellez, Corey (Durbin); Fisher, Alyssa (Durbin); McElwain, Maria (Durbin); Palmer, Mark (Durbin); Trifone, Stephanie (Judiciary-Dem); Ackley, Elise (Durbin); Gandhi, Debu (Judiciary-Dem); Ali, Erum Ibrahim (Durbin); Cook, Beth (Durbin); Samp, Christopher (Durbin)

Subject: Amendments Update: Senate Budget Resolution (S.Con.Res. 11)

The most recently filed amendments are at the top of this message, as well as at the bottom in the correct numerical order.

- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to offsetting the costs of operations against the Islamic State. (#966)
- Markey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to domestic medical isotope production. (#967)
- Wyden amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to enacting middle class tax relief, including extending and expanding refundable tax credits, such as tax provisions and policies included in legislation like the Working Families Tax Relief Act, American Opportunity Tax Credit Permanence and Consolidation Act, Helping Working Families Afford Child Care Act, or the 21st Century Worker Tax Cut Act, among other legislation. (#968)
- Cruz amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibit the Federal Election Commission from further regulating political speech on the Internet. (#969)
- Cruz amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to ensure full portability of funds provided under part A of title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965. (#970)
- Cruz amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to implement work requirements in all means-tested Federal welfare programs. (#971)
- Cruz amendment to ensure Israel receives the full extent of aid from the United States in developing its missile defense programs by creating a spending-neutral reserve fund, in the event that additional funding is required. (#972)
- Cruz amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that any nuclear agreement between the United States and Iran cannot be implemented absent approved by Congress. (#973)
- Cruz amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to eliminate all criminal penalties for offenses established by agency regulations. (#974)

- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to maintaining military personnel levels at military installations that are the least costly to the Federal Government to operate. (#975)
- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring the Dietary Guidelines for Americans are based on sound nutrition science. (#976)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to strengthen democratic governance, citizen security, and economic growth in Central America. (#977)
- Menendez amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would provide funding relating to establishing a United States Embassy in Havana, Cuba until the Government of Cuba ceases providing sanctuary to terrorists and American fugitives. (#978)
- Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to substantially increasing overtime protections for middle class workers. (#979)
- Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting the promised pension benefits of retirees in multiemployer pension plans. (#980)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to waive coinsurance under Medicare for colorectal cancer screening tests regardless of whether therapeutic intervention is required during the screening. (#981)
- Casey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide flexibility to States to improve access and quality and delivery of care while protecting the guarantee of the Medicaid program. (#982)
- Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting programs that keep low-income older individuals healthy and able to live at home, such as those programs funded through the Older Americans Act of 1965. (#983)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that patients, including military members and veterans, have access to new antibacterial drugs that treat serious or life-threatening infections through the creations by the Food and Drug Administration of a limited population approval pathway for antibacterial drugs. (#984)

Senate Budget Resolution (S.Con.Res. 11)

An original concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2016 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2017 through 2025. (pending amendments in bold, disposed of amendments in italics).

- Isakson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a biennial budget and appropriations process. (#321)
- Portman amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the empowerment of States to protect citizens of the State from damaging regulations of the Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to the Clean Air Act. (#322)

- *Sanders amendment to create millions of middle class jobs by investing in our nation's infrastructure paid for by raising revenue through closing loopholes in the corporate and international tax system. (#323, as modified)*
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the strengthening of patent rights. (#324)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to a strong civil courts system. (#325)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that changes to voting laws at the State and local level do not disproportionately burden the right of racial and language minorities to vote. (#326)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide for funding to improve voter registration and the voting experience in Federal elections. (#327)
- Coons amendment to express the sense of Congress on the cost sharing requirements of the Hollings Manufacturing Extension Partnership. (#328)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging the widespread use of early college high schools and dual and concurrent enrollment. (#329)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to incentives for Medicare beneficiaries to have and maintain an advance care plan. (#330)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to eliminating the enforcement of laws that discriminate against HIV patients without scientific merit. (#331)
- Coons amendment to provide a mechanism to increase the statutory limit on public debt for fiscal year 2016. (#332)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to United States Government development finance institutions. (#333)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting efforts to improve call response time at the Internal Revenue Service. (#334)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to fulfilling the obligations of the United States. (#335)
- Coons amendment to express the sense of the Senate that the United States should fulfill the financial obligations of the United States. (#336)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to Federal cybersecurity standards. (#337)
- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to increase funding for the National Institutes of Health. (#338)

- Rounds amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing mortgage lending to rural areas. (#339)
- Reid amendment to improve the provision establishing a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to eliminating military retirement and disability offsets. (#340)
- **Cassidy amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to promotion of United States offshore energy production. (#341)**
- Schatz amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the National Guard State Partnership Program. (#342)
- **Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preserving mandatory appropriations for agricultural conservation programs. (#343)**
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the importance of fully utilizing available Federal funding for water resources and development to meet the needs of United States ports and harbor maintenance. (#344)
- **Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing funding for Federal investments in biomedical and basic scientific research. (#345)**
- Collins amendment to modify the deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting jobs in the United States through international trade to include the reauthorization or extension of trade adjustment assistance programs. (#346)
- *Barrasso amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to keep the Federal Water Pollution Control Act focused on protection of water quality, to establish bright lines for Federal jurisdiction, and to create clear and unambiguous exemptions for features that the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency or the Secretary of the Army, acting through the Chief of Engineers, claim they are not seeking to regulate. (#347)*
- Boozman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to installing watchdogs at Federal agencies with extended Inspector General vacancies and strengthening and reforming Offices of Inspectors General to ensure that such Offices are appropriately prioritizing the investigation of waste, fraud, abuse, and misconduct within Federal agencies. (#348)
- *Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to improve health outcomes and lower costs of caring for medically complex children in Medicaid. (#349)*
- *Blunt amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would create a Federal tax or fee on carbon emissions. (#350)*
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the dredging of shallow draft ports on the Mississippi River. (#351)
- **Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to Federal employee performance awards. (#352)**
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the defense

capabilities of the Government of Ukraine. (#353)

- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to military readiness, training, and modernization while decreasing risk of casualties. (#354)
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prohibit additional premium increases for two years. (#355)
- **Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing health care to veterans who reside more than 40 miles driving distance from the closest medical facility of the Department of Veterans Affairs that provides the care sought by the veteran. (#356)**
- *Cornyn amendment to raise taxes and spending by enacting President Obama's fiscal year 2016 budget. (#357)*
- McCain amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to enhancing trade across the Southwest border. (#358)
- McCain amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to securing the Southwest border. (#359)
- **McCain amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to deterring migration of unaccompanied children from El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras. (#360)**
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the consideration of greenhouse gas emissions under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969. (#361)
- *Mikulski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to amending the Equal Pay Act of 1963 to allow for punitive damages, limit the any factor "other than sex" exception, and prohibit retaliation against employees who share salary information. (#362)*
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating modernizing and updating food safety oversight within the Food and Drug Administration. (#363)
- **Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving oral health care for children and pregnant women under Medicaid. (#364)**
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding to State and local law enforcement agencies that receive Federal funds to be used for training and enforcement related to the profiling guidance established by the Department of Justice. (#365)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding for State and local law enforcement agencies that receive Federal funds to be used for data collection related to profiling by the Department of Justice. (#366)
- **Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing a funding stream for a voter reinfranchisement initiative. (#367)**
- **Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing States**

the Medicaid flexibility they need to implement innovative reforms to improve care and enhance access for our Nation's most vulnerable. (#368)

- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the establishment of bipartisan commission to govern independent agencies, which may include structural changes to the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau. (#369)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing greater discretion to State departments of transportation in spending Highway Trust Fund allocations. (#370)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that funds available for budget function 050 are spent exclusively for national defense. (#371)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring State to implement drug testing and work requirements for Federal welfare programs for applicants and recipients of assistance, including, but not limited to, the temporary assistance for needy families (TANF) program. (#372)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to maintaining impact aid funding at 2014-2015 levels. (#373)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing coverage of virtual colonoscopies as a colorectal cancer screening test under the Medicare program. (#374)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to returning authority over school nutrition back to the States. (#375)
- Inhofe amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would impose a user fee with respect to general aviation. (#376)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging greater trade between Africa and the United States. (#377)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing qualified mortgage status to mortgages held in portfolio by financial institutions. (#378)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing relief from redundant annual privacy notice mailings required by financial institutions when there have been no changes to the privacy policies of the financial institution. (#379)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to assist the States in carrying out drought prevention plans. (#380)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the prevention of government discrimination against individuals, businesses, and organization due to sincerely held religious beliefs. (#381)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to protect Second Amendment rights by protecting the availability of certain ammunition. (#382)

- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to uphold Second Amendment rights and prohibit the establishment of a national firearm registry. (#383)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the protection of the Second Amendment by preventing Federal agencies from targeting law-abiding firearms dealers. (#384)
- Inhofe amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would fund international organizations during the implementation of the United Nations Arms Trade Treaty prior to Senate ratification and adoption of implementing legislation. (#385)
- *Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect Medicaid beneficiaries from benefit cuts. (#386)*
- **Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to postal reform. (#387)**
- **Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the designation of national monuments. (#388)**
- **Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to holding Members of the Senate and the House or Representatives accountable for failing to pass a balanced budget. (#389)**
- Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to regulatory review. (#390)
- **Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the expansion of access to the income tax credit for employee health insurance expenses of small employers. (#391)**
- **Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting the use of college savings accounts while students are in elementary school and secondary school. (#392)**
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to emphasizing manufacturing in engineering programs, which may include directing the National Institute of Standards and Technology, in coordination with other appropriate Federal agencies including the Department of Defense, Department of Energy, and National Science Foundation, to designate United States manufacturing universities. (#393)
- **Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to special treatment of the income tax credit for research expenditures for startup companies. (#394)**
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reversing cuts in the International Affairs Budget. (#395)
- Portman amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the empowerment of States to protect citizens of the State from damaging regulations of the Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to the Clean Air Act. (#396)

- Ernst amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving mental health services for veterans. (#397)
- Wyden amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to funding Coast Guard air facilities. (#398)
- Coats amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would increase net direct spending if the national debt is greater than the size of the economy of the United States. (#399)
- *Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to maintain and enhance access, choice, and accountability in veterans care through the veterans Choice Card program under section 101 of the Veterans Access, Choice, and Accountability Act of 2014. (#400)*
- Grassley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support sentencing reform legislation that does not impose costs on crime victims. (#401)
- Johnson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving information sharing by the Inspector General of the Department of Veterans Affairs with respect to investigations relating to substandard health care, delayed and denied health care, patient deaths, other findings that directly relate to patient care, and other management issues of the Department. (#402)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the annual contribution limit for Coverdell education savings accounts. (#403)
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the modernization of the nuclear command control, and communications architecture of the United States. (#404)
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to sexual assault prevention and response efforts by the Department of Defense. (#405)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to limiting certain research conducted or contracted by the Federal Communications Commission. (#406)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to investigating service disruptions at West Coast ports. (#407)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to reform the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration to ensure more transparency and stakeholder participation. (#408)
- *Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting equal pay, which may include preventing discrimination on the basis of sex and preventing retaliation against employees for seeking or discussing wage information. (#409)*
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the allowance of tax credits for employers who provide paid family and medical leave. (#410)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the maximum loan limits under the microloan program. (#411)
- **Rounds amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prevent the**

Environmental Protection Agency and the United States Fish and Wildlife Service from engaging in closed-door settlement agreements that ignore impacted States and counties. (#412)

- Blunt amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring the advice and consent of the Senate before any bilateral or international agreement regarding greenhouse gas emissions aimed at combating global climate change has any force or effect within the United States. (#413)
- Hatch amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to prevent the Department of the Interior from unduly hampering the production of natural gas and oil by preempting State law. (#414)
- **Capito amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to a requirement that any new environmental agreement signed by the United States with any foreign country or countries not result in serious harm to the economy of the United States. (#415)**
- **Capito amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting the reliability of the electricity grid. (#416)**
- Capito amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to advise all veterans of their potential eligibility for private health care benefits provided by the Department of Veterans Affairs. (#417)
- Capito amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring sufficient funding for fossil energy research and development. (#418)
- Capito amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improve the safety of tank cars carrying crude oil by rail. (#419)
- Capito amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to offsets to combat the increase abuse of heroin and methamphetamines in the United States. (#420)
- Capito amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the expansion of high-speed broadband in rural areas. (#421)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that the conservation of northern long-eared bat populations and local economic development are compatible. (#422)
- **Rubio amendment to increase new budget authority and outlays for fiscal years 2016 and 2017 for National Defense (budget function 050). (#423, as modified).**
- Barrasso amendment to eliminate Federal funding for international climate change initiatives, including the Green Climate Fund, the Global Climate Change Initiative, the Climate Investment Funds, and the Global Environmental Facility. (#424)
- Collins amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving retirement security. (#425)
- Collins amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting economic

growth and job creation for small businesses. (#426)

- Collins amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to investment in Alzheimer's disease research. (#427)
- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to extending the exception for the tax treatment of publicly traded partnerships for other forms of energy, including energy power generation projects and transportation fuels. (#428)
- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to relieve financial institutions from annual privacy notice mailings. (#429)
- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to maintaining access to hospitals and health care providers in rural communities under the Medicare program, which includes preserving and strengthening access to critical access hospitals. (#430)
- Gillibrand amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to medical treatment and compensation for first responders, survivors, and their families injured and made ill by the 9/11 attacks. (#431)
- **Baldwin amendment to provide additional resources to create the opportunity for more Americans to obtain a higher education and advanced job skills by supporting two free years of community college paid for by raising revenue through requiring millionaires and billionaires to pay their fair share. (#432)**
- Wyden amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to continuing agricultural research funding. (#433)
- **Wyden amendment to provide for an adjustment to committee allocations for wildfire suppression funding. (#434)**
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to support for Ukraine, which should include the provision of lethal defensive articles. (#435)
- **Baldwin amendment to preserve the point of order against reconciliation legislation that would increase the deficit or reduce a surplus. (#436)**
- **Peters amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to enhancing and improving the United States Patent and Trademark Office in order to reduce the patent application backlog. (#437)**
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving access to capital for small businesses by directing the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau to implement section 1071 of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (Public Law 111-203) that amended the Equal Credit Opportunity Act to require lending institutions to collect and report data on lending to small, minority-owned, and women owned businesses. (#438)
- **Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to mandating a higher threshold that the Small Business Administration may guarantee, through the Surety Bond Guarantee Program, of the bonds that small businesses are required to obtain so that they may be able to better compete successfully for Federal Government contracts. (#439)**

- **Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the Family Funds limit of the Small Business Investment Company Program from \$225,000,000 to \$350,000,000, as passed by the Committee in 2013, which is zero subsidy and funded entirely through fees paid by investors and businesses. (#440)**
- Stabenow amendment to ensure that oil derived from tar sands is subject to the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund at levels equal to those of other types of oil, to permanently extend the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund, and to prevent oil companies from claiming tax deductions for punitive damages associated with oil spills. (#441)
- Collins amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to restore a sensible definition of full-time employment for purposes of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. (#442)
- **Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting privately held water rights and permits. (#443)**
- Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expanding the earned income tax credit using savings from reforming the program and eliminating waste, fraud and abuse. (#444)
- Gardner amendment to prevent labor disputes at seaports in the United States from causing national economic disruptions and crippling businesses across the United States. (#445)
- Gardner amendment to support public-private partnerships of the Armed Forces of the United States with institutions of higher education in the United States. (#446)
- Gardner amendment to make higher education more affordable and expand access and opportunity to our Nation's students. (#447)
- Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging expedited approval of liquefied natural gas export applications at the Department of Energy. (#448)
- Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting efficient resourcing for the Asia rebalance policy. (#449)
- Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to enhance and encourage broadband deployment and adoption in rural America. (#450)
- Heller amendment to express the sense of the Senate that if a concurrent resolution on the budget and all the regular appropriations bills are not completed by October 1 annually then Members of Congress should not receive pay. (#451)
- **Heller amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that the Secretary of the Interior enters into candidate conservation agreements with each of the relevant 11 Western States before the United States Fish and Wildlife Service makes a listing determination on the greater sage-grouse under the Endangered Species Act of 1973. (#452)**
- **Heller amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring the Secretary of Transportation prioritizes the construction of projects in high priority**

corridors on the National Highway System, which will improve the safe, secure, and efficient movement of people and goods through the United States and facilitate economic development and create jobs in the United States. (#453)

- Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect Second Amendment rights by preventing the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives from reclassifying ammunition primarily intended for sporting purposes. (#454)
- Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prioritize the elimination of the rape kit backlog. (#455)
- **Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that medical facilities of the Department of Veterans Affairs meet the privacy, dignity, and safety needs of women veterans. (#456)**
- **Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibition of Veterans Benefits Administration executive bonuses until the backlog of disability claims for veterans is eliminated. (#457)**
- Burr amendment to protect the American people and strengthen our national security by fully funding the Biomedical Advanced Research and Development Authority (BARDA) and the BioShield Special Reserve Fund. (#458)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expanding the quantity of Federal land available for natural extraction to fund infrastructure maintenance. (#459)
- Coats amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to considering the costs, benefits, and feasibility of allowing States reasonable time to cure rejected State implementation plans. (#460)
- Roberts amendment to provide for a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to military readiness, training, and modernization while decreasing risk casualties. (#461)
- **Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to over-the-counter medications. (#462)**
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting funds for promotional or marketing materials promoting Obamacare or its benefits. (#463)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring an enforceable treaty ratified by the top 10 major greenhouse gas emitting countries before implementation of regulation of greenhouse gas emissions from existing power plants. (#464)
- **Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to Second Amendment rights. (#465)**
- Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting jobs in the United States through international and domestic travel and tourism. (#466)
- Blunt amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the direct provision of defense articles, defense services, and related training to Kurdistan Regional Government.

(#467)

- Blunt amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to military aid to Israel. (#468)
- Grassley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prohibit certain aliens without legal status in the United States from retroactively claiming the earned income tax credit. (#469)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding to the United Nations Population Fund to promote the access of unaccompanied women to vital services, including access to water, sanitation, facilities, food, and health care, in emergency situations. (#470)
- *Wyden amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would cut benefits, raise the retirement age, or privatize Social Security. (#471)*
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting Cypriot-Israeli cooperation in energy exploration in the Eastern Mediterranean. (#472)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding to combat anti-Semitism in Europe. (#473)
- *Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect and strengthen the Department of Veterans Affairs, hire more health care professionals for the Department, and ensure quality and timely access to health care for all veterans. (#474)*
- Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to strengthening the United States Postal Service by establishing a moratorium to protect mail processing plants, reinstating overnight delivery standards, and protecting rural service. (#475)
- Thune amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to exempting elementary schools, secondary schools, and institutions of higher education from Obamacare's employer mandate. (#476)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to achieving health information technology interoperability. (#477)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reprioritizing education spending toward impact aid or other formula grant programs to State and local educational agencies and away from administrative earmark programs. (#478)
- Thune amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would negatively affect rural health care. (#479)
- Thune amendment to reduce funding for the United State Fish and Wildlife Service and direct those funds to public safety in Indian country. (#480)
- *Cotton amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting Israel. (#481)*
- Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging the increase use of performance contracting in Federal facilities. (#482)

- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to combat sexual assault, domestic violence, and human trafficking. (#483)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing lethal aid to Ukraine. (#484)
- **Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide equity in the tax treatment of public safety officer death benefits. (#485)**
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to strengthen mental health efforts. (#486)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to rein in onerous fishing regulations and provide disaster relief for fisheries. (#487)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to spur economic development and provide for the equitable distribution of Universal Service funds to rural states. (#488)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing small business regulatory relief, protecting State-regulated insurers from global regulators, and preventing duplicative regulations for investment advisors. (#489)
- **Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to address the disproportionate regulatory burdens on community banks. (#490)**
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect the Corporation for National and Community Service. (#491)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to advance workplace equality by ending pregnancy discrimination and confronting sex-based wage discrimination. (#492)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to strengthening missile defense cooperation with Israel. (#493)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing the United States from joining any international agreement on greenhouse gas emissions that would preclude developing countries from using fossil fuels for development and economic growth. (#494)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to achieving domestic energy independence. (#495)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting public transparency in Executive branch litigation settlements. (#496)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting jobs by preventing Federal agencies from overriding efforts by States to conserve species. (#497)
- *Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to legislation submitted to Congress by President Obama to protect and strengthen Social Security. (#498)*

- Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring the availability to the reserve components of the Armed Forces of fully modernized and mission-capable aircraft. (#499)
- Alexander amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing Federal funds from being used to create a Federal college ratings system. (#500)
- Alexander amendment to promote the research, development, and approval or licensure of the most cutting-edge, safe and effective medical treatments, devices, and cures for American patients and to ensure that America remains the global leader in biomedical innovation. (#501)
- Alexander amendment to prohibit the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission from issuing regulations or guidance that would undermine the employee wellness programs authorized in the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act which offer a premium discount to employees who make healthy lifestyle choices. (#502)
- Sullivan amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing an exemption from certain permitting requirement for routine maintenance activities relating to transportation infrastructure. (#503)
- Sullivan amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to limiting the ability of Environmental Protect Agency personnel to carry guns. (#504)
- Sullivan amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting programs related to the ground-based mid-course defense and the long-range discrimination radar programs of the Department of Defense. (#505)
- Sullivan amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting vulnerable families from job killing regulations. (#506)
- Vitter amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to ending Obamacare subsidies for illegal immigrants. (#507)
- Vitter amendment to require tax delinquent Federal bureaucrats to immediately enter into a repayment plan and provide that failure to do will result in termination of employment. (#508)
- Vitter amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to eliminating the State DNA analysis kit backlog. (#509)
- Vitter amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing health care to veterans who reside more than 40 miles driving distance from the closest medical facility of the Department of Veterans Affairs that provides the care sought by the veteran. (#510)
- Vitter amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund preventing the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives from classifying M855 or any .223/5.56mm cartridge or projectile as armor piercing ammunition. (#511)
- Vitter amendment to strike out the provision that makes it easier for Washington elites to force Americans to give up their dollar bills and use dollar coins, like Europeans. (#512)

- Vitter amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expanding Medicare beneficiary access to eye tracking accessories and speech generating devices for disabled individuals under the Medicare program. (#513)
- Vitter amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to allowing States to adopt work requirements for able-bodied Medicaid recipients. (#514)
- **Vitter amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring the Federal Government to allow states to opt out of Common Core without penalty. (#515)**
- Vitter amendment to ensure victims of rape have their day in court. (#516)
- Vitter amendment to end Congress's and the Administration's illegal exemption from Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. (#517)
- Barrasso amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a process whereby the Federal Government recoups grants from States with failed State-based exchanges. (#518)
- Gillibrand amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to expand benefits from the Department of Veterans Affairs to sailors exposed to Agent Orange. (#519)
- Gillibrand amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund related to sexual assault at institutions of higher education, which may include the implementation of an independent and standardized online survey tool developed and administered by the Department of Education, in consultation with the Department of Justice, to measure the prevalence of sexual assault at institutions of higher education. (#520)
- **Peters amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to investing in science, technology, and basic research in the United States. (#521)**
- King amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preserving the right of access of distributed energy units to the electrical grid, such as combined heat and power systems, residential- or commercial-scale photovoltaic systems, residential wind turbines, or other renewable or fossil-fueled electric generation systems. (#522)
- Stabenow amendment to prevent United States companies from getting tax benefits for moving jobs overseas, to end offshore tax loopholes including inversions, and to provide incentives for United States companies to relocate overseas jobs to the United States. (#523)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting economic growth and job creation by reducing the cost of capital. (#524)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing tax relief for catastrophic medical expenses. (#525)
- Alexander amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support high-quality charter schools. (#526)
- Cassidy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the translation of biomedical research into treatments and cures. (#527)

- Cassidy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to upgrading data collection and statistical analysis conducted on health care services at the facilities of the Veterans Health Administration. (#528)
- Cassidy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing screening, testing, and diagnosis for Viral Hepatitis. (#529)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the diversion of funds set aside for the USPTO. (#530)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to deterring abusive patent litigation. (#531)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to ensure the vitality of the traditional criminal law requirement of mens rea. (#532)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that Department of Justice attorneys comply with disclosure obligations in criminal prosecutions. (#533)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing access to marijuana edibles by children in States that have decriminalized marijuana. (#534)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to balancing the Federal budget. (#535)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to safeguarding data stored abroad from improper government access. (#536)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the aggressive and consistent enforcement of Federal laws prohibiting the production, distribution, and possession of adult obscenity and child pornography. (#537)
- Risch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the Family Funds limit of the Small Business Investment Company Program from \$225,000,000 to \$350,000,000, as passed by the Committee in 2013, which is zero subsidy and funded entirely through fees paid by investors and businesses. (#538)
- **Cassidy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving Medicaid based on successful and bipartisan State demonstration projects. (#539)**
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting health care rationing. (#540)
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the transparency of the relationship between the Federal Communication Commission's regulatory fees and the Commission's recovery of costs. (#541)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to improving transparency for closing out expired grant accounts with an empty balance. (#542)

- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to elimination of funding for the National Technical Information Service. (#543)
- Kirk amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to extraditing international cybercriminals committing credit card theft. (#544)
- **Kirk amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reimposing waived sanctions and imposing new sanctions against Iran for violations of the Joint Plan of Action or a comprehensive nuclear agreement. (#545)**
- McCain amendment to ensure adequate funding for the national security of the United States. (#546)
- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to welfare reform. (#547)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to support Internet freedom and the current multi-stake-holder governance of the Internet. (#548)
- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund for providing low- and middle-income student access to private elementary and secondary schools through a tax credit. (#549)
- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to consolidating tax incentives for higher education into a universal tax credit for higher education and skills obtainment. (#550)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting religious freedom, including promoting freedom of religion (including belief) around the world, given the importance of religious freedom to human rights, economic development, stability, and democracy. (#551)
- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing funding for the relocation of the United States Embassy in Israel from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem. (#552)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting public-private partnerships with the National Laboratories under the Department of Energy to facilitate innovation. (#553)
- Rubio amendment to allow for the elimination of the Retirement Earnings Test under the Social Security program. (#554)
- Rubio amendment to allow for the elimination of Social Security payroll taxes for individuals who have attained retirement age. (#555)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to delivering weapons to Ukraine using emergency drawdown authority in the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961. (#556)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to reforming the United Nations in the spirit of transparency, respect for basic human freedoms, and effective nonproliferation. (#557)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing foreign

assistance to Palestine and increasing foreign assistance for Israel. (#558)

- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to improving higher education data and transparency. (#559)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to prohibit taking minors across State lines in circumvention of laws requiring involvement of parents in abortion decisions. (#560)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to underutilized facilities of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and their potential use. (#561)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a new outcomes-based process for authorizing innovative higher education providers. (#562)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the reform of Federal student loan repayment plans. (#563)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing for regulatory reform that would allow Congress to budget regulatory promulgation under each Federal agency. (#564)
- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that Medicare is not raided to bailout insurance companies under the President's health care overhaul. (#565)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing for financial vehicles other than loans to provide fund to pay for higher education. (#566)
- Coats amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to end duplication, fragmentation, and overlap in Government economic development programs. (#567)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to increase funding for the Internal Revenue Service to implement the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act and reduce identity theft. (#568)
- Tester amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to investing in rural and tribal water infrastructure. (#569)
- Tester amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing transparency in our elections and reducing the deficit. (#570)
- Heinrich amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would provide for the sale of Federal land to reduce the Federal deficit. (#571)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support rural schools and school districts. (#572)
- Markey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting the repair and replacement of natural gas distribution pipelines and infrastructure no longer fit for service. (#573)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring the reliability

of the electric grid. (#574)

- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to repeal the TRICARE exclusion for members of the reserve components of the Armed Forces. (#575)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to securing sources of supply of rare earth minerals. (#576)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the reduction of Department of Defense contractors. (#577)
- **Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to addressing methamphetamine abuse in the United States. (#578)**
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing adequate funding for the Experimental Program to Stimulate Competitive Research. (#579)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing adequate funding for the Contract Tower Program of the Federal Aviation Administration. (#580)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reestablishing the Office of Technology Assessment to provide nonpartisan information to Congress on cost-benefit analyses of regulations and regulatory changes. (#581)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to significantly increasing the number of young adults participating in 2 years of national service which may include expanding national service programs. (#582)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the commercialization of technologies such as carbon capture, carbon storage, and other carbon utilization technologies required for coal and natural gas electric generating units (EGUs) to meet proposed and future greenhouse gas regulations. (#583)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting export promotion for small businesses. (#584)
- Manchin amendment to modify the deficit-neutral reserve fund for veterans and servicemembers to improve outreach, access, and services for rural veterans. (#585)
- Manchin amendment to modify the deficit-neutral reserve fund for veterans and servicemembers to address specifically the growing backlog of appeals of decisions regarding claims for disability compensation. (#586)
- Leahy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to disallow any Federal tax deduction for the cost of court-ordered punitive damages as an ordinary business expense. (#587)
- Schatz amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the number of U.S. Customs and Border Protection officers at air ports of entry. (#588)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that

employers are not precluded under the National Labor Relations Act from providing compensation to employees that is greater than the compensation specified in an applicable collective bargaining agreement. (#589)

- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting the Medicare Advantage program. (#590)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to reform the Lifeline program by removing structural incentives for fraud and modernizing the program so that it can be used to help increase broadband access in underserved areas. (#591)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to intellectual property rights in international trade negotiations. (#592)
- Menendez amendment to require consideration of long-term deficits for any legislation relating to repealing or replacing the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act and the health care-related provisions of the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010. (#593)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging the participation of underrepresented individuals, including minorities, in 21st century fields. (#594)
- **Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to improve cybersecurity. (#595)**
- Johnson amendment to convey clear information in graphic form about projected deficits. (#596)
- Johnson amendment to convey clear information to Congress and the public about projected Federal outlays, revenues, surpluses, and deficits. (#597)
- Shaheen amendment to make commonsense reform to the wasteful Federal sugar program, save consumers billions, and reduce the risk of expensive taxpayer-funded bailouts of the sugar industry. (#600)
- *Bennet amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would privatize Medicare, cut guaranteed benefits, increase out-of-pocket spending, or turn Medicare into a premium support plan. (#601)*
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a single food agency. (#602)
- Coats amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the improvement of operations in the supplemental nutrition assistance program. (#603)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging cost savings in office space used by Federal agencies. (#604)
- Feinstein amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to rectifying the discrepancies in methodologies used in counting the number of homeless person served by programs provided through the Department of Education, the Department of Health and Human Services, and the Department of Housing and Urban Development. (#605)

- Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to African elephant ivory. (#606)
- **Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to allow for the permanent elimination of the Federal estate tax. (#607)**
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund for mobile workforce legislation to simplify and standardize State income tax collection for employees who travel outside of their home State for temporary work assignments. (#608)
- Isakson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing funding to implement, create, apply or enforce certain standards for initial bargaining unit determinations governed by the National Labor Relations Board. (#609)
- Isakson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing funding to promulgate a regulation relating to the definition of “fiduciary” by the Department of Labor. (#610)
- Isakson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to subject all fees collected by U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services to the annual appropriations process. (#611)
- Isakson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to subject all fees collected by U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services to the annual appropriations process. (#612)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to international defense cooperation. (#613)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support or encourage research that leads to identifying an Alzheimer’s disease biomarker, early diagnostics tool, or therapy to delay the onset or halt the progression of Alzheimer’s disease in order to provide a significant cost savings to the Federal Government. (#614)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to ensure that the harbor maintenance user fee is only used for its intended purpose, which is to finance expenditures on maintenance dredging, dredged material disposal areas, jetties, and breakwaters. (#615)
- Wicker amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to require the Secretary of Transportation to submit the results of a comprehensive truck size and weight limits study to Congress by April 30, 2015. (#616)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to encourage the Secretary of State to add additional names to the Magnitsky List. (#617)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring international arms control compliance. (#618)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to address the negative impact of the Affordable Care Act’s Medicaid and Medicare DSH cuts to hospitals. (#619)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to expedite awards under the Internal Revenue Service whistleblower program. (#620)

- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to repeal the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA). (#621)
- *Burr amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to manageable Federal student loan repayment options.* (#622)
- Alexander amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the development of next-generation leadership computers in the United States. (#623)
- Alexander amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to improve the competitiveness of the United States. (#624)
- Lankford amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the effectiveness and efficiency of the Federal regulatory process. (#625)
- Lankford amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to streamline, consolidate, or eliminate duplicative and overlapping programs identified by the Government Accountability Office. (#626)
- Lankford amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide more transparency in Government spending, including through the establishment of a Federal program inventory. (#627)
- Lankford amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support the continued stewardship role of the United States over the domain name system to ensure the security of the .gov and .mil domains and protect the freedom of speech and expression internationally. (#628)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to international defense cooperation with Taiwan. (#629)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting the use of energy efficiency in the economy of the United States, which is the cheapest and fastest way to begin addressing energy challenges in the United States. (#630)
- Casey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing training for first responders in communities through which crude oil is transported by rail. (#631)
- **Casey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing reasonable accommodations for pregnant workers. (#632)**
- **Casey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to enhancing the child and dependent care tax credit. (#633)**
- Casey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to automatic IRAs. (#634)
- Casey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing funding for the Office of Administrative Law Judges of the Department of Labor. (#635)
- Warner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting the personal information of consumers from data breaches. (#636)

- Warner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to advancing the stated goals of the Department of Veterans Affairs or meeting the health care needs of veterans. (#637)
- Warner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund reserve fund for Government reform and efficiency. (#638)
- **Peters amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting trade and travel ports of entry. (#639)**
- Heitkamp amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to improve the sustainability of the Federal workforce in order to address unique situations. (#640)
- Heitkamp amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to funding local rent surveys to ensure accurate fair market rents for working families, the elderly, and the disabled. (#641)
- Heitkamp amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the establishment of a commission on Native children. (#642)
- Heitkamp amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to training and resources for first responders responding to hazardous materials incidents on railroads. (#643)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to directing the Secretary of Transportation to coordinate with the Secretary of Energy to review crude treatment process and, if necessary, to promulgate regulations. (#644)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to underground and surface coal mining safety and health research. (#645)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to H-1B visas. (#646)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the development of a new nuclear-capable cruise missile by the Department of Defense and the National Nuclear Security Administration. (#647)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the nuclear forces and missions of the Air Force. (#648)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting funding of international organizations during the implementation of the United Nations Arms Trade Treaty prior to Senate ratification and adoption of implementing legislation. (#649)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that social services agencies under the Bureau of Indian Affairs may conduct background checks on all adults living in a home before issuing a foster care license. (#650)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to allow the Drug Enforcement Administration and Federal Bureau of Investigation to enter into joint task forces with tribal and local law enforcement agencies. (#651)
- *Warren amendment to make college more affordable for middle-class families by allowing*

borrowers with outstanding Federal and private student loans to refinance at the equivalent interest rates that were offered to Federal student loan borrowers during the 2013-2014 school year and to fully offset the cost of such a program by requiring millionaires to pay at least a 30 percent effective Federal tax rate. (#652)

- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to limit control measure determinations to covered sources. (#653)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reforming regulatory practices for executive agencies. (#654)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to preserve and protect the open Internet in a manner that provides the Federal Communications Commission with targeted and robust enforcement mechanisms, does not jeopardize public safety, privacy, accessibility, or universal service, protects against regulatory overreach, and does not rely on public utility regulations. (#655)
- Cotton amendment to modify a provision to the spending-neutral reserve fund to reauthorize funding for payments in lieu of taxes to counties and other units of local government. (#656)
- Cotton amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing non-defense related spending by the Department of Defense. (#657)
- Cotton amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000. (#658)
- Cotton amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the designation of critical habitat. (#659)
- Cotton amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the use of funds for cooperating with the Government of Iran in combating the Islamic State. (#660)
- Cotton amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to violations by the Russian Federation of the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces Treaty. (#661)
- Cotton amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the use of funds for the premature withdrawal of the United States Armed Forces from Afghanistan. (#662)
- Cotton amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the use of funds for negotiating with President of Syria Bashar al Assad and the Government of Syria to resolve the Syrian civil war and combat the Islamic State. (#663)
- Cotton amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to construction of new facilities and improvement to existing facilities at the detention facilities at United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. (#664)
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting awarding of construction contracts based on awardees entering or not entering into agreements with labor organizations. (#665)

- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing the level of Federal premium support for crop insurance policies, which may include eliminating premium support for crop insurance for agricultural producers with an adjusted gross income of more than \$750,000 in fiscal year 2016. (#666)
- Flake amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that individuals do not simultaneously receive unemployment compensation and disability insurance benefits. (#667)
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to government reform and efficiency. (#668)
- Flake amendment to rescind the remaining amounts available for the Advanced Technology Vehicles Manufacturing Loan Program. (#669)
- Flake amendment to eliminate resources for the single family housing direct loan program. (#670)
- Flake amendment to eliminate the premium subsidies on crop insurance policies when the actual market price of an agricultural commodity at the time of harvest is higher than the spring price for the agricultural commodity. (#671)
- Flake amendment to prohibit earmarks. (#672)
- Flake amendment to eliminate funding for the Economic Development Administration. (#673)
- Flake amendment to eliminate taxpayer subsidies for Amtrak's food and beverage service. (#674)
- Flake amendment to eliminate resources for Select USA. (#675)
- Flake amendment to prohibit taxpayers from subsidizing officials of the Department of Health and Human Services flying in business and first-class seating. (#676)
- Flake amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing political targeting by the Internal Revenue Service of individuals and social welfare organizations exercising free-speech rights. (#677)
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prosecution of first-time illegal border crossers. (#678)
- Portman amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the empowerment of States to protect citizens of the State from damaging regulations of the Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to the Clean Air Act. (#679)
- Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to legislation to furlough Federal employees with serious tax delinquencies. (#680)
- **Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to demolishing vacant and abandoned homes. (#681)**

- Portman amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would not achieve a unified budget surplus after 2024. (#682)
- Portman amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would create a carbon tax or a cap-and-trade policy relating to carbon emissions. (#683)
- Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to repealing any tax increases imposed by President Obama on middle-class families. (#684)
- Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to making permanent the expensing limitation applicable for 2014 for section 179 property. (#685)
- Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the age limitation applicable to dependent care assistance programs. (#686)
- Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to allowing private sector employees the ability to work flexible schedules. (#687)
- Portman amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding for the National Park Service Centennial. (#688)
- **Portman amendment to improve the dynamic scoring provision. (#689)**
- Portman amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the equitable treatment of existing, new, and proposed nuclear generating capacity in the economically damaging Clean Power Plan. (#690)
- Scott amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing States with flexibility in determining the size of employers in the small group market. (#691)
- Scott amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to transparency in health premium billing. (#692)
- Rounds amendment to modify section 431 relating to oversight of Government performance. (#693)
- **Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to investing in advanced fossil energy technology research and development. (#694)**
- Shaheen amendment to save taxpayers billions by limiting \$50,000 annually the maximum amount of premium subsidy provided by the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation to individual agricultural producers. (#696)
- **Murray amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund for legislation that reforms and strengthens elementary and secondary education. (#697)**
- Whitehouse amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting funding regulatory work of the Environmental Protection Agency that delivers substantial benefits to public health and the economy. (#698)
- Whitehouse amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing resources

to protect and preserve oceans and coasts. (#699)

- **Whitehouse amendment to ensure high-income earners pay a fair share in taxes and to use the revenue to invest in repairing our Nation's bridges, coastal infrastructure, and damage wildfires. (#700)**
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improvements to the appeals process of the Department of Veterans Affairs for claims relating to disability compensation. (#701)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to efforts associated with combating the heroin addiction epidemic. (#702)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to enhance drug treatment courts. (#703)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to enhance veteran treatment courts. (#704)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to Indo-Pacific partner capacity building and strategy. (#705)
- Markey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to achieving savings in the nuclear security enterprise. (#706)
- Markey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing overdose deaths. (#707)
- **Wyden amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to simplifying and expanding tax incentives for higher education to boost student attendance and completion. (#708)**
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to implementing recommendations of the Government Accountability Office to reduce or eliminate overlapping or duplicative Federal programs. (#709)
- Franken amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to enhancing funding for programs carried out under the Head Start Act. (#710)
- Franken amendment provide additional resources to save student financial aid and keep college affordable for more than 8,000,000 low- and middle-income students by restoring the \$89,000,000 in cuts to Federal Pell Grants in the Republican budget. (#711)
- Franken amendment to provide an additional use for the deficit-neutral reserve fund for higher education. (#712)
- Murphy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to comprehensive mental health reform. (#713)
- Bennet amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to chemical disclosure. (#714)

- **Bennet amendment to create clean energy jobs through predictable and fair incentive for renewable energy. (#715)**
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support the robust funding of the Community Oriented Policing Services grant program. (#716)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the effectiveness and availability of Bureau of Prisons programs. (#717)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting child savings accounts and asset building. (#718)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to cleaning up federally designated Superfund sites. (#719)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting workforce development through apprenticeship programs. (#720)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to encourage freight planning and investment that incorporates all modes of transportation, including rail, waterways, ports, and highways to promote national connectivity. (#721)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting payments for conversion or treatments that purport to change the gender identity or sexual orientation of an individual under Medicare and Medicaid programs. (#722)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing the average adjusted gross income eligibility criteria for persons or legal entities who qualify for farm subsidy program benefits (#723)
- Kaine amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing United States exports and improving the competitiveness of United States businesses. (#724)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring diversity in procurement and hiring at all Federal pension plans. (#725)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the protection of State and local economies from the impacts of climate change, including increased storm surge events. (#726)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to municipal broadband expansion, to aid cities and municipalities in rural and low-income areas seeking to invest in municipal broadband networks or private-public partnerships for broadband buildout. (#727)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting mentoring programs for at-risk youth. (#728)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to invest in surface transportation projects. (#729)

- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to development of the Long Range Discrimination Radar of the Missile Defense Agency. (#730)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to increase access to health care providers for Medicare beneficiaries. (#731)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to authorizing advance appropriations for the Indian Health Service. (#732)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to an active duty mend strength for the Army for fiscal year 2016 of 490,000 soldiers. (#733)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the Department of Defense Innovative Readiness Training Program. (#734)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the outreach and delivery of Department of Veterans Affairs programs and services to veterans residing in United States communities not connected to the North American road system. (#735)
- Murkowski amendment to exempt advance appropriations for the Indian Health Services and Indian Health Facilities accounts of the Indian Health Service from a point of order against legislation that would provide an advance appropriation. (#736)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to establish a DNRF relating to providing for the expansion of Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis (Lou Gehrig's Disease) research in the Department of Defense's peer reviewed Medical Research Program. (#737)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to environmental remediation of land transferred under certain Acts that is contaminated by Federal agencies and activities. (#738)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to robust sexual assault investigations by the National Guard Bureau Office of Complex Investigations. (#739)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the funding of certain tribal courts by the Bureau of Indian Affairs. (#740)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to allow for legislation to provide for long-term budget analyses. (#741)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reforming the unemployment insurance program in a manner that incentivizes work and worker training for the long-term unemployed, helps the long-term unemployed reenter the workforce, recognizes the demands on State budgets, and does not increase financial burdens on employers. (#742)
- **Thune amendment to reduce funding for the General Services Administration by \$1,000,000 until 50 percent of counties in nonattainment for the 1997 National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for ground-level ozone as of January 30, 2015, achieve the air quality standard set forth in the 1997 NAAQS, and direct those funds to the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency for the purpose of helping municipalities reach attainment with the 2008 NAAQS for ground-level ozone, acknowledging that (1) given limited State and Federal resources and the delay of the Administrator in issuing to States**

implementation guidance for the 2008 ground-level ozone NAAQS, priority should be given to achieving the 2008 standard, (2) the Administrator has not sufficiently implemented that standard, (3) focusing by the Administrator on the most polluted areas that are in nonattainment with that standard would benefit public health, and (4) promulgating a lower standard at this time would impose undue costs on the economy and workforce of the United States. (#743)

- Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring transparency of costs of completing analyses required under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969. (#744)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to allowing oil shale development on Federal land. (#745)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing reasonable deadlines for processes under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969. (#746)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to selling nonessential Federal land with proceeds going to Federal deficit reduction. (#747)
- Lee amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would further restrict the right of law-abiding Americans to own a firearm. (#748)
- Lee amendment to ensure that the reserve fund relating to affordable healthcare choices for all is used to repeal and not further empower the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. (#749)
- Lee amendment to modify the spending-neutral reserve fund reauthorizing funding for payments to counties and other units of local government to ensure payment at levels roughly equivalent to property tax revenues lost due to the presence of Federal land. (#750)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to support legislation maintaining United States oversight over functions of the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers and preventing the United States from transferring such Internet responsibilities. (#751)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging the United States' NATO allies to reverse declines in defense spending and bear a more proportionate burden for ensuring the security of NATO. (#752)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to sufficient number of uniformed maintenance personnel in the Air Force for the F-35A aircraft program to reach initial operational capacity and full operational capacity on schedule. (#753)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting legislation allowing a repeal of the Davis-Bacon Act. (#754)
- *Stabenow amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to keeping the Federal Water Pollution Control Act focused on protection of water quality, to establish bright lines for Federal jurisdiction, and to create clear and unambiguous exemptions for features that the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency or the Secretary of the Army, acting through the Chief of Engineers, claim they are not seeking to regulate. (#755)*
- Stabenow amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the

purchase of stationary or electronic devices for the purpose of members of Congress or congressional staff communicating with foreign governments and undermining the role of the President as Head of State in international nuclear negotiations on behalf of the United States. (#756)

- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to grant programs of the Environmental Protection Agency that may include prohibitions on awards to any entity that has an action pending against the Agency. (#757)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to support legislation allowing private sector employers to offer compensatory time in lieu of overtime pay to employees who prefer flexible work schedules to better balance family, work, and personal responsibilities. (#758)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to clarifying Federal jurisdiction with respect to intrastate species. (#759)
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring an independent reliability assessment of the Clean Power Plan of the Environmental Protection Agency. (#760)
- Graham amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to means-testing Medicare part B and part D premiums for Medicare beneficiaries with an annual income that exceeds \$250,000. (#761)
- Graham amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the restoration of purchasing power of the National Institutes of Health. (#762)
- Graham amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to subjecting all Federal spending to sequestration. (#763)
- Graham amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preparing ports of the United States for post-Panamax ships. (#764)
- Graham amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to meeting the obligations outlined in the Plutonium Management and Disposition Agreement. (#765)
- Graham amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to subjecting the salaries of Members of Congress to sequestration. (#766)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the National Guard Youth Challenge Program. (#767)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing Transportation Security Administration passenger fees to \$2.50 per enplanement and not more than \$5.00 per round trip between points in Alaska and Hawaii and on flights from essential air service airports. (#768)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the labeling of genetically engineered fish. (#769)

- **Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the construction of Arctic polar icebreakers. (#770)**
- Ernst amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibits use of taxpayer dollars for first class airplane travel by Members of Congress. (#771)
- Ernst amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to ensure public comments are utilized more effectively in the Federal rulemaking process. (#772)
- Ernst amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect taxpayers by reforming the allowance and perks available to former Presidents. (#773)
- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the availability of Federal spectrum for commercial wireless services, including unlicensed Wi-Fi. (#774)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the imposition of new sanctions against the Government of Iran because of that Government's support for terrorism and its human rights abuses against the people of Iran. (#775)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prohibit the exclusion of individuals from service on a Federal jury on account of sexual orientation or gender identity. (#776)
- *Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to recognize that climate change is real and caused by human activity and that Congress needs to take action to cut carbon pollution. (#777, as modified)*
- Cornyn amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to patents. (#778)
- Cornyn amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to enact a taxpayer bill of rights and provide additional protections for taxpayers against abuses by Internal Revenue Service. (#779)
- Cornyn amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to eliminating the backlog of sexual assault evidence kits. (#780)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing foreign assistance to the Palestinian Authority and certain United Nations agencies and increasing foreign assistance for Israel. (#781)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to extending the health care tax credit. (#782)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expansion of the earned income tax credit and the child tax credit. (#783)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting a national network for manufacturing innovation. (#784)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that no Federal financial aid funds are used for marketing activities. (#785)

- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide 12-months of continuous enrollment in Medicaid and the Children's Health Insurance Program. (#786)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to establish the prioritization of Children's Hospital Graduate Medical Education (CHGME) as a proven means to implement the development of a robust pediatric medical workforce. (#787)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring sufficient trade enforcement resources. (#788)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting workers from misclassification as independent contractors and preventing employers from using misclassification to avoid paying their fair share of taxes. (#789)
- Manchin amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would allocate any savings achieved through spending cuts or new revenue that are not included in the concurrent resolution on the budget for any purpose other than deficit reduction or investment in the Nation's infrastructure. (#790)
- **Wyden amendment to strike reconciliation instructions to the Committees on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions and Finance and require regular order. (#791)**
- Bennet amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to innovation in higher education. (#792)
- Franken amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to construction of Native American schools. (#793)
- Sessions amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to strengthening the ability of the Department of Commerce to respond to accusations of unfair trade practices, which may include currency undervaluation. (#794)
- **Cassidy amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to authorizing Federal permitting for manufacturing and energy construction projects relating to national primary or secondary ambient air quality standard for ozone lower than a certain existing standard. (#795)**
- *Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to saving Medicare. (#796)*
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing headquarters staff in the Department of Defense. (#797)
- **Murray amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund for legislation to allow Americans to earn paid sick time. (#798)**
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to funding for programs related to governing justly and democratically. (#799)
- **Cantwell amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to a comprehensive approach to crude-by-rail safety. (#800)**

- *Murray amendment to build on the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2013 by restoring a below-sequester level cut of \$9,000,000,000 to nondefense discretionary spending in 2017, replacing sequestration in 2016 and 2017 and increasing funding above sequester by a total of \$148,000,000,000 for the 2 years, increasing defense and nondefense discretionary spending above sequester levels by equal amounts, eliminating the overseas contingency operations gimmick contained in the committee-reported resolution, and offsetting the net increase in defense and nondefense discretionary spending by closing tax loopholes. (#801)*
- **Coons amendment to offset the costs of the war against the Islamic State in Iraq and Syria. (#802)**
- Franken amendment to ensure that the deficit-neutral reserve fund for infrastructure includes investment in rural broadband deployment. (#803)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to student loans. (#804)
- Corker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prevent the sale of Senior Preferred Stock of Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac by the Secretary of the Treasury without the consent of Congress. (#805)
- Cassidy amendment to create a point of order against any legislation that would authorize Federal funds appropriated for processing naturalization applications to be used for any other purpose. (#806)
- Cassidy amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would permit using certain funds to process immigration benefit applications. (#807)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to permanently extend the Internet Tax Freedom Act and to establish rules for taxation of digital goods and services. (#808)
- Vitter amendment to restore students' right to privacy of education records by ensuring parental consent of records release in all cases and prohibiting collection of psychological or behavioral data. (#809)
- Collins amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing access to higher education for low-income Americans through the Federal Pell Grant program. (#810)
- **Vitter amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ending Washington's illegal exemption from Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. (#811)**
- **Murray amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide women with affordable access to comprehensive health care, including preventive services (such as contraception and breast cancer screenings), improve maternal health, and ensure that a woman has the same benefits and services no matter what part of the United States she lives in, all of which is critical to improving the health and well-being of women, children, their families, and society as a whole, and is an essential part of a woman's economic security and opportunity. (#812)**
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving oversight and accountability of for-profit colleges. (#813)

- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing exploitation of veterans and servicemembers seeking postsecondary education. (#814)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund related to prohibiting inverted corporations from avoiding United States taxes. (#815)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prevent certain corporations from profiting from government contracts. (#816)
- **Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide tax benefits to patriot employers that invest in American jobs and provide fair pay and benefits to workers and to eliminate tax benefits for corporations that ship jobs or profits overseas. (#817)**
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to funding for the Overseas Private Investment Corporation. (#818)
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the repeal of the extension of the wind production tax credit. (#819)
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting funding for the Defense Rapid Innovation Program. (#820)
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the Forest Service from finalizing and implementing a certain proposed groundwater directive. (#821)
- Flake amendment to eliminate Federal duplication and consolidate the 94 Federal green building programs spread across 11 different Federal agencies. (#822)
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to implementing the recommendations of the Government Accountability Office to consolidate financial literacy programs. (#823)
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to enabling transparency in the Federal crop insurance program, which may include disclosing the names of recipients of Federal subsidy payments for crop insurance premiums. (#824)
- **Blumenthal amendment to expand the deficit-neutral reserve fund for veterans and servicemembers. (#825)**
- Barrasso amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the repeal of the annual fee on health insurance providers imposed by the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. (#826)
- Hatch amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to reforming the Federal regulatory process by enabling retrospective review of existing regulations, improving the process by which new regulations are created, ensuring fair and effective judicial review, and securing an effective role for Congress in the Federal regulatory process through legislation and oversight. (#827)
- Franken amendment to provide additional resources to save student financial aid and keep

college affordable for more than 8,000,000 low- and middle-income students by restoring the \$89,000,000,000 in cuts to Federal Pell Grants in the Republican budget. (#828)

- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to maintaining the critical infrastructure security of the United States natural gas pipeline system with respect to physical damages or cyber security-related impacts. (#829)
- Moran-Blumenthal amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to researching health conditions of the descendants of veterans exposed to toxic substances during services in the Armed Forces. (#830)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging institutions of higher education to make college more affordable by reducing the cost of attendance for students and families. (#831)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to ensure all women covered by TRICARE have no-cost contraception coverage and to improve access to emergency contraception for women members of the Armed Forces. (#832)
- Boxer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the protection of State and local economies from the impacts of climate change, including extreme and exceptional drought. (#833)
- Boxer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to public health and welfare of States and local communities. (#834)
- Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to offsetting the cost of operations against the Islamic State. (#835)
- McConnell amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the regulation by the Environmental Protection Agency of greenhouse gas emissions, which may include a prohibition on withholding highway funds from States that refuse to submit State Implementation Plans required under the Clean Power Plan of the Agency. (#836)
- Alexander amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting the privacy rights of employees. (#837)
- **Murkowski amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the disposal of certain Federal land. (#838)**
- Isakson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting United States citizens held hostage in the United States embassy in Tehran, Iran, between November 3, 1979, and January 20, 1981. (#839)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding for State and local law enforcement agencies that receive Federal funds to be used for data collection related to profiling guidance issued by the Department of Justice. (#840)
- Udall amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to provision of educational assistance to veterans who served in the reserves in Afghanistan or Iraq. (#841)

- **Merkley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to consumer financial protection. (#842)**
- **Merkley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to restoring reductions in the Republican budget to the Stafford loan program that would mandate that students currently in college pay interest on their loans before they have received their educational benefits, to make college more affordable, to reduce the debt burden of students, and to help graduates afford to pay back student loans. (#843)**
- Merkley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to restoring cuts in the Republican budget to the Federal Pell Grant and Stafford loan programs that would force more families to take on debt for education and mandate that students currently in college pay interest on their loans before they have received their education benefits, to make college more affordable, to reduce the debt burden of students, and to help graduates afford to pay back student loans. (#844)
- Merkley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to trade agreements. (#845)
- Merkley amendment to save student financial aid and reduce the student loan debt levels in the Republican budget by 15 percent through removing mandated interest payments for students. (#846)
- Scott amendment to require information on settlement agreements. (#847)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the Medicare home health face-to-face documentation requirement. (#848)
- Vitter amendment to end birthright citizenship. (#849)
- Vitter amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ending President Obama's illegal executive amnesty. (#850)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to rein in onerous fishing regulations and provide disaster relief for fisheries. (#851)
- **Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing small business regulatory relief and preventing duplicative regulations for investment advisors. (#852)**
- Coats to preserve the integrity of college athletes. (#853)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to repealing the limitation on health flexible spending arrangements. (#854)
- Lee amendment to prohibit the public debt limit under reconciliation. (#855)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to support legislation preventing the Federal Communications Commission from reclassifying broadband providers as common carriers under title II of the Communications Act of 1934 and from implementing other "net neutrality" provisions. (#856)

- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the investigation and recovery of missing weapons and military equipment provided to the Government of Yemen by the United States Government. (#857)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to limiting funds for institutions or organizations established by the United States Convention on the Law of the Sea. (#858)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to clarifying the definition of the term “waters of the United States”. (#859)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing the Department of Energy from making risky loans. (#860)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to equalizing the treatment of attorney’s fees under the Endangered Species Act of 1973 and the Equal Access to Justice Act. (#861)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to repealing the wind production tax credit. (#862)
- Lee amendment to preserve Congressional Budget Act points of order against legislation providing for an increase in the gas tax paid by hardworking Americans. (#863)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing an accounting of total United States contributions to the United Nations. (#864)
- Johnson amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to accommodate legislation that would stop the Federal government from forcing States to pay unemployment compensation benefits to millionaires. (#865)
- Murray amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing funding for the Department of Transportation for the TIGER discretionary grant program. (#866)
- **Whitehouse amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to making it more difficult for corporations and billionaires to secretly influence elections by making unlimited undisclosed campaign expenditures, and to prevent such entities from evading campaign finance law, including through making false statements to government agencies. (#867)**
- Whitehouse amendment to prohibit budget resolutions that support dropping millions of Americans from their health insurance plans without providing for alternative coverage. (#868)
- Udall amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to issuing a license to a company to operate as a small business investment company that focuses on accelerating technology transfer commercialization activities that create well-paying jobs and support American innovation. (#869)
- **Wyden amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to extending tax provisions expiring in 2013 or 2014 for 2 years, such as those contained in the EXPIRE Act**

of 2014. (#870)

- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the process of evaluating and adjudicating benefit claims of survivors and dependents of veterans and members of the Armed Forces. (#871)
- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expand and enhance the security of the Visa Waiver Program to promote travel and tourism in the United States. (#872)
- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the reimbursement of emergency medical care for veterans, which may include reimbursement of veterans who have not received care from the department of Veterans Affairs in the last 24 months. (#873)
- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the final standard providing for the assignment of a unique health identifier for an individual and to require legislation setting standards for such assignment. (#874)
- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to permanent extension of the new markets tax credit. (#875)
- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that Federal agencies protect the rights of all Americans, regardless of their sexual orientation, religion, race, color, sex, or national origin, in accordance with the Constitution of the United States and Federal law. (#876)
- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing college completion, which may include expanding Federal Pell Grant eligibility by allowing college students to use Federal Pell Grants for more than 2 semesters in an academic year. (#877)
- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to investing in clean energy and preserving the environment. (#878)
- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring dental coverage under all qualified health plans offered under the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. (#879)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a student borrower bill of rights. (#880)
- Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting a substantial increase in the minimum wage. (#881)
- Carper amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving prevention and treatment measures to mitigate agricultural impacts from virus outbreaks, such as impacts seen from the avian influenza poultry outbreak. (#882)
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting health care rationing. (#883)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing local flexibility in low-income housing and supporting low-income housing block grant funding by

expanding the Moving-to-Work program. (#884)

- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing technical assistance to small businesses and aspiring entrepreneurs through small business development centers. (#885)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to ensure accountability and transparency at the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau. (#886)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to streamline energy infrastructure projects. (#887)
- Feinstein amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing terrorists from obtaining firearms or explosives. (#888)
- Feinstein amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving community relations with law enforcement officers. (#889)
- Coons amendment to exempt advance appropriations for Amtrak from the generally applicable point of order against advance appropriations. (#890)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to addressing the infrastructure needs of passenger rail. (#891)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the impacts of climate change on critical infrastructure systems. (#892)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to addressing the diabetes epidemic in the United States. (#893)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding to the Global Fund. (#894)
- **Whitehouse amendment to prohibit budget resolutions that support cutting over \$1,000,000,000,000 in spending without identifying specific programmatic effects. (#895)**
- Markey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the safety of offshore drilling in the United States. (#896)
- Markey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting consumers in the United States from price increases due to large-scale natural gas exports. (#897)
- Franken amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to address cyberstalking and online harassment. (#898)
- **Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the importance of financial literacy education to allow individuals to make informed and effective decisions with their financial resources. (#899)**
- **Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the importance of civics and government education. (#900)**

- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that Federal agencies protect the rights of all Americans, regardless of their sexual orientation, gender identity, religion, race, color, sex, or national origin, in accordance with the Constitution of the United States and Federal law. (#901)
- Tester amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to authorizing children who are eligible to receive health care furnished under laws administered by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to retain such eligibility until age 26. (#902)
- Tester amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to provision of payment of dependency and indemnity compensation of death pension upon the death of a veteran to reduce needless financial hardships suffered by families of such veterans during their time of grief. (#903)
- Tester amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to bolstering veterans employment by providing additional sick leave to disabled veterans who are employed by the Federal Government so they can seek care for their service-connected medical conditions and do not have to take unpaid leave or forego their medical appointments altogether. (#904)
- Tester amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to veterans health care, which may include efforts to enhance access to care for rural veterans, to address medical workforce shortages of the Department of Veterans Affairs, and to invest in new facilities in rural areas. (#905)
- Klobuchar amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to Federal investment in precision medicine and biomedical innovation. (#906)
- Klobuchar amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the effective Federal management of the gray wolf population in the western Great Lakes region. (#907)
- Klobuchar amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to support for the improvement and enhancement of the capabilities of the Armed Forces to prevent and respond to sexual assault and sexual harassment in the Armed Forces. (#908)
- Klobuchar amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preserving funding for States to develop and maintain recreational trails and trail-related facilities for motorized and nonmotorized recreational trail uses. (#909)
- Klobuchar amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to advancing innovations in life saving technologies. (#910)
- Klobuchar amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting the outdoor economy. (#911)
- Reed amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to permanently reforming emergency unemployment insurance programs, including the Extended Benefit program for individuals who have exhausted their regular unemployment compensation during economic downturns. (#912)
- Reed amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to closing egregious offshore tax loopholes. (#913)

- Reed amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that the Federal Pell Grant maximum keeps pace with inflation. (#914)
- Reed amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would increase the cost to borrowers of Federal education loans made to students or on behalf of students. (#915)
- Reed amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reforming the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 to establish accountability requirements for resource equity. (#916)
- Reed amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing for an additional year of Federal funding for short-time compensation programs, which prevent layoffs and keep Americans employed. (#917)
- Reed amendment to include legislation concerning weatherization and energy efficiency retrofit programs in a deficit-neutral reserve fund. (#918)
- Reed amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to eliminating deductions for corporate compensation in excess of \$1,000,000. (#919)
- Reed amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing the geographic imbalance in Federal research funding and improving research infrastructure and capacity throughout the States. (#920)
- Reed amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prescription drug costs under the Medicare program. (#921)
- Reed amendment to strike the requirement for estimates of macroeconomic effects. (#922)
- Reed amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to eliminating profits from the Federal student loan program and reducing costs for borrowers. (#923)
- Reed amendment to specify the other macroeconomic variable to be included in a certain estimate provided by the Congressional Budget Office. (#924)
- Tillis amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the United States civil courts system. (#925)
- Tillis amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that the right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. (#926)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to appropriate and responsible dietary guidelines that recommend lean red meat as a source of protein. (#927)
- Blunt amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect the United States from an energy tax. (#928)
- Crapo amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting Medicare Advantage by reversing Obamacare cuts. (#929)

- Crapo amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing tax increases on families with annual incomes under \$250,000. (#930)
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to strengthen waterborne commerce in our ports and harbors, which may include increasing the percentage of the amounts expended from the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund that are dedicated to port infrastructure and maintenance. (#931)
- Cochran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a biennial budget resolution process. (#932)
- Cochran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a biennial budget resolution process. (#933)
- Paul amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting marketing materials relating to the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. (#934)
- Paul amendment to adjust functional totals to reflect savings on administrative costs within the Environmental Protection Agency and Corps of Engineers resulting from the preservation of individual property rights and clarification that “navigable waters” means waters of the United States, including the territorial seas that are navigable-in-fact or permanent, standing, or continuously flowing bodies of water that form geographical featured commonly known as streams, oceans, rivers, and lakes that are connected to waters that are navigable-in-fact under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.). (#935)
- Paul amendment to establish a surgical point of order that will provide better clarity and compliance in the budget process by better harmonizing appropriations and authorizations. (#936)
- Hatch amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the supplemental nutrition assistance program, which may include prohibiting the Secretary of Agriculture from issuing certain exemptions relating to the able-bodied adults without dependents requirement. (#937)
- Hatch amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the use of community development block grant funds for the provision of public services. (#938)
- Hatch amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring the Secretaries of Agriculture and Housing and Urban Development to draft a plan to consolidate certain housing programs. (#939)
- **Paul amendment to increase new budget authority for fiscal years 2016 and 2017 and modify outlays for fiscal years 2016 through 2022 for National Defense (budget function 050) with offsets. (#940)**
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to ensure access to primary care for women and children. (#941)
- Franken amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing funding for HIV/AIDS research and medical and social services to prevent the spread of HIV and treat infected individuals. (#942)

- Franken amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the health of Medicare beneficiaries and reducing Medicare program expenditures by making evidence-based chronic disease prevention programs like the National Diabetes Prevention Program a covered benefit under the Medicare program. (#943)
- **Nelson amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would use tax dollars to censor publicly-funded climate science. (#944)**
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting efforts to eliminate discrimination based on sexual orientation, gender identity, source of income, marital status, military or veteran status, race, color, religion, sex, handicap, familial status, or national origin in housing. (#945)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing support for public-private partnerships that help make small, medium, and rural manufacturers more competitive. (#946)
- Bennet amendment to ensure that small businesses are provided relief as part of tax reform by permanently increasing the maximum amount of the section 179 small business expensing limitation to \$1,000,000 and the investment limitation to \$2,500,000 and indexing them both for inflation. (#947)
- Cochran amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to prohibit the implementation of flood standards, developed in secret, that would threaten livelihoods and communities nationwide. (#948)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing greater discretion to States with respect to infrastructure projects. (#949)
- McConnell amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting the return of children who have been legally adopted from the Democratic Republic of the Congo and are only a plane ride away from becoming United States citizens to the American citizen parents residing in the United States. (#950)
- **Murray amendment to establish and fund a new Federal-State partnership to expand access to high-quality preschool programs for children from low- and moderate-income families, offset with revenue from closing loopholes. (#951)**
- **Merkley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a more level playing field in trade agreements. (#952)**
- **Merkley amendment to save student financial aid and reduce the student loan debt levels in the Republican budget by 15 percent by eliminating new mandated interest charged while students are still in school. (#953)**
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the reimbursement of States that paid to keep units of the National Park System open during the partial Government shutdown in October 2013. (#954)
- Sessions amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting aliens without lawful status in the United States from qualifying for certain Federal benefits. (#955)

- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to protect the content of Americans' emails from warrantless searched by law enforcement agencies. (#956)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to ending the enhanced Federal Medical Assistance Percentage (FMAP) rates under Obamacare that financially favor able-bodied adults over pregnant women, infants, elderly, and the disabled. (#957)
- Grassley amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting United States workers. (#958)
- Grassley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reforming the EB-5 immigrant investor program to protect national security, to promote true job creation, and to ensure integrity in the adjudication of such immigration benefits by establishing standards of ethical conduct by government officials and preventing improper preferential treatment. (#959)
- Grassley amendment to hold employer accountable for their hiring practices by requiring all employees to be verified through E-Verify, an electronic employment verification system. (#960)
- Murray amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to ensure that the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission continues to protect employee rights and protections like the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 and the Genetic Information Nondiscrimination Act of 2008, and to ensure that employee wellness programs authorized under the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act continue to offer premium incentives to employees for more healthy choices. (#961)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to enhance prosecution of those who sell or supply firearms to others knowing or having reasonable cause to believe that the firearms will be used to commit a crime of human trafficking. (#962)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to facilitate the transfer of enforcement authority over firearms laws to the Federal Bureau of Investigations. (#963)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to enhance prosecution of those who sell or supply firearms to others knowing of having reasonable cause to believe that the firearms will be used to commit a crime of violence. (#964)
- Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect the integrity of elections in the United States, limit the corrosive influence of money in the democratic process of the United States, allow for an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to overturn the Citizens United decision, and increase transparency. (#965)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to offsetting the costs of operations against the Islamic State. (#966)
- Markey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to domestic medical isotope production. (#967)
- Wyden amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to enacting middle class tax relief, including extending and expanding refundable tax credits, such as tax provisions and policies included in legislation like the Working Families Tax Relief Act, American Opportunity Tax Credit Permanence and Consolidation Act, Helping Working Families Afford Child Care Act,

or the 21st Century Worker Tax Cut Act, among other legislation. (#968)

- Cruz amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibit the Federal Election Commission from further regulating political speech on the Internet. (#969)
- Cruz amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to ensure full portability of funds provided under part A of title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965. (#970)
- Cruz amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to implement work requirements in all means-tested Federal welfare programs. (#971)
- Cruz amendment to ensure Israel receives the full extent of aid from the United States in developing its missile defense programs by creating a spending-neutral reserve fund, in the event that additional funding is required. (#972)
- Cruz amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that any nuclear agreement between the United States and Iran cannot be implemented absent approved by Congress. (#973)
- Cruz amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to eliminate all criminal penalties for offenses established by agency regulations. (#974)
- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to maintaining military personnel levels at military installations that are the least costly to the Federal Government to operate. (#975)
- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring the Dietary Guidelines for Americans are based on sound nutrition science. (#976)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to strengthen democratic governance, citizen security, and economic growth in Central America. (#977)
- Menendez amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would provide funding relating to establishing a United States Embassy in Havana, Cuba until the Government of Cuba ceases providing sanctuary to terrorists and American fugitives. (#978)
- Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to substantially increasing overtime protections for middle class workers. (#979)
- Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting the promised pension benefits of retirees in multiemployer pension plans. (#980)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to waive coinsurance under Medicare for colorectal cancer screening tests regardless of whether therapeutic intervention is required during the screening. (#981)
- Casey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide flexibility to States to improve access and quality and delivery of care while protecting the guarantee of the Medicaid program. (#982)
- Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting programs

that keep low-income older individuals healthy and able to live at home, such as those programs funded through the Older Americans Act of 1965. (#983)

- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that patients, including military members and veterans, have access to new antibacterial drugs that treat serious or life-threatening infections through the creation by the Food and Drug Administration of a limited population approval pathway for antibacterial drugs. (#984)

From: Hunt, Jasmine (Durbin)
To: [Sarah Neimeyer \(sarah_neimeyer@ios.doi.gov\)](mailto:sarah_neimeyer@ios.doi.gov); [Joshua Saks \(saks@nwf.org\)](mailto:joshua.saks@nwf.org); [Franz Matzner \(franz.matzner@nrdc.org\)](mailto:franz.matzner@nrdc.org); [Sara Chieffo](mailto:sara.chieffo@nrdc.org); jconsuegra@nrdc.org
Subject: FW: Amendments Update: Senate Budget Resolution (S.Con.Res. 11)
Date: Thursday, March 26, 2015 11:09:43 AM

From: Miller, Julian (Durbin)
Sent: Thursday, March 26, 2015 11:08:37 AM (UTC-05:00) Eastern Time (US & Canada)
To: Dodin, Reema (Durbin); Zogby, Joseph (Judiciary-Dem); Kenny, MJ (Durbin); Marter, Ben (Durbin); Morris, Dena (Durbin); Raven, Erik (Appropriations); Homan, Chris (Durbin); Leonard, Rob (Durbin); Swanson, Daniel (Judiciary-Dem); Kierig, Anne (Durbin); Brown-Shaklee, Sally (Durbin); Mulka, Christina (Durbin); Gillies, David (Appropriations); Sonti, Srinu (Durbin); Hunt, Jasmine (Durbin); Middleton, Brad (Durbin); Tellez, Corey (Durbin); Fisher, Alyssa (Durbin); McElwain, Maria (Durbin); Palmer, Mark (Durbin); Trifone, Stephanie (Judiciary-Dem); Ackley, Elise (Durbin); Gandhi, Debu (Judiciary-Dem); Ali, Erum Ibrahim (Durbin); Cook, Beth (Durbin); Samp, Christopher (Durbin)
Subject: Amendments Update: Senate Budget Resolution (S.Con.Res. 11)

The most recently filed amendments are at the top of this message, as well as at the bottom in the correct numerical order.

- Risch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to extending the authorization of the State Trade and Export Promotion Program of the Small Business Administration. (#985)
- Reed amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reforming student loan programs, which may include risk-sharing by institutions of higher education. (#986)
- Casey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting the National Guard Counterdrug Program. (#987)
- Franken amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to bolstering the resilience of communities and industries in the United States against the impacts of a changing climate. (#988)
- Coons second-degree amendment to Coons amendment #337, to modify the amendment. (#989)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the impacts of climate change on critical infrastructure systems. (#990)
- **Warner amendment to restore program integrity funding to combat waste, fraud, and abuse. (#991)**
- Paul amendment to provide an offset for additional funds for overseas contingency operations. (#992)

Senate Budget Resolution (S.Con.Res. 11)

[An original concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2016 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2017 through 2025.](#)

(pending amendments in bold, disposed of amendments in italics).

- Isakson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a biennial budget and appropriations process. (#321)
- Portman amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the empowerment of States to protect citizens of the State from damaging regulations of the Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to the Clean Air Act. (#322)
- *Sanders amendment to create millions of middle class jobs by investing in our nation's infrastructure paid for by raising revenue through closing loopholes in the corporate and international tax system. (#323, as modified)*
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the strengthening of patent rights. (#324)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to a strong civil courts system. (#325)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that changes to voting laws at the State and local level do not disproportionately burden the right of racial and language minorities to vote. (#326)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide for funding to improve voter registration and the voting experience in Federal elections. (#327)
- Coons amendment to express the sense of Congress on the cost sharing requirements of the Hollings Manufacturing Extension Partnership. (#328)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging the widespread use of early college high schools and dual and concurrent enrollment. (#329)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to incentives for Medicare beneficiaries to have and maintain an advance care plan. (#330)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to eliminating the enforcement of laws that discriminate against HIV patients without scientific merit. (#331)
- Coons amendment to provide a mechanism to increase the statutory limit on public debt for fiscal year 2016. (#332)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to United States Government development finance institutions. (#333)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting efforts to improve call response time at the Internal Revenue Service. (#334)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to fulfilling the obligations of the United States. (#335)
- Coons amendment to express the sense of the Senate that the United States should fulfill the

financial obligations of the United States. (#336)

- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to Federal cybersecurity standards. (#337)
- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to increase funding for the National Institutes of Health. (#338)
- Rounds amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing mortgage lending to rural areas. (#339)
- Reid amendment to improve the provision establishing a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to eliminating military retirement and disability offsets. (#340)
- **Cassidy amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to promotion of United States offshore energy production. (#341)**
- Schatz amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the National Guard State Partnership Program. (#342)
- **Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preserving mandatory appropriations for agricultural conservation programs. (#343)**
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the importance of fully utilizing available Federal funding for water resources and development to meet the needs of United States ports and harbor maintenance. (#344)
- **Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing funding for Federal investments in biomedical and basic scientific research. (#345)**
- **Collins amendment to modify the deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting jobs in the United States through international trade to include the reauthorization or extension of trade adjustment assistance programs. (#346)**
- *Barrasso amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to keep the Federal Water Pollution Control Act focused on protection of water quality, to establish bright lines for Federal jurisdiction, and to create clear and unambiguous exemptions for features that the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency or the Secretary of the Army, acting through the Chief of Engineers, claim they are not seeking to regulate. (#347)*
- Boozman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to installing watchdogs at Federal agencies with extended Inspector General vacancies and strengthening and reforming Offices of Inspectors General to ensure that such Offices are appropriately prioritizing the investigation of waste, fraud, abuse, and misconduct within Federal agencies. (#348)
- *Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to improve health outcomes and lower costs of caring for medically complex children in Medicaid. (#349)*
- *Blunt amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would create a Federal tax or fee on carbon emissions. (#350)*

- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the dredging of shallow draft ports on the Mississippi River. (#351)
- **Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to Federal employee performance awards. (#352)**
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the defense capabilities of the Government of Ukraine. (#353)
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to military readiness, training, and modernization while decreasing risk of casualties. (#354)
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prohibit additional premium increases for two years. (#355)
- **Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing health care to veterans who reside more than 40 miles driving distance from the closest medical facility of the Department of Veterans Affairs that provides the care sought by the veteran. (#356)**
- *Cornyn amendment to raise taxes and spending by enacting President Obama's fiscal year 2016 budget. (#357)*
- McCain amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to enhancing trade across the Southwest border. (#358)
- McCain amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to securing the Southwest border. (#359)
- **McCain amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to deterring migration of unaccompanied children from El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras. (#360)**
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the consideration of greenhouse gas emissions under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969. (#361)
- *Mikulski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to amending the Equal Pay Act of 1963 to allow for punitive damages, limit the any factor "other than sex" exception, and prohibit retaliation against employees who share salary information. (#362)*
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating modernizing and updating food safety oversight within the Food and Drug Administration. (#363)
- **Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving oral health care for children and pregnant women under Medicaid. (#364)**
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding to State and local law enforcement agencies that receive Federal funds to be used for training and enforcement related to the profiling guidance established by the Department of Justice. (#365)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding for

State and local law enforcement agencies that receive Federal funds to be used for data collection related to profiling by the Department of Justice. (#366)

- **Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing a funding stream for a voter reinfranchisement initiative. (#367)**
- **Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing States the Medicaid flexibility they need to implement innovative reforms to improve care and enhance access for our Nation's most vulnerable. (#368)**
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the establishment of bipartisan commission to govern independent agencies, which may include structural changes to the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau. (#369)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing greater discretion to State departments of transportation in spending Highway Trust Fund allocations. (#370)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that funds available for budget function 050 are spent exclusively for national defense. (#371)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring State to implement drug testing and work requirements for Federal welfare programs for applicants and recipients of assistance, including, but not limited to, the temporary assistance for needy families (TANF) program. (#372)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to maintaining impact aid funding at 2014-2015 levels. (#373)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing coverage of virtual colonoscopies as a colorectal cancer screening test under the Medicare program. (#374)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to returning authority over school nutrition back to the States. (#375)
- Inhofe amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would impose a user fee with respect to general aviation. (#376)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging greater trade between Africa and the United States. (#377)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing qualified mortgage status to mortgages held in portfolio by financial institutions. (#378)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing relief from redundant annual privacy notice mailings required by financial institutions when there have been no changes to the privacy policies of the financial institution. (#379)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to assist the States in carrying out drought prevention plans. (#380)

- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the prevention of government discrimination against individuals, businesses, and organization due to sincerely held religious beliefs. (#381)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to protect Second Amendment rights by protecting the availability of certain ammunition. (#382)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to uphold Second Amendment rights and prohibit the establishment of a national firearm registry. (#383)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the protection of the Second Amendment by preventing Federal agencies from targeting law-abiding firearms dealers. (#384)
- Inhofe amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would fund international organizations during the implementation of the United Nations Arms Trade Treaty prior to Senate ratification and adoption of implementing legislation. (#385)
- *Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect Medicaid beneficiaries from benefit cuts. (#386)*
- **Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to postal reform. (#387)**
- **Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the designation of national monuments. (#388)**
- **Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to holding Members of the Senate and the House or Representatives accountable for failing to pass a balanced budget. (#389)**
- Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to regulatory review. (#390)
- **Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the expansion of access to the income tax credit for employee health insurance expenses of small employers. (#391)**
- **Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting the use of college savings accounts while students are in elementary school and secondary school. (#392)**
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to emphasizing manufacturing in engineering programs, which may include directing the National Institute of Standards and Technology, in coordination with other appropriate Federal agencies including the Department of Defense, Department of Energy, and National Science Foundation, to designate United States manufacturing universities. (#393)
- **Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to special treatment of the income tax credit for research expenditures for startup companies. (#394)**

- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reversing cuts in the International Affairs Budget. (#395)
- Portman amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the empowerment of States to protect citizens of the State from damaging regulations of the Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to the Clean Air Act. (#396)
- Ernst amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving mental health services for veterans. (#397)
- Wyden amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to funding Coast Guard air facilities. (#398)
- Coats amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would increase net direct spending if the national debt is greater than the size of the economy of the United States. (#399)
- *Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to maintain and enhance access, choice, and accountability in veterans care through the veterans Choice Card program under section 101 of the Veterans Access, Choice, and Accountability Act of 2014. (#400)*
- Grassley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support sentencing reform legislation that does not impose costs on crime victims. (#401)
- Johnson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving information sharing by the Inspector General of the Department of Veterans Affairs with respect to investigations relating to substandard health care, delayed and denied health care, patient deaths, other findings that directly relate to patient care, and other management issues of the Department. (#402)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the annual contribution limit for Coverdell education savings accounts. (#403)
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the modernization of the nuclear command control, and communications architecture of the United States. (#404)
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to sexual assault prevention and response efforts by the Department of Defense. (#405)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to limiting certain research conducted or contracted by the Federal Communications Commission. (#406)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to investigating service disruptions at West Coast ports. (#407)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to reform the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration to ensure more transparency and stakeholder participation. (#408)
- *Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting equal pay, which may include preventing discrimination on the basis of sex and preventing retaliation against employees for seeking or discussing wage information. (#409)*

- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the allowance of tax credits for employers who provide paid family and medical leave. (#410)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the maximum loan limits under the microloan program. (#411)
- **Rounds amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prevent the Environmental Protection Agency and the United States Fish and Wildlife Service from engaging in closed-door settlement agreements that ignore impacted States and counties. (#412)**
- Blunt amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring the advice and consent of the Senate before any bilateral or international agreement regarding greenhouse gas emissions aimed at combating global climate change has any force or effect within the United States. (#413)
- Hatch amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to prevent the Department of the Interior from unduly hampering the production of natural gas and oil by preempting State law. (#414)
- **Capito amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to a requirement that any new environmental agreement signed by the United States with any foreign country or countries not result in serious harm to the economy of the United States. (#415)**
- **Capito amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting the reliability of the electricity grid. (#416)**
- Capito amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to advise all veterans of their potential eligibility for private health care benefits provided by the Department of Veterans Affairs. (#417)
- Capito amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring sufficient funding for fossil energy research and development. (#418)
- Capito amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improve the safety of tank cars carrying crude oil by rail. (#419)
- Capito amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to offsets to combat the increase abuse of heroin and methamphetamines in the United States. (#420)
- Capito amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the expansion of high-speed broadband in rural areas. (#421)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that the conservation of northern long-eared bat populations and local economic development are compatible. (#422)
- **Rubio amendment to increase new budget authority and outlays for fiscal years 2016 and 2017 for National Defense (budget function 050). (#423, as modified).**
- Barrasso amendment to eliminate Federal funding for international climate change initiatives,

including the Green Climate Fund, the Global Climate Change Initiative, the Climate Investment Funds, and the Global Environmental Facility. (#424)

- **Collins amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving retirement security. (#425)**
- **Collins amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting economic growth and job creation for small businesses. (#426)**
- **Collins amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to investment in Alzheimer's disease research. (#427)**
- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to extending the exception for the tax treatment of publicly traded partnerships for other forms of energy, including energy power generation projects and transportation fuels. (#428)
- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to relieve financial institutions from annual privacy notice mailings. (#429)
- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to maintaining access to hospitals and health care providers in rural communities under the Medicare program, which includes preserving and strengthening access to critical access hospitals. (#430)
- Gillibrand amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to medical treatment and compensation for first responders, survivors, and their families injured and made ill by the 9/11 attacks. (#431)
- **Baldwin amendment to provide additional resources to create the opportunity for more Americans to obtain a higher education and advanced job skills by supporting two free years of community college paid for by raising revenue through requiring millionaires and billionaires to pay their fair share. (#432)**
- Wyden amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to continuing agricultural research funding. (#433)
- **Wyden amendment to provide for an adjustment to committee allocations for wildfire suppression funding. (#434)**
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to support for Ukraine, which should include the provision of lethal defensive articles. (#435)
- **Baldwin amendment to preserve the point of order against reconciliation legislation that would increase the deficit or reduce a surplus. (#436)**
- **Peters amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to enhancing and improving the United States Patent and Trademark Office in order to reduce the patent application backlog. (#437)**
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving access to capital for small businesses by directing the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau to implement section 1071 of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (Public Law

111-203) that amended the Equal Credit Opportunity Act to require lending institutions to collect and report data on lending to small, minority-owned, and women owned businesses. (#438)

- **Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to mandating a higher threshold that the Small Business Administration may guarantee, through the Surety Bond Guarantee Program, of the bonds that small businesses are required to obtain so that they may be able to better compete successfully for Federal Government contracts. (#439)**
- **Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the Family Funds limit of the Small Business Investment Company Program from \$225,000,000 to \$350,000,000, as passed by the Committee in 2013, which is zero subsidy and funded entirely through fees paid by investors and businesses. (#440)**
- Stabenow amendment to ensure that oil derived from tar sands is subject to the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund at levels equal to those of other types of oil, to permanently extend the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund, and to prevent oil companies from claiming tax deductions for punitive damages associated with oil spills. (#441)
- **Collins amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to restore a sensible definition of full-time employment for purposes of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. (#442)**
- **Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting privately held water rights and permits. (#443)**
- Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expanding the earned income tax credit using savings from reforming the program and eliminating waste, fraud and abuse. (#444)
- **Gardner amendment to prevent labor disputes at seaports in the United States from causing national economic disruptions and crippling businesses across the United States. (#445)**
- Gardner amendment to support public-private partnerships of the Armed Forces of the United States with institutions of higher education in the United States. (#446)
- Gardner amendment to make higher education more affordable and expand access and opportunity to our Nation's students. (#447)
- **Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging expedited approval of liquefied natural gas export applications at the Department of Energy. (#448)**
- **Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting efficient resourcing for the Asia rebalance policy. (#449)**
- Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to enhance and encourage broadband deployment and adoption in rural America. (#450)
- Heller amendment to express the sense of the Senate that if a concurrent resolution on the budget and all the regular appropriations bills are not completed by October 1 annually then

Members of Congress should not receive pay. (#451)

- **Heller amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that the Secretary of the Interior enters into candidate conservation agreements with each of the relevant 11 Western States before the United States Fish and Wildlife Service makes a listing determination on the greater sage-grouse under the Endangered Species Act of 1973. (#452)**
- **Heller amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring the Secretary of Transportation prioritizes the construction of projects in high priority corridors on the National Highway System, which will improve the safe, secure, and efficient movement of people and goods through the United States and facilitate economic development and create jobs in the United States. (#453)**
- Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect Second Amendment rights by preventing the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives from reclassifying ammunition primarily intended for sporting purposes. (#454)
- Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prioritize the elimination of the rape kit backlog. (#455)
- **Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that medical facilities of the Department of Veterans Affairs meet the privacy, dignity, and safety needs of women veterans. (#456)**
- **Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibition of Veterans Benefits Administration executive bonuses until the backlog of disability claims for veterans is eliminated. (#457)**
- Burr amendment to protect the American people and strengthen our national security by fully funding the Biomedical Advanced Research and Development Authority (BARDA) and the BioShield Special Reserve Fund. (#458)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expanding the quantity of Federal land available for natural extraction to fund infrastructure maintenance. (#459)
- Coats amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to considering the costs, benefits, and feasibility of allowing States reasonable time to cure rejected State implementation plans. (#460)
- Roberts amendment to provide for a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to military readiness, training, and modernization while decreasing risk casualties. (#461)
- **Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to over-the-counter medications. (#462)**
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting funds for promotional or marketing materials promoting Obamacare or its benefits. (#463)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring an enforceable treaty ratified by the top 10 major greenhouse gas emitting countries before implementation of regulation of greenhouse gas emissions from existing power plants. (#464)

- **Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to Second Amendment rights. (#465)**
- Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting jobs in the United States through international and domestic travel and tourism. (#466)
- Blunt amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the direct provision of defense articles, defense services, and related training to Kurdistan Regional Government. (#467)
- Blunt amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to military aid to Israel. (#468)
- Grassley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prohibit certain aliens without legal status in the United States from retroactively claiming the earned income tax credit. (#469)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding to the United Nations Population Fund to promote the access of unaccompanied women to vital services, including access to water, sanitation, facilities, food, and health care, in emergency situations. (#470)
- *Wyden amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would cut benefits, raise the retirement age, or privatize Social Security. (#471)*
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting Cypriot-Israeli cooperation in energy exploration in the Eastern Mediterranean. (#472)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding to combat anti-Semitism in Europe. (#473)
- *Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect and strengthen the Department of Veterans Affairs, hire more health care professionals for the Department, and ensure quality and timely access to health care for all veterans. (#474)*
- Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to strengthening the United States Postal Service by establishing a moratorium to protect mail processing plants, reinstating overnight delivery standards, and protecting rural service. (#475)
- Thune amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to exempting elementary schools, secondary schools, and institutions of higher education from Obamacare's employer mandate. (#476)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to achieving health information technology interoperability. (#477)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reprioritizing education spending toward impact aid or other formula grant programs to State and local educational agencies and away from administrative earmark programs. (#478)
- Thune amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would negatively affect rural

health care. (#479)

- Thune amendment to reduce funding for the United State Fish and Wildlife Service and direct those funds to public safety in Indian country. (#480)
- *Cotton amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting Israel. (#481)*
- Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging the increase use of performance contracting in Federal facilities. (#482)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to combat sexual assault, domestic violence, and human trafficking. (#483)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing lethal aid to Ukraine. (#484)
- **Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide equity in the tax treatment of public safety officer death benefits. (#485)**
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to strengthen mental health efforts. (#486)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to rein in onerous fishing regulations and provide disaster relief for fisheries. (#487)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to spur economic development and provide for the equitable distribution of Universal Service funds to rural states. (#488)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing small business regulatory relief, protecting State-regulated insurers from global regulators, and preventing duplicative regulations for investment advisors. (#489)
- **Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to address the disproportionate regulatory burdens on community banks. (#490)**
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect the Corporation for National and Community Service. (#491)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to advance workplace equality by ending pregnancy discrimination and confronting sex-based wage discrimination. (#492)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to strengthening missile defense cooperation with Israel. (#493)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing the United States from joining any international agreement on greenhouse gas emissions that would preclude developing countries from using fossil fuels for development and economic growth. (#494)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to achieving domestic energy independence. (#495)

- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting public transparency in Executive branch litigation settlements. (#496)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting jobs by preventing Federal agencies from overriding efforts by States to conserve species. (#497)
- *Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to legislation submitted to Congress by President Obama to protect and strengthen Social Security. (#498)*
- Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring the availability to the reserve components of the Armed Forces of fully modernized and mission-capable aircraft. (#499)
- Alexander amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing Federal funds from being used to create a Federal college ratings system. (#500)
- Alexander amendment to promote the research, development, and approval or licensure of the most cutting-edge, safe and effective medical treatments, devices, and cures for American patients and to ensure that America remains the global leader in biomedical innovation. (#501)
- Alexander amendment to prohibit the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission from issuing regulations or guidance that would undermine the employee wellness programs authorized in the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act which offer a premium discount to employees who make healthy lifestyle choices. (#502)
- Sullivan amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing an exemption from certain permitting requirement for routine maintenance activities relating to transportation infrastructure. (#503)
- Sullivan amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to limiting the ability of Environmental Protect Agency personnel to carry guns. (#504)
- Sullivan amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting programs related to the ground-based mid-course defense and the long-range discrimination radar programs of the Department of Defense. (#505)
- Sullivan amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting vulnerable families from job killing regulations. (#506)
- Vitter amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to ending Obamacare subsidies for illegal immigrants. (#507)
- Vitter amendment to require tax delinquent Federal bureaucrats to immediately enter into a repayment plan and provide that failure to do will result in termination of employment. (#508)
- Vitter amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to eliminating the State DNA analysis kit backlog. (#509)
- Vitter amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing health care to veterans who reside more than 40 miles driving distance from the closest medical facility of the

Department of Veterans Affairs that provides the care sought by the veteran. (#510)

- Vitter amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund preventing the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives from classifying M855 or any .223/5.56mm cartridge or projectile as armor piercing ammunition. (#511)
- Vitter amendment to strike out the provision that makes it easier for Washington elites to force Americans to give up their dollar bills and use dollar coins, like Europeans. (#512)
- Vitter amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expanding Medicare beneficiary access to eye tracking accessories and speech generating devices for disabled individuals under the Medicare program. (#513)
- Vitter amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to allowing States to adopt work requirements for able-bodied Medicaid recipients. (#514)
- **Vitter amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring the Federal Government to allow states to opt out of Common Core without penalty. (#515)**
- Vitter amendment to ensure victims of rape have their day in court. (#516)
- Vitter amendment to end Congress's and the Administration's illegal exemption from Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. (#517)
- Barrasso amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a process whereby the Federal Government recoups grants from States with failed State-based exchanges. (#518)
- Gillibrand amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to expand benefits from the Department of Veterans Affairs to sailors exposed to Agent Orange. (#519)
- Gillibrand amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund related to sexual assault at institutions of higher education, which may include the implementation of an independent and standardized online survey tool developed and administered by the Department of Education, in consultation with the Department of Justice, to measure the prevalence of sexual assault at institutions of higher education. (#520)
- **Peters amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to investing in science, technology, and basic research in the United States. (#521)**
- King amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preserving the right of access of distributed energy units to the electrical grid, such as combined heat and power systems, residential- or commercial-scale photovoltaic systems, residential wind turbines, or other renewable or fossil-fueled electric generation systems. (#522)
- **Stabenow amendment to prevent United States companies from getting tax benefits for moving jobs overseas, to end offshore tax loopholes including inversions, and to provide incentives for United States companies to relocate overseas jobs to the United States. (#523)**
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting economic

growth and job creation by reducing the cost of capital. (#524)

- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing tax relief for catastrophic medical expenses. (#525)
- Alexander amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support high-quality charter schools. (#526)
- Cassidy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the translation of biomedical research into treatments and cures. (#527)
- Cassidy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to upgrading data collection and statistical analysis conducted on health care services at the facilities of the Veterans Health Administration. (#528)
- Cassidy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing screening, testing, and diagnosis for Viral Hepatitis. (#529)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the diversion of funds set aside for the USPTO. (#530)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to deterring abusive patent litigation. (#531)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to ensure the vitality of the traditional criminal law requirement of mens rea. (#532)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that Department of Justice attorneys comply with disclosure obligations in criminal prosecutions. (#533)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing access to marijuana edibles by children in States that have decriminalized marijuana. (#534)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to balancing the Federal budget. (#535)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to safeguarding data stored abroad from improper government access. (#536)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the aggressive and consistent enforcement of Federal laws prohibiting the production, distribution, and possession of adult obscenity and child pornography. (#537)
- Risch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the Family Funds limit of the Small Business Investment Company Program from \$225,000,000 to \$350,000,000, as passed by the Committee in 2013, which is zero subsidy and funded entirely through fees paid by investors and businesses. (#538)
- **Cassidy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving Medicaid based on successful and bipartisan State demonstration projects. (#539)**

- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting health care rationing. (#540)
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the transparency of the relationship between the Federal Communication Commission's regulatory fees and the Commission's recovery of costs. (#541)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to improving transparency for closing out expired grant accounts with an empty balance. (#542)
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to elimination of funding for the National Technical Information Service. (#543)
- Kirk amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to extraditing international cybercriminals committing credit card theft. (#544)
- **Kirk amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reimposing waived sanctions and imposing new sanctions against Iran for violations of the Joint Plan of Action or a comprehensive nuclear agreement. (#545)**
- McCain amendment to ensure adequate funding for the national security of the United States. (#546)
- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to welfare reform. (#547)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to support Internet freedom and the current multi-stake-holder governance of the Internet. (#548)
- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund for providing low- and middle-income student access to private elementary and secondary schools through a tax credit. (#549)
- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to consolidating tax incentives for higher education into a universal tax credit for higher education and skills obtainment. (#550)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting religious freedom, including promoting freedom of religion (including belief) around the world, given the importance of religious freedom to human rights, economic development, stability, and democracy. (#551)
- **Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing funding for the relocation of the United States Embassy in Israel from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem. (#552)**
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting public-private partnerships with the National Laboratories under the Department of Energy to facilitate innovation. (#553)
- Rubio amendment to allow for the elimination of the Retirement Earnings Test under the Social security program. (#554)
- Rubio amendment to allow for the elimination of Social Security payroll taxes for individuals who

have attained retirement age. (#555)

- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to delivering weapons to Ukraine using emergency drawdown authority in the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961. (#556)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to reforming the United Nations in the spirit of transparency, respect for basic human freedoms, and effective nonproliferation. (#557)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing foreign assistance to Palestine and increasing foreign assistance for Israel. (#558)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to improving higher education data and transparency. (#559)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to prohibit taking minors across State lines in circumvention of laws requiring involvement of parents in abortion decisions. (#560)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to underutilized facilities of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and their potential use. (#561)
- **Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a new outcomes-based process for authorizing innovative higher education providers. (#562)**
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the reform of Federal student loan repayment plans. (#563)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing for regulatory reform that would allow Congress to budget regulatory promulgation under each Federal agency. (#564)
- **Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that Medicare is not raided to bailout insurance companies under the President's health care overhaul. (#565)**
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing for financial vehicles other than loans to provide fund to pay for higher education. (#566)
- Coats amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to end duplication, fragmentation, and overlap in Government economic development programs. (#567)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to increase funding for the Internal Revenue Service to implement the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act and reduce identity theft. (#568)
- Tester amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to investing in rural and tribal water infrastructure. (#569)
- Tester amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing transparency in our elections and reducing the deficit. (#570)

- Heinrich amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would provide for the sale of Federal land to reduce the Federal deficit. (#571)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support rural schools and school districts. (#572)
- Markey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting the repair and replacement of natural gas distribution pipelines and infrastructure no longer fit for service. (#573)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring the reliability of the electric grid. (#574)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to repeal the TRICARE exclusion for members of the reserve components of the Armed Forces. (#575)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to securing sources of supply of rare earth minerals. (#576)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the reduction of Department of Defense contractors. (#577)
- **Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to addressing methamphetamine abuse in the United States. (#578)**
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing adequate funding for the Experimental Program to Stimulate Competitive Research. (#579)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing adequate funding for the Contract Tower Program of the Federal Aviation Administration. (#580)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reestablishing the Office of Technology Assessment to provide nonpartisan information to Congress on cost-benefit analyses of regulations and regulatory changes. (#581)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to significantly increasing the number of young adults participating in 2 years of national service which may include expanding national service programs. (#582)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the commercialization of technologies such as carbon capture, carbon storage, and other carbon utilization technologies required for coal and natural gas electric generating units (EGUs) to meet proposed and future greenhouse gas regulations. (#583)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting export promotion for small businesses. (#584)
- Manchin amendment to modify the deficit-neutral reserve fund for veterans and servicemembers to improve outreach, access, and services for rural veterans. (#585)

- Manchin amendment to modify the deficit-neutral reserve fund for veterans and servicemembers to address specifically the growing backlog of appeals of decisions regarding claims for disability compensation. (#586)
- Leahy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to disallow any Federal tax deduction for the cost of court-ordered punitive damages as an ordinary business expense. (#587)
- Schatz amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the number of U.S. Customs and Border Protection officers at air ports of entry. (#588)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that employers are not precluded under the National Labor Relations Act from providing compensation to employees that is greater than the compensation specified in an applicable collective bargaining agreement. (#589)
- **Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting the Medicare Advantage program. (#590)**
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to reform the Lifeline program by removing structural incentives for fraud and modernizing the program so that it can be used to help increase broadband access in underserved areas. (#591)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to intellectual property rights in international trade negotiations. (#592)
- Menendez amendment to require consideration of long-term deficits for any legislation relating to repealing or replacing the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act and the health care-related provisions of the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010. (#593)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging the participation of underrepresented individuals, including minorities, in 21st century fields. (#594)
- **Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to improve cybersecurity. (#595)**
- Johnson amendment to convey clear information in graphic form about projected deficits. (#596)
- Johnson amendment to convey clear information to Congress and the public about projected Federal outlays, revenues, surpluses, and deficits. (#597)
- Shaheen amendment to make commonsense reform to the wasteful Federal sugar program, save consumers billions, and reduce the risk of expensive taxpayer-funded bailouts of the sugar industry. (#600)
- *Bennet amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would privatize Medicare, cut guaranteed benefits, increase out-of-pocket spending, or turn Medicare into a premium support plan. (#601)*
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a single food agency. (#602)

- Coats amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the improvement of operations in the supplemental nutrition assistance program. (#603)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging cost savings in office space used by Federal agencies. (#604)
- Feinstein amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to rectifying the discrepancies in methodologies used in counting the number of homeless person served by programs provided through the Department of Education, the Department of Health and Human Services, and the Department of Housing and Urban Development. (#605)
- Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to African elephant ivory. (#606)
- **Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to allow for the permanent elimination of the Federal estate tax. (#607)**
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund for mobile workforce legislation to simplify and standardize State income tax collection for employees who travel outside of their home State for temporary work assignments. (#608)
- Isakson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing funding to implement, create, apply or enforce certain standards for initial bargaining unit determinations governed by the National Labor Relations Board. (#609)
- Isakson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing funding to promulgate a regulation relating to the definition of “fiduciary” by the Department of Labor. (#610)
- Isakson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to subject all fees collected by U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services to the annual appropriations process. (#611)
- Isakson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to subject all fees collected by U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services to the annual appropriations process. (#612)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to international defense cooperation. (#613)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support or encourage research that leads to identifying an Alzheimer’s disease biomarker, early diagnostics tool, or therapy to delay the onset or halt the progression of Alzheimer’s disease in order to provide a significant cost savings to the Federal Government. (#614)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to ensure that the harbor maintenance user fee is only used for its intended purpose, which is to finance expenditures on maintenance dredging, dredged material disposal areas, jetties, and breakwaters. (#615)
- Wicker amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to require the Secretary of Transportation to submit the results of a comprehensive truck size and weight limits study to Congress by April 30, 2015. (#616)

- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to encourage the Secretary of State to add additional names to the Magnitsky List. (#617)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring international arms control compliance. (#618)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to address the negative impact of the Affordable Care Act's Medicaid and Medicare DSH cuts to hospitals. (#619)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to expedite awards under the Internal Revenue Service whistleblower program. (#620)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to repeal the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA). (#621)
- *Burr amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to manageable Federal student loan repayment options. (#622)*
- Alexander amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the development of next-generation leadership computers in the United States. (#623)
- Alexander amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to improve the competitiveness of the United States. (#624)
- Lankford amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the effectiveness and efficiency of the Federal regulatory process. (#625)
- Lankford amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to streamline, consolidate, or eliminate duplicative and overlapping programs identified by the Government Accountability Office. (#626)
- Lankford amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide more transparency in Government spending, including through the establishment of a Federal program inventory. (#627)
- Lankford amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support the continued stewardship role of the United States over the domain name system to ensure the security of the .gov and .mil domains and protect the freedom of speech and expression internationally. (#628)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to international defense cooperation with Taiwan. (#629)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting the use of energy efficiency in the economy of the United States, which is the cheapest and fastest way to begin addressing energy challenges in the United States. (#630)
- Casey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing training for first responders in communities through which crude oil is transported by rail. (#631)
- **Casey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing reasonable accommodations for pregnant workers. (#632)**

- **Casey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to enhancing the child and dependent care tax credit. (#633)**
- Casey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to automatic IRAs. (#634)
- Casey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing funding for the Office of Administrative Law Judges of the Department of Labor. (#635)
- **Warner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting the personal information of consumers from data breaches. (#636)**
- Warner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to advancing the stated goals of the Department of Veterans Affairs or meeting the health care needs of veterans. (#637)
- **Warner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund reserve fund for Government reform and efficiency. (#638)**
- **Peters amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting trade and travel ports of entry. (#639)**
- Heitkamp amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to improve the sustainability of the Federal workforce in order to address unique situations. (#640)
- Heitkamp amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to funding local rent surveys to ensure accurate fair market rents for working families, the elderly, and the disabled. (#641)
- Heitkamp amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the establishment of a commission on Native children. (#642)
- Heitkamp amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to training and resources for first responders responding to hazardous materials incidents on railroads. (#643)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to directing the Secretary of Transportation to coordinate with the Secretary of Energy to review crude treatment process and, if necessary, to promulgate regulations. (#644)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to underground and surface coal mining safety and health research. (#645)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to H-1B visas. (#646)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the development of a new nuclear-capable cruise missile by the Department of Defense and the National Nuclear Security Administration. (#647)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the nuclear forces and missions of the Air Force. (#648)

- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting funding of international organizations during the implementation of the United Nations Arms Trade Treaty prior to Senate ratification and adoption of implementing legislation. (#649)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that social services agencies under the Bureau of Indian Affairs may conduct background checks on all adults living in a home before issuing a foster care license. (#650)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to allow the Drug Enforcement Administration and Federal Bureau of Investigation to enter into joint task forces with tribal and local law enforcement agencies. (#651)
- *Warren amendment to make college more affordable for middle-class families by allowing borrowers with outstanding Federal and private student loans to refinance at the equivalent interest rates that were offered to Federal student loan borrowers during the 2013-2014 school year and to fully offset the cost of such a program by requiring millionaires to pay at least a 30 percent effective Federal tax rate. (#652)*
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to limit control measure determinations to covered sources. (#653)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reforming regulatory practices for executive agencies. (#654)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to preserve and protect the open Internet in a manner that provides the Federal Communications Commission with targeted and robust enforcement mechanisms, does not jeopardize public safety, privacy, accessibility, or universal service, protects against regulatory overreach, and does not rely on public utility regulations. (#655)
- Cotton amendment to modify a provision to the spending-neutral reserve fund to reauthorize funding for payments in lieu of taxes to counties and other units of local government. (#656)
- Cotton amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing non-defense related spending by the Department of Defense. (#657)
- Cotton amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000. (#658)
- Cotton amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the designation of critical habitat. (#659)
- Cotton amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the use of funds for cooperating with the Government of Iran in combating the Islamic State. (#660)
- Cotton amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to violations by the Russian Federation of the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces Treaty. (#661)
- Cotton amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the use of funds for the premature withdrawal of the United States Armed Forces from Afghanistan. (#662)

- Cotton amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the use of funds for negotiating with President of Syria Bashar al Assad and the Government of Syria to resolve the Syrian civil war and combat the Islamic State. (#663)
- Cotton amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to construction of new facilities and improvement to existing facilities at the detention facilities at United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. (#664)
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting awarding of construction contracts based on awardees entering or not entering into agreements with labor organizations. (#665)
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing the level of Federal premium support for crop insurance policies, which may include eliminating premium support for crop insurance for agricultural producers with an adjusted gross income of more than \$750,000 in fiscal year 2016. (#666)
- Flake amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that individuals do not simultaneously receive unemployment compensation and disability insurance benefits. (#667)
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to government reform and efficiency. (#668)
- Flake amendment to rescind the remaining amounts available for the Advanced Technology Vehicles Manufacturing Loan Program. (#669)
- Flake amendment to eliminate resources for the single family housing direct loan program. (#670)
- Flake amendment to eliminate the premium subsidies on crop insurance policies when the actual market price of an agricultural commodity at the time of harvest is higher than the spring price for the agricultural commodity. (#671)
- Flake amendment to prohibit earmarks. (#672)
- Flake amendment to eliminate funding for the Economic Development Administration. (#673)
- Flake amendment to eliminate taxpayer subsidies for Amtrak's food and beverage service. (#674)
- Flake amendment to eliminate resources for Select USA. (#675)
- Flake amendment to prohibit taxpayers from subsidizing officials of the Department of Health and Human Services flying in business and first-class seating. (#676)
- Flake amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing political targeting by the Internal Revenue Service of individuals and social welfare organizations exercising free-speech rights. (#677)

- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prosecution of first-time illegal border crossers. (#678)
- Portman amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the empowerment of States to protect citizens of the State from damaging regulations of the Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to the Clean Air Act. (#679)
- Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to legislation to furlough Federal employees with serious tax delinquencies. (#680)
- **Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to demolishing vacant and abandoned homes. (#681)**
- Portman amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would not achieve a unified budget surplus after 2024. (#682)
- Portman amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would create a carbon tax or a cap-and-trade policy relating to carbon emissions. (#683)
- Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to repealing any tax increases imposed by President Obama on middle-class families. (#684)
- Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to making permanent the expensing limitation applicable for 2014 for section 179 property. (#685)
- Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the age limitation applicable to dependent care assistance programs. (#686)
- Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to allowing private sector employees the ability to work flexible schedules. (#687)
- Portman amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding for the National Park Service Centennial. (#688)
- **Portman amendment to improve the dynamic scoring provision. (#689)**
- Portman amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the equitable treatment of existing, new, and proposed nuclear generating capacity in the economically damaging Clean Power Plan. (#690)
- Scott amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing States with flexibility in determining the size of employers in the small group market. (#691)
- Scott amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to transparency in health premium billing. (#692)
- Rounds amendment to modify section 431 relating to oversight of Government performance. (#693)
- **Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to investing in**

advanced fossil energy technology research and development. (#694)

- Shaheen amendment to save taxpayers billions by limiting \$50,000 annually the maximum amount of premium subsidy provided by the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation to individual agricultural producers. (#696)
- **Murray amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund for legislation that reforms and strengthens elementary and secondary education. (#697)**
- Whitehouse amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting funding regulatory work of the Environmental Protection Agency that delivers substantial benefits to public health and the economy. (#698)
- Whitehouse amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing resources to protect and preserve oceans and coasts. (#699)
- **Whitehouse amendment to ensure high-income earners pay a fair share in taxes and to use the revenue to invest in repairing our Nation's bridges, coastal infrastructure, and damage wildfires. (#700)**
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improvements to the appeals process of the Department of Veterans Affairs for claims relating to disability compensation. (#701)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to efforts associated with combating the heroin addiction epidemic. (#702)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to enhance drug treatment courts. (#703)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to enhance veteran treatment courts. (#704)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to Indo-Pacific partner capacity building and strategy. (#705)
- Markey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to achieving savings in the nuclear security enterprise. (#706)
- Markey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing overdose deaths. (#707)
- **Wyden amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to simplifying and expanding tax incentives for higher education to boost student attendance and completion. (#708)**
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to implementing recommendations of the Government Accountability Office to reduce or eliminate overlapping or duplicative Federal programs. (#709)
- Franken amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to enhancing funding for

programs carried out under the Head Start Act. (#710)

- Franken amendment provide additional resources to save student financial aid and keep college affordable for more than 8,000,000 low- and middle-income students by restoring the \$89,000,000 in cuts to Federal Pell Grants in the Republican budget. (#711)
- Franken amendment to provide an additional use for the deficit-neutral reserve fund for higher education. (#712)
- Murphy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to comprehensive mental health reform. (#713)
- Bennet amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to chemical disclosure. (#714)
- **Bennet amendment to create clean energy jobs through predictable and fair incentive for renewable energy. (#715)**
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support the robust funding of the Community Oriented Policing Services grant program. (#716)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the effectiveness and availability of Bureau of Prisons programs. (#717)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting child savings accounts and asset building. (#718)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to cleaning up federally designated Superfund sites. (#719)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting workforce development through apprenticeship programs. (#720)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to encourage freight planning and investment that incorporates all modes of transportation, including rail, waterways, ports, and highways to promote national connectivity. (#721)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting payments for conversion or treatments that purport to change the gender identity or sexual orientation of an individual under Medicare and Medicaid programs. (#722)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing the average adjusted gross income eligibility criteria for persons or legal entities who qualify for farm subsidy program benefits (#723)
- Kaine amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing United States exports and improving the competitiveness of United States businesses. (#724)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring diversity in procurement and hiring at all Federal pension plans. (#725)

- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the protection of State and local economies from the impacts of climate change, including increased storm surge events. (#726)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to municipal broadband expansion, to aid cities and municipalities in rural and low-income areas seeking to invest in municipal broadband networks or private-public partnerships for broadband buildout. (#727)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting mentoring programs for at-risk youth. (#728)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to invest in surface transportation projects. (#729)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to development of the Long Range Discrimination Radar of the Missile Defense Agency. (#730)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to increase access to health care providers for Medicare beneficiaries. (#731)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to authorizing advance appropriations for the Indian Health Service. (#732)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to an active duty mend strength for the Army for fiscal year 2016 of 490,000 soldiers. (#733)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the Department of Defense Innovative Readiness Training Program. (#734)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the outreach and delivery of Department of Veterans Affairs programs and services to veterans residing in United States communities not connected to the North American road system. (#735)
- Murkowski amendment to exempt advance appropriations for the Indian Health Services and Indian Health Facilities accounts of the Indian Health Service from a point of order against legislation that would provide an advance appropriation. (#736)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to establish a DNRF relating to providing for the expansion of Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis (Lou Gehrig's Disease) research in the Department of Defense's peer reviewed Medical Research Program. (#737)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to environmental remediation of land transferred under certain Acts that is contaminated by Federal agencies and activities. (#738)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to robust sexual assault investigations by the National Guard Bureau Office of Complex Investigations. (#739)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the funding of certain tribal courts by the Bureau of Indian Affairs. (#740)

- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to allow for legislation to provide for long-term budget analyses. (#741)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reforming the unemployment insurance program in a manner that incentivizes work and worker training for the long-term unemployed, helps the long-term unemployed reenter the workforce, recognizes the demands on State budgets, and does not increase financial burdens on employers. (#742)
- **Thune amendment to reduce funding for the General Services Administration by \$1,000,000 until 50 percent of counties in nonattainment for the 1997 National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for ground-level ozone as of January 30, 2015, achieve the air quality standard set forth in the 1997 NAAQS, and direct those funds to the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency for the purpose of helping municipalities reach attainment with the 2008 NAAQS for ground-level ozone, acknowledging that (1) given limited State and Federal resources and the delay of the Administrator in issuing to States implementation guidance for the 2008 ground-level ozone NAAQS, priority should be given to achieving the 2008 standard, (2) the Administrator has not sufficiently implemented that standard, (3) focusing by the Administrator on the most polluted areas that are in nonattainment with that standard would benefit public health, and (4) promulgating a lower standard at this time would impose undue costs on the economy and workforce of the United States. (#743)**
- Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring transparency of costs of completing analyses required under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969. (#744)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to allowing oil shale development on Federal land. (#745)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing reasonable deadlines for processes under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969. (#746)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to selling nonessential Federal land with proceeds going to Federal deficit reduction. (#747)
- Lee amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would further restrict the right of law-abiding Americans to own a firearm. (#748)
- Lee amendment to ensure that the reserve fund relating to affordable healthcare choices for all is used to repeal and not further empower the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. (#749)
- Lee amendment to modify the spending-neutral reserve fund reauthorizing funding for payments to counties and other units of local government to ensure payment at levels roughly equivalent to property tax revenues lost due to the presence of Federal land. (#750)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to support legislation maintaining United States oversight over functions of the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers and preventing the United States from transferring such Internet responsibilities. (#751)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging the United States' NATO allies to reverse declines in defense spending and bear a more proportionate burden for ensuring the security of NATO. (#752)

- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to sufficient number of uniformed maintenance personnel in the Air Force for the F-35A aircraft program to reach initial operational capacity and full operational capacity on schedule. (#753)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting legislation allowing a repeal of the Davis-Bacon Act. (#754)
- *Stabenow amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to keeping the Federal Water Pollution Control Act focused on protection of water quality, to establish bright lines for Federal jurisdiction, and to create clear and unambiguous exemptions for features that the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency or the Secretary of the Army, acting through the Chief of Engineers, claim they are not seeking to regulate. (#755)*
- Stabenow amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the purchase of stationary or electronic devices for the purpose of members of Congress or congressional staff communicating with foreign governments and undermining the role of the President as Head of State in international nuclear negotiations on behalf of the United States. (#756)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to grant programs of the Environmental Protection Agency that may include prohibitions on awards to any entity that has an action pending against the Agency. (#757)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to support legislation allowing private sector employers to offer compensatory time in lieu of overtime pay to employees who prefer flexible work schedules to better balance family, work, and personal responsibilities. (#758)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to clarifying Federal jurisdiction with respect to intrastate species. (#759)
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring an independent reliability assessment of the Clean Power Plan of the Environmental Protection Agency. (#760)
- Graham amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to means-testing Medicare part B and part D premiums for Medicare beneficiaries with an annual income that exceeds \$250,000. (#761)
- Graham amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the restoration of purchasing power of the National Institutes of Health. (#762)
- Graham amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to subjecting all Federal spending to sequestration. (#763)
- Graham amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preparing ports of the United States for post-Panamax ships. (#764)
- Graham amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to meeting the obligations outlined in the Plutonium Management and Disposition Agreement. (#765)

- Graham amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to subjecting the salaries of Members of Congress to sequestration. (#766)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the National Guard Youth Challenge Program. (#767)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing Transportation Security Administration passenger fees to \$2.50 per enplanement and not more than \$5.00 per round trip between points in Alaska and Hawaii and on flights from essential air service airports. (#768)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the labeling of genetically engineered fish. (#769)
- **Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the construction of Arctic polar icebreakers. (#770)**
- Ernst amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibits use of taxpayer dollars for first class airplane travel by Members of Congress. (#771)
- Ernst amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to ensure public comments are utilized more effectively in the Federal rulemaking process. (#772)
- Ernst amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect taxpayers by reforming the allowance and perks available to former Presidents. (#773)
- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the availability of Federal spectrum for commercial wireless services, including unlicensed Wi-Fi. (#774)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the imposition of new sanctions against the Government of Iran because of that Government's support for terrorism and its human rights abuses against the people of Iran. (#775)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prohibit the exclusion of individuals from service on a Federal jury on account of sexual orientation or gender identity. (#776)
- *Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to recognize that climate change is real and caused by human activity and that Congress needs to take action to cut carbon pollution. (#777, as modified)*
- Cornyn amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to patents. (#778)
- Cornyn amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to enact a taxpayer bill of rights and provide additional protections for taxpayers against abuses by Internal Revenue Service. (#779)
- Cornyn amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to eliminating the backlog of sexual assault evidence kits. (#780)
- **Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing**

foreign assistance to the Palestinian Authority and certain United Nations agencies and increasing foreign assistance for Israel. (#781)

- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to extending the health care tax credit. (#782)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expansion of the earned income tax credit and the child tax credit. (#783)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting a national network for manufacturing innovation. (#784)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that no Federal financial aid funds are used for marketing activities. (#785)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide 12-months of continuous enrollment in Medicaid and the Children's Health Insurance Program. (#786)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to establish the prioritization of Children's Hospital Graduate Medical Education (CHGME) as a proven means to implement the development of a robust pediatric medical workforce. (#787)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring sufficient trade enforcement resources. (#788)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting workers from misclassification as independent contractors and preventing employers from using misclassification to avoid paying their fair share of taxes. (#789)
- Manchin amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would allocate any savings achieved through spending cuts or new revenue that are not included in the concurrent resolution on the budget for any purpose other than deficit reduction or investment in the Nation's infrastructure. (#790)
- **Wyden amendment to strike reconciliation instructions to the Committees on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions and Finance and require regular order. (#791)**
- Bennet amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to innovation in higher education. (#792)
- Franken amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to construction of Native American schools. (#793)
- Sessions amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to strengthening the ability of the Department of Commerce to respond to accusations of unfair trade practices, which may include currency undervaluation. (#794)
- **Cassidy amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to authorizing Federal permitting for manufacturing and energy construction projects relating to national primary or secondary ambient air quality standard for ozone lower than a certain existing standard. (#795)**

- *Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to saving Medicare. (#796)*
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing headquarters staff in the Department of Defense. (#797)
- **Murray amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund for legislation to allow Americans to earn paid sick time. (#798)**
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to funding for programs related to governing justly and democratically. (#799)
- **Cantwell amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to a comprehensive approach to crude-by-rail safety. (#800)**
- *Murray amendment to build on the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2013 by restoring a below-sequester level cut of \$9,000,000,000 to nondefense discretionary spending in 2017, replacing sequestration in 2016 and 2017 and increasing funding above sequester by a total of \$148,000,000,000 for the 2 years, increasing defense and nondefense discretionary spending above sequester levels by equal amounts, eliminating the overseas contingency operations gimmick contained in the committee-reported resolution, and offsetting the net increase in defense and nondefense discretionary spending by closing tax loopholes. (#801)*
- **Coons amendment to offset the costs of the war against the Islamic State in Iraq and Syria. (#802)**
- Franken amendment to ensure that the deficit-neutral reserve fund for infrastructure includes investment in rural broadband deployment. (#803)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to student loans. (#804)
- Corker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prevent the sale of Senior Preferred Stock of Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac by the Secretary of the Treasury without the consent of Congress. (#805)
- Cassidy amendment to create a point of order against any legislation that would authorize Federal funds appropriated for processing naturalization applications to be used for any other purpose. (#806)
- Cassidy amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would permit using certain funds to process immigration benefit applications. (#807)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to permanently extend the Internet Tax Freedom Act and to establish rules for taxation of digital goods and services. (#808)
- Vitter amendment to restore students' right to privacy of education records by ensuring parental consent of records release in all cases and prohibiting collection of psychological or behavioral data. (#809)
- **Collins amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing access to higher education for low-income Americans through the Federal Pell Grant**

program. (#810)

- **Vitter amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ending Washington's illegal exemption from Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. (#811)**
- **Murray amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide women with affordable access to comprehensive health care, including preventive services (such as contraception and breast cancer screenings), improve maternal health, and ensure that a woman has the same benefits and services no matter what part of the United States she lives in, all of which is critical to improving the health and well-being of women, children, their families, and society as a whole, and is an essential part of a woman's economic security and opportunity. (#812)**
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving oversight and accountability of for-profit colleges. (#813)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing exploitation of veterans and servicemembers seeking postsecondary education. (#814)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund related to prohibiting inverted corporations from avoiding United States taxes. (#815)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prevent certain corporations from profiting from government contracts. (#816)
- **Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide tax benefits to patriot employers that invest in American jobs and provide fair pay and benefits to workers and to eliminate tax benefits for corporations that ship jobs or profits overseas. (#817)**
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to funding for the Overseas Private Investment Corporation. (#818)
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the repeal of the extension of the wind production tax credit. (#819)
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting funding for the Defense Rapid Innovation Program. (#820)
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the Forest Service from finalizing and implementing a certain proposed groundwater directive. (#821)
- Flake amendment to eliminate Federal duplication and consolidate the 94 Federal green building programs spread across 11 different Federal agencies. (#822)
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to implementing the recommendations of the Government Accountability Office to consolidate financial literacy programs. (#823)
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to enabling transparency in the Federal crop insurance program, which may include disclosing the names of recipients of

Federal subsidy payments for crop insurance premiums. (#824)

- **Blumenthal amendment to expand the deficit-neutral reserve fund for veterans and servicemembers. (#825)**
- Barrasso amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the repeal of the annual fee on health insurance providers imposed by the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. (#826)
- Hatch amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to reforming the Federal regulatory process by enabling retrospective review of existing regulations, improving the process by which new regulations are created, ensuring fair and effective judicial review, and securing an effective role for Congress in the Federal regulatory process through legislation and oversight. (#827)
- Franken amendment to provide additional resources to save student financial aid and keep college affordable for more than 8,000,000 low- and middle-income students by restoring the \$89,000,000,000 in cuts to Federal Pell Grants in the Republican budget. (#828)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to maintaining the critical infrastructure security of the United States natural gas pipeline system with respect to physical damages or cyber security-related impacts. (#829)
- Moran-Blumenthal amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to researching health conditions of the descendants of veterans exposed to toxic substances during services in the Armed Forces. (#830)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging institutions of higher education to make college more affordable by reducing the cost of attendance for students and families. (#831)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to ensure all women covered by TRICARE have no-cost contraception coverage and to improve access to emergency contraception for women members of the Armed Forces. (#832)
- Boxer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the protection of State and local economies from the impacts of climate change, including extreme and exceptional drought. (#833)
- Boxer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to public health and welfare of States and local communities. (#834)
- Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to offsetting the cost of operations against the Islamic State. (#835)
- McConnell amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the regulation by the Environmental Protection Agency of greenhouse gas emissions, which may include a prohibition on withholding highway funds from States that refuse to submit State Implementation Plans required under the Clean Power Plan of the Agency. (#836)
- Alexander amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting the privacy rights of employees. (#837)

- **Murkowski amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the disposal of certain Federal land. (#838)**
- Isakson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting United States citizens held hostage in the United States embassy in Tehran, Iran, between November 3, 1979, and January 20, 1981. (#839)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding for State and local law enforcement agencies that receive Federal funds to be used for data collection related to profiling guidance issued by the Department of Justice. (#840)
- Udall amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to provision of educational assistance to veterans who served in the reserves in Afghanistan or Iraq. (#841)
- **Merkley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to consumer financial protection. (#842)**
- **Merkley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to restoring reductions in the Republican budget to the Stafford loan program that would mandate that students currently in college pay interest on their loans before they have received their educational benefits, to make college more affordable, to reduce the debt burden of students, and to help graduates afford to pay back student loans. (#843)**
- Merkley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to restoring cuts in the Republican budget to the Federal Pell Grant and Stafford loan programs that would force more families to take on debt for education and mandate that students currently in college pay interest on their loans before they have received their education benefits, to make college more affordable, to reduce the debt burden of students, and to help graduates afford to pay back student loans. (#844)
- Merkley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to trade agreements. (#845)
- Merkley amendment to save student financial aid and reduce the student loan debt levels in the Republican budget by 15 percent through removing mandated interest payments for students. (#846)
- Scott amendment to require information on settlement agreements. (#847)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the Medicare home health face-to-face documentation requirement. (#848)
- Vitter amendment to end birthright citizenship. (#849)
- Vitter amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ending President Obama's illegal executive amnesty. (#850)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to rein in onerous fishing regulations and provide disaster relief for fisheries. (#851)

- **Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing small business regulatory relief and preventing duplicative regulations for investment advisors. (#852)**
- Coats to preserve the integrity of college athletes. (#853)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to repealing the limitation on health flexible spending arrangements. (#854)
- Lee amendment to prohibit the public debt limit under reconciliation. (#855)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to support legislation preventing the Federal Communications Commission from reclassifying broadband providers as common carriers under title II of the Communications Act of 1934 and from implementing other “net neutrality” provisions. (#856)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the investigation and recovery of missing weapons and military equipment provided to the Government of Yemen by the United States Government. (#857)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to limiting funds for institutions or organizations established by the United States Convention on the Law of the Sea. (#858)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to clarifying the definition of the term “waters of the United States”. (#859)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing the Department of Energy from making risky loans. (#860)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to equalizing the treatment of attorney’s fees under the Endangered Species Act of 1973 and the Equal Access to Justice Act. (#861)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to repealing the wind production tax credit. (#862)
- Lee amendment to preserve Congressional Budget Act points of order against legislation providing for an increase in the gas tax paid by hardworking Americans. (#863)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing an accounting of total United States contributions to the United Nations. (#864)
- Johnson amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to accommodate legislation that would stop the Federal government from forcing States to pay unemployment compensation benefits to millionaires. (#865)
- Murray amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing funding for the Department of Transportation for the TIGER discretionary grant program. (#866)
- **Whitehouse amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to making it**

more difficult for corporations and billionaires to secretly influence elections by making unlimited undisclosed campaign expenditures, and to prevent such entities from evading campaign finance law, including through making false statements to government agencies. (#867)

- Whitehouse amendment to prohibit budget resolutions that support dropping millions of Americans from their health insurance plans without providing for alternative coverage. (#868)
- Udall amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to issuing a license to a company to operate as a small business investment company that focuses on accelerating technology transfer commercialization activities that create well-paying jobs and support American innovation. (#869)
- **Wyden amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to extending tax provisions expiring in 2013 or 2014 for 2 years, such as those contained in the EXPIRE Act of 2014. (#870)**
- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the process of evaluating and adjudicating benefit claims of survivors and dependents of veterans and members of the Armed Forces. (#871)
- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expand and enhance the security of the Visa Waiver Program to promote travel and tourism in the United States. (#872)
- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the reimbursement of emergency medical care for veterans, which may include reimbursement of veterans who have not received care from the department of Veterans Affairs in the last 24 months. (#873)
- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the final standard providing for the assignment of a unique health identifier for an individual and to require legislation setting standards for such assignment. (#874)
- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to permanent extension of the new markets tax credit. (#875)
- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that Federal agencies protect the rights of all Americans, regardless of their sexual orientation, religion, race, color, sex, or national origin, in accordance with the Constitution of the United States and Federal law. (#876)
- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing college completion, which may include expanding Federal Pell Grant eligibility by allowing college students to use Federal Pell Grants for more than 2 semesters in an academic year. (#877)
- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to investing in clean energy and preserving the environment. (#878)
- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring dental coverage under all qualified health plans offered under the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. (#879)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a student

borrower bill of rights. (#880)

- Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting a substantial increase in the minimum wage. (#881)
- Carper amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving prevention and treatment measures to mitigate agricultural impacts from virus outbreaks, such as impacts seen from the avian influenza poultry outbreak. (#882)
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting health care rationing. (#883)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing local flexibility in low-income housing and supporting low-income housing block grant funding by expanding the Moving-to-Work program. (#884)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing technical assistance to small businesses and aspiring entrepreneurs through small business development centers. (#885)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to ensure accountability and transparency at the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau. (#886)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to streamline energy infrastructure projects. (#887)
- Feinstein amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing terrorists from obtaining firearms or explosives. (#888)
- Feinstein amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving community relations with law enforcement officers. (#889)
- Coons amendment to exempt advance appropriations for Amtrak from the generally applicable point of order against advance appropriations. (#890)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to addressing the infrastructure needs of passenger rail. (#891)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the impacts of climate change on critical infrastructure systems. (#892)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to addressing the diabetes epidemic in the United States. (#893)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding to the Global Fund. (#894)
- **Whitehouse amendment to prohibit budget resolutions that support cutting over \$1,000,000,000,000 in spending without identifying specific programmatic effects. (#895)**
- Markey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the safety of

offshore drilling in the United States. (#896)

- Markey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting consumers in the United States from price increases due to large-scale natural gas exports. (#897)
- Franken amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to address cyberstalking and online harassment. (#898)
- **Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the importance of financial literacy education to allow individuals to make informed and effective decisions with their financial resources. (#899)**
- **Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the importance of civics and government education. (#900)**
- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that Federal agencies protect the rights of all Americans, regardless of their sexual orientation, gender identity, religion, race, color, sex, or national origin, in accordance with the Constitution of the United States and Federal law. (#901)
- Tester amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to authorizing children who are eligible to receive health care furnished under laws administered by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to retain such eligibility until age 26. (#902)
- Tester amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to provision of payment of dependency and indemnity compensation of death pension upon the death of a veteran to reduce needless financial hardships suffered by families of such veterans during their time of grief. (#903)
- Tester amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to bolstering veterans employment by providing additional sick leave to disabled veterans who are employed by the Federal Government so they can seek care for their service-connected medical conditions and do not have to take unpaid leave or forego their medical appointments altogether. (#904)
- Tester amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to veterans health care, which may include efforts to enhance access to care for rural veterans, to address medical workforce shortages of the Department of Veterans Affairs, and to invest in new facilities in rural areas. (#905)
- Klobuchar amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to Federal investment in precision medicine and biomedical innovation. (#906)
- Klobuchar amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the effective Federal management of the gray wolf population in the western Great Lakes region. (#907)
- Klobuchar amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to support for the improvement and enhancement of the capabilities of the Armed Forces to prevent and respond to sexual assault and sexual harassment in the Armed Forces. (#908)
- Klobuchar amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preserving funding for States to develop and maintain recreational trails and trail-related facilities for motorized and nonmotorized recreational trail uses. (#909)

- Klobuchar amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to advancing innovations in life saving technologies. (#910)
- Klobuchar amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting the outdoor economy. (#911)
- Reed amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to permanently reforming emergency unemployment insurance programs, including the Extended Benefit program for individuals who have exhausted their regular unemployment compensation during economic downturns. (#912)
- Reed amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to closing egregious offshore tax loopholes. (#913)
- Reed amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that the Federal Pell Grant maximum keeps pace with inflation. (#914)
- Reed amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would increase the cost to borrowers of Federal education loans made to students or on behalf of students. (#915)
- Reed amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reforming the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 to establish accountability requirements for resource equity. (#916)
- Reed amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing for an additional year of Federal funding for short-time compensation programs, which prevent layoffs and keep Americans employed. (#917)
- Reed amendment to include legislation concerning weatherization and energy efficiency retrofit programs in a deficit-neutral reserve fund. (#918)
- Reed amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to eliminating deductions for corporate compensation in excess of \$1,000,000. (#919)
- Reed amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing the geographic imbalance in Federal research funding and improving research infrastructure and capacity throughout the States. (#920)
- Reed amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prescription drug costs under the Medicare program. (#921)
- Reed amendment to strike the requirement for estimates of macroeconomic effects. (#922)
- Reed amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to eliminating profits from the Federal student loan program and reducing costs for borrowers. (#923)
- Reed amendment to specify the other macroeconomic variable to be included in a certain estimate provided by the Congressional Budget Office. (#924)
- Tillis amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the United States civil

courts system. (#925)

- Tillis amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that the right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. (#926)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to appropriate and responsible dietary guidelines that recommend lean red meat as a source of protein. (#927)
- Blunt amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect the United States from an energy tax. (#928)
- Crapo amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting Medicare Advantage by reversing Obamacare cuts. (#929)
- Crapo amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing tax increases on families with annual incomes under \$250,000. (#930)
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to strengthen waterborne commerce in our ports and harbors, which may include increasing the percentage of the amounts expended from the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund that are dedicated to port infrastructure and maintenance. (#931)
- Cochran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a biennial budget resolution process. (#932)
- Cochran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a biennial budget resolution process. (#933)
- Paul amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting marketing materials relating to the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. (#934)
- Paul amendment to adjust functional totals to reflect savings on administrative costs within the Environmental Protection Agency and Corps of Engineers resulting from the preservation of individual property rights and clarification that “navigable waters” means waters of the United States, including the territorial seas that are navigable-in-fact or permanent, standing, or continuously flowing bodies of water that form geographical featured commonly known as streams, oceans, rivers, and lakes that are connected to waters that are navigable-in-fact under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.). (#935)
- Paul amendment to establish a surgical point of order that will provide better clarity and compliance in the budget process by better harmonizing appropriations and authorizations. (#936)
- Hatch amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the supplemental nutrition assistance program, which may include prohibiting the Secretary of Agriculture from issuing certain exemptions relating to the able-bodied adults without dependents requirement. (#937)
- Hatch amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the use of community development block grant funds for the provision of public services. (#938)

- Hatch amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring the Secretaries of Agriculture and Housing and Urban Development to draft a plan to consolidate certain housing programs. (#939)
- **Paul amendment to increase new budget authority for fiscal years 2016 and 2017 and modify outlays for fiscal years 2016 through 2022 for National Defense (budget function 050) with offsets. (#940)**
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to ensure access to primary care for women and children. (#941)
- Franken amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing funding for HIV/AIDS research and medical and social services to prevent the spread of HIV and treat infected individuals. (#942)
- Franken amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the health of Medicare beneficiaries and reducing Medicare program expenditures by making evidence-based chronic disease prevention programs like the National Diabetes Prevention Program a covered benefit under the Medicare program. (#943)
- **Nelson amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would use tax dollars to censor publicly-funded climate science. (#944)**
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting efforts to eliminate discrimination based on sexual orientation, gender identity, source of income, marital status, military or veteran status, race, color, religion, sex, handicap, familial status, or national origin in housing. (#945)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing support for public-private partnerships that help make small, medium, and rural manufacturers more competitive. (#946)
- Bennet amendment to ensure that small businesses are provided relief as part of tax reform by permanently increasing the maximum amount of the section 179 small business expensing limitation to \$1,000,000 and the investment limitation to \$2,500,000 and indexing them both for inflation. (#947)
- Cochran amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to prohibit the implementation of flood standards, developed in secret, that would threaten livelihoods and communities nationwide. (#948)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing greater discretion to States with respect to infrastructure projects. (#949)
- McConnell amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting the return of children who have been legally adopted from the Democratic Republic of the Congo and are only a plane ride away from becoming United States citizens to the American citizen parents residing in the United States. (#950)
- **Murray amendment to establish and fund a new Federal-State partnership to expand access to high-quality preschool programs for children from low- and moderate-income families, offset with revenue from closing loopholes. (#951)**

- **Merkley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a more level playing field in trade agreements. (#952)**
- **Merkley amendment to save student financial aid and reduce the student loan debt levels in the Republican budget by 15 percent by eliminating new mandated interest charged while students are still in school. (#953)**
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the reimbursement of States that paid to keep units of the National Park System open during the partial Government shutdown in October 2013. (#954)
- Sessions amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting aliens without lawful status in the United States from qualifying for certain Federal benefits. (#955)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to protect the content of Americans' emails from warrantless searched by law enforcement agencies. (#956)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to ending the enhanced Federal Medical Assistance Percentage (FMAP) rates under Obamacare that financially favor able-bodied adults over pregnant women, infants, elderly, and the disabled. (#957)
- Grassley amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting United States workers. (#958)
- Grassley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reforming the EB-5 immigrant investor program to protect national security, to promote true job creation, and to ensure integrity in the adjudication of such immigration benefits by establishing standards of ethical conduct by government officials and preventing improper preferential treatment. (#959)
- Grassley amendment to hold employer accountable for their hiring practices by requiring all employees to be verified through E-Verify, an electronic employment verification system. (#960)
- Murray amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to ensure that the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission continues to protect employee rights and protections like the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 and the Genetic Information Nondiscrimination Act of 2008, and to ensure that employee wellness programs authorized under the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act continue to offer premium incentives to employees for more healthy choices. (#961)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to enhance prosecution of those who sell or supply firearms to others knowing or having reasonable cause to believe that the firearms will be used to commit a crime of human trafficking. (#962)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to facilitate the transfer of enforcement authority over firearms laws to the Federal Bureau of Investigations. (#963)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to enhance prosecution of those who sell or supply firearms to others knowing or having reasonable cause to believe that the firearms will be used to commit a crime of violence. (#964)

- Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect the integrity of elections in the United States, limit the corrosive influence of money in the democratic process of the United States, allow for an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to overturn the Citizens United decision, and increase transparency. (#965)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to offsetting the costs of operations against the Islamic State. (#966)
- Markey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to domestic medical isotope production. (#967)
- Wyden amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to enacting middle class tax relief, including extending and expanding refundable tax credits, such as tax provisions and policies included in legislation like the Working Families Tax Relief Act, American Opportunity Tax Credit Permanence and Consolidation Act, Helping Working Families Afford Child Care Act, or the 21st Century Worker Tax Cut Act, among other legislation. (#968)
- Cruz amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibit the Federal Election Commission from further regulating political speech on the Internet. (#969)
- Cruz amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to ensure full portability of funds provided under part A of title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965. (#970)
- Cruz amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to implement work requirements in all means-tested Federal welfare programs. (#971)
- Cruz amendment to ensure Israel receives the full extent of aid from the United States in developing its missile defense programs by creating a spending-neutral reserve fund, in the event that additional funding is required. (#972)
- Cruz amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that any nuclear agreement between the United States and Iran cannot be implemented absent approved by Congress. (#973)
- Cruz amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to eliminate all criminal penalties for offenses established by agency regulations. (#974)
- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to maintaining military personnel levels at military installations that are the least costly to the Federal Government to operate. (#975)
- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring the Dietary Guidelines for Americans are based on sound nutrition science. (#976)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to strengthen democratic governance, citizen security, and economic growth in Central America. (#977)
- Menendez amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would provide funding relating to establishing a United States Embassy in Havana, Cuba until the Government of Cuba ceases providing sanctuary to terrorists and American fugitives. (#978)

- Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to substantially increasing overtime protections for middle class workers. (#979)
- Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting the promised pension benefits of retirees in multiemployer pension plans. (#980)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to waive coinsurance under Medicare for colorectal cancer screening tests regardless of whether therapeutic intervention is required during the screening. (#981)
- Casey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide flexibility to States to improve access and quality and delivery of care while protecting the guarantee of the Medicaid program. (#982)
- Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting programs that keep low-income older individuals healthy and able to live at home, such as those programs funded through the Older Americans Act of 1965. (#983)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that patients, including military members and veterans, have access to new antibacterial drugs that treat serious or life-threatening infections through the creations by the Food and Drug Administration of a limited population approval pathway for antibacterial drugs. (#984)
- Risch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to extending the authorization of the State Trade and Export Promotion Program of the Small Business Administration. (#985)
- Reed amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reforming student loan programs, which may include risk-sharing by institutions of higher education. (#986)
- Casey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting the National Guard Counterdrug Program. (#987)
- Franken amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to bolstering the resilience of communities and industries in the United States against the impacts of a changing climate. (#988)
- Coons second-degree amendment to Coons amendment #337, to modify the amendment. (#989)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the impacts of climate change on critical infrastructure systems. (#990)
- **Warner amendment to restore program integrity funding to combat waste, fraud, and abuse. (#991)**
- Paul amendment to provide an offset for additional funds for overseas contingency operations. (#992)

From: Hunt, Jasmine (Durbin)
To: [Sarah Neimeyer \(sarah_neimeyer@ios.doi.gov\)](mailto:sarah_neimeyer@ios.doi.gov); [Joshua Saks \(saksj@nwf.org\)](mailto:saksj@nwf.org); [Franz Matzner \(fmatzner@nrdc.org\)](mailto:fmatzner@nrdc.org); jconsuegra@nrdc.org
Subject: FW: Amendments Update: Senate Budget Resolution (S.Con.Res. 11)
Date: Thursday, March 26, 2015 11:18:17 AM

From: Sara Chieffo
Sent: Thursday, March 26, 2015 11:18:30 AM (UTC-05:00) Eastern Time (US & Canada)
To: Hunt, Jasmine (Durbin); Sarah Neimeyer (sarah_neimeyer@ios.doi.gov); Joshua Saks (saksj@nwf.org); Franz Matzner (fmatzner@nrdc.org); jconsuegra@nrdc.org
Subject: RE: Amendments Update: Senate Budget Resolution (S.Con.Res. 11)

Thanks. Are the bolded amendments the ones that are pending?

From: Hunt, Jasmine (Durbin) [mailto:Jasmine_Hunt@durbin.senate.gov]
Sent: Thursday, March 26, 2015 11:09 AM
To: Sarah Neimeyer (sarah_neimeyer@ios.doi.gov); Joshua Saks (saksj@nwf.org); Franz Matzner (fmatzner@nrdc.org); Sara Chieffo; jconsuegra@nrdc.org
Subject: FW: Amendments Update: Senate Budget Resolution (S.Con.Res. 11)

From: Miller, Julian (Durbin)
Sent: Thursday, March 26, 2015 11:08:37 AM (UTC-05:00) Eastern Time (US & Canada)
To: Dodin, Reema (Durbin); Zogby, Joseph (Judiciary-Dem); Kenny, MJ (Durbin); Marter, Ben (Durbin); Morris, Dena (Durbin); Raven, Erik (Appropriations); Homan, Chris (Durbin); Leonard, Rob (Durbin); Swanson, Daniel (Judiciary-Dem); Kierig, Anne (Durbin); Brown-Shaklee, Sally (Durbin); Mulka, Christina (Durbin); Gillies, David (Appropriations); Sonti, Srinu (Durbin); Hunt, Jasmine (Durbin); Middleton, Brad (Durbin); Tellez, Corey (Durbin); Fisher, Alyssa (Durbin); McElwain, Maria (Durbin); Palmer, Mark (Durbin); Trifone, Stephanie (Judiciary-Dem); Ackley, Elise (Durbin); Gandhi, Debu (Judiciary-Dem); Ali, Erum Ibrahim (Durbin); Cook, Beth (Durbin); Samp, Christopher (Durbin)
Subject: Amendments Update: Senate Budget Resolution (S.Con.Res. 11)

The most recently filed amendments are at the top of this message, as well as at the bottom in the correct numerical order.

- Risch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to extending the authorization of the State Trade and Export Promotion Program of the Small Business Administration. (#985)
- Reed amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reforming student loan programs, which may include risk-sharing by institutions of higher education. (#986)
- Casey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting the National Guard Counterdrug Program. (#987)
- Franken amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to bolstering the resilience of communities and industries in the United States against the impacts of a changing climate. (#988)
- Coons second-degree amendment to Coons amendment #337, to modify the amendment. (#989)

- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the impacts of climate change on critical infrastructure systems. (#990)
- **Warner amendment to restore program integrity funding to combat waste, fraud, and abuse. (#991)**
- Paul amendment to provide an offset for additional funds for overseas contingency operations. (#992)

Senate Budget Resolution (S.Con.Res. 11)

An original concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2016 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2017 through 2025. (pending amendments in bold, disposed of amendments in italics).

- Isakson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a biennial budget and appropriations process. (#321)
- Portman amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the empowerment of States to protect citizens of the State from damaging regulations of the Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to the Clean Air Act. (#322)
- *Sanders amendment to create millions of middle class jobs by investing in our nation's infrastructure paid for by raising revenue through closing loopholes in the corporate and international tax system. (#323, as modified)*
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the strengthening of patent rights. (#324)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to a strong civil courts system. (#325)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that changes to voting laws at the State and local level do not disproportionately burden the right of racial and language minorities to vote. (#326)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide for funding to improve voter registration and the voting experience in Federal elections. (#327)
- Coons amendment to express the sense of Congress on the cost sharing requirements of the Hollings Manufacturing Extension Partnership. (#328)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging the widespread use of early college high schools and dual and concurrent enrollment. (#329)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to incentives for Medicare beneficiaries to have and maintain an advance care plan. (#330)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to eliminating the

enforcement of laws that discriminate against HIV patients without scientific merit. (#331)

- Coons amendment to provide a mechanism to increase the statutory limit on public debt for fiscal year 2016. (#332)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to United States Government development finance institutions. (#333)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting efforts to improve call response time at the Internal Revenue Service. (#334)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to fulfilling the obligations of the United States. (#335)
- Coons amendment to express the sense of the Senate that the United States should fulfill the financial obligations of the United States. (#336)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to Federal cybersecurity standards. (#337)
- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to increase funding for the National Institutes of Health. (#338)
- Rounds amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing mortgage lending to rural areas. (#339)
- Reid amendment to improve the provision establishing a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to eliminating military retirement and disability offsets. (#340)
- **Cassidy amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to promotion of United States offshore energy production. (#341)**
- Schatz amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the National Guard State Partnership Program. (#342)
- **Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preserving mandatory appropriations for agricultural conservation programs. (#343)**
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the importance of fully utilizing available Federal funding for water resources and development to meet the needs of United States ports and harbor maintenance. (#344)
- **Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing funding for Federal investments in biomedical and basic scientific research. (#345)**
- **Collins amendment to modify the deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting jobs in the United States through international trade to include the reauthorization or extension of trade adjustment assistance programs. (#346)**
- *Barrasso amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to keep the Federal Water*

Pollution Control Act focused on protection of water quality, to establish bright lines for Federal jurisdiction, and to create clear and unambiguous exemptions for features that the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency or the Secretary of the Army, acting through the Chief of Engineers, claim they are not seeking to regulate. (#347)

- Boozman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to installing watchdogs at Federal agencies with extended Inspector General vacancies and strengthening and reforming Offices of Inspectors General to ensure that such Offices are appropriately prioritizing the investigation of waste, fraud, abuse, and misconduct within Federal agencies. (#348)
- *Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to improve health outcomes and lower costs of caring for medically complex children in Medicaid. (#349)*
- *Blunt amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would create a Federal tax or fee on carbon emissions. (#350)*
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the dredging of shallow draft ports on the Mississippi River. (#351)
- **Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to Federal employee performance awards. (#352)**
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the defense capabilities of the Government of Ukraine. (#353)
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to military readiness, training, and modernization while decreasing risk of casualties. (#354)
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prohibit additional premium increases for two years. (#355)
- **Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing health care to veterans who reside more than 40 miles driving distance from the closest medical facility of the Department of Veterans Affairs that provides the care sought by the veteran. (#356)**
- *Cornyn amendment to raise taxes and spending by enacting President Obama's fiscal year 2016 budget. (#357)*
- McCain amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to enhancing trade across the Southwest border. (#358)
- McCain amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to securing the Southwest border. (#359)
- **McCain amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to deterring migration of unaccompanied children from El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras. (#360)**
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the consideration of greenhouse gas emissions under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969. (#361)

- *Mikulski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to amending the Equal Pay Act of 1963 to allow for punitive damages, limit the any factor "other than sex" exception, and prohibit retaliation against employees who share salary information. (#362)*
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating modernizing and updating food safety oversight within the Food and Drug Administration. (#363)
- **Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving oral health care for children and pregnant women under Medicaid. (#364)**
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding to State and local law enforcement agencies that receive Federal funds to be used for training and enforcement related to the profiling guidance established by the Department of Justice. (#365)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding for State and local law enforcement agencies that receive Federal funds to be used for data collection related to profiling by the Department of Justice. (#366)
- **Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing a funding stream for a voter reinfranchisement initiative. (#367)**
- **Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing States the Medicaid flexibility they need to implement innovative reforms to improve care and enhance access for our Nation's most vulnerable. (#368)**
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the establishment of bipartisan commission to govern independent agencies, which may include structural changes to the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau. (#369)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing greater discretion to State departments of transportation in spending Highway Trust Fund allocations. (#370)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that funds available for budget function 050 are spent exclusively for national defense. (#371)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring State to implement drug testing and work requirements for Federal welfare programs for applicants and recipients of assistance, including, but not limited to, the temporary assistance for needy families (TANF) program. (#372)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to maintaining impact aid funding at 2014-2015 levels. (#373)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing coverage of virtual colonoscopies as a colorectal cancer screening test under the Medicare program. (#374)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to returning authority over school nutrition back to the States. (#375)

- Inhofe amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would impose a user fee with respect to general aviation. (#376)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging greater trade between Africa and the United States. (#377)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing qualified mortgage status to mortgages held in portfolio by financial institutions. (#378)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing relief from redundant annual privacy notice mailings required by financial institutions when there have been no changes to the privacy policies of the financial institution. (#379)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to assist the States in carrying out drought prevention plans. (#380)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the prevention of government discrimination against individuals, businesses, and organization due to sincerely held religious beliefs. (#381)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to protect Second Amendment rights by protecting the availability of certain ammunition. (#382)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to uphold Second Amendment rights and prohibit the establishment of a national firearm registry. (#383)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the protection of the Second Amendment by preventing Federal agencies from targeting law-abiding firearms dealers. (#384)
- Inhofe amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would fund international organizations during the implementation of the United Nations Arms Trade Treaty prior to Senate ratification and adoption of implementing legislation. (#385)
- *Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect Medicaid beneficiaries from benefit cuts. (#386)*
- **Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to postal reform. (#387)**
- **Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the designation of national monuments. (#388)**
- **Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to holding Members of the Senate and the House or Representatives accountable for failing to pass a balanced budget. (#389)**
- Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to regulatory review. (#390)
- **Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the expansion of**

access to the income tax credit for employee health insurance expenses of small employers. (#391)

- **Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting the use of college savings accounts while students are in elementary school and secondary school. (#392)**
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to emphasizing manufacturing in engineering programs, which may include directing the National Institute of Standards and Technology, in coordination with other appropriate Federal agencies including the Department of Defense, Department of Energy, and National Science Foundation, to designate United States manufacturing universities. (#393)
- **Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to special treatment of the income tax credit for research expenditures for startup companies. (#394)**
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reversing cuts in the International Affairs Budget. (#395)
- Portman amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the empowerment of States to protect citizens of the State from damaging regulations of the Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to the Clean Air Act. (#396)
- Ernst amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving mental health services for veterans. (#397)
- Wyden amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to funding Coast Guard air facilities. (#398)
- Coats amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would increase net direct spending if the national debt is greater than the size of the economy of the United States. (#399)
- *Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to maintain and enhance access, choice, and accountability in veterans care through the veterans Choice Card program under section 101 of the Veterans Access, Choice, and Accountability Act of 2014. (#400)*
- Grassley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support sentencing reform legislation that does not impose costs on crime victims. (#401)
- Johnson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving information sharing by the Inspector General of the Department of Veterans Affairs with respect to investigations relating to substandard health care, delayed and denied health care, patient deaths, other findings that directly relate to patient care, and other management issues of the Department. (#402)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the annual contribution limit for Coverdell education savings accounts. (#403)
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the modernization of the nuclear command control, and communications architecture of the United States. (#404)

- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to sexual assault prevention and response efforts by the Department of Defense. (#405)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to limiting certain research conducted or contracted by the Federal Communications Commission. (#406)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to investigating service disruptions at West Coast ports. (#407)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to reform the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration to ensure more transparency and stakeholder participation. (#408)
- *Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting equal pay, which may include preventing discrimination on the basis of sex and preventing retaliation against employees for seeking or discussing wage information. (#409)*
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the allowance of tax credits for employers who provide paid family and medical leave. (#410)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the maximum loan limits under the microloan program. (#411)
- **Rounds amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prevent the Environmental Protection Agency and the United States Fish and Wildlife Service from engaging in closed-door settlement agreements that ignore impacted States and counties. (#412)**
- Blunt amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring the advice and consent of the Senate before any bilateral or international agreement regarding greenhouse gas emissions aimed at combating global climate change has any force or effect within the United States. (#413)
- Hatch amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to prevent the Department of the Interior from unduly hampering the production of natural gas and oil by preempting State law. (#414)
- **Capito amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to a requirement that any new environmental agreement signed by the United States with any foreign country or countries not result in serious harm to the economy of the United States. (#415)**
- **Capito amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting the reliability of the electricity grid. (#416)**
- Capito amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to advise all veterans of their potential eligibility for private health care benefits provided by the Department of Veterans Affairs. (#417)
- Capito amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring sufficient funding for fossil energy research and development. (#418)
- Capito amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improve the safety of

tank cars carrying crude oil by rail. (#419)

- Capito amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to offsets to combat the increase abuse of heroin and methamphetamines in the United States. (#420)
- Capito amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the expansion of high-speed broadband in rural areas. (#421)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that the conservation of northern long-eared bat populations and local economic development are compatible. (#422)
- **Rubio amendment to increase new budget authority and outlays for fiscal years 2016 and 2017 for National Defense (budget function 050). (#423, as modified).**
- Barrasso amendment to eliminate Federal funding for international climate change initiatives, including the Green Climate Fund, the Global Climate Change Initiative, the Climate Investment Funds, and the Global Environmental Facility. (#424)
- **Collins amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving retirement security. (#425)**
- **Collins amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting economic growth and job creation for small businesses. (#426)**
- **Collins amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to investment in Alzheimer's disease research. (#427)**
- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to extending the exception for the tax treatment of publicly traded partnerships for other forms of energy, including energy power generation projects and transportation fuels. (#428)
- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to relieve financial institutions from annual privacy notice mailings. (#429)
- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to maintaining access to hospitals and health care providers in rural communities under the Medicare program, which includes preserving and strengthening access to critical access hospitals. (#430)
- Gillibrand amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to medical treatment and compensation for first responders, survivors, and their families injured and made ill by the 9/11 attacks. (#431)
- **Baldwin amendment to provide additional resources to create the opportunity for more Americans to obtain a higher education and advanced job skills by supporting two free years of community college paid for by raising revenue through requiring millionaires and billionaires to pay their fair share. (#432)**
- Wyden amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to continuing agricultural research funding. (#433)

- **Wyden amendment to provide for an adjustment to committee allocations for wildfire suppression funding. (#434)**
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to support for Ukraine, which should include the provision of lethal defensive articles. (#435)
- **Baldwin amendment to preserve the point of order against reconciliation legislation that would increase the deficit or reduce a surplus. (#436)**
- **Peters amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to enhancing and improving the United States Patent and Trademark Office in order to reduce the patent application backlog. (#437)**
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving access to capital for small businesses by directing the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau to implement section 1071 of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (Public Law 111-203) that amended the Equal Credit Opportunity Act to require lending institutions to collect and report data on lending to small, minority-owned, and women owned businesses. (#438)
- **Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to mandating a higher threshold that the Small Business Administration may guarantee, through the Surety Bond Guarantee Program, of the bonds that small businesses are required to obtain so that they may be able to better compete successfully for Federal Government contracts. (#439)**
- **Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the Family Funds limit of the Small Business Investment Company Program from \$225,000,000 to \$350,000,000, as passed by the Committee in 2013, which is zero subsidy and funded entirely through fees paid by investors and businesses. (#440)**
- Stabenow amendment to ensure that oil derived from tar sands is subject to the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund at levels equal to those of other types of oil, to permanently extend the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund, and to prevent oil companies from claiming tax deductions for punitive damages associated with oil spills. (#441)
- **Collins amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to restore a sensible definition of full-time employment for purposes of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. (#442)**
- **Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting privately held water rights and permits. (#443)**
- Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expanding the earned income tax credit using savings from reforming the program and eliminating waste, fraud and abuse. (#444)
- **Gardner amendment to prevent labor disputes at seaports in the United States from causing national economic disruptions and crippling businesses across the United States. (#445)**
- Gardner amendment to support public-private partnerships of the Armed Forces of the United States with institutions of higher education in the United States. (#446)

- Gardner amendment to make higher education more affordable and expand access and opportunity to our Nation's students. (#447)
- **Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging expedited approval of liquefied natural gas export applications at the Department of Energy. (#448)**
- **Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting efficient resourcing for the Asia rebalance policy. (#449)**
- Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to enhance and encourage broadband deployment and adoption in rural America. (#450)
- Heller amendment to express the sense of the Senate that if a concurrent resolution on the budget and all the regular appropriations bills are not completed by October 1 annually then Members of Congress should not receive pay. (#451)
- **Heller amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that the Secretary of the Interior enters into candidate conservation agreements with each of the relevant 11 Western States before the United States Fish and Wildlife Service makes a listing determination on the greater sage-grouse under the Endangered Species Act of 1973. (#452)**
- **Heller amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring the Secretary of Transportation prioritizes the construction of projects in high priority corridors on the National Highway System, which will improve the safe, secure, and efficient movement of people and goods through the United States and facilitate economic development and create jobs in the United States. (#453)**
- Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect Second Amendment rights by preventing the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives from reclassifying ammunition primarily intended for sporting purposes. (#454)
- Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prioritize the elimination of the rape kit backlog. (#455)
- **Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that medical facilities of the Department of Veterans Affairs meet the privacy, dignity, and safety needs of women veterans. (#456)**
- **Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibition of Veterans Benefits Administration executive bonuses until the backlog of disability claims for veterans is eliminated. (#457)**
- Burr amendment to protect the American people and strengthen our national security by fully funding the Biomedical Advanced Research and Development Authority (BARDA) and the BioShield Special Reserve Fund. (#458)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expanding the quantity of Federal land available for natural extraction to fund infrastructure maintenance. (#459)

- Coats amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to considering the costs, benefits, and feasibility of allowing States reasonable time to cure rejected State implementation plans. (#460)
- Roberts amendment to provide for a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to military readiness, training, and modernization while decreasing risk casualties. (#461)
- **Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to over-the-counter medications. (#462)**
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting funds for promotional or marketing materials promoting Obamacare or its benefits. (#463)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring an enforceable treaty ratified by the top 10 major greenhouse gas emitting countries before implementation of regulation of greenhouse gas emissions from existing power plants. (#464)
- **Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to Second Amendment rights. (#465)**
- Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting jobs in the United States through international and domestic travel and tourism. (#466)
- Blunt amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the direct provision of defense articles, defense services, and related training to Kurdistan Regional Government. (#467)
- Blunt amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to military aid to Israel. (#468)
- Grassley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prohibit certain aliens without legal status in the United States from retroactively claiming the earned income tax credit. (#469)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding to the United Nations Population Fund to promote the access of unaccompanied women to vital services, including access to water, sanitation, facilities, food, and health care, in emergency situations. (#470)
- *Wyden amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would cut benefits, raise the retirement age, or privatize Social Security. (#471)*
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting Cypriot-Israeli cooperation in energy exploration in the Eastern Mediterranean. (#472)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding to combat anti-Semitism in Europe. (#473)
- *Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect and strengthen the Department of Veterans Affairs, hire more health care professionals for the Department, and ensure quality and timely access to health care for all veterans. (#474)*

- Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to strengthening the United States Postal Service by establishing a moratorium to protect mail processing plants, reinstating overnight delivery standards, and protecting rural service. (#475)
- Thune amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to exempting elementary schools, secondary schools, and institutions of higher education from Obamacare's employer mandate. (#476)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to achieving health information technology interoperability. (#477)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reprioritizing education spending toward impact aid or other formula grant programs to State and local educational agencies and away from administrative earmark programs. (#478)
- Thune amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would negatively affect rural health care. (#479)
- Thune amendment to reduce funding for the United State Fish and Wildlife Service and direct those funds to public safety in Indian country. (#480)
- *Cotton amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting Israel. (#481)*
- Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging the increase use of performance contracting in Federal facilities. (#482)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to combat sexual assault, domestic violence, and human trafficking. (#483)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing lethal aid to Ukraine. (#484)
- **Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide equity in the tax treatment of public safety officer death benefits. (#485)**
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to strengthen mental health efforts. (#486)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to rein in onerous fishing regulations and provide disaster relief for fisheries. (#487)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to spur economic development and provide for the equitable distribution of Universal Service funds to rural states. (#488)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing small business regulatory relief, protecting State-regulated insurers from global regulators, and preventing duplicative regulations for investment advisors. (#489)
- **Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to address the disproportionate regulatory burdens on community banks. (#490)**

- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect the Corporation for National and Community Service. (#491)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to advance workplace equality by ending pregnancy discrimination and confronting sex-based wage discrimination. (#492)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to strengthening missile defense cooperation with Israel. (#493)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing the United States from joining any international agreement on greenhouse gas emissions that would preclude developing countries from using fossil fuels for development and economic growth. (#494)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to achieving domestic energy independence. (#495)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting public transparency in Executive branch litigation settlements. (#496)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting jobs by preventing Federal agencies from overriding efforts by States to conserve species. (#497)
- *Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to legislation submitted to Congress by President Obama to protect and strengthen Social Security. (#498)*
- Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring the availability to the reserve components of the Armed Forces of fully modernized and mission-capable aircraft. (#499)
- Alexander amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing Federal funds from being used to create a Federal college ratings system. (#500)
- Alexander amendment to promote the research, development, and approval or licensure of the most cutting-edge, safe and effective medical treatments, devices, and cures for American patients and to ensure that America remains the global leader in biomedical innovation. (#501)
- Alexander amendment to prohibit the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission from issuing regulations or guidance that would undermine the employee wellness programs authorized in the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act which offer a premium discount to employees who make healthy lifestyle choices. (#502)
- Sullivan amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing an exemption from certain permitting requirement for routine maintenance activities relating to transportation infrastructure. (#503)
- Sullivan amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to limiting the ability of Environmental Protection Agency personnel to carry guns. (#504)
- Sullivan amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting programs related to the ground-based mid-course defense and the long-range discrimination radar

programs of the Department of Defense. (#505)

- Sullivan amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting vulnerable families from job killing regulations. (#506)
- Vitter amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to ending Obamacare subsidies for illegal immigrants. (#507)
- Vitter amendment to require tax delinquent Federal bureaucrats to immediately enter into a repayment plan and provide that failure to do will result in termination of employment. (#508)
- Vitter amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to eliminating the State DNA analysis kit backlog. (#509)
- Vitter amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing health care to veterans who reside more than 40 miles driving distance from the closest medical facility of the Department of Veterans Affairs that provides the care sought by the veteran. (#510)
- Vitter amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund preventing the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives from classifying M855 or any .223/5.56mm cartridge or projectile as armor piercing ammunition. (#511)
- Vitter amendment to strike out the provision that makes it easier for Washington elites to force Americans to give up their dollar bills and use dollar coins, like Europeans. (#512)
- Vitter amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expanding Medicare beneficiary access to eye tracking accessories and speech generating devices for disabled individuals under the Medicare program. (#513)
- Vitter amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to allowing States to adopt work requirements for able-bodied Medicaid recipients. (#514)
- **Vitter amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring the Federal Government to allow states to opt out of Common Core without penalty. (#515)**
- Vitter amendment to ensure victims of rape have their day in court. (#516)
- Vitter amendment to end Congress's and the Administration's illegal exemption from Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. (#517)
- Barrasso amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a process whereby the Federal Government recoups grants from States with failed State-based exchanges. (#518)
- Gillibrand amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to expand benefits from the Department of Veterans Affairs to sailors exposed to Agent Orange. (#519)
- Gillibrand amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund related to sexual assault at institutions of higher education, which may include the implementation of an independent and standardized online survey tool developed and administered by the Department of Education, in consultation with the Department of Justice, to measure the prevalence of sexual assault at

institutions of higher education. (#520)

- **Peters amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to investing in science, technology, and basic research in the United States. (#521)**
- King amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preserving the right of access of distributed energy units to the electrical grid, such as combined heat and power systems, residential- or commercial-scale photovoltaic systems, residential wind turbines, or other renewable or fossil-fueled electric generation systems. (#522)
- **Stabenow amendment to prevent United States companies from getting tax benefits for moving jobs overseas, to end offshore tax loopholes including inversions, and to provide incentives for United States companies to relocate overseas jobs to the United States. (#523)**
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting economic growth and job creation by reducing the cost of capital. (#524)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing tax relief for catastrophic medical expenses. (#525)
- Alexander amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support high-quality charter schools. (#526)
- Cassidy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the translation of biomedical research into treatments and cures. (#527)
- Cassidy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to upgrading data collection and statistical analysis conducted on health care services at the facilities of the Veterans Health Administration. (#528)
- Cassidy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing screening, testing, and diagnosis for Viral Hepatitis. (#529)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the diversion of funds set aside for the USPTO. (#530)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to deterring abusive patent litigation. (#531)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to ensure the vitality of the traditional criminal law requirement of mens rea. (#532)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that Department of Justice attorneys comply with disclosure obligations in criminal prosecutions. (#533)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing access to marijuana edibles by children in States that have decriminalized marijuana. (#534)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to balancing the Federal budget. (#535)

- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to safeguarding data stored abroad from improper government access. (#536)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the aggressive and consistent enforcement of Federal laws prohibiting the production, distribution, and possession of adult obscenity and child pornography. (#537)
- Risch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the Family Funds limit of the Small Business Investment Company Program from \$225,000,000 to \$350,000,000, as passed by the Committee in 2013, which is zero subsidy and funded entirely through fees paid by investors and businesses. (#538)
- **Cassidy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving Medicaid based on successful and bipartisan State demonstration projects. (#539)**
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting health care rationing. (#540)
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the transparency of the relationship between the Federal Communication Commission's regulatory fees and the Commission's recovery of costs. (#541)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to improving transparency for closing out expired grant accounts with an empty balance. (#542)
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to elimination of funding for the National Technical Information Service. (#543)
- Kirk amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to extraditing international cybercriminals committing credit card theft. (#544)
- **Kirk amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reimposing waived sanctions and imposing new sanctions against Iran for violations of the Joint Plan of Action or a comprehensive nuclear agreement. (#545)**
- McCain amendment to ensure adequate funding for the national security of the United States. (#546)
- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to welfare reform. (#547)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to support Internet freedom and the current multi-stake-holder governance of the Internet. (#548)
- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund for providing low- and middle-income student access to private elementary and secondary schools through a tax credit. (#549)
- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to consolidating tax incentives for higher education into a universal tax credit for higher education and skills obtainment. (#550)

- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting religious freedom, including promoting freedom of religion (including belief) around the world, given the importance of religious freedom to human rights, economic development, stability, and democracy. (#551)
- **Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing funding for the relocation of the United States Embassy in Israel from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem. (#552)**
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting public-private partnerships with the National Laboratories under the Department of Energy to facilitate innovation. (#553)
- Rubio amendment to allow for the elimination of the Retirement Earnings Test under the Social security program. (#554)
- Rubio amendment to allow for the elimination of Social Security payroll taxes for individuals who have attained retirement age. (#555)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to delivering weapons to Ukraine using emergency drawdown authority in the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961. (#556)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to reforming the United Nations in the spirit of transparency, respect for basic human freedoms, and effective nonproliferation. (#557)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing foreign assistance to Palestine and increasing foreign assistance for Israel. (#558)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to improving higher education data and transparency. (#559)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to prohibit taking minors across State lines in circumvention of laws requiring involvement of parents in abortion decisions. (#560)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to underutilized facilities of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and their potential use. (#561)
- **Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a new outcomes-based process for authorizing innovative higher education providers. (#562)**
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the reform of Federal student loan repayment plans. (#563)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing for regulatory reform that would allow Congress to budget regulatory promulgation under each Federal agency. (#564)
- **Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that Medicare is not raided to bailout insurance companies under the President's health care overhaul. (#565)**

- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing for financial vehicles other than loans to provide fund to pay for higher education. (#566)
- Coats amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to end duplication, fragmentation, and overlap in Government economic development programs. (#567)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to increase funding for the Internal Revenue Service to implement the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act and reduce identity theft. (#568)
- Tester amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to investing in rural and tribal water infrastructure. (#569)
- Tester amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing transparency in our elections and reducing the deficit. (#570)
- Heinrich amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would provide for the sale of Federal land to reduce the Federal deficit. (#571)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support rural schools and school districts. (#572)
- Markey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting the repair and replacement of natural gas distribution pipelines and infrastructure no longer fit for service. (#573)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring the reliability of the electric grid. (#574)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to repeal the TRICARE exclusion for members of the reserve components of the Armed Forces. (#575)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to securing sources of supply of rare earth minerals. (#576)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the reduction of Department of Defense contractors. (#577)
- **Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to addressing methamphetamine abuse in the United States. (#578)**
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing adequate funding for the Experimental Program to Stimulate Competitive Research. (#579)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing adequate funding for the Contract Tower Program of the Federal Aviation Administration. (#580)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reestablishing the Office of Technology Assessment to provide nonpartisan information to Congress on cost-benefit analyses of regulations and regulatory changes. (#581)

- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to significantly increasing the number of young adults participating in 2 years of national service which may include expanding national service programs. (#582)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the commercialization of technologies such as carbon capture, carbon storage, and other carbon utilization technologies required for coal and natural gas electric generating units (EGUs) to meet proposed and future greenhouse gas regulations. (#583)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting export promotion for small businesses. (#584)
- Manchin amendment to modify the deficit-neutral reserve fund for veterans and servicemembers to improve outreach, access, and services for rural veterans. (#585)
- Manchin amendment to modify the deficit-neutral reserve fund for veterans and servicemembers to address specifically the growing backlog of appeals of decisions regarding claims for disability compensation. (#586)
- Leahy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to disallow any Federal tax deduction for the cost of court-ordered punitive damages as an ordinary business expense. (#587)
- Schatz amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the number of U.S. Customs and Border Protection officers at air ports of entry. (#588)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that employers are not precluded under the National Labor Relations Act from providing compensation to employees that is greater than the compensation specified in an applicable collective bargaining agreement. (#589)
- **Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting the Medicare Advantage program. (#590)**
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to reform the Lifeline program by removing structural incentives for fraud and modernizing the program so that it can be used to help increase broadband access in underserved areas. (#591)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to intellectual property rights in international trade negotiations. (#592)
- Menendez amendment to require consideration of long-term deficits for any legislation relating to repealing or replacing the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act and the health care-related provisions of the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010. (#593)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging the participation of underrepresented individuals, including minorities, in 21st century fields. (#594)
- **Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to improve cybersecurity. (#595)**

- Johnson amendment to convey clear information in graphic form about projected deficits. (#596)
- Johnson amendment to convey clear information to Congress and the public about projected Federal outlays, revenues, surpluses, and deficits. (#597)
- Shaheen amendment to make commonsense reform to the wasteful Federal sugar program, save consumers billions, and reduce the risk of expensive taxpayer-funded bailouts of the sugar industry. (#600)
- *Bennet amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would privatize Medicare, cut guaranteed benefits, increase out-of-pocket spending, or turn Medicare into a premium support plan. (#601)*
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a single food agency. (#602)
- Coats amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the improvement of operations in the supplemental nutrition assistance program. (#603)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging cost savings in office space used by Federal agencies. (#604)
- Feinstein amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to rectifying the discrepancies in methodologies used in counting the number of homeless person served by programs provided through the Department of Education, the Department of Health and Human Services, and the Department of Housing and Urban Development. (#605)
- Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to African elephant ivory. (#606)
- **Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to allow for the permanent elimination of the Federal estate tax. (#607)**
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund for mobile workforce legislation to simplify and standardize State income tax collection for employees who travel outside of their home State for temporary work assignments. (#608)
- Isakson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing funding to implement, create, apply or enforce certain standards for initial bargaining unit determinations governed by the National Labor Relations Board. (#609)
- Isakson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing funding to promulgate a regulation relating to the definition of “fiduciary” by the Department of Labor. (#610)
- Isakson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to subject all fees collected by U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services to the annual appropriations process. (#611)
- Isakson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to subject all fees collected by U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services to the annual appropriations process. (#612)

- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to international defense cooperation. (#613)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support or encourage research that leads to identifying an Alzheimer's disease biomarker, early diagnostics tool, or therapy to delay the onset or halt the progression of Alzheimer's disease in order to provide a significant cost savings to the Federal Government. (#614)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to ensure that the harbor maintenance user fee is only used for its intended purpose, which is to finance expenditures on maintenance dredging, dredged material disposal areas, jetties, and breakwaters. (#615)
- Wicker amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to require the Secretary of Transportation to submit the results of a comprehensive truck size and weight limits study to Congress by April 30, 2015. (#616)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to encourage the Secretary of State to add additional names to the Magnitsky List. (#617)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring international arms control compliance. (#618)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to address the negative impact of the Affordable Care Act's Medicaid and Medicare DSH cuts to hospitals. (#619)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to expedite awards under the Internal Revenue Service whistleblower program. (#620)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to repeal the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA). (#621)
- *Burr amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to manageable Federal student loan repayment options. (#622)*
- Alexander amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the development of next-generation leadership computers in the United States. (#623)
- Alexander amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to improve the competitiveness of the United States. (#624)
- Lankford amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the effectiveness and efficiency of the Federal regulatory process. (#625)
- Lankford amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to streamline, consolidate, or eliminate duplicative and overlapping programs identified by the Government Accountability Office. (#626)
- Lankford amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide more transparency in Government spending, including through the establishment of a Federal program inventory. (#627)

- Lankford amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support the continued stewardship role of the United States over the domain name system to ensure the security of the .gov and .mil domains and protect the freedom of speech and expression internationally. (#628)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to international defense cooperation with Taiwan. (#629)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting the use of energy efficiency in the economy of the United States, which is the cheapest and fastest way to begin addressing energy challenges in the United States. (#630)
- Casey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing training for first responders in communities through which crude oil is transported by rail. (#631)
- **Casey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing reasonable accommodations for pregnant workers. (#632)**
- **Casey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to enhancing the child and dependent care tax credit. (#633)**
- Casey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to automatic IRAs. (#634)
- Casey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing funding for the Office of Administrative Law Judges of the Department of Labor. (#635)
- **Warner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting the personal information of consumers from data breaches. (#636)**
- Warner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to advancing the stated goals of the Department of Veterans Affairs or meeting the health care needs of veterans. (#637)
- **Warner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund reserve fund for Government reform and efficiency. (#638)**
- **Peters amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting trade and travel ports of entry. (#639)**
- Heitkamp amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to improve the sustainability of the Federal workforce in order to address unique situations. (#640)
- Heitkamp amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to funding local rent surveys to ensure accurate fair market rents for working families, the elderly, and the disabled. (#641)
- Heitkamp amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the establishment of a commission on Native children. (#642)
- Heitkamp amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to training and resources for first responders responding to hazardous materials incidents on railroads. (#643)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to directing the Secretary

of Transportation to coordinate with the Secretary of Energy to review crude treatment process and, if necessary, to promulgate regulations. (#644)

- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to underground and surface coal mining safety and health research. (#645)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to H-1B visas. (#646)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the development of a new nuclear-capable cruise missile by the Department of Defense and the National Nuclear Security Administration. (#647)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the nuclear forces and missions of the Air Force. (#648)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting funding of international organizations during the implementation of the United Nations Arms Trade Treaty prior to Senate ratification and adoption of implementing legislation. (#649)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that social services agencies under the Bureau of Indian Affairs may conduct background checks on all adults living in a home before issuing a foster care license. (#650)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to allow the Drug Enforcement Administration and Federal Bureau of Investigation to enter into joint task forces with tribal and local law enforcement agencies. (#651)
- *Warren amendment to make college more affordable for middle-class families by allowing borrowers with outstanding Federal and private student loans to refinance at the equivalent interest rates that were offered to Federal student loan borrowers during the 2013-2014 school year and to fully offset the cost of such a program by requiring millionaires to pay at least a 30 percent effective Federal tax rate. (#652)*
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to limit control measure determinations to covered sources. (#653)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reforming regulatory practices for executive agencies. (#654)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to preserve and protect the open Internet in a manner that provides the Federal Communications Commission with targeted and robust enforcement mechanisms, does not jeopardize public safety, privacy, accessibility, or universal service, protects against regulatory overreach, and does not rely on public utility regulations. (#655)
- Cotton amendment to modify a provision to the spending-neutral reserve fund to reauthorize funding for payments in lieu of taxes to counties and other units of local government. (#656)
- Cotton amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing non-defense related spending by the Department of Defense. (#657)

- Cotton amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000. (#658)
- Cotton amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the designation of critical habitat. (#659)
- Cotton amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the use of funds for cooperating with the Government of Iran in combating the Islamic State. (#660)
- Cotton amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to violations by the Russian Federation of the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces Treaty. (#661)
- Cotton amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the use of funds for the premature withdrawal of the United States Armed Forces from Afghanistan. (#662)
- Cotton amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the use of funds for negotiating with President of Syria Bashar al Assad and the Government of Syria to resolve the Syrian civil war and combat the Islamic State. (#663)
- Cotton amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to construction of new facilities and improvement to existing facilities at the detention facilities at United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. (#664)
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting awarding of construction contracts based on awardees entering or not entering into agreements with labor organizations. (#665)
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing the level of Federal premium support for crop insurance policies, which may include eliminating premium support for crop insurance for agricultural producers with an adjusted gross income of more than \$750,000 in fiscal year 2016. (#666)
- Flake amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that individuals do not simultaneously receive unemployment compensation and disability insurance benefits. (#667)
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to government reform and efficiency. (#668)
- Flake amendment to rescind the remaining amounts available for the Advanced Technology Vehicles Manufacturing Loan Program. (#669)
- Flake amendment to eliminate resources for the single family housing direct loan program. (#670)
- Flake amendment to eliminate the premium subsidies on crop insurance policies when the actual market price of an agricultural commodity at the time of harvest is higher than the spring price for the agricultural commodity. (#671)
- Flake amendment to prohibit earmarks. (#672)

- Flake amendment to eliminate funding for the Economic Development Administration. (#673)
- Flake amendment to eliminate taxpayer subsidies for Amtrak's food and beverage service. (#674)
- Flake amendment to eliminate resources for Select USA. (#675)
- Flake amendment to prohibit taxpayers from subsidizing officials of the Department of Health and Human Services flying in business and first-class seating. (#676)
- Flake amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing political targeting by the Internal Revenue Service of individuals and social welfare organizations exercising free-speech rights. (#677)
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prosecution of first-time illegal border crossers. (#678)
- Portman amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the empowerment of States to protect citizens of the State from damaging regulations of the Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to the Clean Air Act. (#679)
- Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to legislation to furlough Federal employees with serious tax delinquencies. (#680)
- **Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to demolishing vacant and abandoned homes. (#681)**
- Portman amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would not achieve a unified budget surplus after 2024. (#682)
- Portman amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would create a carbon tax or a cap-and-trade policy relating to carbon emissions. (#683)
- Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to repealing any tax increases imposed by President Obama on middle-class families. (#684)
- Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to making permanent the expensing limitation applicable for 2014 for section 179 property. (#685)
- Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the age limitation applicable to dependent care assistance programs. (#686)
- Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to allowing private sector employees the ability to work flexible schedules. (#687)
- Portman amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding for the National Park Service Centennial. (#688)
- **Portman amendment to improve the dynamic scoring provision. (#689)**

- Portman amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the equitable treatment of existing, new, and proposed nuclear generating capacity in the economically damaging Clean Power Plan. (#690)
- Scott amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing States with flexibility in determining the size of employers in the small group market. (#691)
- Scott amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to transparency in health premium billing. (#692)
- Rounds amendment to modify section 431 relating to oversight of Government performance. (#693)
- **Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to investing in advanced fossil energy technology research and development. (#694)**
- Shaheen amendment to save taxpayers billions by limiting \$50,000 annually the maximum amount of premium subsidy provided by the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation to individual agricultural producers. (#696)
- **Murray amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund for legislation that reforms and strengthens elementary and secondary education. (#697)**
- Whitehouse amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting funding regulatory work of the Environmental Protection Agency that delivers substantial benefits to public health and the economy. (#698)
- Whitehouse amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing resources to protect and preserve oceans and coasts. (#699)
- **Whitehouse amendment to ensure high-income earners pay a fair share in taxes and to use the revenue to invest in repairing our Nation's bridges, coastal infrastructure, and damage wildfires. (#700)**
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improvements to the appeals process of the Department of Veterans Affairs for claims relating to disability compensation. (#701)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to efforts associated with combating the heroin addiction epidemic. (#702)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to enhance drug treatment courts. (#703)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to enhance veteran treatment courts. (#704)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to Indo-Pacific partner capacity building and strategy. (#705)

- Markey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to achieving savings in the nuclear security enterprise. (#706)
- Markey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing overdose deaths. (#707)
- **Wyden amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to simplifying and expanding tax incentives for higher education to boost student attendance and completion. (#708)**
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to implementing recommendations of the Government Accountability Office to reduce or eliminate overlapping or duplicative Federal programs. (#709)
- Franken amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to enhancing funding for programs carried out under the Head Start Act. (#710)
- Franken amendment provide additional resources to save student financial aid and keep college affordable for more than 8,000,000 low- and middle-income students by restoring the \$89,000,000 in cuts to Federal Pell Grants in the Republican budget. (#711)
- Franken amendment to provide an additional use for the deficit-neutral reserve fund for higher education. (#712)
- Murphy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to comprehensive mental health reform. (#713)
- Bennet amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to chemical disclosure. (#714)
- **Bennet amendment to create clean energy jobs through predictable and fair incentive for renewable energy. (#715)**
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support the robust funding of the Community Oriented Policing Services grant program. (#716)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the effectiveness and availability of Bureau of Prisons programs. (#717)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting child savings accounts and asset building. (#718)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to cleaning up federally designated Superfund sites. (#719)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting workforce development through apprenticeship programs. (#720)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to encourage freight planning and investment that incorporates all modes of transportation, including rail, waterways, ports, and highways to promote national connectivity. (#721)

- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting payments for conversion or treatments that purport to change the gender identity or sexual orientation of an individual under Medicare and Medicaid programs. (#722)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing the average adjusted gross income eligibility criteria for persons or legal entities who qualify for farm subsidy program benefits (#723)
- Kaine amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing United States exports and improving the competitiveness of United States businesses. (#724)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring diversity in procurement and hiring at all Federal pension plans. (#725)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the protection of State and local economies from the impacts of climate change, including increased storm surge events. (#726)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to municipal broadband expansion, to aid cities and municipalities in rural and low-income areas seeking to invest in municipal broadband networks or private-public partnerships for broadband buildout. (#727)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting mentoring programs for at-risk youth. (#728)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to invest in surface transportation projects. (#729)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to development of the Long Range Discrimination Radar of the Missile Defense Agency. (#730)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to increase access to health care providers for Medicare beneficiaries. (#731)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to authorizing advance appropriations for the Indian Health Service. (#732)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to an active duty mend strength for the Army for fiscal year 2016 of 490,000 soldiers. (#733)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the Department of Defense Innovative Readiness Training Program. (#734)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the outreach and delivery of Department of Veterans Affairs programs and services to veterans residing in United States communities not connected to the North American road system. (#735)
- Murkowski amendment to exempt advance appropriations for the Indian Health Services and Indian Health Facilities accounts of the Indian Health Service from a point of order against legislation that would provide an advance appropriation. (#736)

- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to establish a DNRF relating to providing for the expansion of Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis (Lou Gehrig's Disease) research in the Department of Defense's peer reviewed Medical Research Program. (#737)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to environmental remediation of land transferred under certain Acts that is contaminated by Federal agencies and activities. (#738)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to robust sexual assault investigations by the National Guard Bureau Office of Complex Investigations. (#739)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the funding of certain tribal courts by the Bureau of Indian Affairs. (#740)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to allow for legislation to provide for long-term budget analyses. (#741)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reforming the unemployment insurance program in a manner that incentivizes work and worker training for the long-term unemployed, helps the long-term unemployed reenter the workforce, recognizes the demands on State budgets, and does not increase financial burdens on employers. (#742)
- **Thune amendment to reduce funding for the General Services Administration by \$1,000,000 until 50 percent of counties in nonattainment for the 1997 National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for ground-level ozone as of January 30, 2015, achieve the air quality standard set forth in the 1997 NAAQS, and direct those funds to the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency for the purpose of helping municipalities reach attainment with the 2008 NAAQS for ground-level ozone, acknowledging that (1) given limited State and Federal resources and the delay of the Administrator in issuing to States implementation guidance for the 2008 ground-level ozone NAAQS, priority should be given to achieving the 2008 standard, (2) the Administrator has not sufficiently implemented that standard, (3) focusing by the Administrator on the most polluted areas that are in nonattainment with that standard would benefit public health, and (4) promulgating a lower standard at this time would impose undue costs on the economy and workforce of the United States. (#743)**
- Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring transparency of costs of completing analyses required under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969. (#744)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to allowing oil shale development on Federal land. (#745)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing reasonable deadlines for processes under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969. (#746)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to selling nonessential Federal land with proceeds going to Federal deficit reduction. (#747)
- Lee amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would further restrict the right of law-abiding Americans to own a firearm. (#748)

- Lee amendment to ensure that the reserve fund relating to affordable healthcare choices for all is used to repeal and not further empower the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. (#749)
- Lee amendment to modify the spending-neutral reserve fund reauthorizing funding for payments to counties and other units of local government to ensure payment at levels roughly equivalent to property tax revenues lost due to the presence of Federal land. (#750)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to support legislation maintaining United States oversight over functions of the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers and preventing the United States from transferring such Internet responsibilities. (#751)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging the United States' NATO allies to reverse declines in defense spending and bear a more proportionate burden for ensuring the security of NATO. (#752)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to sufficient number of uniformed maintenance personnel in the Air Force for the F-35A aircraft program to reach initial operational capacity and full operational capacity on schedule. (#753)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting legislation allowing a repeal of the Davis-Bacon Act. (#754)
- *Stabenow amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to keeping the Federal Water Pollution Control Act focused on protection of water quality, to establish bright lines for Federal jurisdiction, and to create clear and unambiguous exemptions for features that the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency or the Secretary of the Army, acting through the Chief of Engineers, claim they are not seeking to regulate. (#755)*
- Stabenow amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the purchase of stationary or electronic devices for the purpose of members of Congress or congressional staff communicating with foreign governments and undermining the role of the President as Head of State in international nuclear negotiations on behalf of the United States. (#756)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to grant programs of the Environmental Protection Agency that may include prohibitions on awards to any entity that has an action pending against the Agency. (#757)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to support legislation allowing private sector employers to offer compensatory time in lieu of overtime pay to employees who prefer flexible work schedules to better balance family, work, and personal responsibilities. (#758)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to clarifying Federal jurisdiction with respect to intrastate species. (#759)
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring an independent reliability assessment of the Clean Power Plan of the Environmental Protection Agency. (#760)
- Graham amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to means-testing

Medicare part B and part D premiums for Medicare beneficiaries with an annual income that exceeds \$250,000. (#761)

- Graham amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the restoration of purchasing power of the National Institutes of Health. (#762)
- Graham amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to subjecting all Federal spending to sequestration. (#763)
- Graham amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preparing ports of the United States for post-Panamax ships. (#764)
- Graham amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to meeting the obligations outlined in the Plutonium Management and Disposition Agreement. (#765)
- Graham amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to subjecting the salaries of Members of Congress to sequestration. (#766)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the National Guard Youth Challenge Program. (#767)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing Transportation Security Administration passenger fees to \$2.50 per enplanement and not more than \$5.00 per round trip between points in Alaska and Hawaii and on flights from essential air service airports. (#768)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the labeling of genetically engineered fish. (#769)
- **Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the construction of Arctic polar icebreakers. (#770)**
- Ernst amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibits use of taxpayer dollars for first class airplane travel by Members of Congress. (#771)
- Ernst amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to ensure public comments are utilized more effectively in the Federal rulemaking process. (#772)
- Ernst amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect taxpayers by reforming the allowance and perks available to former Presidents. (#773)
- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the availability of Federal spectrum for commercial wireless services, including unlicensed Wi-Fi. (#774)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the imposition of new sanctions against the Government of Iran because of that Government's support for terrorism and its human rights abuses against the people of Iran. (#775)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prohibit the exclusion of individuals from service on a Federal jury on account of sexual orientation or gender identity. (#776)

- *Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to recognize that climate change is real and caused by human activity and that Congress needs to take action to cut carbon pollution. (#777, as modified)*
- Cornyn amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to patents. (#778)
- Cornyn amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to enact a taxpayer bill of rights and provide additional protections for taxpayers against abuses by Internal Revenue Service. (#779)
- Cornyn amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to eliminating the backlog of sexual assault evidence kits. (#780)
- **Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing foreign assistance to the Palestinian Authority and certain United Nations agencies and increasing foreign assistance for Israel. (#781)**
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to extending the health care tax credit. (#782)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expansion of the earned income tax credit and the child tax credit. (#783)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting a national network for manufacturing innovation. (#784)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that no Federal financial aid funds are used for marketing activities. (#785)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide 12-months of continuous enrollment in Medicaid and the Children's Health Insurance Program. (#786)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to establish the prioritization of Children's Hospital Graduate Medical Education (CHGME) as a proven means to implement the development of a robust pediatric medical workforce. (#787)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring sufficient trade enforcement resources. (#788)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting workers from misclassification as independent contractors and preventing employers from using misclassification to avoid paying their fair share of taxes. (#789)
- Manchin amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would allocate any savings achieved through spending cuts or new revenue that are not included in the concurrent resolution on the budget for any purpose other than deficit reduction or investment in the Nation's infrastructure. (#790)
- **Wyden amendment to strike reconciliation instructions to the Committees on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions and Finance and require regular order. (#791)**

- Bennet amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to innovation in higher education. (#792)
- Franken amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to construction of Native American schools. (#793)
- Sessions amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to strengthening the ability of the Department of Commerce to respond to accusations of unfair trade practices, which may include currency undervaluation. (#794)
- **Cassidy amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to authorizing Federal permitting for manufacturing and energy construction projects relating to national primary or secondary ambient air quality standard for ozone lower than a certain existing standard. (#795)**
- *Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to saving Medicare. (#796)*
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing headquarters staff in the Department of Defense. (#797)
- **Murray amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund for legislation to allow Americans to earn paid sick time. (#798)**
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to funding for programs related to governing justly and democratically. (#799)
- **Cantwell amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to a comprehensive approach to crude-by-rail safety. (#800)**
- *Murray amendment to build on the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2013 by restoring a below-sequester level cut of \$9,000,000,000 to nondefense discretionary spending in 2017, replacing sequestration in 2016 and 2017 and increasing funding above sequester by a total of \$148,000,000,000 for the 2 years, increasing defense and nondefense discretionary spending above sequester levels by equal amounts, eliminating the overseas contingency operations gimmick contained in the committee-reported resolution, and offsetting the net increase in defense and nondefense discretionary spending by closing tax loopholes. (#801)*
- **Coons amendment to offset the costs of the war against the Islamic State in Iraq and Syria. (#802)**
- Franken amendment to ensure that the deficit-neutral reserve fund for infrastructure includes investment in rural broadband deployment. (#803)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to student loans. (#804)
- Corker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prevent the sale of Senior Preferred Stock of Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac by the Secretary of the Treasury without the consent of Congress. (#805)
- Cassidy amendment to create a point of order against any legislation that would authorize

Federal funds appropriated for processing naturalization applications to be used for any other purpose. (#806)

- Cassidy amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would permit using certain funds to process immigration benefit applications. (#807)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to permanently extend the Internet Tax Freedom Act and to establish rules for taxation of digital goods and services. (#808)
- Vitter amendment to restore students' right to privacy of education records by ensuring parental consent of records release in all cases and prohibiting collection of psychological or behavioral data. (#809)
- **Collins amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing access to higher education for low-income Americans through the Federal Pell Grant program. (#810)**
- **Vitter amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ending Washington's illegal exemption from Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. (#811)**
- **Murray amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide women with affordable access to comprehensive health care, including preventive services (such as contraception and breast cancer screenings), improve maternal health, and ensure that a woman has the same benefits and services no matter what part of the United States she lives in, all of which is critical to improving the health and well-being of women, children, their families, and society as a whole, and is an essential part of a woman's economic security and opportunity. (#812)**
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving oversight and accountability of for-profit colleges. (#813)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing exploitation of veterans and servicemembers seeking postsecondary education. (#814)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund related to prohibiting inverted corporations from avoiding United States taxes. (#815)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prevent certain corporations from profiting from government contracts. (#816)
- **Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide tax benefits to patriot employers that invest in American jobs and provide fair pay and benefits to workers and to eliminate tax benefits for corporations that ship jobs or profits overseas. (#817)**
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to funding for the Overseas Private Investment Corporation. (#818)
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the repeal of the extension of the wind production tax credit. (#819)

- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting funding for the Defense Rapid Innovation Program. (#820)
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the Forest Service from finalizing and implementing a certain proposed groundwater directive. (#821)
- Flake amendment to eliminate Federal duplication and consolidate the 94 Federal green building programs spread across 11 different Federal agencies. (#822)
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to implementing the recommendations of the Government Accountability Office to consolidate financial literacy programs. (#823)
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to enabling transparency in the Federal crop insurance program, which may include disclosing the names of recipients of Federal subsidy payments for crop insurance premiums. (#824)
- **Blumenthal amendment to expand the deficit-neutral reserve fund for veterans and servicemembers. (#825)**
- Barrasso amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the repeal of the annual fee on health insurance providers imposed by the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. (#826)
- Hatch amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to reforming the Federal regulatory process by enabling retrospective review of existing regulations, improving the process by which new regulations are created, ensuring fair and effective judicial review, and securing an effective role for Congress in the Federal regulatory process through legislation and oversight. (#827)
- Franken amendment to provide additional resources to save student financial aid and keep college affordable for more than 8,000,000 low- and middle-income students by restoring the \$89,000,000,000 in cuts to Federal Pell Grants in the Republican budget. (#828)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to maintaining the critical infrastructure security of the United States natural gas pipeline system with respect to physical damages or cyber security-related impacts. (#829)
- Moran-Blumenthal amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to researching health conditions of the descendants of veterans exposed to toxic substances during services in the Armed Forces. (#830)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging institutions of higher education to make college more affordable by reducing the cost of attendance for students and families. (#831)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to ensure all women covered by TRICARE have no-cost contraception coverage and to improve access to emergency contraception for women members of the Armed Forces. (#832)
- Boxer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the protection of State and local economies from the impacts of climate change, including extreme and exceptional

drought. (#833)

- Boxer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to public health and welfare of States and local communities. (#834)
- Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to offsetting the cost of operations against the Islamic State. (#835)
- McConnell amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the regulation by the Environmental Protection Agency of greenhouse gas emissions, which may include a prohibition on withholding highway funds from States that refuse to submit State Implementation Plans required under the Clean Power Plan of the Agency. (#836)
- Alexander amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting the privacy rights of employees. (#837)
- **Murkowski amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the disposal of certain Federal land. (#838)**
- Isakson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting United States citizens held hostage in the United States embassy in Tehran, Iran, between November 3, 1979, and January 20, 1981. (#839)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding for State and local law enforcement agencies that receive Federal funds to be used for data collection related to profiling guidance issued by the Department of Justice. (#840)
- Udall amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to provision of educational assistance to veterans who served in the reserves in Afghanistan or Iraq. (#841)
- **Merkley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to consumer financial protection. (#842)**
- **Merkley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to restoring reductions in the Republican budget to the Stafford loan program that would mandate that students currently in college pay interest on their loans before they have received their educational benefits, to make college more affordable, to reduce the debt burden of students, and to help graduates afford to pay back student loans. (#843)**
- Merkley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to restoring cuts in the Republican budget to the Federal Pell Grant and Stafford loan programs that would force more families to take on debt for education and mandate that students currently in college pay interest on their loans before they have received their education benefits, to make college more affordable, to reduce the debt burden of students, and to help graduates afford to pay back student loans. (#844)
- Merkley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to trade agreements. (#845)
- Merkley amendment to save student financial aid and reduce the student loan debt levels in the Republican budget by 15 percent through removing mandated interest payments for students. (#846)

- Scott amendment to require information on settlement agreements. (#847)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the Medicare home health face-to-face documentation requirement. (#848)
- Vitter amendment to end birthright citizenship. (#849)
- Vitter amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ending President Obama's illegal executive amnesty. (#850)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to rein in onerous fishing regulations and provide disaster relief for fisheries. (#851)
- **Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing small business regulatory relief and preventing duplicative regulations for investment advisors. (#852)**
- Coats to preserve the integrity of college athletes. (#853)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to repealing the limitation on health flexible spending arrangements. (#854)
- Lee amendment to prohibit the public debt limit under reconciliation. (#855)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to support legislation preventing the Federal Communications Commission from reclassifying broadband providers as common carriers under title II of the Communications Act of 1934 and from implementing other "net neutrality" provisions. (#856)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the investigation and recovery of missing weapons and military equipment provided to the Government of Yemen by the United States Government. (#857)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to limiting funds for institutions or organizations established by the United States Convention on the Law of the Sea. (#858)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to clarifying the definition of the term "waters of the United States". (#859)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing the Department of Energy from making risky loans. (#860)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to equalizing the treatment of attorney's fees under the Endangered Species Act of 1973 and the Equal Access to Justice Act. (#861)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to repealing the wind production tax credit. (#862)

- Lee amendment to preserve Congressional Budget Act points of order against legislation providing for an increase in the gas tax paid by hardworking Americans. (#863)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing an accounting of total United States contributions to the United Nations. (#864)
- Johnson amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to accommodate legislation that would stop the Federal government from forcing States to pay unemployment compensation benefits to millionaires. (#865)
- Murray amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing funding for the Department of Transportation for the TIGER discretionary grant program. (#866)
- **Whitehouse amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to making it more difficult for corporations and billionaires to secretly influence elections by making unlimited undisclosed campaign expenditures, and to prevent such entities from evading campaign finance law, including through making false statements to government agencies. (#867)**
- Whitehouse amendment to prohibit budget resolutions that support dropping millions of Americans from their health insurance plans without providing for alternative coverage. (#868)
- Udall amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to issuing a license to a company to operate as a small business investment company that focuses on accelerating technology transfer commercialization activities that create well-paying jobs and support American innovation. (#869)
- **Wyden amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to extending tax provisions expiring in 2013 or 2014 for 2 years, such as those contained in the EXPIRE Act of 2014. (#870)**
- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the process of evaluating and adjudicating benefit claims of survivors and dependents of veterans and members of the Armed Forces. (#871)
- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expand and enhance the security of the Visa Waiver Program to promote travel and tourism in the United States. (#872)
- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the reimbursement of emergency medical care for veterans, which may include reimbursement of veterans who have not received care from the department of Veterans Affairs in the last 24 months. (#873)
- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the final standard providing for the assignment of a unique health identifier for an individual and to require legislation setting standards for such assignment. (#874)
- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to permanent extension of the new markets tax credit. (#875)
- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that Federal

agencies protect the rights of all Americans, regardless of their sexual orientation, religion, race, color, sex, or national origin, in accordance with the Constitution of the United States and Federal law. (#876)

- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing college completion, which may include expanding Federal Pell Grant eligibility by allowing college students to use Federal Pell Grants for more than 2 semesters in an academic year. (#877)
- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to investing in clean energy and preserving the environment. (#878)
- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring dental coverage under all qualified health plans offered under the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. (#879)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a student borrower bill of rights. (#880)
- Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting a substantial increase in the minimum wage. (#881)
- Carper amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving prevention and treatment measures to mitigate agricultural impacts from virus outbreaks, such as impacts seen from the avian influenza poultry outbreak. (#882)
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting health care rationing. (#883)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing local flexibility in low-income housing and supporting low-income housing block grant funding by expanding the Moving-to-Work program. (#884)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing technical assistance to small businesses and aspiring entrepreneurs through small business development centers. (#885)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to ensure accountability and transparency at the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau. (#886)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to streamline energy infrastructure projects. (#887)
- Feinstein amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing terrorists from obtaining firearms or explosives. (#888)
- Feinstein amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving community relations with law enforcement officers. (#889)
- Coons amendment to exempt advance appropriations for Amtrak from the generally applicable point of order against advance appropriations. (#890)

- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to addressing the infrastructure needs of passenger rail. (#891)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the impacts of climate change on critical infrastructure systems. (#892)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to addressing the diabetes epidemic in the United States. (#893)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding to the Global Fund. (#894)
- **Whitehouse amendment to prohibit budget resolutions that support cutting over \$1,000,000,000,000 in spending without identifying specific programmatic effects. (#895)**
- Markey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the safety of offshore drilling in the United States. (#896)
- Markey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting consumers in the United States from price increases due to large-scale natural gas exports. (#897)
- Franken amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to address cyberstalking and online harassment. (#898)
- **Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the importance of financial literacy education to allow individuals to make informed and effective decisions with their financial resources. (#899)**
- **Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the importance of civics and government education. (#900)**
- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that Federal agencies protect the rights of all Americans, regardless of their sexual orientation, gender identity, religion, race, color, sex, or national origin, in accordance with the Constitution of the United States and Federal law. (#901)
- Tester amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to authorizing children who are eligible to receive health care furnished under laws administered by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to retain such eligibility until age 26. (#902)
- Tester amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to provision of payment of dependency and indemnity compensation of death pension upon the death of a veteran to reduce needless financial hardships suffered by families of such veterans during their time of grief. (#903)
- Tester amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to bolstering veterans employment by providing additional sick leave to disabled veterans who are employed by the Federal Government so they can seek care for their service-connected medical conditions and do not have to take unpaid leave or forego their medical appointments altogether. (#904)
- Tester amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to veterans health care,

which may include efforts to enhance access to care for rural veterans, to address medical workforce shortages of the Department of Veterans Affairs, and to invest in new facilities in rural areas. (#905)

- Klobuchar amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to Federal investment in precision medicine and biomedical innovation. (#906)
- Klobuchar amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the effective Federal management of the gray wolf population in the western Great Lakes region. (#907)
- Klobuchar amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to support for the improvement and enhancement of the capabilities of the Armed Forces to prevent and respond to sexual assault and sexual harassment in the Armed Forces. (#908)
- Klobuchar amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preserving funding for States to develop and maintain recreational trails and trail-related facilities for motorized and nonmotorized recreational trail uses. (#909)
- Klobuchar amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to advancing innovations in life saving technologies. (#910)
- Klobuchar amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting the outdoor economy. (#911)
- Reed amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to permanently reforming emergency unemployment insurance programs, including the Extended Benefit program for individuals who have exhausted their regular unemployment compensation during economic downturns. (#912)
- Reed amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to closing egregious offshore tax loopholes. (#913)
- Reed amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that the Federal Pell Grant maximum keeps pace with inflation. (#914)
- Reed amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would increase the cost to borrowers of Federal education loans made to students or on behalf of students. (#915)
- Reed amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reforming the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 to establish accountability requirements for resource equity. (#916)
- Reed amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing for an additional year of Federal funding for short-time compensation programs, which prevent layoffs and keep Americans employed. (#917)
- Reed amendment to include legislation concerning weatherization and energy efficiency retrofit programs in a deficit-neutral reserve fund. (#918)
- Reed amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to eliminating deductions for corporate compensation in excess of \$1,000,000. (#919)

- Reed amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing the geographic imbalance in Federal research funding and improving research infrastructure and capacity throughout the States. (#920)
- Reed amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prescription drug costs under the Medicare program. (#921)
- Reed amendment to strike the requirement for estimates of macroeconomic effects. (#922)
- Reed amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to eliminating profits from the Federal student loan program and reducing costs for borrowers. (#923)
- Reed amendment to specify the other macroeconomic variable to be included in a certain estimate provided by the Congressional Budget Office. (#924)
- Tillis amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the United States civil courts system. (#925)
- Tillis amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that the right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. (#926)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to appropriate and responsible dietary guidelines that recommend lean red meat as a source of protein. (#927)
- Blunt amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect the United States from an energy tax. (#928)
- Crapo amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting Medicare Advantage by reversing Obamacare cuts. (#929)
- Crapo amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing tax increases on families with annual incomes under \$250,000. (#930)
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to strengthen waterborne commerce in our ports and harbors, which may include increasing the percentage of the amounts expended from the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund that are dedicated to port infrastructure and maintenance. (#931)
- Cochran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a biennial budget resolution process. (#932)
- Cochran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a biennial budget resolution process. (#933)
- Paul amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting marketing materials relating to the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. (#934)
- Paul amendment to adjust functional totals to reflect savings on administrative costs within the Environmental Protection Agency and Corps of Engineers resulting from the preservation of

individual property rights and clarification that “navigable waters” means waters of the United States, including the territorial seas that are navigable-in-fact or permanent, standing, or continuously flowing bodies of water that form geographical features commonly known as streams, oceans, rivers, and lakes that are connected to waters that are navigable-in-fact under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.). (#935)

- Paul amendment to establish a surgical point of order that will provide better clarity and compliance in the budget process by better harmonizing appropriations and authorizations. (#936)
- Hatch amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the supplemental nutrition assistance program, which may include prohibiting the Secretary of Agriculture from issuing certain exemptions relating to the able-bodied adults without dependents requirement. (#937)
- Hatch amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the use of community development block grant funds for the provision of public services. (#938)
- Hatch amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring the Secretaries of Agriculture and Housing and Urban Development to draft a plan to consolidate certain housing programs. (#939)
- **Paul amendment to increase new budget authority for fiscal years 2016 and 2017 and modify outlays for fiscal years 2016 through 2022 for National Defense (budget function 050) with offsets. (#940)**
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to ensure access to primary care for women and children. (#941)
- Franken amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing funding for HIV/AIDS research and medical and social services to prevent the spread of HIV and treat infected individuals. (#942)
- Franken amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the health of Medicare beneficiaries and reducing Medicare program expenditures by making evidence-based chronic disease prevention programs like the National Diabetes Prevention Program a covered benefit under the Medicare program. (#943)
- **Nelson amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would use tax dollars to censor publicly-funded climate science. (#944)**
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting efforts to eliminate discrimination based on sexual orientation, gender identity, source of income, marital status, military or veteran status, race, color, religion, sex, handicap, familial status, or national origin in housing. (#945)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing support for public-private partnerships that help make small, medium, and rural manufacturers more competitive. (#946)
- Bennet amendment to ensure that small businesses are provided relief as part of tax reform by permanently increasing the maximum amount of the section 179 small business expensing

limitation to \$1,000,000 and the investment limitation to \$2,500,000 and indexing them both for inflation. (#947)

- Cochran amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to prohibit the implementation of flood standards, developed in secret, that would threaten livelihoods and communities nationwide. (#948)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing greater discretion to States with respect to infrastructure projects. (#949)
- McConnell amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting the return of children who have been legally adopted from the Democratic Republic of the Congo and are only a plane ride away from becoming United States citizens to the American citizen parents residing in the United States. (#950)
- **Murray amendment to establish and fund a new Federal-State partnership to expand access to high-quality preschool programs for children from low- and moderate-income families, offset with revenue from closing loopholes. (#951)**
- **Merkley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a more level playing field in trade agreements. (#952)**
- **Merkley amendment to save student financial aid and reduce the student loan debt levels in the Republican budget by 15 percent by eliminating new mandated interest charged while students are still in school. (#953)**
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the reimbursement of States that paid to keep units of the National Park System open during the partial Government shutdown in October 2013. (#954)
- Sessions amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting aliens without lawful status in the United States from qualifying for certain Federal benefits. (#955)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to protect the content of Americans' emails from warrantless searched by law enforcement agencies. (#956)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to ending the enhanced Federal Medical Assistance Percentage (FMAP) rates under Obamacare that financially favor able-bodied adults over pregnant women, infants, elderly, and the disabled. (#957)
- Grassley amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting United States workers. (#958)
- Grassley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reforming the EB-5 immigrant investor program to protect national security, to promote true job creation, and to ensure integrity in the adjudication of such immigration benefits by establishing standards of ethical conduct by government officials and preventing improper preferential treatment. (#959)
- Grassley amendment to hold employer accountable for their hiring practices by requiring all employees to be verified through E-Verify, an electronic employment verification system. (#960)

- Murray amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to ensure that the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission continues to protect employee rights and protections like the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 and the Genetic Information Nondiscrimination Act of 2008, and to ensure that employee wellness programs authorized under the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act continue to offer premium incentives to employees for more healthy choices. (#961)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to enhance prosecution of those who sell or supply firearms to others knowing or having reasonable cause to believe that the firearms will be used to commit a crime of human trafficking. (#962)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to facilitate the transfer of enforcement authority over firearms laws to the Federal Bureau of Investigations. (#963)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to enhance prosecution of those who sell or supply firearms to others knowing or having reasonable cause to believe that the firearms will be used to commit a crime of violence. (#964)
- Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect the integrity of elections in the United States, limit the corrosive influence of money in the democratic process of the United States, allow for an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to overturn the Citizens United decision, and increase transparency. (#965)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to offsetting the costs of operations against the Islamic State. (#966)
- Markey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to domestic medical isotope production. (#967)
- Wyden amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to enacting middle class tax relief, including extending and expanding refundable tax credits, such as tax provisions and policies included in legislation like the Working Families Tax Relief Act, American Opportunity Tax Credit Permanence and Consolidation Act, Helping Working Families Afford Child Care Act, or the 21st Century Worker Tax Cut Act, among other legislation. (#968)
- Cruz amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibit the Federal Election Commission from further regulating political speech on the Internet. (#969)
- Cruz amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to ensure full portability of funds provided under part A of title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965. (#970)
- Cruz amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to implement work requirements in all means-tested Federal welfare programs. (#971)
- Cruz amendment to ensure Israel receives the full extent of aid from the United States in developing its missile defense programs by creating a spending-neutral reserve fund, in the event that additional funding is required. (#972)
- Cruz amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that any nuclear agreement between the United States and Iran cannot be implemented absent approved by Congress. (#973)

- Cruz amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to eliminate all criminal penalties for offenses established by agency regulations. (#974)
- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to maintaining military personnel levels at military installations that are the least costly to the Federal Government to operate. (#975)
- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring the Dietary Guidelines for Americans are based on sound nutrition science. (#976)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to strengthen democratic governance, citizen security, and economic growth in Central America. (#977)
- Menendez amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would provide funding relating to establishing a United States Embassy in Havana, Cuba until the Government of Cuba ceases providing sanctuary to terrorists and American fugitives. (#978)
- Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to substantially increasing overtime protections for middle class workers. (#979)
- Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting the promised pension benefits of retirees in multiemployer pension plans. (#980)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to waive coinsurance under Medicare for colorectal cancer screening tests regardless of whether therapeutic intervention is required during the screening. (#981)
- Casey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide flexibility to States to improve access and quality and delivery of care while protecting the guarantee of the Medicaid program. (#982)
- Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting programs that keep low-income older individuals healthy and able to live at home, such as those programs funded through the Older Americans Act of 1965. (#983)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that patients, including military members and veterans, have access to new antibacterial drugs that treat serious or life-threatening infections through the creations by the Food and Drug Administration of a limited population approval pathway for antibacterial drugs. (#984)
- Risch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to extending the authorization of the State Trade and Export Promotion Program of the Small Business Administration. (#985)
- Reed amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reforming student loan programs, which may include risk-sharing by institutions of higher education. (#986)
- Casey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting the National Guard Counterdrug Program. (#987)
- Franken amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to bolstering the

resilience of communities and industries in the United States against the impacts of a changing climate. (#988)

- Coons second-degree amendment to Coons amendment #337, to modify the amendment. (#989)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the impacts of climate change on critical infrastructure systems. (#990)
- **Warner amendment to restore program integrity funding to combat waste, fraud, and abuse. (#991)**
- Paul amendment to provide an offset for additional funds for overseas contingency operations. (#992)

From: Hunt, Jasmine (Durbin)
To: [Sarah Neimeyer \(sarah_neimeyer@ios.doi.gov\)](mailto:sarah_neimeyer@ios.doi.gov); [Joshua Saks \(saksj@nwf.org\)](mailto:saksj@nwf.org); [Franz Matzner \(fmatzner@nrdc.org\)](mailto:fmatzner@nrdc.org); jconsuegra@nrdc.org
Subject: FW: Amendments Update: Senate Budget Resolution (S.Con.Res. 11)
Date: Thursday, March 26, 2015 11:34:16 AM

From: Sara Chieffo
Sent: Thursday, March 26, 2015 11:34:28 AM (UTC-05:00) Eastern Time (US & Canada)
To: Hunt, Jasmine (Durbin)
Subject: RE: Amendments Update: Senate Budget Resolution (S.Con.Res. 11)

I should have been a code-cracker!

From: Hunt, Jasmine (Durbin) [mailto:Jasmine_Hunt@durbin.senate.gov]
Sent: Thursday, March 26, 2015 11:19 AM
To: Sara Chieffo; Joshua Saks (saksj@nwf.org); Franz Matzner (fmatzner@nrdc.org); jconsuegra@nrdc.org
Subject: RE: Amendments Update: Senate Budget Resolution (S.Con.Res. 11)

Yep.

From: Sara Chieffo [mailto:Sara_Chieffo@lcv.org]
Sent: Thursday, March 26, 2015 11:19 AM
To: Hunt, Jasmine (Durbin); Sarah Neimeyer (sarah_neimeyer@ios.doi.gov); Joshua Saks (saksj@nwf.org); Franz Matzner (fmatzner@nrdc.org); jconsuegra@nrdc.org
Subject: RE: Amendments Update: Senate Budget Resolution (S.Con.Res. 11)

Thanks. Are the bolded amendments the ones that are pending?

From: Hunt, Jasmine (Durbin) [mailto:Jasmine_Hunt@durbin.senate.gov]
Sent: Thursday, March 26, 2015 11:09 AM
To: Sarah Neimeyer (sarah_neimeyer@ios.doi.gov); Joshua Saks (saksj@nwf.org); Franz Matzner (fmatzner@nrdc.org); Sara Chieffo; jconsuegra@nrdc.org
Subject: FW: Amendments Update: Senate Budget Resolution (S.Con.Res. 11)

From: Miller, Julian (Durbin)
Sent: Thursday, March 26, 2015 11:08:37 AM (UTC-05:00) Eastern Time (US & Canada)
To: Dodin, Reema (Durbin); Zogby, Joseph (Judiciary-Dem); Kenny, MJ (Durbin); Marter, Ben (Durbin); Morris, Dena (Durbin); Raven, Erik (Appropriations); Homan, Chris (Durbin); Leonard, Rob (Durbin); Swanson, Daniel (Judiciary-Dem); Kierig, Anne (Durbin); Brown-Shaklee, Sally (Durbin); Mulka, Christina (Durbin); Gillies, David (Appropriations); Sonti, Srinu (Durbin); Hunt, Jasmine (Durbin); Middleton, Brad (Durbin); Tellez, Corey (Durbin); Fisher, Alyssa (Durbin); McElwain, Maria (Durbin); Palmer, Mark (Durbin); Trifone, Stephanie (Judiciary-Dem); Ackley, Elise (Durbin); Gandhi, Debu (Judiciary-Dem); Ali, Erum Ibrahim (Durbin); Cook, Beth (Durbin); Samp, Christopher (Durbin)
Subject: Amendments Update: Senate Budget Resolution (S.Con.Res. 11)

The most recently filed amendments are at the top of this message, as well as at the bottom in the correct numerical order.

- Risch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to extending the authorization of the State Trade and Export Promotion Program of the Small Business Administration. (#985)
- Reed amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reforming student loan programs, which may include risk-sharing by institutions of higher education. (#986)
- Casey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting the National Guard Counterdrug Program. (#987)
- Franken amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to bolstering the resilience of communities and industries in the United States against the impacts of a changing climate. (#988)
- Coons second-degree amendment to Coons amendment #337, to modify the amendment. (#989)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the impacts of climate change on critical infrastructure systems. (#990)
- **Warner amendment to restore program integrity funding to combat waste, fraud, and abuse. (#991)**
- Paul amendment to provide an offset for additional funds for overseas contingency operations. (#992)

Senate Budget Resolution (S.Con.Res. 11)

An original concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2016 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2017 through 2025. (pending amendments in bold, disposed of amendments in italics).

- Isakson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a biennial budget and appropriations process. (#321)
- Portman amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the empowerment of States to protect citizens of the State from damaging regulations of the Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to the Clean Air Act. (#322)
- *Sanders amendment to create millions of middle class jobs by investing in our nation's infrastructure paid for by raising revenue through closing loopholes in the corporate and international tax system. (#323, as modified)*
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the strengthening of patent rights. (#324)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to a strong civil courts system. (#325)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that changes to

voting laws at the State and local level do not disproportionately burden the right of racial and language minorities to vote. (#326)

- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide for funding to improve voter registration and the voting experience in Federal elections. (#327)
- Coons amendment to express the sense of Congress on the cost sharing requirements of the Hollings Manufacturing Extension Partnership. (#328)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging the widespread use of early college high schools and dual and concurrent enrollment. (#329)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to incentives for Medicare beneficiaries to have and maintain an advance care plan. (#330)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to eliminating the enforcement of laws that discriminate against HIV patients without scientific merit. (#331)
- Coons amendment to provide a mechanism to increase the statutory limit on public debt for fiscal year 2016. (#332)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to United States Government development finance institutions. (#333)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting efforts to improve call response time at the Internal Revenue Service. (#334)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to fulfilling the obligations of the United States. (#335)
- Coons amendment to express the sense of the Senate that the United States should fulfill the financial obligations of the United States. (#336)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to Federal cybersecurity standards. (#337)
- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to increase funding for the National Institutes of Health. (#338)
- Rounds amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing mortgage lending to rural areas. (#339)
- Reid amendment to improve the provision establishing a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to eliminating military retirement and disability offsets. (#340)
- **Cassidy amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to promotion of United States offshore energy production. (#341)**
- Schatz amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the National Guard State Partnership Program. (#342)

- **Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preserving mandatory appropriations for agricultural conservation programs. (#343)**
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the importance of fully utilizing available Federal funding for water resources and development to meet the needs of United States ports and harbor maintenance. (#344)
- **Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing funding for Federal investments in biomedical and basic scientific research. (#345)**
- **Collins amendment to modify the deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting jobs in the United States through international trade to include the reauthorization or extension of trade adjustment assistance programs. (#346)**
- *Barrasso amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to keep the Federal Water Pollution Control Act focused on protection of water quality, to establish bright lines for Federal jurisdiction, and to create clear and unambiguous exemptions for features that the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency or the Secretary of the Army, acting through the Chief of Engineers, claim they are not seeking to regulate. (#347)*
- Boozman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to installing watchdogs at Federal agencies with extended Inspector General vacancies and strengthening and reforming Offices of Inspectors General to ensure that such Offices are appropriately prioritizing the investigation of waste, fraud, abuse, and misconduct within Federal agencies. (#348)
- *Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to improve health outcomes and lower costs of caring for medically complex children in Medicaid. (#349)*
- *Blunt amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would create a Federal tax or fee on carbon emissions. (#350)*
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the dredging of shallow draft ports on the Mississippi River. (#351)
- **Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to Federal employee performance awards. (#352)**
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the defense capabilities of the Government of Ukraine. (#353)
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to military readiness, training, and modernization while decreasing risk of casualties. (#354)
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prohibit additional premium increases for two years. (#355)
- **Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing health care to veterans who reside more than 40 miles driving distance from the closest medical facility of the Department of Veterans Affairs that provides the care sought by the veteran. (#356)**

- *Cornyn amendment to raise taxes and spending by enacting President Obama's fiscal year 2016 budget. (#357)*
- McCain amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to enhancing trade across the Southwest border. (#358)
- McCain amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to securing the Southwest border. (#359)
- **McCain amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to deterring migration of unaccompanied children from El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras. (#360)**
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the consideration of greenhouse gas emissions under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969. (#361)
- *Mikulski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to amending the Equal Pay Act of 1963 to allow for punitive damages, limit the any factor "other than sex" exception, and prohibit retaliation against employees who share salary information. (#362)*
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating modernizing and updating food safety oversight within the Food and Drug Administration. (#363)
- **Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving oral health care for children and pregnant women under Medicaid. (#364)**
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding to State and local law enforcement agencies that receive Federal funds to be used for training and enforcement related to the profiling guidance established by the Department of Justice. (#365)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding for State and local law enforcement agencies that receive Federal funds to be used for data collection related to profiling by the Department of Justice. (#366)
- **Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing a funding stream for a voter reinfranchisement initiative. (#367)**
- **Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing States the Medicaid flexibility they need to implement innovative reforms to improve care and enhance access for our Nation's most vulnerable. (#368)**
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the establishment of bipartisan commission to govern independent agencies, which may include structural changes to the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau. (#369)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing greater discretion to State departments of transportation in spending Highway Trust Fund allocations. (#370)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that funds

available for budget function 050 are spent exclusively for national defense. (#371)

- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring State to implement drug testing and work requirements for Federal welfare programs for applicants and recipients of assistance, including, but not limited to, the temporary assistance for needy families (TANF) program. (#372)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to maintaining impact aid funding at 2014-2015 levels. (#373)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing coverage of virtual colonoscopies as a colorectal cancer screening test under the Medicare program. (#374)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to returning authority over school nutrition back to the States. (#375)
- Inhofe amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would impose a user fee with respect to general aviation. (#376)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging greater trade between Africa and the United States. (#377)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing qualified mortgage status to mortgages held in portfolio by financial institutions. (#378)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing relief from redundant annual privacy notice mailings required by financial institutions when there have been no changes to the privacy policies of the financial institution. (#379)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to assist the States in carrying out drought prevention plans. (#380)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the prevention of government discrimination against individuals, businesses, and organization due to sincerely held religious beliefs. (#381)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to protect Second Amendment rights by protecting the availability of certain ammunition. (#382)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to uphold Second Amendment rights and prohibit the establishment of a national firearm registry. (#383)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the protection of the Second Amendment by preventing Federal agencies from targeting law-abiding firearms dealers. (#384)
- Inhofe amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would fund international organizations during the implementation of the United Nations Arms Trade Treaty prior to Senate ratification and adoption of implementing legislation. (#385)
- *Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect Medicaid beneficiaries*

from benefit cuts. (#386)

- **Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to postal reform. (#387)**
- **Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the designation of national monuments. (#388)**
- **Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to holding Members of the Senate and the House or Representatives accountable for failing to pass a balanced budget. (#389)**
- Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to regulatory review. (#390)
- **Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the expansion of access to the income tax credit for employee health insurance expenses of small employers. (#391)**
- **Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting the use of college savings accounts while students are in elementary school and secondary school. (#392)**
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to emphasizing manufacturing in engineering programs, which may include directing the National Institute of Standards and Technology, in coordination with other appropriate Federal agencies including the Department of Defense, Department of Energy, and National Science Foundation, to designate United States manufacturing universities. (#393)
- **Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to special treatment of the income tax credit for research expenditures for startup companies. (#394)**
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reversing cuts in the International Affairs Budget. (#395)
- Portman amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the empowerment of States to protect citizens of the State from damaging regulations of the Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to the Clean Air Act. (#396)
- Ernst amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving mental health services for veterans. (#397)
- Wyden amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to funding Coast Guard air facilities. (#398)
- Coats amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would increase net direct spending if the national debt is greater than the size of the economy of the United States. (#399)
- *Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to maintain and enhance access, choice, and accountability in veterans care through the veterans Choice Card program under section 101 of the Veterans Access, Choice, and Accountability Act of 2014. (#400)*

- Grassley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support sentencing reform legislation that does not impose costs on crime victims. (#401)
- Johnson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving information sharing by the Inspector General of the Department of Veterans Affairs with respect to investigations relating to substandard health care, delayed and denied health care, patient deaths, other findings that directly relate to patient care, and other management issues of the Department. (#402)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the annual contribution limit for Coverdell education savings accounts. (#403)
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the modernization of the nuclear command control, and communications architecture of the United States. (#404)
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to sexual assault prevention and response efforts by the Department of Defense. (#405)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to limiting certain research conducted or contracted by the Federal Communications Commission. (#406)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to investigating service disruptions at West Coast ports. (#407)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to reform the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration to ensure more transparency and stakeholder participation. (#408)
- *Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting equal pay, which may include preventing discrimination on the basis of sex and preventing retaliation against employees for seeking or discussing wage information. (#409)*
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the allowance of tax credits for employers who provide paid family and medical leave. (#410)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the maximum loan limits under the microloan program. (#411)
- **Rounds amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prevent the Environmental Protection Agency and the United States Fish and Wildlife Service from engaging in closed-door settlement agreements that ignore impacted States and counties. (#412)**
- Blunt amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring the advice and consent of the Senate before any bilateral or international agreement regarding greenhouse gas emissions aimed at combating global climate change has any force or effect within the United States. (#413)
- Hatch amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to prevent the Department of the Interior from unduly hampering the production of natural gas and oil by preempting State law. (#414)

- **Capito amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to a requirement that any new environmental agreement signed by the United States with any foreign country or countries not result in serious harm to the economy of the United States. (#415)**
- **Capito amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting the reliability of the electricity grid. (#416)**
- Capito amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to advise all veterans of their potential eligibility for private health care benefits provided by the Department of Veterans Affairs. (#417)
- Capito amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring sufficient funding for fossil energy research and development. (#418)
- Capito amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improve the safety of tank cars carrying crude oil by rail. (#419)
- Capito amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to offsets to combat the increase abuse of heroin and methamphetamines in the United States. (#420)
- Capito amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the expansion of high-speed broadband in rural areas. (#421)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that the conservation of northern long-eared bat populations and local economic development are compatible. (#422)
- **Rubio amendment to increase new budget authority and outlays for fiscal years 2016 and 2017 for National Defense (budget function 050). (#423, as modified).**
- Barrasso amendment to eliminate Federal funding for international climate change initiatives, including the Green Climate Fund, the Global Climate Change Initiative, the Climate Investment Funds, and the Global Environmental Facility. (#424)
- **Collins amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving retirement security. (#425)**
- **Collins amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting economic growth and job creation for small businesses. (#426)**
- **Collins amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to investment in Alzheimer's disease research. (#427)**
- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to extending the exception for the tax treatment of publicly traded partnerships for other forms of energy, including energy power generation projects and transportation fuels. (#428)
- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to relieve financial institutions from annual privacy notice mailings. (#429)

- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to maintaining access to hospitals and health care providers in rural communities under the Medicare program, which includes preserving and strengthening access to critical access hospitals. (#430)
- Gillibrand amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to medical treatment and compensation for first responders, survivors, and their families injured and made ill by the 9/11 attacks. (#431)
- **Baldwin amendment to provide additional resources to create the opportunity for more Americans to obtain a higher education and advanced job skills by supporting two free years of community college paid for by raising revenue through requiring millionaires and billionaires to pay their fair share. (#432)**
- Wyden amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to continuing agricultural research funding. (#433)
- **Wyden amendment to provide for an adjustment to committee allocations for wildfire suppression funding. (#434)**
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to support for Ukraine, which should include the provision of lethal defensive articles. (#435)
- **Baldwin amendment to preserve the point of order against reconciliation legislation that would increase the deficit or reduce a surplus. (#436)**
- **Peters amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to enhancing and improving the United States Patent and Trademark Office in order to reduce the patent application backlog. (#437)**
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving access to capital for small businesses by directing the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau to implement section 1071 of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (Public Law 111-203) that amended the Equal Credit Opportunity Act to require lending institutions to collect and report data on lending to small, minority-owned, and women owned businesses. (#438)
- **Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to mandating a higher threshold that the Small Business Administration may guarantee, through the Surety Bond Guarantee Program, of the bonds that small businesses are required to obtain so that they may be able to better compete successfully for Federal Government contracts. (#439)**
- **Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the Family Funds limit of the Small Business Investment Company Program from \$225,000,000 to \$350,000,000, as passed by the Committee in 2013, which is zero subsidy and funded entirely through fees paid by investors and businesses. (#440)**
- Stabenow amendment to ensure that oil derived from tar sands is subject to the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund at levels equal to those of other types of oil, to permanently extend the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund, and to prevent oil companies from claiming tax deductions for punitive damages associated with oil spills. (#441)
- **Collins amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to restore a sensible**

definition of full-time employment for purposes of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. (#442)

- **Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting privately held water rights and permits. (#443)**
- Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expanding the earned income tax credit using savings from reforming the program and eliminating waste, fraud and abuse. (#444)
- **Gardner amendment to prevent labor disputes at seaports in the United States from causing national economic disruptions and crippling businesses across the United States. (#445)**
- Gardner amendment to support public-private partnerships of the Armed Forces of the United States with institutions of higher education in the United States. (#446)
- Gardner amendment to make higher education more affordable and expand access and opportunity to our Nation's students. (#447)
- **Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging expedited approval of liquefied natural gas export applications at the Department of Energy. (#448)**
- **Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting efficient resourcing for the Asia rebalance policy. (#449)**
- Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to enhance and encourage broadband deployment and adoption in rural America. (#450)
- Heller amendment to express the sense of the Senate that if a concurrent resolution on the budget and all the regular appropriations bills are not completed by October 1 annually then Members of Congress should not receive pay. (#451)
- **Heller amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that the Secretary of the Interior enters into candidate conservation agreements with each of the relevant 11 Western States before the United States Fish and Wildlife Service makes a listing determination on the greater sage-grouse under the Endangered Species Act of 1973. (#452)**
- **Heller amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring the Secretary of Transportation prioritizes the construction of projects in high priority corridors on the National Highway System, which will improve the safe, secure, and efficient movement of people and goods through the United States and facilitate economic development and create jobs in the United States. (#453)**
- Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect Second Amendment rights by preventing the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives from reclassifying ammunition primarily intended for sporting purposes. (#454)
- Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prioritize the elimination of the rape kit backlog. (#455)

- **Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that medical facilities of the Department of Veterans Affairs meet the privacy, dignity, and safety needs of women veterans. (#456)**
- **Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibition of Veterans Benefits Administration executive bonuses until the backlog of disability claims for veterans is eliminated. (#457)**
- Burr amendment to protect the American people and strengthen our national security by fully funding the Biomedical Advanced Research and Development Authority (BARDA) and the BioShield Special Reserve Fund. (#458)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expanding the quantity of Federal land available for natural extraction to fund infrastructure maintenance. (#459)
- Coats amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to considering the costs, benefits, and feasibility of allowing States reasonable time to cure rejected State implementation plans. (#460)
- Roberts amendment to provide for a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to military readiness, training, and modernization while decreasing risk casualties. (#461)
- **Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to over-the-counter medications. (#462)**
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting funds for promotional or marketing materials promoting Obamacare or its benefits. (#463)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring an enforceable treaty ratified by the top 10 major greenhouse gas emitting countries before implementation of regulation of greenhouse gas emissions from existing power plants. (#464)
- **Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to Second Amendment rights. (#465)**
- Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting jobs in the United States through international and domestic travel and tourism. (#466)
- Blunt amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the direct provision of defense articles, defense services, and related training to Kurdistan Regional Government. (#467)
- Blunt amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to military aid to Israel. (#468)
- Grassley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prohibit certain aliens without legal status in the United States from retroactively claiming the earned income tax credit. (#469)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding to the United Nations Population Fund to promote the access of unaccompanied women to vital

services, including access to water, sanitation, facilities, food, and health care, in emergency situations. (#470)

- *Wyden amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would cut benefits, raise the retirement age, or privatize Social Security. (#471)*
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting Cypriot-Israeli cooperation in energy exploration in the Eastern Mediterranean. (#472)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding to combat anti-Semitism in Europe. (#473)
- *Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect and strengthen the Department of Veterans Affairs, hire more health care professionals for the Department, and ensure quality and timely access to health care for all veterans. (#474)*
- Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to strengthening the United States Postal Service by establishing a moratorium to protect mail processing plants, reinstating overnight delivery standards, and protecting rural service. (#475)
- Thune amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to exempting elementary schools, secondary schools, and institutions of higher education from Obamacare's employer mandate. (#476)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to achieving health information technology interoperability. (#477)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reprioritizing education spending toward impact aid or other formula grant programs to State and local educational agencies and away from administrative earmark programs. (#478)
- Thune amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would negatively affect rural health care. (#479)
- Thune amendment to reduce funding for the United State Fish and Wildlife Service and direct those funds to public safety in Indian country. (#480)
- *Cotton amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting Israel. (#481)*
- Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging the increase use of performance contracting in Federal facilities. (#482)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to combat sexual assault, domestic violence, and human trafficking. (#483)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing lethal aid to Ukraine. (#484)
- **Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide equity in the tax treatment of public safety officer death benefits. (#485)**

- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to strengthen mental health efforts. (#486)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to rein in onerous fishing regulations and provide disaster relief for fisheries. (#487)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to spur economic development and provide for the equitable distribution of Universal Service funds to rural states. (#488)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing small business regulatory relief, protecting State-regulated insurers from global regulators, and preventing duplicative regulations for investment advisors. (#489)
- **Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to address the disproportionate regulatory burdens on community banks. (#490)**
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect the Corporation for National and Community Service. (#491)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to advance workplace equality by ending pregnancy discrimination and confronting sex-based wage discrimination. (#492)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to strengthening missile defense cooperation with Israel. (#493)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing the United States from joining any international agreement on greenhouse gas emissions that would preclude developing countries from using fossil fuels for development and economic growth. (#494)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to achieving domestic energy independence. (#495)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting public transparency in Executive branch litigation settlements. (#496)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting jobs by preventing Federal agencies from overriding efforts by States to conserve species. (#497)
- *Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to legislation submitted to Congress by President Obama to protect and strengthen Social Security. (#498)*
- Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring the availability to the reserve components of the Armed Forces of fully modernized and mission-capable aircraft. (#499)
- Alexander amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing Federal funds from being used to create a Federal college ratings system. (#500)
- Alexander amendment to promote the research, development, and approval or licensure of the most cutting-edge, safe and effective medical treatments, devices, and cures for American

patients and to ensure that America remains the global leader in biomedical innovation. (#501)

- Alexander amendment to prohibit the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission from issuing regulations or guidance that would undermine the employee wellness programs authorized in the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act which offer a premium discount to employees who make healthy lifestyle choices. (#502)
- Sullivan amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing an exemption from certain permitting requirement for routine maintenance activities relating to transportation infrastructure. (#503)
- Sullivan amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to limiting the ability of Environmental Protection Agency personnel to carry guns. (#504)
- Sullivan amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting programs related to the ground-based mid-course defense and the long-range discrimination radar programs of the Department of Defense. (#505)
- Sullivan amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting vulnerable families from job killing regulations. (#506)
- Vitter amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to ending Obamacare subsidies for illegal immigrants. (#507)
- Vitter amendment to require tax delinquent Federal bureaucrats to immediately enter into a repayment plan and provide that failure to do will result in termination of employment. (#508)
- Vitter amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to eliminating the State DNA analysis kit backlog. (#509)
- Vitter amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing health care to veterans who reside more than 40 miles driving distance from the closest medical facility of the Department of Veterans Affairs that provides the care sought by the veteran. (#510)
- Vitter amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund preventing the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives from classifying M855 or any .223/5.56mm cartridge or projectile as armor piercing ammunition. (#511)
- Vitter amendment to strike out the provision that makes it easier for Washington elites to force Americans to give up their dollar bills and use dollar coins, like Europeans. (#512)
- Vitter amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expanding Medicare beneficiary access to eye tracking accessories and speech generating devices for disabled individuals under the Medicare program. (#513)
- Vitter amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to allowing States to adopt work requirements for able-bodied Medicaid recipients. (#514)
- **Vitter amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring the Federal Government to allow states to opt out of Common Core without penalty. (#515)**

- Vitter amendment to ensure victims of rape have their day in court. (#516)
- Vitter amendment to end Congress's and the Administration's illegal exemption from Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. (#517)
- Barrasso amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a process whereby the Federal Government recoups grants from States with failed State-based exchanges. (#518)
- Gillibrand amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to expand benefits from the Department of Veterans Affairs to sailors exposed to Agent Orange. (#519)
- Gillibrand amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund related to sexual assault at institutions of higher education, which may include the implementation of an independent and standardized online survey tool developed and administered by the Department of Education, in consultation with the Department of Justice, to measure the prevalence of sexual assault at institutions of higher education. (#520)
- **Peters amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to investing in science, technology, and basic research in the United States. (#521)**
- King amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preserving the right of access of distributed energy units to the electrical grid, such as combined heat and power systems, residential- or commercial-scale photovoltaic systems, residential wind turbines, or other renewable or fossil-fueled electric generation systems. (#522)
- **Stabenow amendment to prevent United States companies from getting tax benefits for moving jobs overseas, to end offshore tax loopholes including inversions, and to provide incentives for United States companies to relocate overseas jobs to the United States. (#523)**
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting economic growth and job creation by reducing the cost of capital. (#524)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing tax relief for catastrophic medical expenses. (#525)
- Alexander amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support high-quality charter schools. (#526)
- Cassidy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the translation of biomedical research into treatments and cures. (#527)
- Cassidy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to upgrading data collection and statistical analysis conducted on health care services at the facilities of the Veterans Health Administration. (#528)
- Cassidy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing screening, testing, and diagnosis for Viral Hepatitis. (#529)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the diversion

of funds set aside for the USPTO. (#530)

- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to deterring abusive patent litigation. (#531)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to ensure the vitality of the traditional criminal law requirement of mens rea. (#532)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that Department of Justice attorneys comply with disclosure obligations in criminal prosecutions. (#533)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing access to marijuana edibles by children in States that have decriminalized marijuana. (#534)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to balancing the Federal budget. (#535)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to safeguarding data stored abroad from improper government access. (#536)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the aggressive and consistent enforcement of Federal laws prohibiting the production, distribution, and possession of adult obscenity and child pornography. (#537)
- Risch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the Family Funds limit of the Small Business Investment Company Program from \$225,000,000 to \$350,000,000, as passed by the Committee in 2013, which is zero subsidy and funded entirely through fees paid by investors and businesses. (#538)
- **Cassidy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving Medicaid based on successful and bipartisan State demonstration projects. (#539)**
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting health care rationing. (#540)
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the transparency of the relationship between the Federal Communication Commission's regulatory fees and the Commission's recovery of costs. (#541)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to improving transparency for closing out expired grant accounts with an empty balance. (#542)
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to elimination of funding for the National Technical Information Service. (#543)
- Kirk amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to extraditing international cybercriminals committing credit card theft. (#544)
- **Kirk amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reimposing waived sanctions and imposing new sanctions against Iran for violations of the Joint Plan of Action or a comprehensive nuclear agreement. (#545)**

- McCain amendment to ensure adequate funding for the national security of the United States. (#546)
- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to welfare reform. (#547)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to support Internet freedom and the current multi-stake-holder governance of the Internet. (#548)
- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund for providing low- and middle-income student access to private elementary and secondary schools through a tax credit. (#549)
- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to consolidating tax incentives for higher education into a universal tax credit for higher education and skills obtainment. (#550)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting religious freedom, including promoting freedom of religion (including belief) around the world, given the importance of religious freedom to human rights, economic development, stability, and democracy. (#551)
- **Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing funding for the relocation of the United States Embassy in Israel from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem. (#552)**
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting public-private partnerships with the National Laboratories under the Department of Energy to facilitate innovation. (#553)
- Rubio amendment to allow for the elimination of the Retirement Earnings Test under the Social security program. (#554)
- Rubio amendment to allow for the elimination of Social Security payroll taxes for individuals who have attained retirement age. (#555)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to delivering weapons to Ukraine using emergency drawdown authority in the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961. (#556)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to reforming the United Nations in the spirit of transparency, respect for basic human freedoms, and effective nonproliferation. (#557)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing foreign assistance to Palestine and increasing foreign assistance for Israel. (#558)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to improving higher education data and transparency. (#559)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to prohibit taking minors across State lines in circumvention of laws requiring involvement of parents in abortion decisions. (#560)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to underutilized

facilitates of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and their potential use. (#561)

- **Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a new outcomes-based process for authorizing innovative higher education providers. (#562)**
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the reform of Federal student loan repayment plans. (#563)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing for regulatory reform that would allow Congress to budget regulatory promulgation under each Federal agency. (#564)
- **Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that Medicare is not raided to bailout insurance companies under the President's health care overhaul. (#565)**
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing for financial vehicles other than loans to provide fund to pay for higher education. (#566)
- Coats amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to end duplication, fragmentation, and overlap in Government economic development programs. (#567)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to increase funding for the Internal Revenue Service to implement the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act and reduce identity theft. (#568)
- Tester amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to investing in rural and tribal water infrastructure. (#569)
- Tester amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing transparency in our elections and reducing the deficit. (#570)
- Heinrich amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would provide for the sale of Federal land to reduce the Federal deficit. (#571)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support rural schools and school districts. (#572)
- Markey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting the repair and replacement of natural gas distribution pipelines and infrastructure no longer fit for service. (#573)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring the reliability of the electric grid. (#574)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to repeal the TRICARE exclusion for members of the reserve components of the Armed Forces. (#575)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to securing sources of supply of rare earth minerals. (#576)

- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the reduction of Department of Defense contractors. (#577)
- **Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to addressing methamphetamine abuse in the United States. (#578)**
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing adequate funding for the Experimental Program to Stimulate Competitive Research. (#579)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing adequate funding for the Contract Tower Program of the Federal Aviation Administration. (#580)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reestablishing the Office of Technology Assessment to provide nonpartisan information to Congress on cost-benefit analyses of regulations and regulatory changes. (#581)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to significantly increasing the number of young adults participating in 2 years of national service which may include expanding national service programs. (#582)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the commercialization of technologies such as carbon capture, carbon storage, and other carbon utilization technologies required for coal and natural gas electric generating units (EGUs) to meet proposed and future greenhouse gas regulations. (#583)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting export promotion for small businesses. (#584)
- Manchin amendment to modify the deficit-neutral reserve fund for veterans and servicemembers to improve outreach, access, and services for rural veterans. (#585)
- Manchin amendment to modify the deficit-neutral reserve fund for veterans and servicemembers to address specifically the growing backlog of appeals of decisions regarding claims for disability compensation. (#586)
- Leahy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to disallow any Federal tax deduction for the cost of court-ordered punitive damages as an ordinary business expense. (#587)
- Schatz amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the number of U.S. Customs and Border Protection officers at air ports of entry. (#588)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that employers are not precluded under the National Labor Relations Act from providing compensation to employees that is greater than the compensation specified in an applicable collective bargaining agreement. (#589)
- **Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting the Medicare Advantage program. (#590)**

- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to reform the Lifeline program by removing structural incentives for fraud and modernizing the program so that it can be used to help increase broadband access in underserved areas. (#591)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to intellectual property rights in international trade negotiations. (#592)
- Menendez amendment to require consideration of long-term deficits for any legislation relating to repealing or replacing the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act and the health care-related provisions of the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010. (#593)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging the participation of underrepresented individuals, including minorities, in 21st century fields. (#594)
- **Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to improve cybersecurity. (#595)**
- Johnson amendment to convey clear information in graphic form about projected deficits. (#596)
- Johnson amendment to convey clear information to Congress and the public about projected Federal outlays, revenues, surpluses, and deficits. (#597)
- Shaheen amendment to make commonsense reform to the wasteful Federal sugar program, save consumers billions, and reduce the risk of expensive taxpayer-funded bailouts of the sugar industry. (#600)
- *Bennet amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would privatize Medicare, cut guaranteed benefits, increase out-of-pocket spending, or turn Medicare into a premium support plan. (#601)*
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a single food agency. (#602)
- Coats amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the improvement of operations in the supplemental nutrition assistance program. (#603)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging cost savings in office space used by Federal agencies. (#604)
- Feinstein amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to rectifying the discrepancies in methodologies used in counting the number of homeless person served by programs provided through the Department of Education, the Department of Health and Human Services, and the Department of Housing and Urban Development. (#605)
- Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to African elephant ivory. (#606)
- **Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to allow for the permanent elimination of the Federal estate tax. (#607)**
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund for mobile workforce legislation to

simplify and standardize State income tax collection for employees who travel outside of their home State for temporary work assignments. (#608)

- Isakson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing funding to implement, create, apply or enforce certain standards for initial bargaining unit determinations governed by the National Labor Relations Board. (#609)
- Isakson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing funding to promulgate a regulation relating to the definition of “fiduciary” by the Department of Labor. (#610)
- Isakson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to subject all fees collected by U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services to the annual appropriations process. (#611)
- Isakson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to subject all fees collected by U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services to the annual appropriations process. (#612)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to international defense cooperation. (#613)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support or encourage research that leads to identifying an Alzheimer's disease biomarker, early diagnostics tool, or therapy to delay the onset or halt the progression of Alzheimer's disease in order to provide a significant cost savings to the Federal Government. (#614)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to ensure that the harbor maintenance user fee is only used for its intended purpose, which is to finance expenditures on maintenance dredging, dredged material disposal areas, jetties, and breakwaters. (#615)
- Wicker amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to require the Secretary of Transportation to submit the results of a comprehensive truck size and weight limits study to Congress by April 30, 2015. (#616)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to encourage the Secretary of State to add additional names to the Magnitsky List. (#617)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring international arms control compliance. (#618)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to address the negative impact of the Affordable Care Act's Medicaid and Medicare DSH cuts to hospitals. (#619)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to expedite awards under the Internal Revenue Service whistleblower program. (#620)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to repeal the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA). (#621)
- *Burr amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to manageable Federal student loan repayment options. (#622)*
- Alexander amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the development of

next-generation leadership computers in the United States. (#623)

- Alexander amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to improve the competitiveness of the United States. (#624)
- Lankford amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the effectiveness and efficiency of the Federal regulatory process. (#625)
- Lankford amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to streamline, consolidate, or eliminate duplicative and overlapping programs identified by the Government Accountability Office. (#626)
- Lankford amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide more transparency in Government spending, including through the establishment of a Federal program inventory. (#627)
- Lankford amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support the continued stewardship role of the United States over the domain name system to ensure the security of the .gov and .mil domains and protect the freedom of speech and expression internationally. (#628)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to international defense cooperation with Taiwan. (#629)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting the use of energy efficiency in the economy of the United States, which is the cheapest and fastest way to begin addressing energy challenges in the United States. (#630)
- Casey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing training for first responders in communities through which crude oil is transported by rail. (#631)
- **Casey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing reasonable accommodations for pregnant workers. (#632)**
- **Casey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to enhancing the child and dependent care tax credit. (#633)**
- Casey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to automatic IRAs. (#634)
- Casey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing funding for the Office of Administrative Law Judges of the Department of Labor. (#635)
- **Warner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting the personal information of consumers from data breaches. (#636)**
- Warner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to advancing the stated goals of the Department of Veterans Affairs or meeting the health care needs of veterans. (#637)
- **Warner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund reserve fund for Government reform and efficiency. (#638)**
- **Peters amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting trade**

and travel ports of entry. (#639)

- Heitkamp amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to improve the sustainability of the Federal workforce in order to address unique situations. (#640)
- Heitkamp amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to funding local rent surveys to ensure accurate fair market rents for working families, the elderly, and the disabled. (#641)
- Heitkamp amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the establishment of a commission on Native children. (#642)
- Heitkamp amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to training and resources for first responders responding to hazardous materials incidents on railroads. (#643)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to directing the Secretary of Transportation to coordinate with the Secretary of Energy to review crude treatment process and, if necessary, to promulgate regulations. (#644)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to underground and surface coal mining safety and health research. (#645)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to H-1B visas. (#646)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the development of a new nuclear-capable cruise missile by the Department of Defense and the National Nuclear Security Administration. (#647)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the nuclear forces and missions of the Air Force. (#648)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting funding of international organizations during the implementation of the United Nations Arms Trade Treaty prior to Senate ratification and adoption of implementing legislation. (#649)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that social services agencies under the Bureau of Indian Affairs may conduct background checks on all adults living in a home before issuing a foster care license. (#650)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to allow the Drug Enforcement Administration and Federal Bureau of Investigation to enter into joint task forces with tribal and local law enforcement agencies. (#651)
- *Warren amendment to make college more affordable for middle-class families by allowing borrowers with outstanding Federal and private student loans to refinance at the equivalent interest rates that were offered to Federal student loan borrowers during the 2013-2014 school year and to fully offset the cost of such a program by requiring millionaires to pay at least a 30 percent effective Federal tax rate. (#652)*
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to limit control measure determinations to

covered sources. (#653)

- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reforming regulatory practices for executive agencies. (#654)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to preserve and protect the open Internet in a manner that provides the Federal Communications Commission with targeted and robust enforcement mechanisms, does not jeopardize public safety, privacy, accessibility, or universal service, protects against regulatory overreach, and does not rely on public utility regulations. (#655)
- Cotton amendment to modify a provision to the spending-neutral reserve fund to reauthorize funding for payments in lieu of taxes to counties and other units of local government. (#656)
- Cotton amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing non-defense related spending by the Department of Defense. (#657)
- Cotton amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000. (#658)
- Cotton amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the designation of critical habitat. (#659)
- Cotton amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the use of funds for cooperating with the Government of Iran in combating the Islamic State. (#660)
- Cotton amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to violations by the Russian Federation of the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces Treaty. (#661)
- Cotton amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the use of funds for the premature withdrawal of the United States Armed Forces from Afghanistan. (#662)
- Cotton amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the use of funds for negotiating with President of Syria Bashar al Assad and the Government of Syria to resolve the Syrian civil war and combat the Islamic State. (#663)
- Cotton amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to construction of new facilities and improvement to existing facilities at the detention facilities at United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. (#664)
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting awarding of construction contracts based on awardees entering or not entering into agreements with labor organizations. (#665)
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing the level of Federal premium support for crop insurance policies, which may include eliminating premium support for crop insurance for agricultural producers with an adjusted gross income of more than \$750,000 in fiscal year 2016. (#666)
- Flake amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that individuals do not simultaneously receive unemployment compensation and disability insurance benefits.

(#667)

- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to government reform and efficiency. (#668)
- Flake amendment to rescind the remaining amounts available for the Advanced Technology Vehicles Manufacturing Loan Program. (#669)
- Flake amendment to eliminate resources for the single family housing direct loan program. (#670)
- Flake amendment to eliminate the premium subsidies on crop insurance policies when the actual market price of an agricultural commodity at the time of harvest is higher than the spring price for the agricultural commodity. (#671)
- Flake amendment to prohibit earmarks. (#672)
- Flake amendment to eliminate funding for the Economic Development Administration. (#673)
- Flake amendment to eliminate taxpayer subsidies for Amtrak's food and beverage service. (#674)
- Flake amendment to eliminate resources for Select USA. (#675)
- Flake amendment to prohibit taxpayers from subsidizing officials of the Department of Health and Human Services flying in business and first-class seating. (#676)
- Flake amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing political targeting by the Internal Revenue Service of individuals and social welfare organizations exercising free-speech rights. (#677)
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prosecution of first-time illegal border crossers. (#678)
- Portman amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the empowerment of States to protect citizens of the State from damaging regulations of the Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to the Clean Air Act. (#679)
- Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to legislation to furlough Federal employees with serious tax delinquencies. (#680)
- **Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to demolishing vacant and abandoned homes. (#681)**
- Portman amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would not achieve a unified budget surplus after 2024. (#682)
- Portman amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would create a carbon tax or a cap-and-trade policy relating to carbon emissions. (#683)

- Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to repealing any tax increases imposed by President Obama on middle-class families. (#684)
- Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to making permanent the expensing limitation applicable for 2014 for section 179 property. (#685)
- Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the age limitation applicable to dependent care assistance programs. (#686)
- Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to allowing private sector employees the ability to work flexible schedules. (#687)
- Portman amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding for the National Park Service Centennial. (#688)
- **Portman amendment to improve the dynamic scoring provision. (#689)**
- Portman amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the equitable treatment of existing, new, and proposed nuclear generating capacity in the economically damaging Clean Power Plan. (#690)
- Scott amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing States with flexibility in determining the size of employers in the small group market. (#691)
- Scott amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to transparency in health premium billing. (#692)
- Rounds amendment to modify section 431 relating to oversight of Government performance. (#693)
- **Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to investing in advanced fossil energy technology research and development. (#694)**
- Shaheen amendment to save taxpayers billions by limiting \$50,000 annually the maximum amount of premium subsidy provided by the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation to individual agricultural producers. (#696)
- **Murray amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund for legislation that reforms and strengthens elementary and secondary education. (#697)**
- Whitehouse amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting funding regulatory work of the Environmental Protection Agency that delivers substantial benefits to public health and the economy. (#698)
- Whitehouse amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing resources to protect and preserve oceans and coasts. (#699)
- **Whitehouse amendment to ensure high-income earners pay a fair share in taxes and to use the revenue to invest in repairing our Nation's bridges, coastal infrastructure, and damage wildfires. (#700)**

- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improvements to the appeals process of the Department of Veterans Affairs for claims relating to disability compensation. (#701)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to efforts associated with combating the heroin addiction epidemic. (#702)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to enhance drug treatment courts. (#703)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to enhance veteran treatment courts. (#704)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to Indo-Pacific partner capacity building and strategy. (#705)
- Markey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to achieving savings in the nuclear security enterprise. (#706)
- Markey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing overdose deaths. (#707)
- **Wyden amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to simplifying and expanding tax incentives for higher education to boost student attendance and completion. (#708)**
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to implementing recommendations of the Government Accountability Office to reduce or eliminate overlapping or duplicative Federal programs. (#709)
- Franken amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to enhancing funding for programs carried out under the Head Start Act. (#710)
- Franken amendment provide additional resources to save student financial aid and keep college affordable for more than 8,000,000 low- and middle-income students by restoring the \$89,000,000 in cuts to Federal Pell Grants in the Republican budget. (#711)
- Franken amendment to provide an additional use for the deficit-neutral reserve fund for higher education. (#712)
- Murphy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to comprehensive mental health reform. (#713)
- Bennet amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to chemical disclosure. (#714)
- **Bennet amendment to create clean energy jobs through predictable and fair incentive for renewable energy. (#715)**
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support the robust funding of the Community Oriented Policing Services grant program. (#716)

- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the effectiveness and availability of Bureau of Prisons programs. (#717)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting child savings accounts and asset building. (#718)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to cleaning up federally designated Superfund sites. (#719)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting workforce development through apprenticeship programs. (#720)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to encourage freight planning and investment that incorporates all modes of transportation, including rail, waterways, ports, and highways to promote national connectivity. (#721)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting payments for conversion or treatments that purport to change the gender identity or sexual orientation of an individual under Medicare and Medicaid programs. (#722)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing the average adjusted gross income eligibility criteria for persons or legal entities who qualify for farm subsidy program benefits (#723)
- Kaine amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing United States exports and improving the competitiveness of United States businesses. (#724)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring diversity in procurement and hiring at all Federal pension plans. (#725)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the protection of State and local economies from the impacts of climate change, including increased storm surge events. (#726)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to municipal broadband expansion, to aid cities and municipalities in rural and low-income areas seeking to invest in municipal broadband networks or private-public partnerships for broadband buildout. (#727)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting mentoring programs for at-risk youth. (#728)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to invest in surface transportation projects. (#729)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to development of the Long Range Discrimination Radar of the Missile Defense Agency. (#730)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to increase access to health care providers for Medicare beneficiaries. (#731)

- Murkowski amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to authorizing advance appropriations for the Indian Health Service. (#732)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to an active duty mend strength for the Army for fiscal year 2016 of 490,000 soldiers. (#733)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the Department of Defense Innovative Readiness Training Program. (#734)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the outreach and delivery of Department of Veterans Affairs programs and services to veterans residing in United States communities not connected to the North American road system. (#735)
- Murkowski amendment to exempt advance appropriations for the Indian Health Services and Indian Health Facilities accounts of the Indian Health Service from a point of order against legislation that would provide an advance appropriation. (#736)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to establish a DNRF relating to providing for the expansion of Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis (Lou Gehrig's Disease) research in the Department of Defense's peer reviewed Medical Research Program. (#737)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to environmental remediation of land transferred under certain Acts that is contaminated by Federal agencies and activities. (#738)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to robust sexual assault investigations by the National Guard Bureau Office of Complex Investigations. (#739)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the funding of certain tribal courts by the Bureau of Indian Affairs. (#740)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to allow for legislation to provide for long-term budget analyses. (#741)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reforming the unemployment insurance program in a manner that incentivizes work and worker training for the long-term unemployed, helps the long-term unemployed reenter the workforce, recognizes the demands on State budgets, and does not increase financial burdens on employers. (#742)
- **Thune amendment to reduce funding for the General Services Administration by \$1,000,000 until 50 percent of counties in nonattainment for the 1997 National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for ground-level ozone as of January 30, 2015, achieve the air quality standard set forth in the 1997 NAAQS, and direct those funds to the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency for the purpose of helping municipalities reach attainment with the 2008 NAAQS for ground-level ozone, acknowledging that (1) given limited State and Federal resources and the delay of the Administrator in issuing to States implementation guidance for the 2008 ground-level ozone NAAQS, priority should be given to achieving the 2008 standard, (2) the Administrator has not sufficiently implemented that standard, (3) focusing by the Administrator on the most polluted areas that are in nonattainment with that standard would benefit public health, and (4) promulgating a lower standard at this time would impose undue costs on the economy and workforce of the United States. (#743)**

- Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring transparency of costs of completing analyses required under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969. (#744)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to allowing oil shale development on Federal land. (#745)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing reasonable deadlines for processes under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969. (#746)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to selling nonessential Federal land with proceeds going to Federal deficit reduction. (#747)
- Lee amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would further restrict the right of law-abiding Americans to own a firearm. (#748)
- Lee amendment to ensure that the reserve fund relating to affordable healthcare choices for all is used to repeal and not further empower the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. (#749)
- Lee amendment to modify the spending-neutral reserve fund reauthorizing funding for payments to counties and other units of local government to ensure payment at levels roughly equivalent to property tax revenues lost due to the presence of Federal land. (#750)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to support legislation maintaining United States oversight over functions of the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers and preventing the United States from transferring such Internet responsibilities. (#751)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging the United States' NATO allies to reverse declines in defense spending and bear a more proportionate burden for ensuring the security of NATO. (#752)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to sufficient number of uniformed maintenance personnel in the Air Force for the F-35A aircraft program to reach initial operational capacity and full operational capacity on schedule. (#753)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting legislation allowing a repeal of the Davis-Bacon Act. (#754)
- *Stabenow amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to keeping the Federal Water Pollution Control Act focused on protection of water quality, to establish bright lines for Federal jurisdiction, and to create clear and unambiguous exemptions for features that the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency or the Secretary of the Army, acting through the Chief of Engineers, claim they are not seeking to regulate. (#755)*
- Stabenow amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the purchase of stationary or electronic devices for the purpose of members of Congress or congressional staff communicating with foreign governments and undermining the role of the President as Head of State in international nuclear negotiations on behalf of the United States. (#756)

- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to grant programs of the Environmental Protection Agency that may include prohibitions on awards to any entity that has an action pending against the Agency. (#757)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to support legislation allowing private sector employers to offer compensatory time in lieu of overtime pay to employees who prefer flexible work schedules to better balance family, work, and personal responsibilities. (#758)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to clarifying Federal jurisdiction with respect to intrastate species. (#759)
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring an independent reliability assessment of the Clean Power Plan of the Environmental Protection Agency. (#760)
- Graham amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to means-testing Medicare part B and part D premiums for Medicare beneficiaries with an annual income that exceeds \$250,000. (#761)
- Graham amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the restoration of purchasing power of the National Institutes of Health. (#762)
- Graham amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to subjecting all Federal spending to sequestration. (#763)
- Graham amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preparing ports of the United States for post-Panamax ships. (#764)
- Graham amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to meeting the obligations outlined in the Plutonium Management and Disposition Agreement. (#765)
- Graham amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to subjecting the salaries of Members of Congress to sequestration. (#766)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the National Guard Youth Challenge Program. (#767)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing Transportation Security Administration passenger fees to \$2.50 per enplanement and not more than \$5.00 per round trip between points in Alaska and Hawaii and on flights from essential air service airports. (#768)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the labeling of genetically engineered fish. (#769)
- **Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the construction of Arctic polar icebreakers. (#770)**
- Ernst amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibits use of taxpayer dollars for first class airplane travel by Members of Congress. (#771)

- Ernst amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to ensure public comments are utilized more effectively in the Federal rulemaking process. (#772)
- Ernst amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect taxpayers by reforming the allowance and perks available to former Presidents. (#773)
- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the availability of Federal spectrum for commercial wireless services, including unlicensed Wi-Fi. (#774)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the imposition of new sanctions against the Government of Iran because of that Government's support for terrorism and its human rights abuses against the people of Iran. (#775)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prohibit the exclusion of individuals from service on a Federal jury on account of sexual orientation or gender identity. (#776)
- *Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to recognize that climate change is real and caused by human activity and that Congress needs to take action to cut carbon pollution. (#777, as modified)*
- Cornyn amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to patents. (#778)
- Cornyn amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to enact a taxpayer bill of rights and provide additional protections for taxpayers against abuses by Internal Revenue Service. (#779)
- Cornyn amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to eliminating the backlog of sexual assault evidence kits. (#780)
- **Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing foreign assistance to the Palestinian Authority and certain United Nations agencies and increasing foreign assistance for Israel. (#781)**
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to extending the health care tax credit. (#782)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expansion of the earned income tax credit and the child tax credit. (#783)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting a national network for manufacturing innovation. (#784)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that no Federal financial aid funds are used for marketing activities. (#785)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide 12-months of continuous enrollment in Medicaid and the Children's Health Insurance Program. (#786)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to establish the prioritization of

Children's Hospital Graduate Medical Education (CHGME) as a proven means to implement the development of a robust pediatric medical workforce. (#787)

- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring sufficient trade enforcement resources. (#788)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting workers from misclassification as independent contractors and preventing employers from using misclassification to avoid paying their fair share of taxes. (#789)
- Manchin amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would allocate any savings achieved through spending cuts or new revenue that are not included in the concurrent resolution on the budget for any purpose other than deficit reduction or investment in the Nation's infrastructure. (#790)
- **Wyden amendment to strike reconciliation instructions to the Committees on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions and Finance and require regular order. (#791)**
- Bennet amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to innovation in higher education. (#792)
- Franken amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to construction of Native American schools. (#793)
- Sessions amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to strengthening the ability of the Department of Commerce to respond to accusations of unfair trade practices, which may include currency undervaluation. (#794)
- **Cassidy amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to authorizing Federal permitting for manufacturing and energy construction projects relating to national primary or secondary ambient air quality standard for ozone lower than a certain existing standard. (#795)**
- *Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to saving Medicare. (#796)*
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing headquarters staff in the Department of Defense. (#797)
- **Murray amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund for legislation to allow Americans to earn paid sick time. (#798)**
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to funding for programs related to governing justly and democratically. (#799)
- **Cantwell amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to a comprehensive approach to crude-by-rail safety. (#800)**
- *Murray amendment to build on the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2013 by restoring a below-sequester level cut of \$9,000,000,000 to nondefense discretionary spending in 2017, replacing sequestration in 2016 and 2017 and increasing funding above sequester by a total of \$148,000,000,000 for the 2 years, increasing defense and nondefense discretionary spending*

above sequester levels by equal amounts, eliminating the overseas contingency operations gimmick contained in the committee-reported resolution, and offsetting the net increase in defense and nondefense discretionary spending by closing tax loopholes. (#801)

- **Coons amendment to offset the costs of the war against the Islamic State in Iraq and Syria. (#802)**
- Franken amendment to ensure that the deficit-neutral reserve fund for infrastructure includes investment in rural broadband deployment. (#803)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to student loans. (#804)
- Corker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prevent the sale of Senior Preferred Stock of Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac by the Secretary of the Treasury without the consent of Congress. (#805)
- Cassidy amendment to create a point of order against any legislation that would authorize Federal funds appropriated for processing naturalization applications to be used for any other purpose. (#806)
- Cassidy amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would permit using certain funds to process immigration benefit applications. (#807)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to permanently extend the Internet Tax Freedom Act and to establish rules for taxation of digital goods and services. (#808)
- Vitter amendment to restore students' right to privacy of education records by ensuring parental consent of records release in all cases and prohibiting collection of psychological or behavioral data. (#809)
- **Collins amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing access to higher education for low-income Americans through the Federal Pell Grant program. (#810)**
- **Vitter amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ending Washington's illegal exemption from Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. (#811)**
- **Murray amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide women with affordable access to comprehensive health care, including preventive services (such as contraception and breast cancer screenings), improve maternal health, and ensure that a woman has the same benefits and services no matter what part of the United States she lives in, all of which is critical to improving the health and well-being of women, children, their families, and society as a whole, and is an essential part of a woman's economic security and opportunity. (#812)**
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving oversight and accountability of for-profit colleges. (#813)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing exploitation of veterans and servicemembers seeking postsecondary education. (#814)

- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund related to prohibiting inverted corporations from avoiding United States taxes. (#815)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prevent certain corporations from profiting from government contracts. (#816)
- **Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide tax benefits to patriot employers that invest in American jobs and provide fair pay and benefits to workers and to eliminate tax benefits for corporations that ship jobs or profits overseas. (#817)**
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to funding for the Overseas Private Investment Corporation. (#818)
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the repeal of the extension of the wind production tax credit. (#819)
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting funding for the Defense Rapid Innovation Program. (#820)
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the Forest Service from finalizing and implementing a certain proposed groundwater directive. (#821)
- Flake amendment to eliminate Federal duplication and consolidate the 94 Federal green building programs spread across 11 different Federal agencies. (#822)
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to implementing the recommendations of the Government Accountability Office to consolidate financial literacy programs. (#823)
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to enabling transparency in the Federal crop insurance program, which may include disclosing the names of recipients of Federal subsidy payments for crop insurance premiums. (#824)
- **Blumenthal amendment to expand the deficit-neutral reserve fund for veterans and servicemembers. (#825)**
- Barrasso amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the repeal of the annual fee on health insurance providers imposed by the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. (#826)
- Hatch amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to reforming the Federal regulatory process by enabling retrospective review of existing regulations, improving the process by which new regulations are created, ensuring fair and effective judicial review, and securing an effective role for Congress in the Federal regulatory process through legislation and oversight. (#827)
- Franken amendment to provide additional resources to save student financial aid and keep college affordable for more than 8,000,000 low- and middle-income students by restoring the \$89,000,000,000 in cuts to Federal Pell Grants in the Republican budget. (#828)

- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to maintaining the critical infrastructure security of the United States natural gas pipeline system with respect to physical damages or cyber security-related impacts. (#829)
- Moran-Blumenthal amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to researching health conditions of the descendants of veterans exposed to toxic substances during services in the Armed Forces. (#830)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging institutions of higher education to make college more affordable by reducing the cost of attendance for students and families. (#831)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to ensure all women covered by TRICARE have no-cost contraception coverage and to improve access to emergency contraception for women members of the Armed Forces. (#832)
- Boxer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the protection of State and local economies from the impacts of climate change, including extreme and exceptional drought. (#833)
- Boxer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to public health and welfare of States and local communities. (#834)
- Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to offsetting the cost of operations against the Islamic State. (#835)
- McConnell amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the regulation by the Environmental Protection Agency of greenhouse gas emissions, which may include a prohibition on withholding highway funds from States that refuse to submit State Implementation Plans required under the Clean Power Plan of the Agency. (#836)
- Alexander amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting the privacy rights of employees. (#837)
- **Murkowski amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the disposal of certain Federal land. (#838)**
- Isakson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting United States citizens held hostage in the United States embassy in Tehran, Iran, between November 3, 1979, and January 20, 1981. (#839)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding for State and local law enforcement agencies that receive Federal funds to be used for data collection related to profiling guidance issued by the Department of Justice. (#840)
- Udall amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to provision of educational assistance to veterans who served in the reserves in Afghanistan or Iraq. (#841)
- **Merkley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to consumer financial protection. (#842)**

- **Merkley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to restoring reductions in the Republican budget to the Stafford loan program that would mandate that students currently in college pay interest on their loans before they have received their educational benefits, to make college more affordable, to reduce the debt burden of students, and to help graduates afford to pay back student loans. (#843)**
- Merkley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to restoring cuts in the Republican budget to the Federal Pell Grant and Stafford loan programs that would force more families to take on debt for education and mandate that students currently in college pay interest on their loans before they have received their education benefits, to make college more affordable, to reduce the debt burden of students, and to help graduates afford to pay back student loans. (#844)
- Merkley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to trade agreements. (#845)
- Merkley amendment to save student financial aid and reduce the student loan debt levels in the Republican budget by 15 percent through removing mandated interest payments for students. (#846)
- Scott amendment to require information on settlement agreements. (#847)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the Medicare home health face-to-face documentation requirement. (#848)
- Vitter amendment to end birthright citizenship. (#849)
- Vitter amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ending President Obama's illegal executive amnesty. (#850)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to rein in onerous fishing regulations and provide disaster relief for fisheries. (#851)
- **Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing small business regulatory relief and preventing duplicative regulations for investment advisors. (#852)**
- Coats to preserve the integrity of college athletes. (#853)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to repealing the limitation on health flexible spending arrangements. (#854)
- Lee amendment to prohibit the public debt limit under reconciliation. (#855)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to support legislation preventing the Federal Communications Commission from reclassifying broadband providers as common carriers under title II of the Communications Act of 1934 and from implementing other "net neutrality" provisions. (#856)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the investigation and recovery of missing weapons and military equipment provided to the Government of Yemen by

the United States Government. (#857)

- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to limiting funds for institutions or organizations established by the United States Convention on the Law of the Sea. (#858)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to clarifying the definition of the term “waters of the United States”. (#859)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing the Department of Energy from making risky loans. (#860)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to equalizing the treatment of attorney’s fees under the Endangered Species Act of 1973 and the Equal Access to Justice Act. (#861)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to repealing the wind production tax credit. (#862)
- Lee amendment to preserve Congressional Budget Act points of order against legislation providing for an increase in the gas tax paid by hardworking Americans. (#863)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing an accounting of total United States contributions to the United Nations. (#864)
- Johnson amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to accommodate legislation that would stop the Federal government from forcing States to pay unemployment compensation benefits to millionaires. (#865)
- Murray amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing funding for the Department of Transportation for the TIGER discretionary grant program. (#866)
- **Whitehouse amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to making it more difficult for corporations and billionaires to secretly influence elections by making unlimited undisclosed campaign expenditures, and to prevent such entities from evading campaign finance law, including through making false statements to government agencies. (#867)**
- Whitehouse amendment to prohibit budget resolutions that support dropping millions of Americans from their health insurance plans without providing for alternative coverage. (#868)
- Udall amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to issuing a license to a company to operate as a small business investment company that focuses on accelerating technology transfer commercialization activities that create well-paying jobs and support American innovation. (#869)
- **Wyden amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to extending tax provisions expiring in 2013 or 2014 for 2 years, such as those contained in the EXPIRE Act of 2014. (#870)**
- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the process of

evaluating and adjudicating benefit claims of survivors and dependents of veterans and members of the Armed Forces. (#871)

- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expand and enhance the security of the Visa Waiver Program to promote travel and tourism in the United States. (#872)
- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the reimbursement of emergency medical care for veterans, which may include reimbursement of veterans who have not received care from the department of Veterans Affairs in the last 24 months. (#873)
- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the final standard providing for the assignment of a unique health identifier for an individual and to require legislation setting standards for such assignment. (#874)
- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to permanent extension of the new markets tax credit. (#875)
- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that Federal agencies protect the rights of all Americans, regardless of their sexual orientation, religion, race, color, sex, or national origin, in accordance with the Constitution of the United States and Federal law. (#876)
- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing college completion, which may include expanding Federal Pell Grant eligibility by allowing college students to use Federal Pell Grants for more than 2 semesters in an academic year. (#877)
- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to investing in clean energy and preserving the environment. (#878)
- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring dental coverage under all qualified health plans offered under the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. (#879)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a student borrower bill of rights. (#880)
- Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting a substantial increase in the minimum wage. (#881)
- Carper amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving prevention and treatment measures to mitigate agricultural impacts from virus outbreaks, such as impacts seen from the avian influenza poultry outbreak. (#882)
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting health care rationing. (#883)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing local flexibility in low-income housing and supporting low-income housing block grant funding by expanding the Moving-to-Work program. (#884)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing technical

assistance to small businesses and aspiring entrepreneurs through small business development centers. (#885)

- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to ensure accountability and transparency at the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau. (#886)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to streamline energy infrastructure projects. (#887)
- Feinstein amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing terrorists from obtaining firearms or explosives. (#888)
- Feinstein amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving community relations with law enforcement officers. (#889)
- Coons amendment to exempt advance appropriations for Amtrak from the generally applicable point of order against advance appropriations. (#890)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to addressing the infrastructure needs of passenger rail. (#891)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the impacts of climate change on critical infrastructure systems. (#892)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to addressing the diabetes epidemic in the United States. (#893)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding to the Global Fund. (#894)
- **Whitehouse amendment to prohibit budget resolutions that support cutting over \$1,000,000,000,000 in spending without identifying specific programmatic effects. (#895)**
- Markey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the safety of offshore drilling in the United States. (#896)
- Markey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting consumers in the United States from price increases due to large-scale natural gas exports. (#897)
- Franken amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to address cyberstalking and online harassment. (#898)
- **Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the importance of financial literacy education to allow individuals to make informed and effective decisions with their financial resources. (#899)**
- **Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the importance of civics and government education. (#900)**
- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that Federal agencies protect the rights of all Americans, regardless of their sexual orientation, gender

identity, religion, race, color, sex, or national origin, in accordance with the Constitution of the United States and Federal law. (#901)

- Tester amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to authorizing children who are eligible to receive health care furnished under laws administered by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to retain such eligibility until age 26. (#902)
- Tester amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to provision of payment of dependency and indemnity compensation of death pension upon the death of a veteran to reduce needless financial hardships suffered by families of such veterans during their time of grief. (#903)
- Tester amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to bolstering veterans employment by providing additional sick leave to disabled veterans who are employed by the Federal Government so they can seek care for their service-connected medical conditions and do not have to take unpaid leave or forego their medical appointments altogether. (#904)
- Tester amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to veterans health care, which may include efforts to enhance access to care for rural veterans, to address medical workforce shortages of the Department of Veterans Affairs, and to invest in new facilities in rural areas. (#905)
- Klobuchar amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to Federal investment in precision medicine and biomedical innovation. (#906)
- Klobuchar amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the effective Federal management of the gray wolf population in the western Great Lakes region. (#907)
- Klobuchar amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to support for the improvement and enhancement of the capabilities of the Armed Forces to prevent and respond to sexual assault and sexual harassment in the Armed Forces. (#908)
- Klobuchar amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preserving funding for States to develop and maintain recreational trails and trail-related facilities for motorized and nonmotorized recreational trail uses. (#909)
- Klobuchar amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to advancing innovations in life saving technologies. (#910)
- Klobuchar amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting the outdoor economy. (#911)
- Reed amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to permanently reforming emergency unemployment insurance programs, including the Extended Benefit program for individuals who have exhausted their regular unemployment compensation during economic downturns. (#912)
- Reed amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to closing egregious offshore tax loopholes. (#913)
- Reed amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that the Federal Pell Grant maximum keeps pace with inflation. (#914)

- Reed amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would increase the cost to borrowers of Federal education loans made to students or on behalf of students. (#915)
- Reed amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reforming the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 to establish accountability requirements for resource equity. (#916)
- Reed amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing for an additional year of Federal funding for short-time compensation programs, which prevent layoffs and keep Americans employed. (#917)
- Reed amendment to include legislation concerning weatherization and energy efficiency retrofit programs in a deficit-neutral reserve fund. (#918)
- Reed amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to eliminating deductions for corporate compensation in excess of \$1,000,000. (#919)
- Reed amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing the geographic imbalance in Federal research funding and improving research infrastructure and capacity throughout the States. (#920)
- Reed amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prescription drug costs under the Medicare program. (#921)
- Reed amendment to strike the requirement for estimates of macroeconomic effects. (#922)
- Reed amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to eliminating profits from the Federal student loan program and reducing costs for borrowers. (#923)
- Reed amendment to specify the other macroeconomic variable to be included in a certain estimate provided by the Congressional Budget Office. (#924)
- Tillis amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the United States civil courts system. (#925)
- Tillis amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that the right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. (#926)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to appropriate and responsible dietary guidelines that recommend lean red meat as a source of protein. (#927)
- Blunt amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect the United States from an energy tax. (#928)
- Crapo amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting Medicare Advantage by reversing Obamacare cuts. (#929)
- Crapo amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing tax increases on families with annual incomes under \$250,000. (#930)

- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to strengthen waterborne commerce in our ports and harbors, which may include increasing the percentage of the amounts expended from the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund that are dedicated to port infrastructure and maintenance. (#931)
- Cochran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a biennial budget resolution process. (#932)
- Cochran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a biennial budget resolution process. (#933)
- Paul amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting marketing materials relating to the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. (#934)
- Paul amendment to adjust functional totals to reflect savings on administrative costs within the Environmental Protection Agency and Corps of Engineers resulting from the preservation of individual property rights and clarification that “navigable waters” means waters of the United States, including the territorial seas that are navigable-in-fact or permanent, standing, or continuously flowing bodies of water that form geographical features commonly known as streams, oceans, rivers, and lakes that are connected to waters that are navigable-in-fact under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.). (#935)
- Paul amendment to establish a surgical point of order that will provide better clarity and compliance in the budget process by better harmonizing appropriations and authorizations. (#936)
- Hatch amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the supplemental nutrition assistance program, which may include prohibiting the Secretary of Agriculture from issuing certain exemptions relating to the able-bodied adults without dependents requirement. (#937)
- Hatch amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the use of community development block grant funds for the provision of public services. (#938)
- Hatch amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring the Secretaries of Agriculture and Housing and Urban Development to draft a plan to consolidate certain housing programs. (#939)
- **Paul amendment to increase new budget authority for fiscal years 2016 and 2017 and modify outlays for fiscal years 2016 through 2022 for National Defense (budget function 050) with offsets. (#940)**
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to ensure access to primary care for women and children. (#941)
- Franken amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing funding for HIV/AIDS research and medical and social services to prevent the spread of HIV and treat infected individuals. (#942)
- Franken amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the health of Medicare beneficiaries and reducing Medicare program expenditures by making evidence-based

chronic disease prevention programs like the National Diabetes Prevention Program a covered benefit under the Medicare program. (#943)

- **Nelson amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would use tax dollars to censor publicly-funded climate science. (#944)**
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting efforts to eliminate discrimination based on sexual orientation, gender identity, source of income, marital status, military or veteran status, race, color, religion, sex, handicap, familial status, or national origin in housing. (#945)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing support for public-private partnerships that help make small, medium, and rural manufacturers more competitive. (#946)
- Bennet amendment to ensure that small businesses are provided relief as part of tax reform by permanently increasing the maximum amount of the section 179 small business expensing limitation to \$1,000,000 and the investment limitation to \$2,500,000 and indexing them both for inflation. (#947)
- Cochran amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to prohibit the implementation of flood standards, developed in secret, that would threaten livelihoods and communities nationwide. (#948)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing greater discretion to States with respect to infrastructure projects. (#949)
- McConnell amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting the return of children who have been legally adopted from the Democratic Republic of the Congo and are only a plane ride away from becoming United States citizens to the American citizen parents residing in the United States. (#950)
- **Murray amendment to establish and fund a new Federal-State partnership to expand access to high-quality preschool programs for children from low- and moderate-income families, offset with revenue from closing loopholes. (#951)**
- **Merkley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a more level playing field in trade agreements. (#952)**
- **Merkley amendment to save student financial aid and reduce the student loan debt levels in the Republican budget by 15 percent by eliminating new mandated interest charged while students are still in school. (#953)**
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the reimbursement of States that paid to keep units of the National Park System open during the partial Government shutdown in October 2013. (#954)
- Sessions amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting aliens without lawful status in the United States from qualifying for certain Federal benefits. (#955)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to protect the content of Americans' emails from warrantless searched by law enforcement agencies. (#956)

- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to ending the enhanced Federal Medical Assistance Percentage (FMAP) rates under Obamacare that financially favor able-bodied adults over pregnant women, infants, elderly, and the disabled. (#957)
- Grassley amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting United States workers. (#958)
- Grassley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reforming the EB-5 immigrant investor program to protect national security, to promote true job creation, and to ensure integrity in the adjudication of such immigration benefits by establishing standards of ethical conduct by government officials and preventing improper preferential treatment. (#959)
- Grassley amendment to hold employer accountable for their hiring practices by requiring all employees to be verified through E-Verify, an electronic employment verification system. (#960)
- Murray amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to ensure that the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission continues to protect employee rights and protections like the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 and the Genetic Information Nondiscrimination Act of 2008, and to ensure that employee wellness programs authorized under the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act continue to offer premium incentives to employees for more healthy choices. (#961)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to enhance prosecution of those who sell or supply firearms to others knowing or having reasonable cause to believe that the firearms will be used to commit a crime of human trafficking. (#962)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to facilitate the transfer of enforcement authority over firearms laws to the Federal Bureau of Investigations. (#963)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to enhance prosecution of those who sell or supply firearms to others knowing or having reasonable cause to believe that the firearms will be used to commit a crime of violence. (#964)
- Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect the integrity of elections in the United States, limit the corrosive influence of money in the democratic process of the United States, allow for an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to overturn the Citizens United decision, and increase transparency. (#965)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to offsetting the costs of operations against the Islamic State. (#966)
- Markey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to domestic medical isotope production. (#967)
- Wyden amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to enacting middle class tax relief, including extending and expanding refundable tax credits, such as tax provisions and policies included in legislation like the Working Families Tax Relief Act, American Opportunity Tax Credit Permanence and Consolidation Act, Helping Working Families Afford Child Care Act, or the 21st Century Worker Tax Cut Act, among other legislation. (#968)
- Cruz amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibit the Federal

Election Commission from further regulating political speech on the Internet. (#969)

- Cruz amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to ensure full portability of funds provided under part A of title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965. (#970)
- Cruz amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to implement work requirements in all means-tested Federal welfare programs. (#971)
- Cruz amendment to ensure Israel receives the full extent of aid from the United States in developing its missile defense programs by creating a spending-neutral reserve fund, in the event that additional funding is required. (#972)
- Cruz amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that any nuclear agreement between the United States and Iran cannot be implemented absent approved by Congress. (#973)
- Cruz amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to eliminate all criminal penalties for offenses established by agency regulations. (#974)
- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to maintaining military personnel levels at military installations that are the least costly to the Federal Government to operate. (#975)
- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring the Dietary Guidelines for Americans are based on sound nutrition science. (#976)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to strengthen democratic governance, citizen security, and economic growth in Central America. (#977)
- Menendez amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would provide funding relating to establishing a United States Embassy in Havana, Cuba until the Government of Cuba ceases providing sanctuary to terrorists and American fugitives. (#978)
- Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to substantially increasing overtime protections for middle class workers. (#979)
- Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting the promised pension benefits of retirees in multiemployer pension plans. (#980)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to waive coinsurance under Medicare for colorectal cancer screening tests regardless of whether therapeutic intervention is required during the screening. (#981)
- Casey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide flexibility to States to improve access and quality and delivery of care while protecting the guarantee of the Medicaid program. (#982)
- Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting programs that keep low-income older individuals healthy and able to live at home, such as those programs funded through the Older Americans Act of 1965. (#983)

- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that patients, including military members and veterans, have access to new antibacterial drugs that treat serious or life-threatening infections through the creation by the Food and Drug Administration of a limited population approval pathway for antibacterial drugs. (#984)
- Risch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to extending the authorization of the State Trade and Export Promotion Program of the Small Business Administration. (#985)
- Reed amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reforming student loan programs, which may include risk-sharing by institutions of higher education. (#986)
- Casey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting the National Guard Counterdrug Program. (#987)
- Franken amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to bolstering the resilience of communities and industries in the United States against the impacts of a changing climate. (#988)
- Coons second-degree amendment to Coons amendment #337, to modify the amendment. (#989)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the impacts of climate change on critical infrastructure systems. (#990)
- **Warner amendment to restore program integrity funding to combat waste, fraud, and abuse. (#991)**
- Paul amendment to provide an offset for additional funds for overseas contingency operations. (#992)

From: Hunt, Jasmine (Durbin)
To: [Sarah Neimeyer \(sarah_neimeyer@ios.doi.gov\)](mailto:sarah_neimeyer@ios.doi.gov); [Joshua Saks \(saksj@nwf.org\)](mailto:saksj@nwf.org); [Franz Matzner \(franz.matzner@nrdc.org\)](mailto:franz.matzner@nrdc.org); [Sara Chieffo](mailto:Sara.Chieffo@nrdc.org); jconsuegra@nrdc.org
Subject: FW: Amendments Update: Senate Budget Resolution (S.Con.Res. 11)
Date: Thursday, March 26, 2015 1:24:53 PM

From: Miller, Julian (Durbin)
Sent: Thursday, March 26, 2015 1:24:26 PM (UTC-05:00) Eastern Time (US & Canada)
To: Dodin, Reema (Durbin); Zogby, Joseph (Judiciary-Dem); Kenny, MJ (Durbin); Marter, Ben (Durbin); Morris, Dena (Durbin); Raven, Erik (Appropriations); Homan, Chris (Durbin); Leonard, Rob (Durbin); Swanson, Daniel (Judiciary-Dem); Kierig, Anne (Durbin); Brown-Shaklee, Sally (Durbin); Mulka, Christina (Durbin); Gillies, David (Appropriations); Sonti, Srinu (Durbin); Hunt, Jasmine (Durbin); Middleton, Brad (Durbin); Tellez, Corey (Durbin); Fisher, Alyssa (Durbin); McElwain, Maria (Durbin); Palmer, Mark (Durbin); Trifone, Stephanie (Judiciary-Dem); Ackley, Elise (Durbin); Gandhi, Debu (Judiciary-Dem); Ali, Erum Ibrahim (Durbin); Cook, Beth (Durbin); Samp, Christopher (Durbin)
Subject: Amendments Update: Senate Budget Resolution (S.Con.Res. 11)

The most recently filed amendments are at the top of this message, as well as at the bottom in the correct numerical order.

- **Menendez #993**
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to end “too big to fail” bailouts for bailouts for Wall Street mega-banks (over \$500 billion in total assets). (#994)
- Hatch amendment to provide for individual, business, and international tax reform that if pro-growth, fair, simple, and permanent, that enhances competitiveness, that promotes savings and investment, that strengthens domestic job creation and wage growth and that is revenue neutral. (#995)
- Cotton amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting funding for flights over the continental United States or Europe by the Russian Federation under the Treaty on Open Skies using digital electro-optical sensors. (#996)
- Enzi #997
- Enzi amendment to make a technical correction. (#998)
- Enzi #999
- Enzi #1000
- Menendez amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would provide funding relating to assistance for trade promotion for Cuba until the Government of Cuba is in compliance with International Labor Organization standards. (#1001)
- Cantwell amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the National Park Service Centennial. (#1002)

- Tester amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to authorizing children who are eligible to receive health care furnished under laws administered by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to retain such eligibility until age 26. (#1003)
- Murphy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing funding for the processing of permits for additive gas transmission capacity in supply-constrained areas. (#1004)
- Murphy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expanding United States counter-propaganda communications to combat misinformation from the Russian Federation or terrorist groups like ISIS and al Qaeda. (#1005)
- Murphy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to additional United States support for the most severe global humanitarian emergencies in Iraq, Syria, Central African Republic, and South Sudan. (#1006)
- Murphy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the stability of Ukraine by increasing funding for economic and other nonmilitary support, including energy security, loan guarantees, civil society, humanitarian aid, anti-corruption efforts, and strengthening democratic institutions and governance. (#1007)
- Murphy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging Federal agencies not to waive the requirements of the Buy American Act the Berry Amendment, or the Buy America Act. (#1008)
- Schumer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to background checks for individuals purchasing firearms on the Internet. (#1009)
- Schumer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to background checks for individuals purchasing firearms. (#1010)
- **Sullivan amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing an exemption from certain permitting requirements for routine maintenance activities relating to transportation infrastructure. (#1011)**
- **Sullivan amendment to strike more than \$1.2 trillion in cuts to Medicaid, preserving a critical source of comprehensive, affordable health and long-term care coverage for millions of otherwise uninsured low-income adults, parents, and seniors, including millions of non-elderly low-income adults in States that expand Medicaid as part of health reform. (#1012)**
- Heinrich amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to strengthening the economy by accelerating the transfer of technologies from laboratories of the Department of Energy and the Department of Defense to the marketplace. (#1013)
- Bennet amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to responding to the economic and national security threats posed by human-induced climate change, as highlighted by the Secretary of Defense, the Director of National Intelligence, the Administrator of the

National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and the Administrator of National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. (#1014)

- Bennet amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to limiting the amount of time spent on testing. (#1015)
- Scott amendment to establish offshore leasing and energy production in area of the outer Continental Shelf off the coast of the States of South Carolina, Virginia, North Carolina, and Georgia, and to provide those States 37.5 percent of qualified revenues from the energy production. (#1016)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to H-1B visas. (#1017)
- Sasse amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to enhancing the value of the adoption tax credit. (#1018)
- Barrasso amendment to ensure authorizing committees reauthorize programs annually. (#1019)
- Barrasso amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to relieving small businesses of the regulatory and financial burdens created by the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act, which are causing fewer employment opportunities for working Americans. (#1020)
- Schatz amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to taking action to solve human-caused climate change, which is real, urgent, happening now, solvable, and which needs United States leadership to get all countries to do their fair share to reduce pollution. (#1021)
- Schatz amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting Americans from foreign pollution. (#1022)
- Schatz amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expanding access to mental health services for rural veterans, including through telemedicine. (#1023)
- **Heinrich amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would provide for the sale of Federal land to reduce the Federal deficit. (#1024)**
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to H-1B visas. (#1025)
- Murray amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to transparency health premium billing. (#1026)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to preserve and protect the open Internet in a manner that provides clear and certain rules and does not jeopardize public safety, universal service, privacy, accessibility, consumer protection, competition, innovation, or investment. (#1027)
- Vitter amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing access to

necessary equipment for Medicare beneficiaries. (#1028)

- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prevent American jobs from being moved overseas by reducing the corporate income tax rate. (#1029)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting innovation, expanding access to life-saving medications, and preserving choices for Medicare beneficiaries without creating a Government-run formulary. (#1030)

Senate Budget Resolution (S.Con.Res. 11)

An original concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2016 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2017 through 2025. (pending amendments in bold, disposed of amendments in italics).

- **Isakson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a biennial budget and appropriations process. (#321)**
- Portman amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the empowerment of States to protect citizens of the State from damaging regulations of the Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to the Clean Air Act. (#322)
- *Sanders amendment to create millions of middle class jobs by investing in our nation's infrastructure paid for by raising revenue through closing loopholes in the corporate and international tax system. (#323, as modified)*
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the strengthening of patent rights. (#324)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to a strong civil courts system. (#325)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that changes to voting laws at the State and local level do not disproportionately burden the right of racial and language minorities to vote. (#326)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide for funding to improve voter registration and the voting experience in Federal elections. (#327)
- Coons amendment to express the sense of Congress on the cost sharing requirements of the Hollings Manufacturing Extension Partnership. (#328)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging the widespread use of early college high schools and dual and concurrent enrollment. (#329)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to incentives for Medicare beneficiaries to have and maintain an advance care plan. (#330)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to eliminating the

enforcement of laws that discriminate against HIV patients without scientific merit. (#331)

- Coons amendment to provide a mechanism to increase the statutory limit on public debt for fiscal year 2016. (#332)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to United States Government development finance institutions. (#333)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting efforts to improve call response time at the Internal Revenue Service. (#334)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to fulfilling the obligations of the United States. (#335)
- Coons amendment to express the sense of the Senate that the United States should fulfill the financial obligations of the United States. (#336)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to Federal cybersecurity standards. (#337)
- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to increase funding for the National Institutes of Health. (#338)
- Rounds amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing mortgage lending to rural areas. (#339)
- Reid amendment to improve the provision establishing a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to eliminating military retirement and disability offsets. (#340)
- **Cassidy amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to promotion of United States offshore energy production. (#341)**
- **Schatz amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the National Guard State Partnership Program. (#342)**
- **Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preserving mandatory appropriations for agricultural conservation programs. (#343)**
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the importance of fully utilizing available Federal funding for water resources and development to meet the needs of United States ports and harbor maintenance. (#344)
- **Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing funding for Federal investments in biomedical and basic scientific research. (#345)**
- **Collins amendment to modify the deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting jobs in the United States through international trade to include the reauthorization or extension of trade adjustment assistance programs. (#346)**
- *Barrasso amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to keep the Federal Water Pollution Control Act focused on protection of water quality, to establish bright lines for Federal*

jurisdiction, and to create clear and unambiguous exemptions for features that the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency or the Secretary of the Army, acting through the Chief of Engineers, claim they are not seeking to regulate. (#347)

- Boozman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to installing watchdogs at Federal agencies with extended Inspector General vacancies and strengthening and reforming Offices of Inspectors General to ensure that such Offices are appropriately prioritizing the investigation of waste, fraud, abuse, and misconduct within Federal agencies. (#348)
- *Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to improve health outcomes and lower costs of caring for medically complex children in Medicaid. (#349)*
- *Blunt amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would create a Federal tax or fee on carbon emissions. (#350)*
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the dredging of shallow draft ports on the Mississippi River. (#351)
- **Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to Federal employee performance awards. (#352)**
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the defense capabilities of the Government of Ukraine. (#353)
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to military readiness, training, and modernization while decreasing risk of casualties. (#354)
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prohibit additional premium increases for two years. (#355)
- **Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing health care to veterans who reside more than 40 miles driving distance from the closest medical facility of the Department of Veterans Affairs that provides the care sought by the veteran. (#356)**
- *Cornyn amendment to raise taxes and spending by enacting President Obama's fiscal year 2016 budget. (#357)*
- McCain amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to enhancing trade across the Southwest border. (#358)
- McCain amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to securing the Southwest border. (#359)
- **McCain amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to deterring migration of unaccompanied children from El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras. (#360)**
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the consideration of greenhouse gas emissions under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969. (#361)

- *Mikulski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to amending the Equal Pay Act of 1963 to allow for punitive damages, limit the any factor “other than sex” exception, and prohibit retaliation against employees who share salary information. (#362)*
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating modernizing and updating food safety oversight within the Food and Drug Administration. (#363)
- **Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving oral health care for children and pregnant women under Medicaid. (#364)**
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding to State and local law enforcement agencies that receive Federal funds to be used for training and enforcement related to the profiling guidance established by the Department of Justice. (#365)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding for State and local law enforcement agencies that receive Federal funds to be used for data collection related to profiling by the Department of Justice. (#366)
- **Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing a funding stream for a voter reinfranchisement initiative. (#367)**
- **Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing States the Medicaid flexibility they need to implement innovative reforms to improve care and enhance access for our Nation’s most vulnerable. (#368)**
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the establishment of bipartisan commission to govern independent agencies, which may include structural changes to the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau. (#369)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing greater discretion to State departments of transportation in spending Highway Trust Fund allocations. (#370)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that funds available for budget function 050 are spent exclusively for national defense. (#371)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring State to implement drug testing and work requirements for Federal welfare programs for applicants and recipients of assistance, including, but not limited to, the temporary assistance for needy families (TANF) program. (#372)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to maintaining impact aid funding at 2014-2015 levels. (#373)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing coverage of virtual colonoscopies as a colorectal cancer screening test under the Medicare program. (#374)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to returning authority over school nutrition back to the States. (#375)
- Inhofe amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would impose a user fee with

respect to general aviation. (#376)

- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging greater trade between Africa and the United States. (#377)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing qualified mortgage status to mortgages held in portfolio by financial institutions. (#378)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing relief from redundant annual privacy notice mailings required by financial institutions when there have been no changes to the privacy policies of the financial institution. (#379)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to assist the States in carrying out drought prevention plans. (#380)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the prevention of government discrimination against individuals, businesses, and organization due to sincerely held religious beliefs. (#381)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to protect Second Amendment rights by protecting the availability of certain ammunition. (#382)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to uphold Second Amendment rights and prohibit the establishment of a national firearm registry. (#383)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the protection of the Second Amendment by preventing Federal agencies from targeting law-abiding firearms dealers. (#384)
- Inhofe amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would fund international organizations during the implementation of the United Nations Arms Trade Treaty prior to Senate ratification and adoption of implementing legislation. (#385)
- *Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect Medicaid beneficiaries from benefit cuts. (#386)*
- **Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to postal reform. (#387)**
- **Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the designation of national monuments. (#388)**
- **Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to holding Members of the Senate and the House or Representatives accountable for failing to pass a balanced budget. (#389)**
- Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to regulatory review. (#390)
- **Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the expansion of access to the income tax credit for employee health insurance expenses of small**

employers. (#391)

- **Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting the use of college savings accounts while students are in elementary school and secondary school. (#392)**
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to emphasizing manufacturing in engineering programs, which may include directing the National Institute of Standards and Technology, in coordination with other appropriate Federal agencies including the Department of Defense, Department of Energy, and National Science Foundation, to designate United States manufacturing universities. (#393)
- **Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to special treatment of the income tax credit for research expenditures for startup companies. (#394)**
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reversing cuts in the International Affairs Budget. (#395)
- Portman amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the empowerment of States to protect citizens of the State from damaging regulations of the Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to the Clean Air Act. (#396)
- Ernst amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving mental health services for veterans. (#397)
- Wyden amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to funding Coast Guard air facilities. (#398)
- Coats amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would increase net direct spending if the national debt is greater than the size of the economy of the United States. (#399)
- *Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to maintain and enhance access, choice, and accountability in veterans care through the veterans Choice Card program under section 101 of the Veterans Access, Choice, and Accountability Act of 2014. (#400)*
- Grassley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support sentencing reform legislation that does not impose costs on crime victims. (#401)
- **Johnson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving information sharing by the Inspector General of the Department of Veterans Affairs with respect to investigations relating to substandard health care, delayed and denied health care, patient deaths, other findings that directly relate to patient care, and other management issues of the Department. (#402)**
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the annual contribution limit for Coverdell education savings accounts. (#403)
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the modernization of the nuclear command control, and communications architecture of the United States. (#404)
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to sexual assault

prevention and response efforts by the Department of Defense. (#405)

- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to limiting certain research conducted or contracted by the Federal Communications Commission. (#406)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to investigating service disruptions at West Coast ports. (#407)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to reform the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration to ensure more transparency and stakeholder participation. (#408)
- *Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting equal pay, which may include preventing discrimination on the basis of sex and preventing retaliation against employees for seeking or discussing wage information. (#409)*
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the allowance of tax credits for employers who provide paid family and medical leave. (#410)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the maximum loan limits under the microloan program. (#411)
- **Rounds amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prevent the Environmental Protection Agency and the United States Fish and Wildlife Service from engaging in closed-door settlement agreements that ignore impacted States and counties. (#412)**
- Blunt amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring the advice and consent of the Senate before any bilateral or international agreement regarding greenhouse gas emissions aimed at combating global climate change has any force or effect within the United States. (#413)
- Hatch amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to prevent the Department of the Interior from unduly hampering the production of natural gas and oil by preempting State law. (#414)
- **Capito amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to a requirement that any new environmental agreement signed by the United States with any foreign country or countries not result in serious harm to the economy of the United States. (#415)**
- **Capito amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting the reliability of the electricity grid. (#416)**
- Capito amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to advise all veterans of their potential eligibility for private health care benefits provided by the Department of Veterans Affairs. (#417)
- Capito amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring sufficient funding for fossil energy research and development. (#418)
- Capito amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improve the safety of tank cars carrying crude oil by rail. (#419)

- Capito amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to offsets to combat the increase abuse of heroin and methamphetamines in the United States. (#420)
- Capito amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the expansion of high-speed broadband in rural areas. (#421)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that the conservation of northern long-eared bat populations and local economic development are compatible. (#422)
- **Rubio amendment to increase new budget authority and outlays for fiscal years 2016 and 2017 for National Defense (budget function 050). (#423, as modified).**
- Barrasso amendment to eliminate Federal funding for international climate change initiatives, including the Green Climate Fund, the Global Climate Change Initiative, the Climate Investment Funds, and the Global Environmental Facility. (#424)
- **Collins amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving retirement security. (#425)**
- **Collins amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting economic growth and job creation for small businesses. (#426)**
- **Collins amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to investment in Alzheimer's disease research. (#427)**
- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to extending the exception for the tax treatment of publicly traded partnerships for other forms of energy, including energy power generation projects and transportation fuels. (#428)
- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to relieve financial institutions from annual privacy notice mailings. (#429)
- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to maintaining access to hospitals and health care providers in rural communities under the Medicare program, which includes preserving and strengthening access to critical access hospitals. (#430)
- Gillibrand amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to medical treatment and compensation for first responders, survivors, and their families injured and made ill by the 9/11 attacks. (#431)
- **Baldwin amendment to provide additional resources to create the opportunity for more Americans to obtain a higher education and advanced job skills by supporting two free years of community college paid for by raising revenue through requiring millionaires and billionaires to pay their fair share. (#432)**
- Wyden amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to continuing agricultural research funding. (#433)
- **Wyden amendment to provide for an adjustment to committee allocations for wildfire**

suppression funding. (#434)

- **Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to support for Ukraine, which should include the provision of lethal defensive articles. (#435)**
- **Baldwin amendment to preserve the point of order against reconciliation legislation that would increase the deficit or reduce a surplus. (#436)**
- **Peters amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to enhancing and improving the United States Patent and Trademark Office in order to reduce the patent application backlog. (#437)**
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving access to capital for small businesses by directing the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau to implement section 1071 of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (Public Law 111-203) that amended the Equal Credit Opportunity Act to require lending institutions to collect and report data on lending to small, minority-owned, and women owned businesses. (#438)
- **Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to mandating a higher threshold that the Small Business Administration may guarantee, through the Surety Bond Guarantee Program, of the bonds that small businesses are required to obtain so that they may be able to better compete successfully for Federal Government contracts. (#439)**
- **Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the Family Funds limit of the Small Business Investment Company Program from \$225,000,000 to \$350,000,000, as passed by the Committee in 2013, which is zero subsidy and funded entirely through fees paid by investors and businesses. (#440)**
- Stabenow amendment to ensure that oil derived from tar sands is subject to the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund at levels equal to those of other types of oil, to permanently extend the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund, and to prevent oil companies from claiming tax deductions for punitive damages associated with oil spills. (#441)
- **Collins amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to restore a sensible definition of full-time employment for purposes of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. (#442)**
- **Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting privately held water rights and permits. (#443)**
- Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expanding the earned income tax credit using savings from reforming the program and eliminating waste, fraud and abuse. (#444)
- **Gardner amendment to prevent labor disputes at seaports in the United States from causing national economic disruptions and crippling businesses across the United States. (#445)**
- Gardner amendment to support public-private partnerships of the Armed Forces of the United States with institutions of higher education in the United States. (#446)

- Gardner amendment to make higher education more affordable and expand access and opportunity to our Nation's students. (#447)
- **Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging expedited approval of liquefied natural gas export applications at the Department of Energy. (#448)**
- **Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting efficient resourcing for the Asia rebalance policy. (#449)**
- Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to enhance and encourage broadband deployment and adoption in rural America. (#450)
- Heller amendment to express the sense of the Senate that if a concurrent resolution on the budget and all the regular appropriations bills are not completed by October 1 annually then Members of Congress should not receive pay. (#451)
- **Heller amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that the Secretary of the Interior enters into candidate conservation agreements with each of the relevant 11 Western States before the United States Fish and Wildlife Service makes a listing determination on the greater sage-grouse under the Endangered Species Act of 1973. (#452)**
- **Heller amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring the Secretary of Transportation prioritizes the construction of projects in high priority corridors on the National Highway System, which will improve the safe, secure, and efficient movement of people and goods through the United States and facilitate economic development and create jobs in the United States. (#453)**
- Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect Second Amendment rights by preventing the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives from reclassifying ammunition primarily intended for sporting purposes. (#454)
- Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prioritize the elimination of the rape kit backlog. (#455)
- **Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that medical facilities of the Department of Veterans Affairs meet the privacy, dignity, and safety needs of women veterans. (#456)**
- **Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibition of Veterans Benefits Administration executive bonuses until the backlog of disability claims for veterans is eliminated. (#457)**
- Burr amendment to protect the American people and strengthen our national security by fully funding the Biomedical Advanced Research and Development Authority (BARDA) and the BioShield Special Reserve Fund. (#458)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expanding the quantity of Federal land available for natural extraction to fund infrastructure maintenance. (#459)
- Coats amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to considering the costs,

benefits, and feasibility of allowing States reasonable time to cure rejected State implementation plans. (#460)

- Roberts amendment to provide for a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to military readiness, training, and modernization while decreasing risk casualties. (#461)
- **Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to over-the-counter medications. (#462)**
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting funds for promotional or marketing materials promoting Obamacare or its benefits. (#463)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring an enforceable treaty ratified by the top 10 major greenhouse gas emitting countries before implementation of regulation of greenhouse gas emissions from existing power plants. (#464)
- **Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to Second Amendment rights. (#465)**
- Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting jobs in the United States through international and domestic travel and tourism. (#466)
- **Blunt amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the direct provision of defense articles, defense services, and related training to Kurdistan Regional Government. (#467)**
- **Blunt amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to military aid to Israel. (#468)**
- Grassley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prohibit certain aliens without legal status in the United States from retroactively claiming the earned income tax credit. (#469)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding to the United Nations Population Fund to promote the access of unaccompanied women to vital services, including access to water, sanitation, facilities, food, and health care, in emergency situations. (#470)
- *Wyden amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would cut benefits, raise the retirement age, or privatize Social Security. (#471)*
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting Cypriot-Israeli cooperation in energy exploration in the Eastern Mediterranean. (#472)
- **Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding to combat anti-Semitism in Europe. (#473)**
- *Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect and strengthen the Department of Veterans Affairs, hire more health care professionals for the Department, and ensure quality and timely access to health care for all veterans. (#474)*
- Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to strengthening the

United States Postal Service by establishing a moratorium to protect mail processing plants, reinstating overnight delivery standards, and protecting rural service. (#475)

- Thune amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to exempting elementary schools, secondary schools, and institutions of higher education from Obamacare's employer mandate. (#476)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to achieving health information technology interoperability. (#477)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reprioritizing education spending toward impact aid or other formula grant programs to State and local educational agencies and away from administrative earmark programs. (#478)
- Thune amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would negatively affect rural health care. (#479)
- Thune amendment to reduce funding for the United State Fish and Wildlife Service and direct those funds to public safety in Indian country. (#480)
- *Cotton amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting Israel. (#481)*
- Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging the increase use of performance contracting in Federal facilities. (#482)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to combat sexual assault, domestic violence, and human trafficking. (#483)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing lethal aid to Ukraine. (#484)
- **Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide equity in the tax treatment of public safety officer death benefits. (#485)**
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to strengthen mental health efforts. (#486)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to rein in onerous fishing regulations and provide disaster relief for fisheries. (#487)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to spur economic development and provide for the equitable distribution of Universal Service funds to rural states. (#488)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing small business regulatory relief, protecting State-regulated insurers from global regulators, and preventing duplicative regulations for investment advisors. (#489)
- **Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to address the disproportionate regulatory burdens on community banks. (#490)**
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect the Corporation for

National and Community Service. (#491)

- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to advance workplace equality by ending pregnancy discrimination and confronting sex-based wage discrimination. (#492)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to strengthening missile defense cooperation with Israel. (#493)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing the United States from joining any international agreement on greenhouse gas emissions that would preclude developing countries from using fossil fuels for development and economic growth. (#494)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to achieving domestic energy independence. (#495)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting public transparency in Executive branch litigation settlements. (#496)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting jobs by preventing Federal agencies from overriding efforts by States to conserve species. (#497)
- *Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to legislation submitted to Congress by President Obama to protect and strengthen Social Security. (#498)*
- Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring the availability to the reserve components of the Armed Forces of fully modernized and mission-capable aircraft. (#499)
- Alexander amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing Federal funds from being used to create a Federal college ratings system. (#500)
- Alexander amendment to promote the research, development, and approval or licensure of the most cutting-edge, safe and effective medical treatments, devices, and cures for American patients and to ensure that America remains the global leader in biomedical innovation. (#501)
- Alexander amendment to prohibit the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission from issuing regulations or guidance that would undermine the employee wellness programs authorized in the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act which offer a premium discount to employees who make healthy lifestyle choices. (#502)
- Sullivan amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing an exemption from certain permitting requirement for routine maintenance activities relating to transportation infrastructure. (#503)
- **Sullivan amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to limiting the ability of Environmental Protection Agency personnel to carry guns. (#504)**
- **Sullivan amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting programs related to the ground-based mid-course defense and the long-range discrimination radar programs of the Department of Defense. (#505)**

- **Sullivan amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting vulnerable families from job killing regulations. (#506)**
- Vitter amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to ending Obamacare subsidies for illegal immigrants. (#507)
- Vitter amendment to require tax delinquent Federal bureaucrats to immediately enter into a repayment plan and provide that failure to do will result in termination of employment. (#508)
- Vitter amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to eliminating the State DNA analysis kit backlog. (#509)
- Vitter amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing health care to veterans who reside more than 40 miles driving distance from the closest medical facility of the Department of Veterans Affairs that provides the care sought by the veteran. (#510)
- Vitter amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund preventing the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives from classifying M855 or any .223/5.56mm cartridge or projectile as armor piercing ammunition. (#511)
- Vitter amendment to strike out the provision that makes it easier for Washington elites to force Americans to give up their dollar bills and use dollar coins, like Europeans. (#512)
- Vitter amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expanding Medicare beneficiary access to eye tracking accessories and speech generating devices for disabled individuals under the Medicare program. (#513)
- Vitter amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to allowing States to adopt work requirements for able-bodied Medicaid recipients. (#514)
- **Vitter amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring the Federal Government to allow states to opt out of Common Core without penalty. (#515)**
- Vitter amendment to ensure victims of rape have their day in court. (#516)
- Vitter amendment to end Congress's and the Administration's illegal exemption from Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. (#517)
- Barrasso amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a process whereby the Federal Government recoups grants from States with failed State-based exchanges. (#518)
- Gillibrand amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to expand benefits from the Department of Veterans Affairs to sailors exposed to Agent Orange. (#519)
- Gillibrand amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund related to sexual assault at institutions of higher education, which may include the implementation of an independent and standardized online survey tool developed and administered by the Department of Education, in consultation with the Department of Justice, to measure the prevalence of sexual assault at institutions of higher education. (#520)

- **Peters amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to investing in science, technology, and basic research in the United States. (#521)**
- King amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preserving the right of access of distributed energy units to the electrical grid, such as combined heat and power systems, residential- or commercial-scale photovoltaic systems, residential wind turbines, or other renewable or fossil-fueled electric generation systems. (#522)
- **Stabenow amendment to prevent United States companies from getting tax benefits for moving jobs overseas, to end offshore tax loopholes including inversions, and to provide incentives for United States companies to relocate overseas jobs to the United States. (#523)**
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting economic growth and job creation by reducing the cost of capital. (#524)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing tax relief for catastrophic medical expenses. (#525)
- Alexander amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support high-quality charter schools. (#526)
- Cassidy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the translation of biomedical research into treatments and cures. (#527)
- Cassidy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to upgrading data collection and statistical analysis conducted on health care services at the facilities of the Veterans Health Administration. (#528)
- Cassidy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing screening, testing, and diagnosis for Viral Hepatitis. (#529)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the diversion of funds set aside for the USPTO. (#530)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to deterring abusive patent litigation. (#531)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to ensure the vitality of the traditional criminal law requirement of mens rea. (#532)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that Department of Justice attorneys comply with disclosure obligations in criminal prosecutions. (#533)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing access to marijuana edibles by children in States that have decriminalized marijuana. (#534)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to balancing the Federal budget. (#535)

- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to safeguarding data stored abroad from improper government access. (#536)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the aggressive and consistent enforcement of Federal laws prohibiting the production, distribution, and possession of adult obscenity and child pornography. (#537)
- Risch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the Family Funds limit of the Small Business Investment Company Program from \$225,000,000 to \$350,000,000, as passed by the Committee in 2013, which is zero subsidy and funded entirely through fees paid by investors and businesses. (#538)
- **Cassidy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving Medicaid based on successful and bipartisan State demonstration projects. (#539)**
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting health care rationing. (#540)
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the transparency of the relationship between the Federal Communication Commission's regulatory fees and the Commission's recovery of costs. (#541)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to improving transparency for closing out expired grant accounts with an empty balance. (#542)
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to elimination of funding for the National Technical Information Service. (#543)
- Kirk amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to extraditing international cybercriminals committing credit card theft. (#544)
- **Kirk amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reimposing waived sanctions and imposing new sanctions against Iran for violations of the Joint Plan of Action or a comprehensive nuclear agreement. (#545)**
- McCain amendment to ensure adequate funding for the national security of the United States. (#546)
- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to welfare reform. (#547)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to support Internet freedom and the current multi-stake-holder governance of the Internet. (#548)
- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund for providing low- and middle-income student access to private elementary and secondary schools through a tax credit. (#549)
- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to consolidating tax incentives for higher education into a universal tax credit for higher education and skills obtainment. (#550)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting religious

freedom, including promoting freedom of religion (including belief) around the world, given the importance of religious freedom to human rights, economic development, stability, and democracy. (#551)

- **Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing funding for the relocation of the United States Embassy in Israel from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem. (#552)**
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting public-private partnerships with the National Laboratories under the Department of Energy to facilitate innovation. (#553)
- Rubio amendment to allow for the elimination of the Retirement Earnings Test under the Social security program. (#554)
- Rubio amendment to allow for the elimination of Social Security payroll taxes for individuals who have attained retirement age. (#555)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to delivering weapons to Ukraine using emergency drawdown authority in the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961. (#556)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to reforming the United Nations in the spirit of transparency, respect for basic human freedoms, and effective nonproliferation. (#557)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing foreign assistance to Palestine and increasing foreign assistance for Israel. (#558)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to improving higher education data and transparency. (#559)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to prohibit taking minors across State lines in circumvention of laws requiring involvement of parents in abortion decisions. (#560)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to underutilized facilities of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and their potential use. (#561)
- **Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a new outcomes-based process for authorizing innovative higher education providers. (#562)**
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the reform of Federal student loan repayment plans. (#563)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing for regulatory reform that would allow Congress to budget regulatory promulgation under each Federal agency. (#564)
- **Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that Medicare is not raided to bailout insurance companies under the President's health care overhaul. (#565)**

- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing for financial vehicles other than loans to provide fund to pay for higher education. (#566)
- Coats amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to end duplication, fragmentation, and overlap in Government economic development programs. (#567)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to increase funding for the Internal Revenue Service to implement the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act and reduce identity theft. (#568)
- Tester amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to investing in rural and tribal water infrastructure. (#569)
- Tester amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing transparency in our elections and reducing the deficit. (#570)
- Heinrich amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would provide for the sale of Federal land to reduce the Federal deficit. (#571)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support rural schools and school districts. (#572)
- **Markey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting the repair and replacement of natural gas distribution pipelines and infrastructure no longer fit for service. (#573)**
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring the reliability of the electric grid. (#574)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to repeal the TRICARE exclusion for members of the reserve components of the Armed Forces. (#575)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to securing sources of supply of rare earth minerals. (#576)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the reduction of Department of Defense contractors. (#577)
- **Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to addressing methamphetamine abuse in the United States. (#578)**
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing adequate funding for the Experimental Program to Stimulate Competitive Research. (#579)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing adequate funding for the Contract Tower Program of the Federal Aviation Administration. (#580)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reestablishing the Office of Technology Assessment to provide nonpartisan information to Congress on cost-benefit analyses of regulations and regulatory changes. (#581)

- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to significantly increasing the number of young adults participating in 2 years of national service which may include expanding national service programs. (#582)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the commercialization of technologies such as carbon capture, carbon storage, and other carbon utilization technologies required for coal and natural gas electric generating units (EGUs) to meet proposed and future greenhouse gas regulations. (#583)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting export promotion for small businesses. (#584)
- Manchin amendment to modify the deficit-neutral reserve fund for veterans and servicemembers to improve outreach, access, and services for rural veterans. (#585)
- Manchin amendment to modify the deficit-neutral reserve fund for veterans and servicemembers to address specifically the growing backlog of appeals of decisions regarding claims for disability compensation. (#586)
- Leahy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to disallow any Federal tax deduction for the cost of court-ordered punitive damages as an ordinary business expense. (#587)
- **Schatz amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the number of U.S. Customs and Border Protection officers at air ports of entry. (#588)**
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that employers are not precluded under the National Labor Relations Act from providing compensation to employees that is greater than the compensation specified in an applicable collective bargaining agreement. (#589)
- **Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting the Medicare Advantage program. (#590)**
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to reform the Lifeline program by removing structural incentives for fraud and modernizing the program so that it can be used to help increase broadband access in underserved areas. (#591)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to intellectual property rights in international trade negotiations. (#592)
- **Menendez amendment to require consideration of long-term deficits for any legislation relating to repealing or replacing the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act and the health care-related provisions of the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010. (#593)**
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging the participation of underrepresented individuals, including minorities, in 21st century fields. (#594)
- **Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to improve cybersecurity. (#595)**

- **Johnson amendment to convey clear information in graphic form about projected deficits. (#596)**
- **Johnson amendment to convey clear information to Congress and the public about projected Federal outlays, revenues, surpluses, and deficits. (#597)**
- Shaheen amendment to make commonsense reform to the wasteful Federal sugar program, save consumers billions, and reduce the risk of expensive taxpayer-funded bailouts of the sugar industry. (#600)
- *Bennet amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would privatize Medicare, cut guaranteed benefits, increase out-of-pocket spending, or turn Medicare into a premium support plan. (#601)*
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a single food agency. (#602)
- Coats amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the improvement of operations in the supplemental nutrition assistance program. (#603)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging cost savings in office space used by Federal agencies. (#604)
- Feinstein amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to rectifying the discrepancies in methodologies used in counting the number of homeless person served by programs provided through the Department of Education, the Department of Health and Human Services, and the Department of Housing and Urban Development. (#605)
- Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to African elephant ivory. (#606)
- **Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to allow for the permanent elimination of the Federal estate tax. (#607)**
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund for mobile workforce legislation to simplify and standardize State income tax collection for employees who travel outside of their home State for temporary work assignments. (#608)
- Isakson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing funding to implement, create, apply or enforce certain standards for initial bargaining unit determinations governed by the National Labor Relations Board. (#609)
- Isakson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing funding to promulgate a regulation relating to the definition of “fiduciary” by the Department of Labor. (#610)
- **Isakson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to subject all fees collected by U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services to the annual appropriations process. (#611)**
- Isakson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to subject all fees collected by U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services to the annual appropriations process. (#612)

- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to international defense cooperation. (#613)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support or encourage research that leads to identifying an Alzheimer's disease biomarker, early diagnostics tool, or therapy to delay the onset or halt the progression of Alzheimer's disease in order to provide a significant cost savings to the Federal Government. (#614)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to ensure that the harbor maintenance user fee is only used for its intended purpose, which is to finance expenditures on maintenance dredging, dredged material disposal areas, jetties, and breakwaters. (#615)
- Wicker amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to require the Secretary of Transportation to submit the results of a comprehensive truck size and weight limits study to Congress by April 30, 2015. (#616)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to encourage the Secretary of State to add additional names to the Magnitsky List. (#617)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring international arms control compliance. (#618)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to address the negative impact of the Affordable Care Act's Medicaid and Medicare DSH cuts to hospitals. (#619)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to expedite awards under the Internal Revenue Service whistleblower program. (#620)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to repeal the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA). (#621)
- *Burr amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to manageable Federal student loan repayment options. (#622)*
- Alexander amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the development of next-generation leadership computers in the United States. (#623)
- Alexander amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to improve the competitiveness of the United States. (#624)
- Lankford amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the effectiveness and efficiency of the Federal regulatory process. (#625)
- Lankford amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to streamline, consolidate, or eliminate duplicative and overlapping programs identified by the Government Accountability Office. (#626)
- Lankford amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide more transparency in Government spending, including through the establishment of a Federal program inventory. (#627)

- Lankford amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support the continued stewardship role of the United States over the domain name system to ensure the security of the .gov and .mil domains and protect the freedom of speech and expression internationally. (#628)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to international defense cooperation with Taiwan. (#629)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting the use of energy efficiency in the economy of the United States, which is the cheapest and fastest way to begin addressing energy challenges in the United States. (#630)
- Casey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing training for first responders in communities through which crude oil is transported by rail. (#631)
- **Casey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing reasonable accommodations for pregnant workers. (#632)**
- **Casey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to enhancing the child and dependent care tax credit. (#633)**
- Casey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to automatic IRAs. (#634)
- Casey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing funding for the Office of Administrative Law Judges of the Department of Labor. (#635)
- **Warner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting the personal information of consumers from data breaches. (#636)**
- Warner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to advancing the stated goals of the Department of Veterans Affairs or meeting the health care needs of veterans. (#637)
- **Warner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund reserve fund for Government reform and efficiency. (#638)**
- **Peters amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting trade and travel ports of entry. (#639)**
- Heitkamp amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to improve the sustainability of the Federal workforce in order to address unique situations. (#640)
- Heitkamp amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to funding local rent surveys to ensure accurate fair market rents for working families, the elderly, and the disabled. (#641)
- Heitkamp amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the establishment of a commission on Native children. (#642)
- Heitkamp amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to training and resources for first responders responding to hazardous materials incidents on railroads. (#643)

- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to directing the Secretary of Transportation to coordinate with the Secretary of Energy to review crude treatment process and, if necessary, to promulgate regulations. (#644)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to underground and surface coal mining safety and health research. (#645)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to H-1B visas. (#646)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the development of a new nuclear-capable cruise missile by the Department of Defense and the National Nuclear Security Administration. (#647)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the nuclear forces and missions of the Air Force. (#648)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting funding of international organizations during the implementation of the United Nations Arms Trade Treaty prior to Senate ratification and adoption of implementing legislation. (#649)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that social services agencies under the Bureau of Indian Affairs may conduct background checks on all adults living in a home before issuing a foster care license. (#650)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to allow the Drug Enforcement Administration and Federal Bureau of Investigation to enter into joint task forces with tribal and local law enforcement agencies. (#651)
- *Warren amendment to make college more affordable for middle-class families by allowing borrowers with outstanding Federal and private student loans to refinance at the equivalent interest rates that were offered to Federal student loan borrowers during the 2013-2014 school year and to fully offset the cost of such a program by requiring millionaires to pay at least a 30 percent effective Federal tax rate. (#652)*
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to limit control measure determinations to covered sources. (#653)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reforming regulatory practices for executive agencies. (#654)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to preserve and protect the open Internet in a manner that provides the Federal Communications Commission with targeted and robust enforcement mechanisms, does not jeopardize public safety, privacy, accessibility, or universal service, protects against regulatory overreach, and does not rely on public utility regulations. (#655)
- Cotton amendment to modify a provision to the spending-neutral reserve fund to reauthorize funding for payments in lieu of taxes to counties and other units of local government. (#656)

- Cotton amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing non-defense related spending by the Department of Defense. (#657)
- Cotton amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000. (#658)
- Cotton amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the designation of critical habitat. (#659)
- Cotton amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the use of funds for cooperating with the Government of Iran in combating the Islamic State. (#660)
- Cotton amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to violations by the Russian Federation of the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces Treaty. (#661)
- Cotton amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the use of funds for the premature withdrawal of the United States Armed Forces from Afghanistan. (#662)
- Cotton amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the use of funds for negotiating with President of Syria Bashar al Assad and the Government of Syria to resolve the Syrian civil war and combat the Islamic State. (#663)
- Cotton amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to construction of new facilities and improvement to existing facilities at the detention facilities at United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. (#664)
- **Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting awarding of construction contracts based on awardees entering or not entering into agreements with labor organizations. (#665)**
- **Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing the level of Federal premium support for crop insurance policies, which may include eliminating premium support for crop insurance for agricultural producers with an adjusted gross income of more than \$750,000 in fiscal year 2016. (#666)**
- **Flake amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that individuals do not simultaneously receive unemployment compensation and disability insurance benefits. (#667)**
- **Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to government reform and efficiency. (#668)**
- Flake amendment to rescind the remaining amounts available for the Advanced Technology Vehicles Manufacturing Loan Program. (#669)
- Flake amendment to eliminate resources for the single family housing direct loan program. (#670)
- Flake amendment to eliminate the premium subsidies on crop insurance policies when the actual market price of an agricultural commodity at the time of harvest is higher than the spring price for the agricultural commodity. (#671)

- Flake amendment to prohibit earmarks. (#672)
- Flake amendment to eliminate funding for the Economic Development Administration. (#673)
- Flake amendment to eliminate taxpayer subsidies for Amtrak's food and beverage service. (#674)
- Flake amendment to eliminate resources for Select USA. (#675)
- Flake amendment to prohibit taxpayers from subsidizing officials of the Department of Health and Human Services flying in business and first-class seating. (#676)
- **Flake amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing political targeting by the Internal Revenue Service of individuals and social welfare organizations exercising free-speech rights. (#677)**
- **Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prosecution of first-time illegal border crossers. (#678)**
- Portman amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the empowerment of States to protect citizens of the State from damaging regulations of the Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to the Clean Air Act. (#679)
- Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to legislation to furlough Federal employees with serious tax delinquencies. (#680)
- **Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to demolishing vacant and abandoned homes. (#681)**
- Portman amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would not achieve a unified budget surplus after 2024. (#682)
- Portman amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would create a carbon tax or a cap-and-trade policy relating to carbon emissions. (#683)
- Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to repealing any tax increases imposed by President Obama on middle-class families. (#684)
- Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to making permanent the expensing limitation applicable for 2014 for section 179 property. (#685)
- Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the age limitation applicable to dependent care assistance programs. (#686)
- Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to allowing private sector employees the ability to work flexible schedules. (#687)
- Portman amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding for the National Park Service Centennial. (#688)

- **Portman amendment to improve the dynamic scoring provision. (#689)**
- Portman amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the equitable treatment of existing, new, and proposed nuclear generating capacity in the economically damaging Clean Power Plan. (#690)
- Scott amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing States with flexibility in determining the size of employers in the small group market. (#691)
- Scott amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to transparency in health premium billing. (#692)
- Rounds amendment to modify section 431 relating to oversight of Government performance. (#693)
- **Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to investing in advanced fossil energy technology research and development. (#694)**
- Shaheen amendment to save taxpayers billions by limiting \$50,000 annually the maximum amount of premium subsidy provided by the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation to individual agricultural producers. (#696)
- **Murray amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund for legislation that reforms and strengthens elementary and secondary education. (#697)**
- Whitehouse amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting funding regulatory work of the Environmental Protection Agency that delivers substantial benefits to public health and the economy. (#698)
- Whitehouse amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing resources to protect and preserve oceans and coasts. (#699)
- **Whitehouse amendment to ensure high-income earners pay a fair share in taxes and to use the revenue to invest in repairing our Nation's bridges, coastal infrastructure, and damage wildfires. (#700)**
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improvements to the appeals process of the Department of Veterans Affairs for claims relating to disability compensation. (#701)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to efforts associated with combating the heroin addiction epidemic. (#702)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to enhance drug treatment courts. (#703)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to enhance veteran treatment courts. (#704)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to Indo-Pacific partner

capacity building and strategy. (#705)

- Markey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to achieving savings in the nuclear security enterprise. (#706)
- **Markey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing overdose deaths. (#707)**
- **Wyden amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to simplifying and expanding tax incentives for higher education to boost student attendance and completion. (#708)**
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to implementing recommendations of the Government Accountability Office to reduce or eliminate overlapping or duplicative Federal programs. (#709)
- Franken amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to enhancing funding for programs carried out under the Head Start Act. (#710)
- Franken amendment provide additional resources to save student financial aid and keep college affordable for more than 8,000,000 low- and middle-income students by restoring the \$89,000,000 in cuts to Federal Pell Grants in the Republican budget. (#711)
- Franken amendment to provide an additional use for the deficit-neutral reserve fund for higher education. (#712)
- Murphy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to comprehensive mental health reform. (#713)
- Bennet amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to chemical disclosure. (#714)
- **Bennet amendment to create clean energy jobs through predictable and fair incentive for renewable energy. (#715)**
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support the robust funding of the Community Oriented Policing Services grant program. (#716)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the effectiveness and availability of Bureau of Prisons programs. (#717)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting child savings accounts and asset building. (#718)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to cleaning up federally designated Superfund sites. (#719)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting workforce development through apprenticeship programs. (#720)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to encourage freight planning and

investment that incorporates all modes of transportation, including rail, waterways, ports, and highways to promote national connectivity. (#721)

- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting payments for conversion or treatments that purport to change the gender identity or sexual orientation of an individual under Medicare and Medicaid programs. (#722)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing the average adjusted gross income eligibility criteria for persons or legal entities who qualify for farm subsidy program benefits (#723)
- Kaine amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing United States exports and improving the competitiveness of United States businesses. (#724)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring diversity in procurement and hiring at all Federal pension plans. (#725)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the protection of State and local economies from the impacts of climate change, including increased storm surge events. (#726)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to municipal broadband expansion, to aid cities and municipalities in rural and low-income areas seeking to invest in municipal broadband networks or private-public partnerships for broadband buildout. (#727)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting mentoring programs for at-risk youth. (#728)
- **Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to invest in surface transportation projects. (#729)**
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to development of the Long Range Discrimination Radar of the Missile Defense Agency. (#730)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to increase access to health care providers for Medicare beneficiaries. (#731)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to authorizing advance appropriations for the Indian Health Service. (#732)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to an active duty mend strength for the Army for fiscal year 2016 of 490,000 soldiers. (#733)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the Department of Defense Innovative Readiness Training Program. (#734)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the outreach and delivery of Department of Veterans Affairs programs and services to veterans residing in United States communities not connected to the North American road system. (#735)
- Murkowski amendment to exempt advance appropriations for the Indian Health Services and

Indian Health Facilities accounts of the Indian Health Service from a point of order against legislation that would provide an advance appropriation. (#736)

- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to establish a DNRF relating to providing for the expansion of Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis (Lou Gehrig's Disease) research in the Department of Defense's peer reviewed Medical Research Program. (#737)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to environmental remediation of land transferred under certain Acts that is contaminated by Federal agencies and activities. (#738)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to robust sexual assault investigations by the National Guard Bureau Office of Complex Investigations. (#739)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the funding of certain tribal courts by the Bureau of Indian Affairs. (#740)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to allow for legislation to provide for long-term budget analyses. (#741)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reforming the unemployment insurance program in a manner that incentivizes work and worker training for the long-term unemployed, helps the long-term unemployed reenter the workforce, recognizes the demands on State budgets, and does not increase financial burdens on employers. (#742)
- **Thune amendment to reduce funding for the General Services Administration by \$1,000,000 until 50 percent of counties in nonattainment for the 1997 National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for ground-level ozone as of January 30, 2015, achieve the air quality standard set forth in the 1997 NAAQS, and direct those funds to the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency for the purpose of helping municipalities reach attainment with the 2008 NAAQS for ground-level ozone, acknowledging that (1) given limited State and Federal resources and the delay of the Administrator in issuing to States implementation guidance for the 2008 ground-level ozone NAAQS, priority should be given to achieving the 2008 standard, (2) the Administrator has not sufficiently implemented that standard, (3) focusing by the Administrator on the most polluted areas that are in nonattainment with that standard would benefit public health, and (4) promulgating a lower standard at this time would impose undue costs on the economy and workforce of the United States. (#743)**
- Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring transparency of costs of completing analyses required under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969. (#744)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to allowing oil shale development on Federal land. (#745)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing reasonable deadlines for processes under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969. (#746)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to selling nonessential Federal land with proceeds going to Federal deficit reduction. (#747)

- Lee amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would further restrict the right of law-abiding Americans to own a firearm. (#748)
- **Lee amendment to ensure that the reserve fund relating to affordable healthcare choices for all is used to repeal and not further empower the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. (#749)**
- **Lee amendment to modify the spending-neutral reserve fund reauthorizing funding for payments to counties and other units of local government to ensure payment at levels roughly equivalent to property tax revenues lost due to the presence of Federal land. (#750)**
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to support legislation maintaining United States oversight over functions of the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers and preventing the United States from transferring such Internet responsibilities. (#751)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging the United States' NATO allies to reverse declines in defense spending and bear a more proportionate burden for ensuring the security of NATO. (#752)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to sufficient number of uniformed maintenance personnel in the Air Force for the F-35A aircraft program to reach initial operational capacity and full operational capacity on schedule. (#753)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting legislation allowing a repeal of the Davis-Bacon Act. (#754)
- *Stabenow amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to keeping the Federal Water Pollution Control Act focused on protection of water quality, to establish bright lines for Federal jurisdiction, and to create clear and unambiguous exemptions for features that the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency or the Secretary of the Army, acting through the Chief of Engineers, claim they are not seeking to regulate. (#755)*
- Stabenow amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the purchase of stationary or electronic devices for the purpose of members of Congress or congressional staff communicating with foreign governments and undermining the role of the President as Head of State in international nuclear negotiations on behalf of the United States. (#756)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to grant programs of the Environmental Protection Agency that may include prohibitions on awards to any entity that has an action pending against the Agency. (#757)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to support legislation allowing private sector employers to offer compensatory time in lieu of overtime pay to employees who prefer flexible work schedules to better balance family, work, and personal responsibilities. (#758)
- **Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to clarifying Federal jurisdiction with respect to intrastate species. (#759)**
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring an

independent reliability assessment of the Clean Power Plan of the Environmental Protection Agency. (#760)

- Graham amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to means-testing Medicare part B and part D premiums for Medicare beneficiaries with an annual income that exceeds \$250,000. (#761)
- Graham amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the restoration of purchasing power of the National Institutes of Health. (#762)
- Graham amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to subjecting all Federal spending to sequestration. (#763)
- Graham amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preparing ports of the United States for post-Panamax ships. (#764)
- Graham amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to meeting the obligations outlined in the Plutonium Management and Disposition Agreement. (#765)
- Graham amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to subjecting the salaries of Members of Congress to sequestration. (#766)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the National Guard Youth Challenge Program. (#767)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing Transportation Security Administration passenger fees to \$2.50 per enplanement and not more than \$5.00 per round trip between points in Alaska and Hawaii and on flights from essential air service airports. (#768)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the labeling of genetically engineered fish. (#769)
- **Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the construction of Arctic polar icebreakers. (#770)**
- Ernst amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibits use of taxpayer dollars for first class airplane travel by Members of Congress. (#771)
- Ernst amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to ensure public comments are utilized more effectively in the Federal rulemaking process. (#772)
- Ernst amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect taxpayers by reforming the allowance and perks available to former Presidents. (#773)
- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the availability of Federal spectrum for commercial wireless services, including unlicensed Wi-Fi. (#774)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the imposition of new sanctions against the Government of Iran because of that Government's support for terrorism and its human rights abuses against the people of Iran. (#775)

- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prohibit the exclusion of individuals from service on a Federal jury on account of sexual orientation or gender identity. (#776)
- *Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to recognize that climate change is real and caused by human activity and that Congress needs to take action to cut carbon pollution. (#777, as modified)*
- Cornyn amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to patents. (#778)
- Cornyn amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to enact a taxpayer bill of rights and provide additional protections for taxpayers against abuses by Internal Revenue Service. (#779)
- Cornyn amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to eliminating the backlog of sexual assault evidence kits. (#780)
- **Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing foreign assistance to the Palestinian Authority and certain United Nations agencies and increasing foreign assistance for Israel. (#781)**
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to extending the health care tax credit. (#782)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expansion of the earned income tax credit and the child tax credit. (#783)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting a national network for manufacturing innovation. (#784)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that no Federal financial aid funds are used for marketing activities. (#785)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide 12-months of continuous enrollment in Medicaid and the Children's Health Insurance Program. (#786)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to establish the prioritization of Children's Hospital Graduate Medical Education (CHGME) as a proven means to implement the development of a robust pediatric medical workforce. (#787)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring sufficient trade enforcement resources. (#788)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting workers from misclassification as independent contractors and preventing employers from using misclassification to avoid paying their fair share of taxes. (#789)
- Manchin amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would allocate any savings achieved through spending cuts or new revenue that are not included in the concurrent resolution on the budget for any purpose other than deficit reduction or investment in the Nation's

infrastructure. (#790)

- **Wyden amendment to strike reconciliation instructions to the Committees on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions and Finance and require regular order. (#791)**
- Bennet amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to innovation in higher education. (#792)
- Franken amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to construction of Native American schools. (#793)
- Sessions amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to strengthening the ability of the Department of Commerce to respond to accusations of unfair trade practices, which may include currency undervaluation. (#794)
- **Cassidy amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to authorizing Federal permitting for manufacturing and energy construction projects relating to national primary or secondary ambient air quality standard for ozone lower than a certain existing standard. (#795)**
- *Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to saving Medicare. (#796)*
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing headquarters staff in the Department of Defense. (#797)
- **Murray amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund for legislation to allow Americans to earn paid sick time. (#798)**
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to funding for programs related to governing justly and democratically. (#799)
- **Cantwell amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to a comprehensive approach to crude-by-rail safety. (#800)**
- *Murray amendment to build on the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2013 by restoring a below-sequester level cut of \$9,000,000,000 to nondefense discretionary spending in 2017, replacing sequestration in 2016 and 2017 and increasing funding above sequester by a total of \$148,000,000,000 for the 2 years, increasing defense and nondefense discretionary spending above sequester levels by equal amounts, eliminating the overseas contingency operations gimmick contained in the committee-reported resolution, and offsetting the net increase in defense and nondefense discretionary spending by closing tax loopholes. (#801)*
- **Coons amendment to offset the costs of the war against the Islamic State in Iraq and Syria. (#802)**
- Franken amendment to ensure that the deficit-neutral reserve fund for infrastructure includes investment in rural broadband deployment. (#803)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to student loans. (#804)
- Corker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prevent the sale of Senior

Preferred Stock of Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac by the Secretary of the Treasury without the consent of Congress. (#805)

- Cassidy amendment to create a point of order against any legislation that would authorize Federal funds appropriated for processing naturalization applications to be used for any other purpose. (#806)
- Cassidy amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would permit using certain funds to process immigration benefit applications. (#807)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to permanently extend the Internet Tax Freedom Act and to establish rules for taxation of digital goods and services. (#808)
- Vitter amendment to restore students' right to privacy of education records by ensuring parental consent of records release in all cases and prohibiting collection of psychological or behavioral data. (#809)
- **Collins amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing access to higher education for low-income Americans through the Federal Pell Grant program. (#810)**
- **Vitter amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ending Washington's illegal exemption from Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. (#811)**
- **Murray amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide women with affordable access to comprehensive health care, including preventive services (such as contraception and breast cancer screenings), improve maternal health, and ensure that a woman has the same benefits and services no matter what part of the United States she lives in, all of which is critical to improving the health and well-being of women, children, their families, and society as a whole, and is an essential part of a woman's economic security and opportunity. (#812)**
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving oversight and accountability of for-profit colleges. (#813)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing exploitation of veterans and servicemembers seeking postsecondary education. (#814)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund related to prohibiting inverted corporations from avoiding United States taxes. (#815)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prevent certain corporations from profiting from government contracts. (#816)
- **Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide tax benefits to patriot employers that invest in American jobs and provide fair pay and benefits to workers and to eliminate tax benefits for corporations that ship jobs or profits overseas. (#817)**
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to funding for the Overseas Private Investment Corporation. (#818)

- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the repeal of the extension of the wind production tax credit. (#819)
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting funding for the Defense Rapid Innovation Program. (#820)
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the Forest Service from finalizing and implementing a certain proposed groundwater directive. (#821)
- Flake amendment to eliminate Federal duplication and consolidate the 94 Federal green building programs spread across 11 different Federal agencies. (#822)
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to implementing the recommendations of the Government Accountability Office to consolidate financial literacy programs. (#823)
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to enabling transparency in the Federal crop insurance program, which may include disclosing the names of recipients of Federal subsidy payments for crop insurance premiums. (#824)
- **Blumenthal amendment to expand the deficit-neutral reserve fund for veterans and servicemembers. (#825)**
- Barrasso amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the repeal of the annual fee on health insurance providers imposed by the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. (#826)
- Hatch amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to reforming the Federal regulatory process by enabling retrospective review of existing regulations, improving the process by which new regulations are created, ensuring fair and effective judicial review, and securing an effective role for Congress in the Federal regulatory process through legislation and oversight. (#827)
- Franken amendment to provide additional resources to save student financial aid and keep college affordable for more than 8,000,000 low- and middle-income students by restoring the \$89,000,000,000 in cuts to Federal Pell Grants in the Republican budget. (#828)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to maintaining the critical infrastructure security of the United States natural gas pipeline system with respect to physical damages or cyber security-related impacts. (#829)
- Moran-Blumenthal amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to researching health conditions of the descendants of veterans exposed to toxic substances during services in the Armed Forces. (#830)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging institutions of higher education to make college more affordable by reducing the cost of attendance for students and families. (#831)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to ensure all women covered by TRICARE have no-cost contraception coverage and to improve access to emergency

contraception for women members of the Armed Forces. (#832)

- Boxer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the protection of State and local economies from the impacts of climate change, including extreme and exceptional drought. (#833)
- Boxer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to public health and welfare of States and local communities. (#834)
- Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to offsetting the cost of operations against the Islamic State. (#835)
- McConnell amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the regulation by the Environmental Protection Agency of greenhouse gas emissions, which may include a prohibition on withholding highway funds from States that refuse to submit State Implementation Plans required under the Clean Power Plan of the Agency. (#836)
- Alexander amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting the privacy rights of employees. (#837)
- **Murkowski amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the disposal of certain Federal land. (#838)**
- **Isakson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting United States citizens held hostage in the United States embassy in Tehran, Iran, between November 3, 1979, and January 20, 1981. (#839)**
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding for State and local law enforcement agencies that receive Federal funds to be used for data collection related to profiling guidance issued by the Department of Justice. (#840)
- Udall amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to provision of educational assistance to veterans who served in the reserves in Afghanistan or Iraq. (#841)
- **Merkley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to consumer financial protection. (#842)**
- **Merkley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to restoring reductions in the Republican budget to the Stafford loan program that would mandate that students currently in college pay interest on their loans before they have received their educational benefits, to make college more affordable, to reduce the debt burden of students, and to help graduates afford to pay back student loans. (#843)**
- Merkley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to restoring cuts in the Republican budget to the Federal Pell Grant and Stafford loan programs that would force more families to take on debt for education and mandate that students currently in college pay interest on their loans before they have received their education benefits, to make college more affordable, to reduce the debt burden of students, and to help graduates afford to pay back student loans. (#844)
- Merkley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to trade agreements. (#845)

- Merkley amendment to save student financial aid and reduce the student loan debt levels in the Republican budget by 15 percent through removing mandated interest payments for students. (#846)
- Scott amendment to require information on settlement agreements. (#847)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the Medicare home health face-to-face documentation requirement. (#848)
- Vitter amendment to end birthright citizenship. (#849)
- Vitter amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ending President Obama's illegal executive amnesty. (#850)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to rein in onerous fishing regulations and provide disaster relief for fisheries. (#851)
- **Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing small business regulatory relief and preventing duplicative regulations for investment advisors. (#852)**
- Coats to preserve the integrity of college athletes. (#853)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to repealing the limitation on health flexible spending arrangements. (#854)
- **Lee amendment to prohibit the public debt limit under reconciliation. (#855)**
- **Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to support legislation preventing the Federal Communications Commission from reclassifying broadband providers as common carriers under title II of the Communications Act of 1934 and from implementing other "net neutrality" provisions. (#856)**
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the investigation and recovery of missing weapons and military equipment provided to the Government of Yemen by the United States Government. (#857)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to limiting funds for institutions or organizations established by the United States Convention on the Law of the Sea. (#858)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to clarifying the definition of the term "waters of the United States". (#859)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing the Department of Energy from making risky loans. (#860)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to equalizing the treatment of attorney's fees under the Endangered Species Act of 1973 and the Equal Access to Justice Act. (#861)

- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to repealing the wind production tax credit. (#862)
- Lee amendment to preserve Congressional Budget Act points of order against legislation providing for an increase in the gas tax paid by hardworking Americans. (#863)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing an accounting of total United States contributions to the United Nations. (#864)
- **Johnson amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to accommodate legislation that would stop the Federal government from forcing States to pay unemployment compensation benefits to millionaires. (#865)**
- Murray amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing funding for the Department of Transportation for the TIGER discretionary grant program. (#866)
- **Whitehouse amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to making it more difficult for corporations and billionaires to secretly influence elections by making unlimited undisclosed campaign expenditures, and to prevent such entities from evading campaign finance law, including through making false statements to government agencies. (#867)**
- Whitehouse amendment to prohibit budget resolutions that support dropping millions of Americans from their health insurance plans without providing for alternative coverage. (#868)
- Udall amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to issuing a license to a company to operate as a small business investment company that focuses on accelerating technology transfer commercialization activities that create well-paying jobs and support American innovation. (#869)
- **Wyden amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to extending tax provisions expiring in 2013 or 2014 for 2 years, such as those contained in the EXPIRE Act of 2014. (#870)**
- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the process of evaluating and adjudicating benefit claims of survivors and dependents of veterans and members of the Armed Forces. (#871)
- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expand and enhance the security of the Visa Waiver Program to promote travel and tourism in the United States. (#872)
- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the reimbursement of emergency medical care for veterans, which may include reimbursement of veterans who have not received care from the department of Veterans Affairs in the last 24 months. (#873)
- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the final standard providing for the assignment of a unique health identifier for an individual and to require legislation setting standards for such assignment. (#874)
- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to permanent extension of

the new markets tax credit. (#875)

- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that Federal agencies protect the rights of all Americans, regardless of their sexual orientation, religion, race, color, sex, or national origin, in accordance with the Constitution of the United States and Federal law. (#876)
- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing college completion, which may include expanding Federal Pell Grant eligibility by allowing college students to use Federal Pell Grants for more than 2 semesters in an academic year. (#877)
- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to investing in clean energy and preserving the environment. (#878)
- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring dental coverage under all qualified health plans offered under the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. (#879)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a student borrower bill of rights. (#880)
- *Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting a substantial increase in the minimum wage. (#881)*
- Carper amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving prevention and treatment measures to mitigate agricultural impacts from virus outbreaks, such as impacts seen from the avian influenza poultry outbreak. (#882)
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting health care rationing. (#883)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing local flexibility in low-income housing and supporting low-income housing block grant funding by expanding the Moving-to-Work program. (#884)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing technical assistance to small businesses and aspiring entrepreneurs through small business development centers. (#885)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to ensure accountability and transparency at the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau. (#886)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to streamline energy infrastructure projects. (#887)
- Feinstein amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing terrorists from obtaining firearms or explosives. (#888)
- Feinstein amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving community relations with law enforcement officers. (#889)

- Coons amendment to exempt advance appropriations for Amtrak from the generally applicable point of order against advance appropriations. (#890)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to addressing the infrastructure needs of passenger rail. (#891)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the impacts of climate change on critical infrastructure systems. (#892)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to addressing the diabetes epidemic in the United States. (#893)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding to the Global Fund. (#894)
- **Whitehouse amendment to prohibit budget resolutions that support cutting over \$1,000,000,000,000 in spending without identifying specific programmatic effects. (#895)**
- **Markey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the safety of offshore drilling in the United States. (#896)**
- **Markey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting consumers in the United States from price increases due to large-scale natural gas exports. (#897)**
- Franken amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to address cyberstalking and online harassment. (#898)
- **Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the importance of financial literacy education to allow individuals to make informed and effective decisions with their financial resources. (#899)**
- **Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the importance of civics and government education. (#900)**
- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that Federal agencies protect the rights of all Americans, regardless of their sexual orientation, gender identity, religion, race, color, sex, or national origin, in accordance with the Constitution of the United States and Federal law. (#901)
- Tester amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to authorizing children who are eligible to receive health care furnished under laws administered by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to retain such eligibility until age 26. (#902)
- Tester amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to provision of payment of dependency and indemnity compensation of death pension upon the death of a veteran to reduce needless financial hardships suffered by families of such veterans during their time of grief. (#903)
- Tester amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to bolstering veterans employment by providing additional sick leave to disabled veterans who are employed by the

Federal Government so they can seek care for their service-connected medical conditions and do not have to take unpaid leave or forego their medical appointments altogether. (#904)

- Tester amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to veterans health care, which may include efforts to enhance access to care for rural veterans, to address medical workforce shortages of the Department of Veterans Affairs, and to invest in new facilities in rural areas. (#905)
- Klobuchar amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to Federal investment in precision medicine and biomedical innovation. (#906)
- Klobuchar amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the effective Federal management of the gray wolf population in the western Great Lakes region. (#907)
- Klobuchar amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to support for the improvement and enhancement of the capabilities of the Armed Forces to prevent and respond to sexual assault and sexual harassment in the Armed Forces. (#908)
- Klobuchar amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preserving funding for States to develop and maintain recreational trails and trail-related facilities for motorized and nonmotorized recreational trail uses. (#909)
- Klobuchar amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to advancing innovations in life saving technologies. (#910)
- Klobuchar amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting the outdoor economy. (#911)
- Reed amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to permanently reforming emergency unemployment insurance programs, including the Extended Benefit program for individuals who have exhausted their regular unemployment compensation during economic downturns. (#912)
- Reed amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to closing egregious offshore tax loopholes. (#913)
- Reed amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that the Federal Pell Grant maximum keeps pace with inflation. (#914)
- Reed amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would increase the cost to borrowers of Federal education loans made to students or on behalf of students. (#915)
- Reed amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reforming the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 to establish accountability requirements for resource equity. (#916)
- Reed amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing for an additional year of Federal funding for short-time compensation programs, which prevent layoffs and keep Americans employed. (#917)
- Reed amendment to include legislation concerning weatherization and energy efficiency retrofit

programs in a deficit-neutral reserve fund. (#918)

- Reed amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to eliminating deductions for corporate compensation in excess of \$1,000,000. (#919)
- Reed amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing the geographic imbalance in Federal research funding and improving research infrastructure and capacity throughout the States. (#920)
- Reed amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prescription drug costs under the Medicare program. (#921)
- Reed amendment to strike the requirement for estimates of macroeconomic effects. (#922)
- Reed amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to eliminating profits from the Federal student loan program and reducing costs for borrowers. (#923)
- Reed amendment to specify the other macroeconomic variable to be included in a certain estimate provided by the Congressional Budget Office. (#924)
- **Tillis amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the United States civil courts system. (#925)**
- **Tillis amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that the right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. (#926)**
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to appropriate and responsible dietary guidelines that recommend lean red meat as a source of protein. (#927)
- Blunt amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect the United States from an energy tax. (#928)
- Crapo amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting Medicare Advantage by reversing Obamacare cuts. (#929)
- Crapo amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing tax increases on families with annual incomes under \$250,000. (#930)
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to strengthen waterborne commerce in our ports and harbors, which may include increasing the percentage of the amounts expended from the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund that are dedicated to port infrastructure and maintenance. (#931)
- Cochran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a biennial budget resolution process. (#932)
- Cochran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a biennial budget resolution process. (#933)
- Paul amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting marketing

materials relating to the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. (#934)

- Paul amendment to adjust functional totals to reflect savings on administrative costs within the Environmental Protection Agency and Corps of Engineers resulting from the preservation of individual property rights and clarification that “navigable waters” means waters of the United States, including the territorial seas that are navigable-in-fact or permanent, standing, or continuously flowing bodies of water that form geographical featured commonly known as streams, oceans, rivers, and lakes that are connected to waters that are navigable-in-fact under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.). (#935)
- Paul amendment to establish a surgical point of order that will provide better clarity and compliance in the budget process by better harmonizing appropriations and authorizations. (#936)
- Hatch amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the supplemental nutrition assistance program, which may include prohibiting the Secretary of Agriculture from issuing certain exemptions relating to the able-bodied adults without dependents requirement. (#937)
- Hatch amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the use of community development block grant funds for the provision of public services. (#938)
- Hatch amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring the Secretaries of Agriculture and Housing and Urban Development to draft a plan to consolidate certain housing programs. (#939)
- **Paul amendment to increase new budget authority for fiscal years 2016 and 2017 and modify outlays for fiscal years 2016 through 2022 for National Defense (budget function 050) with offsets. (#940)**
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to ensure access to primary care for women and children. (#941)
- Franken amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing funding for HIV/AIDS research and medical and social services to prevent the spread of HIV and treat infected individuals. (#942)
- Franken amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the health of Medicare beneficiaries and reducing Medicare program expenditures by making evidence-based chronic disease prevention programs like the National Diabetes Prevention Program a covered benefit under the Medicare program. (#943)
- **Nelson amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would use tax dollars to censor publicly-funded climate science. (#944)**
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting efforts to eliminate discrimination based on sexual orientation, gender identity, source of income, marital status, military or veteran status, race, color, religion, sex, handicap, familial status, or national origin in housing. (#945)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing support for public-private partnerships that help make small, medium, and rural manufacturers more

competitive. (#946)

- Bennet amendment to ensure that small businesses are provided relief as part of tax reform by permanently increasing the maximum amount of the section 179 small business expensing limitation to \$1,000,000 and the investment limitation to \$2,500,000 and indexing them both for inflation. (#947)
- Cochran amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to prohibit the implementation of flood standards, developed in secret, that would threaten livelihoods and communities nationwide. (#948)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing greater discretion to States with respect to infrastructure projects. (#949)
- McConnell amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting the return of children who have been legally adopted from the Democratic Republic of the Congo and are only a plane ride away from becoming United States citizens to the American citizen parents residing in the United States. (#950)
- **Murray amendment to establish and fund a new Federal-State partnership to expand access to high-quality preschool programs for children from low- and moderate-income families, offset with revenue from closing loopholes. (#951)**
- **Merkley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a more level playing field in trade agreements. (#952)**
- **Merkley amendment to save student financial aid and reduce the student loan debt levels in the Republican budget by 15 percent by eliminating new mandated interest charged while students are still in school. (#953)**
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the reimbursement of States that paid to keep units of the National Park System open during the partial Government shutdown in October 2013. (#954)
- Sessions amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting aliens without lawful status in the United States from qualifying for certain Federal benefits. (#955)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to protect the content of Americans' emails from warrantless searched by law enforcement agencies. (#956)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to ending the enhanced Federal Medical Assistance Percentage (FMAP) rates under Obamacare that financially favor able-bodied adults over pregnant women, infants, elderly, and the disabled. (#957)
- Grassley amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting United States workers. (#958)
- Grassley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reforming the EB-5 immigrant investor program to protect national security, to promote true job creation, and to ensure integrity in the adjudication of such immigration benefits by establishing standards of ethical conduct by government officials and preventing improper preferential treatment. (#959)

- Grassley amendment to hold employer accountable for their hiring practices by requiring all employees to be verified through E-Verify, an electronic employment verification system. (#960)
- Murray amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to ensure that the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission continues to protect employee rights and protections like the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 and the Genetic Information Nondiscrimination Act of 2008, and to ensure that employee wellness programs authorized under the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act continue to offer premium incentives to employees for more healthy choices. (#961)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to enhance prosecution of those who sell or supply firearms to others knowing or having reasonable cause to believe that the firearms will be used to commit a crime of human trafficking. (#962)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to facilitate the transfer of enforcement authority over firearms laws to the Federal Bureau of Investigations. (#963)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to enhance prosecution of those who sell or supply firearms to others knowing or having reasonable cause to believe that the firearms will be used to commit a crime of violence. (#964)
- Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect the integrity of elections in the United States, limit the corrosive influence of money in the democratic process of the United States, allow for an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to overturn the Citizens United decision, and increase transparency. (#965)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to offsetting the costs of operations against the Islamic State. (#966)
- **Markey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to domestic medical isotope production. (#967)**
- Wyden amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to enacting middle class tax relief, including extending and expanding refundable tax credits, such as tax provisions and policies included in legislation like the Working Families Tax Relief Act, American Opportunity Tax Credit Permanence and Consolidation Act, Helping Working Families Afford Child Care Act, or the 21st Century Worker Tax Cut Act, among other legislation. (#968)
- Cruz amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibit the Federal Election Commission from further regulating political speech on the Internet. (#969)
- Cruz amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to ensure full portability of funds provided under part A of title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965. (#970)
- Cruz amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to implement work requirements in all means-tested Federal welfare programs. (#971)
- Cruz amendment to ensure Israel receives the full extent of aid from the United States in developing its missile defense programs by creating a spending-neutral reserve fund, in the event that additional funding is required. (#972)

- Cruz amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that any nuclear agreement between the United States and Iran cannot be implemented absent approved by Congress. (#973)
- Cruz amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to eliminate all criminal penalties for offenses established by agency regulations. (#974)
- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to maintaining military personnel levels at military installations that are the least costly to the Federal Government to operate. (#975)
- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring the Dietary Guidelines for Americans are based on sound nutrition science. (#976)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to strengthen democratic governance, citizen security, and economic growth in Central America. (#977)
- Menendez amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would provide funding relating to establishing a United States Embassy in Havana, Cuba until the Government of Cuba ceases providing sanctuary to terrorists and American fugitives. (#978)
- Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to substantially increasing overtime protections for middle class workers. (#979)
- Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting the promised pension benefits of retirees in multiemployer pension plans. (#980)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to waive coinsurance under Medicare for colorectal cancer screening tests regardless of whether therapeutic intervention is required during the screening. (#981)
- Casey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide flexibility to States to improve access and quality and delivery of care while protecting the guarantee of the Medicaid program. (#982)
- Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting programs that keep low-income older individuals healthy and able to live at home, such as those programs funded through the Older Americans Act of 1965. (#983)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that patients, including military members and veterans, have access to new antibacterial drugs that treat serious or life-threatening infections through the creations by the Food and Drug Administration of a limited population approval pathway for antibacterial drugs. (#984)
- Risch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to extending the authorization of the State Trade and Export Promotion Program of the Small Business Administration. (#985)
- Reed amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reforming student loan programs, which may include risk-sharing by institutions of higher education. (#986)

- Casey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting the National Guard Counterdrug Program. (#987)
- Franken amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to bolstering the resilience of communities and industries in the United States against the impacts of a changing climate. (#988)
- Coons second-degree amendment to Coons amendment #337, to modify the amendment. (#989)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the impacts of climate change on critical infrastructure systems. (#990)
- **Warner amendment to restore program integrity funding to combat waste, fraud, and abuse. (#991)**
- Paul amendment to provide an offset for additional funds for overseas contingency operations. (#992)
- **Menendez #993**
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to end “too big to fail” bailouts for bailouts for Wall Street mega-banks (over \$500 billion in total assets). (#994)
- Hatch amendment to provide for individual, business, and international tax reform that is pro-growth, fair, simple, and permanent, that enhances competitiveness, that promotes savings and investment, that strengthens domestic job creation and wage growth and that is revenue neutral. (#995)
- Cotton amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting funding for flights over the continental United States or Europe by the Russian Federation under the Treaty on Open Skies using digital electro-optical sensors. (#996)
- Enzi #997
- Enzi amendment to make a technical correction. (#998)
- Enzi #999
- Enzi #1000
- Menendez amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would provide funding relating to assistance for trade promotion for Cuba until the Government of Cuba is in compliance with International Labor Organization standards. (#1001)
- Cantwell amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the National Park Service Centennial. (#1002)

- Tester amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to authorizing children who are eligible to receive health care furnished under laws administered by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to retain such eligibility until age 26. (#1003)
- Murphy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing funding for the processing of permits for additive gas transmission capacity in supply-constrained areas. (#1004)
- Murphy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expanding United States counter-propaganda communications to combat misinformation from the Russian Federation or terrorist groups like ISIS and al Qaeda. (#1005)
- Murphy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to additional United States support for the most severe global humanitarian emergencies in Iraq, Syria, Central African Republic, and South Sudan. (#1006)
- Murphy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the stability of Ukraine by increasing funding for economic and other nonmilitary support, including energy security, loan guarantees, civil society, humanitarian aid, anti-corruption efforts, and strengthening democratic institutions and governance. (#1007)
- Murphy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging Federal agencies not to waive the requirements of the Buy American Act the Berry Amendment, or the Buy America Act. (#1008)
- Schumer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to background checks for individuals purchasing firearms on the Internet. (#1009)
- Schumer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to background checks for individuals purchasing firearms. (#1010)
- **Sullivan amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing an exemption from certain permitting requirements for routine maintenance activities relating to transportation infrastructure. (#1011)**
- **Sullivan amendment to strike more than \$1.2 trillion in cuts to Medicaid, preserving a critical source of comprehensive, affordable health and long-term care coverage for millions of otherwise uninsured low-income adults, parents, and seniors, including millions of non-elderly low-income adults in States that expand Medicaid as part of health reform. (#1012)**
- Heinrich amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to strengthening the economy by accelerating the transfer of technologies from laboratories of the Department of Energy and the Department of Defense to the marketplace. (#1013)
- Bennet amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to responding to the economic and national security threats posed by human-induced climate change, as highlighted by the Secretary of Defense, the Director of National Intelligence, the Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and the Administrator of National Oceanic and

Atmospheric Administration. (#1014)

- Bennet amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to limiting the amount of time spent on testing. (#1015)
- Scott amendment to establish offshore leasing and energy production in area of the outer Continental Shelf off the coast of the States of South Carolina, Virginia, North Carolina, and Georgia, and to provide those States 37.5 percent of qualified revenues from the energy production. (#1016)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to H-1B visas. (#1017)
- Sasse amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to enhancing the value of the adoption tax credit. (#1018)
- Barrasso amendment to ensure authorizing committees reauthorize programs annually. (#1019)
- Barrasso amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to relieving small businesses of the regulatory and financial burdens created by the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act, which are causing fewer employment opportunities for working Americans. (#1020)
- Schatz amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to taking action to solve human-caused climate change, which is real, urgent, happening now, solvable, and which needs United States leadership to get all countries to do their fair share to reduce pollution. (#1021)
- Schatz amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting Americans from foreign pollution. (#1022)
- Schatz amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expanding access to mental health services for rural veterans, including through telemedicine. (#1023)
- **Heinrich amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would provide for the sale of Federal land to reduce the Federal deficit. (#1024)**
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to H-1B visas. (#1025)
- Murray amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to transparency health premium billing. (#1026)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to preserve and protect the open Internet in a manner that provides clear and certain rules and does not jeopardize public safety, universal service, privacy, accessibility, consumer protection, competition, innovation, or investment. (#1027)
- Vitter amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing access to

necessary equipment for Medicare beneficiaries. (#1028)

- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prevent American jobs from being moved overseas by reducing the corporate income tax rate. (#1029)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting innovation, expanding access to life-saving medications, and preserving choices for Medicare beneficiaries without creating a Government-run formulary. (#1030)

From: Hunt, Jasmine (Durbin)
To: [Sarah Neimeyer \(sarah_neimeyer@ios.doi.gov\)](mailto:sarah_neimeyer@ios.doi.gov); [Joshua Saks \(saksj@nwf.org\)](mailto:saksj@nwf.org); [Franz Matzner \(franz.matzner@nrdc.org\)](mailto:franz.matzner@nrdc.org); [Sara Chieffo](mailto:Sara.Chieffo@nrdc.org); jconsuegra@nrdc.org
Subject: FW: Amendments Update: Senate Budget Resolution (S.Con.Res. 11)
Date: Thursday, March 26, 2015 2:26:10 PM

From: Miller, Julian (Durbin)
Sent: Thursday, March 26, 2015 2:25:53 PM (UTC-05:00) Eastern Time (US & Canada)
To: Dodin, Reema (Durbin); Zogby, Joseph (Judiciary-Dem); Kenny, MJ (Durbin); Marter, Ben (Durbin); Morris, Dena (Durbin); Raven, Erik (Appropriations); Homan, Chris (Durbin); Leonard, Rob (Durbin); Swanson, Daniel (Judiciary-Dem); Kierig, Anne (Durbin); Brown-Shaklee, Sally (Durbin); Mulka, Christina (Durbin); Gillies, David (Appropriations); Sonti, Srinu (Durbin); Hunt, Jasmine (Durbin); Middleton, Brad (Durbin); Tellez, Corey (Durbin); Fisher, Alyssa (Durbin); McElwain, Maria (Durbin); Palmer, Mark (Durbin); Trifone, Stephanie (Judiciary-Dem); Ackley, Elise (Durbin); Gandhi, Debu (Judiciary-Dem); Ali, Erum Ibrahim (Durbin); Cook, Beth (Durbin); Samp, Christopher (Durbin)
Subject: Amendments Update: Senate Budget Resolution (S.Con.Res. 11)

The most recently filed amendments are at the top of this message, as well as at the bottom in the correct numerical order.

- Tester amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that the Director of the Bureau of Land Management has sufficient resources to promote sustainable sage-grouse populations and the conservation of sage-grouse habitat, including by collaborating with States and incorporating State plans, as feasible, to avoid the need to list the sage-grouse under the Endangered Species Act of 1973, and preserve the way of life in and economic health of the impacted areas. (#1031)
- Schatz amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting innovation and accountability to make college more affordable. (#1032)
- Booker-Graham amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the prioritization of broad-based criminal justice reform. (#1033)
- Sessions amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to capping welfare benefits. (#1034)
- Sessions amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to welfare legislation. (#1035)
- Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that the Secretary of Transportation prioritizes the construction of projects that are of national and regional significance and projects in high priority corridors on the National Highway System, which will improve the safe, secure, and efficient movement of people and goods through the United States and facilitate economic development and create jobs in the United States. (#1036)
- Cruz amendment to propose an alternative to section 302, relating to a deficit-neutral reserve fund to strengthen America's priorities. (#1037)
- Kirk amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to increase wages for American workers. (#1038)

- Barrasso amendment to provide to the Indian Health Service an additional \$25,000,000 for contract support costs and to provide to the Bureau of Indian Affairs an additional \$26,000,000 for contract support costs. (#1039)
- Alexander amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prevent Medicaid spending from crowding out other State priorities, such as funding public higher education to prevent tuition increases, and to provide States the flexibility and budgetary certainty they need to serve their Medicaid beneficiaries with high quality health care at a lower cost. (#1040)
- Reed amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would cut vital programs. (#1041)
- Franken amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to closing the carried interest loophole. (#1042)
- Schumer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expanding and making permanent the American opportunity tax credit. (#1043)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to imposing sanctions with respect to foreign persons responsible for gross violations of internationally recognized human rights or significant acts of corruption. (#1044)
- Franken amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to public-private partnerships for job training. (#1045)

Senate Budget Resolution (S.Con.Res. 11)

An original concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2016 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2017 through 2025. (pending amendments in bold, disposed of amendments in italics).

- **Isakson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a biennial budget and appropriations process. (#321)**
- Portman amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the empowerment of States to protect citizens of the State from damaging regulations of the Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to the Clean Air Act. (#322)
- *Sanders amendment to create millions of middle class jobs by investing in our nation's infrastructure paid for by raising revenue through closing loopholes in the corporate and international tax system. (#323, as modified)*
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the strengthening of patent rights. (#324)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to a strong civil courts system. (#325)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that changes to voting laws at the State and local level do not disproportionately burden the right of racial and

language minorities to vote. (#326)

- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide for funding to improve voter registration and the voting experience in Federal elections. (#327)
- Coons amendment to express the sense of Congress on the cost sharing requirements of the Hollings Manufacturing Extension Partnership. (#328)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging the widespread use of early college high schools and dual and concurrent enrollment. (#329)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to incentives for Medicare beneficiaries to have and maintain an advance care plan. (#330)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to eliminating the enforcement of laws that discriminate against HIV patients without scientific merit. (#331)
- Coons amendment to provide a mechanism to increase the statutory limit on public debt for fiscal year 2016. (#332)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to United States Government development finance institutions. (#333)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting efforts to improve call response time at the Internal Revenue Service. (#334)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to fulfilling the obligations of the United States. (#335)
- Coons amendment to express the sense of the Senate that the United States should fulfill the financial obligations of the United States. (#336)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to Federal cybersecurity standards. (#337)
- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to increase funding for the National Institutes of Health. (#338)
- Rounds amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing mortgage lending to rural areas. (#339)
- Reid amendment to improve the provision establishing a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to eliminating military retirement and disability offsets. (#340)
- **Cassidy amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to promotion of United States offshore energy production. (#341)**
- **Schatz amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the National Guard State Partnership Program. (#342)**

- **Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preserving mandatory appropriations for agricultural conservation programs. (#343)**
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the importance of fully utilizing available Federal funding for water resources and development to meet the needs of United States ports and harbor maintenance. (#344)
- **Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing funding for Federal investments in biomedical and basic scientific research. (#345)**
- **Collins amendment to modify the deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting jobs in the United States through international trade to include the reauthorization or extension of trade adjustment assistance programs. (#346)**
- *Barrasso amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to keep the Federal Water Pollution Control Act focused on protection of water quality, to establish bright lines for Federal jurisdiction, and to create clear and unambiguous exemptions for features that the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency or the Secretary of the Army, acting through the Chief of Engineers, claim they are not seeking to regulate. (#347)*
- Boozman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to installing watchdogs at Federal agencies with extended Inspector General vacancies and strengthening and reforming Offices of Inspectors General to ensure that such Offices are appropriately prioritizing the investigation of waste, fraud, abuse, and misconduct within Federal agencies. (#348)
- *Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to improve health outcomes and lower costs of caring for medically complex children in Medicaid. (#349)*
- *Blunt amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would create a Federal tax or fee on carbon emissions. (#350)*
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the dredging of shallow draft ports on the Mississippi River. (#351)
- **Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to Federal employee performance awards. (#352)**
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the defense capabilities of the Government of Ukraine. (#353)
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to military readiness, training, and modernization while decreasing risk of casualties. (#354)
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prohibit additional premium increases for two years. (#355)
- **Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing health care to veterans who reside more than 40 miles driving distance from the closest medical facility of the Department of Veterans Affairs that provides the care sought by the veteran. (#356)**

- *Cornyn amendment to raise taxes and spending by enacting President Obama's fiscal year 2016 budget. (#357)*
- McCain amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to enhancing trade across the Southwest border. (#358)
- McCain amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to securing the Southwest border. (#359)
- **McCain amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to deterring migration of unaccompanied children from El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras. (#360)**
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the consideration of greenhouse gas emissions under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969. (#361)
- *Mikulski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to amending the Equal Pay Act of 1963 to allow for punitive damages, limit the any factor "other than sex" exception, and prohibit retaliation against employees who share salary information. (#362)*
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating modernizing and updating food safety oversight within the Food and Drug Administration. (#363)
- **Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving oral health care for children and pregnant women under Medicaid. (#364)**
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding to State and local law enforcement agencies that receive Federal funds to be used for training and enforcement related to the profiling guidance established by the Department of Justice. (#365)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding for State and local law enforcement agencies that receive Federal funds to be used for data collection related to profiling by the Department of Justice. (#366)
- **Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing a funding stream for a voter reinfranchisement initiative. (#367)**
- **Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing States the Medicaid flexibility they need to implement innovative reforms to improve care and enhance access for our Nation's most vulnerable. (#368)**
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the establishment of bipartisan commission to govern independent agencies, which may include structural changes to the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau. (#369)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing greater discretion to State departments of transportation in spending Highway Trust Fund allocations. (#370)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that funds available for budget function 050 are spent exclusively for national defense. (#371)

- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring State to implement drug testing and work requirements for Federal welfare programs for applicants and recipients of assistance, including, but not limited to, the temporary assistance for needy families (TANF) program. (#372)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to maintaining impact aid funding at 2014-2015 levels. (#373)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing coverage of virtual colonoscopies as a colorectal cancer screening test under the Medicare program. (#374)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to returning authority over school nutrition back to the States. (#375)
- Inhofe amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would impose a user fee with respect to general aviation. (#376)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging greater trade between Africa and the United States. (#377)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing qualified mortgage status to mortgages held in portfolio by financial institutions. (#378)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing relief from redundant annual privacy notice mailings required by financial institutions when there have been no changes to the privacy policies of the financial institution. (#379)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to assist the States in carrying out drought prevention plans. (#380)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the prevention of government discrimination against individuals, businesses, and organization due to sincerely held religious beliefs. (#381)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to protect Second Amendment rights by protecting the availability of certain ammunition. (#382)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to uphold Second Amendment rights and prohibit the establishment of a national firearm registry. (#383)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the protection of the Second Amendment by preventing Federal agencies from targeting law-abiding firearms dealers. (#384)
- Inhofe amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would fund international organizations during the implementation of the United Nations Arms Trade Treaty prior to Senate ratification and adoption of implementing legislation. (#385)
- *Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect Medicaid beneficiaries from benefit cuts. (#386)*

- **Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to postal reform. (#387)**
- **Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the designation of national monuments. (#388)**
- **Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to holding Members of the Senate and the House or Representatives accountable for failing to pass a balanced budget. (#389)**
- Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to regulatory review. (#390)
- **Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the expansion of access to the income tax credit for employee health insurance expenses of small employers. (#391)**
- **Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting the use of college savings accounts while students are in elementary school and secondary school. (#392)**
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to emphasizing manufacturing in engineering programs, which may include directing the National Institute of Standards and Technology, in coordination with other appropriate Federal agencies including the Department of Defense, Department of Energy, and National Science Foundation, to designate United States manufacturing universities. (#393)
- **Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to special treatment of the income tax credit for research expenditures for startup companies. (#394)**
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reversing cuts in the International Affairs Budget. (#395)
- Portman amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the empowerment of States to protect citizens of the State from damaging regulations of the Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to the Clean Air Act. (#396)
- Ernst amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving mental health services for veterans. (#397)
- Wyden amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to funding Coast Guard air facilities. (#398)
- Coats amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would increase net direct spending if the national debt is greater than the size of the economy of the United States. (#399)
- *Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to maintain and enhance access, choice, and accountability in veterans care through the veterans Choice Card program under section 101 of the Veterans Access, Choice, and Accountability Act of 2014. (#400)*

- Grassley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support sentencing reform legislation that does not impose costs on crime victims. (#401)
- **Johnson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving information sharing by the Inspector General of the Department of Veterans Affairs with respect to investigations relating to substandard health care, delayed and denied health care, patient deaths, other findings that directly relate to patient care, and other management issues of the Department. (#402)**
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the annual contribution limit for Coverdell education savings accounts. (#403)
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the modernization of the nuclear command control, and communications architecture of the United States. (#404)
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to sexual assault prevention and response efforts by the Department of Defense. (#405)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to limiting certain research conducted or contracted by the Federal Communications Commission. (#406)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to investigating service disruptions at West Coast ports. (#407)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to reform the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration to ensure more transparency and stakeholder participation. (#408)
- *Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting equal pay, which may include preventing discrimination on the basis of sex and preventing retaliation against employees for seeking or discussing wage information. (#409)*
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the allowance of tax credits for employers who provide paid family and medical leave. (#410)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the maximum loan limits under the microloan program. (#411)
- **Rounds amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prevent the Environmental Protection Agency and the United States Fish and Wildlife Service from engaging in closed-door settlement agreements that ignore impacted States and counties. (#412)**
- Blunt amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring the advice and consent of the Senate before any bilateral or international agreement regarding greenhouse gas emissions aimed at combating global climate change has any force or effect within the United States. (#413)
- Hatch amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to prevent the Department of the Interior from unduly hampering the production of natural gas and oil by preempting State law. (#414)

- **Capito amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to a requirement that any new environmental agreement signed by the United States with any foreign country or countries not result in serious harm to the economy of the United States. (#415)**
- **Capito amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting the reliability of the electricity grid. (#416)**
- Capito amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to advise all veterans of their potential eligibility for private health care benefits provided by the Department of Veterans Affairs. (#417)
- Capito amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring sufficient funding for fossil energy research and development. (#418)
- Capito amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improve the safety of tank cars carrying crude oil by rail. (#419)
- Capito amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to offsets to combat the increase abuse of heroin and methamphetamines in the United States. (#420)
- Capito amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the expansion of high-speed broadband in rural areas. (#421)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that the conservation of northern long-eared bat populations and local economic development are compatible. (#422)
- **Rubio amendment to increase new budget authority and outlays for fiscal years 2016 and 2017 for National Defense (budget function 050). (#423, as modified).**
- Barrasso amendment to eliminate Federal funding for international climate change initiatives, including the Green Climate Fund, the Global Climate Change Initiative, the Climate Investment Funds, and the Global Environmental Facility. (#424)
- **Collins amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving retirement security. (#425)**
- **Collins amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting economic growth and job creation for small businesses. (#426)**
- **Collins amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to investment in Alzheimer's disease research. (#427)**
- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to extending the exception for the tax treatment of publicly traded partnerships for other forms of energy, including energy power generation projects and transportation fuels. (#428)
- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to relieve financial institutions from annual privacy notice mailings. (#429)
- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to maintaining access to

hospitals and health care providers in rural communities under the Medicare program, which includes preserving and strengthening access to critical access hospitals. (#430)

- Gillibrand amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to medical treatment and compensation for first responders, survivors, and their families injured and made ill by the 9/11 attacks. (#431)
- **Baldwin amendment to provide additional resources to create the opportunity for more Americans to obtain a higher education and advanced job skills by supporting two free years of community college paid for by raising revenue through requiring millionaires and billionaires to pay their fair share. (#432)**
- Wyden amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to continuing agricultural research funding. (#433)
- **Wyden amendment to provide for an adjustment to committee allocations for wildfire suppression funding. (#434)**
- **Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to support for Ukraine, which should include the provision of lethal defensive articles. (#435)**
- **Baldwin amendment to preserve the point of order against reconciliation legislation that would increase the deficit or reduce a surplus. (#436)**
- **Peters amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to enhancing and improving the United States Patent and Trademark Office in order to reduce the patent application backlog. (#437)**
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving access to capital for small businesses by directing the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau to implement section 1071 of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (Public Law 111-203) that amended the Equal Credit Opportunity Act to require lending institutions to collect and report data on lending to small, minority-owned, and women owned businesses. (#438)
- **Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to mandating a higher threshold that the Small Business Administration may guarantee, through the Surety Bond Guarantee Program, of the bonds that small businesses are required to obtain so that they may be able to better compete successfully for Federal Government contracts. (#439)**
- **Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the Family Funds limit of the Small Business Investment Company Program from \$225,000,000 to \$350,000,000, as passed by the Committee in 2013, which is zero subsidy and funded entirely through fees paid by investors and businesses. (#440)**
- Stabenow amendment to ensure that oil derived from tar sands is subject to the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund at levels equal to those of other types of oil, to permanently extend the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund, and to prevent oil companies from claiming tax deductions for punitive damages associated with oil spills. (#441)
- **Collins amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to restore a sensible definition of full-time employment for purposes of the Patient Protection and Affordable**

Care Act. (#442)

- **Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting privately held water rights and permits. (#443)**
- Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expanding the earned income tax credit using savings from reforming the program and eliminating waste, fraud and abuse. (#444)
- **Gardner amendment to prevent labor disputes at seaports in the United States from causing national economic disruptions and crippling businesses across the United States. (#445)**
- Gardner amendment to support public-private partnerships of the Armed Forces of the United States with institutions of higher education in the United States. (#446)
- Gardner amendment to make higher education more affordable and expand access and opportunity to our Nation's students. (#447)
- **Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging expedited approval of liquefied natural gas export applications at the Department of Energy. (#448)**
- **Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting efficient resourcing for the Asia rebalance policy. (#449)**
- Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to enhance and encourage broadband deployment and adoption in rural America. (#450)
- Heller amendment to express the sense of the Senate that if a concurrent resolution on the budget and all the regular appropriations bills are not completed by October 1 annually then Members of Congress should not receive pay. (#451)
- **Heller amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that the Secretary of the Interior enters into candidate conservation agreements with each of the relevant 11 Western States before the United States Fish and Wildlife Service makes a listing determination on the greater sage-grouse under the Endangered Species Act of 1973. (#452)**
- **Heller amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring the Secretary of Transportation prioritizes the construction of projects in high priority corridors on the National Highway System, which will improve the safe, secure, and efficient movement of people and goods through the United States and facilitate economic development and create jobs in the United States. (#453)**
- Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect Second Amendment rights by preventing the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives from reclassifying ammunition primarily intended for sporting purposes. (#454)
- Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prioritize the elimination of the rape kit backlog. (#455)

- **Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that medical facilities of the Department of Veterans Affairs meet the privacy, dignity, and safety needs of women veterans. (#456)**
- **Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibition of Veterans Benefits Administration executive bonuses until the backlog of disability claims for veterans is eliminated. (#457)**
- Burr amendment to protect the American people and strengthen our national security by fully funding the Biomedical Advanced Research and Development Authority (BARDA) and the BioShield Special Reserve Fund. (#458)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expanding the quantity of Federal land available for natural extraction to fund infrastructure maintenance. (#459)
- Coats amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to considering the costs, benefits, and feasibility of allowing States reasonable time to cure rejected State implementation plans. (#460)
- Roberts amendment to provide for a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to military readiness, training, and modernization while decreasing risk casualties. (#461)
- **Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to over-the-counter medications. (#462)**
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting funds for promotional or marketing materials promoting Obamacare or its benefits. (#463)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring an enforceable treaty ratified by the top 10 major greenhouse gas emitting countries before implementation of regulation of greenhouse gas emissions from existing power plants. (#464)
- **Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to Second Amendment rights. (#465)**
- Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting jobs in the United States through international and domestic travel and tourism. (#466)
- **Blunt amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the direct provision of defense articles, defense services, and related training to Kurdistan Regional Government. (#467)**
- **Blunt amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to military aid to Israel. (#468)**
- Grassley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prohibit certain aliens without legal status in the United States from retroactively claiming the earned income tax credit. (#469)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding to the United Nations Population Fund to promote the access of unaccompanied women to vital services, including access to water, sanitation, facilities, food, and health care, in emergency

situations. (#470)

- *Wyden amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would cut benefits, raise the retirement age, or privatize Social Security. (#471)*
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting Cypriot-Israeli cooperation in energy exploration in the Eastern Mediterranean. (#472)
- **Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding to combat anti-Semitism in Europe. (#473)**
- *Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect and strengthen the Department of Veterans Affairs, hire more health care professionals for the Department, and ensure quality and timely access to health care for all veterans. (#474)*
- Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to strengthening the United States Postal Service by establishing a moratorium to protect mail processing plants, reinstating overnight delivery standards, and protecting rural service. (#475)
- Thune amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to exempting elementary schools, secondary schools, and institutions of higher education from Obamacare's employer mandate. (#476)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to achieving health information technology interoperability. (#477)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reprioritizing education spending toward impact aid or other formula grant programs to State and local educational agencies and away from administrative earmark programs. (#478)
- Thune amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would negatively affect rural health care. (#479)
- Thune amendment to reduce funding for the United State Fish and Wildlife Service and direct those funds to public safety in Indian country. (#480)
- *Cotton amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting Israel. (#481)*
- Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging the increase use of performance contracting in Federal facilities. (#482)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to combat sexual assault, domestic violence, and human trafficking. (#483)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing lethal aid to Ukraine. (#484)
- **Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide equity in the tax treatment of public safety officer death benefits. (#485)**
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to strengthen mental health efforts.

(#486)

- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to rein in onerous fishing regulations and provide disaster relief for fisheries. (#487)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to spur economic development and provide for the equitable distribution of Universal Service funds to rural states. (#488)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing small business regulatory relief, protecting State-regulated insurers from global regulators, and preventing duplicative regulations for investment advisors. (#489)
- **Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to address the disproportionate regulatory burdens on community banks. (#490)**
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect the Corporation for National and Community Service. (#491)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to advance workplace equality by ending pregnancy discrimination and confronting sex-based wage discrimination. (#492)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to strengthening missile defense cooperation with Israel. (#493)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing the United States from joining any international agreement on greenhouse gas emissions that would preclude developing countries from using fossil fuels for development and economic growth. (#494)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to achieving domestic energy independence. (#495)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting public transparency in Executive branch litigation settlements. (#496)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting jobs by preventing Federal agencies from overriding efforts by States to conserve species. (#497)
- *Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to legislation submitted to Congress by President Obama to protect and strengthen Social Security. (#498)*
- Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring the availability to the reserve components of the Armed Forces of fully modernized and mission-capable aircraft. (#499)
- Alexander amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing Federal funds from being used to create a Federal college ratings system. (#500)
- Alexander amendment to promote the research, development, and approval or licensure of the most cutting-edge, safe and effective medical treatments, devices, and cures for American patients and to ensure that America remains the global leader in biomedical innovation. (#501)

- Alexander amendment to prohibit the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission from issuing regulations or guidance that would undermine the employee wellness programs authorized in the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act which offer a premium discount to employees who make healthy lifestyle choices. (#502)
- Sullivan amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing an exemption from certain permitting requirement for routine maintenance activities relating to transportation infrastructure. (#503)
- **Sullivan amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to limiting the ability of Environmental Protection Agency personnel to carry guns. (#504)**
- **Sullivan amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting programs related to the ground-based mid-course defense and the long-range discrimination radar programs of the Department of Defense. (#505)**
- **Sullivan amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting vulnerable families from job killing regulations. (#506)**
- Vitter amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to ending Obamacare subsidies for illegal immigrants. (#507)
- Vitter amendment to require tax delinquent Federal bureaucrats to immediately enter into a repayment plan and provide that failure to do will result in termination of employment. (#508)
- Vitter amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to eliminating the State DNA analysis kit backlog. (#509)
- Vitter amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing health care to veterans who reside more than 40 miles driving distance from the closest medical facility of the Department of Veterans Affairs that provides the care sought by the veteran. (#510)
- Vitter amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund preventing the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives from classifying M855 or any .223/5.56mm cartridge or projectile as armor piercing ammunition. (#511)
- Vitter amendment to strike out the provision that makes it easier for Washington elites to force Americans to give up their dollar bills and use dollar coins, like Europeans. (#512)
- Vitter amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expanding Medicare beneficiary access to eye tracking accessories and speech generating devices for disabled individuals under the Medicare program. (#513)
- Vitter amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to allowing States to adopt work requirements for able-bodied Medicaid recipients. (#514)
- **Vitter amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring the Federal Government to allow states to opt out of Common Core without penalty. (#515)**
- Vitter amendment to ensure victims of rape have their day in court. (#516)

- Vitter amendment to end Congress's and the Administration's illegal exemption from Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. (#517)
- Barrasso amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a process whereby the Federal Government recoups grants from States with failed State-based exchanges. (#518)
- Gillibrand amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to expand benefits from the Department of Veterans Affairs to sailors exposed to Agent Orange. (#519)
- Gillibrand amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund related to sexual assault at institutions of higher education, which may include the implementation of an independent and standardized online survey tool developed and administered by the Department of Education, in consultation with the Department of Justice, to measure the prevalence of sexual assault at institutions of higher education. (#520)
- **Peters amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to investing in science, technology, and basic research in the United States. (#521)**
- King amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preserving the right of access of distributed energy units to the electrical grid, such as combined heat and power systems, residential- or commercial-scale photovoltaic systems, residential wind turbines, or other renewable or fossil-fueled electric generation systems. (#522)
- **Stabenow amendment to prevent United States companies from getting tax benefits for moving jobs overseas, to end offshore tax loopholes including inversions, and to provide incentives for United States companies to relocate overseas jobs to the United States. (#523)**
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting economic growth and job creation by reducing the cost of capital. (#524)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing tax relief for catastrophic medical expenses. (#525)
- Alexander amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support high-quality charter schools. (#526)
- Cassidy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the translation of biomedical research into treatments and cures. (#527)
- Cassidy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to upgrading data collection and statistical analysis conducted on health care services at the facilities of the Veterans Health Administration. (#528)
- Cassidy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing screening, testing, and diagnosis for Viral Hepatitis. (#529)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the diversion of funds set aside for the USPTO. (#530)

- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to deterring abusive patent litigation. (#531)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to ensure the vitality of the traditional criminal law requirement of mens rea. (#532)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that Department of Justice attorneys comply with disclosure obligations in criminal prosecutions. (#533)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing access to marijuana edibles by children in States that have decriminalized marijuana. (#534)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to balancing the Federal budget. (#535)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to safeguarding data stored abroad from improper government access. (#536)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the aggressive and consistent enforcement of Federal laws prohibiting the production, distribution, and possession of adult obscenity and child pornography. (#537)
- Risch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the Family Funds limit of the Small Business Investment Company Program from \$225,000,000 to \$350,000,000, as passed by the Committee in 2013, which is zero subsidy and funded entirely through fees paid by investors and businesses. (#538)
- **Cassidy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving Medicaid based on successful and bipartisan State demonstration projects. (#539)**
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting health care rationing. (#540)
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the transparency of the relationship between the Federal Communication Commission's regulatory fees and the Commission's recovery of costs. (#541)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to improving transparency for closing out expired grant accounts with an empty balance. (#542)
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to elimination of funding for the National Technical Information Service. (#543)
- Kirk amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to extraditing international cybercriminals committing credit card theft. (#544)
- **Kirk amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reimposing waived sanctions and imposing new sanctions against Iran for violations of the Joint Plan of Action or a comprehensive nuclear agreement. (#545)**

- McCain amendment to ensure adequate funding for the national security of the United States. (#546)
- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to welfare reform. (#547)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to support Internet freedom and the current multi-stake-holder governance of the Internet. (#548)
- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund for providing low- and middle-income student access to private elementary and secondary schools through a tax credit. (#549)
- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to consolidating tax incentives for higher education into a universal tax credit for higher education and skills obtainment. (#550)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting religious freedom, including promoting freedom of religion (including belief) around the world, given the importance of religious freedom to human rights, economic development, stability, and democracy. (#551)
- **Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing funding for the relocation of the United States Embassy in Israel from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem. (#552)**
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting public-private partnerships with the National Laboratories under the Department of Energy to facilitate innovation. (#553)
- Rubio amendment to allow for the elimination of the Retirement Earnings Test under the Social security program. (#554)
- Rubio amendment to allow for the elimination of Social Security payroll taxes for individuals who have attained retirement age. (#555)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to delivering weapons to Ukraine using emergency drawdown authority in the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961. (#556)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to reforming the United Nations in the spirit of transparency, respect for basic human freedoms, and effective nonproliferation. (#557)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing foreign assistance to Palestine and increasing foreign assistance for Israel. (#558)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to improving higher education data and transparency. (#559)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to prohibit taking minors across State lines in circumvention of laws requiring involvement of parents in abortion decisions. (#560)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to underutilized facilities of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and their potential use. (#561)

- **Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a new outcomes-based process for authorizing innovative higher education providers. (#562)**
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the reform of Federal student loan repayment plans. (#563)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing for regulatory reform that would allow Congress to budget regulatory promulgation under each Federal agency. (#564)
- **Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that Medicare is not raided to bailout insurance companies under the President's health care overhaul. (#565)**
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing for financial vehicles other than loans to provide fund to pay for higher education. (#566)
- Coats amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to end duplication, fragmentation, and overlap in Government economic development programs. (#567)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to increase funding for the Internal Revenue Service to implement the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act and reduce identity theft. (#568)
- Tester amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to investing in rural and tribal water infrastructure. (#569)
- Tester amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing transparency in our elections and reducing the deficit. (#570)
- Heinrich amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would provide for the sale of Federal land to reduce the Federal deficit. (#571)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support rural schools and school districts. (#572)
- **Markey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting the repair and replacement of natural gas distribution pipelines and infrastructure no longer fit for service. (#573)**
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring the reliability of the electric grid. (#574)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to repeal the TRICARE exclusion for members of the reserve components of the Armed Forces. (#575)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to securing sources of supply of rare earth minerals. (#576)

- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the reduction of Department of Defense contractors. (#577)
- **Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to addressing methamphetamine abuse in the United States. (#578)**
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing adequate funding for the Experimental Program to Stimulate Competitive Research. (#579)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing adequate funding for the Contract Tower Program of the Federal Aviation Administration. (#580)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reestablishing the Office of Technology Assessment to provide nonpartisan information to Congress on cost-benefit analyses of regulations and regulatory changes. (#581)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to significantly increasing the number of young adults participating in 2 years of national service which may include expanding national service programs. (#582)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the commercialization of technologies such as carbon capture, carbon storage, and other carbon utilization technologies required for coal and natural gas electric generating units (EGUs) to meet proposed and future greenhouse gas regulations. (#583)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting export promotion for small businesses. (#584)
- Manchin amendment to modify the deficit-neutral reserve fund for veterans and servicemembers to improve outreach, access, and services for rural veterans. (#585)
- Manchin amendment to modify the deficit-neutral reserve fund for veterans and servicemembers to address specifically the growing backlog of appeals of decisions regarding claims for disability compensation. (#586)
- Leahy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to disallow any Federal tax deduction for the cost of court-ordered punitive damages as an ordinary business expense. (#587)
- **Schatz amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the number of U.S. Customs and Border Protection officers at air ports of entry. (#588)**
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that employers are not precluded under the National Labor Relations Act from providing compensation to employees that is greater than the compensation specified in an applicable collective bargaining agreement. (#589)
- **Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting the Medicare Advantage program. (#590)**
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to reform the Lifeline program by

removing structural incentives for fraud and modernizing the program so that it can be used to help increase broadband access in underserved areas. (#591)

- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to intellectual property rights in international trade negotiations. (#592)
- **Menendez amendment to require consideration of long-term deficits for any legislation relating to repealing or replacing the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act and the health care-related provisions of the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010. (#593)**
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging the participation of underrepresented individuals, including minorities, in 21st century fields. (#594)
- **Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to improve cybersecurity. (#595)**
- **Johnson amendment to convey clear information in graphic form about projected deficits. (#596)**
- **Johnson amendment to convey clear information to Congress and the public about projected Federal outlays, revenues, surpluses, and deficits. (#597)**
- Shaheen amendment to make commonsense reform to the wasteful Federal sugar program, save consumers billions, and reduce the risk of expensive taxpayer-funded bailouts of the sugar industry. (#600)
- *Bennet amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would privatize Medicare, cut guaranteed benefits, increase out-of-pocket spending, or turn Medicare into a premium support plan. (#601)*
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a single food agency. (#602)
- Coats amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the improvement of operations in the supplemental nutrition assistance program. (#603)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging cost savings in office space used by Federal agencies. (#604)
- Feinstein amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to rectifying the discrepancies in methodologies used in counting the number of homeless person served by programs provided through the Department of Education, the Department of Health and Human Services, and the Department of Housing and Urban Development. (#605)
- Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to African elephant ivory. (#606)
- **Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to allow for the permanent elimination of the Federal estate tax. (#607)**

- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund for mobile workforce legislation to simplify and standardize State income tax collection for employees who travel outside of their home State for temporary work assignments. (#608)
- Isakson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing funding to implement, create, apply or enforce certain standards for initial bargaining unit determinations governed by the National Labor Relations Board. (#609)
- Isakson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing funding to promulgate a regulation relating to the definition of “fiduciary” by the Department of Labor. (#610)
- **Isakson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to subject all fees collected by U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services to the annual appropriations process. (#611)**
- Isakson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to subject all fees collected by U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services to the annual appropriations process. (#612)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to international defense cooperation. (#613)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support or encourage research that leads to identifying an Alzheimer’s disease biomarker, early diagnostics tool, or therapy to delay the onset or halt the progression of Alzheimer’s disease in order to provide a significant cost savings to the Federal Government. (#614)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to ensure that the harbor maintenance user fee is only used for its intended purpose, which is to finance expenditures on maintenance dredging, dredged material disposal areas, jetties, and breakwaters. (#615)
- Wicker amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to require the Secretary of Transportation to submit the results of a comprehensive truck size and weight limits study to Congress by April 30, 2015. (#616)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to encourage the Secretary of State to add additional names to the Magnitsky List. (#617)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring international arms control compliance. (#618)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to address the negative impact of the Affordable Care Act’s Medicaid and Medicare DSH cuts to hospitals. (#619)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to expedite awards under the Internal Revenue Service whistleblower program. (#620)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to repeal the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA). (#621)
- *Burr amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to manageable Federal student loan repayment options. (#622)*

- Alexander amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the development of next-generation leadership computers in the United States. (#623)
- Alexander amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to improve the competitiveness of the United States. (#624)
- Lankford amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the effectiveness and efficiency of the Federal regulatory process. (#625)
- Lankford amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to streamline, consolidate, or eliminate duplicative and overlapping programs identified by the Government Accountability Office. (#626)
- Lankford amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide more transparency in Government spending, including through the establishment of a Federal program inventory. (#627)
- Lankford amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support the continued stewardship role of the United States over the domain name system to ensure the security of the .gov and .mil domains and protect the freedom of speech and expression internationally. (#628)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to international defense cooperation with Taiwan. (#629)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting the use of energy efficiency in the economy of the United States, which is the cheapest and fastest way to begin addressing energy challenges in the United States. (#630)
- Casey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing training for first responders in communities through which crude oil is transported by rail. (#631)
- **Casey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing reasonable accommodations for pregnant workers. (#632)**
- **Casey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to enhancing the child and dependent care tax credit. (#633)**
- Casey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to automatic IRAs. (#634)
- Casey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing funding for the Office of Administrative Law Judges of the Department of Labor. (#635)
- **Warner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting the personal information of consumers from data breaches. (#636)**
- Warner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to advancing the stated goals of the Department of Veterans Affairs or meeting the health care needs of veterans. (#637)
- **Warner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund reserve fund for Government reform and efficiency. (#638)**

- **Peters amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting trade and travel ports of entry. (#639)**
- Heitkamp amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to improve the sustainability of the Federal workforce in order to address unique situations. (#640)
- Heitkamp amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to funding local rent surveys to ensure accurate fair market rents for working families, the elderly, and the disabled. (#641)
- Heitkamp amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the establishment of a commission on Native children. (#642)
- Heitkamp amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to training and resources for first responders responding to hazardous materials incidents on railroads. (#643)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to directing the Secretary of Transportation to coordinate with the Secretary of Energy to review crude treatment process and, if necessary, to promulgate regulations. (#644)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to underground and surface coal mining safety and health research. (#645)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to H-1B visas. (#646)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the development of a new nuclear-capable cruise missile by the Department of Defense and the National Nuclear Security Administration. (#647)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the nuclear forces and missions of the Air Force. (#648)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting funding of international organizations during the implementation of the United Nations Arms Trade Treaty prior to Senate ratification and adoption of implementing legislation. (#649)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that social services agencies under the Bureau of Indian Affairs may conduct background checks on all adults living in a home before issuing a foster care license. (#650)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to allow the Drug Enforcement Administration and Federal Bureau of Investigation to enter into joint task forces with tribal and local law enforcement agencies. (#651)
- *Warren amendment to make college more affordable for middle-class families by allowing borrowers with outstanding Federal and private student loans to refinance at the equivalent interest rates that were offered to Federal student loan borrowers during the 2013-2014 school year and to fully offset the cost of such a program by requiring millionaires to pay at least a 30 percent effective Federal tax rate. (#652)*
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring the

Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to limit control measure determinations to covered sources. (#653)

- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reforming regulatory practices for executive agencies. (#654)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to preserve and protect the open Internet in a manner that provides the Federal Communications Commission with targeted and robust enforcement mechanisms, does not jeopardize public safety, privacy, accessibility, or universal service, protects against regulatory overreach, and does not rely on public utility regulations. (#655)
- Cotton amendment to modify a provision to the spending-neutral reserve fund to reauthorize funding for payments in lieu of taxes to counties and other units of local government. (#656)
- Cotton amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing non-defense related spending by the Department of Defense. (#657)
- Cotton amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000. (#658)
- Cotton amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the designation of critical habitat. (#659)
- Cotton amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the use of funds for cooperating with the Government of Iran in combating the Islamic State. (#660)
- Cotton amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to violations by the Russian Federation of the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces Treaty. (#661)
- Cotton amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the use of funds for the premature withdrawal of the United States Armed Forces from Afghanistan. (#662)
- Cotton amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the use of funds for negotiating with President of Syria Bashar al Assad and the Government of Syria to resolve the Syrian civil war and combat the Islamic State. (#663)
- Cotton amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to construction of new facilities and improvement to existing facilities at the detention facilities at United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. (#664)
- **Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting awarding of construction contracts based on awardees entering or not entering into agreements with labor organizations. (#665)**
- **Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing the level of Federal premium support for crop insurance policies, which may include eliminating premium support for crop insurance for agricultural producers with an adjusted gross income of more than \$750,000 in fiscal year 2016. (#666)**
- **Flake amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that**

individuals do not simultaneously receive unemployment compensation and disability insurance benefits. (#667)

- **Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to government reform and efficiency. (#668)**
- Flake amendment to rescind the remaining amounts available for the Advanced Technology Vehicles Manufacturing Loan Program. (#669)
- Flake amendment to eliminate resources for the single family housing direct loan program. (#670)
- Flake amendment to eliminate the premium subsidies on crop insurance policies when the actual market price of an agricultural commodity at the time of harvest is higher than the spring price for the agricultural commodity. (#671)
- Flake amendment to prohibit earmarks. (#672)
- Flake amendment to eliminate funding for the Economic Development Administration. (#673)
- Flake amendment to eliminate taxpayer subsidies for Amtrak's food and beverage service. (#674)
- Flake amendment to eliminate resources for Select USA. (#675)
- Flake amendment to prohibit taxpayers from subsidizing officials of the Department of Health and Human Services flying in business and first-class seating. (#676)
- **Flake amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing political targeting by the Internal Revenue Service of individuals and social welfare organizations exercising free-speech rights. (#677)**
- **Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prosecution of first-time illegal border crossers. (#678)**
- Portman amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the empowerment of States to protect citizens of the State from damaging regulations of the Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to the Clean Air Act. (#679)
- Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to legislation to furlough Federal employees with serious tax delinquencies. (#680)
- **Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to demolishing vacant and abandoned homes. (#681)**
- Portman amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would not achieve a unified budget surplus after 2024. (#682)
- Portman amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would create a carbon tax or a cap-and-trade policy relating to carbon emissions. (#683)

- Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to repealing any tax increases imposed by President Obama on middle-class families. (#684)
- Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to making permanent the expensing limitation applicable for 2014 for section 179 property. (#685)
- Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the age limitation applicable to dependent care assistance programs. (#686)
- Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to allowing private sector employees the ability to work flexible schedules. (#687)
- Portman amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding for the National Park Service Centennial. (#688)
- **Portman amendment to improve the dynamic scoring provision. (#689)**
- Portman amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the equitable treatment of existing, new, and proposed nuclear generating capacity in the economically damaging Clean Power Plan. (#690)
- Scott amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing States with flexibility in determining the size of employers in the small group market. (#691)
- Scott amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to transparency in health premium billing. (#692)
- Rounds amendment to modify section 431 relating to oversight of Government performance. (#693)
- **Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to investing in advanced fossil energy technology research and development. (#694)**
- Shaheen amendment to save taxpayers billions by limiting \$50,000 annually the maximum amount of premium subsidy provided by the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation to individual agricultural producers. (#696)
- **Murray amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund for legislation that reforms and strengthens elementary and secondary education. (#697)**
- Whitehouse amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting funding regulatory work of the Environmental Protection Agency that delivers substantial benefits to public health and the economy. (#698)
- Whitehouse amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing resources to protect and preserve oceans and coasts. (#699)
- **Whitehouse amendment to ensure high-income earners pay a fair share in taxes and to use the revenue to invest in repairing our Nation's bridges, coastal infrastructure, and damage wildfires. (#700)**

- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improvements to the appeals process of the Department of Veterans Affairs for claims relating to disability compensation. (#701)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to efforts associated with combating the heroin addiction epidemic. (#702)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to enhance drug treatment courts. (#703)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to enhance veteran treatment courts. (#704)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to Indo-Pacific partner capacity building and strategy. (#705)
- Markey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to achieving savings in the nuclear security enterprise. (#706)
- **Markey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing overdose deaths. (#707)**
- **Wyden amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to simplifying and expanding tax incentives for higher education to boost student attendance and completion. (#708)**
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to implementing recommendations of the Government Accountability Office to reduce or eliminate overlapping or duplicative Federal programs. (#709)
- Franken amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to enhancing funding for programs carried out under the Head Start Act. (#710)
- Franken amendment provide additional resources to save student financial aid and keep college affordable for more than 8,000,000 low- and middle-income students by restoring the \$89,000,000 in cuts to Federal Pell Grants in the Republican budget. (#711)
- Franken amendment to provide an additional use for the deficit-neutral reserve fund for higher education. (#712)
- Murphy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to comprehensive mental health reform. (#713)
- Bennet amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to chemical disclosure. (#714)
- **Bennet amendment to create clean energy jobs through predictable and fair incentive for renewable energy. (#715)**
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support the robust funding of the

Community Oriented Policing Services grant program. (#716)

- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the effectiveness and availability of Bureau of Prisons programs. (#717)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting child savings accounts and asset building. (#718)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to cleaning up federally designated Superfund sites. (#719)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting workforce development through apprenticeship programs. (#720)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to encourage freight planning and investment that incorporates all modes of transportation, including rail, waterways, ports, and highways to promote national connectivity. (#721)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting payments for conversion or treatments that purport to change the gender identity or sexual orientation of an individual under Medicare and Medicaid programs. (#722)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing the average adjusted gross income eligibility criteria for persons or legal entities who qualify for farm subsidy program benefits (#723)
- Kaine amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing United States exports and improving the competitiveness of United States businesses. (#724)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring diversity in procurement and hiring at all Federal pension plans. (#725)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the protection of State and local economies from the impacts of climate change, including increased storm surge events. (#726)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to municipal broadband expansion, to aid cities and municipalities in rural and low-income areas seeking to invest in municipal broadband networks or private-public partnerships for broadband buildout. (#727)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting mentoring programs for at-risk youth. (#728)
- **Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to invest in surface transportation projects. (#729)**
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to development of the Long Range Discrimination Radar of the Missile Defense Agency. (#730)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to increase access to health care providers for Medicare beneficiaries. (#731)

- Murkowski amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to authorizing advance appropriations for the Indian Health Service. (#732)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to an active duty mend strength for the Army for fiscal year 2016 of 490,000 soldiers. (#733)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the Department of Defense Innovative Readiness Training Program. (#734)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the outreach and delivery of Department of Veterans Affairs programs and services to veterans residing in United States communities not connected to the North American road system. (#735)
- Murkowski amendment to exempt advance appropriations for the Indian Health Services and Indian Health Facilities accounts of the Indian Health Service from a point of order against legislation that would provide an advance appropriation. (#736)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to establish a DNRF relating to providing for the expansion of Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis (Lou Gehrig's Disease) research in the Department of Defense's peer reviewed Medical Research Program. (#737)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to environmental remediation of land transferred under certain Acts that is contaminated by Federal agencies and activities. (#738)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to robust sexual assault investigations by the National Guard Bureau Office of Complex Investigations. (#739)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the funding of certain tribal courts by the Bureau of Indian Affairs. (#740)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to allow for legislation to provide for long-term budget analyses. (#741)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reforming the unemployment insurance program in a manner that incentivizes work and worker training for the long-term unemployed, helps the long-term unemployed reenter the workforce, recognizes the demands on State budgets, and does not increase financial burdens on employers. (#742)
- **Thune amendment to reduce funding for the General Services Administration by \$1,000,000 until 50 percent of counties in nonattainment for the 1997 National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for ground-level ozone as of January 30, 2015, achieve the air quality standard set forth in the 1997 NAAQS, and direct those funds to the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency for the purpose of helping municipalities reach attainment with the 2008 NAAQS for ground-level ozone, acknowledging that (1) given limited State and Federal resources and the delay of the Administrator in issuing to States implementation guidance for the 2008 ground-level ozone NAAQS, priority should be given to achieving the 2008 standard, (2) the Administrator has not sufficiently implemented that standard, (3) focusing by the Administrator on the most polluted areas that are in nonattainment with that standard would benefit public health, and (4) promulgating a lower standard at this time would impose undue costs on the economy**

and workforce of the United States. (#743)

- Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring transparency of costs of completing analyses required under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969. (#744)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to allowing oil shale development on Federal land. (#745)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing reasonable deadlines for processes under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969. (#746)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to selling nonessential Federal land with proceeds going to Federal deficit reduction. (#747)
- Lee amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would further restrict the right of law-abiding Americans to own a firearm. (#748)
- **Lee amendment to ensure that the reserve fund relating to affordable healthcare choices for all is used to repeal and not further empower the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. (#749)**
- **Lee amendment to modify the spending-neutral reserve fund reauthorizing funding for payments to counties and other units of local government to ensure payment at levels roughly equivalent to property tax revenues lost due to the presence of Federal land. (#750)**
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to support legislation maintaining United States oversight over functions of the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers and preventing the United States from transferring such Internet responsibilities. (#751)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging the United States' NATO allies to reverse declines in defense spending and bear a more proportionate burden for ensuring the security of NATO. (#752)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to sufficient number of uniformed maintenance personnel in the Air Force for the F-35A aircraft program to reach initial operational capacity and full operational capacity on schedule. (#753)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting legislation allowing a repeal of the Davis-Bacon Act. (#754)
- *Stabenow amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to keeping the Federal Water Pollution Control Act focused on protection of water quality, to establish bright lines for Federal jurisdiction, and to create clear and unambiguous exemptions for features that the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency or the Secretary of the Army, acting through the Chief of Engineers, claim they are not seeking to regulate. (#755)*
- Stabenow amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the purchase of stationary or electronic devices for the purpose of members of Congress or congressional staff communicating with foreign governments and undermining the role of the President as Head of State in international nuclear negotiations on behalf of the United States.

(#756)

- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to grant programs of the Environmental Protection Agency that may include prohibitions on awards to any entity that has an action pending against the Agency. (#757)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to support legislation allowing private sector employers to offer compensatory time in lieu of overtime pay to employees who prefer flexible work schedules to better balance family, work, and personal responsibilities. (#758)
- **Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to clarifying Federal jurisdiction with respect to intrastate species. (#759)**
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring an independent reliability assessment of the Clean Power Plan of the Environmental Protection Agency. (#760)
- Graham amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to means-testing Medicare part B and part D premiums for Medicare beneficiaries with an annual income that exceeds \$250,000. (#761)
- Graham amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the restoration of purchasing power of the National Institutes of Health. (#762)
- Graham amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to subjecting all Federal spending to sequestration. (#763)
- Graham amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preparing ports of the United States for post-Panamax ships. (#764)
- Graham amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to meeting the obligations outlined in the Plutonium Management and Disposition Agreement. (#765)
- Graham amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to subjecting the salaries of Members of Congress to sequestration. (#766)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the National Guard Youth Challenge Program. (#767)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing Transportation Security Administration passenger fees to \$2.50 per enplanement and not more than \$5.00 per round trip between points in Alaska and Hawaii and on flights from essential air service airports. (#768)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the labeling of genetically engineered fish. (#769)
- **Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the construction of Arctic polar icebreakers. (#770)**

- Ernst amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibits use of taxpayer dollars for first class airplane travel by Members of Congress. (#771)
- Ernst amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to ensure public comments are utilized more effectively in the Federal rulemaking process. (#772)
- Ernst amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect taxpayers by reforming the allowance and perks available to former Presidents. (#773)
- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the availability of Federal spectrum for commercial wireless services, including unlicensed Wi-Fi. (#774)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the imposition of new sanctions against the Government of Iran because of that Government's support for terrorism and its human rights abuses against the people of Iran. (#775)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prohibit the exclusion of individuals from service on a Federal jury on account of sexual orientation or gender identity. (#776)
- *Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to recognize that climate change is real and caused by human activity and that Congress needs to take action to cut carbon pollution. (#777, as modified)*
- Cornyn amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to patents. (#778)
- Cornyn amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to enact a taxpayer bill of rights and provide additional protections for taxpayers against abuses by Internal Revenue Service. (#779)
- Cornyn amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to eliminating the backlog of sexual assault evidence kits. (#780)
- **Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing foreign assistance to the Palestinian Authority and certain United Nations agencies and increasing foreign assistance for Israel. (#781)**
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to extending the health care tax credit. (#782)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expansion of the earned income tax credit and the child tax credit. (#783)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting a national network for manufacturing innovation. (#784)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that no Federal financial aid funds are used for marketing activities. (#785)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide 12-months of continuous enrollment in Medicaid and the Children's Health Insurance Program. (#786)

- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to establish the prioritization of Children's Hospital Graduate Medical Education (CHGME) as a proven means to implement the development of a robust pediatric medical workforce. (#787)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring sufficient trade enforcement resources. (#788)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting workers from misclassification as independent contractors and preventing employers from using misclassification to avoid paying their fair share of taxes. (#789)
- Manchin amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would allocate any savings achieved through spending cuts or new revenue that are not included in the concurrent resolution on the budget for any purpose other than deficit reduction or investment in the Nation's infrastructure. (#790)
- **Wyden amendment to strike reconciliation instructions to the Committees on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions and Finance and require regular order. (#791)**
- Bennet amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to innovation in higher education. (#792)
- Franken amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to construction of Native American schools. (#793)
- Sessions amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to strengthening the ability of the Department of Commerce to respond to accusations of unfair trade practices, which may include currency undervaluation. (#794)
- **Cassidy amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to authorizing Federal permitting for manufacturing and energy construction projects relating to national primary or secondary ambient air quality standard for ozone lower than a certain existing standard. (#795)**
- *Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to saving Medicare. (#796)*
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing headquarters staff in the Department of Defense. (#797)
- **Murray amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund for legislation to allow Americans to earn paid sick time. (#798)**
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to funding for programs related to governing justly and democratically. (#799)
- **Cantwell amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to a comprehensive approach to crude-by-rail safety. (#800)**
- *Murray amendment to build on the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2013 by restoring a below-sequester level cut of \$9,000,000,000 to nondefense discretionary spending in 2017, replacing*

sequestration in 2016 and 2017 and increasing funding above sequester by a total of \$148,000,000,000 for the 2 years, increasing defense and nondefense discretionary spending above sequester levels by equal amounts, eliminating the overseas contingency operations gimmick contained in the committee-reported resolution, and offsetting the net increase in defense and nondefense discretionary spending by closing tax loopholes. (#801)

- **Coons amendment to offset the costs of the war against the Islamic State in Iraq and Syria. (#802)**
- Franken amendment to ensure that the deficit-neutral reserve fund for infrastructure includes investment in rural broadband deployment. (#803)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to student loans. (#804)
- Corker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prevent the sale of Senior Preferred Stock of Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac by the Secretary of the Treasury without the consent of Congress. (#805)
- Cassidy amendment to create a point of order against any legislation that would authorize Federal funds appropriated for processing naturalization applications to be used for any other purpose. (#806)
- Cassidy amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would permit using certain funds to process immigration benefit applications. (#807)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to permanently extend the Internet Tax Freedom Act and to establish rules for taxation of digital goods and services. (#808)
- Vitter amendment to restore students' right to privacy of education records by ensuring parental consent of records release in all cases and prohibiting collection of psychological or behavioral data. (#809)
- **Collins amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing access to higher education for low-income Americans through the Federal Pell Grant program. (#810)**
- **Vitter amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ending Washington's illegal exemption from Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. (#811)**
- **Murray amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide women with affordable access to comprehensive health care, including preventive services (such as contraception and breast cancer screenings), improve maternal health, and ensure that a woman has the same benefits and services no matter what part of the United States she lives in, all of which is critical to improving the health and well-being of women, children, their families, and society as a whole, and is an essential part of a woman's economic security and opportunity. (#812)**
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving oversight and accountability of for-profit colleges. (#813)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing exploitation of veterans and servicemembers seeking postsecondary education. (#814)

- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund related to prohibiting inverted corporations from avoiding United States taxes. (#815)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prevent certain corporations from profiting from government contracts. (#816)
- **Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide tax benefits to patriot employers that invest in American jobs and provide fair pay and benefits to workers and to eliminate tax benefits for corporations that ship jobs or profits overseas. (#817)**
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to funding for the Overseas Private Investment Corporation. (#818)
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the repeal of the extension of the wind production tax credit. (#819)
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting funding for the Defense Rapid Innovation Program. (#820)
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the Forest Service from finalizing and implementing a certain proposed groundwater directive. (#821)
- Flake amendment to eliminate Federal duplication and consolidate the 94 Federal green building programs spread across 11 different Federal agencies. (#822)
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to implementing the recommendations of the Government Accountability Office to consolidate financial literacy programs. (#823)
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to enabling transparency in the Federal crop insurance program, which may include disclosing the names of recipients of Federal subsidy payments for crop insurance premiums. (#824)
- **Blumenthal amendment to expand the deficit-neutral reserve fund for veterans and servicemembers. (#825)**
- Barrasso amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the repeal of the annual fee on health insurance providers imposed by the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. (#826)
- Hatch amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to reforming the Federal regulatory process by enabling retrospective review of existing regulations, improving the process by which new regulations are created, ensuring fair and effective judicial review, and securing an effective role for Congress in the Federal regulatory process through legislation and oversight. (#827)
- Franken amendment to provide additional resources to save student financial aid and keep college affordable for more than 8,000,000 low- and middle-income students by restoring the \$89,000,000,000 in cuts to Federal Pell Grants in the Republican budget. (#828)

- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to maintaining the critical infrastructure security of the United States natural gas pipeline system with respect to physical damages or cyber security-related impacts. (#829)
- Moran-Blumenthal amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to researching health conditions of the descendants of veterans exposed to toxic substances during services in the Armed Forces. (#830)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging institutions of higher education to make college more affordable by reducing the cost of attendance for students and families. (#831)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to ensure all women covered by TRICARE have no-cost contraception coverage and to improve access to emergency contraception for women members of the Armed Forces. (#832)
- Boxer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the protection of State and local economies from the impacts of climate change, including extreme and exceptional drought. (#833)
- Boxer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to public health and welfare of States and local communities. (#834)
- Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to offsetting the cost of operations against the Islamic State. (#835)
- McConnell amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the regulation by the Environmental Protection Agency of greenhouse gas emissions, which may include a prohibition on withholding highway funds from States that refuse to submit State Implementation Plans required under the Clean Power Plan of the Agency. (#836)
- Alexander amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting the privacy rights of employees. (#837)
- **Murkowski amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the disposal of certain Federal land. (#838)**
- **Isakson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting United States citizens held hostage in the United States embassy in Tehran, Iran, between November 3, 1979, and January 20, 1981. (#839)**
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding for State and local law enforcement agencies that receive Federal funds to be used for data collection related to profiling guidance issued by the Department of Justice. (#840)
- Udall amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to provision of educational assistance to veterans who served in the reserves in Afghanistan or Iraq. (#841)
- **Merkley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to consumer financial protection. (#842)**

- **Merkley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to restoring reductions in the Republican budget to the Stafford loan program that would mandate that students currently in college pay interest on their loans before they have received their educational benefits, to make college more affordable, to reduce the debt burden of students, and to help graduates afford to pay back student loans. (#843)**
- Merkley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to restoring cuts in the Republican budget to the Federal Pell Grant and Stafford loan programs that would force more families to take on debt for education and mandate that students currently in college pay interest on their loans before they have received their education benefits, to make college more affordable, to reduce the debt burden of students, and to help graduates afford to pay back student loans. (#844)
- Merkley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to trade agreements. (#845)
- Merkley amendment to save student financial aid and reduce the student loan debt levels in the Republican budget by 15 percent through removing mandated interest payments for students. (#846)
- Scott amendment to require information on settlement agreements. (#847)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the Medicare home health face-to-face documentation requirement. (#848)
- Vitter amendment to end birthright citizenship. (#849)
- Vitter amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ending President Obama's illegal executive amnesty. (#850)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to rein in onerous fishing regulations and provide disaster relief for fisheries. (#851)
- **Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing small business regulatory relief and preventing duplicative regulations for investment advisors. (#852)**
- Coats to preserve the integrity of college athletes. (#853)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to repealing the limitation on health flexible spending arrangements. (#854)
- **Lee amendment to prohibit the public debt limit under reconciliation. (#855)**
- **Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to support legislation preventing the Federal Communications Commission from reclassifying broadband providers as common carriers under title II of the Communications Act of 1934 and from implementing other "net neutrality" provisions. (#856)**
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the investigation and

recovery of missing weapons and military equipment provided to the Government of Yemen by the United States Government. (#857)

- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to limiting funds for institutions or organizations established by the United States Convention on the Law of the Sea. (#858)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to clarifying the definition of the term “waters of the United States”. (#859)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing the Department of Energy from making risky loans. (#860)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to equalizing the treatment of attorney’s fees under the Endangered Species Act of 1973 and the Equal Access to Justice Act. (#861)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to repealing the wind production tax credit. (#862)
- Lee amendment to preserve Congressional Budget Act points of order against legislation providing for an increase in the gas tax paid by hardworking Americans. (#863)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing an accounting of total United States contributions to the United Nations. (#864)
- **Johnson amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to accommodate legislation that would stop the Federal government from forcing States to pay unemployment compensation benefits to millionaires. (#865)**
- Murray amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing funding for the Department of Transportation for the TIGER discretionary grant program. (#866)
- **Whitehouse amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to making it more difficult for corporations and billionaires to secretly influence elections by making unlimited undisclosed campaign expenditures, and to prevent such entities from evading campaign finance law, including through making false statements to government agencies. (#867)**
- Whitehouse amendment to prohibit budget resolutions that support dropping millions of Americans from their health insurance plans without providing for alternative coverage. (#868)
- Udall amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to issuing a license to a company to operate as a small business investment company that focuses on accelerating technology transfer commercialization activities that create well-paying jobs and support American innovation. (#869)
- **Wyden amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to extending tax provisions expiring in 2013 or 2014 for 2 years, such as those contained in the EXPIRE Act of 2014. (#870)**

- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the process of evaluating and adjudicating benefit claims of survivors and dependents of veterans and members of the Armed Forces. (#871)
- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expand and enhance the security of the Visa Waiver Program to promote travel and tourism in the United States. (#872)
- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the reimbursement of emergency medical care for veterans, which may include reimbursement of veterans who have not received care from the department of Veterans Affairs in the last 24 months. (#873)
- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the final standard providing for the assignment of a unique health identifier for an individual and to require legislation setting standards for such assignment. (#874)
- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to permanent extension of the new markets tax credit. (#875)
- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that Federal agencies protect the rights of all Americans, regardless of their sexual orientation, religion, race, color, sex, or national origin, in accordance with the Constitution of the United States and Federal law. (#876)
- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing college completion, which may include expanding Federal Pell Grant eligibility by allowing college students to use Federal Pell Grants for more than 2 semesters in an academic year. (#877)
- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to investing in clean energy and preserving the environment. (#878)
- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring dental coverage under all qualified health plans offered under the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. (#879)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a student borrower bill of rights. (#880)
- *Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting a substantial increase in the minimum wage. (#881)*
- Carper amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving prevention and treatment measures to mitigate agricultural impacts from virus outbreaks, such as impacts seen from the avian influenza poultry outbreak. (#882)
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting health care rationing. (#883)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing local flexibility in low-income housing and supporting low-income housing block grant funding by expanding the Moving-to-Work program. (#884)

- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing technical assistance to small businesses and aspiring entrepreneurs through small business development centers. (#885)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to ensure accountability and transparency at the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau. (#886)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to streamline energy infrastructure projects. (#887)
- Feinstein amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing terrorists from obtaining firearms or explosives. (#888)
- Feinstein amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving community relations with law enforcement officers. (#889)
- Coons amendment to exempt advance appropriations for Amtrak from the generally applicable point of order against advance appropriations. (#890)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to addressing the infrastructure needs of passenger rail. (#891)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the impacts of climate change on critical infrastructure systems. (#892)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to addressing the diabetes epidemic in the United States. (#893)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding to the Global Fund. (#894)
- **Whitehouse amendment to prohibit budget resolutions that support cutting over \$1,000,000,000,000 in spending without identifying specific programmatic effects. (#895)**
- **Markey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the safety of offshore drilling in the United States. (#896)**
- **Markey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting consumers in the United States from price increases due to large-scale natural gas exports. (#897)**
- Franken amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to address cyberstalking and online harassment. (#898)
- **Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the importance of financial literacy education to allow individuals to make informed and effective decisions with their financial resources. (#899)**
- **Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the importance of civics and government education. (#900)**

- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that Federal agencies protect the rights of all Americans, regardless of their sexual orientation, gender identity, religion, race, color, sex, or national origin, in accordance with the Constitution of the United States and Federal law. (#901)
- Tester amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to authorizing children who are eligible to receive health care furnished under laws administered by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to retain such eligibility until age 26. (#902)
- Tester amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to provision of payment of dependency and indemnity compensation of death pension upon the death of a veteran to reduce needless financial hardships suffered by families of such veterans during their time of grief. (#903)
- Tester amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to bolstering veterans employment by providing additional sick leave to disabled veterans who are employed by the Federal Government so they can seek care for their service-connected medical conditions and do not have to take unpaid leave or forego their medical appointments altogether. (#904)
- Tester amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to veterans health care, which may include efforts to enhance access to care for rural veterans, to address medical workforce shortages of the Department of Veterans Affairs, and to invest in new facilities in rural areas. (#905)
- Klobuchar amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to Federal investment in precision medicine and biomedical innovation. (#906)
- Klobuchar amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the effective Federal management of the gray wolf population in the western Great Lakes region. (#907)
- Klobuchar amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to support for the improvement and enhancement of the capabilities of the Armed Forces to prevent and respond to sexual assault and sexual harassment in the Armed Forces. (#908)
- Klobuchar amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preserving funding for States to develop and maintain recreational trails and trail-related facilities for motorized and nonmotorized recreational trail uses. (#909)
- Klobuchar amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to advancing innovations in life saving technologies. (#910)
- Klobuchar amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting the outdoor economy. (#911)
- Reed amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to permanently reforming emergency unemployment insurance programs, including the Extended Benefit program for individuals who have exhausted their regular unemployment compensation during economic downturns. (#912)
- Reed amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to closing egregious offshore tax loopholes. (#913)

- Reed amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that the Federal Pell Grant maximum keeps pace with inflation. (#914)
- Reed amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would increase the cost to borrowers of Federal education loans made to students or on behalf of students. (#915)
- Reed amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reforming the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 to establish accountability requirements for resource equity. (#916)
- Reed amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing for an additional year of Federal funding for short-time compensation programs, which prevent layoffs and keep Americans employed. (#917)
- Reed amendment to include legislation concerning weatherization and energy efficiency retrofit programs in a deficit-neutral reserve fund. (#918)
- Reed amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to eliminating deductions for corporate compensation in excess of \$1,000,000. (#919)
- Reed amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing the geographic imbalance in Federal research funding and improving research infrastructure and capacity throughout the States. (#920)
- Reed amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prescription drug costs under the Medicare program. (#921)
- Reed amendment to strike the requirement for estimates of macroeconomic effects. (#922)
- Reed amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to eliminating profits from the Federal student loan program and reducing costs for borrowers. (#923)
- Reed amendment to specify the other macroeconomic variable to be included in a certain estimate provided by the Congressional Budget Office. (#924)
- **Tillis amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the United States civil courts system. (#925)**
- **Tillis amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that the right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. (#926)**
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to appropriate and responsible dietary guidelines that recommend lean red meat as a source of protein. (#927)
- Blunt amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect the United States from an energy tax. (#928)
- Crapo amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting Medicare Advantage by reversing Obamacare cuts. (#929)

- Crapo amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing tax increases on families with annual incomes under \$250,000. (#930)
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to strengthen waterborne commerce in our ports and harbors, which may include increasing the percentage of the amounts expended from the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund that are dedicated to port infrastructure and maintenance. (#931)
- Cochran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a biennial budget resolution process. (#932)
- Cochran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a biennial budget resolution process. (#933)
- Paul amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting marketing materials relating to the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. (#934)
- Paul amendment to adjust functional totals to reflect savings on administrative costs within the Environmental Protection Agency and Corps of Engineers resulting from the preservation of individual property rights and clarification that “navigable waters” means waters of the United States, including the territorial seas that are navigable-in-fact or permanent, standing, or continuously flowing bodies of water that form geographical features commonly known as streams, oceans, rivers, and lakes that are connected to waters that are navigable-in-fact under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.). (#935)
- Paul amendment to establish a surgical point of order that will provide better clarity and compliance in the budget process by better harmonizing appropriations and authorizations. (#936)
- Hatch amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the supplemental nutrition assistance program, which may include prohibiting the Secretary of Agriculture from issuing certain exemptions relating to the able-bodied adults without dependents requirement. (#937)
- Hatch amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the use of community development block grant funds for the provision of public services. (#938)
- Hatch amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring the Secretaries of Agriculture and Housing and Urban Development to draft a plan to consolidate certain housing programs. (#939)
- **Paul amendment to increase new budget authority for fiscal years 2016 and 2017 and modify outlays for fiscal years 2016 through 2022 for National Defense (budget function 050) with offsets. (#940)**
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to ensure access to primary care for women and children. (#941)
- Franken amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing funding for HIV/AIDS research and medical and social services to prevent the spread of HIV and treat infected individuals. (#942)

- Franken amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the health of Medicare beneficiaries and reducing Medicare program expenditures by making evidence-based chronic disease prevention programs like the National Diabetes Prevention Program a covered benefit under the Medicare program. (#943)
- **Nelson amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would use tax dollars to censor publicly-funded climate science. (#944)**
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting efforts to eliminate discrimination based on sexual orientation, gender identity, source of income, marital status, military or veteran status, race, color, religion, sex, handicap, familial status, or national origin in housing. (#945)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing support for public-private partnerships that help make small, medium, and rural manufacturers more competitive. (#946)
- Bennet amendment to ensure that small businesses are provided relief as part of tax reform by permanently increasing the maximum amount of the section 179 small business expensing limitation to \$1,000,000 and the investment limitation to \$2,500,000 and indexing them both for inflation. (#947)
- Cochran amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to prohibit the implementation of flood standards, developed in secret, that would threaten livelihoods and communities nationwide. (#948)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing greater discretion to States with respect to infrastructure projects. (#949)
- McConnell amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting the return of children who have been legally adopted from the Democratic Republic of the Congo and are only a plane ride away from becoming United States citizens to the American citizen parents residing in the United States. (#950)
- **Murray amendment to establish and fund a new Federal-State partnership to expand access to high-quality preschool programs for children from low- and moderate-income families, offset with revenue from closing loopholes. (#951)**
- **Merkley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a more level playing field in trade agreements. (#952)**
- **Merkley amendment to save student financial aid and reduce the student loan debt levels in the Republican budget by 15 percent by eliminating new mandated interest charged while students are still in school. (#953)**
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the reimbursement of States that paid to keep units of the National Park System open during the partial Government shutdown in October 2013. (#954)
- Sessions amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting aliens without lawful status in the United States from qualifying for certain Federal benefits. (#955)

- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to protect the content of Americans' emails from warrantless searched by law enforcement agencies. (#956)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to ending the enhanced Federal Medical Assistance Percentage (FMAP) rates under Obamacare that financially favor able-bodied adults over pregnant women, infants, elderly, and the disabled. (#957)
- Grassley amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting United States workers. (#958)
- Grassley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reforming the EB-5 immigrant investor program to protect national security, to promote true job creation, and to ensure integrity in the adjudication of such immigration benefits by establishing standards of ethical conduct by government officials and preventing improper preferential treatment. (#959)
- Grassley amendment to hold employer accountable for their hiring practices by requiring all employees to be verified through E-Verify, an electronic employment verification system. (#960)
- Murray amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to ensure that the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission continues to protect employee rights and protections like the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 and the Genetic Information Nondiscrimination Act of 2008, and to ensure that employee wellness programs authorized under the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act continue to offer premium incentives to employees for more healthy choices. (#961)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to enhance prosecution of those who sell or supply firearms to others knowing or having reasonable cause to believe that the firearms will be used to commit a crime of human trafficking. (#962)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to facilitate the transfer of enforcement authority over firearms laws to the Federal Bureau of Investigations. (#963)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to enhance prosecution of those who sell or supply firearms to others knowing or having reasonable cause to believe that the firearms will be used to commit a crime of violence. (#964)
- Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect the integrity of elections in the United States, limit the corrosive influence of money in the democratic process of the United States, allow for an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to overturn the Citizens United decision, and increase transparency. (#965)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to offsetting the costs of operations against the Islamic State. (#966)
- **Markey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to domestic medical isotope production. (#967)**
- Wyden amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to enacting middle class tax relief, including extending and expanding refundable tax credits, such as tax provisions and policies included in legislation like the Working Families Tax Relief Act, American Opportunity Tax Credit Permanence and Consolidation Act, Helping Working Families Afford Child Care Act, or the 21st Century Worker Tax Cut Act, among other legislation. (#968)

- Cruz amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibit the Federal Election Commission from further regulating political speech on the Internet. (#969)
- Cruz amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to ensure full portability of funds provided under part A of title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965. (#970)
- Cruz amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to implement work requirements in all means-tested Federal welfare programs. (#971)
- Cruz amendment to ensure Israel receives the full extent of aid from the United States in developing its missile defense programs by creating a spending-neutral reserve fund, in the event that additional funding is required. (#972)
- Cruz amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that any nuclear agreement between the United States and Iran cannot be implemented absent approved by Congress. (#973)
- Cruz amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to eliminate all criminal penalties for offenses established by agency regulations. (#974)
- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to maintaining military personnel levels at military installations that are the least costly to the Federal Government to operate. (#975)
- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring the Dietary Guidelines for Americans are based on sound nutrition science. (#976)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to strengthen democratic governance, citizen security, and economic growth in Central America. (#977)
- Menendez amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would provide funding relating to establishing a United States Embassy in Havana, Cuba until the Government of Cuba ceases providing sanctuary to terrorists and American fugitives. (#978)
- Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to substantially increasing overtime protections for middle class workers. (#979)
- Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting the promised pension benefits of retirees in multiemployer pension plans. (#980)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to waive coinsurance under Medicare for colorectal cancer screening tests regardless of whether therapeutic intervention is required during the screening. (#981)
- Casey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide flexibility to States to improve access and quality and delivery of care while protecting the guarantee of the Medicaid program. (#982)
- Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting programs that keep low-income older individuals healthy and able to live at home, such as those programs

funded through the Older Americans Act of 1965. (#983)

- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that patients, including military members and veterans, have access to new antibacterial drugs that treat serious or life-threatening infections through the creations by the Food and Drug Administration of a limited population approval pathway for antibacterial drugs. (#984)
- Risch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to extending the authorization of the State Trade and Export Promotion Program of the Small Business Administration. (#985)
- Reed amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reforming student loan programs, which may include risk-sharing by institutions of higher education. (#986)
- Casey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting the National Guard Counterdrug Program. (#987)
- Franken amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to bolstering the resilience of communities and industries in the United States against the impacts of a changing climate. (#988)
- Coons second-degree amendment to Coons amendment #337, to modify the amendment. (#989)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the impacts of climate change on critical infrastructure systems. (#990)
- **Warner amendment to restore program integrity funding to combat waste, fraud, and abuse. (#991)**
- Paul amendment to provide an offset for additional funds for overseas contingency operations. (#992)
- **Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to strengthening the national do-not-call registry. (#993)**
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to end “too big to fail” bailouts for bailouts for Wall Street mega-banks (over \$500 billion in total assets). (#994)
- Hatch amendment to provide for individual, business, and international tax reform that is pro-growth, fair, simple, and permanent, that enhances competitiveness, that promotes savings and investment, that strengthens domestic job creation and wage growth and that is revenue neutral. (#995)
- Cotton amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting funding for flights over the continental United States or Europe by the Russian Federation under the Treaty on Open Skies using digital electro-optical sensors. (#996)
- Enzi #997
- Enzi amendment to make a technical correction. (#998)

- Enzi #999
- Enzi #1000
- Menendez amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would provide funding relating to assistance for trade promotion for Cuba until the Government of Cuba is in compliance with International Labor Organization standards. (#1001)
- Cantwell amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the National Park Service Centennial. (#1002)
- Tester amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to authorizing children who are eligible to receive health care furnished under laws administered by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to retain such eligibility until age 26. (#1003)
- Murphy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing funding for the processing of permits for additive gas transmission capacity in supply-constrained areas. (#1004)
- Murphy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expanding United States counter-propaganda communications to combat misinformation from the Russian Federation or terrorist groups like ISIS and al Qaeda. (#1005)
- Murphy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to additional United States support for the most severe global humanitarian emergencies in Iraq, Syria, Central African Republic, and South Sudan. (#1006)
- Murphy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the stability of Ukraine by increasing funding for economic and other nonmilitary support, including energy security, loan guarantees, civil society, humanitarian aid, anti-corruption efforts, and strengthening democratic institutions and governance. (#1007)
- Murphy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging Federal agencies not to waive the requirements of the Buy American Act the Berry Amendment, or the Buy America Act. (#1008)
- Schumer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to background checks for individuals purchasing firearms on the Internet. (#1009)
- Schumer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to background checks for individuals purchasing firearms. (#1010)
- **Sullivan amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing an exemption from certain permitting requirements for routine maintenance activities relating to transportation infrastructure. (#1011)**
- **Sullivan amendment to strike more than \$1.2 trillion in cuts to Medicaid, preserving a critical source of comprehensive, affordable health and long-term care coverage for millions of otherwise uninsured low-income adults, parents, and seniors, including millions of non-elderly low-income adults in States that expand Medicaid as part of health**

reform. (#1012)

- Heinrich amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to strengthening the economy by accelerating the transfer of technologies from laboratories of the Department of Energy and the Department of Defense to the marketplace. (#1013)
- Bennet amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to responding to the economic and national security threats posed by human-induced climate change, as highlighted by the Secretary of Defense, the Director of National Intelligence, the Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and the Administrator of National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. (#1014)
- Bennet amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to limiting the amount of time spent on testing. (#1015)
- Scott amendment to establish offshore leasing and energy production in area of the outer Continental Shelf off the coast of the States of South Carolina, Virginia, North Carolina, and Georgia, and to provide those States 37.5 percent of qualified revenues from the energy production. (#1016)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to H-1B visas. (#1017)
- Sasse amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to enhancing the value of the adoption tax credit. (#1018)
- Barrasso amendment to ensure authorizing committees reauthorize programs annually. (#1019)
- Barrasso amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to relieving small businesses of the regulatory and financial burdens created by the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act, which are causing fewer employment opportunities for working Americans. (#1020)
- Schatz amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to taking action to solve human-caused climate change, which is real, urgent, happening now, solvable, and which needs United States leadership to get all countries to do their fair share to reduce pollution. (#1021)
- Schatz amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting Americans from foreign pollution. (#1022)
- Schatz amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expanding access to mental health services for rural veterans, including through telemedicine. (#1023)
- **Heinrich amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would provide for the sale of Federal land to reduce the Federal deficit. (#1024)**
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to H-1B visas. (#1025)
- Murray amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to transparency health premium billing. (#1026)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to preserve and protect the open

Internet in a manner that provides clear and certain rules and does not jeopardize public safety, universal service, privacy, accessibility, consumer protection, competition, innovation, or investment. (#1027)

- Vitter amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing access to necessary equipment for Medicare beneficiaries. (#1028)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prevent American jobs from being moved overseas by reducing the corporate income tax rate. (#1029)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting innovation, expanding access to life-saving medications, and preserving choices for Medicare beneficiaries without creating a Government-run formulary. (#1030)
- Tester amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that the Director of the Bureau of Land Management has sufficient resources to promote sustainable sage-grouse populations and the conservation of sage-grouse habitat, including by collaborating with States and incorporating State plans, as feasible, to avoid the need to list the sage-grouse under the Endangered Species Act of 1973, and preserve the way of life in and economic health of the impacted areas. (#1031)
- Schatz amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting innovation and accountability to make college more affordable. (#1032)
- Booker-Graham amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the prioritization of broad-based criminal justice reform. (#1033)
- Sessions amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to capping welfare benefits. (#1034)
- Sessions amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to welfare legislation. (#1035)
- Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that the Secretary of Transportation prioritizes the construction of projects that are of national and regional significance and projects in high priority corridors on the National Highway System, which will improve the safe, secure, and efficient movement of people and goods through the United States and facilitate economic development and create jobs in the United States. (#1036)
- Cruz amendment to propose an alternative to section 302, relating to a deficit-neutral reserve fund to strengthen America's priorities. (#1037)
- Kirk amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to increase wages for American workers. (#1038)
- Barrasso amendment to provide to the Indian Health Service an additional \$25,000,000 for contract support costs and to provide to the Bureau of Indian Affairs an additional \$26,000,000 for contract support costs. (#1039)
- Alexander amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prevent Medicaid spending from crowding out other State priorities, such as funding public higher education to prevent tuition increases, and to provide States the flexibility and budgetary certainty they need to serve their

Medicaid beneficiaries with high quality health care at a lower cost. (#1040)

- Reed amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would cut vital programs. (#1041)
- Franken amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to closing the carried interest loophole. (#1042)
- Schumer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expanding and making permanent the American opportunity tax credit. (#1043)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to imposing sanctions with respect to foreign persons responsible for gross violations of internationally recognized human rights or significant acts of corruption. (#1044)
- Franken amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to public-private partnerships for job training. (#1045)

From: Hunt, Jasmine (Durbin)
To: [Sarah Neimeyer \(sarah_neimeyer@ios.doi.gov\)](mailto:sarah_neimeyer@ios.doi.gov); [Joshua Saks \(saksj@nwf.org\)](mailto:saksj@nwf.org); [Franz Matzner \(franz.matzner@nrdc.org\)](mailto:franz.matzner@nrdc.org); [Sara Chieffo](mailto:Sara.Chieffo@nrdc.org); jconsuegra@nrdc.org
Subject: FW: Amendments Update: Senate Budget Resolution (S.Con.Res. 11)
Date: Thursday, March 26, 2015 3:43:31 PM

From: Miller, Julian (Durbin)
Sent: Thursday, March 26, 2015 3:43:08 PM (UTC-05:00) Eastern Time (US & Canada)
To: Dodin, Reema (Durbin); Zogby, Joseph (Judiciary-Dem); Kenny, MJ (Durbin); Marter, Ben (Durbin); Morris, Dena (Durbin); Raven, Erik (Appropriations); Homan, Chris (Durbin); Leonard, Rob (Durbin); Swanson, Daniel (Judiciary-Dem); Kierig, Anne (Durbin); Brown-Shaklee, Sally (Durbin); Mulka, Christina (Durbin); Gillies, David (Appropriations); Sonti, Srinu (Durbin); Hunt, Jasmine (Durbin); Middleton, Brad (Durbin); Tellez, Corey (Durbin); Fisher, Alyssa (Durbin); McElwain, Maria (Durbin); Palmer, Mark (Durbin); Trifone, Stephanie (Judiciary-Dem); Ackley, Elise (Durbin); Gandhi, Debu (Judiciary-Dem); Ali, Erum Ibrahim (Durbin); Cook, Beth (Durbin); Samp, Christopher (Durbin)
Subject: Amendments Update: Senate Budget Resolution (S.Con.Res. 11)

The most recently filed amendments are at the top of this message, as well as at the bottom in the correct numerical order.

- Tester amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that the Director of the Bureau of Land Management has sufficient resources to promote sustainable sage-grouse populations and the conservation of sage-grouse habitat, including by collaborating with States and incorporating State plans, as feasible, to avoid the need to list the sage-grouse under the Endangered Species Act of 1973, and preserve the way of life in and economic health of the impacted areas. (#1046)
- Kaine amendment to provide for sequestration replacement. (#1047)
- Murphy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to insurance protections for individuals with pre-existing conditions. (#1048)
- Murphy amendment to express support of positive development in our nation's health care system. (#1049)
- Whitehouse amendment to ensure high-earners pay a fair share in taxes and to use the revenue to invest in repairing our Nation's bridges, coastal infrastructure, and damage from wildfires. (#1050)

Senate Budget Resolution (S.Con.Res. 11)

An original concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2016 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2017 through 2025. (pending amendments in bold, disposed of amendments in italics).

- **Isakson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a biennial budget and appropriations process. (#321)**
- Portman amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the empowerment of States to protect citizens of the State from damaging regulations of the Environmental

Protection Agency pursuant to the Clean Air Act. (#322)

- *Sanders amendment to create millions of middle class jobs by investing in our nation's infrastructure paid for by raising revenue through closing loopholes in the corporate and international tax system. (#323, as modified)*
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the strengthening of patent rights. (#324)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to a strong civil courts system. (#325)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that changes to voting laws at the State and local level do not disproportionately burden the right of racial and language minorities to vote. (#326)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide for funding to improve voter registration and the voting experience in Federal elections. (#327)
- Coons amendment to express the sense of Congress on the cost sharing requirements of the Hollings Manufacturing Extension Partnership. (#328)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging the widespread use of early college high schools and dual and concurrent enrollment. (#329)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to incentives for Medicare beneficiaries to have and maintain an advance care plan. (#330)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to eliminating the enforcement of laws that discriminate against HIV patients without scientific merit. (#331)
- Coons amendment to provide a mechanism to increase the statutory limit on public debt for fiscal year 2016. (#332)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to United States Government development finance institutions. (#333)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting efforts to improve call response time at the Internal Revenue Service. (#334)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to fulfilling the obligations of the United States. (#335)
- Coons amendment to express the sense of the Senate that the United States should fulfill the financial obligations of the United States. (#336)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to Federal cybersecurity standards. (#337)
- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to increase funding for the National Institutes of Health. (#338)

- Rounds amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing mortgage lending to rural areas. (#339)
- Reid amendment to improve the provision establishing a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to eliminating military retirement and disability offsets. (#340)
- **Cassidy amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to promotion of United States offshore energy production. (#341)**
- **Schatz amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the National Guard State Partnership Program. (#342)**
- **Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preserving mandatory appropriations for agricultural conservation programs. (#343)**
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the importance of fully utilizing available Federal funding for water resources and development to meet the needs of United States ports and harbor maintenance. (#344)
- **Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing funding for Federal investments in biomedical and basic scientific research. (#345)**
- **Collins amendment to modify the deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting jobs in the United States through international trade to include the reauthorization or extension of trade adjustment assistance programs. (#346)**
- *Barrasso amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to keep the Federal Water Pollution Control Act focused on protection of water quality, to establish bright lines for Federal jurisdiction, and to create clear and unambiguous exemptions for features that the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency or the Secretary of the Army, acting through the Chief of Engineers, claim they are not seeking to regulate. (#347)*
- Boozman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to installing watchdogs at Federal agencies with extended Inspector General vacancies and strengthening and reforming Offices of Inspectors General to ensure that such Offices are appropriately prioritizing the investigation of waste, fraud, abuse, and misconduct within Federal agencies. (#348)
- *Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to improve health outcomes and lower costs of caring for medically complex children in Medicaid. (#349)*
- *Blunt amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would create a Federal tax or fee on carbon emissions. (#350)*
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the dredging of shallow draft ports on the Mississippi River. (#351)
- **Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to Federal employee performance awards. (#352)**
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the defense

capabilities of the Government of Ukraine. (#353)

- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to military readiness, training, and modernization while decreasing risk of casualties. (#354)
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prohibit additional premium increases for two years. (#355)
- **Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing health care to veterans who reside more than 40 miles driving distance from the closest medical facility of the Department of Veterans Affairs that provides the care sought by the veteran. (#356)**
- *Cornyn amendment to raise taxes and spending by enacting President Obama's fiscal year 2016 budget. (#357)*
- McCain amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to enhancing trade across the Southwest border. (#358)
- McCain amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to securing the Southwest border. (#359)
- **McCain amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to deterring migration of unaccompanied children from El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras. (#360)**
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the consideration of greenhouse gas emissions under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969. (#361)
- *Mikulski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to amending the Equal Pay Act of 1963 to allow for punitive damages, limit the any factor "other than sex" exception, and prohibit retaliation against employees who share salary information. (#362)*
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating modernizing and updating food safety oversight within the Food and Drug Administration. (#363)
- **Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving oral health care for children and pregnant women under Medicaid. (#364)**
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding to State and local law enforcement agencies that receive Federal funds to be used for training and enforcement related to the profiling guidance established by the Department of Justice. (#365)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding for State and local law enforcement agencies that receive Federal funds to be used for data collection related to profiling by the Department of Justice. (#366)
- **Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing a funding stream for a voter reinfranchisement initiative. (#367)**
- **Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing States**

the Medicaid flexibility they need to implement innovative reforms to improve care and enhance access for our Nation's most vulnerable. (#368)

- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the establishment of bipartisan commission to govern independent agencies, which may include structural changes to the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau. (#369)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing greater discretion to State departments of transportation in spending Highway Trust Fund allocations. (#370)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that funds available for budget function 050 are spent exclusively for national defense. (#371)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring State to implement drug testing and work requirements for Federal welfare programs for applicants and recipients of assistance, including, but not limited to, the temporary assistance for needy families (TANF) program. (#372)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to maintaining impact aid funding at 2014-2015 levels. (#373)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing coverage of virtual colonoscopies as a colorectal cancer screening test under the Medicare program. (#374)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to returning authority over school nutrition back to the States. (#375)
- Inhofe amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would impose a user fee with respect to general aviation. (#376)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging greater trade between Africa and the United States. (#377)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing qualified mortgage status to mortgages held in portfolio by financial institutions. (#378)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing relief from redundant annual privacy notice mailings required by financial institutions when there have been no changes to the privacy policies of the financial institution. (#379)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to assist the States in carrying out drought prevention plans. (#380)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the prevention of government discrimination against individuals, businesses, and organization due to sincerely held religious beliefs. (#381)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to protect Second Amendment rights by protecting the availability of certain ammunition. (#382)

- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to uphold Second Amendment rights and prohibit the establishment of a national firearm registry. (#383)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the protection of the Second Amendment by preventing Federal agencies from targeting law-abiding firearms dealers. (#384)
- Inhofe amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would fund international organizations during the implementation of the United Nations Arms Trade Treaty prior to Senate ratification and adoption of implementing legislation. (#385)
- *Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect Medicaid beneficiaries from benefit cuts. (#386)*
- **Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to postal reform. (#387)**
- **Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the designation of national monuments. (#388)**
- **Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to holding Members of the Senate and the House or Representatives accountable for failing to pass a balanced budget. (#389)**
- Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to regulatory review. (#390)
- **Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the expansion of access to the income tax credit for employee health insurance expenses of small employers. (#391)**
- **Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting the use of college savings accounts while students are in elementary school and secondary school. (#392)**
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to emphasizing manufacturing in engineering programs, which may include directing the National Institute of Standards and Technology, in coordination with other appropriate Federal agencies including the Department of Defense, Department of Energy, and National Science Foundation, to designate United States manufacturing universities. (#393)
- **Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to special treatment of the income tax credit for research expenditures for startup companies. (#394)**
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reversing cuts in the International Affairs Budget. (#395)
- Portman amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the empowerment of States to protect citizens of the State from damaging regulations of the Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to the Clean Air Act. (#396)

- Ernst amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving mental health services for veterans. (#397)
- Wyden amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to funding Coast Guard air facilities. (#398)
- Coats amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would increase net direct spending if the national debt is greater than the size of the economy of the United States. (#399)
- *Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to maintain and enhance access, choice, and accountability in veterans care through the veterans Choice Card program under section 101 of the Veterans Access, Choice, and Accountability Act of 2014. (#400)*
- Grassley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support sentencing reform legislation that does not impose costs on crime victims. (#401)
- **Johnson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving information sharing by the Inspector General of the Department of Veterans Affairs with respect to investigations relating to substandard health care, delayed and denied health care, patient deaths, other findings that directly relate to patient care, and other management issues of the Department. (#402)**
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the annual contribution limit for Coverdell education savings accounts. (#403)
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the modernization of the nuclear command control, and communications architecture of the United States. (#404)
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to sexual assault prevention and response efforts by the Department of Defense. (#405)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to limiting certain research conducted or contracted by the Federal Communications Commission. (#406)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to investigating service disruptions at West Coast ports. (#407)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to reform the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration to ensure more transparency and stakeholder participation. (#408)
- *Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting equal pay, which may include preventing discrimination on the basis of sex and preventing retaliation against employees for seeking or discussing wage information. (#409)*
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the allowance of tax credits for employers who provide paid family and medical leave. (#410)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the maximum loan limits under the microloan program. (#411)
- **Rounds amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prevent the**

Environmental Protection Agency and the United States Fish and Wildlife Service from engaging in closed-door settlement agreements that ignore impacted States and counties. (#412)

- Blunt amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring the advice and consent of the Senate before any bilateral or international agreement regarding greenhouse gas emissions aimed at combating global climate change has any force or effect within the United States. (#413)
- Hatch amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to prevent the Department of the Interior from unduly hampering the production of natural gas and oil by preempting State law. (#414)
- **Capito amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to a requirement that any new environmental agreement signed by the United States with any foreign country or countries not result in serious harm to the economy of the United States. (#415)**
- **Capito amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting the reliability of the electricity grid. (#416)**
- Capito amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to advise all veterans of their potential eligibility for private health care benefits provided by the Department of Veterans Affairs. (#417)
- Capito amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring sufficient funding for fossil energy research and development. (#418)
- Capito amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improve the safety of tank cars carrying crude oil by rail. (#419)
- Capito amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to offsets to combat the increase abuse of heroin and methamphetamines in the United States. (#420)
- Capito amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the expansion of high-speed broadband in rural areas. (#421)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that the conservation of northern long-eared bat populations and local economic development are compatible. (#422)
- **Rubio amendment to increase new budget authority and outlays for fiscal years 2016 and 2017 for National Defense (budget function 050). (#423, as modified).**
- Barrasso amendment to eliminate Federal funding for international climate change initiatives, including the Green Climate Fund, the Global Climate Change Initiative, the Climate Investment Funds, and the Global Environmental Facility. (#424)
- **Collins amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving retirement security. (#425)**
- **Collins amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting**

economic growth and job creation for small businesses. (#426)

- **Collins amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to investment in Alzheimer's disease research. (#427)**
- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to extending the exception for the tax treatment of publicly traded partnerships for other forms of energy, including energy power generation projects and transportation fuels. (#428)
- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to relieve financial institutions from annual privacy notice mailings. (#429)
- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to maintaining access to hospitals and health care providers in rural communities under the Medicare program, which includes preserving and strengthening access to critical access hospitals. (#430)
- Gillibrand amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to medical treatment and compensation for first responders, survivors, and their families injured and made ill by the 9/11 attacks. (#431)
- **Baldwin amendment to provide additional resources to create the opportunity for more Americans to obtain a higher education and advanced job skills by supporting two free years of community college paid for by raising revenue through requiring millionaires and billionaires to pay their fair share. (#432)**
- Wyden amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to continuing agricultural research funding. (#433)
- **Wyden amendment to provide for an adjustment to committee allocations for wildfire suppression funding. (#434)**
- **Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to support for Ukraine, which should include the provision of lethal defensive articles. (#435)**
- **Baldwin amendment to preserve the point of order against reconciliation legislation that would increase the deficit or reduce a surplus. (#436)**
- **Peters amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to enhancing and improving the United States Patent and Trademark Office in order to reduce the patent application backlog. (#437)**
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving access to capital for small businesses by directing the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau to implement section 1071 of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (Public Law 111-203) that amended the Equal Credit Opportunity Act to require lending institutions to collect and report data on lending to small, minority-owned, and women owned businesses. (#438)
- **Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to mandating a higher threshold that the Small Business Administration may guarantee, through the Surety Bond Guarantee Program, of the bonds that small businesses are required to obtain so that they may be able to better compete successfully for Federal Government contracts. (#439)**

- **Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the Family Funds limit of the Small Business Investment Company Program from \$225,000,000 to \$350,000,000, as passed by the Committee in 2013, which is zero subsidy and funded entirely through fees paid by investors and businesses. (#440)**
- Stabenow amendment to ensure that oil derived from tar sands is subject to the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund at levels equal to those of other types of oil, to permanently extend the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund, and to prevent oil companies from claiming tax deductions for punitive damages associated with oil spills. (#441)
- **Collins amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to restore a sensible definition of full-time employment for purposes of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. (#442)**
- **Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting privately held water rights and permits. (#443)**
- Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expanding the earned income tax credit using savings from reforming the program and eliminating waste, fraud and abuse. (#444)
- **Gardner amendment to prevent labor disputes at seaports in the United States from causing national economic disruptions and crippling businesses across the United States. (#445)**
- Gardner amendment to support public-private partnerships of the Armed Forces of the United States with institutions of higher education in the United States. (#446)
- Gardner amendment to make higher education more affordable and expand access and opportunity to our Nation's students. (#447)
- **Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging expedited approval of liquefied natural gas export applications at the Department of Energy. (#448)**
- **Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting efficient resourcing for the Asia rebalance policy. (#449)**
- Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to enhance and encourage broadband deployment and adoption in rural America. (#450)
- Heller amendment to express the sense of the Senate that if a concurrent resolution on the budget and all the regular appropriations bills are not completed by October 1 annually then Members of Congress should not receive pay. (#451)
- **Heller amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that the Secretary of the Interior enters into candidate conservation agreements with each of the relevant 11 Western States before the United States Fish and Wildlife Service makes a listing determination on the greater sage-grouse under the Endangered Species Act of 1973. (#452)**

- **Heller amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring the Secretary of Transportation prioritizes the construction of projects in high priority corridors on the National Highway System, which will improve the safe, secure, and efficient movement of people and goods through the United States and facilitate economic development and create jobs in the United States. (#453)**
- Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect Second Amendment rights by preventing the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives from reclassifying ammunition primarily intended for sporting purposes. (#454)
- Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prioritize the elimination of the rape kit backlog. (#455)
- **Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that medical facilities of the Department of Veterans Affairs meet the privacy, dignity, and safety needs of women veterans. (#456)**
- **Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibition of Veterans Benefits Administration executive bonuses until the backlog of disability claims for veterans is eliminated. (#457)**
- Burr amendment to protect the American people and strengthen our national security by fully funding the Biomedical Advanced Research and Development Authority (BARDA) and the BioShield Special Reserve Fund. (#458)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expanding the quantity of Federal land available for natural extraction to fund infrastructure maintenance. (#459)
- Coats amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to considering the costs, benefits, and feasibility of allowing States reasonable time to cure rejected State implementation plans. (#460)
- Roberts amendment to provide for a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to military readiness, training, and modernization while decreasing risk casualties. (#461)
- **Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to over-the-counter medications. (#462)**
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting funds for promotional or marketing materials promoting Obamacare or its benefits. (#463)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring an enforceable treaty ratified by the top 10 major greenhouse gas emitting countries before implementation of regulation of greenhouse gas emissions from existing power plants. (#464)
- **Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to Second Amendment rights. (#465)**
- Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting jobs in the United States through international and domestic travel and tourism. (#466)

- **Blunt amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the direct provision of defense articles, defense services, and related training to Kurdistan Regional Government. (#467)**
- **Blunt amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to military aid to Israel. (#468)**
- Grassley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prohibit certain aliens without legal status in the United States from retroactively claiming the earned income tax credit. (#469)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding to the United Nations Population Fund to promote the access of unaccompanied women to vital services, including access to water, sanitation, facilities, food, and health care, in emergency situations. (#470)
- *Wyden amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would cut benefits, raise the retirement age, or privatize Social Security. (#471)*
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting Cypriot-Israeli cooperation in energy exploration in the Eastern Mediterranean. (#472)
- **Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding to combat anti-Semitism in Europe. (#473)**
- *Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect and strengthen the Department of Veterans Affairs, hire more health care professionals for the Department, and ensure quality and timely access to health care for all veterans. (#474)*
- Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to strengthening the United States Postal Service by establishing a moratorium to protect mail processing plants, reinstating overnight delivery standards, and protecting rural service. (#475)
- Thune amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to exempting elementary schools, secondary schools, and institutions of higher education from Obamacare's employer mandate. (#476)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to achieving health information technology interoperability. (#477)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reprioritizing education spending toward impact aid or other formula grant programs to State and local educational agencies and away from administrative earmark programs. (#478)
- Thune amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would negatively affect rural health care. (#479)
- Thune amendment to reduce funding for the United State Fish and Wildlife Service and direct those funds to public safety in Indian country. (#480)
- *Cotton amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting Israel. (#481)*

- Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging the increase use of performance contracting in Federal facilities. (#482)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to combat sexual assault, domestic violence, and human trafficking. (#483)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing lethal aid to Ukraine. (#484)
- **Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide equity in the tax treatment of public safety officer death benefits. (#485)**
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to strengthen mental health efforts. (#486)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to rein in onerous fishing regulations and provide disaster relief for fisheries. (#487)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to spur economic development and provide for the equitable distribution of Universal Service funds to rural states. (#488)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing small business regulatory relief, protecting State-regulated insurers from global regulators, and preventing duplicative regulations for investment advisors. (#489)
- **Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to address the disproportionate regulatory burdens on community banks. (#490)**
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect the Corporation for National and Community Service. (#491)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to advance workplace equality by ending pregnancy discrimination and confronting sex-based wage discrimination. (#492)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to strengthening missile defense cooperation with Israel. (#493)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing the United States from joining any international agreement on greenhouse gas emissions that would preclude developing countries from using fossil fuels for development and economic growth. (#494)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to achieving domestic energy independence. (#495)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting public transparency in Executive branch litigation settlements. (#496)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting jobs by preventing Federal agencies from overriding efforts by States to conserve species. (#497)

- *Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to legislation submitted to Congress by President Obama to protect and strengthen Social Security. (#498)*
- Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring the availability to the reserve components of the Armed Forces of fully modernized and mission-capable aircraft. (#499)
- Alexander amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing Federal funds from being used to create a Federal college ratings system. (#500)
- Alexander amendment to promote the research, development, and approval or licensure of the most cutting-edge, safe and effective medical treatments, devices, and cures for American patients and to ensure that America remains the global leader in biomedical innovation. (#501)
- Alexander amendment to prohibit the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission from issuing regulations or guidance that would undermine the employee wellness programs authorized in the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act which offer a premium discount to employees who make healthy lifestyle choices. (#502)
- Sullivan amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing an exemption from certain permitting requirement for routine maintenance activities relating to transportation infrastructure. (#503)
- **Sullivan amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to limiting the ability of Environmental Protection Agency personnel to carry guns. (#504)**
- **Sullivan amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting programs related to the ground-based mid-course defense and the long-range discrimination radar programs of the Department of Defense. (#505)**
- **Sullivan amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting vulnerable families from job killing regulations. (#506)**
- Vitter amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to ending Obamacare subsidies for illegal immigrants. (#507)
- Vitter amendment to require tax delinquent Federal bureaucrats to immediately enter into a repayment plan and provide that failure to do will result in termination of employment. (#508)
- Vitter amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to eliminating the State DNA analysis kit backlog. (#509)
- Vitter amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing health care to veterans who reside more than 40 miles driving distance from the closest medical facility of the Department of Veterans Affairs that provides the care sought by the veteran. (#510)
- Vitter amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund preventing the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives from classifying M855 or any .223/5.56mm cartridge or projectile as armor piercing ammunition. (#511)
- Vitter amendment to strike out the provision that makes it easier for Washington elites to force

Americans to give up their dollar bills and use dollar coins, like Europeans. (#512)

- Vitter amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expanding Medicare beneficiary access to eye tracking accessories and speech generating devices for disabled individuals under the Medicare program. (#513)
- Vitter amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to allowing States to adopt work requirements for able-bodied Medicaid recipients. (#514)
- **Vitter amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring the Federal Government to allow states to opt out of Common Core without penalty. (#515)**
- Vitter amendment to ensure victims of rape have their day in court. (#516)
- Vitter amendment to end Congress's and the Administration's illegal exemption from Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. (#517)
- Barrasso amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a process whereby the Federal Government recoups grants from States with failed State-based exchanges. (#518)
- Gillibrand amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to expand benefits from the Department of Veterans Affairs to sailors exposed to Agent Orange. (#519)
- Gillibrand amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund related to sexual assault at institutions of higher education, which may include the implementation of an independent and standardized online survey tool developed and administered by the Department of Education, in consultation with the Department of Justice, to measure the prevalence of sexual assault at institutions of higher education. (#520)
- **Peters amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to investing in science, technology, and basic research in the United States. (#521)**
- King amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preserving the right of access of distributed energy units to the electrical grid, such as combined heat and power systems, residential- or commercial-scale photovoltaic systems, residential wind turbines, or other renewable or fossil-fueled electric generation systems. (#522)
- **Stabenow amendment to prevent United States companies from getting tax benefits for moving jobs overseas, to end offshore tax loopholes including inversions, and to provide incentives for United States companies to relocate overseas jobs to the United States. (#523)**
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting economic growth and job creation by reducing the cost of capital. (#524)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing tax relief for catastrophic medical expenses. (#525)
- Alexander amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support high-quality charter schools. (#526)

- Cassidy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the translation of biomedical research into treatments and cures. (#527)
- Cassidy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to upgrading data collection and statistical analysis conducted on health care services at the facilities of the Veterans Health Administration. (#528)
- Cassidy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing screening, testing, and diagnosis for Viral Hepatitis. (#529)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the diversion of funds set aside for the USPTO. (#530)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to deterring abusive patent litigation. (#531)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to ensure the vitality of the traditional criminal law requirement of mens rea. (#532)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that Department of Justice attorneys comply with disclosure obligations in criminal prosecutions. (#533)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing access to marijuana edibles by children in States that have decriminalized marijuana. (#534)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to balancing the Federal budget. (#535)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to safeguarding data stored abroad from improper government access. (#536)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the aggressive and consistent enforcement of Federal laws prohibiting the production, distribution, and possession of adult obscenity and child pornography. (#537)
- Risch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the Family Funds limit of the Small Business Investment Company Program from \$225,000,000 to \$350,000,000, as passed by the Committee in 2013, which is zero subsidy and funded entirely through fees paid by investors and businesses. (#538)
- **Cassidy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving Medicaid based on successful and bipartisan State demonstration projects. (#539)**
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting health care rationing. (#540)
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the transparency of the relationship between the Federal Communication Commission's regulatory fees and the Commission's recovery of costs. (#541)

- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to improving transparency for closing out expired grant accounts with an empty balance. (#542)
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to elimination of funding for the National Technical Information Service. (#543)
- Kirk amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to extraditing international cybercriminals committing credit card theft. (#544)
- **Kirk amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reimposing waived sanctions and imposing new sanctions against Iran for violations of the Joint Plan of Action or a comprehensive nuclear agreement. (#545)**
- McCain amendment to ensure adequate funding for the national security of the United States. (#546)
- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to welfare reform. (#547)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to support Internet freedom and the current multi-stake-holder governance of the Internet. (#548)
- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund for providing low- and middle-income student access to private elementary and secondary schools through a tax credit. (#549)
- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to consolidating tax incentives for higher education into a universal tax credit for higher education and skills obtainment. (#550)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting religious freedom, including promoting freedom of religion (including belief) around the world, given the importance of religious freedom to human rights, economic development, stability, and democracy. (#551)
- **Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing funding for the relocation of the United States Embassy in Israel from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem. (#552)**
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting public-private partnerships with the National Laboratories under the Department of Energy to facilitate innovation. (#553)
- Rubio amendment to allow for the elimination of the Retirement Earnings Test under the Social Security program. (#554)
- Rubio amendment to allow for the elimination of Social Security payroll taxes for individuals who have attained retirement age. (#555)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to delivering weapons to Ukraine using emergency drawdown authority in the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961. (#556)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to reforming the United Nations in the spirit of transparency, respect for basic human freedoms, and effective

nonproliferation. (#557)

- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing foreign assistance to Palestine and increasing foreign assistance for Israel. (#558)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to improving higher education data and transparency. (#559)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to prohibit taking minors across State lines in circumvention of laws requiring involvement of parents in abortion decisions. (#560)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to underutilized facilities of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and their potential use. (#561)
- **Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a new outcomes-based process for authorizing innovative higher education providers. (#562)**
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the reform of Federal student loan repayment plans. (#563)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing for regulatory reform that would allow Congress to budget regulatory promulgation under each Federal agency. (#564)
- **Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that Medicare is not raided to bailout insurance companies under the President's health care overhaul. (#565)**
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing for financial vehicles other than loans to provide fund to pay for higher education. (#566)
- Coats amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to end duplication, fragmentation, and overlap in Government economic development programs. (#567)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to increase funding for the Internal Revenue Service to implement the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act and reduce identity theft. (#568)
- Tester amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to investing in rural and tribal water infrastructure. (#569)
- Tester amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing transparency in our elections and reducing the deficit. (#570)
- Heinrich amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would provide for the sale of Federal land to reduce the Federal deficit. (#571)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support rural schools and school districts. (#572)

- **Markey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting the repair and replacement of natural gas distribution pipelines and infrastructure no longer fit for service. (#573)**
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring the reliability of the electric grid. (#574)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to repeal the TRICARE exclusion for members of the reserve components of the Armed Forces. (#575)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to securing sources of supply of rare earth minerals. (#576)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the reduction of Department of Defense contractors. (#577)
- **Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to addressing methamphetamine abuse in the United States. (#578)**
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing adequate funding for the Experimental Program to Stimulate Competitive Research. (#579)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing adequate funding for the Contract Tower Program of the Federal Aviation Administration. (#580)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reestablishing the Office of Technology Assessment to provide nonpartisan information to Congress on cost-benefit analyses of regulations and regulatory changes. (#581)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to significantly increasing the number of young adults participating in 2 years of national service which may include expanding national service programs. (#582)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the commercialization of technologies such as carbon capture, carbon storage, and other carbon utilization technologies required for coal and natural gas electric generating units (EGUs) to meet proposed and future greenhouse gas regulations. (#583)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting export promotion for small businesses. (#584)
- Manchin amendment to modify the deficit-neutral reserve fund for veterans and servicemembers to improve outreach, access, and services for rural veterans. (#585)
- Manchin amendment to modify the deficit-neutral reserve fund for veterans and servicemembers to address specifically the growing backlog of appeals of decisions regarding claims for disability compensation. (#586)
- Leahy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to disallow any Federal tax deduction for the cost of court-ordered punitive damages as an ordinary business expense. (#587)

- **Schatz amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the number of U.S. Customs and Border Protection officers at air ports of entry. (#588)**
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that employers are not precluded under the National Labor Relations Act from providing compensation to employees that is greater than the compensation specified in an applicable collective bargaining agreement. (#589)
- **Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting the Medicare Advantage program. (#590)**
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to reform the Lifeline program by removing structural incentives for fraud and modernizing the program so that it can be used to help increase broadband access in underserved areas. (#591)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to intellectual property rights in international trade negotiations. (#592)
- **Menendez amendment to require consideration of long-term deficits for any legislation relating to repealing or replacing the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act and the health care-related provisions of the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010. (#593)**
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging the participation of underrepresented individuals, including minorities, in 21st century fields. (#594)
- **Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to improve cybersecurity. (#595)**
- **Johnson amendment to convey clear information in graphic form about projected deficits. (#596)**
- **Johnson amendment to convey clear information to Congress and the public about projected Federal outlays, revenues, surpluses, and deficits. (#597)**
- Shaheen amendment to make commonsense reform to the wasteful Federal sugar program, save consumers billions, and reduce the risk of expensive taxpayer-funded bailouts of the sugar industry. (#600)
- *Bennet amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would privatize Medicare, cut guaranteed benefits, increase out-of-pocket spending, or turn Medicare into a premium support plan. (#601)*
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a single food agency. (#602)
- Coats amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the improvement of operations in the supplemental nutrition assistance program. (#603)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging cost savings

in office space used by Federal agencies. (#604)

- Feinstein amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to rectifying the discrepancies in methodologies used in counting the number of homeless person served by programs provided through the Department of Education, the Department of Health and Human Services, and the Department of Housing and Urban Development. (#605)
- Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to African elephant ivory. (#606)
- **Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to allow for the permanent elimination of the Federal estate tax. (#607)**
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund for mobile workforce legislation to simplify and standardize State income tax collection for employees who travel outside of their home State for temporary work assignments. (#608)
- Isakson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing funding to implement, create, apply or enforce certain standards for initial bargaining unit determinations governed by the National Labor Relations Board. (#609)
- Isakson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing funding to promulgate a regulation relating to the definition of “fiduciary” by the Department of Labor. (#610)
- **Isakson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to subject all fees collected by U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services to the annual appropriations process. (#611)**
- Isakson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to subject all fees collected by U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services to the annual appropriations process. (#612)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to international defense cooperation. (#613)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support or encourage research that leads to identifying an Alzheimer's disease biomarker, early diagnostics tool, or therapy to delay the onset or halt the progression of Alzheimer's disease in order to provide a significant cost savings to the Federal Government. (#614)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to ensure that the harbor maintenance user fee is only used for its intended purpose, which is to finance expenditures on maintenance dredging, dredged material disposal areas, jetties, and breakwaters. (#615)
- Wicker amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to require the Secretary of Transportation to submit the results of a comprehensive truck size and weight limits study to Congress by April 30, 2015. (#616)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to encourage the Secretary of State to add additional names to the Magnitsky List. (#617)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring international arms control compliance. (#618)

- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to address the negative impact of the Affordable Care Act's Medicaid and Medicare DSH cuts to hospitals. (#619)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to expedite awards under the Internal Revenue Service whistleblower program. (#620)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to repeal the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA). (#621)
- *Burr amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to manageable Federal student loan repayment options. (#622)*
- Alexander amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the development of next-generation leadership computers in the United States. (#623)
- Alexander amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to improve the competitiveness of the United States. (#624)
- Lankford amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the effectiveness and efficiency of the Federal regulatory process. (#625)
- Lankford amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to streamline, consolidate, or eliminate duplicative and overlapping programs identified by the Government Accountability Office. (#626)
- Lankford amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide more transparency in Government spending, including through the establishment of a Federal program inventory. (#627)
- Lankford amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support the continued stewardship role of the United States over the domain name system to ensure the security of the .gov and .mil domains and protect the freedom of speech and expression internationally. (#628)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to international defense cooperation with Taiwan. (#629)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting the use of energy efficiency in the economy of the United States, which is the cheapest and fastest way to begin addressing energy challenges in the United States. (#630)
- Casey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing training for first responders in communities through which crude oil is transported by rail. (#631)
- **Casey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing reasonable accommodations for pregnant workers. (#632)**
- **Casey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to enhancing the child and dependent care tax credit. (#633)**
- Casey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to automatic IRAs. (#634)

- Casey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing funding for the Office of Administrative Law Judges of the Department of Labor. (#635)
- **Warner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting the personal information of consumers from data breaches. (#636)**
- Warner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to advancing the stated goals of the Department of Veterans Affairs or meeting the health care needs of veterans. (#637)
- **Warner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund reserve fund for Government reform and efficiency. (#638)**
- **Peters amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting trade and travel ports of entry. (#639)**
- Heitkamp amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to improve the sustainability of the Federal workforce in order to address unique situations. (#640)
- Heitkamp amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to funding local rent surveys to ensure accurate fair market rents for working families, the elderly, and the disabled. (#641)
- Heitkamp amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the establishment of a commission on Native children. (#642)
- Heitkamp amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to training and resources for first responders responding to hazardous materials incidents on railroads. (#643)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to directing the Secretary of Transportation to coordinate with the Secretary of Energy to review crude treatment process and, if necessary, to promulgate regulations. (#644)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to underground and surface coal mining safety and health research. (#645)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to H-1B visas. (#646)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the development of a new nuclear-capable cruise missile by the Department of Defense and the National Nuclear Security Administration. (#647)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the nuclear forces and missions of the Air Force. (#648)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting funding of international organizations during the implementation of the United Nations Arms Trade Treaty prior to Senate ratification and adoption of implementing legislation. (#649)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that social services agencies under the Bureau of Indian Affairs may conduct background checks on all

adults living in a home before issuing a foster care license. (#650)

- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to allow the Drug Enforcement Administration and Federal Bureau of Investigation to enter into joint task forces with tribal and local law enforcement agencies. (#651)
- *Warren amendment to make college more affordable for middle-class families by allowing borrowers with outstanding Federal and private student loans to refinance at the equivalent interest rates that were offered to Federal student loan borrowers during the 2013-2014 school year and to fully offset the cost of such a program by requiring millionaires to pay at least a 30 percent effective Federal tax rate. (#652)*
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to limit control measure determinations to covered sources. (#653)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reforming regulatory practices for executive agencies. (#654)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to preserve and protect the open Internet in a manner that provides the Federal Communications Commission with targeted and robust enforcement mechanisms, does not jeopardize public safety, privacy, accessibility, or universal service, protects against regulatory overreach, and does not rely on public utility regulations. (#655)
- Cotton amendment to modify a provision to the spending-neutral reserve fund to reauthorize funding for payments in lieu of taxes to counties and other units of local government. (#656)
- Cotton amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing non-defense related spending by the Department of Defense. (#657)
- Cotton amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000. (#658)
- Cotton amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the designation of critical habitat. (#659)
- Cotton amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the use of funds for cooperating with the Government of Iran in combating the Islamic State. (#660)
- Cotton amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to violations by the Russian Federation of the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces Treaty. (#661)
- Cotton amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the use of funds for the premature withdrawal of the United States Armed Forces from Afghanistan. (#662)
- Cotton amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the use of funds for negotiating with President of Syria Bashar al Assad and the Government of Syria to resolve the Syrian civil war and combat the Islamic State. (#663)
- Cotton amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to construction of new

facilities and improvement to existing facilities at the detention facilities at United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. (#664)

- **Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting awarding of construction contracts based on awardees entering or not entering into agreements with labor organizations. (#665)**
- **Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing the level of Federal premium support for crop insurance policies, which may include eliminating premium support for crop insurance for agricultural producers with an adjusted gross income of more than \$750,000 in fiscal year 2016. (#666)**
- **Flake amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that individuals do not simultaneously receive unemployment compensation and disability insurance benefits. (#667)**
- **Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to government reform and efficiency. (#668)**
- Flake amendment to rescind the remaining amounts available for the Advanced Technology Vehicles Manufacturing Loan Program. (#669)
- Flake amendment to eliminate resources for the single family housing direct loan program. (#670)
- Flake amendment to eliminate the premium subsidies on crop insurance policies when the actual market price of an agricultural commodity at the time of harvest is higher than the spring price for the agricultural commodity. (#671)
- Flake amendment to prohibit earmarks. (#672)
- Flake amendment to eliminate funding for the Economic Development Administration. (#673)
- Flake amendment to eliminate taxpayer subsidies for Amtrak's food and beverage service. (#674)
- Flake amendment to eliminate resources for Select USA. (#675)
- Flake amendment to prohibit taxpayers from subsidizing officials of the Department of Health and Human Services flying in business and first-class seating. (#676)
- **Flake amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing political targeting by the Internal Revenue Service of individuals and social welfare organizations exercising free-speech rights. (#677)**
- **Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prosecution of first-time illegal border crossers. (#678)**
- Portman amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the empowerment of States to protect citizens of the State from damaging regulations of the Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to the Clean Air Act. (#679)

- Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to legislation to furlough Federal employees with serious tax delinquencies. (#680)
- **Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to demolishing vacant and abandoned homes. (#681)**
- Portman amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would not achieve a unified budget surplus after 2024. (#682)
- Portman amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would create a carbon tax or a cap-and-trade policy relating to carbon emissions. (#683)
- Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to repealing any tax increases imposed by President Obama on middle-class families. (#684)
- Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to making permanent the expensing limitation applicable for 2014 for section 179 property. (#685)
- Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the age limitation applicable to dependent care assistance programs. (#686)
- Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to allowing private sector employees the ability to work flexible schedules. (#687)
- Portman amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding for the National Park Service Centennial. (#688)
- **Portman amendment to improve the dynamic scoring provision. (#689)**
- Portman amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the equitable treatment of existing, new, and proposed nuclear generating capacity in the economically damaging Clean Power Plan. (#690)
- Scott amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing States with flexibility in determining the size of employers in the small group market. (#691)
- Scott amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to transparency in health premium billing. (#692)
- Rounds amendment to modify section 431 relating to oversight of Government performance. (#693)
- **Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to investing in advanced fossil energy technology research and development. (#694)**
- Shaheen amendment to save taxpayers billions by limiting \$50,000 annually the maximum amount of premium subsidy provided by the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation to individual agricultural producers. (#696)

- **Murray amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund for legislation that reforms and strengthens elementary and secondary education. (#697)**
- Whitehouse amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting funding regulatory work of the Environmental Protection Agency that delivers substantial benefits to public health and the economy. (#698)
- Whitehouse amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing resources to protect and preserve oceans and coasts. (#699)
- **Whitehouse amendment to ensure high-income earners pay a fair share in taxes and to use the revenue to invest in repairing our Nation's bridges, coastal infrastructure, and damage wildfires. (#700)**
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improvements to the appeals process of the Department of Veterans Affairs for claims relating to disability compensation. (#701)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to efforts associated with combating the heroin addiction epidemic. (#702)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to enhance drug treatment courts. (#703)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to enhance veteran treatment courts. (#704)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to Indo-Pacific partner capacity building and strategy. (#705)
- Markey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to achieving savings in the nuclear security enterprise. (#706)
- **Markey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing overdose deaths. (#707)**
- **Wyden amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to simplifying and expanding tax incentives for higher education to boost student attendance and completion. (#708)**
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to implementing recommendations of the Government Accountability Office to reduce or eliminate overlapping or duplicative Federal programs. (#709)
- Franken amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to enhancing funding for programs carried out under the Head Start Act. (#710)
- Franken amendment provide additional resources to save student financial aid and keep college affordable for more than 8,000,000 low- and middle-income students by restoring the \$89,000,000 in cuts to Federal Pell Grants in the Republican budget. (#711)

- Franken amendment to provide an additional use for the deficit-neutral reserve fund for higher education. (#712)
- Murphy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to comprehensive mental health reform. (#713)
- Bennet amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to chemical disclosure. (#714)
- **Bennet amendment to create clean energy jobs through predictable and fair incentive for renewable energy. (#715)**
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support the robust funding of the Community Oriented Policing Services grant program. (#716)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the effectiveness and availability of Bureau of Prisons programs. (#717)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting child savings accounts and asset building. (#718)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to cleaning up federally designated Superfund sites. (#719)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting workforce development through apprenticeship programs. (#720)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to encourage freight planning and investment that incorporates all modes of transportation, including rail, waterways, ports, and highways to promote national connectivity. (#721)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting payments for conversion or treatments that purport to change the gender identity or sexual orientation of an individual under Medicare and Medicaid programs. (#722)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing the average adjusted gross income eligibility criteria for persons or legal entities who qualify for farm subsidy program benefits (#723)
- Kaine amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing United States exports and improving the competitiveness of United States businesses. (#724)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring diversity in procurement and hiring at all Federal pension plans. (#725)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the protection of State and local economies from the impacts of climate change, including increased storm surge events. (#726)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to municipal broadband expansion, to aid cities and municipalities in rural and low-income areas seeking to invest in

municipal broadband networks or private-public partnerships for broadband buildout. (#727)

- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting mentoring programs for at-risk youth. (#728)
- **Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to invest in surface transportation projects. (#729)**
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to development of the Long Range Discrimination Radar of the Missile Defense Agency. (#730)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to increase access to health care providers for Medicare beneficiaries. (#731)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to authorizing advance appropriations for the Indian Health Service. (#732)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to an active duty mend strength for the Army for fiscal year 2016 of 490,000 soldiers. (#733)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the Department of Defense Innovative Readiness Training Program. (#734)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the outreach and delivery of Department of Veterans Affairs programs and services to veterans residing in United States communities not connected to the North American road system. (#735)
- Murkowski amendment to exempt advance appropriations for the Indian Health Services and Indian Health Facilities accounts of the Indian Health Service from a point of order against legislation that would provide an advance appropriation. (#736)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to establish a DNRF relating to providing for the expansion of Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis (Lou Gehrig's Disease) research in the Department of Defense's peer reviewed Medical Research Program. (#737)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to environmental remediation of land transferred under certain Acts that is contaminated by Federal agencies and activities. (#738)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to robust sexual assault investigations by the National Guard Bureau Office of Complex Investigations. (#739)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the funding of certain tribal courts by the Bureau of Indian Affairs. (#740)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to allow for legislation to provide for long-term budget analyses. (#741)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reforming the unemployment insurance program in a manner that incentivizes work and worker training for the long-term unemployed, helps the long-term unemployed reenter the workforce, recognizes the

demands on State budgets, and does not increase financial burdens on employers. (#742)

- **Thune amendment to reduce funding for the General Services Administration by \$1,000,000 until 50 percent of counties in nonattainment for the 1997 National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for ground-level ozone as of January 30, 2015, achieve the air quality standard set forth in the 1997 NAAQS, and direct those funds to the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency for the purpose of helping municipalities reach attainment with the 2008 NAAQS for ground-level ozone, acknowledging that (1) given limited State and Federal resources and the delay of the Administrator in issuing to States implementation guidance for the 2008 ground-level ozone NAAQS, priority should be given to achieving the 2008 standard, (2) the Administrator has not sufficiently implemented that standard, (3) focusing by the Administrator on the most polluted areas that are in nonattainment with that standard would benefit public health, and (4) promulgating a lower standard at this time would impose undue costs on the economy and workforce of the United States. (#743)**
- Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring transparency of costs of completing analyses required under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969. (#744)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to allowing oil shale development on Federal land. (#745)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing reasonable deadlines for processes under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969. (#746)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to selling nonessential Federal land with proceeds going to Federal deficit reduction. (#747)
- Lee amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would further restrict the right of law-abiding Americans to own a firearm. (#748)
- **Lee amendment to ensure that the reserve fund relating to affordable healthcare choices for all is used to repeal and not further empower the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. (#749)**
- **Lee amendment to modify the spending-neutral reserve fund reauthorizing funding for payments to counties and other units of local government to ensure payment at levels roughly equivalent to property tax revenues lost due to the presence of Federal land. (#750)**
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to support legislation maintaining United States oversight over functions of the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers and preventing the United States from transferring such Internet responsibilities. (#751)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging the United States' NATO allies to reverse declines in defense spending and bear a more proportionate burden for ensuring the security of NATO. (#752)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to sufficient number of uniformed maintenance personnel in the Air Force for the F-35A aircraft program to reach initial operational capacity and full operational capacity on schedule. (#753)

- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting legislation allowing a repeal of the Davis-Bacon Act. (#754)
- *Stabenow amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to keeping the Federal Water Pollution Control Act focused on protection of water quality, to establish bright lines for Federal jurisdiction, and to create clear and unambiguous exemptions for features that the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency or the Secretary of the Army, acting through the Chief of Engineers, claim they are not seeking to regulate. (#755)*
- Stabenow amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the purchase of stationary or electronic devices for the purpose of members of Congress or congressional staff communicating with foreign governments and undermining the role of the President as Head of State in international nuclear negotiations on behalf of the United States. (#756)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to grant programs of the Environmental Protection Agency that may include prohibitions on awards to any entity that has an action pending against the Agency. (#757)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to support legislation allowing private sector employers to offer compensatory time in lieu of overtime pay to employees who prefer flexible work schedules to better balance family, work, and personal responsibilities. (#758)
- **Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to clarifying Federal jurisdiction with respect to intrastate species. (#759)**
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring an independent reliability assessment of the Clean Power Plan of the Environmental Protection Agency. (#760)
- Graham amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to means-testing Medicare part B and part D premiums for Medicare beneficiaries with an annual income that exceeds \$250,000. (#761)
- Graham amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the restoration of purchasing power of the National Institutes of Health. (#762)
- Graham amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to subjecting all Federal spending to sequestration. (#763)
- Graham amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preparing ports of the United States for post-Panamax ships. (#764)
- Graham amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to meeting the obligations outlined in the Plutonium Management and Disposition Agreement. (#765)
- Graham amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to subjecting the salaries of Members of Congress to sequestration. (#766)

- Murkowski amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the National Guard Youth Challenge Program. (#767)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing Transportation Security Administration passenger fees to \$2.50 per enplanement and not more than \$5.00 per round trip between points in Alaska and Hawaii and on flights from essential air service airports. (#768)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the labeling of genetically engineered fish. (#769)
- **Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the construction of Arctic polar icebreakers. (#770)**
- Ernst amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibits use of taxpayer dollars for first class airplane travel by Members of Congress. (#771)
- Ernst amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to ensure public comments are utilized more effectively in the Federal rulemaking process. (#772)
- Ernst amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect taxpayers by reforming the allowance and perks available to former Presidents. (#773)
- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the availability of Federal spectrum for commercial wireless services, including unlicensed Wi-Fi. (#774)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the imposition of new sanctions against the Government of Iran because of that Government's support for terrorism and its human rights abuses against the people of Iran. (#775)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prohibit the exclusion of individuals from service on a Federal jury on account of sexual orientation or gender identity. (#776)
- *Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to recognize that climate change is real and caused by human activity and that Congress needs to take action to cut carbon pollution. (#777, as modified)*
- Cornyn amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to patents. (#778)
- Cornyn amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to enact a taxpayer bill of rights and provide additional protections for taxpayers against abuses by Internal Revenue Service. (#779)
- Cornyn amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to eliminating the backlog of sexual assault evidence kits. (#780)
- **Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing foreign assistance to the Palestinian Authority and certain United Nations agencies and increasing foreign assistance for Israel. (#781)**

- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to extending the health care tax credit. (#782)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expansion of the earned income tax credit and the child tax credit. (#783)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting a national network for manufacturing innovation. (#784)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that no Federal financial aid funds are used for marketing activities. (#785)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide 12-months of continuous enrollment in Medicaid and the Children's Health Insurance Program. (#786)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to establish the prioritization of Children's Hospital Graduate Medical Education (CHGME) as a proven means to implement the development of a robust pediatric medical workforce. (#787)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring sufficient trade enforcement resources. (#788)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting workers from misclassification as independent contractors and preventing employers from using misclassification to avoid paying their fair share of taxes. (#789)
- Manchin amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would allocate any savings achieved through spending cuts or new revenue that are not included in the concurrent resolution on the budget for any purpose other than deficit reduction or investment in the Nation's infrastructure. (#790)
- **Wyden amendment to strike reconciliation instructions to the Committees on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions and Finance and require regular order. (#791)**
- Bennet amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to innovation in higher education. (#792)
- Franken amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to construction of Native American schools. (#793)
- Sessions amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to strengthening the ability of the Department of Commerce to respond to accusations of unfair trade practices, which may include currency undervaluation. (#794)
- **Cassidy amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to authorizing Federal permitting for manufacturing and energy construction projects relating to national primary or secondary ambient air quality standard for ozone lower than a certain existing standard. (#795)**
- *Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to saving Medicare. (#796)*

- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing headquarters staff in the Department of Defense. (#797)
- **Murray amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund for legislation to allow Americans to earn paid sick time. (#798)**
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to funding for programs related to governing justly and democratically. (#799)
- **Cantwell amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to a comprehensive approach to crude-by-rail safety. (#800)**
- *Murray amendment to build on the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2013 by restoring a below-sequester level cut of \$9,000,000,000 to nondefense discretionary spending in 2017, replacing sequestration in 2016 and 2017 and increasing funding above sequester by a total of \$148,000,000,000 for the 2 years, increasing defense and nondefense discretionary spending above sequester levels by equal amounts, eliminating the overseas contingency operations gimmick contained in the committee-reported resolution, and offsetting the net increase in defense and nondefense discretionary spending by closing tax loopholes. (#801)*
- **Coons amendment to offset the costs of the war against the Islamic State in Iraq and Syria. (#802)**
- Franken amendment to ensure that the deficit-neutral reserve fund for infrastructure includes investment in rural broadband deployment. (#803)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to student loans. (#804)
- Corker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prevent the sale of Senior Preferred Stock of Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac by the Secretary of the Treasury without the consent of Congress. (#805)
- Cassidy amendment to create a point of order against any legislation that would authorize Federal funds appropriated for processing naturalization applications to be used for any other purpose. (#806)
- Cassidy amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would permit using certain funds to process immigration benefit applications. (#807)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to permanently extend the Internet Tax Freedom Act and to establish rules for taxation of digital goods and services. (#808)
- Vitter amendment to restore students' right to privacy of education records by ensuring parental consent of records release in all cases and prohibiting collection of psychological or behavioral data. (#809)
- **Collins amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing access to higher education for low-income Americans through the Federal Pell Grant program. (#810)**
- **Vitter amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ending**

Washington's illegal exemption from Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. (#811)

- **Murray amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide women with affordable access to comprehensive health care, including preventive services (such as contraception and breast cancer screenings), improve maternal health, and ensure that a woman has the same benefits and services no matter what part of the United States she lives in, all of which is critical to improving the health and well-being of women, children, their families, and society as a whole, and is an essential part of a woman's economic security and opportunity. (#812)**
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving oversight and accountability of for-profit colleges. (#813)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing exploitation of veterans and servicemembers seeking postsecondary education. (#814)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund related to prohibiting inverted corporations from avoiding United States taxes. (#815)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prevent certain corporations from profiting from government contracts. (#816)
- **Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide tax benefits to patriot employers that invest in American jobs and provide fair pay and benefits to workers and to eliminate tax benefits for corporations that ship jobs or profits overseas. (#817)**
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to funding for the Overseas Private Investment Corporation. (#818)
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the repeal of the extension of the wind production tax credit. (#819)
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting funding for the Defense Rapid Innovation Program. (#820)
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the Forest Service from finalizing and implementing a certain proposed groundwater directive. (#821)
- Flake amendment to eliminate Federal duplication and consolidate the 94 Federal green building programs spread across 11 different Federal agencies. (#822)
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to implementing the recommendations of the Government Accountability Office to consolidate financial literacy programs. (#823)
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to enabling transparency in the Federal crop insurance program, which may include disclosing the names of recipients of Federal subsidy payments for crop insurance premiums. (#824)
- **Blumenthal amendment to expand the deficit-neutral reserve fund for veterans and**

servicemembers. (#825)

- Barrasso amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the repeal of the annual fee on health insurance providers imposed by the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. (#826)
- Hatch amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to reforming the Federal regulatory process by enabling retrospective review of existing regulations, improving the process by which new regulations are created, ensuring fair and effective judicial review, and securing an effective role for Congress in the Federal regulatory process through legislation and oversight. (#827)
- Franken amendment to provide additional resources to save student financial aid and keep college affordable for more than 8,000,000 low- and middle-income students by restoring the \$89,000,000,000 in cuts to Federal Pell Grants in the Republican budget. (#828)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to maintaining the critical infrastructure security of the United States natural gas pipeline system with respect to physical damages or cyber security-related impacts. (#829)
- Moran-Blumenthal amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to researching health conditions of the descendants of veterans exposed to toxic substances during services in the Armed Forces. (#830)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging institutions of higher education to make college more affordable by reducing the cost of attendance for students and families. (#831)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to ensure all women covered by TRICARE have no-cost contraception coverage and to improve access to emergency contraception for women members of the Armed Forces. (#832)
- Boxer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the protection of State and local economies from the impacts of climate change, including extreme and exceptional drought. (#833)
- Boxer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to public health and welfare of States and local communities. (#834)
- Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to offsetting the cost of operations against the Islamic State. (#835)
- McConnell amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the regulation by the Environmental Protection Agency of greenhouse gas emissions, which may include a prohibition on withholding highway funds from States that refuse to submit State Implementation Plans required under the Clean Power Plan of the Agency. (#836)
- Alexander amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting the privacy rights of employees. (#837)
- **Murkowski amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the disposal of certain Federal land. (#838)**

- **Isakson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting United States citizens held hostage in the United States embassy in Tehran, Iran, between November 3, 1979, and January 20, 1981. (#839)**
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding for State and local law enforcement agencies that receive Federal funds to be used for data collection related to profiling guidance issued by the Department of Justice. (#840)
- Udall amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to provision of educational assistance to veterans who served in the reserves in Afghanistan or Iraq. (#841)
- **Merkley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to consumer financial protection. (#842)**
- **Merkley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to restoring reductions in the Republican budget to the Stafford loan program that would mandate that students currently in college pay interest on their loans before they have received their educational benefits, to make college more affordable, to reduce the debt burden of students, and to help graduates afford to pay back student loans. (#843)**
- Merkley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to restoring cuts in the Republican budget to the Federal Pell Grant and Stafford loan programs that would force more families to take on debt for education and mandate that students currently in college pay interest on their loans before they have received their education benefits, to make college more affordable, to reduce the debt burden of students, and to help graduates afford to pay back student loans. (#844)
- Merkley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to trade agreements. (#845)
- Merkley amendment to save student financial aid and reduce the student loan debt levels in the Republican budget by 15 percent through removing mandated interest payments for students. (#846)
- Scott amendment to require information on settlement agreements. (#847)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the Medicare home health face-to-face documentation requirement. (#848)
- Vitter amendment to end birthright citizenship. (#849)
- Vitter amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ending President Obama's illegal executive amnesty. (#850)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to rein in onerous fishing regulations and provide disaster relief for fisheries. (#851)
- **Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing small business regulatory relief and preventing duplicative regulations for investment advisors. (#852)**

- Coats to preserve the integrity of college athletes. (#853)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to repealing the limitation on health flexible spending arrangements. (#854)
- **Lee amendment to prohibit the public debt limit under reconciliation. (#855)**
- **Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to support legislation preventing the Federal Communications Commission from reclassifying broadband providers as common carriers under title II of the Communications Act of 1934 and from implementing other “net neutrality” provisions. (#856)**
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the investigation and recovery of missing weapons and military equipment provided to the Government of Yemen by the United States Government. (#857)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to limiting funds for institutions or organizations established by the United States Convention on the Law of the Sea. (#858)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to clarifying the definition of the term “waters of the United States”. (#859)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing the Department of Energy from making risky loans. (#860)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to equalizing the treatment of attorney’s fees under the Endangered Species Act of 1973 and the Equal Access to Justice Act. (#861)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to repealing the wind production tax credit. (#862)
- Lee amendment to preserve Congressional Budget Act points of order against legislation providing for an increase in the gas tax paid by hardworking Americans. (#863)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing an accounting of total United States contributions to the United Nations. (#864)
- **Johnson amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to accommodate legislation that would stop the Federal government from forcing States to pay unemployment compensation benefits to millionaires. (#865)**
- Murray amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing funding for the Department of Transportation for the TIGER discretionary grant program. (#866)
- **Whitehouse amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to making it more difficult for corporations and billionaires to secretly influence elections by making unlimited undisclosed campaign expenditures, and to prevent such entities from evading campaign finance law, including through making false statements to government**

agencies. (#867)

- Whitehouse amendment to prohibit budget resolutions that support dropping millions of Americans from their health insurance plans without providing for alternative coverage. (#868)
- Udall amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to issuing a license to a company to operate as a small business investment company that focuses on accelerating technology transfer commercialization activities that create well-paying jobs and support American innovation. (#869)
- **Wyden amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to extending tax provisions expiring in 2013 or 2014 for 2 years, such as those contained in the EXPIRE Act of 2014. (#870)**
- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the process of evaluating and adjudicating benefit claims of survivors and dependents of veterans and members of the Armed Forces. (#871)
- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expand and enhance the security of the Visa Waiver Program to promote travel and tourism in the United States. (#872)
- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the reimbursement of emergency medical care for veterans, which may include reimbursement of veterans who have not received care from the department of Veterans Affairs in the last 24 months. (#873)
- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the final standard providing for the assignment of a unique health identifier for an individual and to require legislation setting standards for such assignment. (#874)
- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to permanent extension of the new markets tax credit. (#875)
- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that Federal agencies protect the rights of all Americans, regardless of their sexual orientation, religion, race, color, sex, or national origin, in accordance with the Constitution of the United States and Federal law. (#876)
- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing college completion, which may include expanding Federal Pell Grant eligibility by allowing college students to use Federal Pell Grants for more than 2 semesters in an academic year. (#877)
- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to investing in clean energy and preserving the environment. (#878)
- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring dental coverage under all qualified health plans offered under the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. (#879)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a student borrower bill of rights. (#880)

- *Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting a substantial increase in the minimum wage. (#881)*
- Carper amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving prevention and treatment measures to mitigate agricultural impacts from virus outbreaks, such as impacts seen from the avian influenza poultry outbreak. (#882)
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting health care rationing. (#883)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing local flexibility in low-income housing and supporting low-income housing block grant funding by expanding the Moving-to-Work program. (#884)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing technical assistance to small businesses and aspiring entrepreneurs through small business development centers. (#885)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to ensure accountability and transparency at the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau. (#886)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to streamline energy infrastructure projects. (#887)
- Feinstein amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing terrorists from obtaining firearms or explosives. (#888)
- Feinstein amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving community relations with law enforcement officers. (#889)
- Coons amendment to exempt advance appropriations for Amtrak from the generally applicable point of order against advance appropriations. (#890)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to addressing the infrastructure needs of passenger rail. (#891)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the impacts of climate change on critical infrastructure systems. (#892)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to addressing the diabetes epidemic in the United States. (#893)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding to the Global Fund. (#894)
- **Whitehouse amendment to prohibit budget resolutions that support cutting over \$1,000,000,000,000 in spending without identifying specific programmatic effects. (#895)**
- **Markey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the safety of offshore drilling in the United States. (#896)**

- **Markey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting consumers in the United States from price increases due to large-scale natural gas exports. (#897)**
- Franken amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to address cyberstalking and online harassment. (#898)
- **Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the importance of financial literacy education to allow individuals to make informed and effective decisions with their financial resources. (#899)**
- **Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the importance of civics and government education. (#900)**
- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that Federal agencies protect the rights of all Americans, regardless of their sexual orientation, gender identity, religion, race, color, sex, or national origin, in accordance with the Constitution of the United States and Federal law. (#901)
- Tester amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to authorizing children who are eligible to receive health care furnished under laws administered by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to retain such eligibility until age 26. (#902)
- Tester amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to provision of payment of dependency and indemnity compensation of death pension upon the death of a veteran to reduce needless financial hardships suffered by families of such veterans during their time of grief. (#903)
- Tester amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to bolstering veterans employment by providing additional sick leave to disabled veterans who are employed by the Federal Government so they can seek care for their service-connected medical conditions and do not have to take unpaid leave or forego their medical appointments altogether. (#904)
- Tester amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to veterans health care, which may include efforts to enhance access to care for rural veterans, to address medical workforce shortages of the Department of Veterans Affairs, and to invest in new facilities in rural areas. (#905)
- Klobuchar amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to Federal investment in precision medicine and biomedical innovation. (#906)
- Klobuchar amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the effective Federal management of the gray wolf population in the western Great Lakes region. (#907)
- Klobuchar amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to support for the improvement and enhancement of the capabilities of the Armed Forces to prevent and respond to sexual assault and sexual harassment in the Armed Forces. (#908)
- Klobuchar amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preserving funding for States to develop and maintain recreational trails and trail-related facilities for motorized and nonmotorized recreational trail uses. (#909)

- Klobuchar amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to advancing innovations in life saving technologies. (#910)
- Klobuchar amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting the outdoor economy. (#911)
- Reed amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to permanently reforming emergency unemployment insurance programs, including the Extended Benefit program for individuals who have exhausted their regular unemployment compensation during economic downturns. (#912)
- Reed amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to closing egregious offshore tax loopholes. (#913)
- Reed amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that the Federal Pell Grant maximum keeps pace with inflation. (#914)
- Reed amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would increase the cost to borrowers of Federal education loans made to students or on behalf of students. (#915)
- Reed amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reforming the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 to establish accountability requirements for resource equity. (#916)
- Reed amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing for an additional year of Federal funding for short-time compensation programs, which prevent layoffs and keep Americans employed. (#917)
- Reed amendment to include legislation concerning weatherization and energy efficiency retrofit programs in a deficit-neutral reserve fund. (#918)
- Reed amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to eliminating deductions for corporate compensation in excess of \$1,000,000. (#919)
- Reed amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing the geographic imbalance in Federal research funding and improving research infrastructure and capacity throughout the States. (#920)
- Reed amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prescription drug costs under the Medicare program. (#921)
- Reed amendment to strike the requirement for estimates of macroeconomic effects. (#922)
- Reed amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to eliminating profits from the Federal student loan program and reducing costs for borrowers. (#923)
- Reed amendment to specify the other macroeconomic variable to be included in a certain estimate provided by the Congressional Budget Office. (#924)
- **Tillis amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the United States civil courts system. (#925)**

- **Tillis amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that the right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. (#926)**
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to appropriate and responsible dietary guidelines that recommend lean red meat as a source of protein. (#927)
- Blunt amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect the United States from an energy tax. (#928)
- Crapo amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting Medicare Advantage by reversing Obamacare cuts. (#929)
- Crapo amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing tax increases on families with annual incomes under \$250,000. (#930)
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to strengthen waterborne commerce in our ports and harbors, which may include increasing the percentage of the amounts expended from the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund that are dedicated to port infrastructure and maintenance. (#931)
- Cochran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a biennial budget resolution process. (#932)
- Cochran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a biennial budget resolution process. (#933)
- Paul amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting marketing materials relating to the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. (#934)
- Paul amendment to adjust functional totals to reflect savings on administrative costs within the Environmental Protection Agency and Corps of Engineers resulting from the preservation of individual property rights and clarification that “navigable waters” means waters of the United States, including the territorial seas that are navigable-in-fact or permanent, standing, or continuously flowing bodies of water that form geographical features commonly known as streams, oceans, rivers, and lakes that are connected to waters that are navigable-in-fact under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.). (#935)
- Paul amendment to establish a surgical point of order that will provide better clarity and compliance in the budget process by better harmonizing appropriations and authorizations. (#936)
- Hatch amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the supplemental nutrition assistance program, which may include prohibiting the Secretary of Agriculture from issuing certain exemptions relating to the able-bodied adults without dependents requirement. (#937)
- Hatch amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the use of community development block grant funds for the provision of public services. (#938)

- Hatch amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring the Secretaries of Agriculture and Housing and Urban Development to draft a plan to consolidate certain housing programs. (#939)
- **Paul amendment to increase new budget authority for fiscal years 2016 and 2017 and modify outlays for fiscal years 2016 through 2022 for National Defense (budget function 050) with offsets. (#940)**
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to ensure access to primary care for women and children. (#941)
- Franken amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing funding for HIV/AIDS research and medical and social services to prevent the spread of HIV and treat infected individuals. (#942)
- Franken amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the health of Medicare beneficiaries and reducing Medicare program expenditures by making evidence-based chronic disease prevention programs like the National Diabetes Prevention Program a covered benefit under the Medicare program. (#943)
- **Nelson amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would use tax dollars to censor publicly-funded climate science. (#944)**
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting efforts to eliminate discrimination based on sexual orientation, gender identity, source of income, marital status, military or veteran status, race, color, religion, sex, handicap, familial status, or national origin in housing. (#945)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing support for public-private partnerships that help make small, medium, and rural manufacturers more competitive. (#946)
- Bennet amendment to ensure that small businesses are provided relief as part of tax reform by permanently increasing the maximum amount of the section 179 small business expensing limitation to \$1,000,000 and the investment limitation to \$2,500,000 and indexing them both for inflation. (#947)
- Cochran amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to prohibit the implementation of flood standards, developed in secret, that would threaten livelihoods and communities nationwide. (#948)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing greater discretion to States with respect to infrastructure projects. (#949)
- McConnell amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting the return of children who have been legally adopted from the Democratic Republic of the Congo and are only a plane ride away from becoming United States citizens to the American citizen parents residing in the United States. (#950)
- **Murray amendment to establish and fund a new Federal-State partnership to expand access to high-quality preschool programs for children from low- and moderate-income families, offset with revenue from closing loopholes. (#951)**

- **Merkley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a more level playing field in trade agreements. (#952)**
- **Merkley amendment to save student financial aid and reduce the student loan debt levels in the Republican budget by 15 percent by eliminating new mandated interest charged while students are still in school. (#953)**
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the reimbursement of States that paid to keep units of the National Park System open during the partial Government shutdown in October 2013. (#954)
- Sessions amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting aliens without lawful status in the United States from qualifying for certain Federal benefits. (#955)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to protect the content of Americans' emails from warrantless searched by law enforcement agencies. (#956)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to ending the enhanced Federal Medical Assistance Percentage (FMAP) rates under Obamacare that financially favor able-bodied adults over pregnant women, infants, elderly, and the disabled. (#957)
- Grassley amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting United States workers. (#958)
- Grassley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reforming the EB-5 immigrant investor program to protect national security, to promote true job creation, and to ensure integrity in the adjudication of such immigration benefits by establishing standards of ethical conduct by government officials and preventing improper preferential treatment. (#959)
- Grassley amendment to hold employer accountable for their hiring practices by requiring all employees to be verified through E-Verify, an electronic employment verification system. (#960)
- Murray amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to ensure that the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission continues to protect employee rights and protections like the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 and the Genetic Information Nondiscrimination Act of 2008, and to ensure that employee wellness programs authorized under the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act continue to offer premium incentives to employees for more healthy choices. (#961)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to enhance prosecution of those who sell or supply firearms to others knowing or having reasonable cause to believe that the firearms will be used to commit a crime of human trafficking. (#962)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to facilitate the transfer of enforcement authority over firearms laws to the Federal Bureau of Investigations. (#963)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to enhance prosecution of those who sell or supply firearms to others knowing or having reasonable cause to believe that the firearms will be used to commit a crime of violence. (#964)

- Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect the integrity of elections in the United States, limit the corrosive influence of money in the democratic process of the United States, allow for an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to overturn the Citizens United decision, and increase transparency. (#965)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to offsetting the costs of operations against the Islamic State. (#966)
- **Markey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to domestic medical isotope production. (#967)**
- Wyden amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to enacting middle class tax relief, including extending and expanding refundable tax credits, such as tax provisions and policies included in legislation like the Working Families Tax Relief Act, American Opportunity Tax Credit Permanence and Consolidation Act, Helping Working Families Afford Child Care Act, or the 21st Century Worker Tax Cut Act, among other legislation. (#968)
- Cruz amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibit the Federal Election Commission from further regulating political speech on the Internet. (#969)
- Cruz amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to ensure full portability of funds provided under part A of title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965. (#970)
- Cruz amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to implement work requirements in all means-tested Federal welfare programs. (#971)
- Cruz amendment to ensure Israel receives the full extent of aid from the United States in developing its missile defense programs by creating a spending-neutral reserve fund, in the event that additional funding is required. (#972)
- Cruz amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that any nuclear agreement between the United States and Iran cannot be implemented absent approved by Congress. (#973)
- Cruz amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to eliminate all criminal penalties for offenses established by agency regulations. (#974)
- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to maintaining military personnel levels at military installations that are the least costly to the Federal Government to operate. (#975)
- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring the Dietary Guidelines for Americans are based on sound nutrition science. (#976)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to strengthen democratic governance, citizen security, and economic growth in Central America. (#977)
- Menendez amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would provide funding relating to establishing a United States Embassy in Havana, Cuba until the Government of Cuba ceases providing sanctuary to terrorists and American fugitives. (#978)

- Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to substantially increasing overtime protections for middle class workers. (#979)
- Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting the promised pension benefits of retirees in multiemployer pension plans. (#980)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to waive coinsurance under Medicare for colorectal cancer screening tests regardless of whether therapeutic intervention is required during the screening. (#981)
- Casey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide flexibility to States to improve access and quality and delivery of care while protecting the guarantee of the Medicaid program. (#982)
- Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting programs that keep low-income older individuals healthy and able to live at home, such as those programs funded through the Older Americans Act of 1965. (#983)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that patients, including military members and veterans, have access to new antibacterial drugs that treat serious or life-threatening infections through the creations by the Food and Drug Administration of a limited population approval pathway for antibacterial drugs. (#984)
- Risch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to extending the authorization of the State Trade and Export Promotion Program of the Small Business Administration. (#985)
- Reed amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reforming student loan programs, which may include risk-sharing by institutions of higher education. (#986)
- Casey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting the National Guard Counterdrug Program. (#987)
- Franken amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to bolstering the resilience of communities and industries in the United States against the impacts of a changing climate. (#988)
- Coons second-degree amendment to Coons amendment #337, to modify the amendment. (#989)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the impacts of climate change on critical infrastructure systems. (#990)
- **Warner amendment to restore program integrity funding to combat waste, fraud, and abuse. (#991)**
- Paul amendment to provide an offset for additional funds for overseas contingency operations. (#992)
- **Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to strengthening the national do-not-call registry. (#993)**

- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to end “too big to fail” bailouts for bailouts for Wall Street mega-banks (over \$500 billion in total assets). (#994)
- Hatch amendment to provide for individual, business, and international tax reform that is pro-growth, fair, simple, and permanent, that enhances competitiveness, that promotes savings and investment, that strengthens domestic job creation and wage growth and that is revenue neutral. (#995)
- Cotton amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting funding for flights over the continental United States or Europe by the Russian Federation under the Treaty on Open Skies using digital electro-optical sensors. (#996)
- Enzi #997
- Enzi amendment to make a technical correction. (#998)
- Enzi #999
- Enzi #1000
- Menendez amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would provide funding relating to assistance for trade promotion for Cuba until the Government of Cuba is in compliance with International Labor Organization standards. (#1001)
- Cantwell amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the National Park Service Centennial. (#1002)
- Tester amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to authorizing children who are eligible to receive health care furnished under laws administered by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to retain such eligibility until age 26. (#1003)
- Murphy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing funding for the processing of permits for additive gas transmission capacity in supply-constrained areas. (#1004)
- Murphy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expanding United States counter-propaganda communications to combat misinformation from the Russian Federation or terrorist groups like ISIS and al Qaeda. (#1005)
- Murphy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to additional United States support for the most severe global humanitarian emergencies in Iraq, Syria, Central African Republic, and South Sudan. (#1006)
- Murphy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the stability of Ukraine by increasing funding for economic and other nonmilitary support, including energy security, loan guarantees, civil society, humanitarian aid, anti-corruption efforts, and strengthening democratic institutions and governance. (#1007)
- Murphy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging Federal agencies not to waive the requirements of the Buy American Act the Berry Amendment, or the

Buy America Act. (#1008)

- Schumer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to background checks for individuals purchasing firearms on the Internet. (#1009)
- Schumer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to background checks for individuals purchasing firearms. (#1010)
- **Sullivan amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing an exemption from certain permitting requirements for routine maintenance activities relating to transportation infrastructure. (#1011)**
- **Sullivan amendment to strike more than \$1.2 trillion in cuts to Medicaid, preserving a critical source of comprehensive, affordable health and long-term care coverage for millions of otherwise uninsured low-income adults, parents, and seniors, including millions of non-elderly low-income adults in States that expand Medicaid as part of health reform. (#1012)**
- Heinrich amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to strengthening the economy by accelerating the transfer of technologies from laboratories of the Department of Energy and the Department of Defense to the marketplace. (#1013)
- Bennet amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to responding to the economic and national security threats posed by human-induced climate change, as highlighted by the Secretary of Defense, the Director of National Intelligence, the Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and the Administrator of National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. (#1014)
- Bennet amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to limiting the amount of time spent on testing. (#1015)
- Scott amendment to establish offshore leasing and energy production in area of the outer Continental Shelf off the coast of the States of South Carolina, Virginia, North Carolina, and Georgia, and to provide those States 37.5 percent of qualified revenues from the energy production. (#1016)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to H-1B visas. (#1017)
- Sasse amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to enhancing the value of the adoption tax credit. (#1018)
- Barrasso amendment to ensure authorizing committees reauthorize programs annually. (#1019)
- Barrasso amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to relieving small businesses of the regulatory and financial burdens created by the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act, which are causing fewer employment opportunities for working Americans. (#1020)
- Schatz amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to taking action to solve human-caused climate change, which is real, urgent, happening now, solvable, and which needs United States leadership to get all countries to do their fair share to reduce pollution. (#1021)

- Schatz amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting Americans from foreign pollution. (#1022)
- Schatz amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expanding access to mental health services for rural veterans, including through telemedicine. (#1023)
- **Heinrich amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would provide for the sale of Federal land to reduce the Federal deficit. (#1024)**
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to H-1B visas. (#1025)
- Murray amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to transparency health premium billing. (#1026)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to preserve and protect the open Internet in a manner that provides clear and certain rules and does not jeopardize public safety, universal service, privacy, accessibility, consumer protection, competition, innovation, or investment. (#1027)
- Vitter amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing access to necessary equipment for Medicare beneficiaries. (#1028)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prevent American jobs from being moved overseas by reducing the corporate income tax rate. (#1029)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting innovation, expanding access to life-saving medications, and preserving choices for Medicare beneficiaries without creating a Government-run formulary. (#1030)
- Tester amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that the Director of the Bureau of Land Management has sufficient resources to promote sustainable sage-grouse populations and the conservation of sage-grouse habitat, including by collaborating with States and incorporating State plans, as feasible, to avoid the need to list the sage-grouse under the Endangered Species Act of 1973, and preserve the way of life in and economic health of the impacted areas. (#1031)
- Schatz amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting innovation and accountability to make college more affordable. (#1032)
- Booker-Graham amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the prioritization of broad-based criminal justice reform. (#1033)
- Sessions amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to capping welfare benefits. (#1034)
- Sessions amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to welfare legislation. (#1035)
- Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that the Secretary of Transportation prioritizes the construction of projects that are of national and regional significance and projects in high priority corridors on the National Highway System,

which will improve the safe, secure, and efficient movement of people and goods through the United States and facilitate economic development and create jobs in the United States. (#1036)

- Cruz amendment to propose an alternative to section 302, relating to a deficit-neutral reserve fund to strengthen America's priorities. (#1037)
- Kirk amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to increase wages for American workers. (#1038)
- Barrasso amendment to provide to the Indian Health Service an additional \$25,000,000 for contract support costs and to provide to the Bureau of Indian Affairs an additional \$26,000,000 for contract support costs. (#1039)
- Alexander amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prevent Medicaid spending from crowding out other State priorities, such as funding public higher education to prevent tuition increases, and to provide States the flexibility and budgetary certainty they need to serve their Medicaid beneficiaries with high quality health care at a lower cost. (#1040)
- Reed amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would cut vital programs. (#1041)
- Franken amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to closing the carried interest loophole. (#1042)
- Schumer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expanding and making permanent the American opportunity tax credit. (#1043)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to imposing sanctions with respect to foreign persons responsible for gross violations of internationally recognized human rights or significant acts of corruption. (#1044)
- Franken amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to public-private partnerships for job training. (#1045)
- Tester amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that the Director of the Bureau of Land Management has sufficient resources to promote sustainable sage-grouse populations and the conservation of sage-grouse habitat, including by collaborating with States and incorporating State plans, as feasible, to avoid the need to list the sage-grouse under the Endangered Species Act of 1973, and preserve the way of life in and economic health of the impacted areas. (#1046)
- Kaine amendment to provide for sequestration replacement. (#1047)
- Murphy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to insurance protections for individuals with pre-existing conditions. (#1048)
- Murphy amendment to express support of positive development in our nation's health care system. (#1049)
- Whitehouse amendment to ensure high-earners pay a fair share in taxes and to use the revenue to invest in repairing our Nation's bridges, coastal infrastructure, and damage from wildfires.

(#1050)

From: Hunt, Jasmine (Durbin)
To: [Sarah Neimeyer \(sarah_neimeyer@ios.doi.gov\)](mailto:sarah_neimeyer@ios.doi.gov); [Joshua Saks \(saksj@nwf.org\)](mailto:saksj@nwf.org); [Franz Matzner \(fmatzner@nrdc.org\)](mailto:fmatzner@nrdc.org); jconsuegra@nrdc.org
Subject: FW: Amendments Update: Senate Budget Resolution (S.Con.Res. 11)
Date: Thursday, March 26, 2015 4:05:09 PM

From: Sara Chieffo
Sent: Thursday, March 26, 2015 4:04:38 PM (UTC-05:00) Eastern Time (US & Canada)
To: Hunt, Jasmine (Durbin)
Subject: RE: Amendments Update: Senate Budget Resolution (S.Con.Res. 11)

Silly question – will there be an end to when new amendments can be filed or can they file up until the bitter end of the vote-a-rama?

From: Hunt, Jasmine (Durbin) [mailto:Jasmine_Hunt@durbin.senate.gov]
Sent: Thursday, March 26, 2015 3:43 PM
To: Sarah Neimeyer (sarah_neimeyer@ios.doi.gov); Joshua Saks (saksj@nwf.org); Franz Matzner (fmatzner@nrdc.org); Sara Chieffo; jconsuegra@nrdc.org
Subject: FW: Amendments Update: Senate Budget Resolution (S.Con.Res. 11)

From: Miller, Julian (Durbin)
Sent: Thursday, March 26, 2015 3:43:08 PM (UTC-05:00) Eastern Time (US & Canada)
To: Dodin, Reema (Durbin); Zogby, Joseph (Judiciary-Dem); Kenny, MJ (Durbin); Marter, Ben (Durbin); Morris, Dena (Durbin); Raven, Erik (Appropriations); Homan, Chris (Durbin); Leonard, Rob (Durbin); Swanson, Daniel (Judiciary-Dem); Kierig, Anne (Durbin); Brown-Shaklee, Sally (Durbin); Mulka, Christina (Durbin); Gillies, David (Appropriations); Sonti, Srinu (Durbin); Hunt, Jasmine (Durbin); Middleton, Brad (Durbin); Tellez, Corey (Durbin); Fisher, Alyssa (Durbin); McElwain, Maria (Durbin); Palmer, Mark (Durbin); Trifone, Stephanie (Judiciary-Dem); Ackley, Elise (Durbin); Gandhi, Debu (Judiciary-Dem); Ali, Erum Ibrahim (Durbin); Cook, Beth (Durbin); Samp, Christopher (Durbin)
Subject: Amendments Update: Senate Budget Resolution (S.Con.Res. 11)

The most recently filed amendments are at the top of this message, as well as at the bottom in the correct numerical order.

- Tester amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that the Director of the Bureau of Land Management has sufficient resources to promote sustainable sage-grouse populations and the conservation of sage-grouse habitat, including by collaborating with States and incorporating State plans, as feasible, to avoid the need to list the sage-grouse under the Endangered Species Act of 1973, and preserve the way of life in and economic health of the impacted areas. (#1046)
- Kaine amendment to provide for sequestration replacement. (#1047)
- Murphy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to insurance protections for individuals with pre-existing conditions. (#1048)
- Murphy amendment to express support of positive development in our nation's health care system. (#1049)
- Whitehouse amendment to ensure high-earners pay a fair share in taxes and to use the revenue

to invest in repairing our Nation's bridges, coastal infrastructure, and damage from wildfires.
(#1050)

Senate Budget Resolution (S.Con.Res. 11)

An original concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2016 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2017 through 2025. (pending amendments in bold, disposed of amendments in italics).

- **Isakson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a biennial budget and appropriations process. (#321)**
- Portman amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the empowerment of States to protect citizens of the State from damaging regulations of the Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to the Clean Air Act. (#322)
- *Sanders amendment to create millions of middle class jobs by investing in our nation's infrastructure paid for by raising revenue through closing loopholes in the corporate and international tax system. (#323, as modified)*
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the strengthening of patent rights. (#324)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to a strong civil courts system. (#325)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that changes to voting laws at the State and local level do not disproportionately burden the right of racial and language minorities to vote. (#326)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide for funding to improve voter registration and the voting experience in Federal elections. (#327)
- Coons amendment to express the sense of Congress on the cost sharing requirements of the Hollings Manufacturing Extension Partnership. (#328)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging the widespread use of early college high schools and dual and concurrent enrollment. (#329)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to incentives for Medicare beneficiaries to have and maintain an advance care plan. (#330)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to eliminating the enforcement of laws that discriminate against HIV patients without scientific merit. (#331)
- Coons amendment to provide a mechanism to increase the statutory limit on public debt for fiscal year 2016. (#332)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to United States Government development finance institutions. (#333)

- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting efforts to improve call response time at the Internal Revenue Service. (#334)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to fulfilling the obligations of the United States. (#335)
- Coons amendment to express the sense of the Senate that the United States should fulfill the financial obligations of the United States. (#336)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to Federal cybersecurity standards. (#337)
- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to increase funding for the National Institutes of Health. (#338)
- Rounds amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing mortgage lending to rural areas. (#339)
- Reid amendment to improve the provision establishing a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to eliminating military retirement and disability offsets. (#340)
- **Cassidy amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to promotion of United States offshore energy production. (#341)**
- **Schatz amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the National Guard State Partnership Program. (#342)**
- **Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preserving mandatory appropriations for agricultural conservation programs. (#343)**
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the importance of fully utilizing available Federal funding for water resources and development to meet the needs of United States ports and harbor maintenance. (#344)
- **Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing funding for Federal investments in biomedical and basic scientific research. (#345)**
- **Collins amendment to modify the deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting jobs in the United States through international trade to include the reauthorization or extension of trade adjustment assistance programs. (#346)**
- *Barrasso amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to keep the Federal Water Pollution Control Act focused on protection of water quality, to establish bright lines for Federal jurisdiction, and to create clear and unambiguous exemptions for features that the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency or the Secretary of the Army, acting through the Chief of Engineers, claim they are not seeking to regulate. (#347)*
- Boozman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to installing watchdogs at Federal agencies with extended Inspector General vacancies and strengthening and reforming Offices of Inspectors General to ensure that such Offices are appropriately prioritizing the

investigation of waste, fraud, abuse, and misconduct within Federal agencies. (#348)

- *Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to improve health outcomes and lower costs of caring for medically complex children in Medicaid. (#349)*
- *Blunt amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would create a Federal tax or fee on carbon emissions. (#350)*
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the dredging of shallow draft ports on the Mississippi River. (#351)
- **Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to Federal employee performance awards. (#352)**
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the defense capabilities of the Government of Ukraine. (#353)
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to military readiness, training, and modernization while decreasing risk of casualties. (#354)
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prohibit additional premium increases for two years. (#355)
- **Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing health care to veterans who reside more than 40 miles driving distance from the closest medical facility of the Department of Veterans Affairs that provides the care sought by the veteran. (#356)**
- *Cornyn amendment to raise taxes and spending by enacting President Obama's fiscal year 2016 budget. (#357)*
- McCain amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to enhancing trade across the Southwest border. (#358)
- McCain amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to securing the Southwest border. (#359)
- **McCain amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to deterring migration of unaccompanied children from El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras. (#360)**
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the consideration of greenhouse gas emissions under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969. (#361)
- *Mikulski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to amending the Equal Pay Act of 1963 to allow for punitive damages, limit the any factor "other than sex" exception, and prohibit retaliation against employees who share salary information. (#362)*
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating modernizing and updating food safety oversight within the Food and Drug Administration. (#363)

- **Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving oral health care for children and pregnant women under Medicaid. (#364)**
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding to State and local law enforcement agencies that receive Federal funds to be used for training and enforcement related to the profiling guidance established by the Department of Justice. (#365)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding for State and local law enforcement agencies that receive Federal funds to be used for data collection related to profiling by the Department of Justice. (#366)
- **Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing a funding stream for a voter reinfranchisement initiative. (#367)**
- **Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing States the Medicaid flexibility they need to implement innovative reforms to improve care and enhance access for our Nation's most vulnerable. (#368)**
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the establishment of bipartisan commission to govern independent agencies, which may include structural changes to the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau. (#369)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing greater discretion to State departments of transportation in spending Highway Trust Fund allocations. (#370)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that funds available for budget function 050 are spent exclusively for national defense. (#371)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring State to implement drug testing and work requirements for Federal welfare programs for applicants and recipients of assistance, including, but not limited to, the temporary assistance for needy families (TANF) program. (#372)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to maintaining impact aid funding at 2014-2015 levels. (#373)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing coverage of virtual colonoscopies as a colorectal cancer screening test under the Medicare program. (#374)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to returning authority over school nutrition back to the States. (#375)
- Inhofe amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would impose a user fee with respect to general aviation. (#376)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging greater trade between Africa and the United States. (#377)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing qualified mortgage status to mortgages held in portfolio by financial institutions. (#378)

- Inhofe amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing relief from redundant annual privacy notice mailings required by financial institutions when there have been no changes to the privacy policies of the financial institution. (#379)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to assist the States in carrying out drought prevention plans. (#380)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the prevention of government discrimination against individuals, businesses, and organization due to sincerely held religious beliefs. (#381)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to protect Second Amendment rights by protecting the availability of certain ammunition. (#382)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to uphold Second Amendment rights and prohibit the establishment of a national firearm registry. (#383)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the protection of the Second Amendment by preventing Federal agencies from targeting law-abiding firearms dealers. (#384)
- Inhofe amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would fund international organizations during the implementation of the United Nations Arms Trade Treaty prior to Senate ratification and adoption of implementing legislation. (#385)
- *Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect Medicaid beneficiaries from benefit cuts. (#386)*
- **Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to postal reform. (#387)**
- **Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the designation of national monuments. (#388)**
- **Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to holding Members of the Senate and the House or Representatives accountable for failing to pass a balanced budget. (#389)**
- Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to regulatory review. (#390)
- **Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the expansion of access to the income tax credit for employee health insurance expenses of small employers. (#391)**
- **Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting the use of college savings accounts while students are in elementary school and secondary school. (#392)**
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to emphasizing

manufacturing in engineering programs, which may include directing the National Institute of Standards and Technology, in coordination with other appropriate Federal agencies including the Department of Defense, Department of Energy, and National Science Foundation, to designate United States manufacturing universities. (#393)

- **Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to special treatment of the income tax credit for research expenditures for startup companies. (#394)**
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reversing cuts in the International Affairs Budget. (#395)
- Portman amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the empowerment of States to protect citizens of the State from damaging regulations of the Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to the Clean Air Act. (#396)
- Ernst amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving mental health services for veterans. (#397)
- Wyden amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to funding Coast Guard air facilities. (#398)
- Coats amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would increase net direct spending if the national debt is greater than the size of the economy of the United States. (#399)
- *Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to maintain and enhance access, choice, and accountability in veterans care through the veterans Choice Card program under section 101 of the Veterans Access, Choice, and Accountability Act of 2014. (#400)*
- Grassley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support sentencing reform legislation that does not impose costs on crime victims. (#401)
- **Johnson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving information sharing by the Inspector General of the Department of Veterans Affairs with respect to investigations relating to substandard health care, delayed and denied health care, patient deaths, other findings that directly relate to patient care, and other management issues of the Department. (#402)**
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the annual contribution limit for Coverdell education savings accounts. (#403)
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the modernization of the nuclear command control, and communications architecture of the United States. (#404)
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to sexual assault prevention and response efforts by the Department of Defense. (#405)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to limiting certain research conducted or contracted by the Federal Communications Commission. (#406)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to investigating service disruptions at West Coast ports. (#407)

- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to reform the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration to ensure more transparency and stakeholder participation. (#408)
- *Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting equal pay, which may include preventing discrimination on the basis of sex and preventing retaliation against employees for seeking or discussing wage information. (#409)*
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the allowance of tax credits for employers who provide paid family and medical leave. (#410)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the maximum loan limits under the microloan program. (#411)
- **Rounds amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prevent the Environmental Protection Agency and the United States Fish and Wildlife Service from engaging in closed-door settlement agreements that ignore impacted States and counties. (#412)**
- Blunt amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring the advice and consent of the Senate before any bilateral or international agreement regarding greenhouse gas emissions aimed at combating global climate change has any force or effect within the United States. (#413)
- Hatch amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to prevent the Department of the Interior from unduly hampering the production of natural gas and oil by preempting State law. (#414)
- **Capito amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to a requirement that any new environmental agreement signed by the United States with any foreign country or countries not result in serious harm to the economy of the United States. (#415)**
- **Capito amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting the reliability of the electricity grid. (#416)**
- Capito amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to advise all veterans of their potential eligibility for private health care benefits provided by the Department of Veterans Affairs. (#417)
- Capito amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring sufficient funding for fossil energy research and development. (#418)
- Capito amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improve the safety of tank cars carrying crude oil by rail. (#419)
- Capito amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to offsets to combat the increase abuse of heroin and methamphetamines in the United States. (#420)
- Capito amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the expansion of high-speed broadband in rural areas. (#421)

- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that the conservation of northern long-eared bat populations and local economic development are compatible. (#422)
- **Rubio amendment to increase new budget authority and outlays for fiscal years 2016 and 2017 for National Defense (budget function 050). (#423, as modified).**
- Barrasso amendment to eliminate Federal funding for international climate change initiatives, including the Green Climate Fund, the Global Climate Change Initiative, the Climate Investment Funds, and the Global Environmental Facility. (#424)
- **Collins amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving retirement security. (#425)**
- **Collins amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting economic growth and job creation for small businesses. (#426)**
- **Collins amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to investment in Alzheimer's disease research. (#427)**
- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to extending the exception for the tax treatment of publicly traded partnerships for other forms of energy, including energy power generation projects and transportation fuels. (#428)
- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to relieve financial institutions from annual privacy notice mailings. (#429)
- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to maintaining access to hospitals and health care providers in rural communities under the Medicare program, which includes preserving and strengthening access to critical access hospitals. (#430)
- Gillibrand amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to medical treatment and compensation for first responders, survivors, and their families injured and made ill by the 9/11 attacks. (#431)
- **Baldwin amendment to provide additional resources to create the opportunity for more Americans to obtain a higher education and advanced job skills by supporting two free years of community college paid for by raising revenue through requiring millionaires and billionaires to pay their fair share. (#432)**
- Wyden amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to continuing agricultural research funding. (#433)
- **Wyden amendment to provide for an adjustment to committee allocations for wildfire suppression funding. (#434)**
- **Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to support for Ukraine, which should include the provision of lethal defensive articles. (#435)**
- **Baldwin amendment to preserve the point of order against reconciliation legislation that would increase the deficit or reduce a surplus. (#436)**

- **Peters amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to enhancing and improving the United States Patent and Trademark Office in order to reduce the patent application backlog. (#437)**
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving access to capital for small businesses by directing the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau to implement section 1071 of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (Public Law 111-203) that amended the Equal Credit Opportunity Act to require lending institutions to collect and report data on lending to small, minority-owned, and women owned businesses. (#438)
- **Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to mandating a higher threshold that the Small Business Administration may guarantee, through the Surety Bond Guarantee Program, of the bonds that small businesses are required to obtain so that they may be able to better compete successfully for Federal Government contracts. (#439)**
- **Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the Family Funds limit of the Small Business Investment Company Program from \$225,000,000 to \$350,000,000, as passed by the Committee in 2013, which is zero subsidy and funded entirely through fees paid by investors and businesses. (#440)**
- Stabenow amendment to ensure that oil derived from tar sands is subject to the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund at levels equal to those of other types of oil, to permanently extend the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund, and to prevent oil companies from claiming tax deductions for punitive damages associated with oil spills. (#441)
- **Collins amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to restore a sensible definition of full-time employment for purposes of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. (#442)**
- **Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting privately held water rights and permits. (#443)**
- Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expanding the earned income tax credit using savings from reforming the program and eliminating waste, fraud and abuse. (#444)
- **Gardner amendment to prevent labor disputes at seaports in the United States from causing national economic disruptions and crippling businesses across the United States. (#445)**
- Gardner amendment to support public-private partnerships of the Armed Forces of the United States with institutions of higher education in the United States. (#446)
- Gardner amendment to make higher education more affordable and expand access and opportunity to our Nation's students. (#447)
- **Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging expedited approval of liquefied natural gas export applications at the Department of Energy. (#448)**

- **Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting efficient resourcing for the Asia rebalance policy. (#449)**
- Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to enhance and encourage broadband deployment and adoption in rural America. (#450)
- Heller amendment to express the sense of the Senate that if a concurrent resolution on the budget and all the regular appropriations bills are not completed by October 1 annually then Members of Congress should not receive pay. (#451)
- **Heller amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that the Secretary of the Interior enters into candidate conservation agreements with each of the relevant 11 Western States before the United States Fish and Wildlife Service makes a listing determination on the greater sage-grouse under the Endangered Species Act of 1973. (#452)**
- **Heller amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring the Secretary of Transportation prioritizes the construction of projects in high priority corridors on the National Highway System, which will improve the safe, secure, and efficient movement of people and goods through the United States and facilitate economic development and create jobs in the United States. (#453)**
- Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect Second Amendment rights by preventing the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives from reclassifying ammunition primarily intended for sporting purposes. (#454)
- Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prioritize the elimination of the rape kit backlog. (#455)
- **Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that medical facilities of the Department of Veterans Affairs meet the privacy, dignity, and safety needs of women veterans. (#456)**
- **Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibition of Veterans Benefits Administration executive bonuses until the backlog of disability claims for veterans is eliminated. (#457)**
- Burr amendment to protect the American people and strengthen our national security by fully funding the Biomedical Advanced Research and Development Authority (BARDA) and the BioShield Special Reserve Fund. (#458)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expanding the quantity of Federal land available for natural extraction to fund infrastructure maintenance. (#459)
- Coats amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to considering the costs, benefits, and feasibility of allowing States reasonable time to cure rejected State implementation plans. (#460)
- Roberts amendment to provide for a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to military readiness, training, and modernization while decreasing risk casualties. (#461)
- **Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to over-the-counter**

medications. (#462)

- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting funds for promotional or marketing materials promoting Obamacare or its benefits. (#463)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring an enforceable treaty ratified by the top 10 major greenhouse gas emitting countries before implementation of regulation of greenhouse gas emissions from existing power plants. (#464)
- **Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to Second Amendment rights. (#465)**
- Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting jobs in the United States through international and domestic travel and tourism. (#466)
- **Blunt amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the direct provision of defense articles, defense services, and related training to Kurdistan Regional Government. (#467)**
- **Blunt amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to military aid to Israel. (#468)**
- Grassley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prohibit certain aliens without legal status in the United States from retroactively claiming the earned income tax credit. (#469)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding to the United Nations Population Fund to promote the access of unaccompanied women to vital services, including access to water, sanitation, facilities, food, and health care, in emergency situations. (#470)
- *Wyden amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would cut benefits, raise the retirement age, or privatize Social Security. (#471)*
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting Cypriot-Israeli cooperation in energy exploration in the Eastern Mediterranean. (#472)
- **Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding to combat anti-Semitism in Europe. (#473)**
- *Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect and strengthen the Department of Veterans Affairs, hire more health care professionals for the Department, and ensure quality and timely access to health care for all veterans. (#474)*
- Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to strengthening the United States Postal Service by establishing a moratorium to protect mail processing plants, reinstating overnight delivery standards, and protecting rural service. (#475)
- Thune amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to exempting elementary schools, secondary schools, and institutions of higher education from Obamacare's employer mandate. (#476)

- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to achieving health information technology interoperability. (#477)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reprioritizing education spending toward impact aid or other formula grant programs to State and local educational agencies and away from administrative earmark programs. (#478)
- Thune amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would negatively affect rural health care. (#479)
- Thune amendment to reduce funding for the United State Fish and Wildlife Service and direct those funds to public safety in Indian country. (#480)
- *Cotton amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting Israel. (#481)*
- Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging the increase use of performance contracting in Federal facilities. (#482)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to combat sexual assault, domestic violence, and human trafficking. (#483)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing lethal aid to Ukraine. (#484)
- **Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide equity in the tax treatment of public safety officer death benefits. (#485)**
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to strengthen mental health efforts. (#486)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to rein in onerous fishing regulations and provide disaster relief for fisheries. (#487)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to spur economic development and provide for the equitable distribution of Universal Service funds to rural states. (#488)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing small business regulatory relief, protecting State-regulated insurers from global regulators, and preventing duplicative regulations for investment advisors. (#489)
- **Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to address the disproportionate regulatory burdens on community banks. (#490)**
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect the Corporation for National and Community Service. (#491)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to advance workplace equality by ending pregnancy discrimination and confronting sex-based wage discrimination. (#492)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to strengthening missile

defense cooperation with Israel. (#493)

- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing the United States from joining any international agreement on greenhouse gas emissions that would preclude developing countries from using fossil fuels for development and economic growth. (#494)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to achieving domestic energy independence. (#495)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting public transparency in Executive branch litigation settlements. (#496)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting jobs by preventing Federal agencies from overriding efforts by States to conserve species. (#497)
- *Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to legislation submitted to Congress by President Obama to protect and strengthen Social Security. (#498)*
- Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring the availability to the reserve components of the Armed Forces of fully modernized and mission-capable aircraft. (#499)
- Alexander amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing Federal funds from being used to create a Federal college ratings system. (#500)
- Alexander amendment to promote the research, development, and approval or licensure of the most cutting-edge, safe and effective medical treatments, devices, and cures for American patients and to ensure that America remains the global leader in biomedical innovation. (#501)
- Alexander amendment to prohibit the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission from issuing regulations or guidance that would undermine the employee wellness programs authorized in the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act which offer a premium discount to employees who make healthy lifestyle choices. (#502)
- Sullivan amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing an exemption from certain permitting requirement for routine maintenance activities relating to transportation infrastructure. (#503)
- **Sullivan amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to limiting the ability of Environmental Protection Agency personnel to carry guns. (#504)**
- **Sullivan amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting programs related to the ground-based mid-course defense and the long-range discrimination radar programs of the Department of Defense. (#505)**
- **Sullivan amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting vulnerable families from job killing regulations. (#506)**
- Vitter amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to ending Obamacare subsidies for illegal immigrants. (#507)

- Vitter amendment to require tax delinquent Federal bureaucrats to immediately enter into a repayment plan and provide that failure to do will result in termination of employment. (#508)
- Vitter amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to eliminating the State DNA analysis kit backlog. (#509)
- Vitter amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing health care to veterans who reside more than 40 miles driving distance from the closest medical facility of the Department of Veterans Affairs that provides the care sought by the veteran. (#510)
- Vitter amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund preventing the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives from classifying M855 or any .223/5.56mm cartridge or projectile as armor piercing ammunition. (#511)
- Vitter amendment to strike out the provision that makes it easier for Washington elites to force Americans to give up their dollar bills and use dollar coins, like Europeans. (#512)
- Vitter amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expanding Medicare beneficiary access to eye tracking accessories and speech generating devices for disabled individuals under the Medicare program. (#513)
- Vitter amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to allowing States to adopt work requirements for able-bodied Medicaid recipients. (#514)
- **Vitter amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring the Federal Government to allow states to opt out of Common Core without penalty. (#515)**
- Vitter amendment to ensure victims of rape have their day in court. (#516)
- Vitter amendment to end Congress's and the Administration's illegal exemption from Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. (#517)
- Barrasso amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a process whereby the Federal Government recoups grants from States with failed State-based exchanges. (#518)
- Gillibrand amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to expand benefits from the Department of Veterans Affairs to sailors exposed to Agent Orange. (#519)
- Gillibrand amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund related to sexual assault at institutions of higher education, which may include the implementation of an independent and standardized online survey tool developed and administered by the Department of Education, in consultation with the Department of Justice, to measure the prevalence of sexual assault at institutions of higher education. (#520)
- **Peters amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to investing in science, technology, and basic research in the United States. (#521)**
- King amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preserving the right of access of distributed energy units to the electrical grid, such as combined heat and power

systems, residential- or commercial-scale photovoltaic systems, residential wind turbines, or other renewable or fossil-fueled electric generation systems. (#522)

- **Stabenow amendment to prevent United States companies from getting tax benefits for moving jobs overseas, to end offshore tax loopholes including inversions, and to provide incentives for United States companies to relocate overseas jobs to the United States. (#523)**
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting economic growth and job creation by reducing the cost of capital. (#524)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing tax relief for catastrophic medical expenses. (#525)
- Alexander amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support high-quality charter schools. (#526)
- Cassidy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the translation of biomedical research into treatments and cures. (#527)
- Cassidy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to upgrading data collection and statistical analysis conducted on health care services at the facilities of the Veterans Health Administration. (#528)
- Cassidy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing screening, testing, and diagnosis for Viral Hepatitis. (#529)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the diversion of funds set aside for the USPTO. (#530)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to deterring abusive patent litigation. (#531)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to ensure the vitality of the traditional criminal law requirement of mens rea. (#532)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that Department of Justice attorneys comply with disclosure obligations in criminal prosecutions. (#533)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing access to marijuana edibles by children in States that have decriminalized marijuana. (#534)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to balancing the Federal budget. (#535)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to safeguarding data stored abroad from improper government access. (#536)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the aggressive and consistent enforcement of Federal laws prohibiting the production, distribution, and possession of adult obscenity and child pornography. (#537)

- Risch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the Family Funds limit of the Small Business Investment Company Program from \$225,000,000 to \$350,000,000, as passed by the Committee in 2013, which is zero subsidy and funded entirely through fees paid by investors and businesses. (#538)
- **Cassidy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving Medicaid based on successful and bipartisan State demonstration projects. (#539)**
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting health care rationing. (#540)
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the transparency of the relationship between the Federal Communication Commission's regulatory fees and the Commission's recovery of costs. (#541)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to improving transparency for closing out expired grant accounts with an empty balance. (#542)
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to elimination of funding for the National Technical Information Service. (#543)
- Kirk amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to extraditing international cybercriminals committing credit card theft. (#544)
- **Kirk amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reimposing waived sanctions and imposing new sanctions against Iran for violations of the Joint Plan of Action or a comprehensive nuclear agreement. (#545)**
- McCain amendment to ensure adequate funding for the national security of the United States. (#546)
- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to welfare reform. (#547)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to support Internet freedom and the current multi-stake-holder governance of the Internet. (#548)
- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund for providing low- and middle-income student access to private elementary and secondary schools through a tax credit. (#549)
- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to consolidating tax incentives for higher education into a universal tax credit for higher education and skills obtainment. (#550)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting religious freedom, including promoting freedom of religion (including belief) around the world, given the importance of religious freedom to human rights, economic development, stability, and democracy. (#551)
- **Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing funding for the relocation of the United States Embassy in Israel from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem. (#552)**

- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting public-private partnerships with the National Laboratories under the Department of Energy to facilitate innovation. (#553)
- Rubio amendment to allow for the elimination of the Retirement Earnings Test under the Social security program. (#554)
- Rubio amendment to allow for the elimination of Social Security payroll taxes for individuals who have attained retirement age. (#555)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to delivering weapons to Ukraine using emergency drawdown authority in the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961. (#556)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to reforming the United Nations in the spirit of transparency, respect for basic human freedoms, and effective nonproliferation. (#557)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing foreign assistance to Palestine and increasing foreign assistance for Israel. (#558)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to improving higher education data and transparency. (#559)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to prohibit taking minors across State lines in circumvention of laws requiring involvement of parents in abortion decisions. (#560)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to underutilized facilities of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and their potential use. (#561)
- **Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a new outcomes-based process for authorizing innovative higher education providers. (#562)**
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the reform of Federal student loan repayment plans. (#563)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing for regulatory reform that would allow Congress to budget regulatory promulgation under each Federal agency. (#564)
- **Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that Medicare is not raided to bailout insurance companies under the President's health care overhaul. (#565)**
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing for financial vehicles other than loans to provide fund to pay for higher education. (#566)
- Coats amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to end duplication, fragmentation, and overlap in Government economic development programs. (#567)

- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to increase funding for the Internal Revenue Service to implement the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act and reduce identity theft. (#568)
- Tester amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to investing in rural and tribal water infrastructure. (#569)
- Tester amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing transparency in our elections and reducing the deficit. (#570)
- Heinrich amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would provide for the sale of Federal land to reduce the Federal deficit. (#571)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support rural schools and school districts. (#572)
- **Markey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting the repair and replacement of natural gas distribution pipelines and infrastructure no longer fit for service. (#573)**
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring the reliability of the electric grid. (#574)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to repeal the TRICARE exclusion for members of the reserve components of the Armed Forces. (#575)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to securing sources of supply of rare earth minerals. (#576)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the reduction of Department of Defense contractors. (#577)
- **Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to addressing methamphetamine abuse in the United States. (#578)**
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing adequate funding for the Experimental Program to Stimulate Competitive Research. (#579)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing adequate funding for the Contract Tower Program of the Federal Aviation Administration. (#580)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reestablishing the Office of Technology Assessment to provide nonpartisan information to Congress on cost-benefit analyses of regulations and regulatory changes. (#581)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to significantly increasing the number of young adults participating in 2 years of national service which may include expanding national service programs. (#582)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the commercialization of technologies such as carbon capture, carbon storage, and other carbon utilization

technologies required for coal and natural gas electric generating units (EGUs) to meet proposed and future greenhouse gas regulations. (#583)

- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting export promotion for small businesses. (#584)
- Manchin amendment to modify the deficit-neutral reserve fund for veterans and servicemembers to improve outreach, access, and services for rural veterans. (#585)
- Manchin amendment to modify the deficit-neutral reserve fund for veterans and servicemembers to address specifically the growing backlog of appeals of decisions regarding claims for disability compensation. (#586)
- Leahy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to disallow any Federal tax deduction for the cost of court-ordered punitive damages as an ordinary business expense. (#587)
- **Schatz amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the number of U.S. Customs and Border Protection officers at air ports of entry. (#588)**
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that employers are not precluded under the National Labor Relations Act from providing compensation to employees that is greater than the compensation specified in an applicable collective bargaining agreement. (#589)
- **Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting the Medicare Advantage program. (#590)**
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to reform the Lifeline program by removing structural incentives for fraud and modernizing the program so that it can be used to help increase broadband access in underserved areas. (#591)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to intellectual property rights in international trade negotiations. (#592)
- **Menendez amendment to require consideration of long-term deficits for any legislation relating to repealing or replacing the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act and the health care-related provisions of the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010. (#593)**
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging the participation of underrepresented individuals, including minorities, in 21st century fields. (#594)
- **Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to improve cybersecurity. (#595)**
- **Johnson amendment to convey clear information in graphic form about projected deficits. (#596)**
- **Johnson amendment to convey clear information to Congress and the public about projected Federal outlays, revenues, surpluses, and deficits. (#597)**

- Shaheen amendment to make commonsense reform to the wasteful Federal sugar program, save consumers billions, and reduce the risk of expensive taxpayer-funded bailouts of the sugar industry. (#600)
- *Bennet amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would privatize Medicare, cut guaranteed benefits, increase out-of-pocket spending, or turn Medicare into a premium support plan. (#601)*
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a single food agency. (#602)
- Coats amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the improvement of operations in the supplemental nutrition assistance program. (#603)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging cost savings in office space used by Federal agencies. (#604)
- Feinstein amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to rectifying the discrepancies in methodologies used in counting the number of homeless person served by programs provided through the Department of Education, the Department of Health and Human Services, and the Department of Housing and Urban Development. (#605)
- Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to African elephant ivory. (#606)
- **Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to allow for the permanent elimination of the Federal estate tax. (#607)**
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund for mobile workforce legislation to simplify and standardize State income tax collection for employees who travel outside of their home State for temporary work assignments. (#608)
- Isakson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing funding to implement, create, apply or enforce certain standards for initial bargaining unit determinations governed by the National Labor Relations Board. (#609)
- Isakson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing funding to promulgate a regulation relating to the definition of “fiduciary” by the Department of Labor. (#610)
- **Isakson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to subject all fees collected by U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services to the annual appropriations process. (#611)**
- Isakson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to subject all fees collected by U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services to the annual appropriations process. (#612)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to international defense cooperation. (#613)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support or encourage research that leads to identifying an Alzheimer’s disease biomarker, early diagnostics tool, or therapy to

delay the onset or halt the progression of Alzheimer's disease in order to provide a significant cost savings to the Federal Government. (#614)

- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to ensure that the harbor maintenance user fee is only used for its intended purpose, which is to finance expenditures on maintenance dredging, dredged material disposal areas, jetties, and breakwaters. (#615)
- Wicker amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to require the Secretary of Transportation to submit the results of a comprehensive truck size and weight limits study to Congress by April 30, 2015. (#616)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to encourage the Secretary of State to add additional names to the Magnitsky List. (#617)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring international arms control compliance. (#618)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to address the negative impact of the Affordable Care Act's Medicaid and Medicare DSH cuts to hospitals. (#619)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to expedite awards under the Internal Revenue Service whistleblower program. (#620)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to repeal the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA). (#621)
- *Burr amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to manageable Federal student loan repayment options. (#622)*
- Alexander amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the development of next-generation leadership computers in the United States. (#623)
- Alexander amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to improve the competitiveness of the United States. (#624)
- Lankford amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the effectiveness and efficiency of the Federal regulatory process. (#625)
- Lankford amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to streamline, consolidate, or eliminate duplicative and overlapping programs identified by the Government Accountability Office. (#626)
- Lankford amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide more transparency in Government spending, including through the establishment of a Federal program inventory. (#627)
- Lankford amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support the continued stewardship role of the United States over the domain name system to ensure the security of the .gov and .mil domains and protect the freedom of speech and expression internationally. (#628)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to international defense

cooperation with Taiwan. (#629)

- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting the use of energy efficiency in the economy of the United States, which is the cheapest and fastest way to begin addressing energy challenges in the United States. (#630)
- Casey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing training for first responders in communities through which crude oil is transported by rail. (#631)
- **Casey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing reasonable accommodations for pregnant workers. (#632)**
- **Casey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to enhancing the child and dependent care tax credit. (#633)**
- Casey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to automatic IRAs. (#634)
- Casey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing funding for the Office of Administrative Law Judges of the Department of Labor. (#635)
- **Warner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting the personal information of consumers from data breaches. (#636)**
- Warner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to advancing the stated goals of the Department of Veterans Affairs or meeting the health care needs of veterans. (#637)
- **Warner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund reserve fund for Government reform and efficiency. (#638)**
- **Peters amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting trade and travel ports of entry. (#639)**
- Heitkamp amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to improve the sustainability of the Federal workforce in order to address unique situations. (#640)
- Heitkamp amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to funding local rent surveys to ensure accurate fair market rents for working families, the elderly, and the disabled. (#641)
- Heitkamp amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the establishment of a commission on Native children. (#642)
- Heitkamp amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to training and resources for first responders responding to hazardous materials incidents on railroads. (#643)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to directing the Secretary of Transportation to coordinate with the Secretary of Energy to review crude treatment process and, if necessary, to promulgate regulations. (#644)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to underground and surface coal mining safety and health research. (#645)

- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to H-1B visas. (#646)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the development of a new nuclear-capable cruise missile by the Department of Defense and the National Nuclear Security Administration. (#647)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the nuclear forces and missions of the Air Force. (#648)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting funding of international organizations during the implementation of the United Nations Arms Trade Treaty prior to Senate ratification and adoption of implementing legislation. (#649)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that social services agencies under the Bureau of Indian Affairs may conduct background checks on all adults living in a home before issuing a foster care license. (#650)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to allow the Drug Enforcement Administration and Federal Bureau of Investigation to enter into joint task forces with tribal and local law enforcement agencies. (#651)
- *Warren amendment to make college more affordable for middle-class families by allowing borrowers with outstanding Federal and private student loans to refinance at the equivalent interest rates that were offered to Federal student loan borrowers during the 2013-2014 school year and to fully offset the cost of such a program by requiring millionaires to pay at least a 30 percent effective Federal tax rate. (#652)*
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to limit control measure determinations to covered sources. (#653)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reforming regulatory practices for executive agencies. (#654)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to preserve and protect the open Internet in a manner that provides the Federal Communications Commission with targeted and robust enforcement mechanisms, does not jeopardize public safety, privacy, accessibility, or universal service, protects against regulatory overreach, and does not rely on public utility regulations. (#655)
- Cotton amendment to modify a provision to the spending-neutral reserve fund to reauthorize funding for payments in lieu of taxes to counties and other units of local government. (#656)
- Cotton amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing non-defense related spending by the Department of Defense. (#657)
- Cotton amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000. (#658)
- Cotton amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the

designation of critical habitat. (#659)

- Cotton amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the use of funds for cooperating with the Government of Iran in combating the Islamic State. (#660)
- Cotton amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to violations by the Russian Federation of the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces Treaty. (#661)
- Cotton amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the use of funds for the premature withdrawal of the United States Armed Forces from Afghanistan. (#662)
- Cotton amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the use of funds for negotiating with President of Syria Bashar al Assad and the Government of Syria to resolve the Syrian civil war and combat the Islamic State. (#663)
- Cotton amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to construction of new facilities and improvement to existing facilities at the detention facilities at United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. (#664)
- **Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting awarding of construction contracts based on awardees entering or not entering into agreements with labor organizations. (#665)**
- **Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing the level of Federal premium support for crop insurance policies, which may include eliminating premium support for crop insurance for agricultural producers with an adjusted gross income of more than \$750,000 in fiscal year 2016. (#666)**
- **Flake amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that individuals do not simultaneously receive unemployment compensation and disability insurance benefits. (#667)**
- **Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to government reform and efficiency. (#668)**
- Flake amendment to rescind the remaining amounts available for the Advanced Technology Vehicles Manufacturing Loan Program. (#669)
- Flake amendment to eliminate resources for the single family housing direct loan program. (#670)
- Flake amendment to eliminate the premium subsidies on crop insurance policies when the actual market price of an agricultural commodity at the time of harvest is higher than the spring price for the agricultural commodity. (#671)
- Flake amendment to prohibit earmarks. (#672)
- Flake amendment to eliminate funding for the Economic Development Administration. (#673)
- Flake amendment to eliminate taxpayer subsidies for Amtrak's food and beverage service. (#674)

- Flake amendment to eliminate resources for Select USA. (#675)
- Flake amendment to prohibit taxpayers from subsidizing officials of the Department of Health and Human Services flying in business and first-class seating. (#676)
- **Flake amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing political targeting by the Internal Revenue Service of individuals and social welfare organizations exercising free-speech rights. (#677)**
- **Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prosecution of first-time illegal border crossers. (#678)**
- Portman amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the empowerment of States to protect citizens of the State from damaging regulations of the Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to the Clean Air Act. (#679)
- Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to legislation to furlough Federal employees with serious tax delinquencies. (#680)
- **Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to demolishing vacant and abandoned homes. (#681)**
- Portman amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would not achieve a unified budget surplus after 2024. (#682)
- Portman amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would create a carbon tax or a cap-and-trade policy relating to carbon emissions. (#683)
- Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to repealing any tax increases imposed by President Obama on middle-class families. (#684)
- Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to making permanent the expensing limitation applicable for 2014 for section 179 property. (#685)
- Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the age limitation applicable to dependent care assistance programs. (#686)
- Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to allowing private sector employees the ability to work flexible schedules. (#687)
- Portman amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding for the National Park Service Centennial. (#688)
- **Portman amendment to improve the dynamic scoring provision. (#689)**
- Portman amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the equitable treatment of existing, new, and proposed nuclear generating capacity in the economically damaging Clean Power Plan. (#690)

- Scott amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing States with flexibility in determining the size of employers in the small group market. (#691)
- Scott amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to transparency in health premium billing. (#692)
- Rounds amendment to modify section 431 relating to oversight of Government performance. (#693)
- **Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to investing in advanced fossil energy technology research and development. (#694)**
- Shaheen amendment to save taxpayers billions by limiting \$50,000 annually the maximum amount of premium subsidy provided by the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation to individual agricultural producers. (#696)
- **Murray amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund for legislation that reforms and strengthens elementary and secondary education. (#697)**
- Whitehouse amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting funding regulatory work of the Environmental Protection Agency that delivers substantial benefits to public health and the economy. (#698)
- Whitehouse amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing resources to protect and preserve oceans and coasts. (#699)
- **Whitehouse amendment to ensure high-income earners pay a fair share in taxes and to use the revenue to invest in repairing our Nation's bridges, coastal infrastructure, and damage wildfires. (#700)**
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improvements to the appeals process of the Department of Veterans Affairs for claims relating to disability compensation. (#701)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to efforts associated with combating the heroin addiction epidemic. (#702)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to enhance drug treatment courts. (#703)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to enhance veteran treatment courts. (#704)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to Indo-Pacific partner capacity building and strategy. (#705)
- Markey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to achieving savings in the nuclear security enterprise. (#706)
- **Markey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing overdose deaths. (#707)**

- **Wyden amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to simplifying and expanding tax incentives for higher education to boost student attendance and completion. (#708)**
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to implementing recommendations of the Government Accountability Office to reduce or eliminate overlapping or duplicative Federal programs. (#709)
- Franken amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to enhancing funding for programs carried out under the Head Start Act. (#710)
- Franken amendment provide additional resources to save student financial aid and keep college affordable for more than 8,000,000 low- and middle-income students by restoring the \$89,000,000 in cuts to Federal Pell Grants in the Republican budget. (#711)
- Franken amendment to provide an additional use for the deficit-neutral reserve fund for higher education. (#712)
- Murphy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to comprehensive mental health reform. (#713)
- Bennet amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to chemical disclosure. (#714)
- **Bennet amendment to create clean energy jobs through predictable and fair incentive for renewable energy. (#715)**
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support the robust funding of the Community Oriented Policing Services grant program. (#716)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the effectiveness and availability of Bureau of Prisons programs. (#717)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting child savings accounts and asset building. (#718)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to cleaning up federally designated Superfund sites. (#719)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting workforce development through apprenticeship programs. (#720)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to encourage freight planning and investment that incorporates all modes of transportation, including rail, waterways, ports, and highways to promote national connectivity. (#721)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting payments for conversion or treatments that purport to change the gender identity or sexual orientation of an individual under Medicare and Medicaid programs. (#722)

- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing the average adjusted gross income eligibility criteria for persons or legal entities who qualify for farm subsidy program benefits (#723)
- Kaine amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing United States exports and improving the competitiveness of United States businesses. (#724)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring diversity in procurement and hiring at all Federal pension plans. (#725)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the protection of State and local economies from the impacts of climate change, including increased storm surge events. (#726)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to municipal broadband expansion, to aid cities and municipalities in rural and low-income areas seeking to invest in municipal broadband networks or private-public partnerships for broadband buildout. (#727)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting mentoring programs for at-risk youth. (#728)
- **Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to invest in surface transportation projects. (#729)**
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to development of the Long Range Discrimination Radar of the Missile Defense Agency. (#730)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to increase access to health care providers for Medicare beneficiaries. (#731)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to authorizing advance appropriations for the Indian Health Service. (#732)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to an active duty mend strength for the Army for fiscal year 2016 of 490,000 soldiers. (#733)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the Department of Defense Innovative Readiness Training Program. (#734)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the outreach and delivery of Department of Veterans Affairs programs and services to veterans residing in United States communities not connected to the North American road system. (#735)
- Murkowski amendment to exempt advance appropriations for the Indian Health Services and Indian Health Facilities accounts of the Indian Health Service from a point of order against legislation that would provide an advance appropriation. (#736)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to establish a DNRF relating to providing for the expansion of Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis (Lou Gehrig's Disease) research in the Department of Defense's peer reviewed Medical Research Program. (#737)

- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to environmental remediation of land transferred under certain Acts that is contaminated by Federal agencies and activities. (#738)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to robust sexual assault investigations by the National Guard Bureau Office of Complex Investigations. (#739)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the funding of certain tribal courts by the Bureau of Indian Affairs. (#740)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to allow for legislation to provide for long-term budget analyses. (#741)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reforming the unemployment insurance program in a manner that incentivizes work and worker training for the long-term unemployed, helps the long-term unemployed reenter the workforce, recognizes the demands on State budgets, and does not increase financial burdens on employers. (#742)
- **Thune amendment to reduce funding for the General Services Administration by \$1,000,000 until 50 percent of counties in nonattainment for the 1997 National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for ground-level ozone as of January 30, 2015, achieve the air quality standard set forth in the 1997 NAAQS, and direct those funds to the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency for the purpose of helping municipalities reach attainment with the 2008 NAAQS for ground-level ozone, acknowledging that (1) given limited State and Federal resources and the delay of the Administrator in issuing to States implementation guidance for the 2008 ground-level ozone NAAQS, priority should be given to achieving the 2008 standard, (2) the Administrator has not sufficiently implemented that standard, (3) focusing by the Administrator on the most polluted areas that are in nonattainment with that standard would benefit public health, and (4) promulgating a lower standard at this time would impose undue costs on the economy and workforce of the United States. (#743)**
- Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring transparency of costs of completing analyses required under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969. (#744)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to allowing oil shale development on Federal land. (#745)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing reasonable deadlines for processes under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969. (#746)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to selling nonessential Federal land with proceeds going to Federal deficit reduction. (#747)
- Lee amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would further restrict the right of law-abiding Americans to own a firearm. (#748)
- **Lee amendment to ensure that the reserve fund relating to affordable healthcare choices for all is used to repeal and not further empower the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. (#749)**

- **Lee amendment to modify the spending-neutral reserve fund reauthorizing funding for payments to counties and other units of local government to ensure payment at levels roughly equivalent to property tax revenues lost due to the presence of Federal land. (#750)**
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to support legislation maintaining United States oversight over functions of the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers and preventing the United States from transferring such Internet responsibilities. (#751)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging the United States' NATO allies to reverse declines in defense spending and bear a more proportionate burden for ensuring the security of NATO. (#752)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to sufficient number of uniformed maintenance personnel in the Air Force for the F-35A aircraft program to reach initial operational capacity and full operational capacity on schedule. (#753)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting legislation allowing a repeal of the Davis-Bacon Act. (#754)
- *Stabenow amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to keeping the Federal Water Pollution Control Act focused on protection of water quality, to establish bright lines for Federal jurisdiction, and to create clear and unambiguous exemptions for features that the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency or the Secretary of the Army, acting through the Chief of Engineers, claim they are not seeking to regulate. (#755)*
- Stabenow amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the purchase of stationary or electronic devices for the purpose of members of Congress or congressional staff communicating with foreign governments and undermining the role of the President as Head of State in international nuclear negotiations on behalf of the United States. (#756)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to grant programs of the Environmental Protection Agency that may include prohibitions on awards to any entity that has an action pending against the Agency. (#757)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to support legislation allowing private sector employers to offer compensatory time in lieu of overtime pay to employees who prefer flexible work schedules to better balance family, work, and personal responsibilities. (#758)
- **Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to clarifying Federal jurisdiction with respect to intrastate species. (#759)**
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring an independent reliability assessment of the Clean Power Plan of the Environmental Protection Agency. (#760)
- Graham amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to means-testing Medicare part B and part D premiums for Medicare beneficiaries with an annual income that exceeds \$250,000. (#761)

- Graham amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the restoration of purchasing power of the National Institutes of Health. (#762)
- Graham amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to subjecting all Federal spending to sequestration. (#763)
- Graham amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preparing ports of the United States for post-Panamax ships. (#764)
- Graham amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to meeting the obligations outlined in the Plutonium Management and Disposition Agreement. (#765)
- Graham amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to subjecting the salaries of Members of Congress to sequestration. (#766)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the National Guard Youth Challenge Program. (#767)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing Transportation Security Administration passenger fees to \$2.50 per enplanement and not more than \$5.00 per round trip between points in Alaska and Hawaii and on flights from essential air service airports. (#768)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the labeling of genetically engineered fish. (#769)
- **Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the construction of Arctic polar icebreakers. (#770)**
- Ernst amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibits use of taxpayer dollars for first class airplane travel by Members of Congress. (#771)
- Ernst amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to ensure public comments are utilized more effectively in the Federal rulemaking process. (#772)
- Ernst amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect taxpayers by reforming the allowance and perks available to former Presidents. (#773)
- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the availability of Federal spectrum for commercial wireless services, including unlicensed Wi-Fi. (#774)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the imposition of new sanctions against the Government of Iran because of that Government's support for terrorism and its human rights abuses against the people of Iran. (#775)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prohibit the exclusion of individuals from service on a Federal jury on account of sexual orientation or gender identity. (#776)
- *Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to recognize that climate change is real and caused by human activity and that Congress needs to take action to cut carbon*

pollution. (#777, as modified)

- Cornyn amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to patents. (#778)
- Cornyn amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to enact a taxpayer bill of rights and provide additional protections for taxpayers against abuses by Internal Revenue Service. (#779)
- Cornyn amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to eliminating the backlog of sexual assault evidence kits. (#780)
- **Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing foreign assistance to the Palestinian Authority and certain United Nations agencies and increasing foreign assistance for Israel. (#781)**
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to extending the health care tax credit. (#782)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expansion of the earned income tax credit and the child tax credit. (#783)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting a national network for manufacturing innovation. (#784)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that no Federal financial aid funds are used for marketing activities. (#785)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide 12-months of continuous enrollment in Medicaid and the Children's Health Insurance Program. (#786)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to establish the prioritization of Children's Hospital Graduate Medical Education (CHGME) as a proven means to implement the development of a robust pediatric medical workforce. (#787)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring sufficient trade enforcement resources. (#788)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting workers from misclassification as independent contractors and preventing employers from using misclassification to avoid paying their fair share of taxes. (#789)
- Manchin amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would allocate any savings achieved through spending cuts or new revenue that are not included in the concurrent resolution on the budget for any purpose other than deficit reduction or investment in the Nation's infrastructure. (#790)
- **Wyden amendment to strike reconciliation instructions to the Committees on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions and Finance and require regular order. (#791)**
- Bennet amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to innovation in higher education. (#792)

- Franken amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to construction of Native American schools. (#793)
- Sessions amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to strengthening the ability of the Department of Commerce to respond to accusations of unfair trade practices, which may include currency undervaluation. (#794)
- **Cassidy amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to authorizing Federal permitting for manufacturing and energy construction projects relating to national primary or secondary ambient air quality standard for ozone lower than a certain existing standard. (#795)**
- *Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to saving Medicare. (#796)*
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing headquarters staff in the Department of Defense. (#797)
- **Murray amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund for legislation to allow Americans to earn paid sick time. (#798)**
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to funding for programs related to governing justly and democratically. (#799)
- **Cantwell amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to a comprehensive approach to crude-by-rail safety. (#800)**
- *Murray amendment to build on the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2013 by restoring a below-sequester level cut of \$9,000,000,000 to nondefense discretionary spending in 2017, replacing sequestration in 2016 and 2017 and increasing funding above sequester by a total of \$148,000,000,000 for the 2 years, increasing defense and nondefense discretionary spending above sequester levels by equal amounts, eliminating the overseas contingency operations gimmick contained in the committee-reported resolution, and offsetting the net increase in defense and nondefense discretionary spending by closing tax loopholes. (#801)*
- **Coons amendment to offset the costs of the war against the Islamic State in Iraq and Syria. (#802)**
- Franken amendment to ensure that the deficit-neutral reserve fund for infrastructure includes investment in rural broadband deployment. (#803)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to student loans. (#804)
- Corker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prevent the sale of Senior Preferred Stock of Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac by the Secretary of the Treasury without the consent of Congress. (#805)
- Cassidy amendment to create a point of order against any legislation that would authorize Federal funds appropriated for processing naturalization applications to be used for any other purpose. (#806)

- Cassidy amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would permit using certain funds to process immigration benefit applications. (#807)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to permanently extend the Internet Tax Freedom Act and to establish rules for taxation of digital goods and services. (#808)
- Vitter amendment to restore students' right to privacy of education records by ensuring parental consent of records release in all cases and prohibiting collection of psychological or behavioral data. (#809)
- **Collins amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing access to higher education for low-income Americans through the Federal Pell Grant program. (#810)**
- **Vitter amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ending Washington's illegal exemption from Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. (#811)**
- **Murray amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide women with affordable access to comprehensive health care, including preventive services (such as contraception and breast cancer screenings), improve maternal health, and ensure that a woman has the same benefits and services no matter what part of the United States she lives in, all of which is critical to improving the health and well-being of women, children, their families, and society as a whole, and is an essential part of a woman's economic security and opportunity. (#812)**
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving oversight and accountability of for-profit colleges. (#813)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing exploitation of veterans and servicemembers seeking postsecondary education. (#814)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund related to prohibiting inverted corporations from avoiding United States taxes. (#815)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prevent certain corporations from profiting from government contracts. (#816)
- **Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide tax benefits to patriot employers that invest in American jobs and provide fair pay and benefits to workers and to eliminate tax benefits for corporations that ship jobs or profits overseas. (#817)**
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to funding for the Overseas Private Investment Corporation. (#818)
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the repeal of the extension of the wind production tax credit. (#819)
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting funding for the Defense Rapid Innovation Program. (#820)

- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the Forest Service from finalizing and implementing a certain proposed groundwater directive. (#821)
- Flake amendment to eliminate Federal duplication and consolidate the 94 Federal green building programs spread across 11 different Federal agencies. (#822)
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to implementing the recommendations of the Government Accountability Office to consolidate financial literacy programs. (#823)
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to enabling transparency in the Federal crop insurance program, which may include disclosing the names of recipients of Federal subsidy payments for crop insurance premiums. (#824)
- **Blumenthal amendment to expand the deficit-neutral reserve fund for veterans and servicemembers. (#825)**
- Barrasso amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the repeal of the annual fee on health insurance providers imposed by the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. (#826)
- Hatch amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to reforming the Federal regulatory process by enabling retrospective review of existing regulations, improving the process by which new regulations are created, ensuring fair and effective judicial review, and securing an effective role for Congress in the Federal regulatory process through legislation and oversight. (#827)
- Franken amendment to provide additional resources to save student financial aid and keep college affordable for more than 8,000,000 low- and middle-income students by restoring the \$89,000,000,000 in cuts to Federal Pell Grants in the Republican budget. (#828)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to maintaining the critical infrastructure security of the United States natural gas pipeline system with respect to physical damages or cyber security-related impacts. (#829)
- Moran-Blumenthal amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to researching health conditions of the descendants of veterans exposed to toxic substances during services in the Armed Forces. (#830)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging institutions of higher education to make college more affordable by reducing the cost of attendance for students and families. (#831)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to ensure all women covered by TRICARE have no-cost contraception coverage and to improve access to emergency contraception for women members of the Armed Forces. (#832)
- Boxer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the protection of State and local economies from the impacts of climate change, including extreme and exceptional drought. (#833)
- Boxer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to public health and welfare

of States and local communities. (#834)

- Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to offsetting the cost of operations against the Islamic State. (#835)
- McConnell amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the regulation by the Environmental Protection Agency of greenhouse gas emissions, which may include a prohibition on withholding highway funds from States that refuse to submit State Implementation Plans required under the Clean Power Plan of the Agency. (#836)
- Alexander amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting the privacy rights of employees. (#837)
- **Murkowski amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the disposal of certain Federal land. (#838)**
- **Isakson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting United States citizens held hostage in the United States embassy in Tehran, Iran, between November 3, 1979, and January 20, 1981. (#839)**
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding for State and local law enforcement agencies that receive Federal funds to be used for data collection related to profiling guidance issued by the Department of Justice. (#840)
- Udall amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to provision of educational assistance to veterans who served in the reserves in Afghanistan or Iraq. (#841)
- **Merkley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to consumer financial protection. (#842)**
- **Merkley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to restoring reductions in the Republican budget to the Stafford loan program that would mandate that students currently in college pay interest on their loans before they have received their educational benefits, to make college more affordable, to reduce the debt burden of students, and to help graduates afford to pay back student loans. (#843)**
- Merkley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to restoring cuts in the Republican budget to the Federal Pell Grant and Stafford loan programs that would force more families to take on debt for education and mandate that students currently in college pay interest on their loans before they have received their education benefits, to make college more affordable, to reduce the debt burden of students, and to help graduates afford to pay back student loans. (#844)
- Merkley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to trade agreements. (#845)
- Merkley amendment to save student financial aid and reduce the student loan debt levels in the Republican budget by 15 percent through removing mandated interest payments for students. (#846)
- Scott amendment to require information on settlement agreements. (#847)

- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the Medicare home health face-to-face documentation requirement. (#848)
- Vitter amendment to end birthright citizenship. (#849)
- Vitter amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ending President Obama's illegal executive amnesty. (#850)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to rein in onerous fishing regulations and provide disaster relief for fisheries. (#851)
- **Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing small business regulatory relief and preventing duplicative regulations for investment advisors. (#852)**
- Coats to preserve the integrity of college athletes. (#853)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to repealing the limitation on health flexible spending arrangements. (#854)
- **Lee amendment to prohibit the public debt limit under reconciliation. (#855)**
- **Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to support legislation preventing the Federal Communications Commission from reclassifying broadband providers as common carriers under title II of the Communications Act of 1934 and from implementing other "net neutrality" provisions. (#856)**
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the investigation and recovery of missing weapons and military equipment provided to the Government of Yemen by the United States Government. (#857)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to limiting funds for institutions or organizations established by the United States Convention on the Law of the Sea. (#858)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to clarifying the definition of the term "waters of the United States". (#859)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing the Department of Energy from making risky loans. (#860)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to equalizing the treatment of attorney's fees under the Endangered Species Act of 1973 and the Equal Access to Justice Act. (#861)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to repealing the wind production tax credit. (#862)
- Lee amendment to preserve Congressional Budget Act points of order against legislation providing for an increase in the gas tax paid by hardworking Americans. (#863)

- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing an accounting of total United States contributions to the United Nations. (#864)
- **Johnson amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to accommodate legislation that would stop the Federal government from forcing States to pay unemployment compensation benefits to millionaires. (#865)**
- Murray amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing funding for the Department of Transportation for the TIGER discretionary grant program. (#866)
- **Whitehouse amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to making it more difficult for corporations and billionaires to secretly influence elections by making unlimited undisclosed campaign expenditures, and to prevent such entities from evading campaign finance law, including through making false statements to government agencies. (#867)**
- Whitehouse amendment to prohibit budget resolutions that support dropping millions of Americans from their health insurance plans without providing for alternative coverage. (#868)
- Udall amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to issuing a license to a company to operate as a small business investment company that focuses on accelerating technology transfer commercialization activities that create well-paying jobs and support American innovation. (#869)
- **Wyden amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to extending tax provisions expiring in 2013 or 2014 for 2 years, such as those contained in the EXPIRE Act of 2014. (#870)**
- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the process of evaluating and adjudicating benefit claims of survivors and dependents of veterans and members of the Armed Forces. (#871)
- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expand and enhance the security of the Visa Waiver Program to promote travel and tourism in the United States. (#872)
- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the reimbursement of emergency medical care for veterans, which may include reimbursement of veterans who have not received care from the department of Veterans Affairs in the last 24 months. (#873)
- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the final standard providing for the assignment of a unique health identifier for an individual and to require legislation setting standards for such assignment. (#874)
- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to permanent extension of the new markets tax credit. (#875)
- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that Federal agencies protect the rights of all Americans, regardless of their sexual orientation, religion, race, color, sex, or national origin, in accordance with the Constitution of the United States and Federal law. (#876)
- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing college

completion, which may include expanding Federal Pell Grant eligibility by allowing college students to use Federal Pell Grants for more than 2 semesters in an academic year. (#877)

- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to investing in clean energy and preserving the environment. (#878)
- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring dental coverage under all qualified health plans offered under the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. (#879)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a student borrower bill of rights. (#880)
- *Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting a substantial increase in the minimum wage. (#881)*
- Carper amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving prevention and treatment measures to mitigate agricultural impacts from virus outbreaks, such as impacts seen from the avian influenza poultry outbreak. (#882)
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting health care rationing. (#883)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing local flexibility in low-income housing and supporting low-income housing block grant funding by expanding the Moving-to-Work program. (#884)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing technical assistance to small businesses and aspiring entrepreneurs through small business development centers. (#885)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to ensure accountability and transparency at the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau. (#886)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to streamline energy infrastructure projects. (#887)
- Feinstein amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing terrorists from obtaining firearms or explosives. (#888)
- Feinstein amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving community relations with law enforcement officers. (#889)
- Coons amendment to exempt advance appropriations for Amtrak from the generally applicable point of order against advance appropriations. (#890)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to addressing the infrastructure needs of passenger rail. (#891)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the impacts of climate change on critical infrastructure systems. (#892)

- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to addressing the diabetes epidemic in the United States. (#893)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding to the Global Fund. (#894)
- **Whitehouse amendment to prohibit budget resolutions that support cutting over \$1,000,000,000,000 in spending without identifying specific programmatic effects. (#895)**
- **Markey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the safety of offshore drilling in the United States. (#896)**
- **Markey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting consumers in the United States from price increases due to large-scale natural gas exports. (#897)**
- Franken amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to address cyberstalking and online harassment. (#898)
- **Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the importance of financial literacy education to allow individuals to make informed and effective decisions with their financial resources. (#899)**
- **Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the importance of civics and government education. (#900)**
- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that Federal agencies protect the rights of all Americans, regardless of their sexual orientation, gender identity, religion, race, color, sex, or national origin, in accordance with the Constitution of the United States and Federal law. (#901)
- Tester amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to authorizing children who are eligible to receive health care furnished under laws administered by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to retain such eligibility until age 26. (#902)
- Tester amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to provision of payment of dependency and indemnity compensation of death pension upon the death of a veteran to reduce needless financial hardships suffered by families of such veterans during their time of grief. (#903)
- Tester amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to bolstering veterans employment by providing additional sick leave to disabled veterans who are employed by the Federal Government so they can seek care for their service-connected medical conditions and do not have to take unpaid leave or forego their medical appointments altogether. (#904)
- Tester amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to veterans health care, which may include efforts to enhance access to care for rural veterans, to address medical workforce shortages of the Department of Veterans Affairs, and to invest in new facilities in rural areas. (#905)

- Klobuchar amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to Federal investment in precision medicine and biomedical innovation. (#906)
- Klobuchar amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the effective Federal management of the gray wolf population in the western Great Lakes region. (#907)
- Klobuchar amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to support for the improvement and enhancement of the capabilities of the Armed Forces to prevent and respond to sexual assault and sexual harassment in the Armed Forces. (#908)
- Klobuchar amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preserving funding for States to develop and maintain recreational trails and trail-related facilities for motorized and nonmotorized recreational trail uses. (#909)
- Klobuchar amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to advancing innovations in life saving technologies. (#910)
- Klobuchar amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting the outdoor economy. (#911)
- Reed amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to permanently reforming emergency unemployment insurance programs, including the Extended Benefit program for individuals who have exhausted their regular unemployment compensation during economic downturns. (#912)
- Reed amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to closing egregious offshore tax loopholes. (#913)
- Reed amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that the Federal Pell Grant maximum keeps pace with inflation. (#914)
- Reed amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would increase the cost to borrowers of Federal education loans made to students or on behalf of students. (#915)
- Reed amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reforming the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 to establish accountability requirements for resource equity. (#916)
- Reed amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing for an additional year of Federal funding for short-time compensation programs, which prevent layoffs and keep Americans employed. (#917)
- Reed amendment to include legislation concerning weatherization and energy efficiency retrofit programs in a deficit-neutral reserve fund. (#918)
- Reed amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to eliminating deductions for corporate compensation in excess of \$1,000,000. (#919)
- Reed amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing the geographic imbalance in Federal research funding and improving research infrastructure and capacity throughout the States. (#920)

- Reed amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prescription drug costs under the Medicare program. (#921)
- Reed amendment to strike the requirement for estimates of macroeconomic effects. (#922)
- Reed amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to eliminating profits from the Federal student loan program and reducing costs for borrowers. (#923)
- Reed amendment to specify the other macroeconomic variable to be included in a certain estimate provided by the Congressional Budget Office. (#924)
- **Tillis amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the United States civil courts system. (#925)**
- **Tillis amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that the right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. (#926)**
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to appropriate and responsible dietary guidelines that recommend lean red meat as a source of protein. (#927)
- Blunt amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect the United States from an energy tax. (#928)
- Crapo amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting Medicare Advantage by reversing Obamacare cuts. (#929)
- Crapo amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing tax increases on families with annual incomes under \$250,000. (#930)
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to strengthen waterborne commerce in our ports and harbors, which may include increasing the percentage of the amounts expended from the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund that are dedicated to port infrastructure and maintenance. (#931)
- Cochran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a biennial budget resolution process. (#932)
- Cochran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a biennial budget resolution process. (#933)
- Paul amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting marketing materials relating to the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. (#934)
- Paul amendment to adjust functional totals to reflect savings on administrative costs within the Environmental Protection Agency and Corps of Engineers resulting from the preservation of individual property rights and clarification that “navigable waters” means waters of the United States, including the territorial seas that are navigable-in-fact or permanent, standing, or continuously flowing bodies of water that form geographical featured commonly known as streams, oceans, rivers, and lakes that are connected to waters that are navigable-in-fact under

the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.). (#935)

- Paul amendment to establish a surgical point of order that will provide better clarity and compliance in the budget process by better harmonizing appropriations and authorizations. (#936)
- Hatch amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the supplemental nutrition assistance program, which may include prohibiting the Secretary of Agriculture from issuing certain exemptions relating to the able-bodied adults without dependents requirement. (#937)
- Hatch amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the use of community development block grant funds for the provision of public services. (#938)
- Hatch amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring the Secretaries of Agriculture and Housing and Urban Development to draft a plan to consolidate certain housing programs. (#939)
- **Paul amendment to increase new budget authority for fiscal years 2016 and 2017 and modify outlays for fiscal years 2016 through 2022 for National Defense (budget function 050) with offsets. (#940)**
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to ensure access to primary care for women and children. (#941)
- Franken amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing funding for HIV/AIDS research and medical and social services to prevent the spread of HIV and treat infected individuals. (#942)
- Franken amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the health of Medicare beneficiaries and reducing Medicare program expenditures by making evidence-based chronic disease prevention programs like the National Diabetes Prevention Program a covered benefit under the Medicare program. (#943)
- **Nelson amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would use tax dollars to censor publicly-funded climate science. (#944)**
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting efforts to eliminate discrimination based on sexual orientation, gender identity, source of income, marital status, military or veteran status, race, color, religion, sex, handicap, familial status, or national origin in housing. (#945)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing support for public-private partnerships that help make small, medium, and rural manufacturers more competitive. (#946)
- Bennet amendment to ensure that small businesses are provided relief as part of tax reform by permanently increasing the maximum amount of the section 179 small business expensing limitation to \$1,000,000 and the investment limitation to \$2,500,000 and indexing them both for inflation. (#947)
- Cochran amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to prohibit the implementation

of flood standards, developed in secret, that would threaten livelihoods and communities nationwide. (#948)

- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing greater discretion to States with respect to infrastructure projects. (#949)
- McConnell amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting the return of children who have been legally adopted from the Democratic Republic of the Congo and are only a plane ride away from becoming United States citizens to the American citizen parents residing in the United States. (#950)
- **Murray amendment to establish and fund a new Federal-State partnership to expand access to high-quality preschool programs for children from low- and moderate-income families, offset with revenue from closing loopholes. (#951)**
- **Merkley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a more level playing field in trade agreements. (#952)**
- **Merkley amendment to save student financial aid and reduce the student loan debt levels in the Republican budget by 15 percent by eliminating new mandated interest charged while students are still in school. (#953)**
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the reimbursement of States that paid to keep units of the National Park System open during the partial Government shutdown in October 2013. (#954)
- Sessions amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting aliens without lawful status in the United States from qualifying for certain Federal benefits. (#955)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to protect the content of Americans' emails from warrantless searched by law enforcement agencies. (#956)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to ending the enhanced Federal Medical Assistance Percentage (FMAP) rates under Obamacare that financially favor able-bodied adults over pregnant women, infants, elderly, and the disabled. (#957)
- Grassley amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting United States workers. (#958)
- Grassley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reforming the EB-5 immigrant investor program to protect national security, to promote true job creation, and to ensure integrity in the adjudication of such immigration benefits by establishing standards of ethical conduct by government officials and preventing improper preferential treatment. (#959)
- Grassley amendment to hold employer accountable for their hiring practices by requiring all employees to be verified through E-Verify, an electronic employment verification system. (#960)
- Murray amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to ensure that the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission continues to protect employee rights and protections like the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 and the Genetic Information Nondiscrimination Act of 2008, and to ensure that employee wellness programs authorized under the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act continue to offer premium incentives to employees for more healthy

choices. (#961)

- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to enhance prosecution of those who sell or supply firearms to others knowing or having reasonable cause to believe that the firearms will be used to commit a crime of human trafficking. (#962)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to facilitate the transfer of enforcement authority over firearms laws to the Federal Bureau of Investigations. (#963)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to enhance prosecution of those who sell or supply firearms to others knowing or having reasonable cause to believe that the firearms will be used to commit a crime of violence. (#964)
- Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect the integrity of elections in the United States, limit the corrosive influence of money in the democratic process of the United States, allow for an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to overturn the Citizens United decision, and increase transparency. (#965)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to offsetting the costs of operations against the Islamic State. (#966)
- **Markey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to domestic medical isotope production. (#967)**
- Wyden amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to enacting middle class tax relief, including extending and expanding refundable tax credits, such as tax provisions and policies included in legislation like the Working Families Tax Relief Act, American Opportunity Tax Credit Permanence and Consolidation Act, Helping Working Families Afford Child Care Act, or the 21st Century Worker Tax Cut Act, among other legislation. (#968)
- Cruz amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibit the Federal Election Commission from further regulating political speech on the Internet. (#969)
- Cruz amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to ensure full portability of funds provided under part A of title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965. (#970)
- Cruz amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to implement work requirements in all means-tested Federal welfare programs. (#971)
- Cruz amendment to ensure Israel receives the full extent of aid from the United States in developing its missile defense programs by creating a spending-neutral reserve fund, in the event that additional funding is required. (#972)
- Cruz amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that any nuclear agreement between the United States and Iran cannot be implemented absent approved by Congress. (#973)
- Cruz amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to eliminate all criminal penalties for offenses established by agency regulations. (#974)
- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to maintaining military

personnel levels at military installations that are the least costly to the Federal Government to operate. (#975)

- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring the Dietary Guidelines for Americans are based on sound nutrition science. (#976)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to strengthen democratic governance, citizen security, and economic growth in Central America. (#977)
- Menendez amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would provide funding relating to establishing a United States Embassy in Havana, Cuba until the Government of Cuba ceases providing sanctuary to terrorists and American fugitives. (#978)
- Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to substantially increasing overtime protections for middle class workers. (#979)
- Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting the promised pension benefits of retirees in multiemployer pension plans. (#980)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to waive coinsurance under Medicare for colorectal cancer screening tests regardless of whether therapeutic intervention is required during the screening. (#981)
- Casey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide flexibility to States to improve access and quality and delivery of care while protecting the guarantee of the Medicaid program. (#982)
- Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting programs that keep low-income older individuals healthy and able to live at home, such as those programs funded through the Older Americans Act of 1965. (#983)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that patients, including military members and veterans, have access to new antibacterial drugs that treat serious or life-threatening infections through the creations by the Food and Drug Administration of a limited population approval pathway for antibacterial drugs. (#984)
- Risch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to extending the authorization of the State Trade and Export Promotion Program of the Small Business Administration. (#985)
- Reed amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reforming student loan programs, which may include risk-sharing by institutions of higher education. (#986)
- Casey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting the National Guard Counterdrug Program. (#987)
- Franken amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to bolstering the resilience of communities and industries in the United States against the impacts of a changing climate. (#988)
- Coons second-degree amendment to Coons amendment #337, to modify the amendment.

(#989)

- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the impacts of climate change on critical infrastructure systems. (#990)
- **Warner amendment to restore program integrity funding to combat waste, fraud, and abuse. (#991)**
- Paul amendment to provide an offset for additional funds for overseas contingency operations. (#992)
- **Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to strengthening the national do-not-call registry. (#993)**
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to end “too big to fail” bailouts for bailouts for Wall Street mega-banks (over \$500 billion in total assets). (#994)
- Hatch amendment to provide for individual, business, and international tax reform that is pro-growth, fair, simple, and permanent, that enhances competitiveness, that promotes savings and investment, that strengthens domestic job creation and wage growth and that is revenue neutral. (#995)
- Cotton amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting funding for flights over the continental United States or Europe by the Russian Federation under the Treaty on Open Skies using digital electro-optical sensors. (#996)
- Enzi #997
- Enzi amendment to make a technical correction. (#998)
- Enzi #999
- Enzi #1000
- Menendez amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would provide funding relating to assistance for trade promotion for Cuba until the Government of Cuba is in compliance with International Labor Organization standards. (#1001)
- Cantwell amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the National Park Service Centennial. (#1002)
- Tester amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to authorizing children who are eligible to receive health care furnished under laws administered by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to retain such eligibility until age 26. (#1003)
- Murphy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing funding for the processing of permits for additive gas transmission capacity in supply-constrained areas. (#1004)
- Murphy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expanding United States counter-propaganda communications to combat misinformation from the Russian

Federation or terrorist groups like ISIS and al Qaeda. (#1005)

- Murphy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to additional United States support for the most severe global humanitarian emergencies in Iraq, Syria, Central African Republic, and South Sudan. (#1006)
- Murphy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the stability of Ukraine by increasing funding for economic and other nonmilitary support, including energy security, loan guarantees, civil society, humanitarian aid, anti-corruption efforts, and strengthening democratic institutions and governance. (#1007)
- Murphy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging Federal agencies not to waive the requirements of the Buy American Act the Berry Amendment, or the Buy America Act. (#1008)
- Schumer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to background checks for individuals purchasing firearms on the Internet. (#1009)
- Schumer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to background checks for individuals purchasing firearms. (#1010)
- **Sullivan amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing an exemption from certain permitting requirements for routine maintenance activities relating to transportation infrastructure. (#1011)**
- **Sullivan amendment to strike more than \$1.2 trillion in cuts to Medicaid, preserving a critical source of comprehensive, affordable health and long-term care coverage for millions of otherwise uninsured low-income adults, parents, and seniors, including millions of non-elderly low-income adults in States that expand Medicaid as part of health reform. (#1012)**
- Heinrich amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to strengthening the economy by accelerating the transfer of technologies from laboratories of the Department of Energy and the Department of Defense to the marketplace. (#1013)
- Bennet amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to responding to the economic and national security threats posed by human-induced climate change, as highlighted by the Secretary of Defense, the Director of National Intelligence, the Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and the Administrator of National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. (#1014)
- Bennet amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to limiting the amount of time spent on testing. (#1015)
- Scott amendment to establish offshore leasing and energy production in area of the outer Continental Shelf off the coast of the States of South Carolina, Virginia, North Carolina, and Georgia, and to provide those States 37.5 percent of qualified revenues from the energy production. (#1016)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to H-1B visas. (#1017)
- Sasse amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to enhancing the value of

the adoption tax credit. (#1018)

- Barrasso amendment to ensure authorizing committees reauthorize programs annually. (#1019)
- Barrasso amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to relieving small businesses of the regulatory and financial burdens created by the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act, which are causing fewer employment opportunities for working Americans. (#1020)
- Schatz amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to taking action to solve human-caused climate change, which is real, urgent, happening now, solvable, and which needs United States leadership to get all countries to do their fair share to reduce pollution. (#1021)
- Schatz amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting Americans from foreign pollution. (#1022)
- Schatz amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expanding access to mental health services for rural veterans, including through telemedicine. (#1023)
- **Heinrich amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would provide for the sale of Federal land to reduce the Federal deficit. (#1024)**
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to H-1B visas. (#1025)
- Murray amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to transparency health premium billing. (#1026)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to preserve and protect the open Internet in a manner that provides clear and certain rules and does not jeopardize public safety, universal service, privacy, accessibility, consumer protection, competition, innovation, or investment. (#1027)
- Vitter amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing access to necessary equipment for Medicare beneficiaries. (#1028)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prevent American jobs from being moved overseas by reducing the corporate income tax rate. (#1029)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting innovation, expanding access to life-saving medications, and preserving choices for Medicare beneficiaries without creating a Government-run formulary. (#1030)
- Tester amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that the Director of the Bureau of Land Management has sufficient resources to promote sustainable sage-grouse populations and the conservation of sage-grouse habitat, including by collaborating with States and incorporating State plans, as feasible, to avoid the need to list the sage-grouse under the Endangered Species Act of 1973, and preserve the way of life in and economic health of the impacted areas. (#1031)
- Schatz amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting innovation and accountability to make college more affordable. (#1032)

- Booker-Graham amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the prioritization of broad-based criminal justice reform. (#1033)
- Sessions amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to capping welfare benefits. (#1034)
- Sessions amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to welfare legislation. (#1035)
- Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that the Secretary of Transportation prioritizes the construction of projects that are of national and regional significance and projects in high priority corridors on the National Highway System, which will improve the safe, secure, and efficient movement of people and goods through the United States and facilitate economic development and create jobs in the United States. (#1036)
- Cruz amendment to propose an alternative to section 302, relating to a deficit-neutral reserve fund to strengthen America's priorities. (#1037)
- Kirk amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to increase wages for American workers. (#1038)
- Barrasso amendment to provide to the Indian Health Service an additional \$25,000,000 for contract support costs and to provide to the Bureau of Indian Affairs an additional \$26,000,000 for contract support costs. (#1039)
- Alexander amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prevent Medicaid spending from crowding out other State priorities, such as funding public higher education to prevent tuition increases, and to provide States the flexibility and budgetary certainty they need to serve their Medicaid beneficiaries with high quality health care at a lower cost. (#1040)
- Reed amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would cut vital programs. (#1041)
- Franken amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to closing the carried interest loophole. (#1042)
- Schumer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expanding and making permanent the American opportunity tax credit. (#1043)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to imposing sanctions with respect to foreign persons responsible for gross violations of internationally recognized human rights or significant acts of corruption. (#1044)
- Franken amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to public-private partnerships for job training. (#1045)
- Tester amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that the Director of the Bureau of Land Management has sufficient resources to promote sustainable sage-grouse populations and the conservation of sage-grouse habitat, including by collaborating with States and incorporating State plans, as feasible, to avoid the need to list the sage-grouse under the

Endangered Species Act of 1973, and preserve the way of life in and economic health of the impacted areas. (#1046)

- Kaine amendment to provide for sequestration replacement. (#1047)
- Murphy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to insurance protections for individuals with pre-existing conditions. (#1048)
- Murphy amendment to express support of positive development in our nation's health care system. (#1049)
- Whitehouse amendment to ensure high-earners pay a fair share in taxes and to use the revenue to invest in repairing our Nation's bridges, coastal infrastructure, and damage from wildfires. (#1050)

From: Hunt, Jasmine (Durbin)
To: [Sarah Neimeyer \(sarah_neimeyer@ios.doi.gov\)](mailto:sarah_neimeyer@ios.doi.gov); [Joshua Saks \(saksj@nwf.org\)](mailto:saksj@nwf.org); [Franz Matzner \(franz_matzner@nrdc.org\)](mailto:franz_matzner@nrdc.org); [Sara Chieffo](mailto:Sara_Chieffo@nrdc.org); jconsuegra@nrdc.org
Subject: FW: Amendments Update: Senate Budget Resolution (S.Con.Res. 11)
Date: Thursday, March 26, 2015 4:13:18 PM

From: Miller, Julian (Durbin)
Sent: Thursday, March 26, 2015 4:13:01 PM (UTC-05:00) Eastern Time (US & Canada)
To: Dodin, Reema (Durbin); Zogby, Joseph (Judiciary-Dem); Kenny, MJ (Durbin); Marter, Ben (Durbin); Morris, Dena (Durbin); Raven, Erik (Appropriations); Homan, Chris (Durbin); Leonard, Rob (Durbin); Swanson, Daniel (Judiciary-Dem); Kierig, Anne (Durbin); Brown-Shaklee, Sally (Durbin); Mulka, Christina (Durbin); Gillies, David (Appropriations); Sonti, Srinu (Durbin); Hunt, Jasmine (Durbin); Middleton, Brad (Durbin); Tellez, Corey (Durbin); Fisher, Alyssa (Durbin); McElwain, Maria (Durbin); Palmer, Mark (Durbin); Trifone, Stephanie (Judiciary-Dem); Ackley, Elise (Durbin); Gandhi, Debu (Judiciary-Dem); Ali, Erum Ibrahim (Durbin); Cook, Beth (Durbin); Samp, Christopher (Durbin)
Subject: Amendments Update: Senate Budget Resolution (S.Con.Res. 11)

The most recently filed amendments are at the top of this message, as well as at the bottom in the correct numerical order.

- Heitkamp amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to maintaining reliable, affordable, and redundant baseload power, encouraging technological innovation and manufacturing, providing a diverse energy portfolio, and significantly reducing carbon emissions through research, development, and implementation of advanced clean-coal technologies. (#1051)
- Blumenthal amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the promotion of cost-saving alternatives to detention for immigrant families and children. (#1052)
- Blumenthal amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the promotion of cost-saving alternatives to detention for immigrant families and children. (#1053)
- Blumenthal amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the promotion of cost-saving alternatives to detention for immigrant families and children. (#1054)
- Blumenthal amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the promotion of cost-saving alternatives to detention for immigrant families and children. (#1055)
- Warner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to promote wireless innovation. (#1056)
- Nelson amendment to express the sense of the Senate regarding the continued strength of Medicare Advantage. (#1057)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to measures that ensure that United States manufacturers can compete fairly with foreign manufacturers. (#1058)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to strengthen the role of Congress and the ability of the Department of the Treasury to respond to fundamentally misaligned currencies. (#1059)

- Coats amendment to decrease funding for the National Labor Relations Board by \$27,400,000 per year, a 10 percent cut, to better reflect the workload of the Board. (#1060)
-

Senate Budget Resolution (S.Con.Res. 11)

An original concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2016 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2017 through 2025. (pending amendments in bold, disposed of amendments in italics).

- **Isakson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a biennial budget and appropriations process. (#321)**
- Portman amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the empowerment of States to protect citizens of the State from damaging regulations of the Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to the Clean Air Act. (#322)
- *Sanders amendment to create millions of middle class jobs by investing in our nation's infrastructure paid for by raising revenue through closing loopholes in the corporate and international tax system. (#323, as modified)*
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the strengthening of patent rights. (#324)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to a strong civil courts system. (#325)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that changes to voting laws at the State and local level do not disproportionately burden the right of racial and language minorities to vote. (#326)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide for funding to improve voter registration and the voting experience in Federal elections. (#327)
- Coons amendment to express the sense of Congress on the cost sharing requirements of the Hollings Manufacturing Extension Partnership. (#328)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging the widespread use of early college high schools and dual and concurrent enrollment. (#329)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to incentives for Medicare beneficiaries to have and maintain an advance care plan. (#330)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to eliminating the enforcement of laws that discriminate against HIV patients without scientific merit. (#331)
- Coons amendment to provide a mechanism to increase the statutory limit on public debt for fiscal year 2016. (#332)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to United States Government development finance institutions. (#333)

- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting efforts to improve call response time at the Internal Revenue Service. (#334)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to fulfilling the obligations of the United States. (#335)
- Coons amendment to express the sense of the Senate that the United States should fulfill the financial obligations of the United States. (#336)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to Federal cybersecurity standards. (#337)
- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to increase funding for the National Institutes of Health. (#338)
- Rounds amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing mortgage lending to rural areas. (#339)
- Reid amendment to improve the provision establishing a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to eliminating military retirement and disability offsets. (#340)
- **Cassidy amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to promotion of United States offshore energy production. (#341)**
- **Schatz amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the National Guard State Partnership Program. (#342)**
- **Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preserving mandatory appropriations for agricultural conservation programs. (#343)**
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the importance of fully utilizing available Federal funding for water resources and development to meet the needs of United States ports and harbor maintenance. (#344)
- **Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing funding for Federal investments in biomedical and basic scientific research. (#345)**
- **Collins amendment to modify the deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting jobs in the United States through international trade to include the reauthorization or extension of trade adjustment assistance programs. (#346)**
- *Barrasso amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to keep the Federal Water Pollution Control Act focused on protection of water quality, to establish bright lines for Federal jurisdiction, and to create clear and unambiguous exemptions for features that the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency or the Secretary of the Army, acting through the Chief of Engineers, claim they are not seeking to regulate. (#347)*
- Boozman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to installing watchdogs at Federal agencies with extended Inspector General vacancies and strengthening and reforming Offices of Inspectors General to ensure that such Offices are appropriately prioritizing the

investigation of waste, fraud, abuse, and misconduct within Federal agencies. (#348)

- *Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to improve health outcomes and lower costs of caring for medically complex children in Medicaid. (#349)*
- *Blunt amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would create a Federal tax or fee on carbon emissions. (#350)*
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the dredging of shallow draft ports on the Mississippi River. (#351)
- **Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to Federal employee performance awards. (#352)**
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the defense capabilities of the Government of Ukraine. (#353)
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to military readiness, training, and modernization while decreasing risk of casualties. (#354)
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prohibit additional premium increases for two years. (#355)
- **Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing health care to veterans who reside more than 40 miles driving distance from the closest medical facility of the Department of Veterans Affairs that provides the care sought by the veteran. (#356)**
- *Cornyn amendment to raise taxes and spending by enacting President Obama's fiscal year 2016 budget. (#357)*
- McCain amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to enhancing trade across the Southwest border. (#358)
- McCain amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to securing the Southwest border. (#359)
- **McCain amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to deterring migration of unaccompanied children from El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras. (#360)**
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the consideration of greenhouse gas emissions under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969. (#361)
- *Mikulski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to amending the Equal Pay Act of 1963 to allow for punitive damages, limit the any factor "other than sex" exception, and prohibit retaliation against employees who share salary information. (#362)*
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating modernizing and updating food safety oversight within the Food and Drug Administration. (#363)

- **Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving oral health care for children and pregnant women under Medicaid. (#364)**
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding to State and local law enforcement agencies that receive Federal funds to be used for training and enforcement related to the profiling guidance established by the Department of Justice. (#365)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding for State and local law enforcement agencies that receive Federal funds to be used for data collection related to profiling by the Department of Justice. (#366)
- **Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing a funding stream for a voter reinfranchisement initiative. (#367)**
- **Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing States the Medicaid flexibility they need to implement innovative reforms to improve care and enhance access for our Nation's most vulnerable. (#368)**
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the establishment of bipartisan commission to govern independent agencies, which may include structural changes to the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau. (#369)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing greater discretion to State departments of transportation in spending Highway Trust Fund allocations. (#370)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that funds available for budget function 050 are spent exclusively for national defense. (#371)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring State to implement drug testing and work requirements for Federal welfare programs for applicants and recipients of assistance, including, but not limited to, the temporary assistance for needy families (TANF) program. (#372)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to maintaining impact aid funding at 2014-2015 levels. (#373)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing coverage of virtual colonoscopies as a colorectal cancer screening test under the Medicare program. (#374)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to returning authority over school nutrition back to the States. (#375)
- Inhofe amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would impose a user fee with respect to general aviation. (#376)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging greater trade between Africa and the United States. (#377)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing qualified mortgage status to mortgages held in portfolio by financial institutions. (#378)

- Inhofe amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing relief from redundant annual privacy notice mailings required by financial institutions when there have been no changes to the privacy policies of the financial institution. (#379)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to assist the States in carrying out drought prevention plans. (#380)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the prevention of government discrimination against individuals, businesses, and organization due to sincerely held religious beliefs. (#381)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to protect Second Amendment rights by protecting the availability of certain ammunition. (#382)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to uphold Second Amendment rights and prohibit the establishment of a national firearm registry. (#383)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the protection of the Second Amendment by preventing Federal agencies from targeting law-abiding firearms dealers. (#384)
- Inhofe amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would fund international organizations during the implementation of the United Nations Arms Trade Treaty prior to Senate ratification and adoption of implementing legislation. (#385)
- *Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect Medicaid beneficiaries from benefit cuts. (#386)*
- **Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to postal reform. (#387)**
- **Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the designation of national monuments. (#388)**
- **Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to holding Members of the Senate and the House or Representatives accountable for failing to pass a balanced budget. (#389)**
- Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to regulatory review. (#390)
- **Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the expansion of access to the income tax credit for employee health insurance expenses of small employers. (#391)**
- **Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting the use of college savings accounts while students are in elementary school and secondary school. (#392)**
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to emphasizing

manufacturing in engineering programs, which may include directing the National Institute of Standards and Technology, in coordination with other appropriate Federal agencies including the Department of Defense, Department of Energy, and National Science Foundation, to designate United States manufacturing universities. (#393)

- **Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to special treatment of the income tax credit for research expenditures for startup companies. (#394)**
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reversing cuts in the International Affairs Budget. (#395)
- Portman amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the empowerment of States to protect citizens of the State from damaging regulations of the Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to the Clean Air Act. (#396)
- Ernst amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving mental health services for veterans. (#397)
- Wyden amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to funding Coast Guard air facilities. (#398)
- Coats amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would increase net direct spending if the national debt is greater than the size of the economy of the United States. (#399)
- *Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to maintain and enhance access, choice, and accountability in veterans care through the veterans Choice Card program under section 101 of the Veterans Access, Choice, and Accountability Act of 2014. (#400)*
- Grassley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support sentencing reform legislation that does not impose costs on crime victims. (#401)
- **Johnson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving information sharing by the Inspector General of the Department of Veterans Affairs with respect to investigations relating to substandard health care, delayed and denied health care, patient deaths, other findings that directly relate to patient care, and other management issues of the Department. (#402)**
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the annual contribution limit for Coverdell education savings accounts. (#403)
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the modernization of the nuclear command control, and communications architecture of the United States. (#404)
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to sexual assault prevention and response efforts by the Department of Defense. (#405)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to limiting certain research conducted or contracted by the Federal Communications Commission. (#406)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to investigating service disruptions at West Coast ports. (#407)

- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to reform the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration to ensure more transparency and stakeholder participation. (#408)
- *Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting equal pay, which may include preventing discrimination on the basis of sex and preventing retaliation against employees for seeking or discussing wage information. (#409)*
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the allowance of tax credits for employers who provide paid family and medical leave. (#410)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the maximum loan limits under the microloan program. (#411)
- **Rounds amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prevent the Environmental Protection Agency and the United States Fish and Wildlife Service from engaging in closed-door settlement agreements that ignore impacted States and counties. (#412)**
- Blunt amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring the advice and consent of the Senate before any bilateral or international agreement regarding greenhouse gas emissions aimed at combating global climate change has any force or effect within the United States. (#413)
- Hatch amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to prevent the Department of the Interior from unduly hampering the production of natural gas and oil by preempting State law. (#414)
- **Capito amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to a requirement that any new environmental agreement signed by the United States with any foreign country or countries not result in serious harm to the economy of the United States. (#415)**
- **Capito amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting the reliability of the electricity grid. (#416)**
- Capito amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to advise all veterans of their potential eligibility for private health care benefits provided by the Department of Veterans Affairs. (#417)
- Capito amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring sufficient funding for fossil energy research and development. (#418)
- Capito amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improve the safety of tank cars carrying crude oil by rail. (#419)
- Capito amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to offsets to combat the increase abuse of heroin and methamphetamines in the United States. (#420)
- Capito amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the expansion of high-speed broadband in rural areas. (#421)

- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that the conservation of northern long-eared bat populations and local economic development are compatible. (#422)
- **Rubio amendment to increase new budget authority and outlays for fiscal years 2016 and 2017 for National Defense (budget function 050). (#423, as modified).**
- Barrasso amendment to eliminate Federal funding for international climate change initiatives, including the Green Climate Fund, the Global Climate Change Initiative, the Climate Investment Funds, and the Global Environmental Facility. (#424)
- **Collins amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving retirement security. (#425)**
- **Collins amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting economic growth and job creation for small businesses. (#426)**
- **Collins amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to investment in Alzheimer's disease research. (#427)**
- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to extending the exception for the tax treatment of publicly traded partnerships for other forms of energy, including energy power generation projects and transportation fuels. (#428)
- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to relieve financial institutions from annual privacy notice mailings. (#429)
- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to maintaining access to hospitals and health care providers in rural communities under the Medicare program, which includes preserving and strengthening access to critical access hospitals. (#430)
- Gillibrand amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to medical treatment and compensation for first responders, survivors, and their families injured and made ill by the 9/11 attacks. (#431)
- **Baldwin amendment to provide additional resources to create the opportunity for more Americans to obtain a higher education and advanced job skills by supporting two free years of community college paid for by raising revenue through requiring millionaires and billionaires to pay their fair share. (#432)**
- Wyden amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to continuing agricultural research funding. (#433)
- **Wyden amendment to provide for an adjustment to committee allocations for wildfire suppression funding. (#434)**
- **Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to support for Ukraine, which should include the provision of lethal defensive articles. (#435)**
- **Baldwin amendment to preserve the point of order against reconciliation legislation that would increase the deficit or reduce a surplus. (#436)**

- **Peters amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to enhancing and improving the United States Patent and Trademark Office in order to reduce the patent application backlog. (#437)**
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving access to capital for small businesses by directing the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau to implement section 1071 of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (Public Law 111-203) that amended the Equal Credit Opportunity Act to require lending institutions to collect and report data on lending to small, minority-owned, and women owned businesses. (#438)
- **Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to mandating a higher threshold that the Small Business Administration may guarantee, through the Surety Bond Guarantee Program, of the bonds that small businesses are required to obtain so that they may be able to better compete successfully for Federal Government contracts. (#439)**
- **Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the Family Funds limit of the Small Business Investment Company Program from \$225,000,000 to \$350,000,000, as passed by the Committee in 2013, which is zero subsidy and funded entirely though fees paid by investors and businesses. (#440)**
- Stabenow amendment to ensure that oil derived from tar sands is subject to the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund at levels equal to those of other types of oil, to permanently extend the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund, and to prevent oil companies from claiming tax deductions for punitive damages associated with oil spills. (#441)
- **Collins amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to restore a sensible definition of full-time employment for purposes of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. (#442)**
- **Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting privately held water rights and permits. (#443)**
- Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expanding the earned income tax credit using savings from reforming the program and eliminating waste, fraud and abuse. (#444)
- **Gardner amendment to prevent labor disputes at seaports in the United States from causing national economic disruptions and crippling businesses across the United States. (#445)**
- Gardner amendment to support public-private partnerships of the Armed Forces of the United States with institutions of higher education in the United States. (#446)
- Gardner amendment to make higher education more affordable and expand access and opportunity to our Nation's students. (#447)
- **Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging expedited approval of liquefied natural gas export applications at the Department of Energy. (#448)**

- **Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting efficient resourcing for the Asia rebalance policy. (#449)**
- Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to enhance and encourage broadband deployment and adoption in rural America. (#450)
- Heller amendment to express the sense of the Senate that if a concurrent resolution on the budget and all the regular appropriations bills are not completed by October 1 annually then Members of Congress should not receive pay. (#451)
- **Heller amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that the Secretary of the Interior enters into candidate conservation agreements with each of the relevant 11 Western States before the United States Fish and Wildlife Service makes a listing determination on the greater sage-grouse under the Endangered Species Act of 1973. (#452)**
- **Heller amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring the Secretary of Transportation prioritizes the construction of projects in high priority corridors on the National Highway System, which will improve the safe, secure, and efficient movement of people and goods through the United States and facilitate economic development and create jobs in the United States. (#453)**
- Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect Second Amendment rights by preventing the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives from reclassifying ammunition primarily intended for sporting purposes. (#454)
- Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prioritize the elimination of the rape kit backlog. (#455)
- **Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that medical facilities of the Department of Veterans Affairs meet the privacy, dignity, and safety needs of women veterans. (#456)**
- **Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibition of Veterans Benefits Administration executive bonuses until the backlog of disability claims for veterans is eliminated. (#457)**
- Burr amendment to protect the American people and strengthen our national security by fully funding the Biomedical Advanced Research and Development Authority (BARDA) and the BioShield Special Reserve Fund. (#458)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expanding the quantity of Federal land available for natural extraction to fund infrastructure maintenance. (#459)
- Coats amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to considering the costs, benefits, and feasibility of allowing States reasonable time to cure rejected State implementation plans. (#460)
- Roberts amendment to provide for a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to military readiness, training, and modernization while decreasing risk casualties. (#461)
- **Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to over-the-counter**

medications. (#462)

- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting funds for promotional or marketing materials promoting Obamacare or its benefits. (#463)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring an enforceable treaty ratified by the top 10 major greenhouse gas emitting countries before implementation of regulation of greenhouse gas emissions from existing power plants. (#464)
- **Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to Second Amendment rights. (#465)**
- Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting jobs in the United States through international and domestic travel and tourism. (#466)
- **Blunt amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the direct provision of defense articles, defense services, and related training to Kurdistan Regional Government. (#467)**
- **Blunt amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to military aid to Israel. (#468)**
- Grassley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prohibit certain aliens without legal status in the United States from retroactively claiming the earned income tax credit. (#469)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding to the United Nations Population Fund to promote the access of unaccompanied women to vital services, including access to water, sanitation, facilities, food, and health care, in emergency situations. (#470)
- *Wyden amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would cut benefits, raise the retirement age, or privatize Social Security. (#471)*
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting Cypriot-Israeli cooperation in energy exploration in the Eastern Mediterranean. (#472)
- **Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding to combat anti-Semitism in Europe. (#473)**
- *Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect and strengthen the Department of Veterans Affairs, hire more health care professionals for the Department, and ensure quality and timely access to health care for all veterans. (#474)*
- Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to strengthening the United States Postal Service by establishing a moratorium to protect mail processing plants, reinstating overnight delivery standards, and protecting rural service. (#475)
- Thune amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to exempting elementary schools, secondary schools, and institutions of higher education from Obamacare's employer mandate. (#476)

- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to achieving health information technology interoperability. (#477)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reprioritizing education spending toward impact aid or other formula grant programs to State and local educational agencies and away from administrative earmark programs. (#478)
- Thune amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would negatively affect rural health care. (#479)
- Thune amendment to reduce funding for the United State Fish and Wildlife Service and direct those funds to public safety in Indian country. (#480)
- *Cotton amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting Israel. (#481)*
- Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging the increase use of performance contracting in Federal facilities. (#482)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to combat sexual assault, domestic violence, and human trafficking. (#483)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing lethal aid to Ukraine. (#484)
- **Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide equity in the tax treatment of public safety officer death benefits. (#485)**
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to strengthen mental health efforts. (#486)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to rein in onerous fishing regulations and provide disaster relief for fisheries. (#487)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to spur economic development and provide for the equitable distribution of Universal Service funds to rural states. (#488)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing small business regulatory relief, protecting State-regulated insurers from global regulators, and preventing duplicative regulations for investment advisors. (#489)
- **Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to address the disproportionate regulatory burdens on community banks. (#490)**
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect the Corporation for National and Community Service. (#491)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to advance workplace equality by ending pregnancy discrimination and confronting sex-based wage discrimination. (#492)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to strengthening missile

defense cooperation with Israel. (#493)

- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing the United States from joining any international agreement on greenhouse gas emissions that would preclude developing countries from using fossil fuels for development and economic growth. (#494)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to achieving domestic energy independence. (#495)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting public transparency in Executive branch litigation settlements. (#496)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting jobs by preventing Federal agencies from overriding efforts by States to conserve species. (#497)
- *Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to legislation submitted to Congress by President Obama to protect and strengthen Social Security. (#498)*
- Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring the availability to the reserve components of the Armed Forces of fully modernized and mission-capable aircraft. (#499)
- Alexander amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing Federal funds from being used to create a Federal college ratings system. (#500)
- Alexander amendment to promote the research, development, and approval or licensure of the most cutting-edge, safe and effective medical treatments, devices, and cures for American patients and to ensure that America remains the global leader in biomedical innovation. (#501)
- Alexander amendment to prohibit the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission from issuing regulations or guidance that would undermine the employee wellness programs authorized in the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act which offer a premium discount to employees who make healthy lifestyle choices. (#502)
- Sullivan amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing an exemption from certain permitting requirement for routine maintenance activities relating to transportation infrastructure. (#503)
- **Sullivan amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to limiting the ability of Environmental Protection Agency personnel to carry guns. (#504)**
- **Sullivan amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting programs related to the ground-based mid-course defense and the long-range discrimination radar programs of the Department of Defense. (#505)**
- **Sullivan amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting vulnerable families from job killing regulations. (#506)**
- Vitter amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to ending Obamacare subsidies for illegal immigrants. (#507)

- Vitter amendment to require tax delinquent Federal bureaucrats to immediately enter into a repayment plan and provide that failure to do will result in termination of employment. (#508)
- Vitter amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to eliminating the State DNA analysis kit backlog. (#509)
- Vitter amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing health care to veterans who reside more than 40 miles driving distance from the closest medical facility of the Department of Veterans Affairs that provides the care sought by the veteran. (#510)
- Vitter amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund preventing the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives from classifying M855 or any .223/5.56mm cartridge or projectile as armor piercing ammunition. (#511)
- Vitter amendment to strike out the provision that makes it easier for Washington elites to force Americans to give up their dollar bills and use dollar coins, like Europeans. (#512)
- Vitter amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expanding Medicare beneficiary access to eye tracking accessories and speech generating devices for disabled individuals under the Medicare program. (#513)
- Vitter amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to allowing States to adopt work requirements for able-bodied Medicaid recipients. (#514)
- **Vitter amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring the Federal Government to allow states to opt out of Common Core without penalty. (#515)**
- Vitter amendment to ensure victims of rape have their day in court. (#516)
- Vitter amendment to end Congress's and the Administration's illegal exemption from Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. (#517)
- Barrasso amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a process whereby the Federal Government recoups grants from States with failed State-based exchanges. (#518)
- Gillibrand amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to expand benefits from the Department of Veterans Affairs to sailors exposed to Agent Orange. (#519)
- Gillibrand amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund related to sexual assault at institutions of higher education, which may include the implementation of an independent and standardized online survey tool developed and administered by the Department of Education, in consultation with the Department of Justice, to measure the prevalence of sexual assault at institutions of higher education. (#520)
- **Peters amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to investing in science, technology, and basic research in the United States. (#521)**
- King amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preserving the right of access of distributed energy units to the electrical grid, such as combined heat and power

systems, residential- or commercial-scale photovoltaic systems, residential wind turbines, or other renewable or fossil-fueled electric generation systems. (#522)

- **Stabenow amendment to prevent United States companies from getting tax benefits for moving jobs overseas, to end offshore tax loopholes including inversions, and to provide incentives for United States companies to relocate overseas jobs to the United States. (#523)**
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting economic growth and job creation by reducing the cost of capital. (#524)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing tax relief for catastrophic medical expenses. (#525)
- Alexander amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support high-quality charter schools. (#526)
- Cassidy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the translation of biomedical research into treatments and cures. (#527)
- Cassidy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to upgrading data collection and statistical analysis conducted on health care services at the facilities of the Veterans Health Administration. (#528)
- Cassidy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing screening, testing, and diagnosis for Viral Hepatitis. (#529)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the diversion of funds set aside for the USPTO. (#530)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to deterring abusive patent litigation. (#531)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to ensure the vitality of the traditional criminal law requirement of mens rea. (#532)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that Department of Justice attorneys comply with disclosure obligations in criminal prosecutions. (#533)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing access to marijuana edibles by children in States that have decriminalized marijuana. (#534)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to balancing the Federal budget. (#535)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to safeguarding data stored abroad from improper government access. (#536)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the aggressive and consistent enforcement of Federal laws prohibiting the production, distribution, and possession of adult obscenity and child pornography. (#537)

- Risch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the Family Funds limit of the Small Business Investment Company Program from \$225,000,000 to \$350,000,000, as passed by the Committee in 2013, which is zero subsidy and funded entirely through fees paid by investors and businesses. (#538)
- **Cassidy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving Medicaid based on successful and bipartisan State demonstration projects. (#539)**
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting health care rationing. (#540)
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the transparency of the relationship between the Federal Communication Commission's regulatory fees and the Commission's recovery of costs. (#541)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to improving transparency for closing out expired grant accounts with an empty balance. (#542)
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to elimination of funding for the National Technical Information Service. (#543)
- Kirk amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to extraditing international cybercriminals committing credit card theft. (#544)
- **Kirk amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reimposing waived sanctions and imposing new sanctions against Iran for violations of the Joint Plan of Action or a comprehensive nuclear agreement. (#545)**
- McCain amendment to ensure adequate funding for the national security of the United States. (#546)
- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to welfare reform. (#547)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to support Internet freedom and the current multi-stake-holder governance of the Internet. (#548)
- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund for providing low- and middle-income student access to private elementary and secondary schools through a tax credit. (#549)
- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to consolidating tax incentives for higher education into a universal tax credit for higher education and skills obtainment. (#550)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting religious freedom, including promoting freedom of religion (including belief) around the world, given the importance of religious freedom to human rights, economic development, stability, and democracy. (#551)
- **Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing funding for the relocation of the United States Embassy in Israel from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem. (#552)**

- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting public-private partnerships with the National Laboratories under the Department of Energy to facilitate innovation. (#553)
- Rubio amendment to allow for the elimination of the Retirement Earnings Test under the Social security program. (#554)
- Rubio amendment to allow for the elimination of Social Security payroll taxes for individuals who have attained retirement age. (#555)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to delivering weapons to Ukraine using emergency drawdown authority in the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961. (#556)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to reforming the United Nations in the spirit of transparency, respect for basic human freedoms, and effective nonproliferation. (#557)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing foreign assistance to Palestine and increasing foreign assistance for Israel. (#558)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to improving higher education data and transparency. (#559)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to prohibit taking minors across State lines in circumvention of laws requiring involvement of parents in abortion decisions. (#560)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to underutilized facilities of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and their potential use. (#561)
- **Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a new outcomes-based process for authorizing innovative higher education providers. (#562)**
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the reform of Federal student loan repayment plans. (#563)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing for regulatory reform that would allow Congress to budget regulatory promulgation under each Federal agency. (#564)
- **Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that Medicare is not raided to bailout insurance companies under the President's health care overhaul. (#565)**
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing for financial vehicles other than loans to provide fund to pay for higher education. (#566)
- Coats amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to end duplication, fragmentation, and overlap in Government economic development programs. (#567)

- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to increase funding for the Internal Revenue Service to implement the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act and reduce identity theft. (#568)
- Tester amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to investing in rural and tribal water infrastructure. (#569)
- Tester amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing transparency in our elections and reducing the deficit. (#570)
- Heinrich amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would provide for the sale of Federal land to reduce the Federal deficit. (#571)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support rural schools and school districts. (#572)
- **Markey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting the repair and replacement of natural gas distribution pipelines and infrastructure no longer fit for service. (#573)**
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring the reliability of the electric grid. (#574)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to repeal the TRICARE exclusion for members of the reserve components of the Armed Forces. (#575)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to securing sources of supply of rare earth minerals. (#576)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the reduction of Department of Defense contractors. (#577)
- **Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to addressing methamphetamine abuse in the United States. (#578)**
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing adequate funding for the Experimental Program to Stimulate Competitive Research. (#579)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing adequate funding for the Contract Tower Program of the Federal Aviation Administration. (#580)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reestablishing the Office of Technology Assessment to provide nonpartisan information to Congress on cost-benefit analyses of regulations and regulatory changes. (#581)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to significantly increasing the number of young adults participating in 2 years of national service which may include expanding national service programs. (#582)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the commercialization of technologies such as carbon capture, carbon storage, and other carbon utilization

technologies required for coal and natural gas electric generating units (EGUs) to meet proposed and future greenhouse gas regulations. (#583)

- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting export promotion for small businesses. (#584)
- Manchin amendment to modify the deficit-neutral reserve fund for veterans and servicemembers to improve outreach, access, and services for rural veterans. (#585)
- Manchin amendment to modify the deficit-neutral reserve fund for veterans and servicemembers to address specifically the growing backlog of appeals of decisions regarding claims for disability compensation. (#586)
- Leahy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to disallow any Federal tax deduction for the cost of court-ordered punitive damages as an ordinary business expense. (#587)
- **Schatz amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the number of U.S. Customs and Border Protection officers at air ports of entry. (#588)**
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that employers are not precluded under the National Labor Relations Act from providing compensation to employees that is greater than the compensation specified in an applicable collective bargaining agreement. (#589)
- **Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting the Medicare Advantage program. (#590)**
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to reform the Lifeline program by removing structural incentives for fraud and modernizing the program so that it can be used to help increase broadband access in underserved areas. (#591)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to intellectual property rights in international trade negotiations. (#592)
- **Menendez amendment to require consideration of long-term deficits for any legislation relating to repealing or replacing the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act and the health care-related provisions of the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010. (#593)**
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging the participation of underrepresented individuals, including minorities, in 21st century fields. (#594)
- **Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to improve cybersecurity. (#595)**
- **Johnson amendment to convey clear information in graphic form about projected deficits. (#596)**
- **Johnson amendment to convey clear information to Congress and the public about projected Federal outlays, revenues, surpluses, and deficits. (#597)**

- Shaheen amendment to make commonsense reform to the wasteful Federal sugar program, save consumers billions, and reduce the risk of expensive taxpayer-funded bailouts of the sugar industry. (#600)
- *Bennet amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would privatize Medicare, cut guaranteed benefits, increase out-of-pocket spending, or turn Medicare into a premium support plan. (#601)*
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a single food agency. (#602)
- Coats amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the improvement of operations in the supplemental nutrition assistance program. (#603)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging cost savings in office space used by Federal agencies. (#604)
- Feinstein amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to rectifying the discrepancies in methodologies used in counting the number of homeless person served by programs provided through the Department of Education, the Department of Health and Human Services, and the Department of Housing and Urban Development. (#605)
- Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to African elephant ivory. (#606)
- **Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to allow for the permanent elimination of the Federal estate tax. (#607)**
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund for mobile workforce legislation to simplify and standardize State income tax collection for employees who travel outside of their home State for temporary work assignments. (#608)
- Isakson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing funding to implement, create, apply or enforce certain standards for initial bargaining unit determinations governed by the National Labor Relations Board. (#609)
- Isakson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing funding to promulgate a regulation relating to the definition of “fiduciary” by the Department of Labor. (#610)
- **Isakson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to subject all fees collected by U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services to the annual appropriations process. (#611)**
- Isakson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to subject all fees collected by U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services to the annual appropriations process. (#612)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to international defense cooperation. (#613)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support or encourage research that leads to identifying an Alzheimer’s disease biomarker, early diagnostics tool, or therapy to

delay the onset or halt the progression of Alzheimer's disease in order to provide a significant cost savings to the Federal Government. (#614)

- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to ensure that the harbor maintenance user fee is only used for its intended purpose, which is to finance expenditures on maintenance dredging, dredged material disposal areas, jetties, and breakwaters. (#615)
- Wicker amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to require the Secretary of Transportation to submit the results of a comprehensive truck size and weight limits study to Congress by April 30, 2015. (#616)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to encourage the Secretary of State to add additional names to the Magnitsky List. (#617)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring international arms control compliance. (#618)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to address the negative impact of the Affordable Care Act's Medicaid and Medicare DSH cuts to hospitals. (#619)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to expedite awards under the Internal Revenue Service whistleblower program. (#620)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to repeal the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA). (#621)
- *Burr amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to manageable Federal student loan repayment options. (#622)*
- Alexander amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the development of next-generation leadership computers in the United States. (#623)
- Alexander amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to improve the competitiveness of the United States. (#624)
- Lankford amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the effectiveness and efficiency of the Federal regulatory process. (#625)
- Lankford amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to streamline, consolidate, or eliminate duplicative and overlapping programs identified by the Government Accountability Office. (#626)
- Lankford amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide more transparency in Government spending, including through the establishment of a Federal program inventory. (#627)
- Lankford amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support the continued stewardship role of the United States over the domain name system to ensure the security of the .gov and .mil domains and protect the freedom of speech and expression internationally. (#628)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to international defense

cooperation with Taiwan. (#629)

- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting the use of energy efficiency in the economy of the United States, which is the cheapest and fastest way to begin addressing energy challenges in the United States. (#630)
- Casey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing training for first responders in communities through which crude oil is transported by rail. (#631)
- **Casey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing reasonable accommodations for pregnant workers. (#632)**
- **Casey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to enhancing the child and dependent care tax credit. (#633)**
- Casey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to automatic IRAs. (#634)
- Casey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing funding for the Office of Administrative Law Judges of the Department of Labor. (#635)
- **Warner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting the personal information of consumers from data breaches. (#636)**
- Warner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to advancing the stated goals of the Department of Veterans Affairs or meeting the health care needs of veterans. (#637)
- **Warner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund reserve fund for Government reform and efficiency. (#638)**
- **Peters amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting trade and travel ports of entry. (#639)**
- Heitkamp amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to improve the sustainability of the Federal workforce in order to address unique situations. (#640)
- Heitkamp amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to funding local rent surveys to ensure accurate fair market rents for working families, the elderly, and the disabled. (#641)
- Heitkamp amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the establishment of a commission on Native children. (#642)
- Heitkamp amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to training and resources for first responders responding to hazardous materials incidents on railroads. (#643)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to directing the Secretary of Transportation to coordinate with the Secretary of Energy to review crude treatment process and, if necessary, to promulgate regulations. (#644)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to underground and surface coal mining safety and health research. (#645)

- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to H-1B visas. (#646)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the development of a new nuclear-capable cruise missile by the Department of Defense and the National Nuclear Security Administration. (#647)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the nuclear forces and missions of the Air Force. (#648)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting funding of international organizations during the implementation of the United Nations Arms Trade Treaty prior to Senate ratification and adoption of implementing legislation. (#649)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that social services agencies under the Bureau of Indian Affairs may conduct background checks on all adults living in a home before issuing a foster care license. (#650)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to allow the Drug Enforcement Administration and Federal Bureau of Investigation to enter into joint task forces with tribal and local law enforcement agencies. (#651)
- *Warren amendment to make college more affordable for middle-class families by allowing borrowers with outstanding Federal and private student loans to refinance at the equivalent interest rates that were offered to Federal student loan borrowers during the 2013-2014 school year and to fully offset the cost of such a program by requiring millionaires to pay at least a 30 percent effective Federal tax rate. (#652)*
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to limit control measure determinations to covered sources. (#653)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reforming regulatory practices for executive agencies. (#654)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to preserve and protect the open Internet in a manner that provides the Federal Communications Commission with targeted and robust enforcement mechanisms, does not jeopardize public safety, privacy, accessibility, or universal service, protects against regulatory overreach, and does not rely on public utility regulations. (#655)
- Cotton amendment to modify a provision to the spending-neutral reserve fund to reauthorize funding for payments in lieu of taxes to counties and other units of local government. (#656)
- Cotton amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing non-defense related spending by the Department of Defense. (#657)
- Cotton amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000. (#658)
- Cotton amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the

designation of critical habitat. (#659)

- Cotton amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the use of funds for cooperating with the Government of Iran in combating the Islamic State. (#660)
- Cotton amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to violations by the Russian Federation of the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces Treaty. (#661)
- Cotton amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the use of funds for the premature withdrawal of the United States Armed Forces from Afghanistan. (#662)
- Cotton amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the use of funds for negotiating with President of Syria Bashar al Assad and the Government of Syria to resolve the Syrian civil war and combat the Islamic State. (#663)
- Cotton amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to construction of new facilities and improvement to existing facilities at the detention facilities at United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. (#664)
- **Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting awarding of construction contracts based on awardees entering or not entering into agreements with labor organizations. (#665)**
- **Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing the level of Federal premium support for crop insurance policies, which may include eliminating premium support for crop insurance for agricultural producers with an adjusted gross income of more than \$750,000 in fiscal year 2016. (#666)**
- **Flake amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that individuals do not simultaneously receive unemployment compensation and disability insurance benefits. (#667)**
- **Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to government reform and efficiency. (#668)**
- Flake amendment to rescind the remaining amounts available for the Advanced Technology Vehicles Manufacturing Loan Program. (#669)
- Flake amendment to eliminate resources for the single family housing direct loan program. (#670)
- Flake amendment to eliminate the premium subsidies on crop insurance policies when the actual market price of an agricultural commodity at the time of harvest is higher than the spring price for the agricultural commodity. (#671)
- Flake amendment to prohibit earmarks. (#672)
- Flake amendment to eliminate funding for the Economic Development Administration. (#673)
- Flake amendment to eliminate taxpayer subsidies for Amtrak's food and beverage service. (#674)

- Flake amendment to eliminate resources for Select USA. (#675)
- Flake amendment to prohibit taxpayers from subsidizing officials of the Department of Health and Human Services flying in business and first-class seating. (#676)
- **Flake amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing political targeting by the Internal Revenue Service of individuals and social welfare organizations exercising free-speech rights. (#677)**
- **Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prosecution of first-time illegal border crossers. (#678)**
- Portman amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the empowerment of States to protect citizens of the State from damaging regulations of the Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to the Clean Air Act. (#679)
- Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to legislation to furlough Federal employees with serious tax delinquencies. (#680)
- **Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to demolishing vacant and abandoned homes. (#681)**
- Portman amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would not achieve a unified budget surplus after 2024. (#682)
- Portman amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would create a carbon tax or a cap-and-trade policy relating to carbon emissions. (#683)
- Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to repealing any tax increases imposed by President Obama on middle-class families. (#684)
- Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to making permanent the expensing limitation applicable for 2014 for section 179 property. (#685)
- Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the age limitation applicable to dependent care assistance programs. (#686)
- Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to allowing private sector employees the ability to work flexible schedules. (#687)
- Portman amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding for the National Park Service Centennial. (#688)
- **Portman amendment to improve the dynamic scoring provision. (#689)**
- Portman amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the equitable treatment of existing, new, and proposed nuclear generating capacity in the economically damaging Clean Power Plan. (#690)

- Scott amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing States with flexibility in determining the size of employers in the small group market. (#691)
- Scott amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to transparency in health premium billing. (#692)
- Rounds amendment to modify section 431 relating to oversight of Government performance. (#693)
- **Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to investing in advanced fossil energy technology research and development. (#694)**
- Shaheen amendment to save taxpayers billions by limiting \$50,000 annually the maximum amount of premium subsidy provided by the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation to individual agricultural producers. (#696)
- **Murray amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund for legislation that reforms and strengthens elementary and secondary education. (#697)**
- Whitehouse amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting funding regulatory work of the Environmental Protection Agency that delivers substantial benefits to public health and the economy. (#698)
- Whitehouse amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing resources to protect and preserve oceans and coasts. (#699)
- **Whitehouse amendment to ensure high-income earners pay a fair share in taxes and to use the revenue to invest in repairing our Nation's bridges, coastal infrastructure, and damage wildfires. (#700)**
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improvements to the appeals process of the Department of Veterans Affairs for claims relating to disability compensation. (#701)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to efforts associated with combating the heroin addiction epidemic. (#702)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to enhance drug treatment courts. (#703)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to enhance veteran treatment courts. (#704)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to Indo-Pacific partner capacity building and strategy. (#705)
- Markey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to achieving savings in the nuclear security enterprise. (#706)
- **Markey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing overdose deaths. (#707)**

- **Wyden amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to simplifying and expanding tax incentives for higher education to boost student attendance and completion. (#708)**
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to implementing recommendations of the Government Accountability Office to reduce or eliminate overlapping or duplicative Federal programs. (#709)
- Franken amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to enhancing funding for programs carried out under the Head Start Act. (#710)
- Franken amendment provide additional resources to save student financial aid and keep college affordable for more than 8,000,000 low- and middle-income students by restoring the \$89,000,000 in cuts to Federal Pell Grants in the Republican budget. (#711)
- Franken amendment to provide an additional use for the deficit-neutral reserve fund for higher education. (#712)
- Murphy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to comprehensive mental health reform. (#713)
- Bennet amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to chemical disclosure. (#714)
- **Bennet amendment to create clean energy jobs through predictable and fair incentive for renewable energy. (#715)**
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support the robust funding of the Community Oriented Policing Services grant program. (#716)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the effectiveness and availability of Bureau of Prisons programs. (#717)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting child savings accounts and asset building. (#718)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to cleaning up federally designated Superfund sites. (#719)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting workforce development through apprenticeship programs. (#720)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to encourage freight planning and investment that incorporates all modes of transportation, including rail, waterways, ports, and highways to promote national connectivity. (#721)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting payments for conversion or treatments that purport to change the gender identity or sexual orientation of an individual under Medicare and Medicaid programs. (#722)

- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing the average adjusted gross income eligibility criteria for persons or legal entities who qualify for farm subsidy program benefits (#723)
- Kaine amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing United States exports and improving the competitiveness of United States businesses. (#724)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring diversity in procurement and hiring at all Federal pension plans. (#725)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the protection of State and local economies from the impacts of climate change, including increased storm surge events. (#726)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to municipal broadband expansion, to aid cities and municipalities in rural and low-income areas seeking to invest in municipal broadband networks or private-public partnerships for broadband buildout. (#727)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting mentoring programs for at-risk youth. (#728)
- **Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to invest in surface transportation projects. (#729)**
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to development of the Long Range Discrimination Radar of the Missile Defense Agency. (#730)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to increase access to health care providers for Medicare beneficiaries. (#731)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to authorizing advance appropriations for the Indian Health Service. (#732)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to an active duty mend strength for the Army for fiscal year 2016 of 490,000 soldiers. (#733)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the Department of Defense Innovative Readiness Training Program. (#734)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the outreach and delivery of Department of Veterans Affairs programs and services to veterans residing in United States communities not connected to the North American road system. (#735)
- Murkowski amendment to exempt advance appropriations for the Indian Health Services and Indian Health Facilities accounts of the Indian Health Service from a point of order against legislation that would provide an advance appropriation. (#736)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to establish a DNRF relating to providing for the expansion of Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis (Lou Gehrig's Disease) research in the Department of Defense's peer reviewed Medical Research Program. (#737)

- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to environmental remediation of land transferred under certain Acts that is contaminated by Federal agencies and activities. (#738)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to robust sexual assault investigations by the National Guard Bureau Office of Complex Investigations. (#739)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the funding of certain tribal courts by the Bureau of Indian Affairs. (#740)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to allow for legislation to provide for long-term budget analyses. (#741)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reforming the unemployment insurance program in a manner that incentivizes work and worker training for the long-term unemployed, helps the long-term unemployed reenter the workforce, recognizes the demands on State budgets, and does not increase financial burdens on employers. (#742)
- **Thune amendment to reduce funding for the General Services Administration by \$1,000,000 until 50 percent of counties in nonattainment for the 1997 National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for ground-level ozone as of January 30, 2015, achieve the air quality standard set forth in the 1997 NAAQS, and direct those funds to the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency for the purpose of helping municipalities reach attainment with the 2008 NAAQS for ground-level ozone, acknowledging that (1) given limited State and Federal resources and the delay of the Administrator in issuing to States implementation guidance for the 2008 ground-level ozone NAAQS, priority should be given to achieving the 2008 standard, (2) the Administrator has not sufficiently implemented that standard, (3) focusing by the Administrator on the most polluted areas that are in nonattainment with that standard would benefit public health, and (4) promulgating a lower standard at this time would impose undue costs on the economy and workforce of the United States. (#743)**
- Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring transparency of costs of completing analyses required under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969. (#744)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to allowing oil shale development on Federal land. (#745)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing reasonable deadlines for processes under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969. (#746)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to selling nonessential Federal land with proceeds going to Federal deficit reduction. (#747)
- Lee amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would further restrict the right of law-abiding Americans to own a firearm. (#748)
- **Lee amendment to ensure that the reserve fund relating to affordable healthcare choices for all is used to repeal and not further empower the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. (#749)**

- **Lee amendment to modify the spending-neutral reserve fund reauthorizing funding for payments to counties and other units of local government to ensure payment at levels roughly equivalent to property tax revenues lost due to the presence of Federal land. (#750)**
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to support legislation maintaining United States oversight over functions of the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers and preventing the United States from transferring such Internet responsibilities. (#751)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging the United States' NATO allies to reverse declines in defense spending and bear a more proportionate burden for ensuring the security of NATO. (#752)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to sufficient number of uniformed maintenance personnel in the Air Force for the F-35A aircraft program to reach initial operational capacity and full operational capacity on schedule. (#753)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting legislation allowing a repeal of the Davis-Bacon Act. (#754)
- *Stabenow amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to keeping the Federal Water Pollution Control Act focused on protection of water quality, to establish bright lines for Federal jurisdiction, and to create clear and unambiguous exemptions for features that the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency or the Secretary of the Army, acting through the Chief of Engineers, claim they are not seeking to regulate. (#755)*
- Stabenow amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the purchase of stationary or electronic devices for the purpose of members of Congress or congressional staff communicating with foreign governments and undermining the role of the President as Head of State in international nuclear negotiations on behalf of the United States. (#756)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to grant programs of the Environmental Protection Agency that may include prohibitions on awards to any entity that has an action pending against the Agency. (#757)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to support legislation allowing private sector employers to offer compensatory time in lieu of overtime pay to employees who prefer flexible work schedules to better balance family, work, and personal responsibilities. (#758)
- **Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to clarifying Federal jurisdiction with respect to intrastate species. (#759)**
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring an independent reliability assessment of the Clean Power Plan of the Environmental Protection Agency. (#760)
- Graham amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to means-testing Medicare part B and part D premiums for Medicare beneficiaries with an annual income that exceeds \$250,000. (#761)

- Graham amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the restoration of purchasing power of the National Institutes of Health. (#762)
- Graham amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to subjecting all Federal spending to sequestration. (#763)
- Graham amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preparing ports of the United States for post-Panamax ships. (#764)
- Graham amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to meeting the obligations outlined in the Plutonium Management and Disposition Agreement. (#765)
- Graham amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to subjecting the salaries of Members of Congress to sequestration. (#766)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the National Guard Youth Challenge Program. (#767)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing Transportation Security Administration passenger fees to \$2.50 per enplanement and not more than \$5.00 per round trip between points in Alaska and Hawaii and on flights from essential air service airports. (#768)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the labeling of genetically engineered fish. (#769)
- **Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the construction of Arctic polar icebreakers. (#770)**
- Ernst amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibits use of taxpayer dollars for first class airplane travel by Members of Congress. (#771)
- Ernst amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to ensure public comments are utilized more effectively in the Federal rulemaking process. (#772)
- Ernst amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect taxpayers by reforming the allowance and perks available to former Presidents. (#773)
- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the availability of Federal spectrum for commercial wireless services, including unlicensed Wi-Fi. (#774)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the imposition of new sanctions against the Government of Iran because of that Government's support for terrorism and its human rights abuses against the people of Iran. (#775)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prohibit the exclusion of individuals from service on a Federal jury on account of sexual orientation or gender identity. (#776)
- *Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to recognize that climate change is real and caused by human activity and that Congress needs to take action to cut carbon*

pollution. (#777, as modified)

- Cornyn amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to patents. (#778)
- Cornyn amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to enact a taxpayer bill of rights and provide additional protections for taxpayers against abuses by Internal Revenue Service. (#779)
- Cornyn amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to eliminating the backlog of sexual assault evidence kits. (#780)
- **Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing foreign assistance to the Palestinian Authority and certain United Nations agencies and increasing foreign assistance for Israel. (#781)**
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to extending the health care tax credit. (#782)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expansion of the earned income tax credit and the child tax credit. (#783)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting a national network for manufacturing innovation. (#784)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that no Federal financial aid funds are used for marketing activities. (#785)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide 12-months of continuous enrollment in Medicaid and the Children's Health Insurance Program. (#786)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to establish the prioritization of Children's Hospital Graduate Medical Education (CHGME) as a proven means to implement the development of a robust pediatric medical workforce. (#787)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring sufficient trade enforcement resources. (#788)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting workers from misclassification as independent contractors and preventing employers from using misclassification to avoid paying their fair share of taxes. (#789)
- Manchin amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would allocate any savings achieved through spending cuts or new revenue that are not included in the concurrent resolution on the budget for any purpose other than deficit reduction or investment in the Nation's infrastructure. (#790)
- **Wyden amendment to strike reconciliation instructions to the Committees on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions and Finance and require regular order. (#791)**
- Bennet amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to innovation in higher education. (#792)

- Franken amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to construction of Native American schools. (#793)
- Sessions amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to strengthening the ability of the Department of Commerce to respond to accusations of unfair trade practices, which may include currency undervaluation. (#794)
- **Cassidy amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to authorizing Federal permitting for manufacturing and energy construction projects relating to national primary or secondary ambient air quality standard for ozone lower than a certain existing standard. (#795)**
- *Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to saving Medicare. (#796)*
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing headquarters staff in the Department of Defense. (#797)
- **Murray amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund for legislation to allow Americans to earn paid sick time. (#798)**
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to funding for programs related to governing justly and democratically. (#799)
- **Cantwell amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to a comprehensive approach to crude-by-rail safety. (#800)**
- *Murray amendment to build on the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2013 by restoring a below-sequester level cut of \$9,000,000,000 to nondefense discretionary spending in 2017, replacing sequestration in 2016 and 2017 and increasing funding above sequester by a total of \$148,000,000,000 for the 2 years, increasing defense and nondefense discretionary spending above sequester levels by equal amounts, eliminating the overseas contingency operations gimmick contained in the committee-reported resolution, and offsetting the net increase in defense and nondefense discretionary spending by closing tax loopholes. (#801)*
- **Coons amendment to offset the costs of the war against the Islamic State in Iraq and Syria. (#802)**
- Franken amendment to ensure that the deficit-neutral reserve fund for infrastructure includes investment in rural broadband deployment. (#803)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to student loans. (#804)
- Corker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prevent the sale of Senior Preferred Stock of Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac by the Secretary of the Treasury without the consent of Congress. (#805)
- Cassidy amendment to create a point of order against any legislation that would authorize Federal funds appropriated for processing naturalization applications to be used for any other purpose. (#806)

- Cassidy amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would permit using certain funds to process immigration benefit applications. (#807)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to permanently extend the Internet Tax Freedom Act and to establish rules for taxation of digital goods and services. (#808)
- Vitter amendment to restore students' right to privacy of education records by ensuring parental consent of records release in all cases and prohibiting collection of psychological or behavioral data. (#809)
- **Collins amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing access to higher education for low-income Americans through the Federal Pell Grant program. (#810)**
- **Vitter amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ending Washington's illegal exemption from Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. (#811)**
- **Murray amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide women with affordable access to comprehensive health care, including preventive services (such as contraception and breast cancer screenings), improve maternal health, and ensure that a woman has the same benefits and services no matter what part of the United States she lives in, all of which is critical to improving the health and well-being of women, children, their families, and society as a whole, and is an essential part of a woman's economic security and opportunity. (#812)**
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving oversight and accountability of for-profit colleges. (#813)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing exploitation of veterans and servicemembers seeking postsecondary education. (#814)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund related to prohibiting inverted corporations from avoiding United States taxes. (#815)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prevent certain corporations from profiting from government contracts. (#816)
- **Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide tax benefits to patriot employers that invest in American jobs and provide fair pay and benefits to workers and to eliminate tax benefits for corporations that ship jobs or profits overseas. (#817)**
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to funding for the Overseas Private Investment Corporation. (#818)
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the repeal of the extension of the wind production tax credit. (#819)
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting funding for the Defense Rapid Innovation Program. (#820)

- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the Forest Service from finalizing and implementing a certain proposed groundwater directive. (#821)
- Flake amendment to eliminate Federal duplication and consolidate the 94 Federal green building programs spread across 11 different Federal agencies. (#822)
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to implementing the recommendations of the Government Accountability Office to consolidate financial literacy programs. (#823)
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to enabling transparency in the Federal crop insurance program, which may include disclosing the names of recipients of Federal subsidy payments for crop insurance premiums. (#824)
- **Blumenthal amendment to expand the deficit-neutral reserve fund for veterans and servicemembers. (#825)**
- Barrasso amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the repeal of the annual fee on health insurance providers imposed by the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. (#826)
- Hatch amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to reforming the Federal regulatory process by enabling retrospective review of existing regulations, improving the process by which new regulations are created, ensuring fair and effective judicial review, and securing an effective role for Congress in the Federal regulatory process through legislation and oversight. (#827)
- Franken amendment to provide additional resources to save student financial aid and keep college affordable for more than 8,000,000 low- and middle-income students by restoring the \$89,000,000,000 in cuts to Federal Pell Grants in the Republican budget. (#828)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to maintaining the critical infrastructure security of the United States natural gas pipeline system with respect to physical damages or cyber security-related impacts. (#829)
- Moran-Blumenthal amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to researching health conditions of the descendants of veterans exposed to toxic substances during services in the Armed Forces. (#830)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging institutions of higher education to make college more affordable by reducing the cost of attendance for students and families. (#831)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to ensure all women covered by TRICARE have no-cost contraception coverage and to improve access to emergency contraception for women members of the Armed Forces. (#832)
- Boxer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the protection of State and local economies from the impacts of climate change, including extreme and exceptional drought. (#833)
- Boxer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to public health and welfare

of States and local communities. (#834)

- Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to offsetting the cost of operations against the Islamic State. (#835)
- McConnell amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the regulation by the Environmental Protection Agency of greenhouse gas emissions, which may include a prohibition on withholding highway funds from States that refuse to submit State Implementation Plans required under the Clean Power Plan of the Agency. (#836)
- Alexander amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting the privacy rights of employees. (#837)
- **Murkowski amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the disposal of certain Federal land. (#838)**
- **Isakson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting United States citizens held hostage in the United States embassy in Tehran, Iran, between November 3, 1979, and January 20, 1981. (#839)**
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding for State and local law enforcement agencies that receive Federal funds to be used for data collection related to profiling guidance issued by the Department of Justice. (#840)
- Udall amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to provision of educational assistance to veterans who served in the reserves in Afghanistan or Iraq. (#841)
- **Merkley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to consumer financial protection. (#842)**
- **Merkley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to restoring reductions in the Republican budget to the Stafford loan program that would mandate that students currently in college pay interest on their loans before they have received their educational benefits, to make college more affordable, to reduce the debt burden of students, and to help graduates afford to pay back student loans. (#843)**
- Merkley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to restoring cuts in the Republican budget to the Federal Pell Grant and Stafford loan programs that would force more families to take on debt for education and mandate that students currently in college pay interest on their loans before they have received their education benefits, to make college more affordable, to reduce the debt burden of students, and to help graduates afford to pay back student loans. (#844)
- Merkley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to trade agreements. (#845)
- Merkley amendment to save student financial aid and reduce the student loan debt levels in the Republican budget by 15 percent through removing mandated interest payments for students. (#846)
- Scott amendment to require information on settlement agreements. (#847)

- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the Medicare home health face-to-face documentation requirement. (#848)
- Vitter amendment to end birthright citizenship. (#849)
- Vitter amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ending President Obama's illegal executive amnesty. (#850)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to rein in onerous fishing regulations and provide disaster relief for fisheries. (#851)
- **Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing small business regulatory relief and preventing duplicative regulations for investment advisors. (#852)**
- Coats to preserve the integrity of college athletes. (#853)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to repealing the limitation on health flexible spending arrangements. (#854)
- **Lee amendment to prohibit the public debt limit under reconciliation. (#855)**
- **Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to support legislation preventing the Federal Communications Commission from reclassifying broadband providers as common carriers under title II of the Communications Act of 1934 and from implementing other "net neutrality" provisions. (#856)**
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the investigation and recovery of missing weapons and military equipment provided to the Government of Yemen by the United States Government. (#857)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to limiting funds for institutions or organizations established by the United States Convention on the Law of the Sea. (#858)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to clarifying the definition of the term "waters of the United States". (#859)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing the Department of Energy from making risky loans. (#860)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to equalizing the treatment of attorney's fees under the Endangered Species Act of 1973 and the Equal Access to Justice Act. (#861)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to repealing the wind production tax credit. (#862)
- Lee amendment to preserve Congressional Budget Act points of order against legislation providing for an increase in the gas tax paid by hardworking Americans. (#863)

- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing an accounting of total United States contributions to the United Nations. (#864)
- **Johnson amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to accommodate legislation that would stop the Federal government from forcing States to pay unemployment compensation benefits to millionaires. (#865)**
- Murray amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing funding for the Department of Transportation for the TIGER discretionary grant program. (#866)
- **Whitehouse amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to making it more difficult for corporations and billionaires to secretly influence elections by making unlimited undisclosed campaign expenditures, and to prevent such entities from evading campaign finance law, including through making false statements to government agencies. (#867)**
- Whitehouse amendment to prohibit budget resolutions that support dropping millions of Americans from their health insurance plans without providing for alternative coverage. (#868)
- Udall amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to issuing a license to a company to operate as a small business investment company that focuses on accelerating technology transfer commercialization activities that create well-paying jobs and support American innovation. (#869)
- **Wyden amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to extending tax provisions expiring in 2013 or 2014 for 2 years, such as those contained in the EXPIRE Act of 2014. (#870)**
- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the process of evaluating and adjudicating benefit claims of survivors and dependents of veterans and members of the Armed Forces. (#871)
- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expand and enhance the security of the Visa Waiver Program to promote travel and tourism in the United States. (#872)
- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the reimbursement of emergency medical care for veterans, which may include reimbursement of veterans who have not received care from the department of Veterans Affairs in the last 24 months. (#873)
- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the final standard providing for the assignment of a unique health identifier for an individual and to require legislation setting standards for such assignment. (#874)
- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to permanent extension of the new markets tax credit. (#875)
- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that Federal agencies protect the rights of all Americans, regardless of their sexual orientation, religion, race, color, sex, or national origin, in accordance with the Constitution of the United States and Federal law. (#876)
- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing college

completion, which may include expanding Federal Pell Grant eligibility by allowing college students to use Federal Pell Grants for more than 2 semesters in an academic year. (#877)

- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to investing in clean energy and preserving the environment. (#878)
- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring dental coverage under all qualified health plans offered under the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. (#879)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a student borrower bill of rights. (#880)
- *Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting a substantial increase in the minimum wage. (#881)*
- Carper amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving prevention and treatment measures to mitigate agricultural impacts from virus outbreaks, such as impacts seen from the avian influenza poultry outbreak. (#882)
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting health care rationing. (#883)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing local flexibility in low-income housing and supporting low-income housing block grant funding by expanding the Moving-to-Work program. (#884)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing technical assistance to small businesses and aspiring entrepreneurs through small business development centers. (#885)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to ensure accountability and transparency at the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau. (#886)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to streamline energy infrastructure projects. (#887)
- Feinstein amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing terrorists from obtaining firearms or explosives. (#888)
- Feinstein amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving community relations with law enforcement officers. (#889)
- Coons amendment to exempt advance appropriations for Amtrak from the generally applicable point of order against advance appropriations. (#890)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to addressing the infrastructure needs of passenger rail. (#891)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the impacts of climate change on critical infrastructure systems. (#892)

- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to addressing the diabetes epidemic in the United States. (#893)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding to the Global Fund. (#894)
- **Whitehouse amendment to prohibit budget resolutions that support cutting over \$1,000,000,000,000 in spending without identifying specific programmatic effects. (#895)**
- **Markey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the safety of offshore drilling in the United States. (#896)**
- **Markey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting consumers in the United States from price increases due to large-scale natural gas exports. (#897)**
- Franken amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to address cyberstalking and online harassment. (#898)
- **Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the importance of financial literacy education to allow individuals to make informed and effective decisions with their financial resources. (#899)**
- **Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the importance of civics and government education. (#900)**
- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that Federal agencies protect the rights of all Americans, regardless of their sexual orientation, gender identity, religion, race, color, sex, or national origin, in accordance with the Constitution of the United States and Federal law. (#901)
- Tester amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to authorizing children who are eligible to receive health care furnished under laws administered by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to retain such eligibility until age 26. (#902)
- Tester amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to provision of payment of dependency and indemnity compensation of death pension upon the death of a veteran to reduce needless financial hardships suffered by families of such veterans during their time of grief. (#903)
- Tester amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to bolstering veterans employment by providing additional sick leave to disabled veterans who are employed by the Federal Government so they can seek care for their service-connected medical conditions and do not have to take unpaid leave or forego their medical appointments altogether. (#904)
- Tester amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to veterans health care, which may include efforts to enhance access to care for rural veterans, to address medical workforce shortages of the Department of Veterans Affairs, and to invest in new facilities in rural areas. (#905)

- Klobuchar amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to Federal investment in precision medicine and biomedical innovation. (#906)
- Klobuchar amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the effective Federal management of the gray wolf population in the western Great Lakes region. (#907)
- Klobuchar amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to support for the improvement and enhancement of the capabilities of the Armed Forces to prevent and respond to sexual assault and sexual harassment in the Armed Forces. (#908)
- Klobuchar amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preserving funding for States to develop and maintain recreational trails and trail-related facilities for motorized and nonmotorized recreational trail uses. (#909)
- Klobuchar amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to advancing innovations in life saving technologies. (#910)
- Klobuchar amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting the outdoor economy. (#911)
- Reed amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to permanently reforming emergency unemployment insurance programs, including the Extended Benefit program for individuals who have exhausted their regular unemployment compensation during economic downturns. (#912)
- Reed amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to closing egregious offshore tax loopholes. (#913)
- Reed amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that the Federal Pell Grant maximum keeps pace with inflation. (#914)
- Reed amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would increase the cost to borrowers of Federal education loans made to students or on behalf of students. (#915)
- Reed amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reforming the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 to establish accountability requirements for resource equity. (#916)
- Reed amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing for an additional year of Federal funding for short-time compensation programs, which prevent layoffs and keep Americans employed. (#917)
- Reed amendment to include legislation concerning weatherization and energy efficiency retrofit programs in a deficit-neutral reserve fund. (#918)
- Reed amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to eliminating deductions for corporate compensation in excess of \$1,000,000. (#919)
- Reed amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing the geographic imbalance in Federal research funding and improving research infrastructure and capacity throughout the States. (#920)

- Reed amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prescription drug costs under the Medicare program. (#921)
- Reed amendment to strike the requirement for estimates of macroeconomic effects. (#922)
- Reed amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to eliminating profits from the Federal student loan program and reducing costs for borrowers. (#923)
- Reed amendment to specify the other macroeconomic variable to be included in a certain estimate provided by the Congressional Budget Office. (#924)
- **Tillis amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the United States civil courts system. (#925)**
- **Tillis amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that the right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. (#926)**
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to appropriate and responsible dietary guidelines that recommend lean red meat as a source of protein. (#927)
- Blunt amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect the United States from an energy tax. (#928)
- Crapo amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting Medicare Advantage by reversing Obamacare cuts. (#929)
- Crapo amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing tax increases on families with annual incomes under \$250,000. (#930)
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to strengthen waterborne commerce in our ports and harbors, which may include increasing the percentage of the amounts expended from the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund that are dedicated to port infrastructure and maintenance. (#931)
- Cochran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a biennial budget resolution process. (#932)
- Cochran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a biennial budget resolution process. (#933)
- Paul amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting marketing materials relating to the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. (#934)
- Paul amendment to adjust functional totals to reflect savings on administrative costs within the Environmental Protection Agency and Corps of Engineers resulting from the preservation of individual property rights and clarification that “navigable waters” means waters of the United States, including the territorial seas that are navigable-in-fact or permanent, standing, or continuously flowing bodies of water that form geographical featured commonly known as streams, oceans, rivers, and lakes that are connected to waters that are navigable-in-fact under

the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.). (#935)

- Paul amendment to establish a surgical point of order that will provide better clarity and compliance in the budget process by better harmonizing appropriations and authorizations. (#936)
- Hatch amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the supplemental nutrition assistance program, which may include prohibiting the Secretary of Agriculture from issuing certain exemptions relating to the able-bodied adults without dependents requirement. (#937)
- Hatch amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the use of community development block grant funds for the provision of public services. (#938)
- Hatch amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring the Secretaries of Agriculture and Housing and Urban Development to draft a plan to consolidate certain housing programs. (#939)
- **Paul amendment to increase new budget authority for fiscal years 2016 and 2017 and modify outlays for fiscal years 2016 through 2022 for National Defense (budget function 050) with offsets. (#940)**
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to ensure access to primary care for women and children. (#941)
- Franken amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing funding for HIV/AIDS research and medical and social services to prevent the spread of HIV and treat infected individuals. (#942)
- Franken amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the health of Medicare beneficiaries and reducing Medicare program expenditures by making evidence-based chronic disease prevention programs like the National Diabetes Prevention Program a covered benefit under the Medicare program. (#943)
- **Nelson amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would use tax dollars to censor publicly-funded climate science. (#944)**
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting efforts to eliminate discrimination based on sexual orientation, gender identity, source of income, marital status, military or veteran status, race, color, religion, sex, handicap, familial status, or national origin in housing. (#945)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing support for public-private partnerships that help make small, medium, and rural manufacturers more competitive. (#946)
- Bennet amendment to ensure that small businesses are provided relief as part of tax reform by permanently increasing the maximum amount of the section 179 small business expensing limitation to \$1,000,000 and the investment limitation to \$2,500,000 and indexing them both for inflation. (#947)
- Cochran amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to prohibit the implementation

of flood standards, developed in secret, that would threaten livelihoods and communities nationwide. (#948)

- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing greater discretion to States with respect to infrastructure projects. (#949)
- McConnell amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting the return of children who have been legally adopted from the Democratic Republic of the Congo and are only a plane ride away from becoming United States citizens to the American citizen parents residing in the United States. (#950)
- **Murray amendment to establish and fund a new Federal-State partnership to expand access to high-quality preschool programs for children from low- and moderate-income families, offset with revenue from closing loopholes. (#951)**
- **Merkley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a more level playing field in trade agreements. (#952)**
- **Merkley amendment to save student financial aid and reduce the student loan debt levels in the Republican budget by 15 percent by eliminating new mandated interest charged while students are still in school. (#953)**
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the reimbursement of States that paid to keep units of the National Park System open during the partial Government shutdown in October 2013. (#954)
- Sessions amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting aliens without lawful status in the United States from qualifying for certain Federal benefits. (#955)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to protect the content of Americans' emails from warrantless searched by law enforcement agencies. (#956)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to ending the enhanced Federal Medical Assistance Percentage (FMAP) rates under Obamacare that financially favor able-bodied adults over pregnant women, infants, elderly, and the disabled. (#957)
- Grassley amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting United States workers. (#958)
- Grassley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reforming the EB-5 immigrant investor program to protect national security, to promote true job creation, and to ensure integrity in the adjudication of such immigration benefits by establishing standards of ethical conduct by government officials and preventing improper preferential treatment. (#959)
- Grassley amendment to hold employer accountable for their hiring practices by requiring all employees to be verified through E-Verify, an electronic employment verification system. (#960)
- Murray amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to ensure that the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission continues to protect employee rights and protections like the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 and the Genetic Information Nondiscrimination Act of 2008, and to ensure that employee wellness programs authorized under the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act continue to offer premium incentives to employees for more healthy

choices. (#961)

- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to enhance prosecution of those who sell or supply firearms to others knowing or having reasonable cause to believe that the firearms will be used to commit a crime of human trafficking. (#962)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to facilitate the transfer of enforcement authority over firearms laws to the Federal Bureau of Investigations. (#963)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to enhance prosecution of those who sell or supply firearms to others knowing or having reasonable cause to believe that the firearms will be used to commit a crime of violence. (#964)
- Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect the integrity of elections in the United States, limit the corrosive influence of money in the democratic process of the United States, allow for an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to overturn the Citizens United decision, and increase transparency. (#965)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to offsetting the costs of operations against the Islamic State. (#966)
- **Markey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to domestic medical isotope production. (#967)**
- Wyden amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to enacting middle class tax relief, including extending and expanding refundable tax credits, such as tax provisions and policies included in legislation like the Working Families Tax Relief Act, American Opportunity Tax Credit Permanence and Consolidation Act, Helping Working Families Afford Child Care Act, or the 21st Century Worker Tax Cut Act, among other legislation. (#968)
- Cruz amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibit the Federal Election Commission from further regulating political speech on the Internet. (#969)
- Cruz amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to ensure full portability of funds provided under part A of title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965. (#970)
- Cruz amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to implement work requirements in all means-tested Federal welfare programs. (#971)
- Cruz amendment to ensure Israel receives the full extent of aid from the United States in developing its missile defense programs by creating a spending-neutral reserve fund, in the event that additional funding is required. (#972)
- Cruz amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that any nuclear agreement between the United States and Iran cannot be implemented absent approved by Congress. (#973)
- Cruz amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to eliminate all criminal penalties for offenses established by agency regulations. (#974)
- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to maintaining military

personnel levels at military installations that are the least costly to the Federal Government to operate. (#975)

- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring the Dietary Guidelines for Americans are based on sound nutrition science. (#976)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to strengthen democratic governance, citizen security, and economic growth in Central America. (#977)
- Menendez amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would provide funding relating to establishing a United States Embassy in Havana, Cuba until the Government of Cuba ceases providing sanctuary to terrorists and American fugitives. (#978)
- Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to substantially increasing overtime protections for middle class workers. (#979)
- Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting the promised pension benefits of retirees in multiemployer pension plans. (#980)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to waive coinsurance under Medicare for colorectal cancer screening tests regardless of whether therapeutic intervention is required during the screening. (#981)
- Casey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide flexibility to States to improve access and quality and delivery of care while protecting the guarantee of the Medicaid program. (#982)
- Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting programs that keep low-income older individuals healthy and able to live at home, such as those programs funded through the Older Americans Act of 1965. (#983)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that patients, including military members and veterans, have access to new antibacterial drugs that treat serious or life-threatening infections through the creations by the Food and Drug Administration of a limited population approval pathway for antibacterial drugs. (#984)
- Risch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to extending the authorization of the State Trade and Export Promotion Program of the Small Business Administration. (#985)
- Reed amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reforming student loan programs, which may include risk-sharing by institutions of higher education. (#986)
- Casey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting the National Guard Counterdrug Program. (#987)
- Franken amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to bolstering the resilience of communities and industries in the United States against the impacts of a changing climate. (#988)
- Coons second-degree amendment to Coons amendment #337, to modify the amendment.

(#989)

- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the impacts of climate change on critical infrastructure systems. (#990)
- **Warner amendment to restore program integrity funding to combat waste, fraud, and abuse. (#991)**
- Paul amendment to provide an offset for additional funds for overseas contingency operations. (#992)
- **Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to strengthening the national do-not-call registry. (#993)**
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to end “too big to fail” bailouts for bailouts for Wall Street mega-banks (over \$500 billion in total assets). (#994)
- Hatch amendment to provide for individual, business, and international tax reform that is pro-growth, fair, simple, and permanent, that enhances competitiveness, that promotes savings and investment, that strengthens domestic job creation and wage growth and that is revenue neutral. (#995)
- Cotton amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting funding for flights over the continental United States or Europe by the Russian Federation under the Treaty on Open Skies using digital electro-optical sensors. (#996)
- Enzi amendment to make a technical correction. (#997)
- Enzi amendment to make a technical correction. (#998)
- Enzi amendment to make a technical correction. (#999)
- Enzi amendment to make a technical correction. (#1000)
- Menendez amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would provide funding relating to assistance for trade promotion for Cuba until the Government of Cuba is in compliance with International Labor Organization standards. (#1001)
- Cantwell amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the National Park Service Centennial. (#1002)
- Tester amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to authorizing children who are eligible to receive health care furnished under laws administered by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to retain such eligibility until age 26. (#1003)
- Murphy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing funding for the processing of permits for additive gas transmission capacity in supply-constrained areas. (#1004)
- Murphy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expanding United States counter-propaganda communications to combat misinformation from the Russian

Federation or terrorist groups like ISIS and al Qaeda. (#1005)

- Murphy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to additional United States support for the most severe global humanitarian emergencies in Iraq, Syria, Central African Republic, and South Sudan. (#1006)
- Murphy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the stability of Ukraine by increasing funding for economic and other nonmilitary support, including energy security, loan guarantees, civil society, humanitarian aid, anti-corruption efforts, and strengthening democratic institutions and governance. (#1007)
- Murphy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging Federal agencies not to waive the requirements of the Buy American Act the Berry Amendment, or the Buy America Act. (#1008)
- Schumer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to background checks for individuals purchasing firearms on the Internet. (#1009)
- Schumer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to background checks for individuals purchasing firearms. (#1010)
- **Sullivan amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing an exemption from certain permitting requirements for routine maintenance activities relating to transportation infrastructure. (#1011)**
- **Sullivan amendment to strike more than \$1.2 trillion in cuts to Medicaid, preserving a critical source of comprehensive, affordable health and long-term care coverage for millions of otherwise uninsured low-income adults, parents, and seniors, including millions of non-elderly low-income adults in States that expand Medicaid as part of health reform. (#1012)**
- Heinrich amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to strengthening the economy by accelerating the transfer of technologies from laboratories of the Department of Energy and the Department of Defense to the marketplace. (#1013)
- Bennet amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to responding to the economic and national security threats posed by human-induced climate change, as highlighted by the Secretary of Defense, the Director of National Intelligence, the Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and the Administrator of National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. (#1014)
- Bennet amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to limiting the amount of time spent on testing. (#1015)
- Scott amendment to establish offshore leasing and energy production in area of the outer Continental Shelf off the coast of the States of South Carolina, Virginia, North Carolina, and Georgia, and to provide those States 37.5 percent of qualified revenues from the energy production. (#1016)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to H-1B visas. (#1017)
- Sasse amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to enhancing the value of

the adoption tax credit. (#1018)

- Barrasso amendment to ensure authorizing committees reauthorize programs annually. (#1019)
- Barrasso amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to relieving small businesses of the regulatory and financial burdens created by the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act, which are causing fewer employment opportunities for working Americans. (#1020)
- Schatz amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to taking action to solve human-caused climate change, which is real, urgent, happening now, solvable, and which needs United States leadership to get all countries to do their fair share to reduce pollution. (#1021)
- Schatz amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting Americans from foreign pollution. (#1022)
- Schatz amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expanding access to mental health services for rural veterans, including through telemedicine. (#1023)
- **Heinrich amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would provide for the sale of Federal land to reduce the Federal deficit. (#1024)**
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to H-1B visas. (#1025)
- Murray amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to transparency health premium billing. (#1026)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to preserve and protect the open Internet in a manner that provides clear and certain rules and does not jeopardize public safety, universal service, privacy, accessibility, consumer protection, competition, innovation, or investment. (#1027)
- Vitter amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing access to necessary equipment for Medicare beneficiaries. (#1028)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prevent American jobs from being moved overseas by reducing the corporate income tax rate. (#1029)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting innovation, expanding access to life-saving medications, and preserving choices for Medicare beneficiaries without creating a Government-run formulary. (#1030)
- Tester amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that the Director of the Bureau of Land Management has sufficient resources to promote sustainable sage-grouse populations and the conservation of sage-grouse habitat, including by collaborating with States and incorporating State plans, as feasible, to avoid the need to list the sage-grouse under the Endangered Species Act of 1973, and preserve the way of life in and economic health of the impacted areas. (#1031)
- Schatz amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting innovation and accountability to make college more affordable. (#1032)

- Booker-Graham amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the prioritization of broad-based criminal justice reform. (#1033)
- Sessions amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to capping welfare benefits. (#1034)
- Sessions amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to welfare legislation. (#1035)
- Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that the Secretary of Transportation prioritizes the construction of projects that are of national and regional significance and projects in high priority corridors on the National Highway System, which will improve the safe, secure, and efficient movement of people and goods through the United States and facilitate economic development and create jobs in the United States. (#1036)
- Cruz amendment to propose an alternative to section 302, relating to a deficit-neutral reserve fund to strengthen America's priorities. (#1037)
- Kirk amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to increase wages for American workers. (#1038)
- Barrasso amendment to provide to the Indian Health Service an additional \$25,000,000 for contract support costs and to provide to the Bureau of Indian Affairs an additional \$26,000,000 for contract support costs. (#1039)
- Alexander amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prevent Medicaid spending from crowding out other State priorities, such as funding public higher education to prevent tuition increases, and to provide States the flexibility and budgetary certainty they need to serve their Medicaid beneficiaries with high quality health care at a lower cost. (#1040)
- Reed amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would cut vital programs. (#1041)
- Franken amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to closing the carried interest loophole. (#1042)
- Schumer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expanding and making permanent the American opportunity tax credit. (#1043)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to imposing sanctions with respect to foreign persons responsible for gross violations of internationally recognized human rights or significant acts of corruption. (#1044)
- Franken amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to public-private partnerships for job training. (#1045)
- Tester amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that the Director of the Bureau of Land Management has sufficient resources to promote sustainable sage-grouse populations and the conservation of sage-grouse habitat, including by collaborating with States and incorporating State plans, as feasible, to avoid the need to list the sage-grouse under the

Endangered Species Act of 1973, and preserve the way of life in and economic health of the impacted areas. (#1046)

- Kaine amendment to provide for sequestration replacement. (#1047)
- Murphy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to insurance protections for individuals with pre-existing conditions. (#1048)
- Murphy amendment to express support of positive development in our nation's health care system. (#1049)
- Whitehouse amendment to ensure high-earners pay a fair share in taxes and to use the revenue to invest in repairing our Nation's bridges, coastal infrastructure, and damage from wildfires. (#1050)
- Heitkamp amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to maintaining reliable, affordable, and redundant baseload power, encouraging technological innovation and manufacturing, providing a diverse energy portfolio, and significantly reducing carbon emissions through research, development, and implementation of advanced clean-coal technologies. (#1051)
- Blumenthal amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the promotion of cost-saving alternatives to detention for immigrant families and children. (#1052)
- Blumenthal amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the promotion of cost-saving alternatives to detention for immigrant families and children. (#1053)
- Blumenthal amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the promotion of cost-saving alternatives to detention for immigrant families and children. (#1054)
- Blumenthal amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the promotion of cost-saving alternatives to detention for immigrant families and children. (#1055)
- Warner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to promote wireless innovation. (#1056)
- Nelson amendment to express the sense of the Senate regarding the continued strength of Medicare Advantage. (#1057)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to measures that ensure that United States manufacturers can compete fairly with foreign manufacturers. (#1058)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to strengthen the role of Congress and the ability of the Department of the Treasury to respond to fundamentally misaligned currencies. (#1059)
- Coats amendment to decrease funding for the National Labor Relations Board by \$27,400,000 per year, a 10 percent cut, to better reflect the workload of the Board. (#1060)

From: Hunt, Jasmine (Durbin)
To: [Sarah Neimeyer \(sarah_neimeyer@ios.doi.gov\)](mailto:sarah_neimeyer@ios.doi.gov); [Joshua Saks \(saksj@nwf.org\)](mailto:saksj@nwf.org); [Franz Matzner \(franz.matzner@nrdc.org\)](mailto:franz.matzner@nrdc.org); [Sara Chieffo](mailto:Sara.Chieffo@nrdc.org); jconsuegra@nrdc.org
Subject: FW: Amendments Update: Senate Budget Resolution (S.Con.Res. 11)
Date: Thursday, March 26, 2015 4:53:19 PM

From: Miller, Julian (Durbin)

Sent: Thursday, March 26, 2015 4:53:04 PM (UTC-05:00) Eastern Time (US & Canada)

To: Dodin, Reema (Durbin); Zogby, Joseph (Judiciary-Dem); Kenny, MJ (Durbin); Marter, Ben (Durbin); Morris, Dena (Durbin); Raven, Erik (Appropriations); Homan, Chris (Durbin); Leonard, Rob (Durbin); Swanson, Daniel (Judiciary-Dem); Kierig, Anne (Durbin); Brown-Shaklee, Sally (Durbin); Mulka, Christina (Durbin); Gillies, David (Appropriations); Sonti, Srinu (Durbin); Hunt, Jasmine (Durbin); Middleton, Brad (Durbin); Tellez, Corey (Durbin); Fisher, Alyssa (Durbin); McElwain, Maria (Durbin); Palmer, Mark (Durbin); Trifone, Stephanie (Judiciary-Dem); Ackley, Elise (Durbin); Gandhi, Debu (Judiciary-Dem); Ali, Erum Ibrahim (Durbin); Cook, Beth (Durbin); Samp, Christopher (Durbin)

Subject: Amendments Update: Senate Budget Resolution (S.Con.Res. 11)

The most recently filed amendments are at the top of this message, as well as at the bottom in the correct numerical order.

- Murphy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund for additional prosecutors to prosecute firearms offenses. (#1061)
- Brown amendment to prevent accounting gimmicks from artificially increasing the cost of loan programs for first-time home-buyers, veterans, students loans, and rural utilities. (#1062)
- Schatz-Murray amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring all legally married same-sex spouses have equal access to the Social Security benefits they have earned and receive equal treatment under the law pursuant to the Constitution of the United States. (#1063)
- Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reauthorization of the Tropical Forest Conservation Act of 1998. (#1064)
- Kirk amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to create savings to the Medicare program and protect senior citizens' identity. (#1065)
- Tester amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to provision of payment of dependency and indemnity compensation or death pension upon the death of a veteran to reduce needless financial hardships suffered by families of such veterans during their time of grief. (#1066)
- Warren amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund related to supporting at-sea and dockside monitoring for fisheries that have received economic disaster assistance. (#1067)
- Nelson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to encourage States to expand Medicaid under the Affordable Care Act, thereby reducing the uninsured population, including among women and rural Americans; increasing payments to health care providers and hospitals; and increasing economic and job growth. (#1068)
- Blumenthal amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to keeping guns out of

the hands of domestic abusers. (#1069)

- Blumenthal amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protection of workers and consumers from corporate malfeasance. (#1070)
- Blumenthal amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to denying tax benefits to firearms dealers who endanger the public. (#1071)

Senate Budget Resolution (S.Con.Res. 11)

An original concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2016 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2017 through 2025. (pending amendments in bold, disposed of amendments in italics).

- **Isakson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a biennial budget and appropriations process. (#321)**
- Portman amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the empowerment of States to protect citizens of the State from damaging regulations of the Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to the Clean Air Act. (#322)
- *Sanders amendment to create millions of middle class jobs by investing in our nation's infrastructure paid for by raising revenue through closing loopholes in the corporate and international tax system. (#323, as modified)*
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the strengthening of patent rights. (#324)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to a strong civil courts system. (#325)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that changes to voting laws at the State and local level do not disproportionately burden the right of racial and language minorities to vote. (#326)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide for funding to improve voter registration and the voting experience in Federal elections. (#327)
- Coons amendment to express the sense of Congress on the cost sharing requirements of the Hollings Manufacturing Extension Partnership. (#328)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging the widespread use of early college high schools and dual and concurrent enrollment. (#329)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to incentives for Medicare beneficiaries to have and maintain an advance care plan. (#330)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to eliminating the enforcement of laws that discriminate against HIV patients without scientific merit. (#331)

- Coons amendment to provide a mechanism to increase the statutory limit on public debt for fiscal year 2016. (#332)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to United States Government development finance institutions. (#333)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting efforts to improve call response time at the Internal Revenue Service. (#334)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to fulfilling the obligations of the United States. (#335)
- Coons amendment to express the sense of the Senate that the United States should fulfill the financial obligations of the United States. (#336)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to Federal cybersecurity standards. (#337)
- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to increase funding for the National Institutes of Health. (#338)
- Rounds amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing mortgage lending to rural areas. (#339)
- Reid amendment to improve the provision establishing a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to eliminating military retirement and disability offsets. (#340)
- **Cassidy amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to promotion of United States offshore energy production. (#341)**
- **Schatz amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the National Guard State Partnership Program. (#342)**
- **Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preserving mandatory appropriations for agricultural conservation programs. (#343)**
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the importance of fully utilizing available Federal funding for water resources and development to meet the needs of United States ports and harbor maintenance. (#344)
- **Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing funding for Federal investments in biomedical and basic scientific research. (#345)**
- **Collins amendment to modify the deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting jobs in the United States through international trade to include the reauthorization or extension of trade adjustment assistance programs. (#346)**
- *Barrasso amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to keep the Federal Water Pollution Control Act focused on protection of water quality, to establish bright lines for Federal jurisdiction, and to create clear and unambiguous exemptions for features that the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency or the Secretary of the Army, acting through the Chief of*

Engineers, claim they are not seeking to regulate. (#347)

- Boozman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to installing watchdogs at Federal agencies with extended Inspector General vacancies and strengthening and reforming Offices of Inspectors General to ensure that such Offices are appropriately prioritizing the investigation of waste, fraud, abuse, and misconduct within Federal agencies. (#348)
- *Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to improve health outcomes and lower costs of caring for medically complex children in Medicaid. (#349)*
- *Blunt amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would create a Federal tax or fee on carbon emissions. (#350)*
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the dredging of shallow draft ports on the Mississippi River. (#351)
- **Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to Federal employee performance awards. (#352)**
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the defense capabilities of the Government of Ukraine. (#353)
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to military readiness, training, and modernization while decreasing risk of casualties. (#354)
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prohibit additional premium increases for two years. (#355)
- **Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing health care to veterans who reside more than 40 miles driving distance from the closest medical facility of the Department of Veterans Affairs that provides the care sought by the veteran. (#356)**
- *Cornyn amendment to raise taxes and spending by enacting President Obama's fiscal year 2016 budget. (#357)*
- McCain amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to enhancing trade across the Southwest border. (#358)
- McCain amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to securing the Southwest border. (#359)
- **McCain amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to deterring migration of unaccompanied children from El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras. (#360)**
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the consideration of greenhouse gas emissions under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969. (#361)
- *Mikulski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to amending the Equal Pay Act of 1963 to allow for punitive damages, limit the any factor "other than sex" exception, and*

prohibit retaliation against employees who share salary information. (#362)

- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating modernizing and updating food safety oversight within the Food and Drug Administration. (#363)
- **Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving oral health care for children and pregnant women under Medicaid. (#364)**
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding to State and local law enforcement agencies that receive Federal funds to be used for training and enforcement related to the profiling guidance established by the Department of Justice. (#365)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding for State and local law enforcement agencies that receive Federal funds to be used for data collection related to profiling by the Department of Justice. (#366)
- **Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing a funding stream for a voter reinfranchisement initiative. (#367)**
- **Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing States the Medicaid flexibility they need to implement innovative reforms to improve care and enhance access for our Nation's most vulnerable. (#368)**
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the establishment of bipartisan commission to govern independent agencies, which may include structural changes to the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau. (#369)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing greater discretion to State departments of transportation in spending Highway Trust Fund allocations. (#370)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that funds available for budget function 050 are spent exclusively for national defense. (#371)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring State to implement drug testing and work requirements for Federal welfare programs for applicants and recipients of assistance, including, but not limited to, the temporary assistance for needy families (TANF) program. (#372)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to maintaining impact aid funding at 2014-2015 levels. (#373)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing coverage of virtual colonoscopies as a colorectal cancer screening test under the Medicare program. (#374)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to returning authority over school nutrition back to the States. (#375)
- Inhofe amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would impose a user fee with respect to general aviation. (#376)

- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging greater trade between Africa and the United States. (#377)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing qualified mortgage status to mortgages held in portfolio by financial institutions. (#378)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing relief from redundant annual privacy notice mailings required by financial institutions when there have been no changes to the privacy policies of the financial institution. (#379)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to assist the States in carrying out drought prevention plans. (#380)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the prevention of government discrimination against individuals, businesses, and organization due to sincerely held religious beliefs. (#381)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to protect Second Amendment rights by protecting the availability of certain ammunition. (#382)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to uphold Second Amendment rights and prohibit the establishment of a national firearm registry. (#383)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the protection of the Second Amendment by preventing Federal agencies from targeting law-abiding firearms dealers. (#384)
- Inhofe amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would fund international organizations during the implementation of the United Nations Arms Trade Treaty prior to Senate ratification and adoption of implementing legislation. (#385)
- *Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect Medicaid beneficiaries from benefit cuts. (#386)*
- **Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to postal reform. (#387)**
- **Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the designation of national monuments. (#388)**
- **Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to holding Members of the Senate and the House or Representatives accountable for failing to pass a balanced budget. (#389)**
- Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to regulatory review. (#390)
- **Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the expansion of access to the income tax credit for employee health insurance expenses of small employers. (#391)**

- **Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting the use of college savings accounts while students are in elementary school and secondary school. (#392)**
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to emphasizing manufacturing in engineering programs, which may include directing the National Institute of Standards and Technology, in coordination with other appropriate Federal agencies including the Department of Defense, Department of Energy, and National Science Foundation, to designate United States manufacturing universities. (#393)
- **Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to special treatment of the income tax credit for research expenditures for startup companies. (#394)**
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reversing cuts in the International Affairs Budget. (#395)
- Portman amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the empowerment of States to protect citizens of the State from damaging regulations of the Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to the Clean Air Act. (#396)
- Ernst amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving mental health services for veterans. (#397)
- Wyden amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to funding Coast Guard air facilities. (#398)
- Coats amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would increase net direct spending if the national debt is greater than the size of the economy of the United States. (#399)
- *Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to maintain and enhance access, choice, and accountability in veterans care through the veterans Choice Card program under section 101 of the Veterans Access, Choice, and Accountability Act of 2014. (#400)*
- Grassley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support sentencing reform legislation that does not impose costs on crime victims. (#401)
- **Johnson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving information sharing by the Inspector General of the Department of Veterans Affairs with respect to investigations relating to substandard health care, delayed and denied health care, patient deaths, other findings that directly relate to patient care, and other management issues of the Department. (#402)**
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the annual contribution limit for Coverdell education savings accounts. (#403)
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the modernization of the nuclear command control, and communications architecture of the United States. (#404)
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to sexual assault prevention and response efforts by the Department of Defense. (#405)

- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to limiting certain research conducted or contracted by the Federal Communications Commission. (#406)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to investigating service disruptions at West Coast ports. (#407)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to reform the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration to ensure more transparency and stakeholder participation. (#408)
- *Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting equal pay, which may include preventing discrimination on the basis of sex and preventing retaliation against employees for seeking or discussing wage information. (#409)*
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the allowance of tax credits for employers who provide paid family and medical leave. (#410)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the maximum loan limits under the microloan program. (#411)
- **Rounds amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prevent the Environmental Protection Agency and the United States Fish and Wildlife Service from engaging in closed-door settlement agreements that ignore impacted States and counties. (#412)**
- Blunt amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring the advice and consent of the Senate before any bilateral or international agreement regarding greenhouse gas emissions aimed at combating global climate change has any force or effect within the United States. (#413)
- Hatch amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to prevent the Department of the Interior from unduly hampering the production of natural gas and oil by preempting State law. (#414)
- **Capito amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to a requirement that any new environmental agreement signed by the United States with any foreign country or countries not result in serious harm to the economy of the United States. (#415)**
- **Capito amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting the reliability of the electricity grid. (#416)**
- Capito amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to advise all veterans of their potential eligibility for private health care benefits provided by the Department of Veterans Affairs. (#417)
- Capito amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring sufficient funding for fossil energy research and development. (#418)
- Capito amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improve the safety of tank cars carrying crude oil by rail. (#419)
- Capito amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to offsets to combat the

increase abuse of heroin and methamphetamines in the United States. (#420)

- Capito amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the expansion of high-speed broadband in rural areas. (#421)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that the conservation of northern long-eared bat populations and local economic development are compatible. (#422)
- **Rubio amendment to increase new budget authority and outlays for fiscal years 2016 and 2017 for National Defense (budget function 050). (#423, as modified).**
- Barrasso amendment to eliminate Federal funding for international climate change initiatives, including the Green Climate Fund, the Global Climate Change Initiative, the Climate Investment Funds, and the Global Environmental Facility. (#424)
- **Collins amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving retirement security. (#425)**
- **Collins amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting economic growth and job creation for small businesses. (#426)**
- **Collins amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to investment in Alzheimer's disease research. (#427)**
- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to extending the exception for the tax treatment of publicly traded partnerships for other forms of energy, including energy power generation projects and transportation fuels. (#428)
- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to relieve financial institutions from annual privacy notice mailings. (#429)
- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to maintaining access to hospitals and health care providers in rural communities under the Medicare program, which includes preserving and strengthening access to critical access hospitals. (#430)
- Gillibrand amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to medical treatment and compensation for first responders, survivors, and their families injured and made ill by the 9/11 attacks. (#431)
- **Baldwin amendment to provide additional resources to create the opportunity for more Americans to obtain a higher education and advanced job skills by supporting two free years of community college paid for by raising revenue through requiring millionaires and billionaires to pay their fair share. (#432)**
- Wyden amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to continuing agricultural research funding. (#433)
- **Wyden amendment to provide for an adjustment to committee allocations for wildfire suppression funding. (#434)**

- **Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to support for Ukraine, which should include the provision of lethal defensive articles. (#435)**
- **Baldwin amendment to preserve the point of order against reconciliation legislation that would increase the deficit or reduce a surplus. (#436)**
- **Peters amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to enhancing and improving the United States Patent and Trademark Office in order to reduce the patent application backlog. (#437)**
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving access to capital for small businesses by directing the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau to implement section 1071 of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (Public Law 111-203) that amended the Equal Credit Opportunity Act to require lending institutions to collect and report data on lending to small, minority-owned, and women owned businesses. (#438)
- **Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to mandating a higher threshold that the Small Business Administration may guarantee, through the Surety Bond Guarantee Program, of the bonds that small businesses are required to obtain so that they may be able to better compete successfully for Federal Government contracts. (#439)**
- **Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the Family Funds limit of the Small Business Investment Company Program from \$225,000,000 to \$350,000,000, as passed by the Committee in 2013, which is zero subsidy and funded entirely through fees paid by investors and businesses. (#440)**
- Stabenow amendment to ensure that oil derived from tar sands is subject to the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund at levels equal to those of other types of oil, to permanently extend the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund, and to prevent oil companies from claiming tax deductions for punitive damages associated with oil spills. (#441)
- **Collins amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to restore a sensible definition of full-time employment for purposes of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. (#442)**
- **Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting privately held water rights and permits. (#443)**
- Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expanding the earned income tax credit using savings from reforming the program and eliminating waste, fraud and abuse. (#444)
- **Gardner amendment to prevent labor disputes at seaports in the United States from causing national economic disruptions and crippling businesses across the United States. (#445)**
- Gardner amendment to support public-private partnerships of the Armed Forces of the United States with institutions of higher education in the United States. (#446)
- Gardner amendment to make higher education more affordable and expand access and opportunity to our Nation's students. (#447)

- **Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging expedited approval of liquefied natural gas export applications at the Department of Energy. (#448)**
- **Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting efficient resourcing for the Asia rebalance policy. (#449)**
- Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to enhance and encourage broadband deployment and adoption in rural America. (#450)
- Heller amendment to express the sense of the Senate that if a concurrent resolution on the budget and all the regular appropriations bills are not completed by October 1 annually then Members of Congress should not receive pay. (#451)
- **Heller amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that the Secretary of the Interior enters into candidate conservation agreements with each of the relevant 11 Western States before the United States Fish and Wildlife Service makes a listing determination on the greater sage-grouse under the Endangered Species Act of 1973. (#452)**
- **Heller amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring the Secretary of Transportation prioritizes the construction of projects in high priority corridors on the National Highway System, which will improve the safe, secure, and efficient movement of people and goods through the United States and facilitate economic development and create jobs in the United States. (#453)**
- Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect Second Amendment rights by preventing the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives from reclassifying ammunition primarily intended for sporting purposes. (#454)
- Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prioritize the elimination of the rape kit backlog. (#455)
- **Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that medical facilities of the Department of Veterans Affairs meet the privacy, dignity, and safety needs of women veterans. (#456)**
- **Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibition of Veterans Benefits Administration executive bonuses until the backlog of disability claims for veterans is eliminated. (#457)**
- Burr amendment to protect the American people and strengthen our national security by fully funding the Biomedical Advanced Research and Development Authority (BARDA) and the BioShield Special Reserve Fund. (#458)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expanding the quantity of Federal land available for natural extraction to fund infrastructure maintenance. (#459)
- Coats amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to considering the costs, benefits, and feasibility of allowing States reasonable time to cure rejected State implementation plans. (#460)

- Roberts amendment to provide for a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to military readiness, training, and modernization while decreasing risk casualties. (#461)
- **Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to over-the-counter medications. (#462)**
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting funds for promotional or marketing materials promoting Obamacare or its benefits. (#463)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring an enforceable treaty ratified by the top 10 major greenhouse gas emitting countries before implementation of regulation of greenhouse gas emissions from existing power plants. (#464)
- **Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to Second Amendment rights. (#465)**
- Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting jobs in the United States through international and domestic travel and tourism. (#466)
- **Blunt amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the direct provision of defense articles, defense services, and related training to Kurdistan Regional Government. (#467)**
- **Blunt amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to military aid to Israel. (#468)**
- Grassley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prohibit certain aliens without legal status in the United States from retroactively claiming the earned income tax credit. (#469)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding to the United Nations Population Fund to promote the access of unaccompanied women to vital services, including access to water, sanitation, facilities, food, and health care, in emergency situations. (#470)
- *Wyden amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would cut benefits, raise the retirement age, or privatize Social Security. (#471)*
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting Cypriot-Israeli cooperation in energy exploration in the Eastern Mediterranean. (#472)
- **Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding to combat anti-Semitism in Europe. (#473)**
- *Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect and strengthen the Department of Veterans Affairs, hire more health care professionals for the Department, and ensure quality and timely access to health care for all veterans. (#474)*
- Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to strengthening the United States Postal Service by establishing a moratorium to protect mail processing plants, reinstating overnight delivery standards, and protecting rural service. (#475)

- Thune amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to exempting elementary schools, secondary schools, and institutions of higher education from Obamacare's employer mandate. (#476)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to achieving health information technology interoperability. (#477)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reprioritizing education spending toward impact aid or other formula grant programs to State and local educational agencies and away from administrative earmark programs. (#478)
- Thune amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would negatively affect rural health care. (#479)
- Thune amendment to reduce funding for the United State Fish and Wildlife Service and direct those funds to public safety in Indian country. (#480)
- *Cotton amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting Israel. (#481)*
- Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging the increase use of performance contracting in Federal facilities. (#482)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to combat sexual assault, domestic violence, and human trafficking. (#483)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing lethal aid to Ukraine. (#484)
- **Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide equity in the tax treatment of public safety officer death benefits. (#485)**
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to strengthen mental health efforts. (#486)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to rein in onerous fishing regulations and provide disaster relief for fisheries. (#487)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to spur economic development and provide for the equitable distribution of Universal Service funds to rural states. (#488)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing small business regulatory relief, protecting State-regulated insurers from global regulators, and preventing duplicative regulations for investment advisors. (#489)
- **Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to address the disproportionate regulatory burdens on community banks. (#490)**
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect the Corporation for National and Community Service. (#491)

- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to advance workplace equality by ending pregnancy discrimination and confronting sex-based wage discrimination. (#492)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to strengthening missile defense cooperation with Israel. (#493)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing the United States from joining any international agreement on greenhouse gas emissions that would preclude developing countries from using fossil fuels for development and economic growth. (#494)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to achieving domestic energy independence. (#495)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting public transparency in Executive branch litigation settlements. (#496)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting jobs by preventing Federal agencies from overriding efforts by States to conserve species. (#497)
- *Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to legislation submitted to Congress by President Obama to protect and strengthen Social Security. (#498)*
- Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring the availability to the reserve components of the Armed Forces of fully modernized and mission-capable aircraft. (#499)
- Alexander amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing Federal funds from being used to create a Federal college ratings system. (#500)
- Alexander amendment to promote the research, development, and approval or licensure of the most cutting-edge, safe and effective medical treatments, devices, and cures for American patients and to ensure that America remains the global leader in biomedical innovation. (#501)
- Alexander amendment to prohibit the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission from issuing regulations or guidance that would undermine the employee wellness programs authorized in the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act which offer a premium discount to employees who make healthy lifestyle choices. (#502)
- Sullivan amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing an exemption from certain permitting requirement for routine maintenance activities relating to transportation infrastructure. (#503)
- **Sullivan amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to limiting the ability of Environmental Protect Agency personnel to carry guns. (#504)**
- **Sullivan amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting programs related to the ground-based mid-course defense and the long-range discrimination radar programs of the Department of Defense. (#505)**

- **Sullivan amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting vulnerable families from job killing regulations. (#506)**
- Vitter amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to ending Obamacare subsidies for illegal immigrants. (#507)
- Vitter amendment to require tax delinquent Federal bureaucrats to immediately enter into a repayment plan and provide that failure to do will result in termination of employment. (#508)
- Vitter amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to eliminating the State DNA analysis kit backlog. (#509)
- Vitter amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing health care to veterans who reside more than 40 miles driving distance from the closest medical facility of the Department of Veterans Affairs that provides the care sought by the veteran. (#510)
- Vitter amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund preventing the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives from classifying M855 or any .223/5.56mm cartridge or projectile as armor piercing ammunition. (#511)
- Vitter amendment to strike out the provision that makes it easier for Washington elites to force Americans to give up their dollar bills and use dollar coins, like Europeans. (#512)
- Vitter amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expanding Medicare beneficiary access to eye tracking accessories and speech generating devices for disabled individuals under the Medicare program. (#513)
- Vitter amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to allowing States to adopt work requirements for able-bodied Medicaid recipients. (#514)
- **Vitter amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring the Federal Government to allow states to opt out of Common Core without penalty. (#515)**
- Vitter amendment to ensure victims of rape have their day in court. (#516)
- Vitter amendment to end Congress's and the Administration's illegal exemption from Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. (#517)
- Barrasso amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a process whereby the Federal Government recoups grants from States with failed State-based exchanges. (#518)
- Gillibrand amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to expand benefits from the Department of Veterans Affairs to sailors exposed to Agent Orange. (#519)
- Gillibrand amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund related to sexual assault at institutions of higher education, which may include the implementation of an independent and standardized online survey tool developed and administered by the Department of Education, in consultation with the Department of Justice, to measure the prevalence of sexual assault at institutions of higher education. (#520)

- **Peters amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to investing in science, technology, and basic research in the United States. (#521)**
- King amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preserving the right of access of distributed energy units to the electrical grid, such as combined heat and power systems, residential- or commercial-scale photovoltaic systems, residential wind turbines, or other renewable or fossil-fueled electric generation systems. (#522)
- **Stabenow amendment to prevent United States companies from getting tax benefits for moving jobs overseas, to end offshore tax loopholes including inversions, and to provide incentives for United States companies to relocate overseas jobs to the United States. (#523)**
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting economic growth and job creation by reducing the cost of capital. (#524)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing tax relief for catastrophic medical expenses. (#525)
- Alexander amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support high-quality charter schools. (#526)
- Cassidy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the translation of biomedical research into treatments and cures. (#527)
- Cassidy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to upgrading data collection and statistical analysis conducted on health care services at the facilities of the Veterans Health Administration. (#528)
- Cassidy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing screening, testing, and diagnosis for Viral Hepatitis. (#529)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the diversion of funds set aside for the USPTO. (#530)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to deterring abusive patent litigation. (#531)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to ensure the vitality of the traditional criminal law requirement of mens rea. (#532)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that Department of Justice attorneys comply with disclosure obligations in criminal prosecutions. (#533)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing access to marijuana edibles by children in States that have decriminalized marijuana. (#534)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to balancing the Federal budget. (#535)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to safeguarding data stored

abroad from improper government access. (#536)

- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the aggressive and consistent enforcement of Federal laws prohibiting the production, distribution, and possession of adult obscenity and child pornography. (#537)
- Risch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the Family Funds limit of the Small Business Investment Company Program from \$225,000,000 to \$350,000,000, as passed by the Committee in 2013, which is zero subsidy and funded entirely through fees paid by investors and businesses. (#538)
- **Cassidy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving Medicaid based on successful and bipartisan State demonstration projects. (#539)**
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting health care rationing. (#540)
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the transparency of the relationship between the Federal Communication Commission's regulatory fees and the Commission's recovery of costs. (#541)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to improving transparency for closing out expired grant accounts with an empty balance. (#542)
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to elimination of funding for the National Technical Information Service. (#543)
- Kirk amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to extraditing international cybercriminals committing credit card theft. (#544)
- **Kirk amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reimposing waived sanctions and imposing new sanctions against Iran for violations of the Joint Plan of Action or a comprehensive nuclear agreement. (#545)**
- McCain amendment to ensure adequate funding for the national security of the United States. (#546)
- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to welfare reform. (#547)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to support Internet freedom and the current multi-stake-holder governance of the Internet. (#548)
- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund for providing low- and middle-income student access to private elementary and secondary schools through a tax credit. (#549)
- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to consolidating tax incentives for higher education into a universal tax credit for higher education and skills obtainment. (#550)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting religious freedom, including promoting freedom of religion (including belief) around the world, given the

importance of religious freedom to human rights, economic development, stability, and democracy. (#551)

- **Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing funding for the relocation of the United States Embassy in Israel from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem. (#552)**
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting public-private partnerships with the National Laboratories under the Department of Energy to facilitate innovation. (#553)
- Rubio amendment to allow for the elimination of the Retirement Earnings Test under the Social security program. (#554)
- Rubio amendment to allow for the elimination of Social Security payroll taxes for individuals who have attained retirement age. (#555)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to delivering weapons to Ukraine using emergency drawdown authority in the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961. (#556)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to reforming the United Nations in the spirit of transparency, respect for basic human freedoms, and effective nonproliferation. (#557)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing foreign assistance to Palestine and increasing foreign assistance for Israel. (#558)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to improving higher education data and transparency. (#559)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to prohibit taking minors across State lines in circumvention of laws requiring involvement of parents in abortion decisions. (#560)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to underutilized facilities of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and their potential use. (#561)
- **Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a new outcomes-based process for authorizing innovative higher education providers. (#562)**
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the reform of Federal student loan repayment plans. (#563)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing for regulatory reform that would allow Congress to budget regulatory promulgation under each Federal agency. (#564)
- **Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that Medicare is not raided to bailout insurance companies under the President's health care overhaul. (#565)**
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing for financial

vehicles other than loans to provide fund to pay for higher education. (#566)

- Coats amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to end duplication, fragmentation, and overlap in Government economic development programs. (#567)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to increase funding for the Internal Revenue Service to implement the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act and reduce identity theft. (#568)
- Tester amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to investing in rural and tribal water infrastructure. (#569)
- Tester amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing transparency in our elections and reducing the deficit. (#570)
- Heinrich amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would provide for the sale of Federal land to reduce the Federal deficit. (#571)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support rural schools and school districts. (#572)
- **Markey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting the repair and replacement of natural gas distribution pipelines and infrastructure no longer fit for service. (#573)**
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring the reliability of the electric grid. (#574)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to repeal the TRICARE exclusion for members of the reserve components of the Armed Forces. (#575)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to securing sources of supply of rare earth minerals. (#576)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the reduction of Department of Defense contractors. (#577)
- **Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to addressing methamphetamine abuse in the United States. (#578)**
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing adequate funding for the Experimental Program to Stimulate Competitive Research. (#579)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing adequate funding for the Contract Tower Program of the Federal Aviation Administration. (#580)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reestablishing the Office of Technology Assessment to provide nonpartisan information to Congress on cost-benefit analyses of regulations and regulatory changes. (#581)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to significantly increasing

the number of young adults participating in 2 years of national service which may include expanding national service programs. (#582)

- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the commercialization of technologies such as carbon capture, carbon storage, and other carbon utilization technologies required for coal and natural gas electric generating units (EGUs) to meet proposed and future greenhouse gas regulations. (#583)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting export promotion for small businesses. (#584)
- Manchin amendment to modify the deficit-neutral reserve fund for veterans and servicemembers to improve outreach, access, and services for rural veterans. (#585)
- Manchin amendment to modify the deficit-neutral reserve fund for veterans and servicemembers to address specifically the growing backlog of appeals of decisions regarding claims for disability compensation. (#586)
- Leahy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to disallow any Federal tax deduction for the cost of court-ordered punitive damages as an ordinary business expense. (#587)
- **Schatz amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the number of U.S. Customs and Border Protection officers at air ports of entry. (#588)**
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that employers are not precluded under the National Labor Relations Act from providing compensation to employees that is greater than the compensation specified in an applicable collective bargaining agreement. (#589)
- **Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting the Medicare Advantage program. (#590)**
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to reform the Lifeline program by removing structural incentives for fraud and modernizing the program so that it can be used to help increase broadband access in underserved areas. (#591)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to intellectual property rights in international trade negotiations. (#592)
- **Menendez amendment to require consideration of long-term deficits for any legislation relating to repealing or replacing the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act and the health care-related provisions of the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010. (#593)**
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging the participation of underrepresented individuals, including minorities, in 21st century fields. (#594)
- **Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to improve cybersecurity. (#595)**

- **Johnson amendment to convey clear information in graphic form about projected deficits. (#596)**
- **Johnson amendment to convey clear information to Congress and the public about projected Federal outlays, revenues, surpluses, and deficits. (#597)**
- Shaheen amendment to make commonsense reform to the wasteful Federal sugar program, save consumers billions, and reduce the risk of expensive taxpayer-funded bailouts of the sugar industry. (#600)
- *Bennet amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would privatize Medicare, cut guaranteed benefits, increase out-of-pocket spending, or turn Medicare into a premium support plan. (#601)*
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a single food agency. (#602)
- Coats amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the improvement of operations in the supplemental nutrition assistance program. (#603)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging cost savings in office space used by Federal agencies. (#604)
- Feinstein amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to rectifying the discrepancies in methodologies used in counting the number of homeless person served by programs provided through the Department of Education, the Department of Health and Human Services, and the Department of Housing and Urban Development. (#605)
- Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to African elephant ivory. (#606)
- **Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to allow for the permanent elimination of the Federal estate tax. (#607)**
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund for mobile workforce legislation to simplify and standardize State income tax collection for employees who travel outside of their home State for temporary work assignments. (#608)
- Isakson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing funding to implement, create, apply or enforce certain standards for initial bargaining unit determinations governed by the National Labor Relations Board. (#609)
- Isakson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing funding to promulgate a regulation relating to the definition of “fiduciary” by the Department of Labor. (#610)
- **Isakson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to subject all fees collected by U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services to the annual appropriations process. (#611)**
- Isakson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to subject all fees collected by U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services to the annual appropriations process. (#612)

- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to international defense cooperation. (#613)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support or encourage research that leads to identifying an Alzheimer's disease biomarker, early diagnostics tool, or therapy to delay the onset or halt the progression of Alzheimer's disease in order to provide a significant cost savings to the Federal Government. (#614)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to ensure that the harbor maintenance user fee is only used for its intended purpose, which is to finance expenditures on maintenance dredging, dredged material disposal areas, jetties, and breakwaters. (#615)
- Wicker amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to require the Secretary of Transportation to submit the results of a comprehensive truck size and weight limits study to Congress by April 30, 2015. (#616)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to encourage the Secretary of State to add additional names to the Magnitsky List. (#617)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring international arms control compliance. (#618)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to address the negative impact of the Affordable Care Act's Medicaid and Medicare DSH cuts to hospitals. (#619)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to expedite awards under the Internal Revenue Service whistleblower program. (#620)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to repeal the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA). (#621)
- *Burr amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to manageable Federal student loan repayment options. (#622)*
- Alexander amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the development of next-generation leadership computers in the United States. (#623)
- Alexander amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to improve the competitiveness of the United States. (#624)
- Lankford amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the effectiveness and efficiency of the Federal regulatory process. (#625)
- Lankford amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to streamline, consolidate, or eliminate duplicative and overlapping programs identified by the Government Accountability Office. (#626)
- Lankford amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide more transparency in Government spending, including through the establishment of a Federal program inventory. (#627)

- Lankford amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support the continued stewardship role of the United States over the domain name system to ensure the security of the .gov and .mil domains and protect the freedom of speech and expression internationally. (#628)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to international defense cooperation with Taiwan. (#629)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting the use of energy efficiency in the economy of the United States, which is the cheapest and fastest way to begin addressing energy challenges in the United States. (#630)
- Casey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing training for first responders in communities through which crude oil is transported by rail. (#631)
- **Casey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing reasonable accommodations for pregnant workers. (#632)**
- **Casey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to enhancing the child and dependent care tax credit. (#633)**
- Casey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to automatic IRAs. (#634)
- Casey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing funding for the Office of Administrative Law Judges of the Department of Labor. (#635)
- **Warner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting the personal information of consumers from data breaches. (#636)**
- Warner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to advancing the stated goals of the Department of Veterans Affairs or meeting the health care needs of veterans. (#637)
- **Warner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund reserve fund for Government reform and efficiency. (#638)**
- **Peters amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting trade and travel ports of entry. (#639)**
- Heitkamp amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to improve the sustainability of the Federal workforce in order to address unique situations. (#640)
- Heitkamp amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to funding local rent surveys to ensure accurate fair market rents for working families, the elderly, and the disabled. (#641)
- Heitkamp amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the establishment of a commission on Native children. (#642)
- Heitkamp amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to training and resources for first responders responding to hazardous materials incidents on railroads. (#643)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to directing the Secretary

of Transportation to coordinate with the Secretary of Energy to review crude treatment process and, if necessary, to promulgate regulations. (#644)

- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to underground and surface coal mining safety and health research. (#645)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to H-1B visas. (#646)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the development of a new nuclear-capable cruise missile by the Department of Defense and the National Nuclear Security Administration. (#647)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the nuclear forces and missions of the Air Force. (#648)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting funding of international organizations during the implementation of the United Nations Arms Trade Treaty prior to Senate ratification and adoption of implementing legislation. (#649)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that social services agencies under the Bureau of Indian Affairs may conduct background checks on all adults living in a home before issuing a foster care license. (#650)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to allow the Drug Enforcement Administration and Federal Bureau of Investigation to enter into joint task forces with tribal and local law enforcement agencies. (#651)
- *Warren amendment to make college more affordable for middle-class families by allowing borrowers with outstanding Federal and private student loans to refinance at the equivalent interest rates that were offered to Federal student loan borrowers during the 2013-2014 school year and to fully offset the cost of such a program by requiring millionaires to pay at least a 30 percent effective Federal tax rate. (#652)*
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to limit control measure determinations to covered sources. (#653)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reforming regulatory practices for executive agencies. (#654)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to preserve and protect the open Internet in a manner that provides the Federal Communications Commission with targeted and robust enforcement mechanisms, does not jeopardize public safety, privacy, accessibility, or universal service, protects against regulatory overreach, and does not rely on public utility regulations. (#655)
- Cotton amendment to modify a provision to the spending-neutral reserve fund to reauthorize funding for payments in lieu of taxes to counties and other units of local government. (#656)
- Cotton amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing non-defense related spending by the Department of Defense. (#657)

- Cotton amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000. (#658)
- Cotton amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the designation of critical habitat. (#659)
- Cotton amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the use of funds for cooperating with the Government of Iran in combating the Islamic State. (#660)
- Cotton amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to violations by the Russian Federation of the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces Treaty. (#661)
- Cotton amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the use of funds for the premature withdrawal of the United States Armed Forces from Afghanistan. (#662)
- Cotton amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the use of funds for negotiating with President of Syria Bashar al Assad and the Government of Syria to resolve the Syrian civil war and combat the Islamic State. (#663)
- Cotton amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to construction of new facilities and improvement to existing facilities at the detention facilities at United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. (#664)
- **Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting awarding of construction contracts based on awardees entering or not entering into agreements with labor organizations. (#665)**
- **Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing the level of Federal premium support for crop insurance policies, which may include eliminating premium support for crop insurance for agricultural producers with an adjusted gross income of more than \$750,000 in fiscal year 2016. (#666)**
- **Flake amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that individuals do not simultaneously receive unemployment compensation and disability insurance benefits. (#667)**
- **Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to government reform and efficiency. (#668)**
- Flake amendment to rescind the remaining amounts available for the Advanced Technology Vehicles Manufacturing Loan Program. (#669)
- Flake amendment to eliminate resources for the single family housing direct loan program. (#670)
- Flake amendment to eliminate the premium subsidies on crop insurance policies when the actual market price of an agricultural commodity at the time of harvest is higher than the spring price for the agricultural commodity. (#671)
- Flake amendment to prohibit earmarks. (#672)

- Flake amendment to eliminate funding for the Economic Development Administration. (#673)
- Flake amendment to eliminate taxpayer subsidies for Amtrak's food and beverage service. (#674)
- Flake amendment to eliminate resources for Select USA. (#675)
- Flake amendment to prohibit taxpayers from subsidizing officials of the Department of Health and Human Services flying in business and first-class seating. (#676)
- **Flake amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing political targeting by the Internal Revenue Service of individuals and social welfare organizations exercising free-speech rights. (#677)**
- **Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prosecution of first-time illegal border crossers. (#678)**
- Portman amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the empowerment of States to protect citizens of the State from damaging regulations of the Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to the Clean Air Act. (#679)
- Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to legislation to furlough Federal employees with serious tax delinquencies. (#680)
- **Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to demolishing vacant and abandoned homes. (#681)**
- Portman amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would not achieve a unified budget surplus after 2024. (#682)
- Portman amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would create a carbon tax or a cap-and-trade policy relating to carbon emissions. (#683)
- Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to repealing any tax increases imposed by President Obama on middle-class families. (#684)
- Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to making permanent the expensing limitation applicable for 2014 for section 179 property. (#685)
- Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the age limitation applicable to dependent care assistance programs. (#686)
- Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to allowing private sector employees the ability to work flexible schedules. (#687)
- Portman amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding for the National Park Service Centennial. (#688)
- **Portman amendment to improve the dynamic scoring provision. (#689)**

- Portman amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the equitable treatment of existing, new, and proposed nuclear generating capacity in the economically damaging Clean Power Plan. (#690)
- Scott amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing States with flexibility in determining the size of employers in the small group market. (#691)
- Scott amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to transparency in health premium billing. (#692)
- Rounds amendment to modify section 431 relating to oversight of Government performance. (#693)
- **Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to investing in advanced fossil energy technology research and development. (#694)**
- Shaheen amendment to save taxpayers billions by limiting \$50,000 annually the maximum amount of premium subsidy provided by the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation to individual agricultural producers. (#696)
- **Murray amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund for legislation that reforms and strengthens elementary and secondary education. (#697)**
- Whitehouse amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting funding regulatory work of the Environmental Protection Agency that delivers substantial benefits to public health and the economy. (#698)
- Whitehouse amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing resources to protect and preserve oceans and coasts. (#699)
- **Whitehouse amendment to ensure high-income earners pay a fair share in taxes and to use the revenue to invest in repairing our Nation's bridges, coastal infrastructure, and damage wildfires. (#700)**
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improvements to the appeals process of the Department of Veterans Affairs for claims relating to disability compensation. (#701)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to efforts associated with combating the heroin addiction epidemic. (#702)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to enhance drug treatment courts. (#703)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to enhance veteran treatment courts. (#704)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to Indo-Pacific partner capacity building and strategy. (#705)

- Markey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to achieving savings in the nuclear security enterprise. (#706)
- **Markey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing overdose deaths. (#707)**
- **Wyden amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to simplifying and expanding tax incentives for higher education to boost student attendance and completion. (#708)**
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to implementing recommendations of the Government Accountability Office to reduce or eliminate overlapping or duplicative Federal programs. (#709)
- Franken amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to enhancing funding for programs carried out under the Head Start Act. (#710)
- Franken amendment provide additional resources to save student financial aid and keep college affordable for more than 8,000,000 low- and middle-income students by restoring the \$89,000,000 in cuts to Federal Pell Grants in the Republican budget. (#711)
- Franken amendment to provide an additional use for the deficit-neutral reserve fund for higher education. (#712)
- Murphy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to comprehensive mental health reform. (#713)
- Bennet amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to chemical disclosure. (#714)
- **Bennet amendment to create clean energy jobs through predictable and fair incentive for renewable energy. (#715)**
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support the robust funding of the Community Oriented Policing Services grant program. (#716)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the effectiveness and availability of Bureau of Prisons programs. (#717)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting child savings accounts and asset building. (#718)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to cleaning up federally designated Superfund sites. (#719)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting workforce development through apprenticeship programs. (#720)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to encourage freight planning and investment that incorporates all modes of transportation, including rail, waterways, ports, and highways to promote national connectivity. (#721)

- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting payments for conversion or treatments that purport to change the gender identity or sexual orientation of an individual under Medicare and Medicaid programs. (#722)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing the average adjusted gross income eligibility criteria for persons or legal entities who qualify for farm subsidy program benefits (#723)
- Kaine amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing United States exports and improving the competitiveness of United States businesses. (#724)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring diversity in procurement and hiring at all Federal pension plans. (#725)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the protection of State and local economies from the impacts of climate change, including increased storm surge events. (#726)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to municipal broadband expansion, to aid cities and municipalities in rural and low-income areas seeking to invest in municipal broadband networks or private-public partnerships for broadband buildout. (#727)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting mentoring programs for at-risk youth. (#728)
- **Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to invest in surface transportation projects. (#729)**
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to development of the Long Range Discrimination Radar of the Missile Defense Agency. (#730)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to increase access to health care providers for Medicare beneficiaries. (#731)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to authorizing advance appropriations for the Indian Health Service. (#732)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to an active duty mend strength for the Army for fiscal year 2016 of 490,000 soldiers. (#733)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the Department of Defense Innovative Readiness Training Program. (#734)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the outreach and delivery of Department of Veterans Affairs programs and services to veterans residing in United States communities not connected to the North American road system. (#735)
- Murkowski amendment to exempt advance appropriations for the Indian Health Services and Indian Health Facilities accounts of the Indian Health Service from a point of order against legislation that would provide an advance appropriation. (#736)

- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to establish a DNRF relating to providing for the expansion of Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis (Lou Gehrig's Disease) research in the Department of Defense's peer reviewed Medical Research Program. (#737)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to environmental remediation of land transferred under certain Acts that is contaminated by Federal agencies and activities. (#738)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to robust sexual assault investigations by the National Guard Bureau Office of Complex Investigations. (#739)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the funding of certain tribal courts by the Bureau of Indian Affairs. (#740)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to allow for legislation to provide for long-term budget analyses. (#741)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reforming the unemployment insurance program in a manner that incentivizes work and worker training for the long-term unemployed, helps the long-term unemployed reenter the workforce, recognizes the demands on State budgets, and does not increase financial burdens on employers. (#742)
- **Thune amendment to reduce funding for the General Services Administration by \$1,000,000 until 50 percent of counties in nonattainment for the 1997 National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for ground-level ozone as of January 30, 2015, achieve the air quality standard set forth in the 1997 NAAQS, and direct those funds to the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency for the purpose of helping municipalities reach attainment with the 2008 NAAQS for ground-level ozone, acknowledging that (1) given limited State and Federal resources and the delay of the Administrator in issuing to States implementation guidance for the 2008 ground-level ozone NAAQS, priority should be given to achieving the 2008 standard, (2) the Administrator has not sufficiently implemented that standard, (3) focusing by the Administrator on the most polluted areas that are in nonattainment with that standard would benefit public health, and (4) promulgating a lower standard at this time would impose undue costs on the economy and workforce of the United States. (#743)**
- Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring transparency of costs of completing analyses required under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969. (#744)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to allowing oil shale development on Federal land. (#745)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing reasonable deadlines for processes under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969. (#746)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to selling nonessential Federal land with proceeds going to Federal deficit reduction. (#747)
- Lee amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would further restrict the right of law-abiding Americans to own a firearm. (#748)

- **Lee amendment to ensure that the reserve fund relating to affordable healthcare choices for all is used to repeal and not further empower the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. (#749)**
- **Lee amendment to modify the spending-neutral reserve fund reauthorizing funding for payments to counties and other units of local government to ensure payment at levels roughly equivalent to property tax revenues lost due to the presence of Federal land. (#750)**
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to support legislation maintaining United States oversight over functions of the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers and preventing the United States from transferring such Internet responsibilities. (#751)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging the United States' NATO allies to reverse declines in defense spending and bear a more proportionate burden for ensuring the security of NATO. (#752)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to sufficient number of uniformed maintenance personnel in the Air Force for the F-35A aircraft program to reach initial operational capacity and full operational capacity on schedule. (#753)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting legislation allowing a repeal of the Davis-Bacon Act. (#754)
- *Stabenow amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to keeping the Federal Water Pollution Control Act focused on protection of water quality, to establish bright lines for Federal jurisdiction, and to create clear and unambiguous exemptions for features that the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency or the Secretary of the Army, acting through the Chief of Engineers, claim they are not seeking to regulate. (#755)*
- Stabenow amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the purchase of stationary or electronic devices for the purpose of members of Congress or congressional staff communicating with foreign governments and undermining the role of the President as Head of State in international nuclear negotiations on behalf of the United States. (#756)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to grant programs of the Environmental Protection Agency that may include prohibitions on awards to any entity that has an action pending against the Agency. (#757)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to support legislation allowing private sector employers to offer compensatory time in lieu of overtime pay to employees who prefer flexible work schedules to better balance family, work, and personal responsibilities. (#758)
- **Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to clarifying Federal jurisdiction with respect to intrastate species. (#759)**
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring an independent reliability assessment of the Clean Power Plan of the Environmental Protection Agency. (#760)

- Graham amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to means-testing Medicare part B and part D premiums for Medicare beneficiaries with an annual income that exceeds \$250,000. (#761)
- Graham amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the restoration of purchasing power of the National Institutes of Health. (#762)
- Graham amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to subjecting all Federal spending to sequestration. (#763)
- Graham amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preparing ports of the United States for post-Panamax ships. (#764)
- Graham amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to meeting the obligations outlined in the Plutonium Management and Disposition Agreement. (#765)
- Graham amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to subjecting the salaries of Members of Congress to sequestration. (#766)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the National Guard Youth Challenge Program. (#767)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing Transportation Security Administration passenger fees to \$2.50 per enplanement and not more than \$5.00 per round trip between points in Alaska and Hawaii and on flights from essential air service airports. (#768)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the labeling of genetically engineered fish. (#769)
- **Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the construction of Arctic polar icebreakers. (#770)**
- Ernst amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibits use of taxpayer dollars for first class airplane travel by Members of Congress. (#771)
- Ernst amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to ensure public comments are utilized more effectively in the Federal rulemaking process. (#772)
- Ernst amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect taxpayers by reforming the allowance and perks available to former Presidents. (#773)
- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the availability of Federal spectrum for commercial wireless services, including unlicensed Wi-Fi. (#774)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the imposition of new sanctions against the Government of Iran because of that Government's support for terrorism and its human rights abuses against the people of Iran. (#775)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prohibit the exclusion of

individuals from service on a Federal jury on account of sexual orientation or gender identity. (#776)

- *Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to recognize that climate change is real and caused by human activity and that Congress needs to take action to cut carbon pollution. (#777, as modified)*
- Cornyn amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to patents. (#778)
- Cornyn amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to enact a taxpayer bill of rights and provide additional protections for taxpayers against abuses by Internal Revenue Service. (#779)
- Cornyn amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to eliminating the backlog of sexual assault evidence kits. (#780)
- **Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing foreign assistance to the Palestinian Authority and certain United Nations agencies and increasing foreign assistance for Israel. (#781)**
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to extending the health care tax credit. (#782)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expansion of the earned income tax credit and the child tax credit. (#783)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting a national network for manufacturing innovation. (#784)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that no Federal financial aid funds are used for marketing activities. (#785)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide 12-months of continuous enrollment in Medicaid and the Children's Health Insurance Program. (#786)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to establish the prioritization of Children's Hospital Graduate Medical Education (CHGME) as a proven means to implement the development of a robust pediatric medical workforce. (#787)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring sufficient trade enforcement resources. (#788)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting workers from misclassification as independent contractors and preventing employers from using misclassification to avoid paying their fair share of taxes. (#789)
- Manchin amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would allocate any savings achieved through spending cuts or new revenue that are not included in the concurrent resolution on the budget for any purpose other than deficit reduction or investment in the Nation's infrastructure. (#790)

- **Wyden amendment to strike reconciliation instructions to the Committees on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions and Finance and require regular order. (#791)**
- Bennet amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to innovation in higher education. (#792)
- Franken amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to construction of Native American schools. (#793)
- Sessions amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to strengthening the ability of the Department of Commerce to respond to accusations of unfair trade practices, which may include currency undervaluation. (#794)
- **Cassidy amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to authorizing Federal permitting for manufacturing and energy construction projects relating to national primary or secondary ambient air quality standard for ozone lower than a certain existing standard. (#795)**
- *Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to saving Medicare. (#796)*
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing headquarters staff in the Department of Defense. (#797)
- **Murray amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund for legislation to allow Americans to earn paid sick time. (#798)**
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to funding for programs related to governing justly and democratically. (#799)
- **Cantwell amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to a comprehensive approach to crude-by-rail safety. (#800)**
- *Murray amendment to build on the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2013 by restoring a below-sequester level cut of \$9,000,000,000 to nondefense discretionary spending in 2017, replacing sequestration in 2016 and 2017 and increasing funding above sequester by a total of \$148,000,000,000 for the 2 years, increasing defense and nondefense discretionary spending above sequester levels by equal amounts, eliminating the overseas contingency operations gimmick contained in the committee-reported resolution, and offsetting the net increase in defense and nondefense discretionary spending by closing tax loopholes. (#801)*
- **Coons amendment to offset the costs of the war against the Islamic State in Iraq and Syria. (#802)**
- Franken amendment to ensure that the deficit-neutral reserve fund for infrastructure includes investment in rural broadband deployment. (#803)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to student loans. (#804)
- Corker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prevent the sale of Senior Preferred Stock of Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac by the Secretary of the Treasury without the consent of Congress. (#805)

- Cassidy amendment to create a point of order against any legislation that would authorize Federal funds appropriated for processing naturalization applications to be used for any other purpose. (#806)
- Cassidy amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would permit using certain funds to process immigration benefit applications. (#807)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to permanently extend the Internet Tax Freedom Act and to establish rules for taxation of digital goods and services. (#808)
- Vitter amendment to restore students' right to privacy of education records by ensuring parental consent of records release in all cases and prohibiting collection of psychological or behavioral data. (#809)
- **Collins amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing access to higher education for low-income Americans through the Federal Pell Grant program. (#810)**
- **Vitter amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ending Washington's illegal exemption from Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. (#811)**
- **Murray amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide women with affordable access to comprehensive health care, including preventive services (such as contraception and breast cancer screenings), improve maternal health, and ensure that a woman has the same benefits and services no matter what part of the United States she lives in, all of which is critical to improving the health and well-being of women, children, their families, and society as a whole, and is an essential part of a woman's economic security and opportunity. (#812)**
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving oversight and accountability of for-profit colleges. (#813)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing exploitation of veterans and servicemembers seeking postsecondary education. (#814)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund related to prohibiting inverted corporations from avoiding United States taxes. (#815)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prevent certain corporations from profiting from government contracts. (#816)
- **Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide tax benefits to patriot employers that invest in American jobs and provide fair pay and benefits to workers and to eliminate tax benefits for corporations that ship jobs or profits overseas. (#817)**
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to funding for the Overseas Private Investment Corporation. (#818)
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the repeal of the

extension of the wind production tax credit. (#819)

- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting funding for the Defense Rapid Innovation Program. (#820)
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the Forest Service from finalizing and implementing a certain proposed groundwater directive. (#821)
- Flake amendment to eliminate Federal duplication and consolidate the 94 Federal green building programs spread across 11 different Federal agencies. (#822)
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to implementing the recommendations of the Government Accountability Office to consolidate financial literacy programs. (#823)
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to enabling transparency in the Federal crop insurance program, which may include disclosing the names of recipients of Federal subsidy payments for crop insurance premiums. (#824)
- **Blumenthal amendment to expand the deficit-neutral reserve fund for veterans and servicemembers. (#825)**
- Barrasso amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the repeal of the annual fee on health insurance providers imposed by the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. (#826)
- Hatch amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to reforming the Federal regulatory process by enabling retrospective review of existing regulations, improving the process by which new regulations are created, ensuring fair and effective judicial review, and securing an effective role for Congress in the Federal regulatory process through legislation and oversight. (#827)
- Franken amendment to provide additional resources to save student financial aid and keep college affordable for more than 8,000,000 low- and middle-income students by restoring the \$89,000,000,000 in cuts to Federal Pell Grants in the Republican budget. (#828)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to maintaining the critical infrastructure security of the United States natural gas pipeline system with respect to physical damages or cyber security-related impacts. (#829)
- Moran-Blumenthal amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to researching health conditions of the descendants of veterans exposed to toxic substances during services in the Armed Forces. (#830)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging institutions of higher education to make college more affordable by reducing the cost of attendance for students and families. (#831)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to ensure all women covered by TRICARE have no-cost contraception coverage and to improve access to emergency contraception for women members of the Armed Forces. (#832)

- Boxer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the protection of State and local economies from the impacts of climate change, including extreme and exceptional drought. (#833)
- Boxer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to public health and welfare of States and local communities. (#834)
- Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to offsetting the cost of operations against the Islamic State. (#835)
- McConnell amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the regulation by the Environmental Protection Agency of greenhouse gas emissions, which may include a prohibition on withholding highway funds from States that refuse to submit State Implementation Plans required under the Clean Power Plan of the Agency. (#836)
- Alexander amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting the privacy rights of employees. (#837)
- **Murkowski amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the disposal of certain Federal land. (#838)**
- **Isakson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting United States citizens held hostage in the United States embassy in Tehran, Iran, between November 3, 1979, and January 20, 1981. (#839)**
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding for State and local law enforcement agencies that receive Federal funds to be used for data collection related to profiling guidance issued by the Department of Justice. (#840)
- Udall amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to provision of educational assistance to veterans who served in the reserves in Afghanistan or Iraq. (#841)
- **Merkley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to consumer financial protection. (#842)**
- **Merkley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to restoring reductions in the Republican budget to the Stafford loan program that would mandate that students currently in college pay interest on their loans before they have received their educational benefits, to make college more affordable, to reduce the debt burden of students, and to help graduates afford to pay back student loans. (#843)**
- Merkley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to restoring cuts in the Republican budget to the Federal Pell Grant and Stafford loan programs that would force more families to take on debt for education and mandate that students currently in college pay interest on their loans before they have received their education benefits, to make college more affordable, to reduce the debt burden of students, and to help graduates afford to pay back student loans. (#844)
- Merkley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to trade agreements. (#845)
- Merkley amendment to save student financial aid and reduce the student loan debt levels in the

Republican budget by 15 percent through removing mandated interest payments for students. (#846)

- Scott amendment to require information on settlement agreements. (#847)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the Medicare home health face-to-face documentation requirement. (#848)
- Vitter amendment to end birthright citizenship. (#849)
- Vitter amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ending President Obama's illegal executive amnesty. (#850)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to rein in onerous fishing regulations and provide disaster relief for fisheries. (#851)
- **Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing small business regulatory relief and preventing duplicative regulations for investment advisors. (#852)**
- Coats to preserve the integrity of college athletes. (#853)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to repealing the limitation on health flexible spending arrangements. (#854)
- **Lee amendment to prohibit the public debt limit under reconciliation. (#855)**
- **Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to support legislation preventing the Federal Communications Commission from reclassifying broadband providers as common carriers under title II of the Communications Act of 1934 and from implementing other "net neutrality" provisions. (#856)**
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the investigation and recovery of missing weapons and military equipment provided to the Government of Yemen by the United States Government. (#857)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to limiting funds for institutions or organizations established by the United States Convention on the Law of the Sea. (#858)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to clarifying the definition of the term "waters of the United States". (#859)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing the Department of Energy from making risky loans. (#860)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to equalizing the treatment of attorney's fees under the Endangered Species Act of 1973 and the Equal Access to Justice Act. (#861)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to repealing the wind

production tax credit. (#862)

- Lee amendment to preserve Congressional Budget Act points of order against legislation providing for an increase in the gas tax paid by hardworking Americans. (#863)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing an accounting of total United States contributions to the United Nations. (#864)
- **Johnson amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to accommodate legislation that would stop the Federal government from forcing States to pay unemployment compensation benefits to millionaires. (#865)**
- Murray amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing funding for the Department of Transportation for the TIGER discretionary grant program. (#866)
- **Whitehouse amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to making it more difficult for corporations and billionaires to secretly influence elections by making unlimited undisclosed campaign expenditures, and to prevent such entities from evading campaign finance law, including through making false statements to government agencies. (#867)**
- Whitehouse amendment to prohibit budget resolutions that support dropping millions of Americans from their health insurance plans without providing for alternative coverage. (#868)
- Udall amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to issuing a license to a company to operate as a small business investment company that focuses on accelerating technology transfer commercialization activities that create well-paying jobs and support American innovation. (#869)
- **Wyden amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to extending tax provisions expiring in 2013 or 2014 for 2 years, such as those contained in the EXPIRE Act of 2014. (#870)**
- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the process of evaluating and adjudicating benefit claims of survivors and dependents of veterans and members of the Armed Forces. (#871)
- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expand and enhance the security of the Visa Waiver Program to promote travel and tourism in the United States. (#872)
- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the reimbursement of emergency medical care for veterans, which may include reimbursement of veterans who have not received care from the department of Veterans Affairs in the last 24 months. (#873)
- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the final standard providing for the assignment of a unique health identifier for an individual and to require legislation setting standards for such assignment. (#874)
- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to permanent extension of the new markets tax credit. (#875)

- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that Federal agencies protect the rights of all Americans, regardless of their sexual orientation, religion, race, color, sex, or national origin, in accordance with the Constitution of the United States and Federal law. (#876)
- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing college completion, which may include expanding Federal Pell Grant eligibility by allowing college students to use Federal Pell Grants for more than 2 semesters in an academic year. (#877)
- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to investing in clean energy and preserving the environment. (#878)
- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring dental coverage under all qualified health plans offered under the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. (#879)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a student borrower bill of rights. (#880)
- *Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting a substantial increase in the minimum wage. (#881)*
- Carper amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving prevention and treatment measures to mitigate agricultural impacts from virus outbreaks, such as impacts seen from the avian influenza poultry outbreak. (#882)
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting health care rationing. (#883)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing local flexibility in low-income housing and supporting low-income housing block grant funding by expanding the Moving-to-Work program. (#884)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing technical assistance to small businesses and aspiring entrepreneurs through small business development centers. (#885)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to ensure accountability and transparency at the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau. (#886)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to streamline energy infrastructure projects. (#887)
- Feinstein amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing terrorists from obtaining firearms or explosives. (#888)
- Feinstein amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving community relations with law enforcement officers. (#889)
- Coons amendment to exempt advance appropriations for Amtrak from the generally applicable point of order against advance appropriations. (#890)

- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to addressing the infrastructure needs of passenger rail. (#891)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the impacts of climate change on critical infrastructure systems. (#892)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to addressing the diabetes epidemic in the United States. (#893)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding to the Global Fund. (#894)
- **Whitehouse amendment to prohibit budget resolutions that support cutting over \$1,000,000,000,000 in spending without identifying specific programmatic effects. (#895)**
- **Markey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the safety of offshore drilling in the United States. (#896)**
- **Markey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting consumers in the United States from price increases due to large-scale natural gas exports. (#897)**
- Franken amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to address cyberstalking and online harassment. (#898)
- **Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the importance of financial literacy education to allow individuals to make informed and effective decisions with their financial resources. (#899)**
- **Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the importance of civics and government education. (#900)**
- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that Federal agencies protect the rights of all Americans, regardless of their sexual orientation, gender identity, religion, race, color, sex, or national origin, in accordance with the Constitution of the United States and Federal law. (#901)
- Tester amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to authorizing children who are eligible to receive health care furnished under laws administered by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to retain such eligibility until age 26. (#902)
- Tester amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to provision of payment of dependency and indemnity compensation of death pension upon the death of a veteran to reduce needless financial hardships suffered by families of such veterans during their time of grief. (#903)
- Tester amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to bolstering veterans employment by providing additional sick leave to disabled veterans who are employed by the Federal Government so they can seek care for their service-connected medical conditions and do not have to take unpaid leave or forego their medical appointments altogether. (#904)

- Tester amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to veterans health care, which may include efforts to enhance access to care for rural veterans, to address medical workforce shortages of the Department of Veterans Affairs, and to invest in new facilities in rural areas. (#905)
- Klobuchar amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to Federal investment in precision medicine and biomedical innovation. (#906)
- Klobuchar amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the effective Federal management of the gray wolf population in the western Great Lakes region. (#907)
- Klobuchar amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to support for the improvement and enhancement of the capabilities of the Armed Forces to prevent and respond to sexual assault and sexual harassment in the Armed Forces. (#908)
- Klobuchar amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preserving funding for States to develop and maintain recreational trails and trail-related facilities for motorized and nonmotorized recreational trail uses. (#909)
- Klobuchar amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to advancing innovations in life saving technologies. (#910)
- Klobuchar amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting the outdoor economy. (#911)
- Reed amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to permanently reforming emergency unemployment insurance programs, including the Extended Benefit program for individuals who have exhausted their regular unemployment compensation during economic downturns. (#912)
- Reed amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to closing egregious offshore tax loopholes. (#913)
- Reed amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that the Federal Pell Grant maximum keeps pace with inflation. (#914)
- Reed amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would increase the cost to borrowers of Federal education loans made to students or on behalf of students. (#915)
- Reed amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reforming the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 to establish accountability requirements for resource equity. (#916)
- Reed amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing for an additional year of Federal funding for short-time compensation programs, which prevent layoffs and keep Americans employed. (#917)
- Reed amendment to include legislation concerning weatherization and energy efficiency retrofit programs in a deficit-neutral reserve fund. (#918)

- Reed amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to eliminating deductions for corporate compensation in excess of \$1,000,000. (#919)
- Reed amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing the geographic imbalance in Federal research funding and improving research infrastructure and capacity throughout the States. (#920)
- Reed amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prescription drug costs under the Medicare program. (#921)
- Reed amendment to strike the requirement for estimates of macroeconomic effects. (#922)
- Reed amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to eliminating profits from the Federal student loan program and reducing costs for borrowers. (#923)
- Reed amendment to specify the other macroeconomic variable to be included in a certain estimate provided by the Congressional Budget Office. (#924)
- **Tillis amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the United States civil courts system. (#925)**
- **Tillis amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that the right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. (#926)**
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to appropriate and responsible dietary guidelines that recommend lean red meat as a source of protein. (#927)
- Blunt amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect the United States from an energy tax. (#928)
- Crapo amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting Medicare Advantage by reversing Obamacare cuts. (#929)
- Crapo amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing tax increases on families with annual incomes under \$250,000. (#930)
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to strengthen waterborne commerce in our ports and harbors, which may include increasing the percentage of the amounts expended from the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund that are dedicated to port infrastructure and maintenance. (#931)
- Cochran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a biennial budget resolution process. (#932)
- Cochran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a biennial budget resolution process. (#933)
- Paul amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting marketing materials relating to the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. (#934)

- Paul amendment to adjust functional totals to reflect savings on administrative costs within the Environmental Protection Agency and Corps of Engineers resulting from the preservation of individual property rights and clarification that “navigable waters” means waters of the United States, including the territorial seas that are navigable-in-fact or permanent, standing, or continuously flowing bodies of water that form geographical features commonly known as streams, oceans, rivers, and lakes that are connected to waters that are navigable-in-fact under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.). (#935)
- Paul amendment to establish a surgical point of order that will provide better clarity and compliance in the budget process by better harmonizing appropriations and authorizations. (#936)
- Hatch amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the supplemental nutrition assistance program, which may include prohibiting the Secretary of Agriculture from issuing certain exemptions relating to the able-bodied adults without dependents requirement. (#937)
- Hatch amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the use of community development block grant funds for the provision of public services. (#938)
- Hatch amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring the Secretaries of Agriculture and Housing and Urban Development to draft a plan to consolidate certain housing programs. (#939)
- **Paul amendment to increase new budget authority for fiscal years 2016 and 2017 and modify outlays for fiscal years 2016 through 2022 for National Defense (budget function 050) with offsets. (#940)**
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to ensure access to primary care for women and children. (#941)
- Franken amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing funding for HIV/AIDS research and medical and social services to prevent the spread of HIV and treat infected individuals. (#942)
- Franken amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the health of Medicare beneficiaries and reducing Medicare program expenditures by making evidence-based chronic disease prevention programs like the National Diabetes Prevention Program a covered benefit under the Medicare program. (#943)
- **Nelson amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would use tax dollars to censor publicly-funded climate science. (#944)**
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting efforts to eliminate discrimination based on sexual orientation, gender identity, source of income, marital status, military or veteran status, race, color, religion, sex, handicap, familial status, or national origin in housing. (#945)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing support for public-private partnerships that help make small, medium, and rural manufacturers more competitive. (#946)

- Bennet amendment to ensure that small businesses are provided relief as part of tax reform by permanently increasing the maximum amount of the section 179 small business expensing limitation to \$1,000,000 and the investment limitation to \$2,500,000 and indexing them both for inflation. (#947)
- Cochran amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to prohibit the implementation of flood standards, developed in secret, that would threaten livelihoods and communities nationwide. (#948)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing greater discretion to States with respect to infrastructure projects. (#949)
- McConnell amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting the return of children who have been legally adopted from the Democratic Republic of the Congo and are only a plane ride away from becoming United States citizens to the American citizen parents residing in the United States. (#950)
- **Murray amendment to establish and fund a new Federal-State partnership to expand access to high-quality preschool programs for children from low- and moderate-income families, offset with revenue from closing loopholes. (#951)**
- **Merkley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a more level playing field in trade agreements. (#952)**
- **Merkley amendment to save student financial aid and reduce the student loan debt levels in the Republican budget by 15 percent by eliminating new mandated interest charged while students are still in school. (#953)**
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the reimbursement of States that paid to keep units of the National Park System open during the partial Government shutdown in October 2013. (#954)
- Sessions amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting aliens without lawful status in the United States from qualifying for certain Federal benefits. (#955)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to protect the content of Americans' emails from warrantless searched by law enforcement agencies. (#956)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to ending the enhanced Federal Medical Assistance Percentage (FMAP) rates under Obamacare that financially favor able-bodied adults over pregnant women, infants, elderly, and the disabled. (#957)
- Grassley amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting United States workers. (#958)
- Grassley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reforming the EB-5 immigrant investor program to protect national security, to promote true job creation, and to ensure integrity in the adjudication of such immigration benefits by establishing standards of ethical conduct by government officials and preventing improper preferential treatment. (#959)
- Grassley amendment to hold employer accountable for their hiring practices by requiring all employees to be verified through E-Verify, an electronic employment verification system. (#960)

- Murray amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to ensure that the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission continues to protect employee rights and protections like the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 and the Genetic Information Nondiscrimination Act of 2008, and to ensure that employee wellness programs authorized under the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act continue to offer premium incentives to employees for more healthy choices. (#961)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to enhance prosecution of those who sell or supply firearms to others knowing or having reasonable cause to believe that the firearms will be used to commit a crime of human trafficking. (#962)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to facilitate the transfer of enforcement authority over firearms laws to the Federal Bureau of Investigations. (#963)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to enhance prosecution of those who sell or supply firearms to others knowing or having reasonable cause to believe that the firearms will be used to commit a crime of violence. (#964)
- Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect the integrity of elections in the United States, limit the corrosive influence of money in the democratic process of the United States, allow for an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to overturn the Citizens United decision, and increase transparency. (#965)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to offsetting the costs of operations against the Islamic State. (#966)
- **Markey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to domestic medical isotope production. (#967)**
- Wyden amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to enacting middle class tax relief, including extending and expanding refundable tax credits, such as tax provisions and policies included in legislation like the Working Families Tax Relief Act, American Opportunity Tax Credit Permanence and Consolidation Act, Helping Working Families Afford Child Care Act, or the 21st Century Worker Tax Cut Act, among other legislation. (#968)
- Cruz amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibit the Federal Election Commission from further regulating political speech on the Internet. (#969)
- Cruz amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to ensure full portability of funds provided under part A of title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965. (#970)
- Cruz amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to implement work requirements in all means-tested Federal welfare programs. (#971)
- Cruz amendment to ensure Israel receives the full extent of aid from the United States in developing its missile defense programs by creating a spending-neutral reserve fund, in the event that additional funding is required. (#972)
- Cruz amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that any nuclear agreement between the United States and Iran cannot be implemented absent approved

by Congress. (#973)

- Cruz amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to eliminate all criminal penalties for offenses established by agency regulations. (#974)
- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to maintaining military personnel levels at military installations that are the least costly to the Federal Government to operate. (#975)
- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring the Dietary Guidelines for Americans are based on sound nutrition science. (#976)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to strengthen democratic governance, citizen security, and economic growth in Central America. (#977)
- Menendez amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would provide funding relating to establishing a United States Embassy in Havana, Cuba until the Government of Cuba ceases providing sanctuary to terrorists and American fugitives. (#978)
- Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to substantially increasing overtime protections for middle class workers. (#979)
- Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting the promised pension benefits of retirees in multiemployer pension plans. (#980)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to waive coinsurance under Medicare for colorectal cancer screening tests regardless of whether therapeutic intervention is required during the screening. (#981)
- Casey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide flexibility to States to improve access and quality and delivery of care while protecting the guarantee of the Medicaid program. (#982)
- Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting programs that keep low-income older individuals healthy and able to live at home, such as those programs funded through the Older Americans Act of 1965. (#983)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that patients, including military members and veterans, have access to new antibacterial drugs that treat serious or life-threatening infections through the creations by the Food and Drug Administration of a limited population approval pathway for antibacterial drugs. (#984)
- Risch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to extending the authorization of the State Trade and Export Promotion Program of the Small Business Administration. (#985)
- Reed amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reforming student loan programs, which may include risk-sharing by institutions of higher education. (#986)
- Casey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting the National Guard Counterdrug Program. (#987)

- Franken amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to bolstering the resilience of communities and industries in the United States against the impacts of a changing climate. (#988)
- Coons second-degree amendment to Coons amendment #337, to modify the amendment. (#989)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the impacts of climate change on critical infrastructure systems. (#990)
- **Warner amendment to restore program integrity funding to combat waste, fraud, and abuse. (#991)**
- Paul amendment to provide an offset for additional funds for overseas contingency operations. (#992)
- **Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to strengthening the national do-not-call registry. (#993)**
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to end “too big to fail” bailouts for bailouts for Wall Street mega-banks (over \$500 billion in total assets). (#994)
- Hatch amendment to provide for individual, business, and international tax reform that if pro-growth, fair, simple, and permanent, that enhances competitiveness, that promotes savings and investment, that strengthens domestic job creation and wage growth and that is revenue neutral. (#995)
- Cotton amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting funding for flights over the continental United States or Europe by the Russian Federation under the Treaty on Open Skies using digital electro-optical sensors. (#996)
- Enzi amendment to make a technical correction. (#997)
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- Enzi amendment to make a technical correction. (#1000)
- Menendez amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would provide funding relating to assistance for trade promotion for Cuba until the Government of Cuba is in compliance with International Labor Organization standards. (#1001)
- Cantwell amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the National Park Service Centennial. (#1002)
- Tester amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to authorizing children who are eligible to receive health care furnished under laws administered by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to retain such eligibility until age 26. (#1003)

- Murphy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing funding for the processing of permits for additive gas transmission capacity in supply-constrained areas. (#1004)
- Murphy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expanding United States counter-propaganda communications to combat misinformation from the Russian Federation or terrorist groups like ISIS and al Qaeda. (#1005)
- Murphy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to additional United States support for the most severe global humanitarian emergencies in Iraq, Syria, Central African Republic, and South Sudan. (#1006)
- Murphy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the stability of Ukraine by increasing funding for economic and other nonmilitary support, including energy security, loan guarantees, civil society, humanitarian aid, anti-corruption efforts, and strengthening democratic institutions and governance. (#1007)
- Murphy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging Federal agencies not to waive the requirements of the Buy American Act the Berry Amendment, or the Buy America Act. (#1008)
- Schumer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to background checks for individuals purchasing firearms on the Internet. (#1009)
- Schumer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to background checks for individuals purchasing firearms. (#1010)
- **Sullivan amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing an exemption from certain permitting requirements for routine maintenance activities relating to transportation infrastructure. (#1011)**
- **Sullivan amendment to strike more than \$1.2 trillion in cuts to Medicaid, preserving a critical source of comprehensive, affordable health and long-term care coverage for millions of otherwise uninsured low-income adults, parents, and seniors, including millions of non-elderly low-income adults in States that expand Medicaid as part of health reform. (#1012)**
- Heinrich amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to strengthening the economy by accelerating the transfer of technologies from laboratories of the Department of Energy and the Department of Defense to the marketplace. (#1013)
- Bennet amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to responding to the economic and national security threats posed by human-induced climate change, as highlighted by the Secretary of Defense, the Director of National Intelligence, the Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and the Administrator of National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. (#1014)
- Bennet amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to limiting the amount of time spent on testing. (#1015)
- Scott amendment to establish offshore leasing and energy production in area of the outer

Continental Shelf off the coast of the States of South Carolina, Virginia, North Carolina, and Georgia, and to provide those States 37.5 percent of qualified revenues from the energy production. (#1016)

- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to H-1B visas. (#1017)
- Sasse amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to enhancing the value of the adoption tax credit. (#1018)
- Barrasso amendment to ensure authorizing committees reauthorize programs annually. (#1019)
- Barrasso amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to relieving small businesses of the regulatory and financial burdens created by the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act, which are causing fewer employment opportunities for working Americans. (#1020)
- Schatz amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to taking action to solve human-caused climate change, which is real, urgent, happening now, solvable, and which needs United States leadership to get all countries to do their fair share to reduce pollution. (#1021)
- Schatz amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting Americans from foreign pollution. (#1022)
- Schatz amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expanding access to mental health services for rural veterans, including through telemedicine. (#1023)
- **Heinrich amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would provide for the sale of Federal land to reduce the Federal deficit. (#1024)**
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to H-1B visas. (#1025)
- Murray amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to transparency health premium billing. (#1026)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to preserve and protect the open Internet in a manner that provides clear and certain rules and does not jeopardize public safety, universal service, privacy, accessibility, consumer protection, competition, innovation, or investment. (#1027)
- Vitter amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing access to necessary equipment for Medicare beneficiaries. (#1028)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prevent American jobs from being moved overseas by reducing the corporate income tax rate. (#1029)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting innovation, expanding access to life-saving medications, and preserving choices for Medicare beneficiaries without creating a Government-run formulary. (#1030)
- Tester amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that the Director of the Bureau of Land Management has sufficient resources to promote sustainable sage-grouse

populations and the conservation of sage-grouse habitat, including by collaborating with States and incorporating State plans, as feasible, to avoid the need to list the sage-grouse under the Endangered Species Act of 1973, and preserve the way of life in and economic health of the impacted areas. (#1031)

- Schatz amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting innovation and accountability to make college more affordable. (#1032)
- Booker-Graham amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the prioritization of broad-based criminal justice reform. (#1033)
- Sessions amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to capping welfare benefits. (#1034)
- Sessions amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to welfare legislation. (#1035)
- Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that the Secretary of Transportation prioritizes the construction of projects that are of national and regional significance and projects in high priority corridors on the National Highway System, which will improve the safe, secure, and efficient movement of people and goods through the United States and facilitate economic development and create jobs in the United States. (#1036)
- Cruz amendment to propose an alternative to section 302, relating to a deficit-neutral reserve fund to strengthen America's priorities. (#1037)
- Kirk amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to increase wages for American workers. (#1038)
- Barrasso amendment to provide to the Indian Health Service an additional \$25,000,000 for contract support costs and to provide to the Bureau of Indian Affairs an additional \$26,000,000 for contract support costs. (#1039)
- Alexander amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prevent Medicaid spending from crowding out other State priorities, such as funding public higher education to prevent tuition increases, and to provide States the flexibility and budgetary certainty they need to serve their Medicaid beneficiaries with high quality health care at a lower cost. (#1040)
- Reed amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would cut vital programs. (#1041)
- Franken amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to closing the carried interest loophole. (#1042)
- Schumer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expanding and making permanent the American opportunity tax credit. (#1043)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to imposing sanctions with respect to foreign persons responsible for gross violations of internationally recognized human rights or significant acts of corruption. (#1044)

- Franken amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to public-private partnerships for job training. (#1045)
- Tester amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that the Director of the Bureau of Land Management has sufficient resources to promote sustainable sage-grouse populations and the conservation of sage-grouse habitat, including by collaborating with States and incorporating State plans, as feasible, to avoid the need to list the sage-grouse under the Endangered Species Act of 1973, and preserve the way of life in and economic health of the impacted areas. (#1046)
- Kaine amendment to provide for sequestration replacement. (#1047)
- Murphy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to insurance protections for individuals with pre-existing conditions. (#1048)
- Murphy amendment to express support of positive development in our nation's health care system. (#1049)
- Whitehouse amendment to ensure high-earners pay a fair share in taxes and to use the revenue to invest in repairing our Nation's bridges, coastal infrastructure, and damage from wildfires. (#1050)
- Heitkamp amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to maintaining reliable, affordable, and redundant baseload power, encouraging technological innovation and manufacturing, providing a diverse energy portfolio, and significantly reducing carbon emissions through research, development, and implementation of advanced clean-coal technologies. (#1051)
- Blumenthal amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the promotion of cost-saving alternatives to detention for immigrant families and children. (#1052)
- Blumenthal amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the promotion of cost-saving alternatives to detention for immigrant families and children. (#1053)
- Blumenthal amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the promotion of cost-saving alternatives to detention for immigrant families and children. (#1054)
- Blumenthal amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the promotion of cost-saving alternatives to detention for immigrant families and children. (#1055)
- Warner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to promote wireless innovation. (#1056)
- Nelson amendment to express the sense of the Senate regarding the continued strength of Medicare Advantage. (#1057)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to measures that ensure that United States manufacturers can compete fairly with foreign manufacturers. (#1058)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to strengthen the role of Congress and the ability of the Department of the Treasury to respond to fundamentally misaligned

currencies. (#1059)

- Coats amendment to decrease funding for the National Labor Relations Board by \$27,400,000 per year, a 10 percent cut, to better reflect the workload of the Board. (#1060)
- Murphy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund for additional prosecutors to prosecute firearms offenses. (#1061)
- Brown amendment to prevent accounting gimmicks from artificially increasing the cost of loan programs for first-time home-buyers, veterans, students loans, and rural utilities. (#1062)
- Schatz-Murray amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring all legally married same-sex spouses have equal access to the Social Security benefits they have earned and receive equal treatment under the law pursuant to the Constitution of the United States. (#1063)
- Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reauthorization of the Tropical Forest Conservation Act of 1998. (#1064)
- Kirk amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to create savings to the Medicare program and protect senior citizens' identity. (#1065)
- Tester amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to provision of payment of dependency and indemnity compensation or death pension upon the death of a veteran to reduce needless financial hardships suffered by families of such veterans during their time of grief. (#1066)
- Warren amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund related to supporting at-sea and dockside monitoring for fisheries that have received economic disaster assistance. (#1067)
- Nelson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to encourage States to expand Medicaid under the Affordable Care Act, thereby reducing the uninsured population, including among women and rural Americans; increasing payments to health care providers and hospitals; and increasing economic and job growth. (#1068)
- Blumenthal amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to keeping guns out of the hands of domestic abusers. (#1069)
- Blumenthal amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protection of workers and consumers from corporate malfeasance. (#1070)
- Blumenthal amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to denying tax benefits to firearms dealers who endanger the public. (#1071)

From: Hunt, Jasmine (Durbin)
To: [Sarah Neimeyer \(sarah_neimeyer@ios.doi.gov\)](mailto:sarah_neimeyer@ios.doi.gov); [Joshua Saks \(saksj@nwf.org\)](mailto:saksj@nwf.org); [Franz Matzner \(franz.matzner@nrdc.org\)](mailto:franz.matzner@nrdc.org); [Sara Chieffo](mailto:Sara.Chieffo@nrdc.org); jconsuegra@nrdc.org
Subject: FW: Amendments Update: Senate Budget Resolution (S.Con.Res. 11)
Date: Thursday, March 26, 2015 6:16:45 PM

From: Miller, Julian (Durbin)
Sent: Thursday, March 26, 2015 6:16:14 PM (UTC-05:00) Eastern Time (US & Canada)
To: Dodin, Reema (Durbin); Zogby, Joseph (Judiciary-Dem); Kenny, MJ (Durbin); Marter, Ben (Durbin); Morris, Dena (Durbin); Raven, Erik (Appropriations); Homan, Chris (Durbin); Leonard, Rob (Durbin); Swanson, Daniel (Judiciary-Dem); Kierig, Anne (Durbin); Brown-Shaklee, Sally (Durbin); Mulka, Christina (Durbin); Gillies, David (Appropriations); Sonti, Srinu (Durbin); Hunt, Jasmine (Durbin); Middleton, Brad (Durbin); Tellez, Corey (Durbin); Fisher, Alyssa (Durbin); McElwain, Maria (Durbin); Palmer, Mark (Durbin); Trifone, Stephanie (Judiciary-Dem); Ackley, Elise (Durbin); Gandhi, Debu (Judiciary-Dem); Ali, Erum Ibrahim (Durbin); Cook, Beth (Durbin); Samp, Christopher (Durbin)
Subject: Amendments Update: Senate Budget Resolution (S.Con.Res. 11)

The most recently filed amendments are at the top of this message, as well as at the bottom in the correct numerical order.

- Stabenow amendment to provide additional resources to reject the Senate Republicans' proposed \$435 billion in cuts to Medicare. (#1072)
- Lee amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the investigation and recovery of missing weapons and military equipment provided to the Government of Yemen by the United States Government. (#1073)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to assess the impact on higher education access of the Department of Education's gainful employment rule, which could include requiring the Secretary of Education to determine how different types of institutions are being affected. (#1074)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging the recruitment, preparation, and retention of highly effective teachers. (#1075)
- Cruz amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting freedom and economic growth on the Internet. (#1076)

Senate Budget Resolution (S.Con.Res. 11)

An original concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2016 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2017 through 2025. (pending amendments in bold, disposed of amendments in italics).

- **Isakson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a biennial budget and appropriations process. (#321)**
- Portman amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the empowerment of States to protect citizens of the State from damaging regulations of the Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to the Clean Air Act. (#322)

- *Sanders amendment to create millions of middle class jobs by investing in our nation's infrastructure paid for by raising revenue through closing loopholes in the corporate and international tax system. (#323, as modified)*
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the strengthening of patent rights. (#324)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to a strong civil courts system. (#325)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that changes to voting laws at the State and local level do not disproportionately burden the right of racial and language minorities to vote. (#326)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide for funding to improve voter registration and the voting experience in Federal elections. (#327)
- Coons amendment to express the sense of Congress on the cost sharing requirements of the Hollings Manufacturing Extension Partnership. (#328)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging the widespread use of early college high schools and dual and concurrent enrollment. (#329)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to incentives for Medicare beneficiaries to have and maintain an advance care plan. (#330)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to eliminating the enforcement of laws that discriminate against HIV patients without scientific merit. (#331)
- Coons amendment to provide a mechanism to increase the statutory limit on public debt for fiscal year 2016. (#332)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to United States Government development finance institutions. (#333)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting efforts to improve call response time at the Internal Revenue Service. (#334)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to fulfilling the obligations of the United States. (#335)
- Coons amendment to express the sense of the Senate that the United States should fulfill the financial obligations of the United States. (#336)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to Federal cybersecurity standards. (#337)
- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to increase funding for the National Institutes of Health. (#338)

- Rounds amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing mortgage lending to rural areas. (#339)
- Reid amendment to improve the provision establishing a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to eliminating military retirement and disability offsets. (#340)
- **Cassidy amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to promotion of United States offshore energy production. (#341)**
- **Schatz amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the National Guard State Partnership Program. (#342)**
- **Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preserving mandatory appropriations for agricultural conservation programs. (#343)**
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the importance of fully utilizing available Federal funding for water resources and development to meet the needs of United States ports and harbor maintenance. (#344)
- **Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing funding for Federal investments in biomedical and basic scientific research. (#345)**
- **Collins amendment to modify the deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting jobs in the United States through international trade to include the reauthorization or extension of trade adjustment assistance programs. (#346)**
- *Barrasso amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to keep the Federal Water Pollution Control Act focused on protection of water quality, to establish bright lines for Federal jurisdiction, and to create clear and unambiguous exemptions for features that the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency or the Secretary of the Army, acting through the Chief of Engineers, claim they are not seeking to regulate. (#347)*
- Boozman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to installing watchdogs at Federal agencies with extended Inspector General vacancies and strengthening and reforming Offices of Inspectors General to ensure that such Offices are appropriately prioritizing the investigation of waste, fraud, abuse, and misconduct within Federal agencies. (#348)
- *Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to improve health outcomes and lower costs of caring for medically complex children in Medicaid. (#349)*
- *Blunt amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would create a Federal tax or fee on carbon emissions. (#350)*
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the dredging of shallow draft ports on the Mississippi River. (#351)
- **Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to Federal employee performance awards. (#352)**
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the defense

capabilities of the Government of Ukraine. (#353)

- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to military readiness, training, and modernization while decreasing risk of casualties. (#354)
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prohibit additional premium increases for two years. (#355)
- **Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing health care to veterans who reside more than 40 miles driving distance from the closest medical facility of the Department of Veterans Affairs that provides the care sought by the veteran. (#356)**
- *Cornyn amendment to raise taxes and spending by enacting President Obama's fiscal year 2016 budget. (#357)*
- McCain amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to enhancing trade across the Southwest border. (#358)
- McCain amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to securing the Southwest border. (#359)
- **McCain amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to deterring migration of unaccompanied children from El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras. (#360)**
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the consideration of greenhouse gas emissions under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969. (#361)
- *Mikulski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to amending the Equal Pay Act of 1963 to allow for punitive damages, limit the any factor "other than sex" exception, and prohibit retaliation against employees who share salary information. (#362)*
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating modernizing and updating food safety oversight within the Food and Drug Administration. (#363)
- **Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving oral health care for children and pregnant women under Medicaid. (#364)**
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding to State and local law enforcement agencies that receive Federal funds to be used for training and enforcement related to the profiling guidance established by the Department of Justice. (#365)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding for State and local law enforcement agencies that receive Federal funds to be used for data collection related to profiling by the Department of Justice. (#366)
- **Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing a funding stream for a voter reinfranchisement initiative. (#367)**
- **Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing States**

the Medicaid flexibility they need to implement innovative reforms to improve care and enhance access for our Nation's most vulnerable. (#368)

- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the establishment of bipartisan commission to govern independent agencies, which may include structural changes to the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau. (#369)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing greater discretion to State departments of transportation in spending Highway Trust Fund allocations. (#370)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that funds available for budget function 050 are spent exclusively for national defense. (#371)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring State to implement drug testing and work requirements for Federal welfare programs for applicants and recipients of assistance, including, but not limited to, the temporary assistance for needy families (TANF) program. (#372)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to maintaining impact aid funding at 2014-2015 levels. (#373)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing coverage of virtual colonoscopies as a colorectal cancer screening test under the Medicare program. (#374)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to returning authority over school nutrition back to the States. (#375)
- Inhofe amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would impose a user fee with respect to general aviation. (#376)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging greater trade between Africa and the United States. (#377)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing qualified mortgage status to mortgages held in portfolio by financial institutions. (#378)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing relief from redundant annual privacy notice mailings required by financial institutions when there have been no changes to the privacy policies of the financial institution. (#379)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to assist the States in carrying out drought prevention plans. (#380)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the prevention of government discrimination against individuals, businesses, and organization due to sincerely held religious beliefs. (#381)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to protect Second Amendment rights by protecting the availability of certain ammunition. (#382)

- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to uphold Second Amendment rights and prohibit the establishment of a national firearm registry. (#383)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the protection of the Second Amendment by preventing Federal agencies from targeting law-abiding firearms dealers. (#384)
- Inhofe amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would fund international organizations during the implementation of the United Nations Arms Trade Treaty prior to Senate ratification and adoption of implementing legislation. (#385)
- *Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect Medicaid beneficiaries from benefit cuts. (#386)*
- **Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to postal reform. (#387)**
- **Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the designation of national monuments. (#388)**
- **Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to holding Members of the Senate and the House or Representatives accountable for failing to pass a balanced budget. (#389)**
- Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to regulatory review. (#390)
- **Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the expansion of access to the income tax credit for employee health insurance expenses of small employers. (#391)**
- **Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting the use of college savings accounts while students are in elementary school and secondary school. (#392)**
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to emphasizing manufacturing in engineering programs, which may include directing the National Institute of Standards and Technology, in coordination with other appropriate Federal agencies including the Department of Defense, Department of Energy, and National Science Foundation, to designate United States manufacturing universities. (#393)
- **Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to special treatment of the income tax credit for research expenditures for startup companies. (#394)**
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reversing cuts in the International Affairs Budget. (#395)
- Portman amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the empowerment of States to protect citizens of the State from damaging regulations of the Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to the Clean Air Act. (#396)

- Ernst amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving mental health services for veterans. (#397)
- Wyden amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to funding Coast Guard air facilities. (#398)
- Coats amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would increase net direct spending if the national debt is greater than the size of the economy of the United States. (#399)
- *Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to maintain and enhance access, choice, and accountability in veterans care through the veterans Choice Card program under section 101 of the Veterans Access, Choice, and Accountability Act of 2014. (#400)*
- Grassley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support sentencing reform legislation that does not impose costs on crime victims. (#401)
- **Johnson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving information sharing by the Inspector General of the Department of Veterans Affairs with respect to investigations relating to substandard health care, delayed and denied health care, patient deaths, other findings that directly relate to patient care, and other management issues of the Department. (#402)**
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the annual contribution limit for Coverdell education savings accounts. (#403)
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the modernization of the nuclear command control, and communications architecture of the United States. (#404)
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to sexual assault prevention and response efforts by the Department of Defense. (#405)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to limiting certain research conducted or contracted by the Federal Communications Commission. (#406)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to investigating service disruptions at West Coast ports. (#407)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to reform the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration to ensure more transparency and stakeholder participation. (#408)
- *Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting equal pay, which may include preventing discrimination on the basis of sex and preventing retaliation against employees for seeking or discussing wage information. (#409)*
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the allowance of tax credits for employers who provide paid family and medical leave. (#410)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the maximum loan limits under the microloan program. (#411)
- **Rounds amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prevent the**

Environmental Protection Agency and the United States Fish and Wildlife Service from engaging in closed-door settlement agreements that ignore impacted States and counties. (#412)

- Blunt amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring the advice and consent of the Senate before any bilateral or international agreement regarding greenhouse gas emissions aimed at combating global climate change has any force or effect within the United States. (#413)
- Hatch amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to prevent the Department of the Interior from unduly hampering the production of natural gas and oil by preempting State law. (#414)
- **Capito amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to a requirement that any new environmental agreement signed by the United States with any foreign country or countries not result in serious harm to the economy of the United States. (#415)**
- **Capito amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting the reliability of the electricity grid. (#416)**
- Capito amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to advise all veterans of their potential eligibility for private health care benefits provided by the Department of Veterans Affairs. (#417)
- Capito amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring sufficient funding for fossil energy research and development. (#418)
- Capito amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improve the safety of tank cars carrying crude oil by rail. (#419)
- Capito amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to offsets to combat the increase abuse of heroin and methamphetamines in the United States. (#420)
- Capito amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the expansion of high-speed broadband in rural areas. (#421)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that the conservation of northern long-eared bat populations and local economic development are compatible. (#422)
- **Rubio amendment to increase new budget authority and outlays for fiscal years 2016 and 2017 for National Defense (budget function 050). (#423, as modified).**
- Barrasso amendment to eliminate Federal funding for international climate change initiatives, including the Green Climate Fund, the Global Climate Change Initiative, the Climate Investment Funds, and the Global Environmental Facility. (#424)
- **Collins amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving retirement security. (#425)**
- **Collins amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting**

economic growth and job creation for small businesses. (#426)

- **Collins amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to investment in Alzheimer's disease research. (#427)**
- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to extending the exception for the tax treatment of publicly traded partnerships for other forms of energy, including energy power generation projects and transportation fuels. (#428)
- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to relieve financial institutions from annual privacy notice mailings. (#429)
- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to maintaining access to hospitals and health care providers in rural communities under the Medicare program, which includes preserving and strengthening access to critical access hospitals. (#430)
- Gillibrand amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to medical treatment and compensation for first responders, survivors, and their families injured and made ill by the 9/11 attacks. (#431)
- **Baldwin amendment to provide additional resources to create the opportunity for more Americans to obtain a higher education and advanced job skills by supporting two free years of community college paid for by raising revenue through requiring millionaires and billionaires to pay their fair share. (#432)**
- Wyden amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to continuing agricultural research funding. (#433)
- **Wyden amendment to provide for an adjustment to committee allocations for wildfire suppression funding. (#434)**
- **Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to support for Ukraine, which should include the provision of lethal defensive articles. (#435)**
- **Baldwin amendment to preserve the point of order against reconciliation legislation that would increase the deficit or reduce a surplus. (#436)**
- **Peters amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to enhancing and improving the United States Patent and Trademark Office in order to reduce the patent application backlog. (#437)**
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving access to capital for small businesses by directing the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau to implement section 1071 of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (Public Law 111-203) that amended the Equal Credit Opportunity Act to require lending institutions to collect and report data on lending to small, minority-owned, and women owned businesses. (#438)
- **Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to mandating a higher threshold that the Small Business Administration may guarantee, through the Surety Bond Guarantee Program, of the bonds that small businesses are required to obtain so that they may be able to better compete successfully for Federal Government contracts. (#439)**

- **Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the Family Funds limit of the Small Business Investment Company Program from \$225,000,000 to \$350,000,000, as passed by the Committee in 2013, which is zero subsidy and funded entirely through fees paid by investors and businesses. (#440)**
- Stabenow amendment to ensure that oil derived from tar sands is subject to the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund at levels equal to those of other types of oil, to permanently extend the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund, and to prevent oil companies from claiming tax deductions for punitive damages associated with oil spills. (#441)
- **Collins amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to restore a sensible definition of full-time employment for purposes of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. (#442)**
- **Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting privately held water rights and permits. (#443)**
- Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expanding the earned income tax credit using savings from reforming the program and eliminating waste, fraud and abuse. (#444)
- **Gardner amendment to prevent labor disputes at seaports in the United States from causing national economic disruptions and crippling businesses across the United States. (#445)**
- Gardner amendment to support public-private partnerships of the Armed Forces of the United States with institutions of higher education in the United States. (#446)
- Gardner amendment to make higher education more affordable and expand access and opportunity to our Nation's students. (#447)
- **Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging expedited approval of liquefied natural gas export applications at the Department of Energy. (#448)**
- **Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting efficient resourcing for the Asia rebalance policy. (#449)**
- Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to enhance and encourage broadband deployment and adoption in rural America. (#450)
- Heller amendment to express the sense of the Senate that if a concurrent resolution on the budget and all the regular appropriations bills are not completed by October 1 annually then Members of Congress should not receive pay. (#451)
- **Heller amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that the Secretary of the Interior enters into candidate conservation agreements with each of the relevant 11 Western States before the United States Fish and Wildlife Service makes a listing determination on the greater sage-grouse under the Endangered Species Act of 1973. (#452)**

- **Heller amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring the Secretary of Transportation prioritizes the construction of projects in high priority corridors on the National Highway System, which will improve the safe, secure, and efficient movement of people and goods through the United States and facilitate economic development and create jobs in the United States. (#453)**
- Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect Second Amendment rights by preventing the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives from reclassifying ammunition primarily intended for sporting purposes. (#454)
- Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prioritize the elimination of the rape kit backlog. (#455)
- **Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that medical facilities of the Department of Veterans Affairs meet the privacy, dignity, and safety needs of women veterans. (#456)**
- **Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibition of Veterans Benefits Administration executive bonuses until the backlog of disability claims for veterans is eliminated. (#457)**
- Burr amendment to protect the American people and strengthen our national security by fully funding the Biomedical Advanced Research and Development Authority (BARDA) and the BioShield Special Reserve Fund. (#458)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expanding the quantity of Federal land available for natural extraction to fund infrastructure maintenance. (#459)
- Coats amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to considering the costs, benefits, and feasibility of allowing States reasonable time to cure rejected State implementation plans. (#460)
- Roberts amendment to provide for a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to military readiness, training, and modernization while decreasing risk casualties. (#461)
- **Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to over-the-counter medications. (#462)**
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting funds for promotional or marketing materials promoting Obamacare or its benefits. (#463)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring an enforceable treaty ratified by the top 10 major greenhouse gas emitting countries before implementation of regulation of greenhouse gas emissions from existing power plants. (#464)
- **Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to Second Amendment rights. (#465)**
- Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting jobs in the United States through international and domestic travel and tourism. (#466)

- **Blunt amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the direct provision of defense articles, defense services, and related training to Kurdistan Regional Government. (#467)**
- **Blunt amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to military aid to Israel. (#468)**
- Grassley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prohibit certain aliens without legal status in the United States from retroactively claiming the earned income tax credit. (#469)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding to the United Nations Population Fund to promote the access of unaccompanied women to vital services, including access to water, sanitation, facilities, food, and health care, in emergency situations. (#470)
- *Wyden amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would cut benefits, raise the retirement age, or privatize Social Security. (#471)*
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting Cypriot-Israeli cooperation in energy exploration in the Eastern Mediterranean. (#472)
- **Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding to combat anti-Semitism in Europe. (#473)**
- *Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect and strengthen the Department of Veterans Affairs, hire more health care professionals for the Department, and ensure quality and timely access to health care for all veterans. (#474)*
- Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to strengthening the United States Postal Service by establishing a moratorium to protect mail processing plants, reinstating overnight delivery standards, and protecting rural service. (#475)
- Thune amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to exempting elementary schools, secondary schools, and institutions of higher education from Obamacare's employer mandate. (#476)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to achieving health information technology interoperability. (#477)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reprioritizing education spending toward impact aid or other formula grant programs to State and local educational agencies and away from administrative earmark programs. (#478)
- Thune amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would negatively affect rural health care. (#479)
- Thune amendment to reduce funding for the United State Fish and Wildlife Service and direct those funds to public safety in Indian country. (#480)
- *Cotton amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting Israel. (#481)*

- Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging the increase use of performance contracting in Federal facilities. (#482)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to combat sexual assault, domestic violence, and human trafficking. (#483)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing lethal aid to Ukraine. (#484)
- **Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide equity in the tax treatment of public safety officer death benefits. (#485)**
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to strengthen mental health efforts. (#486)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to rein in onerous fishing regulations and provide disaster relief for fisheries. (#487)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to spur economic development and provide for the equitable distribution of Universal Service funds to rural states. (#488)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing small business regulatory relief, protecting State-regulated insurers from global regulators, and preventing duplicative regulations for investment advisors. (#489)
- **Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to address the disproportionate regulatory burdens on community banks. (#490)**
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect the Corporation for National and Community Service. (#491)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to advance workplace equality by ending pregnancy discrimination and confronting sex-based wage discrimination. (#492)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to strengthening missile defense cooperation with Israel. (#493)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing the United States from joining any international agreement on greenhouse gas emissions that would preclude developing countries from using fossil fuels for development and economic growth. (#494)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to achieving domestic energy independence. (#495)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting public transparency in Executive branch litigation settlements. (#496)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting jobs by preventing Federal agencies from overriding efforts by States to conserve species. (#497)

- *Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to legislation submitted to Congress by President Obama to protect and strengthen Social Security. (#498)*
- Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring the availability to the reserve components of the Armed Forces of fully modernized and mission-capable aircraft. (#499)
- Alexander amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing Federal funds from being used to create a Federal college ratings system. (#500)
- Alexander amendment to promote the research, development, and approval or licensure of the most cutting-edge, safe and effective medical treatments, devices, and cures for American patients and to ensure that America remains the global leader in biomedical innovation. (#501)
- Alexander amendment to prohibit the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission from issuing regulations or guidance that would undermine the employee wellness programs authorized in the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act which offer a premium discount to employees who make healthy lifestyle choices. (#502)
- Sullivan amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing an exemption from certain permitting requirement for routine maintenance activities relating to transportation infrastructure. (#503)
- **Sullivan amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to limiting the ability of Environmental Protection Agency personnel to carry guns. (#504)**
- **Sullivan amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting programs related to the ground-based mid-course defense and the long-range discrimination radar programs of the Department of Defense. (#505)**
- **Sullivan amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting vulnerable families from job killing regulations. (#506)**
- Vitter amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to ending Obamacare subsidies for illegal immigrants. (#507)
- Vitter amendment to require tax delinquent Federal bureaucrats to immediately enter into a repayment plan and provide that failure to do will result in termination of employment. (#508)
- Vitter amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to eliminating the State DNA analysis kit backlog. (#509)
- Vitter amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing health care to veterans who reside more than 40 miles driving distance from the closest medical facility of the Department of Veterans Affairs that provides the care sought by the veteran. (#510)
- Vitter amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund preventing the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives from classifying M855 or any .223/5.56mm cartridge or projectile as armor piercing ammunition. (#511)
- Vitter amendment to strike out the provision that makes it easier for Washington elites to force

Americans to give up their dollar bills and use dollar coins, like Europeans. (#512)

- Vitter amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expanding Medicare beneficiary access to eye tracking accessories and speech generating devices for disabled individuals under the Medicare program. (#513)
- Vitter amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to allowing States to adopt work requirements for able-bodied Medicaid recipients. (#514)
- **Vitter amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring the Federal Government to allow states to opt out of Common Core without penalty. (#515)**
- Vitter amendment to ensure victims of rape have their day in court. (#516)
- Vitter amendment to end Congress's and the Administration's illegal exemption from Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. (#517)
- Barrasso amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a process whereby the Federal Government recoups grants from States with failed State-based exchanges. (#518)
- Gillibrand amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to expand benefits from the Department of Veterans Affairs to sailors exposed to Agent Orange. (#519)
- Gillibrand amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund related to sexual assault at institutions of higher education, which may include the implementation of an independent and standardized online survey tool developed and administered by the Department of Education, in consultation with the Department of Justice, to measure the prevalence of sexual assault at institutions of higher education. (#520)
- **Peters amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to investing in science, technology, and basic research in the United States. (#521)**
- King amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preserving the right of access of distributed energy units to the electrical grid, such as combined heat and power systems, residential- or commercial-scale photovoltaic systems, residential wind turbines, or other renewable or fossil-fueled electric generation systems. (#522)
- **Stabenow amendment to prevent United States companies from getting tax benefits for moving jobs overseas, to end offshore tax loopholes including inversions, and to provide incentives for United States companies to relocate overseas jobs to the United States. (#523)**
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting economic growth and job creation by reducing the cost of capital. (#524)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing tax relief for catastrophic medical expenses. (#525)
- Alexander amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support high-quality charter schools. (#526)

- Cassidy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the translation of biomedical research into treatments and cures. (#527)
- Cassidy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to upgrading data collection and statistical analysis conducted on health care services at the facilities of the Veterans Health Administration. (#528)
- Cassidy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing screening, testing, and diagnosis for Viral Hepatitis. (#529)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the diversion of funds set aside for the USPTO. (#530)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to deterring abusive patent litigation. (#531)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to ensure the vitality of the traditional criminal law requirement of mens rea. (#532)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that Department of Justice attorneys comply with disclosure obligations in criminal prosecutions. (#533)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing access to marijuana edibles by children in States that have decriminalized marijuana. (#534)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to balancing the Federal budget. (#535)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to safeguarding data stored abroad from improper government access. (#536)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the aggressive and consistent enforcement of Federal laws prohibiting the production, distribution, and possession of adult obscenity and child pornography. (#537)
- Risch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the Family Funds limit of the Small Business Investment Company Program from \$225,000,000 to \$350,000,000, as passed by the Committee in 2013, which is zero subsidy and funded entirely through fees paid by investors and businesses. (#538)
- **Cassidy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving Medicaid based on successful and bipartisan State demonstration projects. (#539)**
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting health care rationing. (#540)
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the transparency of the relationship between the Federal Communication Commission's regulatory fees and the Commission's recovery of costs. (#541)

- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to improving transparency for closing out expired grant accounts with an empty balance. (#542)
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to elimination of funding for the National Technical Information Service. (#543)
- Kirk amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to extraditing international cybercriminals committing credit card theft. (#544)
- **Kirk amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reimposing waived sanctions and imposing new sanctions against Iran for violations of the Joint Plan of Action or a comprehensive nuclear agreement. (#545)**
- McCain amendment to ensure adequate funding for the national security of the United States. (#546)
- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to welfare reform. (#547)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to support Internet freedom and the current multi-stake-holder governance of the Internet. (#548)
- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund for providing low- and middle-income student access to private elementary and secondary schools through a tax credit. (#549)
- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to consolidating tax incentives for higher education into a universal tax credit for higher education and skills obtainment. (#550)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting religious freedom, including promoting freedom of religion (including belief) around the world, given the importance of religious freedom to human rights, economic development, stability, and democracy. (#551)
- **Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing funding for the relocation of the United States Embassy in Israel from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem. (#552)**
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting public-private partnerships with the National Laboratories under the Department of Energy to facilitate innovation. (#553)
- Rubio amendment to allow for the elimination of the Retirement Earnings Test under the Social Security program. (#554)
- Rubio amendment to allow for the elimination of Social Security payroll taxes for individuals who have attained retirement age. (#555)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to delivering weapons to Ukraine using emergency drawdown authority in the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961. (#556)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to reforming the United Nations in the spirit of transparency, respect for basic human freedoms, and effective

nonproliferation. (#557)

- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing foreign assistance to Palestine and increasing foreign assistance for Israel. (#558)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to improving higher education data and transparency. (#559)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to prohibit taking minors across State lines in circumvention of laws requiring involvement of parents in abortion decisions. (#560)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to underutilized facilities of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and their potential use. (#561)
- **Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a new outcomes-based process for authorizing innovative higher education providers. (#562)**
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the reform of Federal student loan repayment plans. (#563)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing for regulatory reform that would allow Congress to budget regulatory promulgation under each Federal agency. (#564)
- **Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that Medicare is not raided to bailout insurance companies under the President's health care overhaul. (#565)**
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing for financial vehicles other than loans to provide fund to pay for higher education. (#566)
- Coats amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to end duplication, fragmentation, and overlap in Government economic development programs. (#567)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to increase funding for the Internal Revenue Service to implement the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act and reduce identity theft. (#568)
- Tester amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to investing in rural and tribal water infrastructure. (#569)
- Tester amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing transparency in our elections and reducing the deficit. (#570)
- Heinrich amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would provide for the sale of Federal land to reduce the Federal deficit. (#571)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support rural schools and school districts. (#572)

- **Markey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting the repair and replacement of natural gas distribution pipelines and infrastructure no longer fit for service. (#573)**
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring the reliability of the electric grid. (#574)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to repeal the TRICARE exclusion for members of the reserve components of the Armed Forces. (#575)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to securing sources of supply of rare earth minerals. (#576)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the reduction of Department of Defense contractors. (#577)
- **Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to addressing methamphetamine abuse in the United States. (#578)**
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing adequate funding for the Experimental Program to Stimulate Competitive Research. (#579)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing adequate funding for the Contract Tower Program of the Federal Aviation Administration. (#580)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reestablishing the Office of Technology Assessment to provide nonpartisan information to Congress on cost-benefit analyses of regulations and regulatory changes. (#581)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to significantly increasing the number of young adults participating in 2 years of national service which may include expanding national service programs. (#582)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the commercialization of technologies such as carbon capture, carbon storage, and other carbon utilization technologies required for coal and natural gas electric generating units (EGUs) to meet proposed and future greenhouse gas regulations. (#583)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting export promotion for small businesses. (#584)
- Manchin amendment to modify the deficit-neutral reserve fund for veterans and servicemembers to improve outreach, access, and services for rural veterans. (#585)
- Manchin amendment to modify the deficit-neutral reserve fund for veterans and servicemembers to address specifically the growing backlog of appeals of decisions regarding claims for disability compensation. (#586)
- Leahy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to disallow any Federal tax deduction for the cost of court-ordered punitive damages as an ordinary business expense. (#587)

- **Schatz amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the number of U.S. Customs and Border Protection officers at air ports of entry. (#588)**
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that employers are not precluded under the National Labor Relations Act from providing compensation to employees that is greater than the compensation specified in an applicable collective bargaining agreement. (#589)
- **Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting the Medicare Advantage program. (#590)**
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to reform the Lifeline program by removing structural incentives for fraud and modernizing the program so that it can be used to help increase broadband access in underserved areas. (#591)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to intellectual property rights in international trade negotiations. (#592)
- **Menendez amendment to require consideration of long-term deficits for any legislation relating to repealing or replacing the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act and the health care-related provisions of the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010. (#593)**
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging the participation of underrepresented individuals, including minorities, in 21st century fields. (#594)
- **Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to improve cybersecurity. (#595)**
- **Johnson amendment to convey clear information in graphic form about projected deficits. (#596)**
- **Johnson amendment to convey clear information to Congress and the public about projected Federal outlays, revenues, surpluses, and deficits. (#597)**
- Shaheen amendment to make commonsense reform to the wasteful Federal sugar program, save consumers billions, and reduce the risk of expensive taxpayer-funded bailouts of the sugar industry. (#600)
- *Bennet amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would privatize Medicare, cut guaranteed benefits, increase out-of-pocket spending, or turn Medicare into a premium support plan. (#601)*
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a single food agency. (#602)
- Coats amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the improvement of operations in the supplemental nutrition assistance program. (#603)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging cost savings

in office space used by Federal agencies. (#604)

- Feinstein amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to rectifying the discrepancies in methodologies used in counting the number of homeless person served by programs provided through the Department of Education, the Department of Health and Human Services, and the Department of Housing and Urban Development. (#605)
- Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to African elephant ivory. (#606)
- **Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to allow for the permanent elimination of the Federal estate tax. (#607)**
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund for mobile workforce legislation to simplify and standardize State income tax collection for employees who travel outside of their home State for temporary work assignments. (#608)
- Isakson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing funding to implement, create, apply or enforce certain standards for initial bargaining unit determinations governed by the National Labor Relations Board. (#609)
- Isakson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing funding to promulgate a regulation relating to the definition of “fiduciary” by the Department of Labor. (#610)
- **Isakson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to subject all fees collected by U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services to the annual appropriations process. (#611)**
- Isakson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to subject all fees collected by U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services to the annual appropriations process. (#612)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to international defense cooperation. (#613)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support or encourage research that leads to identifying an Alzheimer's disease biomarker, early diagnostics tool, or therapy to delay the onset or halt the progression of Alzheimer's disease in order to provide a significant cost savings to the Federal Government. (#614)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to ensure that the harbor maintenance user fee is only used for its intended purpose, which is to finance expenditures on maintenance dredging, dredged material disposal areas, jetties, and breakwaters. (#615)
- Wicker amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to require the Secretary of Transportation to submit the results of a comprehensive truck size and weight limits study to Congress by April 30, 2015. (#616)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to encourage the Secretary of State to add additional names to the Magnitsky List. (#617)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring international arms control compliance. (#618)

- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to address the negative impact of the Affordable Care Act's Medicaid and Medicare DSH cuts to hospitals. (#619)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to expedite awards under the Internal Revenue Service whistleblower program. (#620)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to repeal the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA). (#621)
- *Burr amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to manageable Federal student loan repayment options. (#622)*
- Alexander amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the development of next-generation leadership computers in the United States. (#623)
- Alexander amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to improve the competitiveness of the United States. (#624)
- Lankford amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the effectiveness and efficiency of the Federal regulatory process. (#625)
- Lankford amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to streamline, consolidate, or eliminate duplicative and overlapping programs identified by the Government Accountability Office. (#626)
- Lankford amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide more transparency in Government spending, including through the establishment of a Federal program inventory. (#627)
- Lankford amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support the continued stewardship role of the United States over the domain name system to ensure the security of the .gov and .mil domains and protect the freedom of speech and expression internationally. (#628)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to international defense cooperation with Taiwan. (#629)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting the use of energy efficiency in the economy of the United States, which is the cheapest and fastest way to begin addressing energy challenges in the United States. (#630)
- Casey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing training for first responders in communities through which crude oil is transported by rail. (#631)
- **Casey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing reasonable accommodations for pregnant workers. (#632)**
- **Casey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to enhancing the child and dependent care tax credit. (#633)**
- Casey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to automatic IRAs. (#634)

- Casey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing funding for the Office of Administrative Law Judges of the Department of Labor. (#635)
- **Warner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting the personal information of consumers from data breaches. (#636)**
- Warner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to advancing the stated goals of the Department of Veterans Affairs or meeting the health care needs of veterans. (#637)
- **Warner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund reserve fund for Government reform and efficiency. (#638)**
- **Peters amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting trade and travel ports of entry. (#639)**
- Heitkamp amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to improve the sustainability of the Federal workforce in order to address unique situations. (#640)
- Heitkamp amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to funding local rent surveys to ensure accurate fair market rents for working families, the elderly, and the disabled. (#641)
- Heitkamp amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the establishment of a commission on Native children. (#642)
- Heitkamp amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to training and resources for first responders responding to hazardous materials incidents on railroads. (#643)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to directing the Secretary of Transportation to coordinate with the Secretary of Energy to review crude treatment process and, if necessary, to promulgate regulations. (#644)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to underground and surface coal mining safety and health research. (#645)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to H-1B visas. (#646)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the development of a new nuclear-capable cruise missile by the Department of Defense and the National Nuclear Security Administration. (#647)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the nuclear forces and missions of the Air Force. (#648)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting funding of international organizations during the implementation of the United Nations Arms Trade Treaty prior to Senate ratification and adoption of implementing legislation. (#649)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that social services agencies under the Bureau of Indian Affairs may conduct background checks on all

adults living in a home before issuing a foster care license. (#650)

- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to allow the Drug Enforcement Administration and Federal Bureau of Investigation to enter into joint task forces with tribal and local law enforcement agencies. (#651)
- *Warren amendment to make college more affordable for middle-class families by allowing borrowers with outstanding Federal and private student loans to refinance at the equivalent interest rates that were offered to Federal student loan borrowers during the 2013-2014 school year and to fully offset the cost of such a program by requiring millionaires to pay at least a 30 percent effective Federal tax rate. (#652)*
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to limit control measure determinations to covered sources. (#653)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reforming regulatory practices for executive agencies. (#654)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to preserve and protect the open Internet in a manner that provides the Federal Communications Commission with targeted and robust enforcement mechanisms, does not jeopardize public safety, privacy, accessibility, or universal service, protects against regulatory overreach, and does not rely on public utility regulations. (#655)
- Cotton amendment to modify a provision to the spending-neutral reserve fund to reauthorize funding for payments in lieu of taxes to counties and other units of local government. (#656)
- Cotton amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing non-defense related spending by the Department of Defense. (#657)
- Cotton amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000. (#658)
- Cotton amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the designation of critical habitat. (#659)
- Cotton amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the use of funds for cooperating with the Government of Iran in combating the Islamic State. (#660)
- Cotton amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to violations by the Russian Federation of the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces Treaty. (#661)
- Cotton amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the use of funds for the premature withdrawal of the United States Armed Forces from Afghanistan. (#662)
- Cotton amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the use of funds for negotiating with President of Syria Bashar al Assad and the Government of Syria to resolve the Syrian civil war and combat the Islamic State. (#663)
- Cotton amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to construction of new

facilities and improvement to existing facilities at the detention facilities at United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. (#664)

- **Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting awarding of construction contracts based on awardees entering or not entering into agreements with labor organizations. (#665)**
- **Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing the level of Federal premium support for crop insurance policies, which may include eliminating premium support for crop insurance for agricultural producers with an adjusted gross income of more than \$750,000 in fiscal year 2016. (#666)**
- **Flake amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that individuals do not simultaneously receive unemployment compensation and disability insurance benefits. (#667)**
- **Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to government reform and efficiency. (#668)**
- Flake amendment to rescind the remaining amounts available for the Advanced Technology Vehicles Manufacturing Loan Program. (#669)
- Flake amendment to eliminate resources for the single family housing direct loan program. (#670)
- Flake amendment to eliminate the premium subsidies on crop insurance policies when the actual market price of an agricultural commodity at the time of harvest is higher than the spring price for the agricultural commodity. (#671)
- Flake amendment to prohibit earmarks. (#672)
- Flake amendment to eliminate funding for the Economic Development Administration. (#673)
- Flake amendment to eliminate taxpayer subsidies for Amtrak's food and beverage service. (#674)
- Flake amendment to eliminate resources for Select USA. (#675)
- Flake amendment to prohibit taxpayers from subsidizing officials of the Department of Health and Human Services flying in business and first-class seating. (#676)
- **Flake amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing political targeting by the Internal Revenue Service of individuals and social welfare organizations exercising free-speech rights. (#677)**
- **Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prosecution of first-time illegal border crossers. (#678)**
- Portman amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the empowerment of States to protect citizens of the State from damaging regulations of the Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to the Clean Air Act. (#679)

- Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to legislation to furlough Federal employees with serious tax delinquencies. (#680)
- **Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to demolishing vacant and abandoned homes. (#681)**
- Portman amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would not achieve a unified budget surplus after 2024. (#682)
- Portman amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would create a carbon tax or a cap-and-trade policy relating to carbon emissions. (#683)
- Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to repealing any tax increases imposed by President Obama on middle-class families. (#684)
- Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to making permanent the expensing limitation applicable for 2014 for section 179 property. (#685)
- Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the age limitation applicable to dependent care assistance programs. (#686)
- Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to allowing private sector employees the ability to work flexible schedules. (#687)
- Portman amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding for the National Park Service Centennial. (#688)
- **Portman amendment to improve the dynamic scoring provision. (#689)**
- Portman amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the equitable treatment of existing, new, and proposed nuclear generating capacity in the economically damaging Clean Power Plan. (#690)
- Scott amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing States with flexibility in determining the size of employers in the small group market. (#691)
- Scott amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to transparency in health premium billing. (#692)
- Rounds amendment to modify section 431 relating to oversight of Government performance. (#693)
- **Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to investing in advanced fossil energy technology research and development. (#694)**
- Shaheen amendment to save taxpayers billions by limiting \$50,000 annually the maximum amount of premium subsidy provided by the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation to individual agricultural producers. (#696)

- **Murray amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund for legislation that reforms and strengthens elementary and secondary education. (#697)**
- Whitehouse amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting funding regulatory work of the Environmental Protection Agency that delivers substantial benefits to public health and the economy. (#698)
- Whitehouse amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing resources to protect and preserve oceans and coasts. (#699)
- **Whitehouse amendment to ensure high-income earners pay a fair share in taxes and to use the revenue to invest in repairing our Nation's bridges, coastal infrastructure, and damage wildfires. (#700)**
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improvements to the appeals process of the Department of Veterans Affairs for claims relating to disability compensation. (#701)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to efforts associated with combating the heroin addiction epidemic. (#702)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to enhance drug treatment courts. (#703)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to enhance veteran treatment courts. (#704)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to Indo-Pacific partner capacity building and strategy. (#705)
- Markey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to achieving savings in the nuclear security enterprise. (#706)
- **Markey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing overdose deaths. (#707)**
- **Wyden amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to simplifying and expanding tax incentives for higher education to boost student attendance and completion. (#708)**
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to implementing recommendations of the Government Accountability Office to reduce or eliminate overlapping or duplicative Federal programs. (#709)
- Franken amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to enhancing funding for programs carried out under the Head Start Act. (#710)
- Franken amendment provide additional resources to save student financial aid and keep college affordable for more than 8,000,000 low- and middle-income students by restoring the \$89,000,000 in cuts to Federal Pell Grants in the Republican budget. (#711)

- Franken amendment to provide an additional use for the deficit-neutral reserve fund for higher education. (#712)
- Murphy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to comprehensive mental health reform. (#713)
- Bennet amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to chemical disclosure. (#714)
- **Bennet amendment to create clean energy jobs through predictable and fair incentive for renewable energy. (#715)**
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support the robust funding of the Community Oriented Policing Services grant program. (#716)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the effectiveness and availability of Bureau of Prisons programs. (#717)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting child savings accounts and asset building. (#718)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to cleaning up federally designated Superfund sites. (#719)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting workforce development through apprenticeship programs. (#720)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to encourage freight planning and investment that incorporates all modes of transportation, including rail, waterways, ports, and highways to promote national connectivity. (#721)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting payments for conversion or treatments that purport to change the gender identity or sexual orientation of an individual under Medicare and Medicaid programs. (#722)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing the average adjusted gross income eligibility criteria for persons or legal entities who qualify for farm subsidy program benefits (#723)
- Kaine amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing United States exports and improving the competitiveness of United States businesses. (#724)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring diversity in procurement and hiring at all Federal pension plans. (#725)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the protection of State and local economies from the impacts of climate change, including increased storm surge events. (#726)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to municipal broadband expansion, to aid cities and municipalities in rural and low-income areas seeking to invest in

municipal broadband networks or private-public partnerships for broadband buildout. (#727)

- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting mentoring programs for at-risk youth. (#728)
- **Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to invest in surface transportation projects. (#729)**
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to development of the Long Range Discrimination Radar of the Missile Defense Agency. (#730)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to increase access to health care providers for Medicare beneficiaries. (#731)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to authorizing advance appropriations for the Indian Health Service. (#732)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to an active duty mend strength for the Army for fiscal year 2016 of 490,000 soldiers. (#733)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the Department of Defense Innovative Readiness Training Program. (#734)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the outreach and delivery of Department of Veterans Affairs programs and services to veterans residing in United States communities not connected to the North American road system. (#735)
- Murkowski amendment to exempt advance appropriations for the Indian Health Services and Indian Health Facilities accounts of the Indian Health Service from a point of order against legislation that would provide an advance appropriation. (#736)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to establish a DNRF relating to providing for the expansion of Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis (Lou Gehrig's Disease) research in the Department of Defense's peer reviewed Medical Research Program. (#737)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to environmental remediation of land transferred under certain Acts that is contaminated by Federal agencies and activities. (#738)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to robust sexual assault investigations by the National Guard Bureau Office of Complex Investigations. (#739)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the funding of certain tribal courts by the Bureau of Indian Affairs. (#740)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to allow for legislation to provide for long-term budget analyses. (#741)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reforming the unemployment insurance program in a manner that incentivizes work and worker training for the long-term unemployed, helps the long-term unemployed reenter the workforce, recognizes the

demands on State budgets, and does not increase financial burdens on employers. (#742)

- **Thune amendment to reduce funding for the General Services Administration by \$1,000,000 until 50 percent of counties in nonattainment for the 1997 National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for ground-level ozone as of January 30, 2015, achieve the air quality standard set forth in the 1997 NAAQS, and direct those funds to the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency for the purpose of helping municipalities reach attainment with the 2008 NAAQS for ground-level ozone, acknowledging that (1) given limited State and Federal resources and the delay of the Administrator in issuing to States implementation guidance for the 2008 ground-level ozone NAAQS, priority should be given to achieving the 2008 standard, (2) the Administrator has not sufficiently implemented that standard, (3) focusing by the Administrator on the most polluted areas that are in nonattainment with that standard would benefit public health, and (4) promulgating a lower standard at this time would impose undue costs on the economy and workforce of the United States. (#743)**
- Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring transparency of costs of completing analyses required under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969. (#744)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to allowing oil shale development on Federal land. (#745)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing reasonable deadlines for processes under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969. (#746)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to selling nonessential Federal land with proceeds going to Federal deficit reduction. (#747)
- Lee amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would further restrict the right of law-abiding Americans to own a firearm. (#748)
- **Lee amendment to ensure that the reserve fund relating to affordable healthcare choices for all is used to repeal and not further empower the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. (#749)**
- **Lee amendment to modify the spending-neutral reserve fund reauthorizing funding for payments to counties and other units of local government to ensure payment at levels roughly equivalent to property tax revenues lost due to the presence of Federal land. (#750)**
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to support legislation maintaining United States oversight over functions of the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers and preventing the United States from transferring such Internet responsibilities. (#751)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging the United States' NATO allies to reverse declines in defense spending and bear a more proportionate burden for ensuring the security of NATO. (#752)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to sufficient number of uniformed maintenance personnel in the Air Force for the F-35A aircraft program to reach initial operational capacity and full operational capacity on schedule. (#753)

- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting legislation allowing a repeal of the Davis-Bacon Act. (#754)
- *Stabenow amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to keeping the Federal Water Pollution Control Act focused on protection of water quality, to establish bright lines for Federal jurisdiction, and to create clear and unambiguous exemptions for features that the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency or the Secretary of the Army, acting through the Chief of Engineers, claim they are not seeking to regulate. (#755)*
- Stabenow amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the purchase of stationary or electronic devices for the purpose of members of Congress or congressional staff communicating with foreign governments and undermining the role of the President as Head of State in international nuclear negotiations on behalf of the United States. (#756)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to grant programs of the Environmental Protection Agency that may include prohibitions on awards to any entity that has an action pending against the Agency. (#757)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to support legislation allowing private sector employers to offer compensatory time in lieu of overtime pay to employees who prefer flexible work schedules to better balance family, work, and personal responsibilities. (#758)
- **Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to clarifying Federal jurisdiction with respect to intrastate species. (#759)**
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring an independent reliability assessment of the Clean Power Plan of the Environmental Protection Agency. (#760)
- Graham amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to means-testing Medicare part B and part D premiums for Medicare beneficiaries with an annual income that exceeds \$250,000. (#761)
- Graham amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the restoration of purchasing power of the National Institutes of Health. (#762)
- Graham amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to subjecting all Federal spending to sequestration. (#763)
- Graham amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preparing ports of the United States for post-Panamax ships. (#764)
- Graham amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to meeting the obligations outlined in the Plutonium Management and Disposition Agreement. (#765)
- Graham amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to subjecting the salaries of Members of Congress to sequestration. (#766)

- Murkowski amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the National Guard Youth Challenge Program. (#767)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing Transportation Security Administration passenger fees to \$2.50 per enplanement and not more than \$5.00 per round trip between points in Alaska and Hawaii and on flights from essential air service airports. (#768)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the labeling of genetically engineered fish. (#769)
- **Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the construction of Arctic polar icebreakers. (#770)**
- Ernst amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibits use of taxpayer dollars for first class airplane travel by Members of Congress. (#771)
- Ernst amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to ensure public comments are utilized more effectively in the Federal rulemaking process. (#772)
- Ernst amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect taxpayers by reforming the allowance and perks available to former Presidents. (#773)
- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the availability of Federal spectrum for commercial wireless services, including unlicensed Wi-Fi. (#774)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the imposition of new sanctions against the Government of Iran because of that Government's support for terrorism and its human rights abuses against the people of Iran. (#775)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prohibit the exclusion of individuals from service on a Federal jury on account of sexual orientation or gender identity. (#776)
- *Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to recognize that climate change is real and caused by human activity and that Congress needs to take action to cut carbon pollution. (#777, as modified)*
- Cornyn amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to patents. (#778)
- Cornyn amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to enact a taxpayer bill of rights and provide additional protections for taxpayers against abuses by Internal Revenue Service. (#779)
- Cornyn amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to eliminating the backlog of sexual assault evidence kits. (#780)
- **Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing foreign assistance to the Palestinian Authority and certain United Nations agencies and increasing foreign assistance for Israel. (#781)**

- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to extending the health care tax credit. (#782)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expansion of the earned income tax credit and the child tax credit. (#783)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting a national network for manufacturing innovation. (#784)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that no Federal financial aid funds are used for marketing activities. (#785)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide 12-months of continuous enrollment in Medicaid and the Children's Health Insurance Program. (#786)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to establish the prioritization of Children's Hospital Graduate Medical Education (CHGME) as a proven means to implement the development of a robust pediatric medical workforce. (#787)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring sufficient trade enforcement resources. (#788)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting workers from misclassification as independent contractors and preventing employers from using misclassification to avoid paying their fair share of taxes. (#789)
- Manchin amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would allocate any savings achieved through spending cuts or new revenue that are not included in the concurrent resolution on the budget for any purpose other than deficit reduction or investment in the Nation's infrastructure. (#790)
- **Wyden amendment to strike reconciliation instructions to the Committees on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions and Finance and require regular order. (#791)**
- Bennet amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to innovation in higher education. (#792)
- Franken amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to construction of Native American schools. (#793)
- Sessions amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to strengthening the ability of the Department of Commerce to respond to accusations of unfair trade practices, which may include currency undervaluation. (#794)
- **Cassidy amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to authorizing Federal permitting for manufacturing and energy construction projects relating to national primary or secondary ambient air quality standard for ozone lower than a certain existing standard. (#795)**
- *Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to saving Medicare. (#796)*

- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing headquarters staff in the Department of Defense. (#797)
- **Murray amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund for legislation to allow Americans to earn paid sick time. (#798)**
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to funding for programs related to governing justly and democratically. (#799)
- **Cantwell amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to a comprehensive approach to crude-by-rail safety. (#800)**
- *Murray amendment to build on the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2013 by restoring a below-sequester level cut of \$9,000,000,000 to nondefense discretionary spending in 2017, replacing sequestration in 2016 and 2017 and increasing funding above sequester by a total of \$148,000,000,000 for the 2 years, increasing defense and nondefense discretionary spending above sequester levels by equal amounts, eliminating the overseas contingency operations gimmick contained in the committee-reported resolution, and offsetting the net increase in defense and nondefense discretionary spending by closing tax loopholes. (#801)*
- **Coons amendment to offset the costs of the war against the Islamic State in Iraq and Syria. (#802)**
- Franken amendment to ensure that the deficit-neutral reserve fund for infrastructure includes investment in rural broadband deployment. (#803)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to student loans. (#804)
- Corker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prevent the sale of Senior Preferred Stock of Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac by the Secretary of the Treasury without the consent of Congress. (#805)
- Cassidy amendment to create a point of order against any legislation that would authorize Federal funds appropriated for processing naturalization applications to be used for any other purpose. (#806)
- Cassidy amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would permit using certain funds to process immigration benefit applications. (#807)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to permanently extend the Internet Tax Freedom Act and to establish rules for taxation of digital goods and services. (#808)
- Vitter amendment to restore students' right to privacy of education records by ensuring parental consent of records release in all cases and prohibiting collection of psychological or behavioral data. (#809)
- **Collins amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing access to higher education for low-income Americans through the Federal Pell Grant program. (#810)**
- **Vitter amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ending**

Washington's illegal exemption from Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. (#811)

- **Murray amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide women with affordable access to comprehensive health care, including preventive services (such as contraception and breast cancer screenings), improve maternal health, and ensure that a woman has the same benefits and services no matter what part of the United States she lives in, all of which is critical to improving the health and well-being of women, children, their families, and society as a whole, and is an essential part of a woman's economic security and opportunity. (#812)**
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving oversight and accountability of for-profit colleges. (#813)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing exploitation of veterans and servicemembers seeking postsecondary education. (#814)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund related to prohibiting inverted corporations from avoiding United States taxes. (#815)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prevent certain corporations from profiting from government contracts. (#816)
- **Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide tax benefits to patriot employers that invest in American jobs and provide fair pay and benefits to workers and to eliminate tax benefits for corporations that ship jobs or profits overseas. (#817)**
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to funding for the Overseas Private Investment Corporation. (#818)
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the repeal of the extension of the wind production tax credit. (#819)
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting funding for the Defense Rapid Innovation Program. (#820)
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the Forest Service from finalizing and implementing a certain proposed groundwater directive. (#821)
- Flake amendment to eliminate Federal duplication and consolidate the 94 Federal green building programs spread across 11 different Federal agencies. (#822)
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to implementing the recommendations of the Government Accountability Office to consolidate financial literacy programs. (#823)
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to enabling transparency in the Federal crop insurance program, which may include disclosing the names of recipients of Federal subsidy payments for crop insurance premiums. (#824)
- **Blumenthal amendment to expand the deficit-neutral reserve fund for veterans and**

servicemembers. (#825)

- Barrasso amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the repeal of the annual fee on health insurance providers imposed by the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. (#826)
- Hatch amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to reforming the Federal regulatory process by enabling retrospective review of existing regulations, improving the process by which new regulations are created, ensuring fair and effective judicial review, and securing an effective role for Congress in the Federal regulatory process through legislation and oversight. (#827)
- Franken amendment to provide additional resources to save student financial aid and keep college affordable for more than 8,000,000 low- and middle-income students by restoring the \$89,000,000,000 in cuts to Federal Pell Grants in the Republican budget. (#828)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to maintaining the critical infrastructure security of the United States natural gas pipeline system with respect to physical damages or cyber security-related impacts. (#829)
- Moran-Blumenthal amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to researching health conditions of the descendants of veterans exposed to toxic substances during services in the Armed Forces. (#830)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging institutions of higher education to make college more affordable by reducing the cost of attendance for students and families. (#831)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to ensure all women covered by TRICARE have no-cost contraception coverage and to improve access to emergency contraception for women members of the Armed Forces. (#832)
- Boxer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the protection of State and local economies from the impacts of climate change, including extreme and exceptional drought. (#833)
- Boxer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to public health and welfare of States and local communities. (#834)
- Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to offsetting the cost of operations against the Islamic State. (#835)
- McConnell amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the regulation by the Environmental Protection Agency of greenhouse gas emissions, which may include a prohibition on withholding highway funds from States that refuse to submit State Implementation Plans required under the Clean Power Plan of the Agency. (#836)
- Alexander amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting the privacy rights of employees. (#837)
- **Murkowski amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the disposal of certain Federal land. (#838)**

- **Isakson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting United States citizens held hostage in the United States embassy in Tehran, Iran, between November 3, 1979, and January 20, 1981. (#839)**
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding for State and local law enforcement agencies that receive Federal funds to be used for data collection related to profiling guidance issued by the Department of Justice. (#840)
- Udall amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to provision of educational assistance to veterans who served in the reserves in Afghanistan or Iraq. (#841)
- **Merkley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to consumer financial protection. (#842)**
- **Merkley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to restoring reductions in the Republican budget to the Stafford loan program that would mandate that students currently in college pay interest on their loans before they have received their educational benefits, to make college more affordable, to reduce the debt burden of students, and to help graduates afford to pay back student loans. (#843)**
- Merkley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to restoring cuts in the Republican budget to the Federal Pell Grant and Stafford loan programs that would force more families to take on debt for education and mandate that students currently in college pay interest on their loans before they have received their education benefits, to make college more affordable, to reduce the debt burden of students, and to help graduates afford to pay back student loans. (#844)
- Merkley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to trade agreements. (#845)
- Merkley amendment to save student financial aid and reduce the student loan debt levels in the Republican budget by 15 percent through removing mandated interest payments for students. (#846)
- Scott amendment to require information on settlement agreements. (#847)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the Medicare home health face-to-face documentation requirement. (#848)
- Vitter amendment to end birthright citizenship. (#849)
- Vitter amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ending President Obama's illegal executive amnesty. (#850)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to rein in onerous fishing regulations and provide disaster relief for fisheries. (#851)
- **Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing small business regulatory relief and preventing duplicative regulations for investment advisors. (#852)**

- Coats to preserve the integrity of college athletes. (#853)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to repealing the limitation on health flexible spending arrangements. (#854)
- **Lee amendment to prohibit the public debt limit under reconciliation. (#855)**
- **Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to support legislation preventing the Federal Communications Commission from reclassifying broadband providers as common carriers under title II of the Communications Act of 1934 and from implementing other “net neutrality” provisions. (#856)**
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the investigation and recovery of missing weapons and military equipment provided to the Government of Yemen by the United States Government. (#857)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to limiting funds for institutions or organizations established by the United States Convention on the Law of the Sea. (#858)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to clarifying the definition of the term “waters of the United States”. (#859)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing the Department of Energy from making risky loans. (#860)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to equalizing the treatment of attorney’s fees under the Endangered Species Act of 1973 and the Equal Access to Justice Act. (#861)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to repealing the wind production tax credit. (#862)
- Lee amendment to preserve Congressional Budget Act points of order against legislation providing for an increase in the gas tax paid by hardworking Americans. (#863)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing an accounting of total United States contributions to the United Nations. (#864)
- **Johnson amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to accommodate legislation that would stop the Federal government from forcing States to pay unemployment compensation benefits to millionaires. (#865)**
- Murray amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing funding for the Department of Transportation for the TIGER discretionary grant program. (#866)
- **Whitehouse amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to making it more difficult for corporations and billionaires to secretly influence elections by making unlimited undisclosed campaign expenditures, and to prevent such entities from evading campaign finance law, including through making false statements to government**

agencies. (#867)

- Whitehouse amendment to prohibit budget resolutions that support dropping millions of Americans from their health insurance plans without providing for alternative coverage. (#868)
- Udall amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to issuing a license to a company to operate as a small business investment company that focuses on accelerating technology transfer commercialization activities that create well-paying jobs and support American innovation. (#869)
- **Wyden amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to extending tax provisions expiring in 2013 or 2014 for 2 years, such as those contained in the EXPIRE Act of 2014. (#870)**
- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the process of evaluating and adjudicating benefit claims of survivors and dependents of veterans and members of the Armed Forces. (#871)
- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expand and enhance the security of the Visa Waiver Program to promote travel and tourism in the United States. (#872)
- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the reimbursement of emergency medical care for veterans, which may include reimbursement of veterans who have not received care from the department of Veterans Affairs in the last 24 months. (#873)
- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the final standard providing for the assignment of a unique health identifier for an individual and to require legislation setting standards for such assignment. (#874)
- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to permanent extension of the new markets tax credit. (#875)
- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that Federal agencies protect the rights of all Americans, regardless of their sexual orientation, religion, race, color, sex, or national origin, in accordance with the Constitution of the United States and Federal law. (#876)
- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing college completion, which may include expanding Federal Pell Grant eligibility by allowing college students to use Federal Pell Grants for more than 2 semesters in an academic year. (#877)
- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to investing in clean energy and preserving the environment. (#878)
- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring dental coverage under all qualified health plans offered under the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. (#879)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a student borrower bill of rights. (#880)

- *Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting a substantial increase in the minimum wage. (#881)*
- Carper amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving prevention and treatment measures to mitigate agricultural impacts from virus outbreaks, such as impacts seen from the avian influenza poultry outbreak. (#882)
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting health care rationing. (#883)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing local flexibility in low-income housing and supporting low-income housing block grant funding by expanding the Moving-to-Work program. (#884)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing technical assistance to small businesses and aspiring entrepreneurs through small business development centers. (#885)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to ensure accountability and transparency at the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau. (#886)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to streamline energy infrastructure projects. (#887)
- Feinstein amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing terrorists from obtaining firearms or explosives. (#888)
- Feinstein amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving community relations with law enforcement officers. (#889)
- Coons amendment to exempt advance appropriations for Amtrak from the generally applicable point of order against advance appropriations. (#890)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to addressing the infrastructure needs of passenger rail. (#891)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the impacts of climate change on critical infrastructure systems. (#892)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to addressing the diabetes epidemic in the United States. (#893)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding to the Global Fund. (#894)
- **Whitehouse amendment to prohibit budget resolutions that support cutting over \$1,000,000,000,000 in spending without identifying specific programmatic effects. (#895)**
- **Markey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the safety of offshore drilling in the United States. (#896)**

- **Markey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting consumers in the United States from price increases due to large-scale natural gas exports. (#897)**
- Franken amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to address cyberstalking and online harassment. (#898)
- **Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the importance of financial literacy education to allow individuals to make informed and effective decisions with their financial resources. (#899)**
- **Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the importance of civics and government education. (#900)**
- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that Federal agencies protect the rights of all Americans, regardless of their sexual orientation, gender identity, religion, race, color, sex, or national origin, in accordance with the Constitution of the United States and Federal law. (#901)
- Tester amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to authorizing children who are eligible to receive health care furnished under laws administered by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to retain such eligibility until age 26. (#902)
- Tester amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to provision of payment of dependency and indemnity compensation of death pension upon the death of a veteran to reduce needless financial hardships suffered by families of such veterans during their time of grief. (#903)
- Tester amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to bolstering veterans employment by providing additional sick leave to disabled veterans who are employed by the Federal Government so they can seek care for their service-connected medical conditions and do not have to take unpaid leave or forego their medical appointments altogether. (#904)
- Tester amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to veterans health care, which may include efforts to enhance access to care for rural veterans, to address medical workforce shortages of the Department of Veterans Affairs, and to invest in new facilities in rural areas. (#905)
- Klobuchar amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to Federal investment in precision medicine and biomedical innovation. (#906)
- Klobuchar amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the effective Federal management of the gray wolf population in the western Great Lakes region. (#907)
- Klobuchar amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to support for the improvement and enhancement of the capabilities of the Armed Forces to prevent and respond to sexual assault and sexual harassment in the Armed Forces. (#908)
- Klobuchar amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preserving funding for States to develop and maintain recreational trails and trail-related facilities for motorized and nonmotorized recreational trail uses. (#909)

- Klobuchar amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to advancing innovations in life saving technologies. (#910)
- Klobuchar amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting the outdoor economy. (#911)
- Reed amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to permanently reforming emergency unemployment insurance programs, including the Extended Benefit program for individuals who have exhausted their regular unemployment compensation during economic downturns. (#912)
- Reed amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to closing egregious offshore tax loopholes. (#913)
- Reed amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that the Federal Pell Grant maximum keeps pace with inflation. (#914)
- Reed amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would increase the cost to borrowers of Federal education loans made to students or on behalf of students. (#915)
- Reed amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reforming the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 to establish accountability requirements for resource equity. (#916)
- Reed amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing for an additional year of Federal funding for short-time compensation programs, which prevent layoffs and keep Americans employed. (#917)
- Reed amendment to include legislation concerning weatherization and energy efficiency retrofit programs in a deficit-neutral reserve fund. (#918)
- Reed amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to eliminating deductions for corporate compensation in excess of \$1,000,000. (#919)
- Reed amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing the geographic imbalance in Federal research funding and improving research infrastructure and capacity throughout the States. (#920)
- Reed amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prescription drug costs under the Medicare program. (#921)
- Reed amendment to strike the requirement for estimates of macroeconomic effects. (#922)
- Reed amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to eliminating profits from the Federal student loan program and reducing costs for borrowers. (#923)
- Reed amendment to specify the other macroeconomic variable to be included in a certain estimate provided by the Congressional Budget Office. (#924)
- **Tillis amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the United States civil courts system. (#925)**

- **Tillis amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that the right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. (#926)**
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to appropriate and responsible dietary guidelines that recommend lean red meat as a source of protein. (#927)
- Blunt amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect the United States from an energy tax. (#928)
- Crapo amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting Medicare Advantage by reversing Obamacare cuts. (#929)
- Crapo amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing tax increases on families with annual incomes under \$250,000. (#930)
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to strengthen waterborne commerce in our ports and harbors, which may include increasing the percentage of the amounts expended from the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund that are dedicated to port infrastructure and maintenance. (#931)
- Cochran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a biennial budget resolution process. (#932)
- Cochran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a biennial budget resolution process. (#933)
- Paul amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting marketing materials relating to the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. (#934)
- Paul amendment to adjust functional totals to reflect savings on administrative costs within the Environmental Protection Agency and Corps of Engineers resulting from the preservation of individual property rights and clarification that “navigable waters” means waters of the United States, including the territorial seas that are navigable-in-fact or permanent, standing, or continuously flowing bodies of water that form geographical featured commonly known as streams, oceans, rivers, and lakes that are connected to waters that are navigable-in-fact under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.). (#935)
- Paul amendment to establish a surgical point of order that will provide better clarity and compliance in the budget process by better harmonizing appropriations and authorizations. (#936)
- Hatch amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the supplemental nutrition assistance program, which may include prohibiting the Secretary of Agriculture from issuing certain exemptions relating to the able-bodied adults without dependents requirement. (#937)
- Hatch amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the use of community development block grant funds for the provision of public services. (#938)

- Hatch amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring the Secretaries of Agriculture and Housing and Urban Development to draft a plan to consolidate certain housing programs. (#939)
- **Paul amendment to increase new budget authority for fiscal years 2016 and 2017 and modify outlays for fiscal years 2016 through 2022 for National Defense (budget function 050) with offsets. (#940)**
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to ensure access to primary care for women and children. (#941)
- Franken amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing funding for HIV/AIDS research and medical and social services to prevent the spread of HIV and treat infected individuals. (#942)
- Franken amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the health of Medicare beneficiaries and reducing Medicare program expenditures by making evidence-based chronic disease prevention programs like the National Diabetes Prevention Program a covered benefit under the Medicare program. (#943)
- **Nelson amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would use tax dollars to censor publicly-funded climate science. (#944)**
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting efforts to eliminate discrimination based on sexual orientation, gender identity, source of income, marital status, military or veteran status, race, color, religion, sex, handicap, familial status, or national origin in housing. (#945)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing support for public-private partnerships that help make small, medium, and rural manufacturers more competitive. (#946)
- Bennet amendment to ensure that small businesses are provided relief as part of tax reform by permanently increasing the maximum amount of the section 179 small business expensing limitation to \$1,000,000 and the investment limitation to \$2,500,000 and indexing them both for inflation. (#947)
- Cochran amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to prohibit the implementation of flood standards, developed in secret, that would threaten livelihoods and communities nationwide. (#948)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing greater discretion to States with respect to infrastructure projects. (#949)
- McConnell amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting the return of children who have been legally adopted from the Democratic Republic of the Congo and are only a plane ride away from becoming United States citizens to the American citizen parents residing in the United States. (#950)
- **Murray amendment to establish and fund a new Federal-State partnership to expand access to high-quality preschool programs for children from low- and moderate-income families, offset with revenue from closing loopholes. (#951)**

- **Merkley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a more level playing field in trade agreements. (#952)**
- **Merkley amendment to save student financial aid and reduce the student loan debt levels in the Republican budget by 15 percent by eliminating new mandated interest charged while students are still in school. (#953)**
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the reimbursement of States that paid to keep units of the National Park System open during the partial Government shutdown in October 2013. (#954)
- Sessions amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting aliens without lawful status in the United States from qualifying for certain Federal benefits. (#955)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to protect the content of Americans' emails from warrantless searched by law enforcement agencies. (#956)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to ending the enhanced Federal Medical Assistance Percentage (FMAP) rates under Obamacare that financially favor able-bodied adults over pregnant women, infants, elderly, and the disabled. (#957)
- Grassley amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting United States workers. (#958)
- Grassley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reforming the EB-5 immigrant investor program to protect national security, to promote true job creation, and to ensure integrity in the adjudication of such immigration benefits by establishing standards of ethical conduct by government officials and preventing improper preferential treatment. (#959)
- Grassley amendment to hold employer accountable for their hiring practices by requiring all employees to be verified through E-Verify, an electronic employment verification system. (#960)
- Murray amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to ensure that the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission continues to protect employee rights and protections like the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 and the Genetic Information Nondiscrimination Act of 2008, and to ensure that employee wellness programs authorized under the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act continue to offer premium incentives to employees for more healthy choices. (#961)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to enhance prosecution of those who sell or supply firearms to others knowing or having reasonable cause to believe that the firearms will be used to commit a crime of human trafficking. (#962)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to facilitate the transfer of enforcement authority over firearms laws to the Federal Bureau of Investigations. (#963)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to enhance prosecution of those who sell or supply firearms to others knowing or having reasonable cause to believe that the firearms will be used to commit a crime of violence. (#964)

- Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect the integrity of elections in the United States, limit the corrosive influence of money in the democratic process of the United States, allow for an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to overturn the Citizens United decision, and increase transparency. (#965)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to offsetting the costs of operations against the Islamic State. (#966)
- **Markey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to domestic medical isotope production. (#967)**
- Wyden amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to enacting middle class tax relief, including extending and expanding refundable tax credits, such as tax provisions and policies included in legislation like the Working Families Tax Relief Act, American Opportunity Tax Credit Permanence and Consolidation Act, Helping Working Families Afford Child Care Act, or the 21st Century Worker Tax Cut Act, among other legislation. (#968)
- Cruz amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibit the Federal Election Commission from further regulating political speech on the Internet. (#969)
- Cruz amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to ensure full portability of funds provided under part A of title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965. (#970)
- Cruz amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to implement work requirements in all means-tested Federal welfare programs. (#971)
- Cruz amendment to ensure Israel receives the full extent of aid from the United States in developing its missile defense programs by creating a spending-neutral reserve fund, in the event that additional funding is required. (#972)
- Cruz amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that any nuclear agreement between the United States and Iran cannot be implemented absent approved by Congress. (#973)
- Cruz amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to eliminate all criminal penalties for offenses established by agency regulations. (#974)
- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to maintaining military personnel levels at military installations that are the least costly to the Federal Government to operate. (#975)
- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring the Dietary Guidelines for Americans are based on sound nutrition science. (#976)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to strengthen democratic governance, citizen security, and economic growth in Central America. (#977)
- Menendez amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would provide funding relating to establishing a United States Embassy in Havana, Cuba until the Government of Cuba ceases providing sanctuary to terrorists and American fugitives. (#978)

- Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to substantially increasing overtime protections for middle class workers. (#979)
- Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting the promised pension benefits of retirees in multiemployer pension plans. (#980)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to waive coinsurance under Medicare for colorectal cancer screening tests regardless of whether therapeutic intervention is required during the screening. (#981)
- Casey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide flexibility to States to improve access and quality and delivery of care while protecting the guarantee of the Medicaid program. (#982)
- Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting programs that keep low-income older individuals healthy and able to live at home, such as those programs funded through the Older Americans Act of 1965. (#983)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that patients, including military members and veterans, have access to new antibacterial drugs that treat serious or life-threatening infections through the creations by the Food and Drug Administration of a limited population approval pathway for antibacterial drugs. (#984)
- Risch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to extending the authorization of the State Trade and Export Promotion Program of the Small Business Administration. (#985)
- Reed amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reforming student loan programs, which may include risk-sharing by institutions of higher education. (#986)
- Casey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting the National Guard Counterdrug Program. (#987)
- Franken amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to bolstering the resilience of communities and industries in the United States against the impacts of a changing climate. (#988)
- Coons second-degree amendment to Coons amendment #337, to modify the amendment. (#989)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the impacts of climate change on critical infrastructure systems. (#990)
- **Warner amendment to restore program integrity funding to combat waste, fraud, and abuse. (#991)**
- Paul amendment to provide an offset for additional funds for overseas contingency operations. (#992)
- **Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to strengthening the national do-not-call registry. (#993)**

- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to end “too big to fail” bailouts for bailouts for Wall Street mega-banks (over \$500 billion in total assets). (#994)
- Hatch amendment to provide for individual, business, and international tax reform that is pro-growth, fair, simple, and permanent, that enhances competitiveness, that promotes savings and investment, that strengthens domestic job creation and wage growth and that is revenue neutral. (#995)
- Cotton amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting funding for flights over the continental United States or Europe by the Russian Federation under the Treaty on Open Skies using digital electro-optical sensors. (#996)
- Enzi amendment to make a technical correction. (#997)
- Enzi amendment to make a technical correction. (#998)
- Enzi amendment to make a technical correction. (#999)
- Enzi amendment to make a technical correction. (#1000)
- Menendez amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would provide funding relating to assistance for trade promotion for Cuba until the Government of Cuba is in compliance with International Labor Organization standards. (#1001)
- Cantwell amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the National Park Service Centennial. (#1002)
- Tester amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to authorizing children who are eligible to receive health care furnished under laws administered by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to retain such eligibility until age 26. (#1003)
- Murphy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing funding for the processing of permits for additive gas transmission capacity in supply-constrained areas. (#1004)
- Murphy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expanding United States counter-propaganda communications to combat misinformation from the Russian Federation or terrorist groups like ISIS and al Qaeda. (#1005)
- Murphy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to additional United States support for the most severe global humanitarian emergencies in Iraq, Syria, Central African Republic, and South Sudan. (#1006)
- Murphy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the stability of Ukraine by increasing funding for economic and other nonmilitary support, including energy security, loan guarantees, civil society, humanitarian aid, anti-corruption efforts, and strengthening democratic institutions and governance. (#1007)
- Murphy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging Federal agencies not to waive the requirements of the Buy American Act the Berry Amendment, or the

Buy America Act. (#1008)

- Schumer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to background checks for individuals purchasing firearms on the Internet. (#1009)
- Schumer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to background checks for individuals purchasing firearms. (#1010)
- **Sullivan amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing an exemption from certain permitting requirements for routine maintenance activities relating to transportation infrastructure. (#1011)**
- **Sullivan amendment to strike more than \$1.2 trillion in cuts to Medicaid, preserving a critical source of comprehensive, affordable health and long-term care coverage for millions of otherwise uninsured low-income adults, parents, and seniors, including millions of non-elderly low-income adults in States that expand Medicaid as part of health reform. (#1012)**
- Heinrich amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to strengthening the economy by accelerating the transfer of technologies from laboratories of the Department of Energy and the Department of Defense to the marketplace. (#1013)
- Bennet amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to responding to the economic and national security threats posed by human-induced climate change, as highlighted by the Secretary of Defense, the Director of National Intelligence, the Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and the Administrator of National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. (#1014)
- Bennet amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to limiting the amount of time spent on testing. (#1015)
- Scott amendment to establish offshore leasing and energy production in area of the outer Continental Shelf off the coast of the States of South Carolina, Virginia, North Carolina, and Georgia, and to provide those States 37.5 percent of qualified revenues from the energy production. (#1016)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to H-1B visas. (#1017)
- Sasse amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to enhancing the value of the adoption tax credit. (#1018)
- Barrasso amendment to ensure authorizing committees reauthorize programs annually. (#1019)
- Barrasso amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to relieving small businesses of the regulatory and financial burdens created by the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act, which are causing fewer employment opportunities for working Americans. (#1020)
- Schatz amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to taking action to solve human-caused climate change, which is real, urgent, happening now, solvable, and which needs United States leadership to get all countries to do their fair share to reduce pollution. (#1021)

- Schatz amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting Americans from foreign pollution. (#1022)
- Schatz amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expanding access to mental health services for rural veterans, including through telemedicine. (#1023)
- **Heinrich amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would provide for the sale of Federal land to reduce the Federal deficit. (#1024)**
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to H-1B visas. (#1025)
- Murray amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to transparency health premium billing. (#1026)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to preserve and protect the open Internet in a manner that provides clear and certain rules and does not jeopardize public safety, universal service, privacy, accessibility, consumer protection, competition, innovation, or investment. (#1027)
- Vitter amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing access to necessary equipment for Medicare beneficiaries. (#1028)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prevent American jobs from being moved overseas by reducing the corporate income tax rate. (#1029)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting innovation, expanding access to life-saving medications, and preserving choices for Medicare beneficiaries without creating a Government-run formulary. (#1030)
- Tester amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that the Director of the Bureau of Land Management has sufficient resources to promote sustainable sage-grouse populations and the conservation of sage-grouse habitat, including by collaborating with States and incorporating State plans, as feasible, to avoid the need to list the sage-grouse under the Endangered Species Act of 1973, and preserve the way of life in and economic health of the impacted areas. (#1031)
- Schatz amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting innovation and accountability to make college more affordable. (#1032)
- Booker-Graham amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the prioritization of broad-based criminal justice reform. (#1033)
- Sessions amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to capping welfare benefits. (#1034)
- Sessions amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to welfare legislation. (#1035)
- Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that the Secretary of Transportation prioritizes the construction of projects that are of national and regional significance and projects in high priority corridors on the National Highway System,

which will improve the safe, secure, and efficient movement of people and goods through the United States and facilitate economic development and create jobs in the United States. (#1036)

- Cruz amendment to propose an alternative to section 302, relating to a deficit-neutral reserve fund to strengthen America's priorities. (#1037)
- Kirk amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to increase wages for American workers. (#1038)
- Barrasso amendment to provide to the Indian Health Service an additional \$25,000,000 for contract support costs and to provide to the Bureau of Indian Affairs an additional \$26,000,000 for contract support costs. (#1039)
- Alexander amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prevent Medicaid spending from crowding out other State priorities, such as funding public higher education to prevent tuition increases, and to provide States the flexibility and budgetary certainty they need to serve their Medicaid beneficiaries with high quality health care at a lower cost. (#1040)
- Reed amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would cut vital programs. (#1041)
- Franken amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to closing the carried interest loophole. (#1042)
- Schumer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expanding and making permanent the American opportunity tax credit. (#1043)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to imposing sanctions with respect to foreign persons responsible for gross violations of internationally recognized human rights or significant acts of corruption. (#1044)
- Franken amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to public-private partnerships for job training. (#1045)
- Tester amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that the Director of the Bureau of Land Management has sufficient resources to promote sustainable sage-grouse populations and the conservation of sage-grouse habitat, including by collaborating with States and incorporating State plans, as feasible, to avoid the need to list the sage-grouse under the Endangered Species Act of 1973, and preserve the way of life in and economic health of the impacted areas. (#1046)
- Kaine amendment to provide for sequestration replacement. (#1047)
- Murphy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to insurance protections for individuals with pre-existing conditions. (#1048)
- Murphy amendment to express support of positive development in our nation's health care system. (#1049)
- Whitehouse amendment to ensure high-earners pay a fair share in taxes and to use the revenue to invest in repairing our Nation's bridges, coastal infrastructure, and damage from wildfires.

(#1050)

- Heitkamp amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to maintaining reliable, affordable, and redundant baseload power, encouraging technological innovation and manufacturing, providing a diverse energy portfolio, and significantly reducing carbon emissions through research, development, and implementation of advanced clean-coal technologies. (#1051)
- Blumenthal amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the promotion of cost-saving alternatives to detention for immigrant families and children. (#1052)
- Blumenthal amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the promotion of cost-saving alternatives to detention for immigrant families and children. (#1053)
- Blumenthal amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the promotion of cost-saving alternatives to detention for immigrant families and children. (#1054)
- Blumenthal amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the promotion of cost-saving alternatives to detention for immigrant families and children. (#1055)
- Warner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to promote wireless innovation. (#1056)
- Nelson amendment to express the sense of the Senate regarding the continued strength of Medicare Advantage. (#1057)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to measures that ensure that United States manufacturers can compete fairly with foreign manufacturers. (#1058)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to strengthen the role of Congress and the ability of the Department of the Treasury to respond to fundamentally misaligned currencies. (#1059)
- Coats amendment to decrease funding for the National Labor Relations Board by \$27,400,000 per year, a 10 percent cut, to better reflect the workload of the Board. (#1060)
- Murphy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund for additional prosecutors to prosecute firearms offenses. (#1061)
- Brown amendment to prevent accounting gimmicks from artificially increasing the cost of loan programs for first-time home-buyers, veterans, students loans, and rural utilities. (#1062)
- Schatz-Murray amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring all legally married same-sex spouses have equal access to the Social Security benefits they have earned and receive equal treatment under the law pursuant to the Constitution of the United States. (#1063)
- Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reauthorization of the Tropical Forest Conservation Act of 1998. (#1064)
- Kirk amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to create savings to the Medicare

program and protect senior citizens' identity. (#1065)

- Tester amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to provision of payment of dependency and indemnity compensation or death pension upon the death of a veteran to reduce needless financial hardships suffered by families of such veterans during their time of grief. (#1066)
- Warren amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund related to supporting at-sea and dockside monitoring for fisheries that have received economic disaster assistance. (#1067)
- Nelson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to encourage States to expand Medicaid under the Affordable Care Act, thereby reducing the uninsured population, including among women and rural Americans; increasing payments to health care providers and hospitals; and increasing economic and job growth. (#1068)
- Blumenthal amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to keeping guns out of the hands of domestic abusers. (#1069)
- Blumenthal amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protection of workers and consumers from corporate malfeasance. (#1070)
- Blumenthal amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to denying tax benefits to firearms dealers who endanger the public. (#1071)
- Stabenow amendment to provide additional resources to reject the Senate Republicans' proposed \$435 billion in cuts to Medicare. (#1072)
- Lee amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the investigation and recovery of missing weapons and military equipment provided to the Government of Yemen by the United States Government. (#1073)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to assess the impact on higher education access of the Department of Education's gainful employment rule, which could include requiring the Secretary of Education to determine how different types of institutions are being affected. (#1074)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging the recruitment, preparation, and retention of highly effective teachers. (#1075)
- Cruz amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting freedom and economic growth on the Internet. (#1076)

From: Hunt, Jasmine (Durbin)
To: [Sarah Neimeyer \(sarah_neimeyer@ios.doi.gov\)](mailto:sarah_neimeyer@ios.doi.gov); [Joshua Saks \(saksj@nwf.org\)](mailto:saksj@nwf.org); [Franz Matzner \(franz.matzner@nrdc.org\)](mailto:franz.matzner@nrdc.org); [Sara Chieffo](mailto:sara.chieffo@nrdc.org); jconsuegra@nrdc.org
Subject: FW: Amendments Update: Senate Budget Resolution (S.Con.Res. 11)
Date: Thursday, March 26, 2015 7:26:52 PM

From: Miller, Julian (Durbin)
Sent: Thursday, March 26, 2015 7:26:10 PM (UTC-05:00) Eastern Time (US & Canada)
To: Dodin, Reema (Durbin); Zogby, Joseph (Judiciary-Dem); Kenny, MJ (Durbin); Marter, Ben (Durbin); Morris, Dena (Durbin); Raven, Erik (Appropriations); Homan, Chris (Durbin); Leonard, Rob (Durbin); Swanson, Daniel (Judiciary-Dem); Kierig, Anne (Durbin); Brown-Shaklee, Sally (Durbin); Mulka, Christina (Durbin); Gillies, David (Appropriations); Sonti, Srinu (Durbin); Hunt, Jasmine (Durbin); Middleton, Brad (Durbin); Tellez, Corey (Durbin); Fisher, Alyssa (Durbin); McElwain, Maria (Durbin); Palmer, Mark (Durbin); Trifone, Stephanie (Judiciary-Dem); Ackley, Elise (Durbin); Gandhi, Debu (Judiciary-Dem); Ali, Erum Ibrahim (Durbin); Cook, Beth (Durbin); Samp, Christopher (Durbin)
Subject: Amendments Update: Senate Budget Resolution (S.Con.Res. 11)

The most recently filed amendments are at the top of this message, as well as at the bottom in the correct numerical order.

- Donnelly amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to mental health and suicide prevention programs for members of the Armed Forces and veterans. (#1077)
- Murray amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect health care from corporate interference and ensure that employers that provide health benefits, including contraception coverage, to any of their employees or the covered dependents of such employees entitles by Federal law, including the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act, to receive such coverage. (#1078)
- Reed amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving government settlement transparency. (#1079)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to provide resources for SBA resource partners to assist small business with regulatory compliance. (#1080)
- Feinstein amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to detection, investigation, and prosecution of the owners and operators of websites who knowingly allow such websites to be used to advertise commercial se with children over the Internet. (#1081)
- Blumenthal amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to keeping guns out of the hands of child sex traffickers. (#1082)

Senate Budget Resolution (S.Con.Res. 11)

An original concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2016 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2017 through 2025. (pending amendments in bold, disposed of amendments in italics).

- **Isakson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a biennial budget and appropriations process. (#321)**

- Portman amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the empowerment of States to protect citizens of the State from damaging regulations of the Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to the Clean Air Act. (#322)
- *Sanders amendment to create millions of middle class jobs by investing in our nation's infrastructure paid for by raising revenue through closing loopholes in the corporate and international tax system. (#323, as modified)*
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the strengthening of patent rights. (#324)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to a strong civil courts system. (#325)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that changes to voting laws at the State and local level do not disproportionately burden the right of racial and language minorities to vote. (#326)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide for funding to improve voter registration and the voting experience in Federal elections. (#327)
- Coons amendment to express the sense of Congress on the cost sharing requirements of the Hollings Manufacturing Extension Partnership. (#328)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging the widespread use of early college high schools and dual and concurrent enrollment. (#329)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to incentives for Medicare beneficiaries to have and maintain an advance care plan. (#330)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to eliminating the enforcement of laws that discriminate against HIV patients without scientific merit. (#331)
- Coons amendment to provide a mechanism to increase the statutory limit on public debt for fiscal year 2016. (#332)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to United States Government development finance institutions. (#333)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting efforts to improve call response time at the Internal Revenue Service. (#334)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to fulfilling the obligations of the United States. (#335)
- Coons amendment to express the sense of the Senate that the United States should fulfill the financial obligations of the United States. (#336)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to Federal cybersecurity standards. (#337)

- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to increase funding for the National Institutes of Health. (#338)
- Rounds amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing mortgage lending to rural areas. (#339)
- Reid amendment to improve the provision establishing a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to eliminating military retirement and disability offsets. (#340)
- **Cassidy amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to promotion of United States offshore energy production. (#341)**
- **Schatz amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the National Guard State Partnership Program. (#342)**
- **Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preserving mandatory appropriations for agricultural conservation programs. (#343)**
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the importance of fully utilizing available Federal funding for water resources and development to meet the needs of United States ports and harbor maintenance. (#344)
- **Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing funding for Federal investments in biomedical and basic scientific research. (#345)**
- **Collins amendment to modify the deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting jobs in the United States through international trade to include the reauthorization or extension of trade adjustment assistance programs. (#346)**
- *Barrasso amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to keep the Federal Water Pollution Control Act focused on protection of water quality, to establish bright lines for Federal jurisdiction, and to create clear and unambiguous exemptions for features that the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency or the Secretary of the Army, acting through the Chief of Engineers, claim they are not seeking to regulate. (#347)*
- Boozman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to installing watchdogs at Federal agencies with extended Inspector General vacancies and strengthening and reforming Offices of Inspectors General to ensure that such Offices are appropriately prioritizing the investigation of waste, fraud, abuse, and misconduct within Federal agencies. (#348)
- *Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to improve health outcomes and lower costs of caring for medically complex children in Medicaid. (#349)*
- *Blunt amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would create a Federal tax or fee on carbon emissions. (#350)*
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the dredging of shallow draft ports on the Mississippi River. (#351)
- **Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to Federal**

employee performance awards. (#352)

- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the defense capabilities of the Government of Ukraine. (#353)
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to military readiness, training, and modernization while decreasing risk of casualties. (#354)
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prohibit additional premium increases for two years. (#355)
- **Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing health care to veterans who reside more than 40 miles driving distance from the closest medical facility of the Department of Veterans Affairs that provides the care sought by the veteran. (#356)**
- *Cornyn amendment to raise taxes and spending by enacting President Obama's fiscal year 2016 budget. (#357)*
- McCain amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to enhancing trade across the Southwest border. (#358)
- McCain amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to securing the Southwest border. (#359)
- **McCain amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to deterring migration of unaccompanied children from El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras. (#360)**
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the consideration of greenhouse gas emissions under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969. (#361)
- *Mikulski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to amending the Equal Pay Act of 1963 to allow for punitive damages, limit the any factor "other than sex" exception, and prohibit retaliation against employees who share salary information. (#362)*
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating modernizing and updating food safety oversight within the Food and Drug Administration. (#363)
- **Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving oral health care for children and pregnant women under Medicaid. (#364)**
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding to State and local law enforcement agencies that receive Federal funds to be used for training and enforcement related to the profiling guidance established by the Department of Justice. (#365)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding for State and local law enforcement agencies that receive Federal funds to be used for data collection related to profiling by the Department of Justice. (#366)
- **Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing a**

funding stream for a voter reinfranchisement initiative. (#367)

- **Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing States the Medicaid flexibility they need to implement innovative reforms to improve care and enhance access for our Nation's most vulnerable. (#368)**
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the establishment of bipartisan commission to govern independent agencies, which may include structural changes to the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau. (#369)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing greater discretion to State departments of transportation in spending Highway Trust Fund allocations. (#370)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that funds available for budget function 050 are spent exclusively for national defense. (#371)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring State to implement drug testing and work requirements for Federal welfare programs for applicants and recipients of assistance, including, but not limited to, the temporary assistance for needy families (TANF) program. (#372)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to maintaining impact aid funding at 2014-2015 levels. (#373)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing coverage of virtual colonoscopies as a colorectal cancer screening test under the Medicare program. (#374)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to returning authority over school nutrition back to the States. (#375)
- Inhofe amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would impose a user fee with respect to general aviation. (#376)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging greater trade between Africa and the United States. (#377)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing qualified mortgage status to mortgages held in portfolio by financial institutions. (#378)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing relief from redundant annual privacy notice mailings required by financial institutions when there have been no changes to the privacy policies of the financial institution. (#379)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to assist the States in carrying out drought prevention plans. (#380)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the prevention of government discrimination against individuals, businesses, and organization due to sincerely held religious beliefs. (#381)

- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to protect Second Amendment rights by protecting the availability of certain ammunition. (#382)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to uphold Second Amendment rights and prohibit the establishment of a national firearm registry. (#383)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the protection of the Second Amendment by preventing Federal agencies from targeting law-abiding firearms dealers. (#384)
- Inhofe amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would fund international organizations during the implementation of the United Nations Arms Trade Treaty prior to Senate ratification and adoption of implementing legislation. (#385)
- *Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect Medicaid beneficiaries from benefit cuts. (#386)*
- **Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to postal reform. (#387)**
- **Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the designation of national monuments. (#388)**
- **Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to holding Members of the Senate and the House or Representatives accountable for failing to pass a balanced budget. (#389)**
- Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to regulatory review. (#390)
- **Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the expansion of access to the income tax credit for employee health insurance expenses of small employers. (#391)**
- **Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting the use of college savings accounts while students are in elementary school and secondary school. (#392)**
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to emphasizing manufacturing in engineering programs, which may include directing the National Institute of Standards and Technology, in coordination with other appropriate Federal agencies including the Department of Defense, Department of Energy, and National Science Foundation, to designate United States manufacturing universities. (#393)
- **Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to special treatment of the income tax credit for research expenditures for startup companies. (#394)**
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reversing cuts in the International Affairs Budget. (#395)
- Portman amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the empowerment

of States to protect citizens of the State from damaging regulations of the Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to the Clean Air Act. (#396)

- Ernst amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving mental health services for veterans. (#397)
- Wyden amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to funding Coast Guard air facilities. (#398)
- Coats amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would increase net direct spending if the national debt is greater than the size of the economy of the United States. (#399)
- *Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to maintain and enhance access, choice, and accountability in veterans care through the veterans Choice Card program under section 101 of the Veterans Access, Choice, and Accountability Act of 2014. (#400)*
- Grassley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support sentencing reform legislation that does not impose costs on crime victims. (#401)
- **Johnson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving information sharing by the Inspector General of the Department of Veterans Affairs with respect to investigations relating to substandard health care, delayed and denied health care, patient deaths, other findings that directly relate to patient care, and other management issues of the Department. (#402)**
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the annual contribution limit for Coverdell education savings accounts. (#403)
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the modernization of the nuclear command control, and communications architecture of the United States. (#404)
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to sexual assault prevention and response efforts by the Department of Defense. (#405)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to limiting certain research conducted or contracted by the Federal Communications Commission. (#406)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to investigating service disruptions at West Coast ports. (#407)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to reform the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration to ensure more transparency and stakeholder participation. (#408)
- *Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting equal pay, which may include preventing discrimination on the basis of sex and preventing retaliation against employees for seeking or discussing wage information. (#409)*
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the allowance of tax credits for employers who provide paid family and medical leave. (#410)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the

maximum loan limits under the microloan program. (#411)

- **Rounds amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prevent the Environmental Protection Agency and the United States Fish and Wildlife Service from engaging in closed-door settlement agreements that ignore impacted States and counties. (#412)**
- Blunt amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring the advice and consent of the Senate before any bilateral or international agreement regarding greenhouse gas emissions aimed at combating global climate change has any force or effect within the United States. (#413)
- Hatch amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to prevent the Department of the Interior from unduly hampering the production of natural gas and oil by preempting State law. (#414)
- **Capito amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to a requirement that any new environmental agreement signed by the United States with any foreign country or countries not result in serious harm to the economy of the United States. (#415)**
- **Capito amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting the reliability of the electricity grid. (#416)**
- Capito amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to advise all veterans of their potential eligibility for private health care benefits provided by the Department of Veterans Affairs. (#417)
- Capito amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring sufficient funding for fossil energy research and development. (#418)
- Capito amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improve the safety of tank cars carrying crude oil by rail. (#419)
- Capito amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to offsets to combat the increase abuse of heroin and methamphetamines in the United States. (#420)
- Capito amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the expansion of high-speed broadband in rural areas. (#421)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that the conservation of northern long-eared bat populations and local economic development are compatible. (#422)
- **Rubio amendment to increase new budget authority and outlays for fiscal years 2016 and 2017 for National Defense (budget function 050). (#423, as modified).**
- Barrasso amendment to eliminate Federal funding for international climate change initiatives, including the Green Climate Fund, the Global Climate Change Initiative, the Climate Investment Funds, and the Global Environmental Facility. (#424)
- **Collins amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving**

retirement security. (#425)

- **Collins amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting economic growth and job creation for small businesses. (#426)**
- **Collins amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to investment in Alzheimer's disease research. (#427)**
- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to extending the exception for the tax treatment of publicly traded partnerships for other forms of energy, including energy power generation projects and transportation fuels. (#428)
- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to relieve financial institutions from annual privacy notice mailings. (#429)
- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to maintaining access to hospitals and health care providers in rural communities under the Medicare program, which includes preserving and strengthening access to critical access hospitals. (#430)
- Gillibrand amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to medical treatment and compensation for first responders, survivors, and their families injured and made ill by the 9/11 attacks. (#431)
- **Baldwin amendment to provide additional resources to create the opportunity for more Americans to obtain a higher education and advanced job skills by supporting two free years of community college paid for by raising revenue through requiring millionaires and billionaires to pay their fair share. (#432)**
- Wyden amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to continuing agricultural research funding. (#433)
- **Wyden amendment to provide for an adjustment to committee allocations for wildfire suppression funding. (#434)**
- **Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to support for Ukraine, which should include the provision of lethal defensive articles. (#435)**
- **Baldwin amendment to preserve the point of order against reconciliation legislation that would increase the deficit or reduce a surplus. (#436)**
- **Peters amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to enhancing and improving the United States Patent and Trademark Office in order to reduce the patent application backlog. (#437)**
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving access to capital for small businesses by directing the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau to implement section 1071 of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (Public Law 111-203) that amended the Equal Credit Opportunity Act to require lending institutions to collect and report data on lending to small, minority-owned, and women owned businesses. (#438)
- **Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to mandating a**

higher threshold that the Small Business Administration may guarantee, through the Surety Bond Guarantee Program, of the bonds that small businesses are required to obtain so that they may be able to better compete successfully for Federal Government contracts. (#439)

- **Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the Family Funds limit of the Small Business Investment Company Program from \$225,000,000 to \$350,000,000, as passed by the Committee in 2013, which is zero subsidy and funded entirely through fees paid by investors and businesses. (#440)**
- Stabenow amendment to ensure that oil derived from tar sands is subject to the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund at levels equal to those of other types of oil, to permanently extend the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund, and to prevent oil companies from claiming tax deductions for punitive damages associated with oil spills. (#441)
- **Collins amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to restore a sensible definition of full-time employment for purposes of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. (#442)**
- **Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting privately held water rights and permits. (#443)**
- Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expanding the earned income tax credit using savings from reforming the program and eliminating waste, fraud and abuse. (#444)
- **Gardner amendment to prevent labor disputes at seaports in the United States from causing national economic disruptions and crippling businesses across the United States. (#445)**
- Gardner amendment to support public-private partnerships of the Armed Forces of the United States with institutions of higher education in the United States. (#446)
- Gardner amendment to make higher education more affordable and expand access and opportunity to our Nation's students. (#447)
- **Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging expedited approval of liquefied natural gas export applications at the Department of Energy. (#448)**
- **Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting efficient resourcing for the Asia rebalance policy. (#449)**
- Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to enhance and encourage broadband deployment and adoption in rural America. (#450)
- Heller amendment to express the sense of the Senate that if a concurrent resolution on the budget and all the regular appropriations bills are not completed by October 1 annually then Members of Congress should not receive pay. (#451)
- **Heller amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that the Secretary of the Interior enters into candidate conservation agreements with each of**

the relevant 11 Western States before the United States Fish and Wildlife Service makes a listing determination on the greater sage-grouse under the Endangered Species Act of 1973. (#452)

- **Heller amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring the Secretary of Transportation prioritizes the construction of projects in high priority corridors on the National Highway System, which will improve the safe, secure, and efficient movement of people and goods through the United States and facilitate economic development and create jobs in the United States. (#453)**
- Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect Second Amendment rights by preventing the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives from reclassifying ammunition primarily intended for sporting purposes. (#454)
- Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prioritize the elimination of the rape kit backlog. (#455)
- **Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that medical facilities of the Department of Veterans Affairs meet the privacy, dignity, and safety needs of women veterans. (#456)**
- **Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibition of Veterans Benefits Administration executive bonuses until the backlog of disability claims for veterans is eliminated. (#457)**
- Burr amendment to protect the American people and strengthen our national security by fully funding the Biomedical Advanced Research and Development Authority (BARDA) and the BioShield Special Reserve Fund. (#458)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expanding the quantity of Federal land available for natural extraction to fund infrastructure maintenance. (#459)
- Coats amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to considering the costs, benefits, and feasibility of allowing States reasonable time to cure rejected State implementation plans. (#460)
- Roberts amendment to provide for a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to military readiness, training, and modernization while decreasing risk casualties. (#461)
- **Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to over-the-counter medications. (#462)**
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting funds for promotional or marketing materials promoting Obamacare or its benefits. (#463)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring an enforceable treaty ratified by the top 10 major greenhouse gas emitting countries before implementation of regulation of greenhouse gas emissions from existing power plants. (#464)
- **Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to Second Amendment rights. (#465)**

- Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting jobs in the United States through international and domestic travel and tourism. (#466)
- **Blunt amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the direct provision of defense articles, defense services, and related training to Kurdistan Regional Government. (#467)**
- **Blunt amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to military aid to Israel. (#468)**
- Grassley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prohibit certain aliens without legal status in the United States from retroactively claiming the earned income tax credit. (#469)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding to the United Nations Population Fund to promote the access of unaccompanied women to vital services, including access to water, sanitation, facilities, food, and health care, in emergency situations. (#470)
- *Wyden amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would cut benefits, raise the retirement age, or privatize Social Security. (#471)*
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting Cypriot-Israeli cooperation in energy exploration in the Eastern Mediterranean. (#472)
- **Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding to combat anti-Semitism in Europe. (#473)**
- *Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect and strengthen the Department of Veterans Affairs, hire more health care professionals for the Department, and ensure quality and timely access to health care for all veterans. (#474)*
- Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to strengthening the United States Postal Service by establishing a moratorium to protect mail processing plants, reinstating overnight delivery standards, and protecting rural service. (#475)
- Thune amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to exempting elementary schools, secondary schools, and institutions of higher education from Obamacare's employer mandate. (#476)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to achieving health information technology interoperability. (#477)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reprioritizing education spending toward impact aid or other formula grant programs to State and local educational agencies and away from administrative earmark programs. (#478)
- Thune amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would negatively affect rural health care. (#479)
- Thune amendment to reduce funding for the United State Fish and Wildlife Service and direct those funds to public safety in Indian country. (#480)

- *Cotton amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting Israel. (#481)*
- Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging the increase use of performance contracting in Federal facilities. (#482)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to combat sexual assault, domestic violence, and human trafficking. (#483)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing lethal aid to Ukraine. (#484)
- **Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide equity in the tax treatment of public safety officer death benefits. (#485)**
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to strengthen mental health efforts. (#486)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to rein in onerous fishing regulations and provide disaster relief for fisheries. (#487)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to spur economic development and provide for the equitable distribution of Universal Service funds to rural states. (#488)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing small business regulatory relief, protecting State-regulated insurers from global regulators, and preventing duplicative regulations for investment advisors. (#489)
- **Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to address the disproportionate regulatory burdens on community banks. (#490)**
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect the Corporation for National and Community Service. (#491)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to advance workplace equality by ending pregnancy discrimination and confronting sex-based wage discrimination. (#492)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to strengthening missile defense cooperation with Israel. (#493)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing the United States from joining any international agreement on greenhouse gas emissions that would preclude developing countries from using fossil fuels for development and economic growth. (#494)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to achieving domestic energy independence. (#495)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting public transparency in Executive branch litigation settlements. (#496)

- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting jobs by preventing Federal agencies from overriding efforts by States to conserve species. (#497)
- *Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to legislation submitted to Congress by President Obama to protect and strengthen Social Security. (#498)*
- Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring the availability to the reserve components of the Armed Forces of fully modernized and mission-capable aircraft. (#499)
- Alexander amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing Federal funds from being used to create a Federal college ratings system. (#500)
- Alexander amendment to promote the research, development, and approval or licensure of the most cutting-edge, safe and effective medical treatments, devices, and cures for American patients and to ensure that America remains the global leader in biomedical innovation. (#501)
- Alexander amendment to prohibit the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission from issuing regulations or guidance that would undermine the employee wellness programs authorized in the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act which offer a premium discount to employees who make healthy lifestyle choices. (#502)
- Sullivan amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing an exemption from certain permitting requirement for routine maintenance activities relating to transportation infrastructure. (#503)
- **Sullivan amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to limiting the ability of Environmental Protection Agency personnel to carry guns. (#504)**
- **Sullivan amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting programs related to the ground-based mid-course defense and the long-range discrimination radar programs of the Department of Defense. (#505)**
- **Sullivan amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting vulnerable families from job killing regulations. (#506)**
- Vitter amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to ending Obamacare subsidies for illegal immigrants. (#507)
- Vitter amendment to require tax delinquent Federal bureaucrats to immediately enter into a repayment plan and provide that failure to do will result in termination of employment. (#508)
- Vitter amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to eliminating the State DNA analysis kit backlog. (#509)
- Vitter amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing health care to veterans who reside more than 40 miles driving distance from the closest medical facility of the Department of Veterans Affairs that provides the care sought by the veteran. (#510)
- Vitter amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund preventing the Bureau of Alcohol,

Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives from classifying M855 or any .223/5.56mm cartridge or projectile as armor piercing ammunition. (#511)

- Vitter amendment to strike out the provision that makes it easier for Washington elites to force Americans to give up their dollar bills and use dollar coins, like Europeans. (#512)
- Vitter amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expanding Medicare beneficiary access to eye tracking accessories and speech generating devices for disabled individuals under the Medicare program. (#513)
- Vitter amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to allowing States to adopt work requirements for able-bodied Medicaid recipients. (#514)
- **Vitter amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring the Federal Government to allow states to opt out of Common Core without penalty. (#515)**
- Vitter amendment to ensure victims of rape have their day in court. (#516)
- Vitter amendment to end Congress's and the Administration's illegal exemption from Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. (#517)
- Barrasso amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a process whereby the Federal Government recoups grants from States with failed State-based exchanges. (#518)
- Gillibrand amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to expand benefits from the Department of Veterans Affairs to sailors exposed to Agent Orange. (#519)
- Gillibrand amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund related to sexual assault at institutions of higher education, which may include the implementation of an independent and standardized online survey tool developed and administered by the Department of Education, in consultation with the Department of Justice, to measure the prevalence of sexual assault at institutions of higher education. (#520)
- **Peters amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to investing in science, technology, and basic research in the United States. (#521)**
- King amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preserving the right of access of distributed energy units to the electrical grid, such as combined heat and power systems, residential- or commercial-scale photovoltaic systems, residential wind turbines, or other renewable or fossil-fueled electric generation systems. (#522)
- **Stabenow amendment to prevent United States companies from getting tax benefits for moving jobs overseas, to end offshore tax loopholes including inversions, and to provide incentives for United States companies to relocate overseas jobs to the United States. (#523)**
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting economic growth and job creation by reducing the cost of capital. (#524)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing tax relief for

catastrophic medical expenses. (#525)

- Alexander amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support high-quality charter schools. (#526)
- Cassidy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the translation of biomedical research into treatments and cures. (#527)
- Cassidy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to upgrading data collection and statistical analysis conducted on health care services at the facilities of the Veterans Health Administration. (#528)
- Cassidy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing screening, testing, and diagnosis for Viral Hepatitis. (#529)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the diversion of funds set aside for the USPTO. (#530)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to deterring abusive patent litigation. (#531)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to ensure the vitality of the traditional criminal law requirement of mens rea. (#532)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that Department of Justice attorneys comply with disclosure obligations in criminal prosecutions. (#533)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing access to marijuana edibles by children in States that have decriminalized marijuana. (#534)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to balancing the Federal budget. (#535)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to safeguarding data stored abroad from improper government access. (#536)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the aggressive and consistent enforcement of Federal laws prohibiting the production, distribution, and possession of adult obscenity and child pornography. (#537)
- Risch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the Family Funds limit of the Small Business Investment Company Program from \$225,000,000 to \$350,000,000, as passed by the Committee in 2013, which is zero subsidy and funded entirely through fees paid by investors and businesses. (#538)
- **Cassidy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving Medicaid based on successful and bipartisan State demonstration projects. (#539)**
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting health care rationing. (#540)

- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the transparency of the relationship between the Federal Communication Commission's regulatory fees and the Commission's recovery of costs. (#541)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to improving transparency for closing out expired grant accounts with an empty balance. (#542)
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to elimination of funding for the National Technical Information Service. (#543)
- Kirk amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to extraditing international cybercriminals committing credit card theft. (#544)
- **Kirk amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reimposing waived sanctions and imposing new sanctions against Iran for violations of the Joint Plan of Action or a comprehensive nuclear agreement. (#545)**
- McCain amendment to ensure adequate funding for the national security of the United States. (#546)
- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to welfare reform. (#547)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to support Internet freedom and the current multi-stake-holder governance of the Internet. (#548)
- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund for providing low- and middle-income student access to private elementary and secondary schools through a tax credit. (#549)
- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to consolidating tax incentives for higher education into a universal tax credit for higher education and skills obtainment. (#550)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting religious freedom, including promoting freedom of religion (including belief) around the world, given the importance of religious freedom to human rights, economic development, stability, and democracy. (#551)
- **Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing funding for the relocation of the United States Embassy in Israel from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem. (#552)**
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting public-private partnerships with the National Laboratories under the Department of Energy to facilitate innovation. (#553)
- Rubio amendment to allow for the elimination of the Retirement Earnings Test under the Social security program. (#554)
- Rubio amendment to allow for the elimination of Social Security payroll taxes for individuals who have attained retirement age. (#555)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to delivering weapons to

Ukraine using emergency drawdown authority in the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961. (#556)

- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to reforming the United Nations in the spirit of transparency, respect for basic human freedoms, and effective nonproliferation. (#557)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing foreign assistance to Palestine and increasing foreign assistance for Israel. (#558)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to improving higher education data and transparency. (#559)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to prohibit taking minors across State lines in circumvention of laws requiring involvement of parents in abortion decisions. (#560)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to underutilized facilities of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and their potential use. (#561)
- **Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a new outcomes-based process for authorizing innovative higher education providers. (#562)**
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the reform of Federal student loan repayment plans. (#563)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing for regulatory reform that would allow Congress to budget regulatory promulgation under each Federal agency. (#564)
- **Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that Medicare is not raided to bailout insurance companies under the President's health care overhaul. (#565)**
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing for financial vehicles other than loans to provide fund to pay for higher education. (#566)
- Coats amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to end duplication, fragmentation, and overlap in Government economic development programs. (#567)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to increase funding for the Internal Revenue Service to implement the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act and reduce identity theft. (#568)
- Tester amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to investing in rural and tribal water infrastructure. (#569)
- Tester amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing transparency in our elections and reducing the deficit. (#570)
- Heinrich amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would provide for the sale of Federal land to reduce the Federal deficit. (#571)

- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support rural schools and school districts. (#572)
- **Markey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting the repair and replacement of natural gas distribution pipelines and infrastructure no longer fit for service. (#573)**
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring the reliability of the electric grid. (#574)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to repeal the TRICARE exclusion for members of the reserve components of the Armed Forces. (#575)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to securing sources of supply of rare earth minerals. (#576)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the reduction of Department of Defense contractors. (#577)
- **Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to addressing methamphetamine abuse in the United States. (#578)**
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing adequate funding for the Experimental Program to Stimulate Competitive Research. (#579)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing adequate funding for the Contract Tower Program of the Federal Aviation Administration. (#580)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reestablishing the Office of Technology Assessment to provide nonpartisan information to Congress on cost-benefit analyses of regulations and regulatory changes. (#581)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to significantly increasing the number of young adults participating in 2 years of national service which may include expanding national service programs. (#582)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the commercialization of technologies such as carbon capture, carbon storage, and other carbon utilization technologies required for coal and natural gas electric generating units (EGUs) to meet proposed and future greenhouse gas regulations. (#583)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting export promotion for small businesses. (#584)
- Manchin amendment to modify the deficit-neutral reserve fund for veterans and servicemembers to improve outreach, access, and services for rural veterans. (#585)
- Manchin amendment to modify the deficit-neutral reserve fund for veterans and servicemembers to address specifically the growing backlog of appeals of decisions regarding claims for disability compensation. (#586)

- Leahy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to disallow any Federal tax deduction for the cost of court-ordered punitive damages as an ordinary business expense. (#587)
- **Schatz amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the number of U.S. Customs and Border Protection officers at air ports of entry. (#588)**
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that employers are not precluded under the National Labor Relations Act from providing compensation to employees that is greater than the compensation specified in an applicable collective bargaining agreement. (#589)
- **Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting the Medicare Advantage program. (#590)**
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to reform the Lifeline program by removing structural incentives for fraud and modernizing the program so that it can be used to help increase broadband access in underserved areas. (#591)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to intellectual property rights in international trade negotiations. (#592)
- **Menendez amendment to require consideration of long-term deficits for any legislation relating to repealing or replacing the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act and the health care-related provisions of the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010. (#593)**
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging the participation of underrepresented individuals, including minorities, in 21st century fields. (#594)
- **Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to improve cybersecurity. (#595)**
- **Johnson amendment to convey clear information in graphic form about projected deficits. (#596)**
- **Johnson amendment to convey clear information to Congress and the public about projected Federal outlays, revenues, surpluses, and deficits. (#597)**
- Shaheen amendment to make commonsense reform to the wasteful Federal sugar program, save consumers billions, and reduce the risk of expensive taxpayer-funded bailouts of the sugar industry. (#600)
- *Bennet amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would privatize Medicare, cut guaranteed benefits, increase out-of-pocket spending, or turn Medicare into a premium support plan. (#601)*
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a single food agency. (#602)

- Coats amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the improvement of operations in the supplemental nutrition assistance program. (#603)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging cost savings in office space used by Federal agencies. (#604)
- Feinstein amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to rectifying the discrepancies in methodologies used in counting the number of homeless person served by programs provided through the Department of Education, the Department of Health and Human Services, and the Department of Housing and Urban Development. (#605)
- Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to African elephant ivory. (#606)
- **Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to allow for the permanent elimination of the Federal estate tax. (#607)**
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund for mobile workforce legislation to simplify and standardize State income tax collection for employees who travel outside of their home State for temporary work assignments. (#608)
- Isakson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing funding to implement, create, apply or enforce certain standards for initial bargaining unit determinations governed by the National Labor Relations Board. (#609)
- Isakson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing funding to promulgate a regulation relating to the definition of “fiduciary” by the Department of Labor. (#610)
- **Isakson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to subject all fees collected by U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services to the annual appropriations process. (#611)**
- Isakson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to subject all fees collected by U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services to the annual appropriations process. (#612)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to international defense cooperation. (#613)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support or encourage research that leads to identifying an Alzheimer's disease biomarker, early diagnostics tool, or therapy to delay the onset or halt the progression of Alzheimer's disease in order to provide a significant cost savings to the Federal Government. (#614)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to ensure that the harbor maintenance user fee is only used for its intended purpose, which is to finance expenditures on maintenance dredging, dredged material disposal areas, jetties, and breakwaters. (#615)
- Wicker amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to require the Secretary of Transportation to submit the results of a comprehensive truck size and weight limits study to Congress by April 30, 2015. (#616)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to encourage the Secretary of

State to add additional names to the Magnitsky List. (#617)

- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring international arms control compliance. (#618)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to address the negative impact of the Affordable Care Act's Medicaid and Medicare DSH cuts to hospitals. (#619)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to expedite awards under the Internal Revenue Service whistleblower program. (#620)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to repeal the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA). (#621)
- *Burr amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to manageable Federal student loan repayment options. (#622)*
- Alexander amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the development of next-generation leadership computers in the United States. (#623)
- Alexander amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to improve the competitiveness of the United States. (#624)
- Lankford amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the effectiveness and efficiency of the Federal regulatory process. (#625)
- Lankford amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to streamline, consolidate, or eliminate duplicative and overlapping programs identified by the Government Accountability Office. (#626)
- Lankford amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide more transparency in Government spending, including through the establishment of a Federal program inventory. (#627)
- Lankford amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support the continued stewardship role of the United States over the domain name system to ensure the security of the .gov and .mil domains and protect the freedom of speech and expression internationally. (#628)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to international defense cooperation with Taiwan. (#629)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting the use of energy efficiency in the economy of the United States, which is the cheapest and fastest way to begin addressing energy challenges in the United States. (#630)
- Casey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing training for first responders in communities through which crude oil is transported by rail. (#631)
- **Casey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing reasonable accommodations for pregnant workers. (#632)**

- **Casey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to enhancing the child and dependent care tax credit. (#633)**
- Casey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to automatic IRAs. (#634)
- Casey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing funding for the Office of Administrative Law Judges of the Department of Labor. (#635)
- **Warner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting the personal information of consumers from data breaches. (#636)**
- Warner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to advancing the stated goals of the Department of Veterans Affairs or meeting the health care needs of veterans. (#637)
- **Warner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund reserve fund for Government reform and efficiency. (#638)**
- **Peters amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting trade and travel ports of entry. (#639)**
- Heitkamp amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to improve the sustainability of the Federal workforce in order to address unique situations. (#640)
- Heitkamp amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to funding local rent surveys to ensure accurate fair market rents for working families, the elderly, and the disabled. (#641)
- Heitkamp amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the establishment of a commission on Native children. (#642)
- Heitkamp amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to training and resources for first responders responding to hazardous materials incidents on railroads. (#643)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to directing the Secretary of Transportation to coordinate with the Secretary of Energy to review crude treatment process and, if necessary, to promulgate regulations. (#644)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to underground and surface coal mining safety and health research. (#645)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to H-1B visas. (#646)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the development of a new nuclear-capable cruise missile by the Department of Defense and the National Nuclear Security Administration. (#647)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the nuclear forces and missions of the Air Force. (#648)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting funding of

international organizations during the implementation of the United Nations Arms Trade Treaty prior to Senate ratification and adoption of implementing legislation. (#649)

- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that social services agencies under the Bureau of Indian Affairs may conduct background checks on all adults living in a home before issuing a foster care license. (#650)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to allow the Drug Enforcement Administration and Federal Bureau of Investigation to enter into joint task forces with tribal and local law enforcement agencies. (#651)
- *Warren amendment to make college more affordable for middle-class families by allowing borrowers with outstanding Federal and private student loans to refinance at the equivalent interest rates that were offered to Federal student loan borrowers during the 2013-2014 school year and to fully offset the cost of such a program by requiring millionaires to pay at least a 30 percent effective Federal tax rate. (#652)*
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to limit control measure determinations to covered sources. (#653)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reforming regulatory practices for executive agencies. (#654)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to preserve and protect the open Internet in a manner that provides the Federal Communications Commission with targeted and robust enforcement mechanisms, does not jeopardize public safety, privacy, accessibility, or universal service, protects against regulatory overreach, and does not rely on public utility regulations. (#655)
- Cotton amendment to modify a provision to the spending-neutral reserve fund to reauthorize funding for payments in lieu of taxes to counties and other units of local government. (#656)
- Cotton amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing non-defense related spending by the Department of Defense. (#657)
- Cotton amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000. (#658)
- Cotton amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the designation of critical habitat. (#659)
- Cotton amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the use of funds for cooperating with the Government of Iran in combating the Islamic State. (#660)
- Cotton amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to violations by the Russian Federation of the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces Treaty. (#661)
- Cotton amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the use of funds for the premature withdrawal of the United States Armed Forces from Afghanistan. (#662)

- Cotton amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the use of funds for negotiating with President of Syria Bashar al Assad and the Government of Syria to resolve the Syrian civil war and combat the Islamic State. (#663)
- Cotton amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to construction of new facilities and improvement to existing facilities at the detention facilities at United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. (#664)
- **Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting awarding of construction contracts based on awardees entering or not entering into agreements with labor organizations. (#665)**
- **Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing the level of Federal premium support for crop insurance policies, which may include eliminating premium support for crop insurance for agricultural producers with an adjusted gross income of more than \$750,000 in fiscal year 2016. (#666)**
- **Flake amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that individuals do not simultaneously receive unemployment compensation and disability insurance benefits. (#667)**
- **Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to government reform and efficiency. (#668)**
- Flake amendment to rescind the remaining amounts available for the Advanced Technology Vehicles Manufacturing Loan Program. (#669)
- Flake amendment to eliminate resources for the single family housing direct loan program. (#670)
- Flake amendment to eliminate the premium subsidies on crop insurance policies when the actual market price of an agricultural commodity at the time of harvest is higher than the spring price for the agricultural commodity. (#671)
- Flake amendment to prohibit earmarks. (#672)
- Flake amendment to eliminate funding for the Economic Development Administration. (#673)
- Flake amendment to eliminate taxpayer subsidies for Amtrak's food and beverage service. (#674)
- Flake amendment to eliminate resources for Select USA. (#675)
- Flake amendment to prohibit taxpayers from subsidizing officials of the Department of Health and Human Services flying in business and first-class seating. (#676)
- **Flake amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing political targeting by the Internal Revenue Service of individuals and social welfare organizations exercising free-speech rights. (#677)**
- **Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prosecution of**

first-time illegal border crossers. (#678)

- Portman amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the empowerment of States to protect citizens of the State from damaging regulations of the Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to the Clean Air Act. (#679)
- Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to legislation to furlough Federal employees with serious tax delinquencies. (#680)
- **Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to demolishing vacant and abandoned homes. (#681)**
- Portman amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would not achieve a unified budget surplus after 2024. (#682)
- Portman amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would create a carbon tax or a cap-and-trade policy relating to carbon emissions. (#683)
- Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to repealing any tax increases imposed by President Obama on middle-class families. (#684)
- Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to making permanent the expensing limitation applicable for 2014 for section 179 property. (#685)
- Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the age limitation applicable to dependent care assistance programs. (#686)
- Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to allowing private sector employees the ability to work flexible schedules. (#687)
- Portman amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding for the National Park Service Centennial. (#688)
- **Portman amendment to improve the dynamic scoring provision. (#689)**
- Portman amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the equitable treatment of existing, new, and proposed nuclear generating capacity in the economically damaging Clean Power Plan. (#690)
- Scott amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing States with flexibility in determining the size of employers in the small group market. (#691)
- Scott amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to transparency in health premium billing. (#692)
- Rounds amendment to modify section 431 relating to oversight of Government performance. (#693)
- **Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to investing in advanced fossil energy technology research and development. (#694)**

- Shaheen amendment to save taxpayers billions by limiting \$50,000 annually the maximum amount of premium subsidy provided by the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation to individual agricultural producers. (#696)
- **Murray amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund for legislation that reforms and strengthens elementary and secondary education. (#697)**
- Whitehouse amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting funding regulatory work of the Environmental Protection Agency that delivers substantial benefits to public health and the economy. (#698)
- Whitehouse amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing resources to protect and preserve oceans and coasts. (#699)
- **Whitehouse amendment to ensure high-income earners pay a fair share in taxes and to use the revenue to invest in repairing our Nation's bridges, coastal infrastructure, and damage wildfires. (#700)**
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improvements to the appeals process of the Department of Veterans Affairs for claims relating to disability compensation. (#701)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to efforts associated with combating the heroin addiction epidemic. (#702)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to enhance drug treatment courts. (#703)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to enhance veteran treatment courts. (#704)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to Indo-Pacific partner capacity building and strategy. (#705)
- Markey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to achieving savings in the nuclear security enterprise. (#706)
- **Markey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing overdose deaths. (#707)**
- **Wyden amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to simplifying and expanding tax incentives for higher education to boost student attendance and completion. (#708)**
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to implementing recommendations of the Government Accountability Office to reduce or eliminate overlapping or duplicative Federal programs. (#709)
- Franken amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to enhancing funding for programs carried out under the Head Start Act. (#710)

- Franken amendment provide additional resources to save student financial aid and keep college affordable for more than 8,000,000 low- and middle-income students by restoring the \$89,000,000 in cuts to Federal Pell Grants in the Republican budget. (#711)
- Franken amendment to provide an additional use for the deficit-neutral reserve fund for higher education. (#712)
- Murphy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to comprehensive mental health reform. (#713)
- Bennet amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to chemical disclosure. (#714)
- **Bennet amendment to create clean energy jobs through predictable and fair incentive for renewable energy. (#715)**
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support the robust funding of the Community Oriented Policing Services grant program. (#716)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the effectiveness and availability of Bureau of Prisons programs. (#717)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting child savings accounts and asset building. (#718)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to cleaning up federally designated Superfund sites. (#719)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting workforce development through apprenticeship programs. (#720)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to encourage freight planning and investment that incorporates all modes of transportation, including rail, waterways, ports, and highways to promote national connectivity. (#721)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting payments for conversion or treatments that purport to change the gender identity or sexual orientation of an individual under Medicare and Medicaid programs. (#722)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing the average adjusted gross income eligibility criteria for persons or legal entities who qualify for farm subsidy program benefits (#723)
- Kaine amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing United States exports and improving the competitiveness of United States businesses. (#724)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring diversity in procurement and hiring at all Federal pension plans. (#725)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the protection of State

and local economies from the impacts of climate change, including increased storm surge events. (#726)

- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to municipal broadband expansion, to aid cities and municipalities in rural and low-income areas seeking to invest in municipal broadband networks or private-public partnerships for broadband buildout. (#727)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting mentoring programs for at-risk youth. (#728)
- **Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to invest in surface transportation projects. (#729)**
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to development of the Long Range Discrimination Radar of the Missile Defense Agency. (#730)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to increase access to health care providers for Medicare beneficiaries. (#731)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to authorizing advance appropriations for the Indian Health Service. (#732)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to an active duty mend strength for the Army for fiscal year 2016 of 490,000 soldiers. (#733)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the Department of Defense Innovative Readiness Training Program. (#734)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the outreach and delivery of Department of Veterans Affairs programs and services to veterans residing in United States communities not connected to the North American road system. (#735)
- Murkowski amendment to exempt advance appropriations for the Indian Health Services and Indian Health Facilities accounts of the Indian Health Service from a point of order against legislation that would provide an advance appropriation. (#736)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to establish a DNRF relating to providing for the expansion of Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis (Lou Gehrig's Disease) research in the Department of Defense's peer reviewed Medical Research Program. (#737)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to environmental remediation of land transferred under certain Acts that is contaminated by Federal agencies and activities. (#738)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to robust sexual assault investigations by the National Guard Bureau Office of Complex Investigations. (#739)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the funding of certain tribal courts by the Bureau of Indian Affairs. (#740)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to allow for legislation to provide for

long-term budget analyses. (#741)

- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reforming the unemployment insurance program in a manner that incentivizes work and worker training for the long-term unemployed, helps the long-term unemployed reenter the workforce, recognizes the demands on State budgets, and does not increase financial burdens on employers. (#742)
- **Thune amendment to reduce funding for the General Services Administration by \$1,000,000 until 50 percent of counties in nonattainment for the 1997 National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for ground-level ozone as of January 30, 2015, achieve the air quality standard set forth in the 1997 NAAQS, and direct those funds to the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency for the purpose of helping municipalities reach attainment with the 2008 NAAQS for ground-level ozone, acknowledging that (1) given limited State and Federal resources and the delay of the Administrator in issuing to States implementation guidance for the 2008 ground-level ozone NAAQS, priority should be given to achieving the 2008 standard, (2) the Administrator has not sufficiently implemented that standard, (3) focusing by the Administrator on the most polluted areas that are in nonattainment with that standard would benefit public health, and (4) promulgating a lower standard at this time would impose undue costs on the economy and workforce of the United States. (#743)**
- Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring transparency of costs of completing analyses required under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969. (#744)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to allowing oil shale development on Federal land. (#745)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing reasonable deadlines for processes under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969. (#746)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to selling nonessential Federal land with proceeds going to Federal deficit reduction. (#747)
- Lee amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would further restrict the right of law-abiding Americans to own a firearm. (#748)
- **Lee amendment to ensure that the reserve fund relating to affordable healthcare choices for all is used to repeal and not further empower the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. (#749)**
- **Lee amendment to modify the spending-neutral reserve fund reauthorizing funding for payments to counties and other units of local government to ensure payment at levels roughly equivalent to property tax revenues lost due to the presence of Federal land. (#750)**
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to support legislation maintaining United States oversight over functions of the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers and preventing the United States from transferring such Internet responsibilities. (#751)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging the United States' NATO allies to reverse declines in defense spending and bear a more proportionate

burden for ensuring the security of NATO. (#752)

- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to sufficient number of uniformed maintenance personnel in the Air Force for the F-35A aircraft program to reach initial operational capacity and full operational capacity on schedule. (#753)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting legislation allowing a repeal of the Davis-Bacon Act. (#754)
- *Stabenow amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to keeping the Federal Water Pollution Control Act focused on protection of water quality, to establish bright lines for Federal jurisdiction, and to create clear and unambiguous exemptions for features that the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency or the Secretary of the Army, acting through the Chief of Engineers, claim they are not seeking to regulate. (#755)*
- Stabenow amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the purchase of stationary or electronic devices for the purpose of members of Congress or congressional staff communicating with foreign governments and undermining the role of the President as Head of State in international nuclear negotiations on behalf of the United States. (#756)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to grant programs of the Environmental Protection Agency that may include prohibitions on awards to any entity that has an action pending against the Agency. (#757)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to support legislation allowing private sector employers to offer compensatory time in lieu of overtime pay to employees who prefer flexible work schedules to better balance family, work, and personal responsibilities. (#758)
- **Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to clarifying Federal jurisdiction with respect to intrastate species. (#759)**
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring an independent reliability assessment of the Clean Power Plan of the Environmental Protection Agency. (#760)
- Graham amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to means-testing Medicare part B and part D premiums for Medicare beneficiaries with an annual income that exceeds \$250,000. (#761)
- Graham amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the restoration of purchasing power of the National Institutes of Health. (#762)
- Graham amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to subjecting all Federal spending to sequestration. (#763)
- Graham amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preparing ports of the United States for post-Panamax ships. (#764)
- Graham amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to meeting the obligations outlined in the Plutonium Management and Disposition Agreement. (#765)

- Graham amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to subjecting the salaries of Members of Congress to sequestration. (#766)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the National Guard Youth Challenge Program. (#767)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing Transportation Security Administration passenger fees to \$2.50 per enplanement and not more than \$5.00 per round trip between points in Alaska and Hawaii and on flights from essential air service airports. (#768)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the labeling of genetically engineered fish. (#769)
- **Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the construction of Arctic polar icebreakers. (#770)**
- Ernst amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibits use of taxpayer dollars for first class airplane travel by Members of Congress. (#771)
- Ernst amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to ensure public comments are utilized more effectively in the Federal rulemaking process. (#772)
- Ernst amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect taxpayers by reforming the allowance and perks available to former Presidents. (#773)
- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the availability of Federal spectrum for commercial wireless services, including unlicensed Wi-Fi. (#774)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the imposition of new sanctions against the Government of Iran because of that Government's support for terrorism and its human rights abuses against the people of Iran. (#775)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prohibit the exclusion of individuals from service on a Federal jury on account of sexual orientation or gender identity. (#776)
- *Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to recognize that climate change is real and caused by human activity and that Congress needs to take action to cut carbon pollution. (#777, as modified)*
- Cornyn amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to patents. (#778)
- Cornyn amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to enact a taxpayer bill of rights and provide additional protections for taxpayers against abuses by Internal Revenue Service. (#779)
- Cornyn amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to eliminating the backlog of sexual assault evidence kits. (#780)

- **Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing foreign assistance to the Palestinian Authority and certain United Nations agencies and increasing foreign assistance for Israel. (#781)**
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to extending the health care tax credit. (#782)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expansion of the earned income tax credit and the child tax credit. (#783)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting a national network for manufacturing innovation. (#784)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that no Federal financial aid funds are used for marketing activities. (#785)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide 12-months of continuous enrollment in Medicaid and the Children's Health Insurance Program. (#786)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to establish the prioritization of Children's Hospital Graduate Medical Education (CHGME) as a proven means to implement the development of a robust pediatric medical workforce. (#787)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring sufficient trade enforcement resources. (#788)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting workers from misclassification as independent contractors and preventing employers from using misclassification to avoid paying their fair share of taxes. (#789)
- Manchin amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would allocate any savings achieved through spending cuts or new revenue that are not included in the concurrent resolution on the budget for any purpose other than deficit reduction or investment in the Nation's infrastructure. (#790)
- **Wyden amendment to strike reconciliation instructions to the Committees on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions and Finance and require regular order. (#791)**
- Bennet amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to innovation in higher education. (#792)
- Franken amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to construction of Native American schools. (#793)
- Sessions amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to strengthening the ability of the Department of Commerce to respond to accusations of unfair trade practices, which may include currency undervaluation. (#794)
- **Cassidy amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to authorizing Federal permitting for manufacturing and energy construction projects relating to national primary or secondary ambient air quality standard for ozone lower than a certain existing**

standard. (#795)

- *Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to saving Medicare. (#796)*
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing headquarters staff in the Department of Defense. (#797)
- **Murray amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund for legislation to allow Americans to earn paid sick time. (#798)**
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to funding for programs related to governing justly and democratically. (#799)
- **Cantwell amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to a comprehensive approach to crude-by-rail safety. (#800)**
- *Murray amendment to build on the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2013 by restoring a below-sequester level cut of \$9,000,000,000 to nondefense discretionary spending in 2017, replacing sequestration in 2016 and 2017 and increasing funding above sequester by a total of \$148,000,000,000 for the 2 years, increasing defense and nondefense discretionary spending above sequester levels by equal amounts, eliminating the overseas contingency operations gimmick contained in the committee-reported resolution, and offsetting the net increase in defense and nondefense discretionary spending by closing tax loopholes. (#801)*
- **Coons amendment to offset the costs of the war against the Islamic State in Iraq and Syria. (#802)**
- Franken amendment to ensure that the deficit-neutral reserve fund for infrastructure includes investment in rural broadband deployment. (#803)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to student loans. (#804)
- Corker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prevent the sale of Senior Preferred Stock of Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac by the Secretary of the Treasury without the consent of Congress. (#805)
- Cassidy amendment to create a point of order against any legislation that would authorize Federal funds appropriated for processing naturalization applications to be used for any other purpose. (#806)
- Cassidy amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would permit using certain funds to process immigration benefit applications. (#807)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to permanently extend the Internet Tax Freedom Act and to establish rules for taxation of digital goods and services. (#808)
- Vitter amendment to restore students' right to privacy of education records by ensuring parental consent of records release in all cases and prohibiting collection of psychological or behavioral data. (#809)
- **Collins amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing**

access to higher education for low-income Americans through the Federal Pell Grant program. (#810)

- **Vitter amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ending Washington's illegal exemption from Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. (#811)**
- **Murray amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide women with affordable access to comprehensive health care, including preventive services (such as contraception and breast cancer screenings), improve maternal health, and ensure that a woman has the same benefits and services no matter what part of the United States she lives in, all of which is critical to improving the health and well-being of women, children, their families, and society as a whole, and is an essential part of a woman's economic security and opportunity. (#812)**
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving oversight and accountability of for-profit colleges. (#813)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing exploitation of veterans and servicemembers seeking postsecondary education. (#814)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund related to prohibiting inverted corporations from avoiding United States taxes. (#815)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prevent certain corporations from profiting from government contracts. (#816)
- **Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide tax benefits to patriot employers that invest in American jobs and provide fair pay and benefits to workers and to eliminate tax benefits for corporations that ship jobs or profits overseas. (#817)**
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to funding for the Overseas Private Investment Corporation. (#818)
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the repeal of the extension of the wind production tax credit. (#819)
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting funding for the Defense Rapid Innovation Program. (#820)
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the Forest Service from finalizing and implementing a certain proposed groundwater directive. (#821)
- Flake amendment to eliminate Federal duplication and consolidate the 94 Federal green building programs spread across 11 different Federal agencies. (#822)
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to implementing the recommendations of the Government Accountability Office to consolidate financial literacy programs. (#823)
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to enabling transparency

in the Federal crop insurance program, which may include disclosing the names of recipients of Federal subsidy payments for crop insurance premiums. (#824)

- **Blumenthal amendment to expand the deficit-neutral reserve fund for veterans and servicemembers. (#825)**
- Barrasso amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the repeal of the annual fee on health insurance providers imposed by the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. (#826)
- Hatch amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to reforming the Federal regulatory process by enabling retrospective review of existing regulations, improving the process by which new regulations are created, ensuring fair and effective judicial review, and securing an effective role for Congress in the Federal regulatory process through legislation and oversight. (#827)
- Franken amendment to provide additional resources to save student financial aid and keep college affordable for more than 8,000,000 low- and middle-income students by restoring the \$89,000,000,000 in cuts to Federal Pell Grants in the Republican budget. (#828)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to maintaining the critical infrastructure security of the United States natural gas pipeline system with respect to physical damages or cyber security-related impacts. (#829)
- Moran-Blumenthal amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to researching health conditions of the descendants of veterans exposed to toxic substances during services in the Armed Forces. (#830)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging institutions of higher education to make college more affordable by reducing the cost of attendance for students and families. (#831)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to ensure all women covered by TRICARE have no-cost contraception coverage and to improve access to emergency contraception for women members of the Armed Forces. (#832)
- Boxer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the protection of State and local economies from the impacts of climate change, including extreme and exceptional drought. (#833)
- Boxer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to public health and welfare of States and local communities. (#834)
- Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to offsetting the cost of operations against the Islamic State. (#835)
- McConnell amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the regulation by the Environmental Protection Agency of greenhouse gas emissions, which may include a prohibition on withholding highway funds from States that refuse to submit State Implementation Plans required under the Clean Power Plan of the Agency. (#836)
- Alexander amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting the privacy

rights of employees. (#837)

- **Murkowski amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the disposal of certain Federal land. (#838)**
- **Isakson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting United States citizens held hostage in the United States embassy in Tehran, Iran, between November 3, 1979, and January 20, 1981. (#839)**
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding for State and local law enforcement agencies that receive Federal funds to be used for data collection related to profiling guidance issued by the Department of Justice. (#840)
- Udall amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to provision of educational assistance to veterans who served in the reserves in Afghanistan or Iraq. (#841)
- **Merkley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to consumer financial protection. (#842)**
- **Merkley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to restoring reductions in the Republican budget to the Stafford loan program that would mandate that students currently in college pay interest on their loans before they have received their educational benefits, to make college more affordable, to reduce the debt burden of students, and to help graduates afford to pay back student loans. (#843)**
- Merkley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to restoring cuts in the Republican budget to the Federal Pell Grant and Stafford loan programs that would force more families to take on debt for education and mandate that students currently in college pay interest on their loans before they have received their education benefits, to make college more affordable, to reduce the debt burden of students, and to help graduates afford to pay back student loans. (#844)
- Merkley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to trade agreements. (#845)
- Merkley amendment to save student financial aid and reduce the student loan debt levels in the Republican budget by 15 percent through removing mandated interest payments for students. (#846)
- Scott amendment to require information on settlement agreements. (#847)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the Medicare home health face-to-face documentation requirement. (#848)
- Vitter amendment to end birthright citizenship. (#849)
- Vitter amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ending President Obama's illegal executive amnesty. (#850)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to rein in onerous fishing regulations and provide disaster relief for fisheries. (#851)

- **Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing small business regulatory relief and preventing duplicative regulations for investment advisors. (#852)**
- Coats to preserve the integrity of college athletes. (#853)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to repealing the limitation on health flexible spending arrangements. (#854)
- **Lee amendment to prohibit the public debt limit under reconciliation. (#855)**
- **Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to support legislation preventing the Federal Communications Commission from reclassifying broadband providers as common carriers under title II of the Communications Act of 1934 and from implementing other “net neutrality” provisions. (#856)**
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the investigation and recovery of missing weapons and military equipment provided to the Government of Yemen by the United States Government. (#857)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to limiting funds for institutions or organizations established by the United States Convention on the Law of the Sea. (#858)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to clarifying the definition of the term “waters of the United States”. (#859)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing the Department of Energy from making risky loans. (#860)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to equalizing the treatment of attorney’s fees under the Endangered Species Act of 1973 and the Equal Access to Justice Act. (#861)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to repealing the wind production tax credit. (#862)
- Lee amendment to preserve Congressional Budget Act points of order against legislation providing for an increase in the gas tax paid by hardworking Americans. (#863)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing an accounting of total United States contributions to the United Nations. (#864)
- **Johnson amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to accommodate legislation that would stop the Federal government from forcing States to pay unemployment compensation benefits to millionaires. (#865)**
- Murray amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing funding for the Department of Transportation for the TIGER discretionary grant program. (#866)

- **Whitehouse amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to making it more difficult for corporations and billionaires to secretly influence elections by making unlimited undisclosed campaign expenditures, and to prevent such entities from evading campaign finance law, including through making false statements to government agencies. (#867)**
- Whitehouse amendment to prohibit budget resolutions that support dropping millions of Americans from their health insurance plans without providing for alternative coverage. (#868)
- Udall amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to issuing a license to a company to operate as a small business investment company that focuses on accelerating technology transfer commercialization activities that create well-paying jobs and support American innovation. (#869)
- **Wyden amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to extending tax provisions expiring in 2013 or 2014 for 2 years, such as those contained in the EXPIRE Act of 2014. (#870)**
- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the process of evaluating and adjudicating benefit claims of survivors and dependents of veterans and members of the Armed Forces. (#871)
- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expand and enhance the security of the Visa Waiver Program to promote travel and tourism in the United States. (#872)
- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the reimbursement of emergency medical care for veterans, which may include reimbursement of veterans who have not received care from the department of Veterans Affairs in the last 24 months. (#873)
- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the final standard providing for the assignment of a unique health identifier for an individual and to require legislation setting standards for such assignment. (#874)
- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to permanent extension of the new markets tax credit. (#875)
- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that Federal agencies protect the rights of all Americans, regardless of their sexual orientation, religion, race, color, sex, or national origin, in accordance with the Constitution of the United States and Federal law. (#876)
- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing college completion, which may include expanding Federal Pell Grant eligibility by allowing college students to use Federal Pell Grants for more than 2 semesters in an academic year. (#877)
- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to investing in clean energy and preserving the environment. (#878)
- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring dental coverage under all qualified health plans offered under the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. (#879)

- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a student borrower bill of rights. (#880)
- *Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting a substantial increase in the minimum wage. (#881)*
- Carper amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving prevention and treatment measures to mitigate agricultural impacts from virus outbreaks, such as impacts seen from the avian influenza poultry outbreak. (#882)
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting health care rationing. (#883)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing local flexibility in low-income housing and supporting low-income housing block grant funding by expanding the Moving-to-Work program. (#884)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing technical assistance to small businesses and aspiring entrepreneurs through small business development centers. (#885)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to ensure accountability and transparency at the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau. (#886)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to streamline energy infrastructure projects. (#887)
- Feinstein amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing terrorists from obtaining firearms or explosives. (#888)
- Feinstein amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving community relations with law enforcement officers. (#889)
- Coons amendment to exempt advance appropriations for Amtrak from the generally applicable point of order against advance appropriations. (#890)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to addressing the infrastructure needs of passenger rail. (#891)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the impacts of climate change on critical infrastructure systems. (#892)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to addressing the diabetes epidemic in the United States. (#893)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding to the Global Fund. (#894)
- **Whitehouse amendment to prohibit budget resolutions that support cutting over \$1,000,000,000 in spending without identifying specific programmatic effects. (#895)**

- **Markey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the safety of offshore drilling in the United States. (#896)**
- **Markey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting consumers in the United States from price increases due to large-scale natural gas exports. (#897)**
- Franken amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to address cyberstalking and online harassment. (#898)
- **Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the importance of financial literacy education to allow individuals to make informed and effective decisions with their financial resources. (#899)**
- **Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the importance of civics and government education. (#900)**
- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that Federal agencies protect the rights of all Americans, regardless of their sexual orientation, gender identity, religion, race, color, sex, or national origin, in accordance with the Constitution of the United States and Federal law. (#901)
- Tester amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to authorizing children who are eligible to receive health care furnished under laws administered by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to retain such eligibility until age 26. (#902)
- Tester amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to provision of payment of dependency and indemnity compensation of death pension upon the death of a veteran to reduce needless financial hardships suffered by families of such veterans during their time of grief. (#903)
- Tester amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to bolstering veterans employment by providing additional sick leave to disabled veterans who are employed by the Federal Government so they can seek care for their service-connected medical conditions and do not have to take unpaid leave or forego their medical appointments altogether. (#904)
- Tester amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to veterans health care, which may include efforts to enhance access to care for rural veterans, to address medical workforce shortages of the Department of Veterans Affairs, and to invest in new facilities in rural areas. (#905)
- Klobuchar amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to Federal investment in precision medicine and biomedical innovation. (#906)
- Klobuchar amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the effective Federal management of the gray wolf population in the western Great Lakes region. (#907)
- Klobuchar amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to support for the improvement and enhancement of the capabilities of the Armed Forces to prevent and respond to sexual assault and sexual harassment in the Armed Forces. (#908)
- Klobuchar amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preserving funding

for States to develop and maintain recreational trails and trail-related facilities for motorized and nonmotorized recreational trail uses. (#909)

- Klobuchar amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to advancing innovations in life saving technologies. (#910)
- Klobuchar amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting the outdoor economy. (#911)
- Reed amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to permanently reforming emergency unemployment insurance programs, including the Extended Benefit program for individuals who have exhausted their regular unemployment compensation during economic downturns. (#912)
- Reed amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to closing egregious offshore tax loopholes. (#913)
- Reed amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that the Federal Pell Grant maximum keeps pace with inflation. (#914)
- Reed amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would increase the cost to borrowers of Federal education loans made to students or on behalf of students. (#915)
- Reed amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reforming the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 to establish accountability requirements for resource equity. (#916)
- Reed amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing for an additional year of Federal funding for short-time compensation programs, which prevent layoffs and keep Americans employed. (#917)
- Reed amendment to include legislation concerning weatherization and energy efficiency retrofit programs in a deficit-neutral reserve fund. (#918)
- Reed amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to eliminating deductions for corporate compensation in excess of \$1,000,000. (#919)
- Reed amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing the geographic imbalance in Federal research funding and improving research infrastructure and capacity throughout the States. (#920)
- Reed amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prescription drug costs under the Medicare program. (#921)
- Reed amendment to strike the requirement for estimates of macroeconomic effects. (#922)
- Reed amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to eliminating profits from the Federal student loan program and reducing costs for borrowers. (#923)
- Reed amendment to specify the other macroeconomic variable to be included in a certain estimate provided by the Congressional Budget Office. (#924)

- **Tillis amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the United States civil courts system. (#925)**
- **Tillis amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that the right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. (#926)**
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to appropriate and responsible dietary guidelines that recommend lean red meat as a source of protein. (#927)
- Blunt amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect the United States from an energy tax. (#928)
- Crapo amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting Medicare Advantage by reversing Obamacare cuts. (#929)
- Crapo amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing tax increases on families with annual incomes under \$250,000. (#930)
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to strengthen waterborne commerce in our ports and harbors, which may include increasing the percentage of the amounts expended from the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund that are dedicated to port infrastructure and maintenance. (#931)
- Cochran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a biennial budget resolution process. (#932)
- Cochran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a biennial budget resolution process. (#933)
- Paul amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting marketing materials relating to the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. (#934)
- Paul amendment to adjust functional totals to reflect savings on administrative costs within the Environmental Protection Agency and Corps of Engineers resulting from the preservation of individual property rights and clarification that “navigable waters” means waters of the United States, including the territorial seas that are navigable-in-fact or permanent, standing, or continuously flowing bodies of water that form geographical featured commonly known as streams, oceans, rivers, and lakes that are connected to waters that are navigable-in-fact under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.). (#935)
- Paul amendment to establish a surgical point of order that will provide better clarity and compliance in the budget process by better harmonizing appropriations and authorizations. (#936)
- Hatch amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the supplemental nutrition assistance program, which may include prohibiting the Secretary of Agriculture from issuing certain exemptions relating to the able-bodied adults without dependents requirement. (#937)

- Hatch amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the use of community development block grant funds for the provision of public services. (#938)
- Hatch amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring the Secretaries of Agriculture and Housing and Urban Development to draft a plan to consolidate certain housing programs. (#939)
- **Paul amendment to increase new budget authority for fiscal years 2016 and 2017 and modify outlays for fiscal years 2016 through 2022 for National Defense (budget function 050) with offsets. (#940)**
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to ensure access to primary care for women and children. (#941)
- Franken amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing funding for HIV/AIDS research and medical and social services to prevent the spread of HIV and treat infected individuals. (#942)
- Franken amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the health of Medicare beneficiaries and reducing Medicare program expenditures by making evidence-based chronic disease prevention programs like the National Diabetes Prevention Program a covered benefit under the Medicare program. (#943)
- **Nelson amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would use tax dollars to censor publicly-funded climate science. (#944)**
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting efforts to eliminate discrimination based on sexual orientation, gender identity, source of income, marital status, military or veteran status, race, color, religion, sex, handicap, familial status, or national origin in housing. (#945)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing support for public-private partnerships that help make small, medium, and rural manufacturers more competitive. (#946)
- Bennet amendment to ensure that small businesses are provided relief as part of tax reform by permanently increasing the maximum amount of the section 179 small business expensing limitation to \$1,000,000 and the investment limitation to \$2,500,000 and indexing them both for inflation. (#947)
- Cochran amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to prohibit the implementation of flood standards, developed in secret, that would threaten livelihoods and communities nationwide. (#948)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing greater discretion to States with respect to infrastructure projects. (#949)
- McConnell amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting the return of children who have been legally adopted from the Democratic Republic of the Congo and are only a plane ride away from becoming United States citizens to the American citizen parents residing in the United States. (#950)

- **Murray amendment to establish and fund a new Federal-State partnership to expand access to high-quality preschool programs for children from low- and moderate-income families, offset with revenue from closing loopholes. (#951)**
- **Merkley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a more level playing field in trade agreements. (#952)**
- **Merkley amendment to save student financial aid and reduce the student loan debt levels in the Republican budget by 15 percent by eliminating new mandated interest charged while students are still in school. (#953)**
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the reimbursement of States that paid to keep units of the National Park System open during the partial Government shutdown in October 2013. (#954)
- Sessions amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting aliens without lawful status in the United States from qualifying for certain Federal benefits. (#955)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to protect the content of Americans' emails from warrantless searched by law enforcement agencies. (#956)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to ending the enhanced Federal Medical Assistance Percentage (FMAP) rates under Obamacare that financially favor able-bodied adults over pregnant women, infants, elderly, and the disabled. (#957)
- Grassley amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting United States workers. (#958)
- Grassley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reforming the EB-5 immigrant investor program to protect national security, to promote true job creation, and to ensure integrity in the adjudication of such immigration benefits by establishing standards of ethical conduct by government officials and preventing improper preferential treatment. (#959)
- Grassley amendment to hold employer accountable for their hiring practices by requiring all employees to be verified through E-Verify, an electronic employment verification system. (#960)
- Murray amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to ensure that the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission continues to protect employee rights and protections like the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 and the Genetic Information Nondiscrimination Act of 2008, and to ensure that employee wellness programs authorized under the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act continue to offer premium incentives to employees for more healthy choices. (#961)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to enhance prosecution of those who sell or supply firearms to others knowing or having reasonable cause to believe that the firearms will be used to commit a crime of human trafficking. (#962)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to facilitate the transfer of enforcement authority over firearms laws to the Federal Bureau of Investigations. (#963)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to enhance prosecution of those who sell or supply firearms to others knowing or having reasonable cause to believe that the

firearms will be used to commit a crime of violence. (#964)

- Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect the integrity of elections in the United States, limit the corrosive influence of money in the democratic process of the United States, allow for an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to overturn the Citizens United decision, and increase transparency. (#965)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to offsetting the costs of operations against the Islamic State. (#966)
- **Markey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to domestic medical isotope production. (#967)**
- Wyden amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to enacting middle class tax relief, including extending and expanding refundable tax credits, such as tax provisions and policies included in legislation like the Working Families Tax Relief Act, American Opportunity Tax Credit Permanence and Consolidation Act, Helping Working Families Afford Child Care Act, or the 21st Century Worker Tax Cut Act, among other legislation. (#968)
- Cruz amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibit the Federal Election Commission from further regulating political speech on the Internet. (#969)
- Cruz amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to ensure full portability of funds provided under part A of title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965. (#970)
- Cruz amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to implement work requirements in all means-tested Federal welfare programs. (#971)
- Cruz amendment to ensure Israel receives the full extent of aid from the United States in developing its missile defense programs by creating a spending-neutral reserve fund, in the event that additional funding is required. (#972)
- Cruz amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that any nuclear agreement between the United States and Iran cannot be implemented absent approved by Congress. (#973)
- Cruz amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to eliminate all criminal penalties for offenses established by agency regulations. (#974)
- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to maintaining military personnel levels at military installations that are the least costly to the Federal Government to operate. (#975)
- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring the Dietary Guidelines for Americans are based on sound nutrition science. (#976)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to strengthen democratic governance, citizen security, and economic growth in Central America. (#977)
- Menendez amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would provide funding relating to establishing a United States Embassy in Havana, Cuba until the Government of Cuba

ceases providing sanctuary to terrorists and American fugitives. (#978)

- Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to substantially increasing overtime protections for middle class workers. (#979)
- Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting the promised pension benefits of retirees in multiemployer pension plans. (#980)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to waive coinsurance under Medicare for colorectal cancer screening tests regardless of whether therapeutic intervention is required during the screening. (#981)
- Casey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide flexibility to States to improve access and quality and delivery of care while protecting the guarantee of the Medicaid program. (#982)
- Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting programs that keep low-income older individuals healthy and able to live at home, such as those programs funded through the Older Americans Act of 1965. (#983)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that patients, including military members and veterans, have access to new antibacterial drugs that treat serious or life-threatening infections through the creation by the Food and Drug Administration of a limited population approval pathway for antibacterial drugs. (#984)
- Risch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to extending the authorization of the State Trade and Export Promotion Program of the Small Business Administration. (#985)
- Reed amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reforming student loan programs, which may include risk-sharing by institutions of higher education. (#986)
- Casey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting the National Guard Counterdrug Program. (#987)
- Franken amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to bolstering the resilience of communities and industries in the United States against the impacts of a changing climate. (#988)
- Coons second-degree amendment to Coons amendment #337, to modify the amendment. (#989)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the impacts of climate change on critical infrastructure systems. (#990)
- **Warner amendment to restore program integrity funding to combat waste, fraud, and abuse. (#991)**
- Paul amendment to provide an offset for additional funds for overseas contingency operations. (#992)

- **Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to strengthening the national do-not-call registry. (#993)**
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to end “too big to fail” bailouts for bailouts for Wall Street mega-banks (over \$500 billion in total assets). (#994)
- Hatch amendment to provide for individual, business, and international tax reform that if pro-growth, fair, simple, and permanent, that enhances competitiveness, that promotes savings and investment, that strengthens domestic job creation and wage growth and that is revenue neutral. (#995)
- Cotton amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting funding for flights over the continental United States or Europe by the Russian Federation under the Treaty on Open Skies using digital electro-optical sensors. (#996)
- Enzi amendment to make a technical correction. (#997)
- Enzi amendment to make a technical correction. (#998)
- Enzi amendment to make a technical correction. (#999)
- Enzi amendment to make a technical correction. (#1000)
- Menendez amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would provide funding relating to assistance for trade promotion for Cuba until the Government of Cuba is in compliance with International Labor Organization standards. (#1001)
- Cantwell amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the National Park Service Centennial. (#1002)
- Tester amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to authorizing children who are eligible to receive health care furnished under laws administered by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to retain such eligibility until age 26. (#1003)
- Murphy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing funding for the processing of permits for additive gas transmission capacity in supply-constrained areas. (#1004)
- Murphy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expanding United States counter-propaganda communications to combat misinformation from the Russian Federation or terrorist groups like ISIS and al Qaeda. (#1005)
- Murphy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to additional United States support for the most severe global humanitarian emergencies in Iraq, Syria, Central African Republic, and South Sudan. (#1006)
- Murphy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the stability of Ukraine by increasing funding for economic and other nonmilitary support, including energy security, loan guarantees, civil society, humanitarian aid, anti-corruption efforts, and strengthening democratic institutions and governance. (#1007)

- Murphy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging Federal agencies not to waive the requirements of the Buy American Act the Berry Amendment, or the Buy America Act. (#1008)
- Schumer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to background checks for individuals purchasing firearms on the Internet. (#1009)
- Schumer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to background checks for individuals purchasing firearms. (#1010)
- **Sullivan amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing an exemption from certain permitting requirements for routine maintenance activities relating to transportation infrastructure. (#1011)**
- **Sullivan amendment to strike more than \$1.2 trillion in cuts to Medicaid, preserving a critical source of comprehensive, affordable health and long-term care coverage for millions of otherwise uninsured low-income adults, parents, and seniors, including millions of non-elderly low-income adults in States that expand Medicaid as part of health reform. (#1012)**
- Heinrich amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to strengthening the economy by accelerating the transfer of technologies from laboratories of the Department of Energy and the Department of Defense to the marketplace. (#1013)
- Bennet amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to responding to the economic and national security threats posed by human-induced climate change, as highlighted by the Secretary of Defense, the Director of National Intelligence, the Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and the Administrator of National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. (#1014)
- Bennet amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to limiting the amount of time spent on testing. (#1015)
- Scott amendment to establish offshore leasing and energy production in area of the outer Continental Shelf off the coast of the States of South Carolina, Virginia, North Carolina, and Georgia, and to provide those States 37.5 percent of qualified revenues from the energy production. (#1016)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to H-1B visas. (#1017)
- Sasse amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to enhancing the value of the adoption tax credit. (#1018)
- Barrasso amendment to ensure authorizing committees reauthorize programs annually. (#1019)
- Barrasso amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to relieving small businesses of the regulatory and financial burdens created by the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act, which are causing fewer employment opportunities for working Americans. (#1020)
- Schatz amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to taking action to solve human-caused climate change, which is real, urgent, happening now, solvable, and which needs

United States leadership to get all countries to do their fair share to reduce pollution. (#1021)

- Schatz amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting Americans from foreign pollution. (#1022)
- Schatz amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expanding access to mental health services for rural veterans, including through telemedicine. (#1023)
- **Heinrich amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would provide for the sale of Federal land to reduce the Federal deficit. (#1024)**
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to H-1B visas. (#1025)
- Murray amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to transparency health premium billing. (#1026)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to preserve and protect the open Internet in a manner that provides clear and certain rules and does not jeopardize public safety, universal service, privacy, accessibility, consumer protection, competition, innovation, or investment. (#1027)
- Vitter amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing access to necessary equipment for Medicare beneficiaries. (#1028)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prevent American jobs from being moved overseas by reducing the corporate income tax rate. (#1029)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting innovation, expanding access to life-saving medications, and preserving choices for Medicare beneficiaries without creating a Government-run formulary. (#1030)
- Tester amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that the Director of the Bureau of Land Management has sufficient resources to promote sustainable sage-grouse populations and the conservation of sage-grouse habitat, including by collaborating with States and incorporating State plans, as feasible, to avoid the need to list the sage-grouse under the Endangered Species Act of 1973, and preserve the way of life in and economic health of the impacted areas. (#1031)
- Schatz amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting innovation and accountability to make college more affordable. (#1032)
- Booker-Graham amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the prioritization of broad-based criminal justice reform. (#1033)
- Sessions amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to capping welfare benefits. (#1034)
- Sessions amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to welfare legislation. (#1035)
- Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that the

Secretary of Transportation prioritizes the construction of projects that are of national and regional significance and projects in high priority corridors on the National Highway System, which will improve the safe, secure, and efficient movement of people and goods through the United States and facilitate economic development and create jobs in the United States. (#1036)

- Cruz amendment to propose an alternative to section 302, relating to a deficit-neutral reserve fund to strengthen America's priorities. (#1037)
- Kirk amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to increase wages for American workers. (#1038)
- Barrasso amendment to provide to the Indian Health Service an additional \$25,000,000 for contract support costs and to provide to the Bureau of Indian Affairs an additional \$26,000,000 for contract support costs. (#1039)
- Alexander amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prevent Medicaid spending from crowding out other State priorities, such as funding public higher education to prevent tuition increases, and to provide States the flexibility and budgetary certainty they need to serve their Medicaid beneficiaries with high quality health care at a lower cost. (#1040)
- Reed amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would cut vital programs. (#1041)
- Franken amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to closing the carried interest loophole. (#1042)
- Schumer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expanding and making permanent the American opportunity tax credit. (#1043)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to imposing sanctions with respect to foreign persons responsible for gross violations of internationally recognized human rights or significant acts of corruption. (#1044)
- Franken amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to public-private partnerships for job training. (#1045)
- Tester amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that the Director of the Bureau of Land Management has sufficient resources to promote sustainable sage-grouse populations and the conservation of sage-grouse habitat, including by collaborating with States and incorporating State plans, as feasible, to avoid the need to list the sage-grouse under the Endangered Species Act of 1973, and preserve the way of life in and economic health of the impacted areas. (#1046)
- Kaine amendment to provide for sequestration replacement. (#1047)
- Murphy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to insurance protections for individuals with pre-existing conditions. (#1048)
- Murphy amendment to express support of positive development in our nation's health care system. (#1049)

- Whitehouse amendment to ensure high-earners pay a fair share in taxes and to use the revenue to invest in repairing our Nation's bridges, coastal infrastructure, and damage from wildfires. (#1050)
- Heitkamp amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to maintaining reliable, affordable, and redundant baseload power, encouraging technological innovation and manufacturing, providing a diverse energy portfolio, and significantly reducing carbon emissions through research, development, and implementation of advanced clean-coal technologies. (#1051)
- Blumenthal amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the promotion of cost-saving alternatives to detention for immigrant families and children. (#1052)
- Blumenthal amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the promotion of cost-saving alternatives to detention for immigrant families and children. (#1053)
- Blumenthal amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the promotion of cost-saving alternatives to detention for immigrant families and children. (#1054)
- Blumenthal amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the promotion of cost-saving alternatives to detention for immigrant families and children. (#1055)
- Warner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to promote wireless innovation. (#1056)
- Nelson amendment to express the sense of the Senate regarding the continued strength of Medicare Advantage. (#1057)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to measures that ensure that United States manufacturers can compete fairly with foreign manufacturers. (#1058)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to strengthen the role of Congress and the ability of the Department of the Treasury to respond to fundamentally misaligned currencies. (#1059)
- Coats amendment to decrease funding for the National Labor Relations Board by \$27,400,000 per year, a 10 percent cut, to better reflect the workload of the Board. (#1060)
- Murphy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund for additional prosecutors to prosecute firearms offenses. (#1061)
- Brown amendment to prevent accounting gimmicks from artificially increasing the cost of loan programs for first-time home-buyers, veterans, students loans, and rural utilities. (#1062)
- Schatz-Murray amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring all legally married same-sex spouses have equal access to the Social Security benefits they have earned and receive equal treatment under the law pursuant to the Constitution of the United States. (#1063)
- Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reauthorization of the Tropical Forest Conservation Act of 1998. (#1064)

- Kirk amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to create savings to the Medicare program and protect senior citizens' identity. (#1065)
- Tester amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to provision of payment of dependency and indemnity compensation or death pension upon the death of a veteran to reduce needless financial hardships suffered by families of such veterans during their time of grief. (#1066)
- Warren amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund related to supporting at-sea and dockside monitoring for fisheries that have received economic disaster assistance. (#1067)
- Nelson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to encourage States to expand Medicaid under the Affordable Care Act, thereby reducing the uninsured population, including among women and rural Americans; increasing payments to health care providers and hospitals; and increasing economic and job growth. (#1068)
- Blumenthal amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to keeping guns out of the hands of domestic abusers. (#1069)
- Blumenthal amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protection of workers and consumers from corporate malfeasance. (#1070)
- Blumenthal amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to denying tax benefits to firearms dealers who endanger the public. (#1071)
- Stabenow amendment to provide additional resources to reject the Senate Republicans' proposed \$435 billion in cuts to Medicare. (#1072)
- Lee amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the investigation and recovery of missing weapons and military equipment provided to the Government of Yemen by the United States Government. (#1073)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to assess the impact on higher education access of the Department of Education's gainful employment rule, which could include requiring the Secretary of Education to determine how different types of institutions are being affected. (#1074)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging the recruitment, preparation, and retention of highly effective teachers. (#1075)
- Cruz amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting freedom and economic growth on the Internet. (#1076)
- Donnelly amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to mental health and suicide prevention programs for members of the Armed Forces and veterans. (#1077)
- Murray amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect health care from corporate interference and ensure that employers that provide health benefits, including contraception coverage, to any of their employees or the covered dependents of such employees entitles by Federal law, including the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act, to receive such

coverage. (#1078)

- Reed amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving government settlement transparency. (#1079)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to provide resources for SBA resource partners to assist small business with regulatory compliance. (#1080)
- Feinstein amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to detection, investigation, and prosecution of the owners and operators of websites who knowingly allow such websites to be used to advertise commercial sex with children over the Internet. (#1081)
- Blumenthal amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to keeping guns out of the hands of child sex traffickers. (#1082)

From: Hunt, Jasmine (Durbin)
To: [Sarah Neimeyer \(sarah_neimeyer@ios.doi.gov\)](mailto:sarah_neimeyer@ios.doi.gov); [Joshua Saks \(saksj@nwf.org\)](mailto:saksj@nwf.org); [Franz Matzner \(franz.matzner@nrdc.org\)](mailto:franz.matzner@nrdc.org); [Sara Chieffo](mailto:Sara.Chieffo@nrdc.org); jconsuegra@nrdc.org
Subject: FW: Amendments Update: Senate Budget Resolution (S.Con.Res. 11)
Date: Thursday, March 26, 2015 8:19:50 PM

From: Miller, Julian (Durbin)
Sent: Thursday, March 26, 2015 8:19:09 PM (UTC-05:00) Eastern Time (US & Canada)
To: Dodin, Reema (Durbin); Zogby, Joseph (Judiciary-Dem); Kenny, MJ (Durbin); Marter, Ben (Durbin); Morris, Dena (Durbin); Raven, Erik (Appropriations); Homan, Chris (Durbin); Leonard, Rob (Durbin); Swanson, Daniel (Judiciary-Dem); Kierig, Anne (Durbin); Brown-Shaklee, Sally (Durbin); Mulka, Christina (Durbin); Gillies, David (Appropriations); Sonti, Srinu (Durbin); Hunt, Jasmine (Durbin); Middleton, Brad (Durbin); Tellez, Corey (Durbin); Fisher, Alyssa (Durbin); McElwain, Maria (Durbin); Palmer, Mark (Durbin); Trifone, Stephanie (Judiciary-Dem); Ackley, Elise (Durbin); Gandhi, Debu (Judiciary-Dem); Ali, Erum Ibrahim (Durbin); Cook, Beth (Durbin); Samp, Christopher (Durbin)
Subject: Amendments Update: Senate Budget Resolution (S.Con.Res. 11)

The most recently filed amendments are at the top of this message, as well as at the bottom in the correct numerical order.

- Cruz amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that any United Nations Security Council resolution on any nuclear agreement between the United States and Iran has no enforceability in the United States absent congressional approval of that agreement. (#1083)
- McCain amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to enhancing trace across the Southwest border. (#1084)
- Cruz amendment to establish a speeding-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that any United Nations Security Council resolution on any nuclear agreement between the United States and Iran has no enforceability in the United States absent congressional approval of that agreement. (#1085)
- Grassley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting American workers. (#1086)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging domestic energy production to lessen the dependence of the United States on energy imports. (#1087)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to chemical disclosure. (#1088)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the oil spill liability trust fund and equal treatment of energy resources. (#1089)
- Wyden amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to ensure that Medicare beneficiaries in rural locations have unobstructed access to high quality medical care. (#1090)
- Franken amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing students and families with transparent, easily understood information about postsecondary education financial aid. (#1091)

Senate Budget Resolution (S.Con.Res. 11)

An original concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2016 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2017 through 2025. (pending amendments in bold, disposed of amendments in italics).

- **Isakson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a biennial budget and appropriations process. (#321)**
- Portman amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the empowerment of States to protect citizens of the State from damaging regulations of the Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to the Clean Air Act. (#322)
- *Sanders amendment to create millions of middle class jobs by investing in our nation's infrastructure paid for by raising revenue through closing loopholes in the corporate and international tax system. (#323, as modified)*
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the strengthening of patent rights. (#324)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to a strong civil courts system. (#325)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that changes to voting laws at the State and local level do not disproportionately burden the right of racial and language minorities to vote. (#326)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide for funding to improve voter registration and the voting experience in Federal elections. (#327)
- Coons amendment to express the sense of Congress on the cost sharing requirements of the Hollings Manufacturing Extension Partnership. (#328)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging the widespread use of early college high schools and dual and concurrent enrollment. (#329)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to incentives for Medicare beneficiaries to have and maintain an advance care plan. (#330)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to eliminating the enforcement of laws that discriminate against HIV patients without scientific merit. (#331)
- Coons amendment to provide a mechanism to increase the statutory limit on public debt for fiscal year 2016. (#332)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to United States Government development finance institutions. (#333)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting efforts to

improve call response time at the Internal Revenue Service. (#334)

- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to fulfilling the obligations of the United States. (#335)
- Coons amendment to express the sense of the Senate that the United States should fulfill the financial obligations of the United States. (#336)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to Federal cybersecurity standards. (#337)
- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to increase funding for the National Institutes of Health. (#338)
- Rounds amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing mortgage lending to rural areas. (#339)
- Reid amendment to improve the provision establishing a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to eliminating military retirement and disability offsets. (#340)
- **Cassidy amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to promotion of United States offshore energy production. (#341)**
- **Schatz amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the National Guard State Partnership Program. (#342)**
- **Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preserving mandatory appropriations for agricultural conservation programs. (#343)**
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the importance of fully utilizing available Federal funding for water resources and development to meet the needs of United States ports and harbor maintenance. (#344)
- **Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing funding for Federal investments in biomedical and basic scientific research. (#345)**
- **Collins amendment to modify the deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting jobs in the United States through international trade to include the reauthorization or extension of trade adjustment assistance programs. (#346)**
- *Barrasso amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to keep the Federal Water Pollution Control Act focused on protection of water quality, to establish bright lines for Federal jurisdiction, and to create clear and unambiguous exemptions for features that the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency or the Secretary of the Army, acting through the Chief of Engineers, claim they are not seeking to regulate. (#347)*
- Boozman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to installing watchdogs at Federal agencies with extended Inspector General vacancies and strengthening and reforming Offices of Inspectors General to ensure that such Offices are appropriately prioritizing the investigation of waste, fraud, abuse, and misconduct within Federal agencies. (#348)

- *Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to improve health outcomes and lower costs of caring for medically complex children in Medicaid. (#349)*
- *Blunt amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would create a Federal tax or fee on carbon emissions. (#350)*
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the dredging of shallow draft ports on the Mississippi River. (#351)
- **Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to Federal employee performance awards. (#352)**
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the defense capabilities of the Government of Ukraine. (#353)
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to military readiness, training, and modernization while decreasing risk of casualties. (#354)
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prohibit additional premium increases for two years. (#355)
- **Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing health care to veterans who reside more than 40 miles driving distance from the closest medical facility of the Department of Veterans Affairs that provides the care sought by the veteran. (#356)**
- *Cornyn amendment to raise taxes and spending by enacting President Obama's fiscal year 2016 budget. (#357)*
- McCain amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to enhancing trade across the Southwest border. (#358)
- McCain amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to securing the Southwest border. (#359)
- **McCain amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to deterring migration of unaccompanied children from El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras. (#360)**
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the consideration of greenhouse gas emissions under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969. (#361)
- *Mikulski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to amending the Equal Pay Act of 1963 to allow for punitive damages, limit the any factor "other than sex" exception, and prohibit retaliation against employees who share salary information. (#362)*
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating modernizing and updating food safety oversight within the Food and Drug Administration. (#363)
- **Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving oral health care for children and pregnant women under Medicaid. (#364)**

- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding to State and local law enforcement agencies that receive Federal funds to be used for training and enforcement related to the profiling guidance established by the Department of Justice. (#365)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding for State and local law enforcement agencies that receive Federal funds to be used for data collection related to profiling by the Department of Justice. (#366)
- **Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing a funding stream for a voter reinfranchisement initiative. (#367)**
- **Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing States the Medicaid flexibility they need to implement innovative reforms to improve care and enhance access for our Nation's most vulnerable. (#368)**
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the establishment of bipartisan commission to govern independent agencies, which may include structural changes to the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau. (#369)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing greater discretion to State departments of transportation in spending Highway Trust Fund allocations. (#370)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that funds available for budget function 050 are spent exclusively for national defense. (#371)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring State to implement drug testing and work requirements for Federal welfare programs for applicants and recipients of assistance, including, but not limited to, the temporary assistance for needy families (TANF) program. (#372)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to maintaining impact aid funding at 2014-2015 levels. (#373)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing coverage of virtual colonoscopies as a colorectal cancer screening test under the Medicare program. (#374)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to returning authority over school nutrition back to the States. (#375)
- Inhofe amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would impose a user fee with respect to general aviation. (#376)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging greater trade between Africa and the United States. (#377)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing qualified mortgage status to mortgages held in portfolio by financial institutions. (#378)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing relief from

redundant annual privacy notice mailings required by financial institutions when there have been no changes to the privacy policies of the financial institution. (#379)

- Inhofe amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to assist the States in carrying out drought prevention plans. (#380)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the prevention of government discrimination against individuals, businesses, and organization due to sincerely held religious beliefs. (#381)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to protect Second Amendment rights by protecting the availability of certain ammunition. (#382)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to uphold Second Amendment rights and prohibit the establishment of a national firearm registry. (#383)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the protection of the Second Amendment by preventing Federal agencies from targeting law-abiding firearms dealers. (#384)
- Inhofe amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would fund international organizations during the implementation of the United Nations Arms Trade Treaty prior to Senate ratification and adoption of implementing legislation. (#385)
- *Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect Medicaid beneficiaries from benefit cuts. (#386)*
- **Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to postal reform. (#387)**
- **Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the designation of national monuments. (#388)**
- **Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to holding Members of the Senate and the House or Representatives accountable for failing to pass a balanced budget. (#389)**
- Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to regulatory review. (#390)
- **Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the expansion of access to the income tax credit for employee health insurance expenses of small employers. (#391)**
- **Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting the use of college savings accounts while students are in elementary school and secondary school. (#392)**
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to emphasizing manufacturing in engineering programs, which may include directing the National Institute of Standards and Technology, in coordination with other appropriate Federal agencies including the

Department of Defense, Department of Energy, and National Science Foundation, to designate United States manufacturing universities. (#393)

- **Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to special treatment of the income tax credit for research expenditures for startup companies. (#394)**
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reversing cuts in the International Affairs Budget. (#395)
- Portman amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the empowerment of States to protect citizens of the State from damaging regulations of the Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to the Clean Air Act. (#396)
- Ernst amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving mental health services for veterans. (#397)
- Wyden amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to funding Coast Guard air facilities. (#398)
- Coats amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would increase net direct spending if the national debt is greater than the size of the economy of the United States. (#399)
- *Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to maintain and enhance access, choice, and accountability in veterans care through the veterans Choice Card program under section 101 of the Veterans Access, Choice, and Accountability Act of 2014. (#400)*
- Grassley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support sentencing reform legislation that does not impose costs on crime victims. (#401)
- **Johnson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving information sharing by the Inspector General of the Department of Veterans Affairs with respect to investigations relating to substandard health care, delayed and denied health care, patient deaths, other findings that directly relate to patient care, and other management issues of the Department. (#402)**
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the annual contribution limit for Coverdell education savings accounts. (#403)
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the modernization of the nuclear command control, and communications architecture of the United States. (#404)
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to sexual assault prevention and response efforts by the Department of Defense. (#405)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to limiting certain research conducted or contracted by the Federal Communications Commission. (#406)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to investigating service disruptions at West Coast ports. (#407)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to reform the Federal Motor

Carrier Safety Administration to ensure more transparency and stakeholder participation. (#408)

- *Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting equal pay, which may include preventing discrimination on the basis of sex and preventing retaliation against employees for seeking or discussing wage information. (#409)*
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the allowance of tax credits for employers who provide paid family and medical leave. (#410)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the maximum loan limits under the microloan program. (#411)
- **Rounds amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prevent the Environmental Protection Agency and the United States Fish and Wildlife Service from engaging in closed-door settlement agreements that ignore impacted States and counties. (#412)**
- Blunt amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring the advice and consent of the Senate before any bilateral or international agreement regarding greenhouse gas emissions aimed at combating global climate change has any force or effect within the United States. (#413)
- Hatch amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to prevent the Department of the Interior from unduly hampering the production of natural gas and oil by preempting State law. (#414)
- **Capito amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to a requirement that any new environmental agreement signed by the United States with any foreign country or countries not result in serious harm to the economy of the United States. (#415)**
- **Capito amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting the reliability of the electricity grid. (#416)**
- Capito amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to advise all veterans of their potential eligibility for private health care benefits provided by the Department of Veterans Affairs. (#417)
- Capito amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring sufficient funding for fossil energy research and development. (#418)
- Capito amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improve the safety of tank cars carrying crude oil by rail. (#419)
- Capito amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to offsets to combat the increase abuse of heroin and methamphetamines in the United States. (#420)
- Capito amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the expansion of high-speed broadband in rural areas. (#421)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that the conservation of northern long-eared bat populations and local economic development are

compatible. (#422)

- **Rubio amendment to increase new budget authority and outlays for fiscal years 2016 and 2017 for National Defense (budget function 050). (#423, as modified).**
- Barrasso amendment to eliminate Federal funding for international climate change initiatives, including the Green Climate Fund, the Global Climate Change Initiative, the Climate Investment Funds, and the Global Environmental Facility. (#424)
- **Collins amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving retirement security. (#425)**
- **Collins amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting economic growth and job creation for small businesses. (#426)**
- **Collins amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to investment in Alzheimer's disease research. (#427)**
- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to extending the exception for the tax treatment of publicly traded partnerships for other forms of energy, including energy power generation projects and transportation fuels. (#428)
- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to relieve financial institutions from annual privacy notice mailings. (#429)
- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to maintaining access to hospitals and health care providers in rural communities under the Medicare program, which includes preserving and strengthening access to critical access hospitals. (#430)
- Gillibrand amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to medical treatment and compensation for first responders, survivors, and their families injured and made ill by the 9/11 attacks. (#431)
- **Baldwin amendment to provide additional resources to create the opportunity for more Americans to obtain a higher education and advanced job skills by supporting two free years of community college paid for by raising revenue through requiring millionaires and billionaires to pay their fair share. (#432)**
- Wyden amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to continuing agricultural research funding. (#433)
- **Wyden amendment to provide for an adjustment to committee allocations for wildfire suppression funding. (#434)**
- **Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to support for Ukraine, which should include the provision of lethal defensive articles. (#435)**
- **Baldwin amendment to preserve the point of order against reconciliation legislation that would increase the deficit or reduce a surplus. (#436)**
- **Peters amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to enhancing and**

improving the United States Patent and Trademark Office in order to reduce the patent application backlog. (#437)

- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving access to capital for small businesses by directing the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau to implement section 1071 of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (Public Law 111-203) that amended the Equal Credit Opportunity Act to require lending institutions to collect and report data on lending to small, minority-owned, and women owned businesses. (#438)
- **Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to mandating a higher threshold that the Small Business Administration may guarantee, through the Surety Bond Guarantee Program, of the bonds that small businesses are required to obtain so that they may be able to better compete successfully for Federal Government contracts. (#439)**
- **Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the Family Funds limit of the Small Business Investment Company Program from \$225,000,000 to \$350,000,000, as passed by the Committee in 2013, which is zero subsidy and funded entirely through fees paid by investors and businesses. (#440)**
- Stabenow amendment to ensure that oil derived from tar sands is subject to the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund at levels equal to those of other types of oil, to permanently extend the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund, and to prevent oil companies from claiming tax deductions for punitive damages associated with oil spills. (#441)
- **Collins amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to restore a sensible definition of full-time employment for purposes of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. (#442)**
- **Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting privately held water rights and permits. (#443)**
- Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expanding the earned income tax credit using savings from reforming the program and eliminating waste, fraud and abuse. (#444)
- **Gardner amendment to prevent labor disputes at seaports in the United States from causing national economic disruptions and crippling businesses across the United States. (#445)**
- Gardner amendment to support public-private partnerships of the Armed Forces of the United States with institutions of higher education in the United States. (#446)
- Gardner amendment to make higher education more affordable and expand access and opportunity to our Nation's students. (#447)
- **Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging expedited approval of liquefied natural gas export applications at the Department of Energy. (#448)**
- **Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting efficient resourcing for the Asia rebalance policy. (#449)**

- Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to enhance and encourage broadband deployment and adoption in rural America. (#450)
- Heller amendment to express the sense of the Senate that if a concurrent resolution on the budget and all the regular appropriations bills are not completed by October 1 annually then Members of Congress should not receive pay. (#451)
- **Heller amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that the Secretary of the Interior enters into candidate conservation agreements with each of the relevant 11 Western States before the United States Fish and Wildlife Service makes a listing determination on the greater sage-grouse under the Endangered Species Act of 1973. (#452)**
- **Heller amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring the Secretary of Transportation prioritizes the construction of projects in high priority corridors on the National Highway System, which will improve the safe, secure, and efficient movement of people and goods through the United States and facilitate economic development and create jobs in the United States. (#453)**
- Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect Second Amendment rights by preventing the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives from reclassifying ammunition primarily intended for sporting purposes. (#454)
- Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prioritize the elimination of the rape kit backlog. (#455)
- **Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that medical facilities of the Department of Veterans Affairs meet the privacy, dignity, and safety needs of women veterans. (#456)**
- **Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibition of Veterans Benefits Administration executive bonuses until the backlog of disability claims for veterans is eliminated. (#457)**
- Burr amendment to protect the American people and strengthen our national security by fully funding the Biomedical Advanced Research and Development Authority (BARDA) and the BioShield Special Reserve Fund. (#458)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expanding the quantity of Federal land available for natural extraction to fund infrastructure maintenance. (#459)
- Coats amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to considering the costs, benefits, and feasibility of allowing States reasonable time to cure rejected State implementation plans. (#460)
- Roberts amendment to provide for a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to military readiness, training, and modernization while decreasing risk casualties. (#461)
- **Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to over-the-counter medications. (#462)**

- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting funds for promotional or marketing materials promoting Obamacare or its benefits. (#463)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring an enforceable treaty ratified by the top 10 major greenhouse gas emitting countries before implementation of regulation of greenhouse gas emissions from existing power plants. (#464)
- **Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to Second Amendment rights. (#465)**
- Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting jobs in the United States through international and domestic travel and tourism. (#466)
- **Blunt amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the direct provision of defense articles, defense services, and related training to Kurdistan Regional Government. (#467)**
- **Blunt amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to military aid to Israel. (#468)**
- Grassley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prohibit certain aliens without legal status in the United States from retroactively claiming the earned income tax credit. (#469)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding to the United Nations Population Fund to promote the access of unaccompanied women to vital services, including access to water, sanitation, facilities, food, and health care, in emergency situations. (#470)
- *Wyden amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would cut benefits, raise the retirement age, or privatize Social Security. (#471)*
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting Cypriot-Israeli cooperation in energy exploration in the Eastern Mediterranean. (#472)
- **Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding to combat anti-Semitism in Europe. (#473)**
- *Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect and strengthen the Department of Veterans Affairs, hire more health care professionals for the Department, and ensure quality and timely access to health care for all veterans. (#474)*
- Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to strengthening the United States Postal Service by establishing a moratorium to protect mail processing plants, reinstating overnight delivery standards, and protecting rural service. (#475)
- Thune amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to exempting elementary schools, secondary schools, and institutions of higher education from Obamacare's employer mandate. (#476)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to achieving health information technology interoperability. (#477)

- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reprioritizing education spending toward impact aid or other formula grant programs to State and local educational agencies and away from administrative earmark programs. (#478)
- Thune amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would negatively affect rural health care. (#479)
- Thune amendment to reduce funding for the United State Fish and Wildlife Service and direct those funds to public safety in Indian country. (#480)
- *Cotton amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting Israel. (#481)*
- Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging the increase use of performance contracting in Federal facilities. (#482)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to combat sexual assault, domestic violence, and human trafficking. (#483)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing lethal aid to Ukraine. (#484)
- **Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide equity in the tax treatment of public safety officer death benefits. (#485)**
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to strengthen mental health efforts. (#486)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to rein in onerous fishing regulations and provide disaster relief for fisheries. (#487)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to spur economic development and provide for the equitable distribution of Universal Service funds to rural states. (#488)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing small business regulatory relief, protecting State-regulated insurers from global regulators, and preventing duplicative regulations for investment advisors. (#489)
- **Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to address the disproportionate regulatory burdens on community banks. (#490)**
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect the Corporation for National and Community Service. (#491)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to advance workplace equality by ending pregnancy discrimination and confronting sex-based wage discrimination. (#492)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to strengthening missile defense cooperation with Israel. (#493)

- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing the United States from joining any international agreement on greenhouse gas emissions that would preclude developing countries from using fossil fuels for development and economic growth. (#494)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to achieving domestic energy independence. (#495)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting public transparency in Executive branch litigation settlements. (#496)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting jobs by preventing Federal agencies from overriding efforts by States to conserve species. (#497)
- *Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to legislation submitted to Congress by President Obama to protect and strengthen Social Security. (#498)*
- Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring the availability to the reserve components of the Armed Forces of fully modernized and mission-capable aircraft. (#499)
- Alexander amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing Federal funds from being used to create a Federal college ratings system. (#500)
- Alexander amendment to promote the research, development, and approval or licensure of the most cutting-edge, safe and effective medical treatments, devices, and cures for American patients and to ensure that America remains the global leader in biomedical innovation. (#501)
- Alexander amendment to prohibit the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission from issuing regulations or guidance that would undermine the employee wellness programs authorized in the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act which offer a premium discount to employees who make healthy lifestyle choices. (#502)
- Sullivan amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing an exemption from certain permitting requirement for routine maintenance activities relating to transportation infrastructure. (#503)
- **Sullivan amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to limiting the ability of Environmental Protection Agency personnel to carry guns. (#504)**
- **Sullivan amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting programs related to the ground-based mid-course defense and the long-range discrimination radar programs of the Department of Defense. (#505)**
- **Sullivan amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting vulnerable families from job killing regulations. (#506)**
- Vitter amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to ending Obamacare subsidies for illegal immigrants. (#507)
- Vitter amendment to require tax delinquent Federal bureaucrats to immediately enter into a

repayment plan and provide that failure to do will result in termination of employment. (#508)

- Vitter amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to eliminating the State DNA analysis kit backlog. (#509)
- Vitter amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing health care to veterans who reside more than 40 miles driving distance from the closest medical facility of the Department of Veterans Affairs that provides the care sought by the veteran. (#510)
- Vitter amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund preventing the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives from classifying M855 or any .223/5.56mm cartridge or projectile as armor piercing ammunition. (#511)
- Vitter amendment to strike out the provision that makes it easier for Washington elites to force Americans to give up their dollar bills and use dollar coins, like Europeans. (#512)
- Vitter amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expanding Medicare beneficiary access to eye tracking accessories and speech generating devices for disabled individuals under the Medicare program. (#513)
- Vitter amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to allowing States to adopt work requirements for able-bodied Medicaid recipients. (#514)
- **Vitter amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring the Federal Government to allow states to opt out of Common Core without penalty. (#515)**
- Vitter amendment to ensure victims of rape have their day in court. (#516)
- Vitter amendment to end Congress's and the Administration's illegal exemption from Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. (#517)
- Barrasso amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a process whereby the Federal Government recoups grants from States with failed State-based exchanges. (#518)
- Gillibrand amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to expand benefits from the Department of Veterans Affairs to sailors exposed to Agent Orange. (#519)
- Gillibrand amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund related to sexual assault at institutions of higher education, which may include the implementation of an independent and standardized online survey tool developed and administered by the Department of Education, in consultation with the Department of Justice, to measure the prevalence of sexual assault at institutions of higher education. (#520)
- **Peters amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to investing in science, technology, and basic research in the United States. (#521)**
- King amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preserving the right of access of distributed energy units to the electrical grid, such as combined heat and power systems, residential- or commercial-scale photovoltaic systems, residential wind turbines, or other renewable or fossil-fueled electric generation systems. (#522)

- **Stabenow amendment to prevent United States companies from getting tax benefits for moving jobs overseas, to end offshore tax loopholes including inversions, and to provide incentives for United States companies to relocate overseas jobs to the United States. (#523)**
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting economic growth and job creation by reducing the cost of capital. (#524)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing tax relief for catastrophic medical expenses. (#525)
- Alexander amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support high-quality charter schools. (#526)
- Cassidy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the translation of biomedical research into treatments and cures. (#527)
- Cassidy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to upgrading data collection and statistical analysis conducted on health care services at the facilities of the Veterans Health Administration. (#528)
- Cassidy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing screening, testing, and diagnosis for Viral Hepatitis. (#529)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the diversion of funds set aside for the USPTO. (#530)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to deterring abusive patent litigation. (#531)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to ensure the vitality of the traditional criminal law requirement of mens rea. (#532)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that Department of Justice attorneys comply with disclosure obligations in criminal prosecutions. (#533)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing access to marijuana edibles by children in States that have decriminalized marijuana. (#534)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to balancing the Federal budget. (#535)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to safeguarding data stored abroad from improper government access. (#536)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the aggressive and consistent enforcement of Federal laws prohibiting the production, distribution, and possession of adult obscenity and child pornography. (#537)
- Risch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the Family

Funds limit of the Small Business Investment Company Program from \$225,000,000 to \$350,000,000, as passed by the Committee in 2013, which is zero subsidy and funded entirely through fees paid by investors and businesses. (#538)

- **Cassidy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving Medicaid based on successful and bipartisan State demonstration projects. (#539)**
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting health care rationing. (#540)
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the transparency of the relationship between the Federal Communication Commission's regulatory fees and the Commission's recovery of costs. (#541)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to improving transparency for closing out expired grant accounts with an empty balance. (#542)
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to elimination of funding for the National Technical Information Service. (#543)
- Kirk amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to extraditing international cybercriminals committing credit card theft. (#544)
- **Kirk amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reimposing waived sanctions and imposing new sanctions against Iran for violations of the Joint Plan of Action or a comprehensive nuclear agreement. (#545)**
- McCain amendment to ensure adequate funding for the national security of the United States. (#546)
- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to welfare reform. (#547)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to support Internet freedom and the current multi-stake-holder governance of the Internet. (#548)
- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund for providing low- and middle-income student access to private elementary and secondary schools through a tax credit. (#549)
- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to consolidating tax incentives for higher education into a universal tax credit for higher education and skills obtainment. (#550)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting religious freedom, including promoting freedom of religion (including belief) around the world, given the importance of religious freedom to human rights, economic development, stability, and democracy. (#551)
- **Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing funding for the relocation of the United States Embassy in Israel from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem. (#552)**
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting public-

private partnerships with the National Laboratories under the Department of Energy to facilitate innovation. (#553)

- Rubio amendment to allow for the elimination of the Retirement Earnings Test under the Social security program. (#554)
- Rubio amendment to allow for the elimination of Social Security payroll taxes for individuals who have attained retirement age. (#555)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to delivering weapons to Ukraine using emergency drawdown authority in the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961. (#556)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to reforming the United Nations in the spirit of transparency, respect for basic human freedoms, and effective nonproliferation. (#557)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing foreign assistance to Palestine and increasing foreign assistance for Israel. (#558)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to improving higher education data and transparency. (#559)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to prohibit taking minors across State lines in circumvention of laws requiring involvement of parents in abortion decisions. (#560)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to underutilized facilities of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and their potential use. (#561)
- **Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a new outcomes-based process for authorizing innovative higher education providers. (#562)**
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the reform of Federal student loan repayment plans. (#563)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing for regulatory reform that would allow Congress to budget regulatory promulgation under each Federal agency. (#564)
- **Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that Medicare is not raided to bailout insurance companies under the President's health care overhaul. (#565)**
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing for financial vehicles other than loans to provide fund to pay for higher education. (#566)
- Coats amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to end duplication, fragmentation, and overlap in Government economic development programs. (#567)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to increase funding for the Internal Revenue Service to implement the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act and reduce

identity theft. (#568)

- Tester amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to investing in rural and tribal water infrastructure. (#569)
- Tester amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing transparency in our elections and reducing the deficit. (#570)
- Heinrich amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would provide for the sale of Federal land to reduce the Federal deficit. (#571)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support rural schools and school districts. (#572)
- **Markey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting the repair and replacement of natural gas distribution pipelines and infrastructure no longer fit for service. (#573)**
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring the reliability of the electric grid. (#574)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to repeal the TRICARE exclusion for members of the reserve components of the Armed Forces. (#575)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to securing sources of supply of rare earth minerals. (#576)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the reduction of Department of Defense contractors. (#577)
- **Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to addressing methamphetamine abuse in the United States. (#578)**
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing adequate funding for the Experimental Program to Stimulate Competitive Research. (#579)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing adequate funding for the Contract Tower Program of the Federal Aviation Administration. (#580)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reestablishing the Office of Technology Assessment to provide nonpartisan information to Congress on cost-benefit analyses of regulations and regulatory changes. (#581)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to significantly increasing the number of young adults participating in 2 years of national service which may include expanding national service programs. (#582)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the commercialization of technologies such as carbon capture, carbon storage, and other carbon utilization technologies required for coal and natural gas electric generating units (EGUs) to meet proposed and future greenhouse gas regulations. (#583)

- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting export promotion for small businesses. (#584)
- Manchin amendment to modify the deficit-neutral reserve fund for veterans and servicemembers to improve outreach, access, and services for rural veterans. (#585)
- Manchin amendment to modify the deficit-neutral reserve fund for veterans and servicemembers to address specifically the growing backlog of appeals of decisions regarding claims for disability compensation. (#586)
- Leahy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to disallow any Federal tax deduction for the cost of court-ordered punitive damages as an ordinary business expense. (#587)
- **Schatz amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the number of U.S. Customs and Border Protection officers at air ports of entry. (#588)**
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that employers are not precluded under the National Labor Relations Act from providing compensation to employees that is greater than the compensation specified in an applicable collective bargaining agreement. (#589)
- **Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting the Medicare Advantage program. (#590)**
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to reform the Lifeline program by removing structural incentives for fraud and modernizing the program so that it can be used to help increase broadband access in underserved areas. (#591)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to intellectual property rights in international trade negotiations. (#592)
- **Menendez amendment to require consideration of long-term deficits for any legislation relating to repealing or replacing the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act and the health care-related provisions of the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010. (#593)**
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging the participation of underrepresented individuals, including minorities, in 21st century fields. (#594)
- **Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to improve cybersecurity. (#595)**
- **Johnson amendment to convey clear information in graphic form about projected deficits. (#596)**
- **Johnson amendment to convey clear information to Congress and the public about projected Federal outlays, revenues, surpluses, and deficits. (#597)**
- Shaheen amendment to make commonsense reform to the wasteful Federal sugar program,

save consumers billions, and reduce the risk of expensive taxpayer-funded bailouts of the sugar industry. (#600)

- *Bennet amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would privatize Medicare, cut guaranteed benefits, increase out-of-pocket spending, or turn Medicare into a premium support plan. (#601)*
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a single food agency. (#602)
- Coats amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the improvement of operations in the supplemental nutrition assistance program. (#603)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging cost savings in office space used by Federal agencies. (#604)
- Feinstein amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to rectifying the discrepancies in methodologies used in counting the number of homeless person served by programs provided through the Department of Education, the Department of Health and Human Services, and the Department of Housing and Urban Development. (#605)
- Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to African elephant ivory. (#606)
- **Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to allow for the permanent elimination of the Federal estate tax. (#607)**
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund for mobile workforce legislation to simplify and standardize State income tax collection for employees who travel outside of their home State for temporary work assignments. (#608)
- Isakson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing funding to implement, create, apply or enforce certain standards for initial bargaining unit determinations governed by the National Labor Relations Board. (#609)
- Isakson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing funding to promulgate a regulation relating to the definition of “fiduciary” by the Department of Labor. (#610)
- **Isakson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to subject all fees collected by U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services to the annual appropriations process. (#611)**
- Isakson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to subject all fees collected by U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services to the annual appropriations process. (#612)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to international defense cooperation. (#613)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support or encourage research that leads to identifying an Alzheimer's disease biomarker, early diagnostics tool, or therapy to delay the onset or halt the progression of Alzheimer's disease in order to provide a significant cost savings to the Federal Government. (#614)

- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to ensure that the harbor maintenance user fee is only used for its intended purpose, which is to finance expenditures on maintenance dredging, dredged material disposal areas, jetties, and breakwaters. (#615)
- Wicker amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to require the Secretary of Transportation to submit the results of a comprehensive truck size and weight limits study to Congress by April 30, 2015. (#616)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to encourage the Secretary of State to add additional names to the Magnitsky List. (#617)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring international arms control compliance. (#618)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to address the negative impact of the Affordable Care Act's Medicaid and Medicare DSH cuts to hospitals. (#619)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to expedite awards under the Internal Revenue Service whistleblower program. (#620)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to repeal the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA). (#621)
- *Burr amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to manageable Federal student loan repayment options. (#622)*
- Alexander amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the development of next-generation leadership computers in the United States. (#623)
- Alexander amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to improve the competitiveness of the United States. (#624)
- Lankford amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the effectiveness and efficiency of the Federal regulatory process. (#625)
- Lankford amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to streamline, consolidate, or eliminate duplicative and overlapping programs identified by the Government Accountability Office. (#626)
- Lankford amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide more transparency in Government spending, including through the establishment of a Federal program inventory. (#627)
- Lankford amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support the continued stewardship role of the United States over the domain name system to ensure the security of the .gov and .mil domains and protect the freedom of speech and expression internationally. (#628)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to international defense cooperation with Taiwan. (#629)

- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting the use of energy efficiency in the economy of the United States, which is the cheapest and fastest way to begin addressing energy challenges in the United States. (#630)
- Casey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing training for first responders in communities through which crude oil is transported by rail. (#631)
- **Casey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing reasonable accommodations for pregnant workers. (#632)**
- **Casey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to enhancing the child and dependent care tax credit. (#633)**
- Casey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to automatic IRAs. (#634)
- Casey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing funding for the Office of Administrative Law Judges of the Department of Labor. (#635)
- **Warner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting the personal information of consumers from data breaches. (#636)**
- Warner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to advancing the stated goals of the Department of Veterans Affairs or meeting the health care needs of veterans. (#637)
- **Warner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund reserve fund for Government reform and efficiency. (#638)**
- **Peters amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting trade and travel ports of entry. (#639)**
- Heitkamp amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to improve the sustainability of the Federal workforce in order to address unique situations. (#640)
- Heitkamp amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to funding local rent surveys to ensure accurate fair market rents for working families, the elderly, and the disabled. (#641)
- Heitkamp amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the establishment of a commission on Native children. (#642)
- Heitkamp amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to training and resources for first responders responding to hazardous materials incidents on railroads. (#643)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to directing the Secretary of Transportation to coordinate with the Secretary of Energy to review crude treatment process and, if necessary, to promulgate regulations. (#644)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to underground and surface coal mining safety and health research. (#645)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to H-1B visas. (#646)

- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the development of a new nuclear-capable cruise missile by the Department of Defense and the National Nuclear Security Administration. (#647)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the nuclear forces and missions of the Air Force. (#648)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting funding of international organizations during the implementation of the United Nations Arms Trade Treaty prior to Senate ratification and adoption of implementing legislation. (#649)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that social services agencies under the Bureau of Indian Affairs may conduct background checks on all adults living in a home before issuing a foster care license. (#650)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to allow the Drug Enforcement Administration and Federal Bureau of Investigation to enter into joint task forces with tribal and local law enforcement agencies. (#651)
- *Warren amendment to make college more affordable for middle-class families by allowing borrowers with outstanding Federal and private student loans to refinance at the equivalent interest rates that were offered to Federal student loan borrowers during the 2013-2014 school year and to fully offset the cost of such a program by requiring millionaires to pay at least a 30 percent effective Federal tax rate. (#652)*
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to limit control measure determinations to covered sources. (#653)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reforming regulatory practices for executive agencies. (#654)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to preserve and protect the open Internet in a manner that provides the Federal Communications Commission with targeted and robust enforcement mechanisms, does not jeopardize public safety, privacy, accessibility, or universal service, protects against regulatory overreach, and does not rely on public utility regulations. (#655)
- Cotton amendment to modify a provision to the spending-neutral reserve fund to reauthorize funding for payments in lieu of taxes to counties and other units of local government. (#656)
- Cotton amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing non-defense related spending by the Department of Defense. (#657)
- Cotton amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000. (#658)
- Cotton amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the designation of critical habitat. (#659)

- Cotton amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the use of funds for cooperating with the Government of Iran in combating the Islamic State. (#660)
- Cotton amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to violations by the Russian Federation of the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces Treaty. (#661)
- Cotton amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the use of funds for the premature withdrawal of the United States Armed Forces from Afghanistan. (#662)
- Cotton amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the use of funds for negotiating with President of Syria Bashar al Assad and the Government of Syria to resolve the Syrian civil war and combat the Islamic State. (#663)
- Cotton amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to construction of new facilities and improvement to existing facilities at the detention facilities at United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. (#664)
- **Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting awarding of construction contracts based on awardees entering or not entering into agreements with labor organizations. (#665)**
- **Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing the level of Federal premium support for crop insurance policies, which may include eliminating premium support for crop insurance for agricultural producers with an adjusted gross income of more than \$750,000 in fiscal year 2016. (#666)**
- **Flake amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that individuals do not simultaneously receive unemployment compensation and disability insurance benefits. (#667)**
- **Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to government reform and efficiency. (#668)**
- Flake amendment to rescind the remaining amounts available for the Advanced Technology Vehicles Manufacturing Loan Program. (#669)
- Flake amendment to eliminate resources for the single family housing direct loan program. (#670)
- Flake amendment to eliminate the premium subsidies on crop insurance policies when the actual market price of an agricultural commodity at the time of harvest is higher than the spring price for the agricultural commodity. (#671)
- Flake amendment to prohibit earmarks. (#672)
- Flake amendment to eliminate funding for the Economic Development Administration. (#673)
- Flake amendment to eliminate taxpayer subsidies for Amtrak's food and beverage service. (#674)
- Flake amendment to eliminate resources for Select USA. (#675)

- Flake amendment to prohibit taxpayers from subsidizing officials of the Department of Health and Human Services flying in business and first-class seating. (#676)
- **Flake amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing political targeting by the Internal Revenue Service of individuals and social welfare organizations exercising free-speech rights. (#677)**
- **Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prosecution of first-time illegal border crossers. (#678)**
- Portman amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the empowerment of States to protect citizens of the State from damaging regulations of the Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to the Clean Air Act. (#679)
- Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to legislation to furlough Federal employees with serious tax delinquencies. (#680)
- **Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to demolishing vacant and abandoned homes. (#681)**
- Portman amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would not achieve a unified budget surplus after 2024. (#682)
- Portman amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would create a carbon tax or a cap-and-trade policy relating to carbon emissions. (#683)
- Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to repealing any tax increases imposed by President Obama on middle-class families. (#684)
- Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to making permanent the expensing limitation applicable for 2014 for section 179 property. (#685)
- Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the age limitation applicable to dependent care assistance programs. (#686)
- Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to allowing private sector employees the ability to work flexible schedules. (#687)
- Portman amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding for the National Park Service Centennial. (#688)
- **Portman amendment to improve the dynamic scoring provision. (#689)**
- Portman amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the equitable treatment of existing, new, and proposed nuclear generating capacity in the economically damaging Clean Power Plan. (#690)
- Scott amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing States with flexibility in determining the size of employers in the small group market. (#691)

- Scott amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to transparency in health premium billing. (#692)
- Rounds amendment to modify section 431 relating to oversight of Government performance. (#693)
- **Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to investing in advanced fossil energy technology research and development. (#694)**
- Shaheen amendment to save taxpayers billions by limiting \$50,000 annually the maximum amount of premium subsidy provided by the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation to individual agricultural producers. (#696)
- **Murray amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund for legislation that reforms and strengthens elementary and secondary education. (#697)**
- Whitehouse amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting funding regulatory work of the Environmental Protection Agency that delivers substantial benefits to public health and the economy. (#698)
- Whitehouse amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing resources to protect and preserve oceans and coasts. (#699)
- **Whitehouse amendment to ensure high-income earners pay a fair share in taxes and to use the revenue to invest in repairing our Nation's bridges, coastal infrastructure, and damage wildfires. (#700)**
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improvements to the appeals process of the Department of Veterans Affairs for claims relating to disability compensation. (#701)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to efforts associated with combating the heroin addiction epidemic. (#702)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to enhance drug treatment courts. (#703)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to enhance veteran treatment courts. (#704)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to Indo-Pacific partner capacity building and strategy. (#705)
- Markey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to achieving savings in the nuclear security enterprise. (#706)
- **Markey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing overdose deaths. (#707)**
- **Wyden amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to simplifying and**

expanding tax incentives for higher education to boost student attendance and completion. (#708)

- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to implementing recommendations of the Government Accountability Office to reduce or eliminate overlapping or duplicative Federal programs. (#709)
- Franken amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to enhancing funding for programs carried out under the Head Start Act. (#710)
- Franken amendment provide additional resources to save student financial aid and keep college affordable for more than 8,000,000 low- and middle-income students by restoring the \$89,000,000 in cuts to Federal Pell Grants in the Republican budget. (#711)
- Franken amendment to provide an additional use for the deficit-neutral reserve fund for higher education. (#712)
- Murphy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to comprehensive mental health reform. (#713)
- Bennet amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to chemical disclosure. (#714)
- **Bennet amendment to create clean energy jobs through predictable and fair incentive for renewable energy. (#715)**
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support the robust funding of the Community Oriented Policing Services grant program. (#716)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the effectiveness and availability of Bureau of Prisons programs. (#717)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting child savings accounts and asset building. (#718)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to cleaning up federally designated Superfund sites. (#719)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting workforce development through apprenticeship programs. (#720)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to encourage freight planning and investment that incorporates all modes of transportation, including rail, waterways, ports, and highways to promote national connectivity. (#721)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting payments for conversion or treatments that purport to change the gender identity or sexual orientation of an individual under Medicare and Medicaid programs. (#722)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing the average adjusted gross income eligibility criteria for persons or legal entities who qualify for farm subsidy

program benefits (#723)

- Kaine amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing United States exports and improving the competitiveness of United States businesses. (#724)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring diversity in procurement and hiring at all Federal pension plans. (#725)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the protection of State and local economies from the impacts of climate change, including increased storm surge events. (#726)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to municipal broadband expansion, to aid cities and municipalities in rural and low-income areas seeking to invest in municipal broadband networks or private-public partnerships for broadband buildout. (#727)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting mentoring programs for at-risk youth. (#728)
- **Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to invest in surface transportation projects. (#729)**
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to development of the Long Range Discrimination Radar of the Missile Defense Agency. (#730)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to increase access to health care providers for Medicare beneficiaries. (#731)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to authorizing advance appropriations for the Indian Health Service. (#732)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to an active duty ment strength for the Army for fiscal year 2016 of 490,000 soldiers. (#733)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the Department of Defense Innovative Readiness Training Program. (#734)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the outreach and delivery of Department of Veterans Affairs programs and services to veterans residing in United States communities not connected to the North American road system. (#735)
- Murkowski amendment to exempt advance appropriations for the Indian Health Services and Indian Health Facilities accounts of the Indian Health Service from a point of order against legislation that would provide an advance appropriation. (#736)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to establish a DNRF relating to providing for the expansion of Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis (Lou Gehrig's Disease) research in the Department of Defense's peer reviewed Medical Research Program. (#737)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to environmental remediation of land transferred under certain Acts that is contaminated by Federal agencies and

activities. (#738)

- Murkowski amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to robust sexual assault investigations by the National Guard Bureau Office of Complex Investigations. (#739)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the funding of certain tribal courts by the Bureau of Indian Affairs. (#740)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to allow for legislation to provide for long-term budget analyses. (#741)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reforming the unemployment insurance program in a manner that incentivizes work and worker training for the long-term unemployed, helps the long-term unemployed reenter the workforce, recognizes the demands on State budgets, and does not increase financial burdens on employers. (#742)
- **Thune amendment to reduce funding for the General Services Administration by \$1,000,000 until 50 percent of counties in nonattainment for the 1997 National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for ground-level ozone as of January 30, 2015, achieve the air quality standard set forth in the 1997 NAAQS, and direct those funds to the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency for the purpose of helping municipalities reach attainment with the 2008 NAAQS for ground-level ozone, acknowledging that (1) given limited State and Federal resources and the delay of the Administrator in issuing to States implementation guidance for the 2008 ground-level ozone NAAQS, priority should be given to achieving the 2008 standard, (2) the Administrator has not sufficiently implemented that standard, (3) focusing by the Administrator on the most polluted areas that are in nonattainment with that standard would benefit public health, and (4) promulgating a lower standard at this time would impose undue costs on the economy and workforce of the United States. (#743)**
- Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring transparency of costs of completing analyses required under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969. (#744)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to allowing oil shale development on Federal land. (#745)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing reasonable deadlines for processes under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969. (#746)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to selling nonessential Federal land with proceeds going to Federal deficit reduction. (#747)
- Lee amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would further restrict the right of law-abiding Americans to own a firearm. (#748)
- **Lee amendment to ensure that the reserve fund relating to affordable healthcare choices for all is used to repeal and not further empower the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. (#749)**
- **Lee amendment to modify the spending-neutral reserve fund reauthorizing funding for payments to counties and other units of local government to ensure payment at levels**

roughly equivalent to property tax revenues lost due to the presence of Federal land. (#750)

- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to support legislation maintaining United States oversight over functions of the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers and preventing the United States from transferring such Internet responsibilities. (#751)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging the United States' NATO allies to reverse declines in defense spending and bear a more proportionate burden for ensuring the security of NATO. (#752)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to sufficient number of uniformed maintenance personnel in the Air Force for the F-35A aircraft program to reach initial operational capacity and full operational capacity on schedule. (#753)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting legislation allowing a repeal of the Davis-Bacon Act. (#754)
- *Stabenow amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to keeping the Federal Water Pollution Control Act focused on protection of water quality, to establish bright lines for Federal jurisdiction, and to create clear and unambiguous exemptions for features that the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency or the Secretary of the Army, acting through the Chief of Engineers, claim they are not seeking to regulate. (#755)*
- Stabenow amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the purchase of stationary or electronic devices for the purpose of members of Congress or congressional staff communicating with foreign governments and undermining the role of the President as Head of State in international nuclear negotiations on behalf of the United States. (#756)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to grant programs of the Environmental Protection Agency that may include prohibitions on awards to any entity that has an action pending against the Agency. (#757)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to support legislation allowing private sector employers to offer compensatory time in lieu of overtime pay to employees who prefer flexible work schedules to better balance family, work, and personal responsibilities. (#758)
- **Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to clarifying Federal jurisdiction with respect to intrastate species. (#759)**
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring an independent reliability assessment of the Clean Power Plan of the Environmental Protection Agency. (#760)
- Graham amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to means-testing Medicare part B and part D premiums for Medicare beneficiaries with an annual income that exceeds \$250,000. (#761)
- Graham amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the restoration of purchasing power of the National Institutes of Health. (#762)

- Graham amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to subjecting all Federal spending to sequestration. (#763)
- Graham amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preparing ports of the United States for post-Panamax ships. (#764)
- Graham amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to meeting the obligations outlined in the Plutonium Management and Disposition Agreement. (#765)
- Graham amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to subjecting the salaries of Members of Congress to sequestration. (#766)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the National Guard Youth Challenge Program. (#767)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing Transportation Security Administration passenger fees to \$2.50 per enplanement and not more than \$5.00 per round trip between points in Alaska and Hawaii and on flights from essential air service airports. (#768)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the labeling of genetically engineered fish. (#769)
- **Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the construction of Arctic polar icebreakers. (#770)**
- Ernst amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibits use of taxpayer dollars for first class airplane travel by Members of Congress. (#771)
- Ernst amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to ensure public comments are utilized more effectively in the Federal rulemaking process. (#772)
- Ernst amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect taxpayers by reforming the allowance and perks available to former Presidents. (#773)
- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the availability of Federal spectrum for commercial wireless services, including unlicensed Wi-Fi. (#774)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the imposition of new sanctions against the Government of Iran because of that Government's support for terrorism and its human rights abuses against the people of Iran. (#775)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prohibit the exclusion of individuals from service on a Federal jury on account of sexual orientation or gender identity. (#776)
- *Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to recognize that climate change is real and caused by human activity and that Congress needs to take action to cut carbon pollution. (#777, as modified)*

- Cornyn amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to patents. (#778)
- Cornyn amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to enact a taxpayer bill of rights and provide additional protections for taxpayers against abuses by Internal Revenue Service. (#779)
- Cornyn amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to eliminating the backlog of sexual assault evidence kits. (#780)
- **Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing foreign assistance to the Palestinian Authority and certain United Nations agencies and increasing foreign assistance for Israel. (#781)**
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to extending the health care tax credit. (#782)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expansion of the earned income tax credit and the child tax credit. (#783)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting a national network for manufacturing innovation. (#784)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that no Federal financial aid funds are used for marketing activities. (#785)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide 12-months of continuous enrollment in Medicaid and the Children's Health Insurance Program. (#786)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to establish the prioritization of Children's Hospital Graduate Medical Education (CHGME) as a proven means to implement the development of a robust pediatric medical workforce. (#787)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring sufficient trade enforcement resources. (#788)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting workers from misclassification as independent contractors and preventing employers from using misclassification to avoid paying their fair share of taxes. (#789)
- Manchin amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would allocate any savings achieved through spending cuts or new revenue that are not included in the concurrent resolution on the budget for any purpose other than deficit reduction or investment in the Nation's infrastructure. (#790)
- **Wyden amendment to strike reconciliation instructions to the Committees on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions and Finance and require regular order. (#791)**
- Bennet amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to innovation in higher education. (#792)
- Franken amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to construction of Native

American schools. (#793)

- Sessions amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to strengthening the ability of the Department of Commerce to respond to accusations of unfair trade practices, which may include currency undervaluation. (#794)
- **Cassidy amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to authorizing Federal permitting for manufacturing and energy construction projects relating to national primary or secondary ambient air quality standard for ozone lower than a certain existing standard. (#795)**
- *Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to saving Medicare. (#796)*
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing headquarters staff in the Department of Defense. (#797)
- **Murray amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund for legislation to allow Americans to earn paid sick time. (#798)**
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to funding for programs related to governing justly and democratically. (#799)
- **Cantwell amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to a comprehensive approach to crude-by-rail safety. (#800)**
- *Murray amendment to build on the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2013 by restoring a below-sequester level cut of \$9,000,000,000 to nondefense discretionary spending in 2017, replacing sequestration in 2016 and 2017 and increasing funding above sequester by a total of \$148,000,000,000 for the 2 years, increasing defense and nondefense discretionary spending above sequester levels by equal amounts, eliminating the overseas contingency operations gimmick contained in the committee-reported resolution, and offsetting the net increase in defense and nondefense discretionary spending by closing tax loopholes. (#801)*
- **Coons amendment to offset the costs of the war against the Islamic State in Iraq and Syria. (#802)**
- Franken amendment to ensure that the deficit-neutral reserve fund for infrastructure includes investment in rural broadband deployment. (#803)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to student loans. (#804)
- Corker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prevent the sale of Senior Preferred Stock of Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac by the Secretary of the Treasury without the consent of Congress. (#805)
- Cassidy amendment to create a point of order against any legislation that would authorize Federal funds appropriated for processing naturalization applications to be used for any other purpose. (#806)
- Cassidy amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would permit using certain funds to process immigration benefit applications. (#807)

- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to permanently extend the Internet Tax Freedom Act and to establish rules for taxation of digital goods and services. (#808)
- Vitter amendment to restore students' right to privacy of education records by ensuring parental consent of records release in all cases and prohibiting collection of psychological or behavioral data. (#809)
- **Collins amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing access to higher education for low-income Americans through the Federal Pell Grant program. (#810)**
- **Vitter amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ending Washington's illegal exemption from Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. (#811)**
- **Murray amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide women with affordable access to comprehensive health care, including preventive services (such as contraception and breast cancer screenings), improve maternal health, and ensure that a woman has the same benefits and services no matter what part of the United States she lives in, all of which is critical to improving the health and well-being of women, children, their families, and society as a whole, and is an essential part of a woman's economic security and opportunity. (#812)**
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving oversight and accountability of for-profit colleges. (#813)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing exploitation of veterans and servicemembers seeking postsecondary education. (#814)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund related to prohibiting inverted corporations from avoiding United States taxes. (#815)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prevent certain corporations from profiting from government contracts. (#816)
- **Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide tax benefits to patriot employers that invest in American jobs and provide fair pay and benefits to workers and to eliminate tax benefits for corporations that ship jobs or profits overseas. (#817)**
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to funding for the Overseas Private Investment Corporation. (#818)
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the repeal of the extension of the wind production tax credit. (#819)
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting funding for the Defense Rapid Innovation Program. (#820)
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the Forest Service from finalizing and implementing a certain proposed groundwater directive. (#821)

- Flake amendment to eliminate Federal duplication and consolidate the 94 Federal green building programs spread across 11 different Federal agencies. (#822)
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to implementing the recommendations of the Government Accountability Office to consolidate financial literacy programs. (#823)
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to enabling transparency in the Federal crop insurance program, which may include disclosing the names of recipients of Federal subsidy payments for crop insurance premiums. (#824)
- **Blumenthal amendment to expand the deficit-neutral reserve fund for veterans and servicemembers. (#825)**
- Barrasso amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the repeal of the annual fee on health insurance providers imposed by the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. (#826)
- Hatch amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to reforming the Federal regulatory process by enabling retrospective review of existing regulations, improving the process by which new regulations are created, ensuring fair and effective judicial review, and securing an effective role for Congress in the Federal regulatory process through legislation and oversight. (#827)
- Franken amendment to provide additional resources to save student financial aid and keep college affordable for more than 8,000,000 low- and middle-income students by restoring the \$89,000,000,000 in cuts to Federal Pell Grants in the Republican budget. (#828)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to maintaining the critical infrastructure security of the United States natural gas pipeline system with respect to physical damages or cyber security-related impacts. (#829)
- Moran-Blumenthal amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to researching health conditions of the descendants of veterans exposed to toxic substances during services in the Armed Forces. (#830)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging institutions of higher education to make college more affordable by reducing the cost of attendance for students and families. (#831)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to ensure all women covered by TRICARE have no-cost contraception coverage and to improve access to emergency contraception for women members of the Armed Forces. (#832)
- Boxer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the protection of State and local economies from the impacts of climate change, including extreme and exceptional drought. (#833)
- Boxer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to public health and welfare of States and local communities. (#834)

- Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to offsetting the cost of operations against the Islamic State. (#835)
- McConnell amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the regulation by the Environmental Protection Agency of greenhouse gas emissions, which may include a prohibition on withholding highway funds from States that refuse to submit State Implementation Plans required under the Clean Power Plan of the Agency. (#836)
- Alexander amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting the privacy rights of employees. (#837)
- **Murkowski amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the disposal of certain Federal land. (#838)**
- **Isakson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting United States citizens held hostage in the United States embassy in Tehran, Iran, between November 3, 1979, and January 20, 1981. (#839)**
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding for State and local law enforcement agencies that receive Federal funds to be used for data collection related to profiling guidance issued by the Department of Justice. (#840)
- Udall amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to provision of educational assistance to veterans who served in the reserves in Afghanistan or Iraq. (#841)
- **Merkley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to consumer financial protection. (#842)**
- **Merkley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to restoring reductions in the Republican budget to the Stafford loan program that would mandate that students currently in college pay interest on their loans before they have received their educational benefits, to make college more affordable, to reduce the debt burden of students, and to help graduates afford to pay back student loans. (#843)**
- Merkley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to restoring cuts in the Republican budget to the Federal Pell Grant and Stafford loan programs that would force more families to take on debt for education and mandate that students currently in college pay interest on their loans before they have received their education benefits, to make college more affordable, to reduce the debt burden of students, and to help graduates afford to pay back student loans. (#844)
- Merkley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to trade agreements. (#845)
- Merkley amendment to save student financial aid and reduce the student loan debt levels in the Republican budget by 15 percent through removing mandated interest payments for students. (#846)
- Scott amendment to require information on settlement agreements. (#847)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the Medicare home

health face-to-face documentation requirement. (#848)

- Vitter amendment to end birthright citizenship. (#849)
- Vitter amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ending President Obama's illegal executive amnesty. (#850)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to rein in onerous fishing regulations and provide disaster relief for fisheries. (#851)
- **Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing small business regulatory relief and preventing duplicative regulations for investment advisors. (#852)**
- Coats to preserve the integrity of college athletes. (#853)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to repealing the limitation on health flexible spending arrangements. (#854)
- **Lee amendment to prohibit the public debt limit under reconciliation. (#855)**
- **Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to support legislation preventing the Federal Communications Commission from reclassifying broadband providers as common carriers under title II of the Communications Act of 1934 and from implementing other "net neutrality" provisions. (#856)**
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the investigation and recovery of missing weapons and military equipment provided to the Government of Yemen by the United States Government. (#857)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to limiting funds for institutions or organizations established by the United States Convention on the Law of the Sea. (#858)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to clarifying the definition of the term "waters of the United States". (#859)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing the Department of Energy from making risky loans. (#860)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to equalizing the treatment of attorney's fees under the Endangered Species Act of 1973 and the Equal Access to Justice Act. (#861)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to repealing the wind production tax credit. (#862)
- Lee amendment to preserve Congressional Budget Act points of order against legislation providing for an increase in the gas tax paid by hardworking Americans. (#863)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing an accounting

of total United States contributions to the United Nations. (#864)

- **Johnson amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to accommodate legislation that would stop the Federal government from forcing States to pay unemployment compensation benefits to millionaires. (#865)**
- Murray amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing funding for the Department of Transportation for the TIGER discretionary grant program. (#866)
- **Whitehouse amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to making it more difficult for corporations and billionaires to secretly influence elections by making unlimited undisclosed campaign expenditures, and to prevent such entities from evading campaign finance law, including through making false statements to government agencies. (#867)**
- Whitehouse amendment to prohibit budget resolutions that support dropping millions of Americans from their health insurance plans without providing for alternative coverage. (#868)
- Udall amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to issuing a license to a company to operate as a small business investment company that focuses on accelerating technology transfer commercialization activities that create well-paying jobs and support American innovation. (#869)
- **Wyden amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to extending tax provisions expiring in 2013 or 2014 for 2 years, such as those contained in the EXPIRE Act of 2014. (#870)**
- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the process of evaluating and adjudicating benefit claims of survivors and dependents of veterans and members of the Armed Forces. (#871)
- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expand and enhance the security of the Visa Waiver Program to promote travel and tourism in the United States. (#872)
- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the reimbursement of emergency medical care for veterans, which may include reimbursement of veterans who have not received care from the department of Veterans Affairs in the last 24 months. (#873)
- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the final standard providing for the assignment of a unique health identifier for an individual and to require legislation setting standards for such assignment. (#874)
- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to permanent extension of the new markets tax credit. (#875)
- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that Federal agencies protect the rights of all Americans, regardless of their sexual orientation, religion, race, color, sex, or national origin, in accordance with the Constitution of the United States and Federal law. (#876)
- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing college completion, which may include expanding Federal Pell Grant eligibility by allowing college

students to use Federal Pell Grants for more than 2 semesters in an academic year. (#877)

- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to investing in clean energy and preserving the environment. (#878)
- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring dental coverage under all qualified health plans offered under the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. (#879)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a student borrower bill of rights. (#880)
- *Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting a substantial increase in the minimum wage. (#881)*
- Carper amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving prevention and treatment measures to mitigate agricultural impacts from virus outbreaks, such as impacts seen from the avian influenza poultry outbreak. (#882)
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting health care rationing. (#883)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing local flexibility in low-income housing and supporting low-income housing block grant funding by expanding the Moving-to-Work program. (#884)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing technical assistance to small businesses and aspiring entrepreneurs through small business development centers. (#885)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to ensure accountability and transparency at the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau. (#886)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to streamline energy infrastructure projects. (#887)
- Feinstein amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing terrorists from obtaining firearms or explosives. (#888)
- Feinstein amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving community relations with law enforcement officers. (#889)
- Coons amendment to exempt advance appropriations for Amtrak from the generally applicable point of order against advance appropriations. (#890)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to addressing the infrastructure needs of passenger rail. (#891)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the impacts of climate change on critical infrastructure systems. (#892)

- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to addressing the diabetes epidemic in the United States. (#893)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding to the Global Fund. (#894)
- **Whitehouse amendment to prohibit budget resolutions that support cutting over \$1,000,000,000,000 in spending without identifying specific programmatic effects. (#895)**
- **Markey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the safety of offshore drilling in the United States. (#896)**
- **Markey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting consumers in the United States from price increases due to large-scale natural gas exports. (#897)**
- Franken amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to address cyberstalking and online harassment. (#898)
- **Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the importance of financial literacy education to allow individuals to make informed and effective decisions with their financial resources. (#899)**
- **Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the importance of civics and government education. (#900)**
- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that Federal agencies protect the rights of all Americans, regardless of their sexual orientation, gender identity, religion, race, color, sex, or national origin, in accordance with the Constitution of the United States and Federal law. (#901)
- Tester amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to authorizing children who are eligible to receive health care furnished under laws administered by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to retain such eligibility until age 26. (#902)
- Tester amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to provision of payment of dependency and indemnity compensation of death pension upon the death of a veteran to reduce needless financial hardships suffered by families of such veterans during their time of grief. (#903)
- Tester amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to bolstering veterans employment by providing additional sick leave to disabled veterans who are employed by the Federal Government so they can seek care for their service-connected medical conditions and do not have to take unpaid leave or forego their medical appointments altogether. (#904)
- Tester amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to veterans health care, which may include efforts to enhance access to care for rural veterans, to address medical workforce shortages of the Department of Veterans Affairs, and to invest in new facilities in rural areas. (#905)
- Klobuchar amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to Federal investment in precision medicine and biomedical innovation. (#906)

- Klobuchar amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the effective Federal management of the gray wolf population in the western Great Lakes region. (#907)
- Klobuchar amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to support for the improvement and enhancement of the capabilities of the Armed Forces to prevent and respond to sexual assault and sexual harassment in the Armed Forces. (#908)
- Klobuchar amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preserving funding for States to develop and maintain recreational trails and trail-related facilities for motorized and nonmotorized recreational trail uses. (#909)
- Klobuchar amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to advancing innovations in life saving technologies. (#910)
- Klobuchar amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting the outdoor economy. (#911)
- Reed amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to permanently reforming emergency unemployment insurance programs, including the Extended Benefit program for individuals who have exhausted their regular unemployment compensation during economic downturns. (#912)
- Reed amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to closing egregious offshore tax loopholes. (#913)
- Reed amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that the Federal Pell Grant maximum keeps pace with inflation. (#914)
- Reed amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would increase the cost to borrowers of Federal education loans made to students or on behalf of students. (#915)
- Reed amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reforming the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 to establish accountability requirements for resource equity. (#916)
- Reed amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing for an additional year of Federal funding for short-time compensation programs, which prevent layoffs and keep Americans employed. (#917)
- Reed amendment to include legislation concerning weatherization and energy efficiency retrofit programs in a deficit-neutral reserve fund. (#918)
- Reed amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to eliminating deductions for corporate compensation in excess of \$1,000,000. (#919)
- Reed amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing the geographic imbalance in Federal research funding and improving research infrastructure and capacity throughout the States. (#920)
- Reed amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prescription drug costs

under the Medicare program. (#921)

- Reed amendment to strike the requirement for estimates of macroeconomic effects. (#922)
- Reed amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to eliminating profits from the Federal student loan program and reducing costs for borrowers. (#923)
- Reed amendment to specify the other macroeconomic variable to be included in a certain estimate provided by the Congressional Budget Office. (#924)
- **Tillis amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the United States civil courts system. (#925)**
- **Tillis amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that the right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. (#926)**
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to appropriate and responsible dietary guidelines that recommend lean red meat as a source of protein. (#927)
- Blunt amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect the United States from an energy tax. (#928)
- Crapo amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting Medicare Advantage by reversing Obamacare cuts. (#929)
- Crapo amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing tax increases on families with annual incomes under \$250,000. (#930)
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to strengthen waterborne commerce in our ports and harbors, which may include increasing the percentage of the amounts expended from the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund that are dedicated to port infrastructure and maintenance. (#931)
- Cochran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a biennial budget resolution process. (#932)
- Cochran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a biennial budget resolution process. (#933)
- Paul amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting marketing materials relating to the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. (#934)
- Paul amendment to adjust functional totals to reflect savings on administrative costs within the Environmental Protection Agency and Corps of Engineers resulting from the preservation of individual property rights and clarification that “navigable waters” means waters of the United States, including the territorial seas that are navigable-in-fact or permanent, standing, or continuously flowing bodies of water that form geographical featured commonly known as streams, oceans, rivers, and lakes that are connected to waters that are navigable-in-fact under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.). (#935)

- Paul amendment to establish a surgical point of order that will provide better clarity and compliance in the budget process by better harmonizing appropriations and authorizations. (#936)
- Hatch amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the supplemental nutrition assistance program, which may include prohibiting the Secretary of Agriculture from issuing certain exemptions relating to the able-bodied adults without dependents requirement. (#937)
- Hatch amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the use of community development block grant funds for the provision of public services. (#938)
- Hatch amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring the Secretaries of Agriculture and Housing and Urban Development to draft a plan to consolidate certain housing programs. (#939)
- **Paul amendment to increase new budget authority for fiscal years 2016 and 2017 and modify outlays for fiscal years 2016 through 2022 for National Defense (budget function 050) with offsets. (#940)**
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to ensure access to primary care for women and children. (#941)
- Franken amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing funding for HIV/AIDS research and medical and social services to prevent the spread of HIV and treat infected individuals. (#942)
- Franken amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the health of Medicare beneficiaries and reducing Medicare program expenditures by making evidence-based chronic disease prevention programs like the National Diabetes Prevention Program a covered benefit under the Medicare program. (#943)
- **Nelson amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would use tax dollars to censor publicly-funded climate science. (#944)**
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting efforts to eliminate discrimination based on sexual orientation, gender identity, source of income, marital status, military or veteran status, race, color, religion, sex, handicap, familial status, or national origin in housing. (#945)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing support for public-private partnerships that help make small, medium, and rural manufacturers more competitive. (#946)
- Bennet amendment to ensure that small businesses are provided relief as part of tax reform by permanently increasing the maximum amount of the section 179 small business expensing limitation to \$1,000,000 and the investment limitation to \$2,500,000 and indexing them both for inflation. (#947)
- Cochran amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to prohibit the implementation of flood standards, developed in secret, that would threaten livelihoods and communities nationwide. (#948)

- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing greater discretion to States with respect to infrastructure projects. (#949)
- McConnell amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting the return of children who have been legally adopted from the Democratic Republic of the Congo and are only a plane ride away from becoming United States citizens to the American citizen parents residing in the United States. (#950)
- **Murray amendment to establish and fund a new Federal-State partnership to expand access to high-quality preschool programs for children from low- and moderate-income families, offset with revenue from closing loopholes. (#951)**
- **Merkley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a more level playing field in trade agreements. (#952)**
- **Merkley amendment to save student financial aid and reduce the student loan debt levels in the Republican budget by 15 percent by eliminating new mandated interest charged while students are still in school. (#953)**
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the reimbursement of States that paid to keep units of the National Park System open during the partial Government shutdown in October 2013. (#954)
- Sessions amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting aliens without lawful status in the United States from qualifying for certain Federal benefits. (#955)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to protect the content of Americans' emails from warrantless searched by law enforcement agencies. (#956)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to ending the enhanced Federal Medical Assistance Percentage (FMAP) rates under Obamacare that financially favor able-bodied adults over pregnant women, infants, elderly, and the disabled. (#957)
- Grassley amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting United States workers. (#958)
- Grassley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reforming the EB-5 immigrant investor program to protect national security, to promote true job creation, and to ensure integrity in the adjudication of such immigration benefits by establishing standards of ethical conduct by government officials and preventing improper preferential treatment. (#959)
- Grassley amendment to hold employer accountable for their hiring practices by requiring all employees to be verified through E-Verify, an electronic employment verification system. (#960)
- Murray amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to ensure that the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission continues to protect employee rights and protections like the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 and the Genetic Information Nondiscrimination Act of 2008, and to ensure that employee wellness programs authorized under the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act continue to offer premium incentives to employees for more healthy choices. (#961)

- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to enhance prosecution of those who sell or supply firearms to others knowing or having reasonable cause to believe that the firearms will be used to commit a crime of human trafficking. (#962)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to facilitate the transfer of enforcement authority over firearms laws to the Federal Bureau of Investigations. (#963)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to enhance prosecution of those who sell or supply firearms to others knowing or having reasonable cause to believe that the firearms will be used to commit a crime of violence. (#964)
- Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect the integrity of elections in the United States, limit the corrosive influence of money in the democratic process of the United States, allow for an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to overturn the Citizens United decision, and increase transparency. (#965)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to offsetting the costs of operations against the Islamic State. (#966)
- **Markey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to domestic medical isotope production. (#967)**
- Wyden amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to enacting middle class tax relief, including extending and expanding refundable tax credits, such as tax provisions and policies included in legislation like the Working Families Tax Relief Act, American Opportunity Tax Credit Permanence and Consolidation Act, Helping Working Families Afford Child Care Act, or the 21st Century Worker Tax Cut Act, among other legislation. (#968)
- Cruz amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibit the Federal Election Commission from further regulating political speech on the Internet. (#969)
- Cruz amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to ensure full portability of funds provided under part A of title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965. (#970)
- Cruz amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to implement work requirements in all means-tested Federal welfare programs. (#971)
- Cruz amendment to ensure Israel receives the full extent of aid from the United States in developing its missile defense programs by creating a spending-neutral reserve fund, in the event that additional funding is required. (#972)
- Cruz amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that any nuclear agreement between the United States and Iran cannot be implemented absent approved by Congress. (#973)
- Cruz amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to eliminate all criminal penalties for offenses established by agency regulations. (#974)
- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to maintaining military personnel levels at military installations that are the least costly to the Federal Government to operate. (#975)

- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring the Dietary Guidelines for Americans are based on sound nutrition science. (#976)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to strengthen democratic governance, citizen security, and economic growth in Central America. (#977)
- Menendez amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would provide funding relating to establishing a United States Embassy in Havana, Cuba until the Government of Cuba ceases providing sanctuary to terrorists and American fugitives. (#978)
- Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to substantially increasing overtime protections for middle class workers. (#979)
- Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting the promised pension benefits of retirees in multiemployer pension plans. (#980)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to waive coinsurance under Medicare for colorectal cancer screening tests regardless of whether therapeutic intervention is required during the screening. (#981)
- Casey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide flexibility to States to improve access and quality and delivery of care while protecting the guarantee of the Medicaid program. (#982)
- Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting programs that keep low-income older individuals healthy and able to live at home, such as those programs funded through the Older Americans Act of 1965. (#983)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that patients, including military members and veterans, have access to new antibacterial drugs that treat serious or life-threatening infections through the creations by the Food and Drug Administration of a limited population approval pathway for antibacterial drugs. (#984)
- Risch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to extending the authorization of the State Trade and Export Promotion Program of the Small Business Administration. (#985)
- Reed amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reforming student loan programs, which may include risk-sharing by institutions of higher education. (#986)
- Casey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting the National Guard Counterdrug Program. (#987)
- Franken amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to bolstering the resilience of communities and industries in the United States against the impacts of a changing climate. (#988)
- Coons second-degree amendment to Coons amendment #337, to modify the amendment. (#989)

- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the impacts of climate change on critical infrastructure systems. (#990)
- **Warner amendment to restore program integrity funding to combat waste, fraud, and abuse. (#991)**
- Paul amendment to provide an offset for additional funds for overseas contingency operations. (#992)
- **Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to strengthening the national do-not-call registry. (#993)**
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to end “too big to fail” bailouts for bailouts for Wall Street mega-banks (over \$500 billion in total assets). (#994)
- Hatch amendment to provide for individual, business, and international tax reform that is pro-growth, fair, simple, and permanent, that enhances competitiveness, that promotes savings and investment, that strengthens domestic job creation and wage growth and that is revenue neutral. (#995)
- Cotton amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting funding for flights over the continental United States or Europe by the Russian Federation under the Treaty on Open Skies using digital electro-optical sensors. (#996)
- Enzi amendment to make a technical correction. (#997)
- Enzi amendment to make a technical correction. (#998)
- Enzi amendment to make a technical correction. (#999)
- Enzi amendment to make a technical correction. (#1000)
- Menendez amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would provide funding relating to assistance for trade promotion for Cuba until the Government of Cuba is in compliance with International Labor Organization standards. (#1001)
- Cantwell amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the National Park Service Centennial. (#1002)
- Tester amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to authorizing children who are eligible to receive health care furnished under laws administered by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to retain such eligibility until age 26. (#1003)
- Murphy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing funding for the processing of permits for additive gas transmission capacity in supply-constrained areas. (#1004)
- Murphy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expanding United States counter-propaganda communications to combat misinformation from the Russian Federation or terrorist groups like ISIS and al Qaeda. (#1005)

- Murphy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to additional United States support for the most severe global humanitarian emergencies in Iraq, Syria, Central African Republic, and South Sudan. (#1006)
- Murphy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the stability of Ukraine by increasing funding for economic and other nonmilitary support, including energy security, loan guarantees, civil society, humanitarian aid, anti-corruption efforts, and strengthening democratic institutions and governance. (#1007)
- Murphy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging Federal agencies not to waive the requirements of the Buy American Act the Berry Amendment, or the Buy America Act. (#1008)
- Schumer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to background checks for individuals purchasing firearms on the Internet. (#1009)
- Schumer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to background checks for individuals purchasing firearms. (#1010)
- **Sullivan amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing an exemption from certain permitting requirements for routine maintenance activities relating to transportation infrastructure. (#1011)**
- **Sullivan amendment to strike more than \$1.2 trillion in cuts to Medicaid, preserving a critical source of comprehensive, affordable health and long-term care coverage for millions of otherwise uninsured low-income adults, parents, and seniors, including millions of non-elderly low-income adults in States that expand Medicaid as part of health reform. (#1012)**
- Heinrich amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to strengthening the economy by accelerating the transfer of technologies from laboratories of the Department of Energy and the Department of Defense to the marketplace. (#1013)
- Bennet amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to responding to the economic and national security threats posed by human-induced climate change, as highlighted by the Secretary of Defense, the Director of National Intelligence, the Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and the Administrator of National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. (#1014)
- Bennet amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to limiting the amount of time spent on testing. (#1015)
- Scott amendment to establish offshore leasing and energy production in area of the outer Continental Shelf off the coast of the States of South Carolina, Virginia, North Carolina, and Georgia, and to provide those States 37.5 percent of qualified revenues from the energy production. (#1016)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to H-1B visas. (#1017)
- Sasse amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to enhancing the value of the adoption tax credit. (#1018)

- Barrasso amendment to ensure authorizing committees reauthorize programs annually. (#1019)
- Barrasso amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to relieving small businesses of the regulatory and financial burdens created by the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act, which are causing fewer employment opportunities for working Americans. (#1020)
- Schatz amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to taking action to solve human-caused climate change, which is real, urgent, happening now, solvable, and which needs United States leadership to get all countries to do their fair share to reduce pollution. (#1021)
- Schatz amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting Americans from foreign pollution. (#1022)
- Schatz amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expanding access to mental health services for rural veterans, including through telemedicine. (#1023)
- **Heinrich amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would provide for the sale of Federal land to reduce the Federal deficit. (#1024)**
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to H-1B visas. (#1025)
- Murray amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to transparency health premium billing. (#1026)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to preserve and protect the open Internet in a manner that provides clear and certain rules and does not jeopardize public safety, universal service, privacy, accessibility, consumer protection, competition, innovation, or investment. (#1027)
- Vitter amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing access to necessary equipment for Medicare beneficiaries. (#1028)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prevent American jobs from being moved overseas by reducing the corporate income tax rate. (#1029)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting innovation, expanding access to life-saving medications, and preserving choices for Medicare beneficiaries without creating a Government-run formulary. (#1030)
- Tester amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that the Director of the Bureau of Land Management has sufficient resources to promote sustainable sage-grouse populations and the conservation of sage-grouse habitat, including by collaborating with States and incorporating State plans, as feasible, to avoid the need to list the sage-grouse under the Endangered Species Act of 1973, and preserve the way of life in and economic health of the impacted areas. (#1031)
- Schatz amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting innovation and accountability to make college more affordable. (#1032)
- Booker-Graham amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the

prioritization of broad-based criminal justice reform. (#1033)

- Sessions amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to capping welfare benefits. (#1034)
- Sessions amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to welfare legislation. (#1035)
- Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that the Secretary of Transportation prioritizes the construction of projects that are of national and regional significance and projects in high priority corridors on the National Highway System, which will improve the safe, secure, and efficient movement of people and goods through the United States and facilitate economic development and create jobs in the United States. (#1036)
- Cruz amendment to propose an alternative to section 302, relating to a deficit-neutral reserve fund to strengthen America's priorities. (#1037)
- Kirk amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to increase wages for American workers. (#1038)
- Barrasso amendment to provide to the Indian Health Service an additional \$25,000,000 for contract support costs and to provide to the Bureau of Indian Affairs an additional \$26,000,000 for contract support costs. (#1039)
- Alexander amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prevent Medicaid spending from crowding out other State priorities, such as funding public higher education to prevent tuition increases, and to provide States the flexibility and budgetary certainty they need to serve their Medicaid beneficiaries with high quality health care at a lower cost. (#1040)
- Reed amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would cut vital programs. (#1041)
- Franken amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to closing the carried interest loophole. (#1042)
- Schumer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expanding and making permanent the American opportunity tax credit. (#1043)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to imposing sanctions with respect to foreign persons responsible for gross violations of internationally recognized human rights or significant acts of corruption. (#1044)
- Franken amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to public-private partnerships for job training. (#1045)
- Tester amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that the Director of the Bureau of Land Management has sufficient resources to promote sustainable sage-grouse populations and the conservation of sage-grouse habitat, including by collaborating with States and incorporating State plans, as feasible, to avoid the need to list the sage-grouse under the Endangered Species Act of 1973, and preserve the way of life in and economic health of the impacted areas. (#1046)

- Kaine amendment to provide for sequestration replacement. (#1047)
- Murphy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to insurance protections for individuals with pre-existing conditions. (#1048)
- Murphy amendment to express support of positive development in our nation's health care system. (#1049)
- Whitehouse amendment to ensure high-earners pay a fair share in taxes and to use the revenue to invest in repairing our Nation's bridges, coastal infrastructure, and damage from wildfires. (#1050)
- Heitkamp amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to maintaining reliable, affordable, and redundant baseload power, encouraging technological innovation and manufacturing, providing a diverse energy portfolio, and significantly reducing carbon emissions through research, development, and implementation of advanced clean-coal technologies. (#1051)
- Blumenthal amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the promotion of cost-saving alternatives to detention for immigrant families and children. (#1052)
- Blumenthal amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the promotion of cost-saving alternatives to detention for immigrant families and children. (#1053)
- Blumenthal amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the promotion of cost-saving alternatives to detention for immigrant families and children. (#1054)
- Blumenthal amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the promotion of cost-saving alternatives to detention for immigrant families and children. (#1055)
- Warner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to promote wireless innovation. (#1056)
- Nelson amendment to express the sense of the Senate regarding the continued strength of Medicare Advantage. (#1057)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to measures that ensure that United States manufacturers can compete fairly with foreign manufacturers. (#1058)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to strengthen the role of Congress and the ability of the Department of the Treasury to respond to fundamentally misaligned currencies. (#1059)
- Coats amendment to decrease funding for the National Labor Relations Board by \$27,400,000 per year, a 10 percent cut, to better reflect the workload of the Board. (#1060)
- Murphy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund for additional prosecutors to prosecute firearms offenses. (#1061)
- Brown amendment to prevent accounting gimmicks from artificially increasing the cost of loan programs for first-time home-buyers, veterans, students loans, and rural utilities. (#1062)

- Schatz-Murray amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring all legally married same-sex spouses have equal access to the Social Security benefits they have earned and receive equal treatment under the law pursuant to the Constitution of the United States. (#1063)
- Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reauthorization of the Tropical Forest Conservation Act of 1998. (#1064)
- Kirk amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to create savings to the Medicare program and protect senior citizens' identity. (#1065)
- Tester amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to provision of payment of dependency and indemnity compensation or death pension upon the death of a veteran to reduce needless financial hardships suffered by families of such veterans during their time of grief. (#1066)
- Warren amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund related to supporting at-sea and dockside monitoring for fisheries that have received economic disaster assistance. (#1067)
- Nelson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to encourage States to expand Medicaid under the Affordable Care Act, thereby reducing the uninsured population, including among women and rural Americans; increasing payments to health care providers and hospitals; and increasing economic and job growth. (#1068)
- Blumenthal amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to keeping guns out of the hands of domestic abusers. (#1069)
- Blumenthal amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protection of workers and consumers from corporate malfeasance. (#1070)
- Blumenthal amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to denying tax benefits to firearms dealers who endanger the public. (#1071)
- Stabenow amendment to provide additional resources to reject the Senate Republicans' proposed \$435 billion in cuts to Medicare. (#1072)
- Lee amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the investigation and recovery of missing weapons and military equipment provided to the Government of Yemen by the United States Government. (#1073)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to assess the impact on higher education access of the Department of Education's gainful employment rule, which could include requiring the Secretary of Education to determine how different types of institutions are being affected. (#1074)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging the recruitment, preparation, and retention of highly effective teachers. (#1075)
- Cruz amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting freedom and economic growth on the Internet. (#1076)

- Donnelly amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to mental health and suicide prevention programs for members of the Armed Forces and veterans. (#1077)
- Murray amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect health care from corporate interference and ensure that employers that provide health benefits, including contraception coverage, to any of their employees or the covered dependents of such employees entitled by Federal law, including the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act, to receive such coverage. (#1078)
- Reed amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving government settlement transparency. (#1079)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to provide resources for SBA resource partners to assist small business with regulatory compliance. (#1080)
- Feinstein amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to detection, investigation, and prosecution of the owners and operators of websites who knowingly allow such websites to be used to advertise commercial sex with children over the Internet. (#1081)
- Blumenthal amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to keeping guns out of the hands of child sex traffickers. (#1082)
- Cruz amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that any United Nations Security Council resolution on any nuclear agreement between the United States and Iran has no enforceability in the United States absent congressional approval of that agreement. (#1083)
- McCain amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to enhancing trace across the Southwest border. (#1084)
- Cruz amendment to establish a speeding-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that any United Nations Security Council resolution on any nuclear agreement between the United States and Iran has no enforceability in the United States absent congressional approval of that agreement. (#1085)
- Grassley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting American workers. (#1086)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging domestic energy production to lessen the dependence of the United States on energy imports. (#1087)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to chemical disclosure. (#1088)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the oil spill liability trust fund and equal treatment of energy resources. (#1089)
- Wyden amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to ensure that Medicare beneficiaries in rural locations have unobstructed access to high quality medical care. (#1090)

- Franken amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing students and families with transparent, easily understood information about postsecondary education financial aid. (#1091)

From: Hunt, Jasmine (Durbin)
To: [Sarah Neimeyer \(sarah_neimeyer@ios.doi.gov\)](mailto:sarah_neimeyer@ios.doi.gov); [Joshua Saks \(saksj@nwf.org\)](mailto:saksj@nwf.org); [Franz Matzner \(franz.matzner@nrdc.org\)](mailto:franz.matzner@nrdc.org); [Sara Chieffo](mailto:Sara.Chieffo@nrdc.org); jconsuegra@nrdc.org
Subject: FW: Amendments Update: Senate Budget Resolution (S.Con.Res. 11)
Date: Thursday, March 26, 2015 9:44:25 PM

From: Miller, Julian (Durbin)
Sent: Thursday, March 26, 2015 9:44:07 PM (UTC-05:00) Eastern Time (US & Canada)
To: Dodin, Reema (Durbin); Zogby, Joseph (Judiciary-Dem); Kenny, MJ (Durbin); Marter, Ben (Durbin); Morris, Dena (Durbin); Raven, Erik (Appropriations); Homan, Chris (Durbin); Leonard, Rob (Durbin); Swanson, Daniel (Judiciary-Dem); Kierig, Anne (Durbin); Brown-Shaklee, Sally (Durbin); Mulka, Christina (Durbin); Gillies, David (Appropriations); Sonti, Srinu (Durbin); Hunt, Jasmine (Durbin); Middleton, Brad (Durbin); Tellez, Corey (Durbin); Fisher, Alyssa (Durbin); McElwain, Maria (Durbin); Palmer, Mark (Durbin); Trifone, Stephanie (Judiciary-Dem); Ackley, Elise (Durbin); Gandhi, Debu (Judiciary-Dem); Ali, Erum Ibrahim (Durbin); Cook, Beth (Durbin); Samp, Christopher (Durbin)
Subject: Amendments Update: Senate Budget Resolution (S.Con.Res. 11)

The most recently filed amendments are at the top of this message, as well as at the bottom in the correct numerical order.

- Vitter amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to developing methods that open interstate commerce to allow families increased access to safe affordable prescription drugs across State lines, to allow children with cancer and other serious illnesses to obtain life-saving medications. (#1092)
- Vitter amendment to increase the maximum prison sentences for drug dealers that target our children for the sale of drugs regardless of the location of the crime. (#1093)
- Warren amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expanding Social Security. (#1094)
- Murphy amendment to express support of positive developments in our nation's health care system. (#1095)
- Murphy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to implement the Law Enforcement Officers Protection Act of 1986. (#1096)
- Wyden amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a process whereby the Federal Government recoups grant funds directly from contractors who failed to provide services for setting up State-based exchanges. (#1097)

Senate Budget Resolution (S.Con.Res. 11)

An original concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2016 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2017 through 2025. (pending amendments in bold, disposed of amendments in italics).

- **Isakson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a biennial budget and appropriations process. (#321)**

- Portman amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the empowerment of States to protect citizens of the State from damaging regulations of the Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to the Clean Air Act. (#322)
- *Sanders amendment to create millions of middle class jobs by investing in our nation's infrastructure paid for by raising revenue through closing loopholes in the corporate and international tax system. (#323, as modified)*
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the strengthening of patent rights. (#324)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to a strong civil courts system. (#325)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that changes to voting laws at the State and local level do not disproportionately burden the right of racial and language minorities to vote. (#326)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide for funding to improve voter registration and the voting experience in Federal elections. (#327)
- Coons amendment to express the sense of Congress on the cost sharing requirements of the Hollings Manufacturing Extension Partnership. (#328)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging the widespread use of early college high schools and dual and concurrent enrollment. (#329)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to incentives for Medicare beneficiaries to have and maintain an advance care plan. (#330)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to eliminating the enforcement of laws that discriminate against HIV patients without scientific merit. (#331)
- Coons amendment to provide a mechanism to increase the statutory limit on public debt for fiscal year 2016. (#332)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to United States Government development finance institutions. (#333)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting efforts to improve call response time at the Internal Revenue Service. (#334)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to fulfilling the obligations of the United States. (#335)
- Coons amendment to express the sense of the Senate that the United States should fulfill the financial obligations of the United States. (#336)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to Federal cybersecurity standards. (#337)

- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to increase funding for the National Institutes of Health. (#338)
- Rounds amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing mortgage lending to rural areas. (#339)
- Reid amendment to improve the provision establishing a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to eliminating military retirement and disability offsets. (#340)
- **Cassidy amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to promotion of United States offshore energy production. (#341)**
- **Schatz amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the National Guard State Partnership Program. (#342)**
- **Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preserving mandatory appropriations for agricultural conservation programs. (#343)**
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the importance of fully utilizing available Federal funding for water resources and development to meet the needs of United States ports and harbor maintenance. (#344)
- **Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing funding for Federal investments in biomedical and basic scientific research. (#345)**
- **Collins amendment to modify the deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting jobs in the United States through international trade to include the reauthorization or extension of trade adjustment assistance programs. (#346)**
- *Barrasso amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to keep the Federal Water Pollution Control Act focused on protection of water quality, to establish bright lines for Federal jurisdiction, and to create clear and unambiguous exemptions for features that the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency or the Secretary of the Army, acting through the Chief of Engineers, claim they are not seeking to regulate. (#347)*
- Boozman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to installing watchdogs at Federal agencies with extended Inspector General vacancies and strengthening and reforming Offices of Inspectors General to ensure that such Offices are appropriately prioritizing the investigation of waste, fraud, abuse, and misconduct within Federal agencies. (#348)
- *Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to improve health outcomes and lower costs of caring for medically complex children in Medicaid. (#349)*
- *Blunt amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would create a Federal tax or fee on carbon emissions. (#350)*
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the dredging of shallow draft ports on the Mississippi River. (#351)
- **Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to Federal employee performance awards. (#352)**

- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the defense capabilities of the Government of Ukraine. (#353)
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to military readiness, training, and modernization while decreasing risk of casualties. (#354)
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prohibit additional premium increases for two years. (#355)
- **Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing health care to veterans who reside more than 40 miles driving distance from the closest medical facility of the Department of Veterans Affairs that provides the care sought by the veteran. (#356)**
- *Cornyn amendment to raise taxes and spending by enacting President Obama's fiscal year 2016 budget. (#357)*
- McCain amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to enhancing trade across the Southwest border. (#358)
- McCain amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to securing the Southwest border. (#359)
- **McCain amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to deterring migration of unaccompanied children from El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras. (#360)**
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the consideration of greenhouse gas emissions under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969. (#361)
- *Mikulski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to amending the Equal Pay Act of 1963 to allow for punitive damages, limit the any factor "other than sex" exception, and prohibit retaliation against employees who share salary information. (#362)*
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating modernizing and updating food safety oversight within the Food and Drug Administration. (#363)
- **Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving oral health care for children and pregnant women under Medicaid. (#364)**
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding to State and local law enforcement agencies that receive Federal funds to be used for training and enforcement related to the profiling guidance established by the Department of Justice. (#365)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding for State and local law enforcement agencies that receive Federal funds to be used for data collection related to profiling by the Department of Justice. (#366)
- **Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing a funding stream for a voter reinfranchisement initiative. (#367)**

- **Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing States the Medicaid flexibility they need to implement innovative reforms to improve care and enhance access for our Nation's most vulnerable. (#368)**
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the establishment of bipartisan commission to govern independent agencies, which may include structural changes to the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau. (#369)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing greater discretion to State departments of transportation in spending Highway Trust Fund allocations. (#370)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that funds available for budget function 050 are spent exclusively for national defense. (#371)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring State to implement drug testing and work requirements for Federal welfare programs for applicants and recipients of assistance, including, but not limited to, the temporary assistance for needy families (TANF) program. (#372)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to maintaining impact aid funding at 2014-2015 levels. (#373)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing coverage of virtual colonoscopies as a colorectal cancer screening test under the Medicare program. (#374)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to returning authority over school nutrition back to the States. (#375)
- Inhofe amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would impose a user fee with respect to general aviation. (#376)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging greater trade between Africa and the United States. (#377)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing qualified mortgage status to mortgages held in portfolio by financial institutions. (#378)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing relief from redundant annual privacy notice mailings required by financial institutions when there have been no changes to the privacy policies of the financial institution. (#379)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to assist the States in carrying out drought prevention plans. (#380)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the prevention of government discrimination against individuals, businesses, and organization due to sincerely held religious beliefs. (#381)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to protect Second Amendment

rights by protecting the availability of certain ammunition. (#382)

- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to uphold Second Amendment rights and prohibit the establishment of a national firearm registry. (#383)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the protection of the Second Amendment by preventing Federal agencies from targeting law-abiding firearms dealers. (#384)
- Inhofe amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would fund international organizations during the implementation of the United Nations Arms Trade Treaty prior to Senate ratification and adoption of implementing legislation. (#385)
- *Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect Medicaid beneficiaries from benefit cuts. (#386)*
- **Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to postal reform. (#387)**
- **Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the designation of national monuments. (#388)**
- **Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to holding Members of the Senate and the House or Representatives accountable for failing to pass a balanced budget. (#389)**
- Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to regulatory review. (#390)
- **Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the expansion of access to the income tax credit for employee health insurance expenses of small employers. (#391)**
- **Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting the use of college savings accounts while students are in elementary school and secondary school. (#392)**
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to emphasizing manufacturing in engineering programs, which may include directing the National Institute of Standards and Technology, in coordination with other appropriate Federal agencies including the Department of Defense, Department of Energy, and National Science Foundation, to designate United States manufacturing universities. (#393)
- **Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to special treatment of the income tax credit for research expenditures for startup companies. (#394)**
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reversing cuts in the International Affairs Budget. (#395)
- Portman amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the empowerment of States to protect citizens of the State from damaging regulations of the Environmental

Protection Agency pursuant to the Clean Air Act. (#396)

- Ernst amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving mental health services for veterans. (#397)
- Wyden amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to funding Coast Guard air facilities. (#398)
- Coats amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would increase net direct spending if the national debt is greater than the size of the economy of the United States. (#399)
- *Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to maintain and enhance access, choice, and accountability in veterans care through the veterans Choice Card program under section 101 of the Veterans Access, Choice, and Accountability Act of 2014. (#400)*
- Grassley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support sentencing reform legislation that does not impose costs on crime victims. (#401)
- **Johnson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving information sharing by the Inspector General of the Department of Veterans Affairs with respect to investigations relating to substandard health care, delayed and denied health care, patient deaths, other findings that directly relate to patient care, and other management issues of the Department. (#402)**
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the annual contribution limit for Coverdell education savings accounts. (#403)
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the modernization of the nuclear command control, and communications architecture of the United States. (#404)
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to sexual assault prevention and response efforts by the Department of Defense. (#405)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to limiting certain research conducted or contracted by the Federal Communications Commission. (#406)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to investigating service disruptions at West Coast ports. (#407)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to reform the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration to ensure more transparency and stakeholder participation. (#408)
- *Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting equal pay, which may include preventing discrimination on the basis of sex and preventing retaliation against employees for seeking or discussing wage information. (#409)*
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the allowance of tax credits for employers who provide paid family and medical leave. (#410)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the maximum loan limits under the microloan program. (#411)

- **Rounds amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prevent the Environmental Protection Agency and the United States Fish and Wildlife Service from engaging in closed-door settlement agreements that ignore impacted States and counties. (#412)**
- Blunt amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring the advice and consent of the Senate before any bilateral or international agreement regarding greenhouse gas emissions aimed at combating global climate change has any force or effect within the United States. (#413)
- Hatch amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to prevent the Department of the Interior from unduly hampering the production of natural gas and oil by preempting State law. (#414)
- **Capito amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to a requirement that any new environmental agreement signed by the United States with any foreign country or countries not result in serious harm to the economy of the United States. (#415)**
- **Capito amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting the reliability of the electricity grid. (#416)**
- Capito amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to advise all veterans of their potential eligibility for private health care benefits provided by the Department of Veterans Affairs. (#417)
- Capito amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring sufficient funding for fossil energy research and development. (#418)
- Capito amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improve the safety of tank cars carrying crude oil by rail. (#419)
- Capito amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to offsets to combat the increase abuse of heroin and methamphetamines in the United States. (#420)
- Capito amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the expansion of high-speed broadband in rural areas. (#421)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that the conservation of northern long-eared bat populations and local economic development are compatible. (#422)
- **Rubio amendment to increase new budget authority and outlays for fiscal years 2016 and 2017 for National Defense (budget function 050). (#423, as modified).**
- Barrasso amendment to eliminate Federal funding for international climate change initiatives, including the Green Climate Fund, the Global Climate Change Initiative, the Climate Investment Funds, and the Global Environmental Facility. (#424)
- **Collins amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving retirement security. (#425)**

- **Collins amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting economic growth and job creation for small businesses. (#426)**
- **Collins amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to investment in Alzheimer's disease research. (#427)**
- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to extending the exception for the tax treatment of publicly traded partnerships for other forms of energy, including energy power generation projects and transportation fuels. (#428)
- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to relieve financial institutions from annual privacy notice mailings. (#429)
- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to maintaining access to hospitals and health care providers in rural communities under the Medicare program, which includes preserving and strengthening access to critical access hospitals. (#430)
- Gillibrand amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to medical treatment and compensation for first responders, survivors, and their families injured and made ill by the 9/11 attacks. (#431)
- **Baldwin amendment to provide additional resources to create the opportunity for more Americans to obtain a higher education and advanced job skills by supporting two free years of community college paid for by raising revenue through requiring millionaires and billionaires to pay their fair share. (#432)**
- Wyden amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to continuing agricultural research funding. (#433)
- **Wyden amendment to provide for an adjustment to committee allocations for wildfire suppression funding. (#434)**
- **Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to support for Ukraine, which should include the provision of lethal defensive articles. (#435)**
- **Baldwin amendment to preserve the point of order against reconciliation legislation that would increase the deficit or reduce a surplus. (#436)**
- **Peters amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to enhancing and improving the United States Patent and Trademark Office in order to reduce the patent application backlog. (#437)**
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving access to capital for small businesses by directing the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau to implement section 1071 of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (Public Law 111-203) that amended the Equal Credit Opportunity Act to require lending institutions to collect and report data on lending to small, minority-owned, and women owned businesses. (#438)
- **Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to mandating a higher threshold that the Small Business Administration may guarantee, through the**

Surety Bond Guarantee Program, of the bonds that small businesses are required to obtain so that they may be able to better compete successfully for Federal Government contracts. (#439)

- **Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the Family Funds limit of the Small Business Investment Company Program from \$225,000,000 to \$350,000,000, as passed by the Committee in 2013, which is zero subsidy and funded entirely through fees paid by investors and businesses. (#440)**
- Stabenow amendment to ensure that oil derived from tar sands is subject to the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund at levels equal to those of other types of oil, to permanently extend the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund, and to prevent oil companies from claiming tax deductions for punitive damages associated with oil spills. (#441)
- **Collins amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to restore a sensible definition of full-time employment for purposes of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. (#442)**
- **Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting privately held water rights and permits. (#443)**
- Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expanding the earned income tax credit using savings from reforming the program and eliminating waste, fraud and abuse. (#444)
- **Gardner amendment to prevent labor disputes at seaports in the United States from causing national economic disruptions and crippling businesses across the United States. (#445)**
- Gardner amendment to support public-private partnerships of the Armed Forces of the United States with institutions of higher education in the United States. (#446)
- Gardner amendment to make higher education more affordable and expand access and opportunity to our Nation's students. (#447)
- **Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging expedited approval of liquefied natural gas export applications at the Department of Energy. (#448)**
- **Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting efficient resourcing for the Asia rebalance policy. (#449)**
- Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to enhance and encourage broadband deployment and adoption in rural America. (#450)
- Heller amendment to express the sense of the Senate that if a concurrent resolution on the budget and all the regular appropriations bills are not completed by October 1 annually then Members of Congress should not receive pay. (#451)
- **Heller amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that the Secretary of the Interior enters into candidate conservation agreements with each of the relevant 11 Western States before the United States Fish and Wildlife Service makes a**

listing determination on the greater sage-grouse under the Endangered Species Act of 1973. (#452)

- **Heller amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring the Secretary of Transportation prioritizes the construction of projects in high priority corridors on the National Highway System, which will improve the safe, secure, and efficient movement of people and goods through the United States and facilitate economic development and create jobs in the United States. (#453)**
- Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect Second Amendment rights by preventing the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives from reclassifying ammunition primarily intended for sporting purposes. (#454)
- Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prioritize the elimination of the rape kit backlog. (#455)
- **Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that medical facilities of the Department of Veterans Affairs meet the privacy, dignity, and safety needs of women veterans. (#456)**
- **Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibition of Veterans Benefits Administration executive bonuses until the backlog of disability claims for veterans is eliminated. (#457)**
- Burr amendment to protect the American people and strengthen our national security by fully funding the Biomedical Advanced Research and Development Authority (BARDA) and the BioShield Special Reserve Fund. (#458)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expanding the quantity of Federal land available for natural extraction to fund infrastructure maintenance. (#459)
- Coats amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to considering the costs, benefits, and feasibility of allowing States reasonable time to cure rejected State implementation plans. (#460)
- Roberts amendment to provide for a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to military readiness, training, and modernization while decreasing risk casualties. (#461)
- **Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to over-the-counter medications. (#462)**
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting funds for promotional or marketing materials promoting Obamacare or its benefits. (#463)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring an enforceable treaty ratified by the top 10 major greenhouse gas emitting countries before implementation of regulation of greenhouse gas emissions from existing power plants. (#464)
- **Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to Second Amendment rights. (#465)**

- Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting jobs in the United States through international and domestic travel and tourism. (#466)
- **Blunt amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the direct provision of defense articles, defense services, and related training to Kurdistan Regional Government. (#467)**
- **Blunt amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to military aid to Israel. (#468)**
- Grassley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prohibit certain aliens without legal status in the United States from retroactively claiming the earned income tax credit. (#469)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding to the United Nations Population Fund to promote the access of unaccompanied women to vital services, including access to water, sanitation, facilities, food, and health care, in emergency situations. (#470)
- *Wyden amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would cut benefits, raise the retirement age, or privatize Social Security. (#471)*
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting Cypriot-Israeli cooperation in energy exploration in the Eastern Mediterranean. (#472)
- **Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding to combat anti-Semitism in Europe. (#473)**
- *Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect and strengthen the Department of Veterans Affairs, hire more health care professionals for the Department, and ensure quality and timely access to health care for all veterans. (#474)*
- Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to strengthening the United States Postal Service by establishing a moratorium to protect mail processing plants, reinstating overnight delivery standards, and protecting rural service. (#475)
- Thune amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to exempting elementary schools, secondary schools, and institutions of higher education from Obamacare's employer mandate. (#476)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to achieving health information technology interoperability. (#477)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reprioritizing education spending toward impact aid or other formula grant programs to State and local educational agencies and away from administrative earmark programs. (#478)
- Thune amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would negatively affect rural health care. (#479)
- Thune amendment to reduce funding for the United State Fish and Wildlife Service and direct those funds to public safety in Indian country. (#480)

- *Cotton amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting Israel. (#481)*
- Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging the increase use of performance contracting in Federal facilities. (#482)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to combat sexual assault, domestic violence, and human trafficking. (#483)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing lethal aid to Ukraine. (#484)
- **Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide equity in the tax treatment of public safety officer death benefits. (#485)**
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to strengthen mental health efforts. (#486)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to rein in onerous fishing regulations and provide disaster relief for fisheries. (#487)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to spur economic development and provide for the equitable distribution of Universal Service funds to rural states. (#488)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing small business regulatory relief, protecting State-regulated insurers from global regulators, and preventing duplicative regulations for investment advisors. (#489)
- **Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to address the disproportionate regulatory burdens on community banks. (#490)**
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect the Corporation for National and Community Service. (#491)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to advance workplace equality by ending pregnancy discrimination and confronting sex-based wage discrimination. (#492)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to strengthening missile defense cooperation with Israel. (#493)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing the United States from joining any international agreement on greenhouse gas emissions that would preclude developing countries from using fossil fuels for development and economic growth. (#494)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to achieving domestic energy independence. (#495)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting public transparency in Executive branch litigation settlements. (#496)

- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting jobs by preventing Federal agencies from overriding efforts by States to conserve species. (#497)
- *Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to legislation submitted to Congress by President Obama to protect and strengthen Social Security. (#498)*
- Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring the availability to the reserve components of the Armed Forces of fully modernized and mission-capable aircraft. (#499)
- Alexander amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing Federal funds from being used to create a Federal college ratings system. (#500)
- Alexander amendment to promote the research, development, and approval or licensure of the most cutting-edge, safe and effective medical treatments, devices, and cures for American patients and to ensure that America remains the global leader in biomedical innovation. (#501)
- Alexander amendment to prohibit the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission from issuing regulations or guidance that would undermine the employee wellness programs authorized in the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act which offer a premium discount to employees who make healthy lifestyle choices. (#502)
- Sullivan amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing an exemption from certain permitting requirement for routine maintenance activities relating to transportation infrastructure. (#503)
- **Sullivan amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to limiting the ability of Environmental Protection Agency personnel to carry guns. (#504)**
- **Sullivan amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting programs related to the ground-based mid-course defense and the long-range discrimination radar programs of the Department of Defense. (#505)**
- **Sullivan amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting vulnerable families from job killing regulations. (#506)**
- Vitter amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to ending Obamacare subsidies for illegal immigrants. (#507)
- Vitter amendment to require tax delinquent Federal bureaucrats to immediately enter into a repayment plan and provide that failure to do will result in termination of employment. (#508)
- Vitter amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to eliminating the State DNA analysis kit backlog. (#509)
- Vitter amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing health care to veterans who reside more than 40 miles driving distance from the closest medical facility of the Department of Veterans Affairs that provides the care sought by the veteran. (#510)
- Vitter amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund preventing the Bureau of Alcohol,

Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives from classifying M855 or any .223/5.56mm cartridge or projectile as armor piercing ammunition. (#511)

- Vitter amendment to strike out the provision that makes it easier for Washington elites to force Americans to give up their dollar bills and use dollar coins, like Europeans. (#512)
- Vitter amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expanding Medicare beneficiary access to eye tracking accessories and speech generating devices for disabled individuals under the Medicare program. (#513)
- Vitter amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to allowing States to adopt work requirements for able-bodied Medicaid recipients. (#514)
- **Vitter amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring the Federal Government to allow states to opt out of Common Core without penalty. (#515)**
- Vitter amendment to ensure victims of rape have their day in court. (#516)
- Vitter amendment to end Congress's and the Administration's illegal exemption from Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. (#517)
- Barrasso amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a process whereby the Federal Government recoups grants from States with failed State-based exchanges. (#518)
- Gillibrand amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to expand benefits from the Department of Veterans Affairs to sailors exposed to Agent Orange. (#519)
- Gillibrand amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund related to sexual assault at institutions of higher education, which may include the implementation of an independent and standardized online survey tool developed and administered by the Department of Education, in consultation with the Department of Justice, to measure the prevalence of sexual assault at institutions of higher education. (#520)
- **Peters amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to investing in science, technology, and basic research in the United States. (#521)**
- King amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preserving the right of access of distributed energy units to the electrical grid, such as combined heat and power systems, residential- or commercial-scale photovoltaic systems, residential wind turbines, or other renewable or fossil-fueled electric generation systems. (#522)
- **Stabenow amendment to prevent United States companies from getting tax benefits for moving jobs overseas, to end offshore tax loopholes including inversions, and to provide incentives for United States companies to relocate overseas jobs to the United States. (#523)**
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting economic growth and job creation by reducing the cost of capital. (#524)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing tax relief for

catastrophic medical expenses. (#525)

- Alexander amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support high-quality charter schools. (#526)
- Cassidy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the translation of biomedical research into treatments and cures. (#527)
- Cassidy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to upgrading data collection and statistical analysis conducted on health care services at the facilities of the Veterans Health Administration. (#528)
- Cassidy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing screening, testing, and diagnosis for Viral Hepatitis. (#529)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the diversion of funds set aside for the USPTO. (#530)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to deterring abusive patent litigation. (#531)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to ensure the vitality of the traditional criminal law requirement of mens rea. (#532)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that Department of Justice attorneys comply with disclosure obligations in criminal prosecutions. (#533)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing access to marijuana edibles by children in States that have decriminalized marijuana. (#534)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to balancing the Federal budget. (#535)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to safeguarding data stored abroad from improper government access. (#536)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the aggressive and consistent enforcement of Federal laws prohibiting the production, distribution, and possession of adult obscenity and child pornography. (#537)
- Risch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the Family Funds limit of the Small Business Investment Company Program from \$225,000,000 to \$350,000,000, as passed by the Committee in 2013, which is zero subsidy and funded entirely through fees paid by investors and businesses. (#538)
- **Cassidy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving Medicaid based on successful and bipartisan State demonstration projects. (#539)**
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting health care rationing. (#540)

- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the transparency of the relationship between the Federal Communication Commission's regulatory fees and the Commission's recovery of costs. (#541)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to improving transparency for closing out expired grant accounts with an empty balance. (#542)
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to elimination of funding for the National Technical Information Service. (#543)
- Kirk amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to extraditing international cybercriminals committing credit card theft. (#544)
- **Kirk amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reimposing waived sanctions and imposing new sanctions against Iran for violations of the Joint Plan of Action or a comprehensive nuclear agreement. (#545)**
- McCain amendment to ensure adequate funding for the national security of the United States. (#546)
- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to welfare reform. (#547)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to support Internet freedom and the current multi-stake-holder governance of the Internet. (#548)
- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund for providing low- and middle-income student access to private elementary and secondary schools through a tax credit. (#549)
- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to consolidating tax incentives for higher education into a universal tax credit for higher education and skills obtainment. (#550)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting religious freedom, including promoting freedom of religion (including belief) around the world, given the importance of religious freedom to human rights, economic development, stability, and democracy. (#551)
- **Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing funding for the relocation of the United States Embassy in Israel from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem. (#552)**
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting public-private partnerships with the National Laboratories under the Department of Energy to facilitate innovation. (#553)
- Rubio amendment to allow for the elimination of the Retirement Earnings Test under the Social security program. (#554)
- Rubio amendment to allow for the elimination of Social Security payroll taxes for individuals who have attained retirement age. (#555)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to delivering weapons to

Ukraine using emergency drawdown authority in the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961. (#556)

- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to reforming the United Nations in the spirit of transparency, respect for basic human freedoms, and effective nonproliferation. (#557)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing foreign assistance to Palestine and increasing foreign assistance for Israel. (#558)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to improving higher education data and transparency. (#559)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to prohibit taking minors across State lines in circumvention of laws requiring involvement of parents in abortion decisions. (#560)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to underutilized facilities of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and their potential use. (#561)
- **Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a new outcomes-based process for authorizing innovative higher education providers. (#562)**
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the reform of Federal student loan repayment plans. (#563)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing for regulatory reform that would allow Congress to budget regulatory promulgation under each Federal agency. (#564)
- **Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that Medicare is not raided to bailout insurance companies under the President's health care overhaul. (#565)**
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing for financial vehicles other than loans to provide fund to pay for higher education. (#566)
- Coats amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to end duplication, fragmentation, and overlap in Government economic development programs. (#567)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to increase funding for the Internal Revenue Service to implement the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act and reduce identity theft. (#568)
- Tester amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to investing in rural and tribal water infrastructure. (#569)
- Tester amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing transparency in our elections and reducing the deficit. (#570)
- Heinrich amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would provide for the sale of Federal land to reduce the Federal deficit. (#571)

- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support rural schools and school districts. (#572)
- **Markey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting the repair and replacement of natural gas distribution pipelines and infrastructure no longer fit for service. (#573)**
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring the reliability of the electric grid. (#574)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to repeal the TRICARE exclusion for members of the reserve components of the Armed Forces. (#575)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to securing sources of supply of rare earth minerals. (#576)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the reduction of Department of Defense contractors. (#577)
- **Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to addressing methamphetamine abuse in the United States. (#578)**
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing adequate funding for the Experimental Program to Stimulate Competitive Research. (#579)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing adequate funding for the Contract Tower Program of the Federal Aviation Administration. (#580)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reestablishing the Office of Technology Assessment to provide nonpartisan information to Congress on cost-benefit analyses of regulations and regulatory changes. (#581)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to significantly increasing the number of young adults participating in 2 years of national service which may include expanding national service programs. (#582)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the commercialization of technologies such as carbon capture, carbon storage, and other carbon utilization technologies required for coal and natural gas electric generating units (EGUs) to meet proposed and future greenhouse gas regulations. (#583)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting export promotion for small businesses. (#584)
- Manchin amendment to modify the deficit-neutral reserve fund for veterans and servicemembers to improve outreach, access, and services for rural veterans. (#585)
- Manchin amendment to modify the deficit-neutral reserve fund for veterans and servicemembers to address specifically the growing backlog of appeals of decisions regarding claims for disability compensation. (#586)

- Leahy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to disallow any Federal tax deduction for the cost of court-ordered punitive damages as an ordinary business expense. (#587)
- **Schatz amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the number of U.S. Customs and Border Protection officers at air ports of entry. (#588)**
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that employers are not precluded under the National Labor Relations Act from providing compensation to employees that is greater than the compensation specified in an applicable collective bargaining agreement. (#589)
- **Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting the Medicare Advantage program. (#590)**
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to reform the Lifeline program by removing structural incentives for fraud and modernizing the program so that it can be used to help increase broadband access in underserved areas. (#591)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to intellectual property rights in international trade negotiations. (#592)
- **Menendez amendment to require consideration of long-term deficits for any legislation relating to repealing or replacing the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act and the health care-related provisions of the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010. (#593)**
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging the participation of underrepresented individuals, including minorities, in 21st century fields. (#594)
- **Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to improve cybersecurity. (#595)**
- **Johnson amendment to convey clear information in graphic form about projected deficits. (#596)**
- **Johnson amendment to convey clear information to Congress and the public about projected Federal outlays, revenues, surpluses, and deficits. (#597)**
- Shaheen amendment to make commonsense reform to the wasteful Federal sugar program, save consumers billions, and reduce the risk of expensive taxpayer-funded bailouts of the sugar industry. (#600)
- *Bennet amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would privatize Medicare, cut guaranteed benefits, increase out-of-pocket spending, or turn Medicare into a premium support plan. (#601)*
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a single food agency. (#602)

- Coats amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the improvement of operations in the supplemental nutrition assistance program. (#603)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging cost savings in office space used by Federal agencies. (#604)
- Feinstein amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to rectifying the discrepancies in methodologies used in counting the number of homeless person served by programs provided through the Department of Education, the Department of Health and Human Services, and the Department of Housing and Urban Development. (#605)
- Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to African elephant ivory. (#606)
- **Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to allow for the permanent elimination of the Federal estate tax. (#607)**
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund for mobile workforce legislation to simplify and standardize State income tax collection for employees who travel outside of their home State for temporary work assignments. (#608)
- Isakson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing funding to implement, create, apply or enforce certain standards for initial bargaining unit determinations governed by the National Labor Relations Board. (#609)
- Isakson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing funding to promulgate a regulation relating to the definition of “fiduciary” by the Department of Labor. (#610)
- **Isakson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to subject all fees collected by U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services to the annual appropriations process. (#611)**
- Isakson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to subject all fees collected by U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services to the annual appropriations process. (#612)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to international defense cooperation. (#613)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support or encourage research that leads to identifying an Alzheimer's disease biomarker, early diagnostics tool, or therapy to delay the onset or halt the progression of Alzheimer's disease in order to provide a significant cost savings to the Federal Government. (#614)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to ensure that the harbor maintenance user fee is only used for its intended purpose, which is to finance expenditures on maintenance dredging, dredged material disposal areas, jetties, and breakwaters. (#615)
- Wicker amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to require the Secretary of Transportation to submit the results of a comprehensive truck size and weight limits study to Congress by April 30, 2015. (#616)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to encourage the Secretary of

State to add additional names to the Magnitsky List. (#617)

- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring international arms control compliance. (#618)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to address the negative impact of the Affordable Care Act's Medicaid and Medicare DSH cuts to hospitals. (#619)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to expedite awards under the Internal Revenue Service whistleblower program. (#620)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to repeal the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA). (#621)
- *Burr amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to manageable Federal student loan repayment options. (#622)*
- Alexander amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the development of next-generation leadership computers in the United States. (#623)
- Alexander amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to improve the competitiveness of the United States. (#624)
- Lankford amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the effectiveness and efficiency of the Federal regulatory process. (#625)
- Lankford amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to streamline, consolidate, or eliminate duplicative and overlapping programs identified by the Government Accountability Office. (#626)
- Lankford amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide more transparency in Government spending, including through the establishment of a Federal program inventory. (#627)
- Lankford amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support the continued stewardship role of the United States over the domain name system to ensure the security of the .gov and .mil domains and protect the freedom of speech and expression internationally. (#628)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to international defense cooperation with Taiwan. (#629)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting the use of energy efficiency in the economy of the United States, which is the cheapest and fastest way to begin addressing energy challenges in the United States. (#630)
- Casey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing training for first responders in communities through which crude oil is transported by rail. (#631)
- **Casey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing reasonable accommodations for pregnant workers. (#632)**

- **Casey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to enhancing the child and dependent care tax credit. (#633)**
- Casey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to automatic IRAs. (#634)
- Casey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing funding for the Office of Administrative Law Judges of the Department of Labor. (#635)
- **Warner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting the personal information of consumers from data breaches. (#636)**
- Warner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to advancing the stated goals of the Department of Veterans Affairs or meeting the health care needs of veterans. (#637)
- **Warner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund reserve fund for Government reform and efficiency. (#638)**
- **Peters amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting trade and travel ports of entry. (#639)**
- Heitkamp amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to improve the sustainability of the Federal workforce in order to address unique situations. (#640)
- Heitkamp amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to funding local rent surveys to ensure accurate fair market rents for working families, the elderly, and the disabled. (#641)
- Heitkamp amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the establishment of a commission on Native children. (#642)
- Heitkamp amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to training and resources for first responders responding to hazardous materials incidents on railroads. (#643)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to directing the Secretary of Transportation to coordinate with the Secretary of Energy to review crude treatment process and, if necessary, to promulgate regulations. (#644)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to underground and surface coal mining safety and health research. (#645)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to H-1B visas. (#646)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the development of a new nuclear-capable cruise missile by the Department of Defense and the National Nuclear Security Administration. (#647)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the nuclear forces and missions of the Air Force. (#648)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting funding of

international organizations during the implementation of the United Nations Arms Trade Treaty prior to Senate ratification and adoption of implementing legislation. (#649)

- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that social services agencies under the Bureau of Indian Affairs may conduct background checks on all adults living in a home before issuing a foster care license. (#650)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to allow the Drug Enforcement Administration and Federal Bureau of Investigation to enter into joint task forces with tribal and local law enforcement agencies. (#651)
- *Warren amendment to make college more affordable for middle-class families by allowing borrowers with outstanding Federal and private student loans to refinance at the equivalent interest rates that were offered to Federal student loan borrowers during the 2013-2014 school year and to fully offset the cost of such a program by requiring millionaires to pay at least a 30 percent effective Federal tax rate. (#652)*
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to limit control measure determinations to covered sources. (#653)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reforming regulatory practices for executive agencies. (#654)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to preserve and protect the open Internet in a manner that provides the Federal Communications Commission with targeted and robust enforcement mechanisms, does not jeopardize public safety, privacy, accessibility, or universal service, protects against regulatory overreach, and does not rely on public utility regulations. (#655)
- Cotton amendment to modify a provision to the spending-neutral reserve fund to reauthorize funding for payments in lieu of taxes to counties and other units of local government. (#656)
- Cotton amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing non-defense related spending by the Department of Defense. (#657)
- Cotton amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000. (#658)
- Cotton amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the designation of critical habitat. (#659)
- Cotton amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the use of funds for cooperating with the Government of Iran in combating the Islamic State. (#660)
- Cotton amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to violations by the Russian Federation of the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces Treaty. (#661)
- Cotton amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the use of funds for the premature withdrawal of the United States Armed Forces from Afghanistan. (#662)

- Cotton amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the use of funds for negotiating with President of Syria Bashar al Assad and the Government of Syria to resolve the Syrian civil war and combat the Islamic State. (#663)
- Cotton amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to construction of new facilities and improvement to existing facilities at the detention facilities at United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. (#664)
- **Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting awarding of construction contracts based on awardees entering or not entering into agreements with labor organizations. (#665)**
- **Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing the level of Federal premium support for crop insurance policies, which may include eliminating premium support for crop insurance for agricultural producers with an adjusted gross income of more than \$750,000 in fiscal year 2016. (#666)**
- **Flake amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that individuals do not simultaneously receive unemployment compensation and disability insurance benefits. (#667)**
- **Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to government reform and efficiency. (#668)**
- Flake amendment to rescind the remaining amounts available for the Advanced Technology Vehicles Manufacturing Loan Program. (#669)
- Flake amendment to eliminate resources for the single family housing direct loan program. (#670)
- Flake amendment to eliminate the premium subsidies on crop insurance policies when the actual market price of an agricultural commodity at the time of harvest is higher than the spring price for the agricultural commodity. (#671)
- Flake amendment to prohibit earmarks. (#672)
- Flake amendment to eliminate funding for the Economic Development Administration. (#673)
- Flake amendment to eliminate taxpayer subsidies for Amtrak's food and beverage service. (#674)
- Flake amendment to eliminate resources for Select USA. (#675)
- Flake amendment to prohibit taxpayers from subsidizing officials of the Department of Health and Human Services flying in business and first-class seating. (#676)
- **Flake amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing political targeting by the Internal Revenue Service of individuals and social welfare organizations exercising free-speech rights. (#677)**
- **Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prosecution of**

first-time illegal border crossers. (#678)

- Portman amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the empowerment of States to protect citizens of the State from damaging regulations of the Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to the Clean Air Act. (#679)
- Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to legislation to furlough Federal employees with serious tax delinquencies. (#680)
- **Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to demolishing vacant and abandoned homes. (#681)**
- Portman amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would not achieve a unified budget surplus after 2024. (#682)
- Portman amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would create a carbon tax or a cap-and-trade policy relating to carbon emissions. (#683)
- Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to repealing any tax increases imposed by President Obama on middle-class families. (#684)
- Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to making permanent the expensing limitation applicable for 2014 for section 179 property. (#685)
- Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the age limitation applicable to dependent care assistance programs. (#686)
- Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to allowing private sector employees the ability to work flexible schedules. (#687)
- Portman amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding for the National Park Service Centennial. (#688)
- **Portman amendment to improve the dynamic scoring provision. (#689)**
- Portman amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the equitable treatment of existing, new, and proposed nuclear generating capacity in the economically damaging Clean Power Plan. (#690)
- Scott amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing States with flexibility in determining the size of employers in the small group market. (#691)
- Scott amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to transparency in health premium billing. (#692)
- Rounds amendment to modify section 431 relating to oversight of Government performance. (#693)
- **Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to investing in advanced fossil energy technology research and development. (#694)**

- Shaheen amendment to save taxpayers billions by limiting \$50,000 annually the maximum amount of premium subsidy provided by the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation to individual agricultural producers. (#696)
- **Murray amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund for legislation that reforms and strengthens elementary and secondary education. (#697)**
- Whitehouse amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting funding regulatory work of the Environmental Protection Agency that delivers substantial benefits to public health and the economy. (#698)
- Whitehouse amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing resources to protect and preserve oceans and coasts. (#699)
- **Whitehouse amendment to ensure high-income earners pay a fair share in taxes and to use the revenue to invest in repairing our Nation's bridges, coastal infrastructure, and damage wildfires. (#700)**
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improvements to the appeals process of the Department of Veterans Affairs for claims relating to disability compensation. (#701)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to efforts associated with combating the heroin addiction epidemic. (#702)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to enhance drug treatment courts. (#703)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to enhance veteran treatment courts. (#704)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to Indo-Pacific partner capacity building and strategy. (#705)
- Markey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to achieving savings in the nuclear security enterprise. (#706)
- **Markey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing overdose deaths. (#707)**
- **Wyden amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to simplifying and expanding tax incentives for higher education to boost student attendance and completion. (#708)**
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to implementing recommendations of the Government Accountability Office to reduce or eliminate overlapping or duplicative Federal programs. (#709)
- Franken amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to enhancing funding for programs carried out under the Head Start Act. (#710)

- Franken amendment provide additional resources to save student financial aid and keep college affordable for more than 8,000,000 low- and middle-income students by restoring the \$89,000,000 in cuts to Federal Pell Grants in the Republican budget. (#711)
- Franken amendment to provide an additional use for the deficit-neutral reserve fund for higher education. (#712)
- Murphy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to comprehensive mental health reform. (#713)
- Bennet amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to chemical disclosure. (#714)
- **Bennet amendment to create clean energy jobs through predictable and fair incentive for renewable energy. (#715)**
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support the robust funding of the Community Oriented Policing Services grant program. (#716)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the effectiveness and availability of Bureau of Prisons programs. (#717)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting child savings accounts and asset building. (#718)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to cleaning up federally designated Superfund sites. (#719)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting workforce development through apprenticeship programs. (#720)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to encourage freight planning and investment that incorporates all modes of transportation, including rail, waterways, ports, and highways to promote national connectivity. (#721)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting payments for conversion or treatments that purport to change the gender identity or sexual orientation of an individual under Medicare and Medicaid programs. (#722)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing the average adjusted gross income eligibility criteria for persons or legal entities who qualify for farm subsidy program benefits (#723)
- Kaine amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing United States exports and improving the competitiveness of United States businesses. (#724)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring diversity in procurement and hiring at all Federal pension plans. (#725)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the protection of State

and local economies from the impacts of climate change, including increased storm surge events. (#726)

- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to municipal broadband expansion, to aid cities and municipalities in rural and low-income areas seeking to invest in municipal broadband networks or private-public partnerships for broadband buildout. (#727)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting mentoring programs for at-risk youth. (#728)
- **Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to invest in surface transportation projects. (#729)**
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to development of the Long Range Discrimination Radar of the Missile Defense Agency. (#730)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to increase access to health care providers for Medicare beneficiaries. (#731)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to authorizing advance appropriations for the Indian Health Service. (#732)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to an active duty mend strength for the Army for fiscal year 2016 of 490,000 soldiers. (#733)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the Department of Defense Innovative Readiness Training Program. (#734)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the outreach and delivery of Department of Veterans Affairs programs and services to veterans residing in United States communities not connected to the North American road system. (#735)
- Murkowski amendment to exempt advance appropriations for the Indian Health Services and Indian Health Facilities accounts of the Indian Health Service from a point of order against legislation that would provide an advance appropriation. (#736)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to establish a DNRF relating to providing for the expansion of Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis (Lou Gehrig's Disease) research in the Department of Defense's peer reviewed Medical Research Program. (#737)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to environmental remediation of land transferred under certain Acts that is contaminated by Federal agencies and activities. (#738)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to robust sexual assault investigations by the National Guard Bureau Office of Complex Investigations. (#739)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the funding of certain tribal courts by the Bureau of Indian Affairs. (#740)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to allow for legislation to provide for

long-term budget analyses. (#741)

- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reforming the unemployment insurance program in a manner that incentivizes work and worker training for the long-term unemployed, helps the long-term unemployed reenter the workforce, recognizes the demands on State budgets, and does not increase financial burdens on employers. (#742)
- **Thune amendment to reduce funding for the General Services Administration by \$1,000,000 until 50 percent of counties in nonattainment for the 1997 National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for ground-level ozone as of January 30, 2015, achieve the air quality standard set forth in the 1997 NAAQS, and direct those funds to the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency for the purpose of helping municipalities reach attainment with the 2008 NAAQS for ground-level ozone, acknowledging that (1) given limited State and Federal resources and the delay of the Administrator in issuing to States implementation guidance for the 2008 ground-level ozone NAAQS, priority should be given to achieving the 2008 standard, (2) the Administrator has not sufficiently implemented that standard, (3) focusing by the Administrator on the most polluted areas that are in nonattainment with that standard would benefit public health, and (4) promulgating a lower standard at this time would impose undue costs on the economy and workforce of the United States. (#743)**
- Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring transparency of costs of completing analyses required under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969. (#744)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to allowing oil shale development on Federal land. (#745)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing reasonable deadlines for processes under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969. (#746)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to selling nonessential Federal land with proceeds going to Federal deficit reduction. (#747)
- Lee amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would further restrict the right of law-abiding Americans to own a firearm. (#748)
- **Lee amendment to ensure that the reserve fund relating to affordable healthcare choices for all is used to repeal and not further empower the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. (#749)**
- **Lee amendment to modify the spending-neutral reserve fund reauthorizing funding for payments to counties and other units of local government to ensure payment at levels roughly equivalent to property tax revenues lost due to the presence of Federal land. (#750)**
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to support legislation maintaining United States oversight over functions of the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers and preventing the United States from transferring such Internet responsibilities. (#751)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging the United States' NATO allies to reverse declines in defense spending and bear a more proportionate

burden for ensuring the security of NATO. (#752)

- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to sufficient number of uniformed maintenance personnel in the Air Force for the F-35A aircraft program to reach initial operational capacity and full operational capacity on schedule. (#753)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting legislation allowing a repeal of the Davis-Bacon Act. (#754)
- *Stabenow amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to keeping the Federal Water Pollution Control Act focused on protection of water quality, to establish bright lines for Federal jurisdiction, and to create clear and unambiguous exemptions for features that the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency or the Secretary of the Army, acting through the Chief of Engineers, claim they are not seeking to regulate. (#755)*
- Stabenow amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the purchase of stationary or electronic devices for the purpose of members of Congress or congressional staff communicating with foreign governments and undermining the role of the President as Head of State in international nuclear negotiations on behalf of the United States. (#756)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to grant programs of the Environmental Protection Agency that may include prohibitions on awards to any entity that has an action pending against the Agency. (#757)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to support legislation allowing private sector employers to offer compensatory time in lieu of overtime pay to employees who prefer flexible work schedules to better balance family, work, and personal responsibilities. (#758)
- **Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to clarifying Federal jurisdiction with respect to intrastate species. (#759)**
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring an independent reliability assessment of the Clean Power Plan of the Environmental Protection Agency. (#760)
- Graham amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to means-testing Medicare part B and part D premiums for Medicare beneficiaries with an annual income that exceeds \$250,000. (#761)
- Graham amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the restoration of purchasing power of the National Institutes of Health. (#762)
- Graham amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to subjecting all Federal spending to sequestration. (#763)
- Graham amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preparing ports of the United States for post-Panamax ships. (#764)
- Graham amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to meeting the obligations outlined in the Plutonium Management and Disposition Agreement. (#765)

- Graham amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to subjecting the salaries of Members of Congress to sequestration. (#766)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the National Guard Youth Challenge Program. (#767)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing Transportation Security Administration passenger fees to \$2.50 per enplanement and not more than \$5.00 per round trip between points in Alaska and Hawaii and on flights from essential air service airports. (#768)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the labeling of genetically engineered fish. (#769)
- **Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the construction of Arctic polar icebreakers. (#770)**
- Ernst amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibits use of taxpayer dollars for first class airplane travel by Members of Congress. (#771)
- Ernst amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to ensure public comments are utilized more effectively in the Federal rulemaking process. (#772)
- Ernst amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect taxpayers by reforming the allowance and perks available to former Presidents. (#773)
- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the availability of Federal spectrum for commercial wireless services, including unlicensed Wi-Fi. (#774)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the imposition of new sanctions against the Government of Iran because of that Government's support for terrorism and its human rights abuses against the people of Iran. (#775)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prohibit the exclusion of individuals from service on a Federal jury on account of sexual orientation or gender identity. (#776)
- *Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to recognize that climate change is real and caused by human activity and that Congress needs to take action to cut carbon pollution. (#777, as modified)*
- Cornyn amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to patents. (#778)
- Cornyn amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to enact a taxpayer bill of rights and provide additional protections for taxpayers against abuses by Internal Revenue Service. (#779)
- Cornyn amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to eliminating the backlog of sexual assault evidence kits. (#780)

- **Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing foreign assistance to the Palestinian Authority and certain United Nations agencies and increasing foreign assistance for Israel. (#781)**
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to extending the health care tax credit. (#782)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expansion of the earned income tax credit and the child tax credit. (#783)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting a national network for manufacturing innovation. (#784)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that no Federal financial aid funds are used for marketing activities. (#785)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide 12-months of continuous enrollment in Medicaid and the Children's Health Insurance Program. (#786)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to establish the prioritization of Children's Hospital Graduate Medical Education (CHGME) as a proven means to implement the development of a robust pediatric medical workforce. (#787)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring sufficient trade enforcement resources. (#788)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting workers from misclassification as independent contractors and preventing employers from using misclassification to avoid paying their fair share of taxes. (#789)
- Manchin amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would allocate any savings achieved through spending cuts or new revenue that are not included in the concurrent resolution on the budget for any purpose other than deficit reduction or investment in the Nation's infrastructure. (#790)
- **Wyden amendment to strike reconciliation instructions to the Committees on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions and Finance and require regular order. (#791)**
- Bennet amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to innovation in higher education. (#792)
- Franken amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to construction of Native American schools. (#793)
- Sessions amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to strengthening the ability of the Department of Commerce to respond to accusations of unfair trade practices, which may include currency undervaluation. (#794)
- **Cassidy amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to authorizing Federal permitting for manufacturing and energy construction projects relating to national primary or secondary ambient air quality standard for ozone lower than a certain existing**

standard. (#795)

- *Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to saving Medicare. (#796)*
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing headquarters staff in the Department of Defense. (#797)
- **Murray amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund for legislation to allow Americans to earn paid sick time. (#798)**
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to funding for programs related to governing justly and democratically. (#799)
- **Cantwell amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to a comprehensive approach to crude-by-rail safety. (#800)**
- *Murray amendment to build on the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2013 by restoring a below-sequester level cut of \$9,000,000,000 to nondefense discretionary spending in 2017, replacing sequestration in 2016 and 2017 and increasing funding above sequester by a total of \$148,000,000,000 for the 2 years, increasing defense and nondefense discretionary spending above sequester levels by equal amounts, eliminating the overseas contingency operations gimmick contained in the committee-reported resolution, and offsetting the net increase in defense and nondefense discretionary spending by closing tax loopholes. (#801)*
- **Coons amendment to offset the costs of the war against the Islamic State in Iraq and Syria. (#802)**
- Franken amendment to ensure that the deficit-neutral reserve fund for infrastructure includes investment in rural broadband deployment. (#803)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to student loans. (#804)
- Corker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prevent the sale of Senior Preferred Stock of Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac by the Secretary of the Treasury without the consent of Congress. (#805)
- Cassidy amendment to create a point of order against any legislation that would authorize Federal funds appropriated for processing naturalization applications to be used for any other purpose. (#806)
- Cassidy amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would permit using certain funds to process immigration benefit applications. (#807)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to permanently extend the Internet Tax Freedom Act and to establish rules for taxation of digital goods and services. (#808)
- Vitter amendment to restore students' right to privacy of education records by ensuring parental consent of records release in all cases and prohibiting collection of psychological or behavioral data. (#809)
- **Collins amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing**

access to higher education for low-income Americans through the Federal Pell Grant program. (#810)

- **Vitter amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ending Washington's illegal exemption from Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. (#811)**
- **Murray amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide women with affordable access to comprehensive health care, including preventive services (such as contraception and breast cancer screenings), improve maternal health, and ensure that a woman has the same benefits and services no matter what part of the United States she lives in, all of which is critical to improving the health and well-being of women, children, their families, and society as a whole, and is an essential part of a woman's economic security and opportunity. (#812)**
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving oversight and accountability of for-profit colleges. (#813)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing exploitation of veterans and servicemembers seeking postsecondary education. (#814)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund related to prohibiting inverted corporations from avoiding United States taxes. (#815)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prevent certain corporations from profiting from government contracts. (#816)
- **Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide tax benefits to patriot employers that invest in American jobs and provide fair pay and benefits to workers and to eliminate tax benefits for corporations that ship jobs or profits overseas. (#817)**
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to funding for the Overseas Private Investment Corporation. (#818)
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the repeal of the extension of the wind production tax credit. (#819)
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting funding for the Defense Rapid Innovation Program. (#820)
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the Forest Service from finalizing and implementing a certain proposed groundwater directive. (#821)
- Flake amendment to eliminate Federal duplication and consolidate the 94 Federal green building programs spread across 11 different Federal agencies. (#822)
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to implementing the recommendations of the Government Accountability Office to consolidate financial literacy programs. (#823)
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to enabling transparency

in the Federal crop insurance program, which may include disclosing the names of recipients of Federal subsidy payments for crop insurance premiums. (#824)

- **Blumenthal amendment to expand the deficit-neutral reserve fund for veterans and servicemembers. (#825)**
- Barrasso amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the repeal of the annual fee on health insurance providers imposed by the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. (#826)
- Hatch amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to reforming the Federal regulatory process by enabling retrospective review of existing regulations, improving the process by which new regulations are created, ensuring fair and effective judicial review, and securing an effective role for Congress in the Federal regulatory process through legislation and oversight. (#827)
- Franken amendment to provide additional resources to save student financial aid and keep college affordable for more than 8,000,000 low- and middle-income students by restoring the \$89,000,000,000 in cuts to Federal Pell Grants in the Republican budget. (#828)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to maintaining the critical infrastructure security of the United States natural gas pipeline system with respect to physical damages or cyber security-related impacts. (#829)
- Moran-Blumenthal amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to researching health conditions of the descendants of veterans exposed to toxic substances during services in the Armed Forces. (#830)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging institutions of higher education to make college more affordable by reducing the cost of attendance for students and families. (#831)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to ensure all women covered by TRICARE have no-cost contraception coverage and to improve access to emergency contraception for women members of the Armed Forces. (#832)
- Boxer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the protection of State and local economies from the impacts of climate change, including extreme and exceptional drought. (#833)
- Boxer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to public health and welfare of States and local communities. (#834)
- Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to offsetting the cost of operations against the Islamic State. (#835)
- McConnell amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the regulation by the Environmental Protection Agency of greenhouse gas emissions, which may include a prohibition on withholding highway funds from States that refuse to submit State Implementation Plans required under the Clean Power Plan of the Agency. (#836)
- Alexander amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting the privacy

rights of employees. (#837)

- **Murkowski amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the disposal of certain Federal land. (#838)**
- **Isakson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting United States citizens held hostage in the United States embassy in Tehran, Iran, between November 3, 1979, and January 20, 1981. (#839)**
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding for State and local law enforcement agencies that receive Federal funds to be used for data collection related to profiling guidance issued by the Department of Justice. (#840)
- Udall amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to provision of educational assistance to veterans who served in the reserves in Afghanistan or Iraq. (#841)
- **Merkley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to consumer financial protection. (#842)**
- **Merkley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to restoring reductions in the Republican budget to the Stafford loan program that would mandate that students currently in college pay interest on their loans before they have received their educational benefits, to make college more affordable, to reduce the debt burden of students, and to help graduates afford to pay back student loans. (#843)**
- Merkley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to restoring cuts in the Republican budget to the Federal Pell Grant and Stafford loan programs that would force more families to take on debt for education and mandate that students currently in college pay interest on their loans before they have received their education benefits, to make college more affordable, to reduce the debt burden of students, and to help graduates afford to pay back student loans. (#844)
- Merkley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to trade agreements. (#845)
- Merkley amendment to save student financial aid and reduce the student loan debt levels in the Republican budget by 15 percent through removing mandated interest payments for students. (#846)
- Scott amendment to require information on settlement agreements. (#847)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the Medicare home health face-to-face documentation requirement. (#848)
- Vitter amendment to end birthright citizenship. (#849)
- Vitter amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ending President Obama's illegal executive amnesty. (#850)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to rein in onerous fishing regulations and provide disaster relief for fisheries. (#851)

- **Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing small business regulatory relief and preventing duplicative regulations for investment advisors. (#852)**
- Coats to preserve the integrity of college athletes. (#853)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to repealing the limitation on health flexible spending arrangements. (#854)
- **Lee amendment to prohibit the public debt limit under reconciliation. (#855)**
- **Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to support legislation preventing the Federal Communications Commission from reclassifying broadband providers as common carriers under title II of the Communications Act of 1934 and from implementing other “net neutrality” provisions. (#856)**
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the investigation and recovery of missing weapons and military equipment provided to the Government of Yemen by the United States Government. (#857)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to limiting funds for institutions or organizations established by the United States Convention on the Law of the Sea. (#858)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to clarifying the definition of the term “waters of the United States”. (#859)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing the Department of Energy from making risky loans. (#860)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to equalizing the treatment of attorney’s fees under the Endangered Species Act of 1973 and the Equal Access to Justice Act. (#861)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to repealing the wind production tax credit. (#862)
- Lee amendment to preserve Congressional Budget Act points of order against legislation providing for an increase in the gas tax paid by hardworking Americans. (#863)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing an accounting of total United States contributions to the United Nations. (#864)
- **Johnson amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to accommodate legislation that would stop the Federal government from forcing States to pay unemployment compensation benefits to millionaires. (#865)**
- Murray amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing funding for the Department of Transportation for the TIGER discretionary grant program. (#866)

- **Whitehouse amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to making it more difficult for corporations and billionaires to secretly influence elections by making unlimited undisclosed campaign expenditures, and to prevent such entities from evading campaign finance law, including through making false statements to government agencies. (#867)**
- Whitehouse amendment to prohibit budget resolutions that support dropping millions of Americans from their health insurance plans without providing for alternative coverage. (#868)
- Udall amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to issuing a license to a company to operate as a small business investment company that focuses on accelerating technology transfer commercialization activities that create well-paying jobs and support American innovation. (#869)
- **Wyden amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to extending tax provisions expiring in 2013 or 2014 for 2 years, such as those contained in the EXPIRE Act of 2014. (#870)**
- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the process of evaluating and adjudicating benefit claims of survivors and dependents of veterans and members of the Armed Forces. (#871)
- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expand and enhance the security of the Visa Waiver Program to promote travel and tourism in the United States. (#872)
- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the reimbursement of emergency medical care for veterans, which may include reimbursement of veterans who have not received care from the department of Veterans Affairs in the last 24 months. (#873)
- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the final standard providing for the assignment of a unique health identifier for an individual and to require legislation setting standards for such assignment. (#874)
- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to permanent extension of the new markets tax credit. (#875)
- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that Federal agencies protect the rights of all Americans, regardless of their sexual orientation, religion, race, color, sex, or national origin, in accordance with the Constitution of the United States and Federal law. (#876)
- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing college completion, which may include expanding Federal Pell Grant eligibility by allowing college students to use Federal Pell Grants for more than 2 semesters in an academic year. (#877)
- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to investing in clean energy and preserving the environment. (#878)
- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring dental coverage under all qualified health plans offered under the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. (#879)

- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a student borrower bill of rights. (#880)
- *Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting a substantial increase in the minimum wage. (#881)*
- Carper amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving prevention and treatment measures to mitigate agricultural impacts from virus outbreaks, such as impacts seen from the avian influenza poultry outbreak. (#882)
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting health care rationing. (#883)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing local flexibility in low-income housing and supporting low-income housing block grant funding by expanding the Moving-to-Work program. (#884)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing technical assistance to small businesses and aspiring entrepreneurs through small business development centers. (#885)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to ensure accountability and transparency at the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau. (#886)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to streamline energy infrastructure projects. (#887)
- Feinstein amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing terrorists from obtaining firearms or explosives. (#888)
- Feinstein amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving community relations with law enforcement officers. (#889)
- Coons amendment to exempt advance appropriations for Amtrak from the generally applicable point of order against advance appropriations. (#890)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to addressing the infrastructure needs of passenger rail. (#891)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the impacts of climate change on critical infrastructure systems. (#892)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to addressing the diabetes epidemic in the United States. (#893)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding to the Global Fund. (#894)
- **Whitehouse amendment to prohibit budget resolutions that support cutting over \$1,000,000,000 in spending without identifying specific programmatic effects. (#895)**

- **Markey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the safety of offshore drilling in the United States. (#896)**
- **Markey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting consumers in the United States from price increases due to large-scale natural gas exports. (#897)**
- Franken amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to address cyberstalking and online harassment. (#898)
- **Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the importance of financial literacy education to allow individuals to make informed and effective decisions with their financial resources. (#899)**
- **Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the importance of civics and government education. (#900)**
- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that Federal agencies protect the rights of all Americans, regardless of their sexual orientation, gender identity, religion, race, color, sex, or national origin, in accordance with the Constitution of the United States and Federal law. (#901)
- Tester amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to authorizing children who are eligible to receive health care furnished under laws administered by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to retain such eligibility until age 26. (#902)
- Tester amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to provision of payment of dependency and indemnity compensation of death pension upon the death of a veteran to reduce needless financial hardships suffered by families of such veterans during their time of grief. (#903)
- Tester amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to bolstering veterans employment by providing additional sick leave to disabled veterans who are employed by the Federal Government so they can seek care for their service-connected medical conditions and do not have to take unpaid leave or forego their medical appointments altogether. (#904)
- Tester amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to veterans health care, which may include efforts to enhance access to care for rural veterans, to address medical workforce shortages of the Department of Veterans Affairs, and to invest in new facilities in rural areas. (#905)
- Klobuchar amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to Federal investment in precision medicine and biomedical innovation. (#906)
- Klobuchar amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the effective Federal management of the gray wolf population in the western Great Lakes region. (#907)
- Klobuchar amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to support for the improvement and enhancement of the capabilities of the Armed Forces to prevent and respond to sexual assault and sexual harassment in the Armed Forces. (#908)
- Klobuchar amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preserving funding

for States to develop and maintain recreational trails and trail-related facilities for motorized and nonmotorized recreational trail uses. (#909)

- Klobuchar amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to advancing innovations in life saving technologies. (#910)
- Klobuchar amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting the outdoor economy. (#911)
- Reed amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to permanently reforming emergency unemployment insurance programs, including the Extended Benefit program for individuals who have exhausted their regular unemployment compensation during economic downturns. (#912)
- Reed amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to closing egregious offshore tax loopholes. (#913)
- Reed amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that the Federal Pell Grant maximum keeps pace with inflation. (#914)
- Reed amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would increase the cost to borrowers of Federal education loans made to students or on behalf of students. (#915)
- Reed amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reforming the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 to establish accountability requirements for resource equity. (#916)
- Reed amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing for an additional year of Federal funding for short-time compensation programs, which prevent layoffs and keep Americans employed. (#917)
- Reed amendment to include legislation concerning weatherization and energy efficiency retrofit programs in a deficit-neutral reserve fund. (#918)
- Reed amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to eliminating deductions for corporate compensation in excess of \$1,000,000. (#919)
- Reed amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing the geographic imbalance in Federal research funding and improving research infrastructure and capacity throughout the States. (#920)
- Reed amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prescription drug costs under the Medicare program. (#921)
- Reed amendment to strike the requirement for estimates of macroeconomic effects. (#922)
- Reed amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to eliminating profits from the Federal student loan program and reducing costs for borrowers. (#923)
- Reed amendment to specify the other macroeconomic variable to be included in a certain estimate provided by the Congressional Budget Office. (#924)

- **Tillis amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the United States civil courts system. (#925)**
- **Tillis amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that the right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. (#926)**
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to appropriate and responsible dietary guidelines that recommend lean red meat as a source of protein. (#927)
- Blunt amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect the United States from an energy tax. (#928)
- Crapo amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting Medicare Advantage by reversing Obamacare cuts. (#929)
- Crapo amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing tax increases on families with annual incomes under \$250,000. (#930)
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to strengthen waterborne commerce in our ports and harbors, which may include increasing the percentage of the amounts expended from the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund that are dedicated to port infrastructure and maintenance. (#931)
- Cochran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a biennial budget resolution process. (#932)
- Cochran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a biennial budget resolution process. (#933)
- Paul amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting marketing materials relating to the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. (#934)
- Paul amendment to adjust functional totals to reflect savings on administrative costs within the Environmental Protection Agency and Corps of Engineers resulting from the preservation of individual property rights and clarification that “navigable waters” means waters of the United States, including the territorial seas that are navigable-in-fact or permanent, standing, or continuously flowing bodies of water that form geographical featured commonly known as streams, oceans, rivers, and lakes that are connected to waters that are navigable-in-fact under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.). (#935)
- Paul amendment to establish a surgical point of order that will provide better clarity and compliance in the budget process by better harmonizing appropriations and authorizations. (#936)
- Hatch amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the supplemental nutrition assistance program, which may include prohibiting the Secretary of Agriculture from issuing certain exemptions relating to the able-bodied adults without dependents requirement. (#937)

- Hatch amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the use of community development block grant funds for the provision of public services. (#938)
- Hatch amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring the Secretaries of Agriculture and Housing and Urban Development to draft a plan to consolidate certain housing programs. (#939)
- **Paul amendment to increase new budget authority for fiscal years 2016 and 2017 and modify outlays for fiscal years 2016 through 2022 for National Defense (budget function 050) with offsets. (#940)**
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to ensure access to primary care for women and children. (#941)
- Franken amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing funding for HIV/AIDS research and medical and social services to prevent the spread of HIV and treat infected individuals. (#942)
- Franken amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the health of Medicare beneficiaries and reducing Medicare program expenditures by making evidence-based chronic disease prevention programs like the National Diabetes Prevention Program a covered benefit under the Medicare program. (#943)
- **Nelson amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would use tax dollars to censor publicly-funded climate science. (#944)**
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting efforts to eliminate discrimination based on sexual orientation, gender identity, source of income, marital status, military or veteran status, race, color, religion, sex, handicap, familial status, or national origin in housing. (#945)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing support for public-private partnerships that help make small, medium, and rural manufacturers more competitive. (#946)
- Bennet amendment to ensure that small businesses are provided relief as part of tax reform by permanently increasing the maximum amount of the section 179 small business expensing limitation to \$1,000,000 and the investment limitation to \$2,500,000 and indexing them both for inflation. (#947)
- Cochran amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to prohibit the implementation of flood standards, developed in secret, that would threaten livelihoods and communities nationwide. (#948)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing greater discretion to States with respect to infrastructure projects. (#949)
- McConnell amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting the return of children who have been legally adopted from the Democratic Republic of the Congo and are only a plane ride away from becoming United States citizens to the American citizen parents residing in the United States. (#950)

- **Murray amendment to establish and fund a new Federal-State partnership to expand access to high-quality preschool programs for children from low- and moderate-income families, offset with revenue from closing loopholes. (#951)**
- **Merkley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a more level playing field in trade agreements. (#952)**
- **Merkley amendment to save student financial aid and reduce the student loan debt levels in the Republican budget by 15 percent by eliminating new mandated interest charged while students are still in school. (#953)**
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the reimbursement of States that paid to keep units of the National Park System open during the partial Government shutdown in October 2013. (#954)
- Sessions amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting aliens without lawful status in the United States from qualifying for certain Federal benefits. (#955)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to protect the content of Americans' emails from warrantless searched by law enforcement agencies. (#956)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to ending the enhanced Federal Medical Assistance Percentage (FMAP) rates under Obamacare that financially favor able-bodied adults over pregnant women, infants, elderly, and the disabled. (#957)
- Grassley amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting United States workers. (#958)
- Grassley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reforming the EB-5 immigrant investor program to protect national security, to promote true job creation, and to ensure integrity in the adjudication of such immigration benefits by establishing standards of ethical conduct by government officials and preventing improper preferential treatment. (#959)
- Grassley amendment to hold employer accountable for their hiring practices by requiring all employees to be verified through E-Verify, an electronic employment verification system. (#960)
- Murray amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to ensure that the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission continues to protect employee rights and protections like the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 and the Genetic Information Nondiscrimination Act of 2008, and to ensure that employee wellness programs authorized under the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act continue to offer premium incentives to employees for more healthy choices. (#961)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to enhance prosecution of those who sell or supply firearms to others knowing or having reasonable cause to believe that the firearms will be used to commit a crime of human trafficking. (#962)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to facilitate the transfer of enforcement authority over firearms laws to the Federal Bureau of Investigations. (#963)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to enhance prosecution of those who sell or supply firearms to others knowing or having reasonable cause to believe that the

firearms will be used to commit a crime of violence. (#964)

- Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect the integrity of elections in the United States, limit the corrosive influence of money in the democratic process of the United States, allow for an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to overturn the Citizens United decision, and increase transparency. (#965)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to offsetting the costs of operations against the Islamic State. (#966)
- **Markey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to domestic medical isotope production. (#967)**
- Wyden amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to enacting middle class tax relief, including extending and expanding refundable tax credits, such as tax provisions and policies included in legislation like the Working Families Tax Relief Act, American Opportunity Tax Credit Permanence and Consolidation Act, Helping Working Families Afford Child Care Act, or the 21st Century Worker Tax Cut Act, among other legislation. (#968)
- Cruz amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibit the Federal Election Commission from further regulating political speech on the Internet. (#969)
- Cruz amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to ensure full portability of funds provided under part A of title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965. (#970)
- Cruz amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to implement work requirements in all means-tested Federal welfare programs. (#971)
- Cruz amendment to ensure Israel receives the full extent of aid from the United States in developing its missile defense programs by creating a spending-neutral reserve fund, in the event that additional funding is required. (#972)
- Cruz amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that any nuclear agreement between the United States and Iran cannot be implemented absent approved by Congress. (#973)
- Cruz amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to eliminate all criminal penalties for offenses established by agency regulations. (#974)
- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to maintaining military personnel levels at military installations that are the least costly to the Federal Government to operate. (#975)
- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring the Dietary Guidelines for Americans are based on sound nutrition science. (#976)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to strengthen democratic governance, citizen security, and economic growth in Central America. (#977)
- Menendez amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would provide funding relating to establishing a United States Embassy in Havana, Cuba until the Government of Cuba

ceases providing sanctuary to terrorists and American fugitives. (#978)

- Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to substantially increasing overtime protections for middle class workers. (#979)
- Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting the promised pension benefits of retirees in multiemployer pension plans. (#980)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to waive coinsurance under Medicare for colorectal cancer screening tests regardless of whether therapeutic intervention is required during the screening. (#981)
- Casey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide flexibility to States to improve access and quality and delivery of care while protecting the guarantee of the Medicaid program. (#982)
- Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting programs that keep low-income older individuals healthy and able to live at home, such as those programs funded through the Older Americans Act of 1965. (#983)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that patients, including military members and veterans, have access to new antibacterial drugs that treat serious or life-threatening infections through the creation by the Food and Drug Administration of a limited population approval pathway for antibacterial drugs. (#984)
- Risch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to extending the authorization of the State Trade and Export Promotion Program of the Small Business Administration. (#985)
- Reed amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reforming student loan programs, which may include risk-sharing by institutions of higher education. (#986)
- Casey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting the National Guard Counterdrug Program. (#987)
- Franken amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to bolstering the resilience of communities and industries in the United States against the impacts of a changing climate. (#988)
- Coons second-degree amendment to Coons amendment #337, to modify the amendment. (#989)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the impacts of climate change on critical infrastructure systems. (#990)
- **Warner amendment to restore program integrity funding to combat waste, fraud, and abuse. (#991)**
- Paul amendment to provide an offset for additional funds for overseas contingency operations. (#992)

- **Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to strengthening the national do-not-call registry. (#993)**
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to end “too big to fail” bailouts for bailouts for Wall Street mega-banks (over \$500 billion in total assets). (#994)
- Hatch amendment to provide for individual, business, and international tax reform that if pro-growth, fair, simple, and permanent, that enhances competitiveness, that promotes savings and investment, that strengthens domestic job creation and wage growth and that is revenue neutral. (#995)
- Cotton amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting funding for flights over the continental United States or Europe by the Russian Federation under the Treaty on Open Skies using digital electro-optical sensors. (#996)
- Enzi amendment to make a technical correction. (#997)
- Enzi amendment to make a technical correction. (#998)
- Enzi amendment to make a technical correction. (#999)
- Enzi amendment to make a technical correction. (#1000)
- Menendez amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would provide funding relating to assistance for trade promotion for Cuba until the Government of Cuba is in compliance with International Labor Organization standards. (#1001)
- Cantwell amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the National Park Service Centennial. (#1002)
- Tester amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to authorizing children who are eligible to receive health care furnished under laws administered by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to retain such eligibility until age 26. (#1003)
- Murphy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing funding for the processing of permits for additive gas transmission capacity in supply-constrained areas. (#1004)
- Murphy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expanding United States counter-propaganda communications to combat misinformation from the Russian Federation or terrorist groups like ISIS and al Qaeda. (#1005)
- Murphy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to additional United States support for the most severe global humanitarian emergencies in Iraq, Syria, Central African Republic, and South Sudan. (#1006)
- Murphy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the stability of Ukraine by increasing funding for economic and other nonmilitary support, including energy security, loan guarantees, civil society, humanitarian aid, anti-corruption efforts, and strengthening democratic institutions and governance. (#1007)

- Murphy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging Federal agencies not to waive the requirements of the Buy American Act the Berry Amendment, or the Buy America Act. (#1008)
- Schumer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to background checks for individuals purchasing firearms on the Internet. (#1009)
- Schumer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to background checks for individuals purchasing firearms. (#1010)
- **Sullivan amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing an exemption from certain permitting requirements for routine maintenance activities relating to transportation infrastructure. (#1011)**
- **Sullivan amendment to strike more than \$1.2 trillion in cuts to Medicaid, preserving a critical source of comprehensive, affordable health and long-term care coverage for millions of otherwise uninsured low-income adults, parents, and seniors, including millions of non-elderly low-income adults in States that expand Medicaid as part of health reform. (#1012)**
- Heinrich amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to strengthening the economy by accelerating the transfer of technologies from laboratories of the Department of Energy and the Department of Defense to the marketplace. (#1013)
- Bennet amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to responding to the economic and national security threats posed by human-induced climate change, as highlighted by the Secretary of Defense, the Director of National Intelligence, the Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and the Administrator of National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. (#1014)
- Bennet amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to limiting the amount of time spent on testing. (#1015)
- Scott amendment to establish offshore leasing and energy production in area of the outer Continental Shelf off the coast of the States of South Carolina, Virginia, North Carolina, and Georgia, and to provide those States 37.5 percent of qualified revenues from the energy production. (#1016)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to H-1B visas. (#1017)
- Sasse amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to enhancing the value of the adoption tax credit. (#1018)
- Barrasso amendment to ensure authorizing committees reauthorize programs annually. (#1019)
- Barrasso amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to relieving small businesses of the regulatory and financial burdens created by the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act, which are causing fewer employment opportunities for working Americans. (#1020)
- Schatz amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to taking action to solve human-caused climate change, which is real, urgent, happening now, solvable, and which needs

United States leadership to get all countries to do their fair share to reduce pollution. (#1021)

- Schatz amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting Americans from foreign pollution. (#1022)
- Schatz amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expanding access to mental health services for rural veterans, including through telemedicine. (#1023)
- **Heinrich amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would provide for the sale of Federal land to reduce the Federal deficit. (#1024)**
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to H-1B visas. (#1025)
- Murray amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to transparency health premium billing. (#1026)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to preserve and protect the open Internet in a manner that provides clear and certain rules and does not jeopardize public safety, universal service, privacy, accessibility, consumer protection, competition, innovation, or investment. (#1027)
- Vitter amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing access to necessary equipment for Medicare beneficiaries. (#1028)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prevent American jobs from being moved overseas by reducing the corporate income tax rate. (#1029)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting innovation, expanding access to life-saving medications, and preserving choices for Medicare beneficiaries without creating a Government-run formulary. (#1030)
- Tester amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that the Director of the Bureau of Land Management has sufficient resources to promote sustainable sage-grouse populations and the conservation of sage-grouse habitat, including by collaborating with States and incorporating State plans, as feasible, to avoid the need to list the sage-grouse under the Endangered Species Act of 1973, and preserve the way of life in and economic health of the impacted areas. (#1031)
- Schatz amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting innovation and accountability to make college more affordable. (#1032)
- Booker-Graham amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the prioritization of broad-based criminal justice reform. (#1033)
- Sessions amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to capping welfare benefits. (#1034)
- Sessions amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to welfare legislation. (#1035)
- Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that the

Secretary of Transportation prioritizes the construction of projects that are of national and regional significance and projects in high priority corridors on the National Highway System, which will improve the safe, secure, and efficient movement of people and goods through the United States and facilitate economic development and create jobs in the United States. (#1036)

- Cruz amendment to propose an alternative to section 302, relating to a deficit-neutral reserve fund to strengthen America's priorities. (#1037)
- Kirk amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to increase wages for American workers. (#1038)
- Barrasso amendment to provide to the Indian Health Service an additional \$25,000,000 for contract support costs and to provide to the Bureau of Indian Affairs an additional \$26,000,000 for contract support costs. (#1039)
- Alexander amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prevent Medicaid spending from crowding out other State priorities, such as funding public higher education to prevent tuition increases, and to provide States the flexibility and budgetary certainty they need to serve their Medicaid beneficiaries with high quality health care at a lower cost. (#1040)
- Reed amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would cut vital programs. (#1041)
- Franken amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to closing the carried interest loophole. (#1042)
- Schumer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expanding and making permanent the American opportunity tax credit. (#1043)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to imposing sanctions with respect to foreign persons responsible for gross violations of internationally recognized human rights or significant acts of corruption. (#1044)
- Franken amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to public-private partnerships for job training. (#1045)
- Tester amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that the Director of the Bureau of Land Management has sufficient resources to promote sustainable sage-grouse populations and the conservation of sage-grouse habitat, including by collaborating with States and incorporating State plans, as feasible, to avoid the need to list the sage-grouse under the Endangered Species Act of 1973, and preserve the way of life in and economic health of the impacted areas. (#1046)
- Kaine amendment to provide for sequestration replacement. (#1047)
- Murphy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to insurance protections for individuals with pre-existing conditions. (#1048)
- Murphy amendment to express support of positive development in our nation's health care system. (#1049)

- Whitehouse amendment to ensure high-earners pay a fair share in taxes and to use the revenue to invest in repairing our Nation's bridges, coastal infrastructure, and damage from wildfires. (#1050)
- Heitkamp amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to maintaining reliable, affordable, and redundant baseload power, encouraging technological innovation and manufacturing, providing a diverse energy portfolio, and significantly reducing carbon emissions through research, development, and implementation of advanced clean-coal technologies. (#1051)
- Blumenthal amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the promotion of cost-saving alternatives to detention for immigrant families and children. (#1052)
- Blumenthal amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the promotion of cost-saving alternatives to detention for immigrant families and children. (#1053)
- Blumenthal amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the promotion of cost-saving alternatives to detention for immigrant families and children. (#1054)
- Blumenthal amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the promotion of cost-saving alternatives to detention for immigrant families and children. (#1055)
- Warner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to promote wireless innovation. (#1056)
- Nelson amendment to express the sense of the Senate regarding the continued strength of Medicare Advantage. (#1057)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to measures that ensure that United States manufacturers can compete fairly with foreign manufacturers. (#1058)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to strengthen the role of Congress and the ability of the Department of the Treasury to respond to fundamentally misaligned currencies. (#1059)
- Coats amendment to decrease funding for the National Labor Relations Board by \$27,400,000 per year, a 10 percent cut, to better reflect the workload of the Board. (#1060)
- Murphy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund for additional prosecutors to prosecute firearms offenses. (#1061)
- Brown amendment to prevent accounting gimmicks from artificially increasing the cost of loan programs for first-time home-buyers, veterans, students loans, and rural utilities. (#1062)
- Schatz-Murray amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring all legally married same-sex spouses have equal access to the Social Security benefits they have earned and receive equal treatment under the law pursuant to the Constitution of the United States. (#1063)
- Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reauthorization of the Tropical Forest Conservation Act of 1998. (#1064)

- Kirk amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to create savings to the Medicare program and protect senior citizens' identity. (#1065)
- Tester amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to provision of payment of dependency and indemnity compensation or death pension upon the death of a veteran to reduce needless financial hardships suffered by families of such veterans during their time of grief. (#1066)
- Warren amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund related to supporting at-sea and dockside monitoring for fisheries that have received economic disaster assistance. (#1067)
- Nelson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to encourage States to expand Medicaid under the Affordable Care Act, thereby reducing the uninsured population, including among women and rural Americans; increasing payments to health care providers and hospitals; and increasing economic and job growth. (#1068)
- Blumenthal amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to keeping guns out of the hands of domestic abusers. (#1069)
- Blumenthal amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protection of workers and consumers from corporate malfeasance. (#1070)
- Blumenthal amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to denying tax benefits to firearms dealers who endanger the public. (#1071)
- Stabenow amendment to provide additional resources to reject the Senate Republicans' proposed \$435 billion in cuts to Medicare. (#1072)
- Lee amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the investigation and recovery of missing weapons and military equipment provided to the Government of Yemen by the United States Government. (#1073)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to assess the impact on higher education access of the Department of Education's gainful employment rule, which could include requiring the Secretary of Education to determine how different types of institutions are being affected. (#1074)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging the recruitment, preparation, and retention of highly effective teachers. (#1075)
- Cruz amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting freedom and economic growth on the Internet. (#1076)
- Donnelly amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to mental health and suicide prevention programs for members of the Armed Forces and veterans. (#1077)
- Murray amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect health care from corporate interference and ensure that employers that provide health benefits, including contraception coverage, to any of their employees or the covered dependents of such employees entitles by Federal law, including the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act, to receive such

coverage. (#1078)

- Reed amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving government settlement transparency. (#1079)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to provide resources for SBA resource partners to assist small business with regulatory compliance. (#1080)
- Feinstein amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to detection, investigation, and prosecution of the owners and operators of websites who knowingly allow such websites to be used to advertise commercial sex with children over the Internet. (#1081)
- Blumenthal amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to keeping guns out of the hands of child sex traffickers. (#1082)
- Cruz amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that any United Nations Security Council resolution on any nuclear agreement between the United States and Iran has no enforceability in the United States absent congressional approval of that agreement. (#1083)
- McCain amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to enhancing trace across the Southwest border. (#1084)
- Cruz amendment to establish a speeding-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that any United Nations Security Council resolution on any nuclear agreement between the United States and Iran has no enforceability in the United States absent congressional approval of that agreement. (#1085)
- Grassley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting American workers. (#1086)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging domestic energy production to lessen the dependence of the United States on energy imports. (#1087)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to chemical disclosure. (#1088)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the oil spill liability trust fund and equal treatment of energy resources. (#1089)
- Wyden amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to ensure that Medicare beneficiaries in rural locations have unobstructed access to high quality medical care. (#1090)
- Franken amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing students and families with transparent, easily understood information about postsecondary education financial aid. (#1091)
- Vitter amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to developing methods that open interstate commerce to allow families increased access to safe affordable prescription drugs across State lines, to allow children with cancer and other serious illnesses to obtain life-saving medications. (#1092)

- Vitter amendment to increase the maximum prison sentences for drug dealers that target our children for the sale of drugs regardless of the location of the crime. (#1093)
- Warren amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expanding Social Security. (#1094)
- Murphy amendment to express support of positive developments in our nation's health care system. (#1095)
- Murphy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to implement the Law Enforcement Officers Protection Act of 1986. (#1096)
- Wyden amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a process whereby the Federal Government recoups grant funds directly from contractors who failed to provide services for setting up State-based exchanges. (#1097)

From: Hunt, Jasmine (Durbin)
To: [Sarah Neimeyer \(sarah_neimeyer@ios.doi.gov\)](mailto:sarah_neimeyer@ios.doi.gov); [Joshua Saks \(saksj@nwf.org\)](mailto:saksj@nwf.org); [Franz Matzner \(fmatzner@nrdc.org\)](mailto:fmatzner@nrdc.org); jconsuegra@nrdc.org
Subject: FW: Amendments Update: Senate Budget Resolution (S.Con.Res. 11)
Date: Thursday, March 26, 2015 10:14:21 PM

From: Sara Chieffo
Sent: Thursday, March 26, 2015 10:14:40 PM (UTC-05:00) Eastern Time (US & Canada)
To: Hunt, Jasmine (Durbin)
Subject: Re: Amendments Update: Senate Budget Resolution (S.Con.Res. 11)

So happy there's no new enviro ones!

On Mar 26, 2015, at 9:45 PM, Hunt, Jasmine (Durbin) <Jasmine_Hunt@durbin.senate.gov> wrote:

From: Miller, Julian (Durbin)
Sent: Thursday, March 26, 2015 9:44:07 PM (UTC-05:00) Eastern Time (US & Canada)
To: Dodin, Reema (Durbin); Zogby, Joseph (Judiciary-Dem); Kenny, MJ (Durbin); Marter, Ben (Durbin); Morris, Dena (Durbin); Raven, Erik (Appropriations); Homan, Chris (Durbin); Leonard, Rob (Durbin); Swanson, Daniel (Judiciary-Dem); Kierig, Anne (Durbin); Brown-Shaklee, Sally (Durbin); Mulka, Christina (Durbin); Gillies, David (Appropriations); Sonti, Srinu (Durbin); Hunt, Jasmine (Durbin); Middleton, Brad (Durbin); Tellez, Corey (Durbin); Fisher, Alyssa (Durbin); McElwain, Maria (Durbin); Palmer, Mark (Durbin); Trifone, Stephanie (Judiciary-Dem); Ackley, Elise (Durbin); Gandhi, Debu (Judiciary-Dem); Ali, Erum Ibrahim (Durbin); Cook, Beth (Durbin); Samp, Christopher (Durbin)
Subject: Amendments Update: Senate Budget Resolution (S.Con.Res. 11)

The most recently filed amendments are at the top of this message, as well as at the bottom in the correct numerical order.

- Vitter amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to developing methods that open interstate commerce to allow families increased access to safe affordable prescription drugs across State lines, to allow children with cancer and other serious illnesses to obtain life-saving medications. (#1092)
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- Wyden amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a process whereby the Federal Government recoups grant funds directly from contractors who failed to provide services for setting up State-based exchanges. (#1097)
-

Senate Budget Resolution (S.Con.Res. 11)

An original concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2016 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2017 through 2025. (pending amendments in bold, disposed of amendments in italics).

- **Isakson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a biennial budget and appropriations process. (#321)**
- Portman amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the empowerment of States to protect citizens of the State from damaging regulations of the Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to the Clean Air Act. (#322)
- *Sanders amendment to create millions of middle class jobs by investing in our nation's infrastructure paid for by raising revenue through closing loopholes in the corporate and international tax system. (#323, as modified)*
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the strengthening of patent rights. (#324)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to a strong civil courts system. (#325)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that changes to voting laws at the State and local level do not disproportionately burden the right of racial and language minorities to vote. (#326)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide for funding to improve voter registration and the voting experience in Federal elections. (#327)
- Coons amendment to express the sense of Congress on the cost sharing requirements of the Hollings Manufacturing Extension Partnership. (#328)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging the widespread use of early college high schools and dual and concurrent enrollment. (#329)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to incentives for Medicare beneficiaries to have and maintain an advance care plan. (#330)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to eliminating the enforcement of laws that discriminate against HIV patients without scientific merit. (#331)

- Coons amendment to provide a mechanism to increase the statutory limit on public debt for fiscal year 2016. (#332)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to United States Government development finance institutions. (#333)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting efforts to improve call response time at the Internal Revenue Service. (#334)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to fulfilling the obligations of the United States. (#335)
- Coons amendment to express the sense of the Senate that the United States should fulfill the financial obligations of the United States. (#336)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to Federal cybersecurity standards. (#337)
- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to increase funding for the National Institutes of Health. (#338)
- Rounds amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing mortgage lending to rural areas. (#339)
- Reid amendment to improve the provision establishing a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to eliminating military retirement and disability offsets. (#340)
- **Cassidy amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to promotion of United States offshore energy production. (#341)**
- **Schatz amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the National Guard State Partnership Program. (#342)**
- **Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preserving mandatory appropriations for agricultural conservation programs. (#343)**
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the importance of fully utilizing available Federal funding for water resources and development to meet the needs of United States ports and harbor maintenance. (#344)
- **Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing funding for Federal investments in biomedical and basic scientific research. (#345)**
- **Collins amendment to modify the deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting jobs in the United States through international trade to include the reauthorization or extension of trade adjustment assistance programs. (#346)**

- *Barrasso amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to keep the Federal Water Pollution Control Act focused on protection of water quality, to establish bright lines for Federal jurisdiction, and to create clear and unambiguous exemptions for features that the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency or the Secretary of the Army, acting through the Chief of Engineers, claim they are not seeking to regulate. (#347)*
- Boozman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to installing watchdogs at Federal agencies with extended Inspector General vacancies and strengthening and reforming Offices of Inspectors General to ensure that such Offices are appropriately prioritizing the investigation of waste, fraud, abuse, and misconduct within Federal agencies. (#348)
- *Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to improve health outcomes and lower costs of caring for medically complex children in Medicaid. (#349)*
- *Blunt amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would create a Federal tax or fee on carbon emissions. (#350)*
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the dredging of shallow draft ports on the Mississippi River. (#351)
- **Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to Federal employee performance awards. (#352)**
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the defense capabilities of the Government of Ukraine. (#353)
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to military readiness, training, and modernization while decreasing risk of casualties. (#354)
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prohibit additional premium increases for two years. (#355)
- **Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing health care to veterans who reside more than 40 miles driving distance from the closest medical facility of the Department of Veterans Affairs that provides the care sought by the veteran. (#356)**
- *Cornyn amendment to raise taxes and spending by enacting President Obama's fiscal year 2016 budget. (#357)*
- McCain amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to enhancing trade across the Southwest border. (#358)
- McCain amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to securing the Southwest border. (#359)
- **McCain amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to deterring migration of unaccompanied children from El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras. (#360)**

- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the consideration of greenhouse gas emissions under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969. (#361)
- *Mikulski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to amending the Equal Pay Act of 1963 to allow for punitive damages, limit the any factor “other than sex” exception, and prohibit retaliation against employees who share salary information. (#362)*
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating modernizing and updating food safety oversight within the Food and Drug Administration. (#363)
- **Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving oral health care for children and pregnant women under Medicaid. (#364)**
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding to State and local law enforcement agencies that receive Federal funds to be used for training and enforcement related to the profiling guidance established by the Department of Justice. (#365)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding for State and local law enforcement agencies that receive Federal funds to be used for data collection related to profiling by the Department of Justice. (#366)
- **Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing a funding stream for a voter reinfranchisement initiative. (#367)**
- **Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing States the Medicaid flexibility they need to implement innovative reforms to improve care and enhance access for our Nation’s most vulnerable. (#368)**
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the establishment of bipartisan commission to govern independent agencies, which may include structural changes to the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau. (#369)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing greater discretion to State departments of transportation in spending Highway Trust Fund allocations. (#370)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that funds available for budget function 050 are spent exclusively for national defense. (#371)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring State to implement drug testing and work requirements for Federal welfare programs for applicants and recipients of assistance, including, but not limited to, the temporary assistance for needy families (TANF) program. (#372)

- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to maintaining impact aid funding at 2014-2015 levels. (#373)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing coverage of virtual colonoscopies as a colorectal cancer screening test under the Medicare program. (#374)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to returning authority over school nutrition back to the States. (#375)
- Inhofe amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would impose a user fee with respect to general aviation. (#376)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging greater trade between Africa and the United States. (#377)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing qualified mortgage status to mortgages held in portfolio by financial institutions. (#378)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing relief from redundant annual privacy notice mailings required by financial institutions when there have been no changes to the privacy policies of the financial institution. (#379)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to assist the States in carrying out drought prevention plans. (#380)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the prevention of government discrimination against individuals, businesses, and organization due to sincerely held religious beliefs. (#381)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to protect Second Amendment rights by protecting the availability of certain ammunition. (#382)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to uphold Second Amendment rights and prohibit the establishment of a national firearm registry. (#383)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the protection of the Second Amendment by preventing Federal agencies from targeting law-abiding firearms dealers. (#384)
- Inhofe amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would fund international organizations during the implementation of the United Nations Arms Trade Treaty prior to Senate ratification and adoption of implementing legislation. (#385)
- *Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect Medicaid beneficiaries from benefit cuts. (#386)*

- **Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to postal reform. (#387)**
- **Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the designation of national monuments. (#388)**
- **Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to holding Members of the Senate and the House or Representatives accountable for failing to pass a balanced budget. (#389)**
- Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to regulatory review. (#390)
- **Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the expansion of access to the income tax credit for employee health insurance expenses of small employers. (#391)**
- **Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting the use of college savings accounts while students are in elementary school and secondary school. (#392)**
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to emphasizing manufacturing in engineering programs, which may include directing the National Institute of Standards and Technology, in coordination with other appropriate Federal agencies including the Department of Defense, Department of Energy, and National Science Foundation, to designate United States manufacturing universities. (#393)
- **Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to special treatment of the income tax credit for research expenditures for startup companies. (#394)**
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reversing cuts in the International Affairs Budget. (#395)
- Portman amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the empowerment of States to protect citizens of the State from damaging regulations of the Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to the Clean Air Act. (#396)
- Ernst amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving mental health services for veterans. (#397)
- Wyden amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to funding Coast Guard air facilities. (#398)
- Coats amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would increase net direct spending if the national debt is greater than the size of the economy of the United States. (#399)
- *Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to maintain and enhance access, choice, and accountability in veterans care through the veterans Choice Card program under section 101 of the Veterans Access, Choice, and*

Accountability Act of 2014. (#400)

- Grassley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support sentencing reform legislation that does not impose costs on crime victims. (#401)
- **Johnson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving information sharing by the Inspector General of the Department of Veterans Affairs with respect to investigations relating to substandard health care, delayed and denied health care, patient deaths, other findings that directly relate to patient care, and other management issues of the Department. (#402)**
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the annual contribution limit for Coverdell education savings accounts. (#403)
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the modernization of the nuclear command control, and communications architecture of the United States. (#404)
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to sexual assault prevention and response efforts by the Department of Defense. (#405)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to limiting certain research conducted or contracted by the Federal Communications Commission. (#406)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to investigating service disruptions at West Coast ports. (#407)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to reform the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration to ensure more transparency and stakeholder participation. (#408)
- *Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting equal pay, which may include preventing discrimination on the basis of sex and preventing retaliation against employees for seeking or discussing wage information. (#409)*
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the allowance of tax credits for employers who provide paid family and medical leave. (#410)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the maximum loan limits under the microloan program. (#411)
- **Rounds amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prevent the Environmental Protection Agency and the United States Fish and Wildlife Service from engaging in closed-door settlement agreements that ignore impacted States and counties. (#412)**
- Blunt amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring

the advice and consent of the Senate before any bilateral or international agreement regarding greenhouse gas emissions aimed at combating global climate change has any force or effect within the United States. (#413)

- Hatch amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to prevent the Department of the Interior from unduly hampering the production of natural gas and oil by preempting State law. (#414)
- **Capito amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to a requirement that any new environmental agreement signed by the United States with any foreign country or countries not result in serious harm to the economy of the United States. (#415)**
- **Capito amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting the reliability of the electricity grid. (#416)**
- Capito amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to advise all veterans of their potential eligibility for private health care benefits provided by the Department of Veterans Affairs. (#417)
- Capito amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring sufficient funding for fossil energy research and development. (#418)
- Capito amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improve the safety of tank cars carrying crude oil by rail. (#419)
- Capito amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to offsets to combat the increase abuse of heroin and methamphetamines in the United States. (#420)
- Capito amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the expansion of high-speed broadband in rural areas. (#421)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that the conservation of northern long-eared bat populations and local economic development are compatible. (#422)
- **Rubio amendment to increase new budget authority and outlays for fiscal years 2016 and 2017 for National Defense (budget function 050). (#423, as modified).**
- Barrasso amendment to eliminate Federal funding for international climate change initiatives, including the Green Climate Fund, the Global Climate Change Initiative, the Climate Investment Funds, and the Global Environmental Facility. (#424)
- **Collins amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving retirement security. (#425)**
- **Collins amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting economic growth and job creation for small businesses. (#426)**

- **Collins amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to investment in Alzheimer's disease research. (#427)**
- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to extending the exception for the tax treatment of publicly traded partnerships for other forms of energy, including energy power generation projects and transportation fuels. (#428)
- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to relieve financial institutions from annual privacy notice mailings. (#429)
- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to maintaining access to hospitals and health care providers in rural communities under the Medicare program, which includes preserving and strengthening access to critical access hospitals. (#430)
- Gillibrand amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to medical treatment and compensation for first responders, survivors, and their families injured and made ill by the 9/11 attacks. (#431)
- **Baldwin amendment to provide additional resources to create the opportunity for more Americans to obtain a higher education and advanced job skills by supporting two free years of community college paid for by raising revenue through requiring millionaires and billionaires to pay their fair share. (#432)**
- Wyden amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to continuing agricultural research funding. (#433)
- **Wyden amendment to provide for an adjustment to committee allocations for wildfire suppression funding. (#434)**
- **Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to support for Ukraine, which should include the provision of lethal defensive articles. (#435)**
- **Baldwin amendment to preserve the point of order against reconciliation legislation that would increase the deficit or reduce a surplus. (#436)**
- **Peters amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to enhancing and improving the United States Patent and Trademark Office in order to reduce the patent application backlog. (#437)**
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving access to capital for small businesses by directing the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau to implement section 1071 of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (Public Law 111-203) that amended the Equal Credit Opportunity Act to require lending institutions to collect and report data on lending to small, minority-owned, and women owned businesses. (#438)
- **Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to mandating a higher threshold that the Small Business Administration may guarantee, through the Surety Bond Guarantee Program, of the bonds that**

small businesses are required to obtain so that they may be able to better compete successfully for Federal Government contracts. (#439)

- **Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the Family Funds limit of the Small Business Investment Company Program from \$225,000,000 to \$350,000,000, as passed by the Committee in 2013, which is zero subsidy and funded entirely through fees paid by investors and businesses. (#440)**
- Stabenow amendment to ensure that oil derived from tar sands is subject to the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund at levels equal to those of other types of oil, to permanently extend the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund, and to prevent oil companies from claiming tax deductions for punitive damages associated with oil spills. (#441)
- **Collins amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to restore a sensible definition of full-time employment for purposes of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. (#442)**
- **Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting privately held water rights and permits. (#443)**
- Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expanding the earned income tax credit using savings from reforming the program and eliminating waste, fraud and abuse. (#444)
- **Gardner amendment to prevent labor disputes at seaports in the United States from causing national economic disruptions and crippling businesses across the United States. (#445)**
- Gardner amendment to support public-private partnerships of the Armed Forces of the United States with institutions of higher education in the United States. (#446)
- Gardner amendment to make higher education more affordable and expand access and opportunity to our Nation's students. (#447)
- **Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging expedited approval of liquefied natural gas export applications at the Department of Energy. (#448)**
- **Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting efficient resourcing for the Asia rebalance policy. (#449)**
- Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to enhance and encourage broadband deployment and adoption in rural America. (#450)
- Heller amendment to express the sense of the Senate that if a concurrent resolution on the budget and all the regular appropriations bills are not completed by October 1 annually then Members of Congress should not receive pay. (#451)
- **Heller amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that the Secretary of the Interior enters into candidate conservation agreements with each of the relevant 11 Western States before the United**

States Fish and Wildlife Service makes a listing determination on the greater sage-grouse under the Endangered Species Act of 1973. (#452)

- **Heller amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring the Secretary of Transportation prioritizes the construction of projects in high priority corridors on the National Highway System, which will improve the safe, secure, and efficient movement of people and goods through the United States and facilitate economic development and create jobs in the United States. (#453)**
- Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect Second Amendment rights by preventing the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives from reclassifying ammunition primarily intended for sporting purposes. (#454)
- Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prioritize the elimination of the rape kit backlog. (#455)
- **Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that medical facilities of the Department of Veterans Affairs meet the privacy, dignity, and safety needs of women veterans. (#456)**
- **Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibition of Veterans Benefits Administration executive bonuses until the backlog of disability claims for veterans is eliminated. (#457)**
- Burr amendment to protect the American people and strengthen our national security by fully funding the Biomedical Advanced Research and Development Authority (BARDA) and the BioShield Special Reserve Fund. (#458)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expanding the quantity of Federal land available for natural extraction to fund infrastructure maintenance. (#459)
- Coats amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to considering the costs, benefits, and feasibility of allowing States reasonable time to cure rejected State implementation plans. (#460)
- Roberts amendment to provide for a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to military readiness, training, and modernization while decreasing risk casualties. (#461)
- **Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to over-the-counter medications. (#462)**
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting funds for promotional or marketing materials promoting Obamacare or its benefits. (#463)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring an enforceable treaty ratified by the top 10 major greenhouse gas emitting countries before implementation of regulation of greenhouse gas emissions from existing power plants. (#464)

- **Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to Second Amendment rights. (#465)**
- Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting jobs in the United States through international and domestic travel and tourism. (#466)
- **Blunt amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the direct provision of defense articles, defense services, and related training to Kurdistan Regional Government. (#467)**
- **Blunt amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to military aid to Israel. (#468)**
- Grassley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prohibit certain aliens without legal status in the United States from retroactively claiming the earned income tax credit. (#469)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding to the United Nations Population Fund to promote the access of unaccompanied women to vital services, including access to water, sanitation, facilities, food, and health care, in emergency situations. (#470)
- *Wyden amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would cut benefits, raise the retirement age, or privatize Social Security. (#471)*
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting Cypriot-Israeli cooperation in energy exploration in the Eastern Mediterranean. (#472)
- **Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding to combat anti-Semitism in Europe. (#473)**
- *Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect and strengthen the Department of Veterans Affairs, hire more health care professionals for the Department, and ensure quality and timely access to health care for all veterans. (#474)*
- Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to strengthening the United States Postal Service by establishing a moratorium to protect mail processing plants, reinstating overnight delivery standards, and protecting rural service. (#475)
- Thune amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to exempting elementary schools, secondary schools, and institutions of higher education from Obamacare's employer mandate. (#476)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to achieving health information technology interoperability. (#477)

- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reprioritizing education spending toward impact aid or other formula grant programs to State and local educational agencies and away from administrative earmark programs. (#478)
- Thune amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would negatively affect rural health care. (#479)
- Thune amendment to reduce funding for the United State Fish and Wildlife Service and direct those funds to public safety in Indian country. (#480)
- *Cotton amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting Israel. (#481)*
- Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging the increase use of performance contracting in Federal facilities. (#482)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to combat sexual assault, domestic violence, and human trafficking. (#483)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing lethal aid to Ukraine. (#484)
- **Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide equity in the tax treatment of public safety officer death benefits. (#485)**
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to strengthen mental health efforts. (#486)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to rein in onerous fishing regulations and provide disaster relief for fisheries. (#487)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to spur economic development and provide for the equitable distribution of Universal Service funds to rural states. (#488)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing small business regulatory relief, protecting State-regulated insurers from global regulators, and preventing duplicative regulations for investment advisors. (#489)
- **Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to address the disproportionate regulatory burdens on community banks. (#490)**
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect the Corporation for National and Community Service. (#491)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to advance workplace equality by ending pregnancy discrimination and confronting sex-based wage discrimination. (#492)

- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to strengthening missile defense cooperation with Israel. (#493)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing the United States from joining any international agreement on greenhouse gas emissions that would preclude developing countries from using fossil fuels for development and economic growth. (#494)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to achieving domestic energy independence. (#495)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting public transparency in Executive branch litigation settlements. (#496)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting jobs by preventing Federal agencies from overriding efforts by States to conserve species. (#497)
- *Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to legislation submitted to Congress by President Obama to protect and strengthen Social Security. (#498)*
- Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring the availability to the reserve components of the Armed Forces of fully modernized and mission-capable aircraft. (#499)
- Alexander amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing Federal funds from being used to create a Federal college ratings system. (#500)
- Alexander amendment to promote the research, development, and approval or licensure of the most cutting-edge, safe and effective medical treatments, devices, and cures for American patients and to ensure that America remains the global leader in biomedical innovation. (#501)
- Alexander amendment to prohibit the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission from issuing regulations or guidance that would undermine the employee wellness programs authorized in the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act which offer a premium discount to employees who make healthy lifestyle choices. (#502)
- Sullivan amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing an exemption from certain permitting requirement for routine maintenance activities relating to transportation infrastructure. (#503)
- **Sullivan amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to limiting the ability of Environmental Protection Agency personnel to carry guns. (#504)**
- **Sullivan amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting programs related to the ground-based mid-course defense and the long-range discrimination radar programs of the Department of Defense. (#505)**

- **Sullivan amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting vulnerable families from job killing regulations. (#506)**
- Vitter amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to ending Obamacare subsidies for illegal immigrants. (#507)
- Vitter amendment to require tax delinquent Federal bureaucrats to immediately enter into a repayment plan and provide that failure to do will result in termination of employment. (#508)
- Vitter amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to eliminating the State DNA analysis kit backlog. (#509)
- Vitter amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing health care to veterans who reside more than 40 miles driving distance from the closest medical facility of the Department of Veterans Affairs that provides the care sought by the veteran. (#510)
- Vitter amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund preventing the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives from classifying M855 or any .223/5.56mm cartridge or projectile as armor piercing ammunition. (#511)
- Vitter amendment to strike out the provision that makes it easier for Washington elites to force Americans to give up their dollar bills and use dollar coins, like Europeans. (#512)
- Vitter amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expanding Medicare beneficiary access to eye tracking accessories and speech generating devices for disabled individuals under the Medicare program. (#513)
- Vitter amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to allowing States to adopt work requirements for able-bodied Medicaid recipients. (#514)
- **Vitter amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring the Federal Government to allow states to opt out of Common Core without penalty. (#515)**
- Vitter amendment to ensure victims of rape have their day in court. (#516)
- Vitter amendment to end Congress's and the Administration's illegal exemption from Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. (#517)
- Barrasso amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a process whereby the Federal Government recoups grants from States with failed State-based exchanges. (#518)
- Gillibrand amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to expand benefits from the Department of Veterans Affairs to sailors exposed to Agent Orange. (#519)

- Gillibrand amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund related to sexual assault at institutions of higher education, which may include the implementation of an independent and standardized online survey tool developed and administered by the Department of Education, in consultation with the Department of Justice, to measure the prevalence of sexual assault at institutions of higher education. (#520)
- **Peters amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to investing in science, technology, and basic research in the United States. (#521)**
- King amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preserving the right of access of distributed energy units to the electrical grid, such as combined heat and power systems, residential- or commercial-scale photovoltaic systems, residential wind turbines, or other renewable or fossil-fueled electric generation systems. (#522)
- **Stabenow amendment to prevent United States companies from getting tax benefits for moving jobs overseas, to end offshore tax loopholes including inversions, and to provide incentives for United States companies to relocate overseas jobs to the United States. (#523)**
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting economic growth and job creation by reducing the cost of capital. (#524)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing tax relief for catastrophic medical expenses. (#525)
- Alexander amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support high-quality charter schools. (#526)
- Cassidy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the translation of biomedical research into treatments and cures. (#527)
- Cassidy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to upgrading data collection and statistical analysis conducted on health care services at the facilities of the Veterans Health Administration. (#528)
- Cassidy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing screening, testing, and diagnosis for Viral Hepatitis. (#529)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the diversion of funds set aside for the USPTO. (#530)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to deterring abusive patent litigation. (#531)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to ensure the vitality of the traditional criminal law requirement of mens rea. (#532)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that Department of Justice attorneys comply with disclosure obligations in criminal prosecutions. (#533)

- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing access to marijuana edibles by children in States that have decriminalized marijuana. (#534)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to balancing the Federal budget. (#535)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to safeguarding data stored abroad from improper government access. (#536)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the aggressive and consistent enforcement of Federal laws prohibiting the production, distribution, and possession of adult obscenity and child pornography. (#537)
- Risch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the Family Funds limit of the Small Business Investment Company Program from \$225,000,000 to \$350,000,000, as passed by the Committee in 2013, which is zero subsidy and funded entirely through fees paid by investors and businesses. (#538)
- **Cassidy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving Medicaid based on successful and bipartisan State demonstration projects. (#539)**
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting health care rationing. (#540)
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the transparency of the relationship between the Federal Communication Commission's regulatory fees and the Commission's recovery of costs. (#541)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to improving transparency for closing out expired grant accounts with an empty balance. (#542)
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to elimination of funding for the National Technical Information Service. (#543)
- Kirk amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to extraditing international cybercriminals committing credit card theft. (#544)
- **Kirk amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reimposing waived sanctions and imposing new sanctions against Iran for violations of the Joint Plan of Action or a comprehensive nuclear agreement. (#545)**
- McCain amendment to ensure adequate funding for the national security of the United States. (#546)
- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to welfare reform. (#547)

- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to support Internet freedom and the current multi-stake-holder governance of the Internet. (#548)
- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund for providing low- and middle-income student access to private elementary and secondary schools through a tax credit. (#549)
- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to consolidating tax incentives for higher education into a universal tax credit for higher education and skills obtainment. (#550)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting religious freedom, including promoting freedom of religion (including belief) around the world, given the importance of religious freedom to human rights, economic development, stability, and democracy. (#551)
- **Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing funding for the relocation of the United States Embassy in Israel from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem. (#552)**
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting public-private partnerships with the National Laboratories under the Department of Energy to facilitate innovation. (#553)
- Rubio amendment to allow for the elimination of the Retirement Earnings Test under the Social security program. (#554)
- Rubio amendment to allow for the elimination of Social Security payroll taxes for individuals who have attained retirement age. (#555)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to delivering weapons to Ukraine using emergency drawdown authority in the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961. (#556)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to reforming the United Nations in the spirit of transparency, respect for basic human freedoms, and effective nonproliferation. (#557)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing foreign assistance to Palestine and increasing foreign assistance for Israel. (#558)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to improving higher education data and transparency. (#559)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to prohibit taking minors across State lines in circumvention of laws requiring involvement of parents in abortion decisions. (#560)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to underutilized facilities of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and

their potential use. (#561)

- **Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a new outcomes-based process for authorizing innovative higher education providers. (#562)**
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the reform of Federal student loan repayment plans. (#563)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing for regulatory reform that would allow Congress to budget regulatory promulgation under each Federal agency. (#564)
- **Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that Medicare is not raided to bailout insurance companies under the President's health care overhaul. (#565)**
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing for financial vehicles other than loans to provide fund to pay for higher education. (#566)
- Coats amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to end duplication, fragmentation, and overlap in Government economic development programs. (#567)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to increase funding for the Internal Revenue Service to implement the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act and reduce identity theft. (#568)
- Tester amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to investing in rural and tribal water infrastructure. (#569)
- Tester amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing transparency in our elections and reducing the deficit. (#570)
- Heinrich amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would provide for the sale of Federal land to reduce the Federal deficit. (#571)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support rural schools and school districts. (#572)
- **Markey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting the repair and replacement of natural gas distribution pipelines and infrastructure no longer fit for service. (#573)**
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring the reliability of the electric grid. (#574)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to repeal the TRICARE exclusion for members of the reserve components of the Armed Forces. (#575)

- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to securing sources of supply of rare earth minerals. (#576)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the reduction of Department of Defense contractors. (#577)
- **Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to addressing methamphetamine abuse in the United States. (#578)**
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing adequate funding for the Experimental Program to Stimulate Competitive Research. (#579)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing adequate funding for the Contract Tower Program of the Federal Aviation Administration. (#580)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reestablishing the Office of Technology Assessment to provide nonpartisan information to Congress on cost-benefit analyses of regulations and regulatory changes. (#581)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to significantly increasing the number of young adults participating in 2 years of national service which may include expanding national service programs. (#582)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the commercialization of technologies such as carbon capture, carbon storage, and other carbon utilization technologies required for coal and natural gas electric generating units (EGUs) to meet proposed and future greenhouse gas regulations. (#583)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting export promotion for small businesses. (#584)
- Manchin amendment to modify the deficit-neutral reserve fund for veterans and servicemembers to improve outreach, access, and services for rural veterans. (#585)
- Manchin amendment to modify the deficit-neutral reserve fund for veterans and servicemembers to address specifically the growing backlog of appeals of decisions regarding claims for disability compensation. (#586)
- Leahy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to disallow any Federal tax deduction for the cost of court-ordered punitive damages as an ordinary business expense. (#587)
- **Schatz amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the number of U.S. Customs and Border Protection officers at air ports of entry. (#588)**

- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that employers are not precluded under the National Labor Relations Act from providing compensation to employees that is greater than the compensation specified in an applicable collective bargaining agreement. (#589)
- **Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting the Medicare Advantage program. (#590)**
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to reform the Lifeline program by removing structural incentives for fraud and modernizing the program so that it can be used to help increase broadband access in underserved areas. (#591)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to intellectual property rights in international trade negotiations. (#592)
- **Menendez amendment to require consideration of long-term deficits for any legislation relating to repealing or replacing the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act and the health care-related provisions of the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010. (#593)**
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging the participation of underrepresented individuals, including minorities, in 21st century fields. (#594)
- **Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to improve cybersecurity. (#595)**
- **Johnson amendment to convey clear information in graphic form about projected deficits. (#596)**
- **Johnson amendment to convey clear information to Congress and the public about projected Federal outlays, revenues, surpluses, and deficits. (#597)**
- Shaheen amendment to make commonsense reform to the wasteful Federal sugar program, save consumers billions, and reduce the risk of expensive taxpayer-funded bailouts of the sugar industry. (#600)
- *Bennet amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would privatize Medicare, cut guaranteed benefits, increase out-of-pocket spending, or turn Medicare into a premium support plan. (#601)*
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a single food agency. (#602)
- Coats amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the improvement of operations in the supplemental nutrition assistance program. (#603)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging cost savings in office space used by Federal agencies. (#604)

- Feinstein amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to rectifying the discrepancies in methodologies used in counting the number of homeless person served by programs provided through the Department of Education, the Department of Health and Human Services, and the Department of Housing and Urban Development. (#605)
- Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to African elephant ivory. (#606)
- **Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to allow for the permanent elimination of the Federal estate tax. (#607)**
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund for mobile workforce legislation to simplify and standardize State income tax collection for employees who travel outside of their home State for temporary work assignments. (#608)
- Isakson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing funding to implement, create, apply or enforce certain standards for initial bargaining unit determinations governed by the National Labor Relations Board. (#609)
- Isakson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing funding to promulgate a regulation relating to the definition of “fiduciary” by the Department of Labor. (#610)
- **Isakson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to subject all fees collected by U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services to the annual appropriations process. (#611)**
- Isakson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to subject all fees collected by U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services to the annual appropriations process. (#612)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to international defense cooperation. (#613)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support or encourage research that leads to identifying an Alzheimer’s disease biomarker, early diagnostics tool, or therapy to delay the onset or halt the progression of Alzheimer’s disease in order to provide a significant cost savings to the Federal Government. (#614)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to ensure that the harbor maintenance user fee is only used for its intended purpose, which is to finance expenditures on maintenance dredging, dredged material disposal areas, jetties, and breakwaters. (#615)
- Wicker amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to require the Secretary of Transportation to submit the results of a comprehensive truck size and weight limits study to Congress by April 30, 2015. (#616)

- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to encourage the Secretary of State to add additional names to the Magnitsky List. (#617)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring international arms control compliance. (#618)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to address the negative impact of the Affordable Care Act's Medicaid and Medicare DSH cuts to hospitals. (#619)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to expedite awards under the Internal Revenue Service whistleblower program. (#620)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to repeal the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA). (#621)
- *Burr amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to manageable Federal student loan repayment options. (#622)*
- Alexander amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the development of next-generation leadership computers in the United States. (#623)
- Alexander amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to improve the competitiveness of the United States. (#624)
- Lankford amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the effectiveness and efficiency of the Federal regulatory process. (#625)
- Lankford amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to streamline, consolidate, or eliminate duplicative and overlapping programs identified by the Government Accountability Office. (#626)
- Lankford amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide more transparency in Government spending, including through the establishment of a Federal program inventory. (#627)
- Lankford amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support the continued stewardship role of the United States over the domain name system to ensure the security of the .gov and .mil domains and protect the freedom of speech and expression internationally. (#628)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to international defense cooperation with Taiwan. (#629)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting the use of energy efficiency in the economy of the United States, which is the cheapest and fastest way to begin addressing energy challenges in the United States. (#630)
- Casey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing training for first responders in communities through which crude oil is transported

by rail. (#631)

- **Casey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing reasonable accommodations for pregnant workers. (#632)**
- **Casey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to enhancing the child and dependent care tax credit. (#633)**
- Casey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to automatic IRAs. (#634)
- Casey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing funding for the Office of Administrative Law Judges of the Department of Labor. (#635)
- **Warner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting the personal information of consumers from data breaches. (#636)**
- Warner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to advancing the stated goals of the Department of Veterans Affairs or meeting the health care needs of veterans. (#637)
- **Warner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund reserve fund for Government reform and efficiency. (#638)**
- **Peters amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting trade and travel ports of entry. (#639)**
- Heitkamp amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to improve the sustainability of the Federal workforce in order to address unique situations. (#640)
- Heitkamp amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to funding local rent surveys to ensure accurate fair market rents for working families, the elderly, and the disabled. (#641)
- Heitkamp amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the establishment of a commission on Native children. (#642)
- Heitkamp amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to training and resources for first responders responding to hazardous materials incidents on railroads. (#643)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to directing the Secretary of Transportation to coordinate with the Secretary of Energy to review crude treatment process and, if necessary, to promulgate regulations. (#644)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to underground and surface coal mining safety and health research. (#645)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to H-1B visas.

(#646)

- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the development of a new nuclear-capable cruise missile by the Department of Defense and the National Nuclear Security Administration. (#647)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the nuclear forces and missions of the Air Force. (#648)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting funding of international organizations during the implementation of the United Nations Arms Trade Treaty prior to Senate ratification and adoption of implementing legislation. (#649)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that social services agencies under the Bureau of Indian Affairs may conduct background checks on all adults living in a home before issuing a foster care license. (#650)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to allow the Drug Enforcement Administration and Federal Bureau of Investigation to enter into joint task forces with tribal and local law enforcement agencies. (#651)
- *Warren amendment to make college more affordable for middle-class families by allowing borrowers with outstanding Federal and private student loans to refinance at the equivalent interest rates that were offered to Federal student loan borrowers during the 2013-2014 school year and to fully offset the cost of such a program by requiring millionaires to pay at least a 30 percent effective Federal tax rate. (#652)*
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to limit control measure determinations to covered sources. (#653)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reforming regulatory practices for executive agencies. (#654)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to preserve and protect the open Internet in a manner that provides the Federal Communications Commission with targeted and robust enforcement mechanisms, does not jeopardize public safety, privacy, accessibility, or universal service, protects against regulatory overreach, and does not rely on public utility regulations. (#655)
- Cotton amendment to modify a provision to the spending-neutral reserve fund to reauthorize funding for payments in lieu of taxes to counties and other units of local government. (#656)
- Cotton amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing non-defense related spending by the Department of Defense. (#657)
- Cotton amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000. (#658)

- Cotton amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the designation of critical habitat. (#659)
- Cotton amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the use of funds for cooperating with the Government of Iran in combating the Islamic State. (#660)
- Cotton amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to violations by the Russian Federation of the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces Treaty. (#661)
- Cotton amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the use of funds for the premature withdrawal of the United States Armed Forces from Afghanistan. (#662)
- Cotton amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the use of funds for negotiating with President of Syria Bashar al Assad and the Government of Syria to resolve the Syrian civil war and combat the Islamic State. (#663)
- Cotton amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to construction of new facilities and improvement to existing facilities at the detention facilities at United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. (#664)
- **Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting awarding of construction contracts based on awardees entering or not entering into agreements with labor organizations. (#665)**
- **Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing the level of Federal premium support for crop insurance policies, which may include eliminating premium support for crop insurance for agricultural producers with an adjusted gross income of more than \$750,000 in fiscal year 2016. (#666)**
- **Flake amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that individuals do not simultaneously receive unemployment compensation and disability insurance benefits. (#667)**
- **Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to government reform and efficiency. (#668)**
- Flake amendment to rescind the remaining amounts available for the Advanced Technology Vehicles Manufacturing Loan Program. (#669)
- Flake amendment to eliminate resources for the single family housing direct loan program. (#670)
- Flake amendment to eliminate the premium subsidies on crop insurance policies when the actual market price of an agricultural commodity at the time of harvest is higher than the spring price for the agricultural commodity. (#671)
- Flake amendment to prohibit earmarks. (#672)

- Flake amendment to eliminate funding for the Economic Development Administration. (#673)
- Flake amendment to eliminate taxpayer subsidies for Amtrak's food and beverage service. (#674)
- Flake amendment to eliminate resources for Select USA. (#675)
- Flake amendment to prohibit taxpayers from subsidizing officials of the Department of Health and Human Services flying in business and first-class seating. (#676)
- **Flake amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing political targeting by the Internal Revenue Service of individuals and social welfare organizations exercising free-speech rights. (#677)**
- **Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prosecution of first-time illegal border crossers. (#678)**
- Portman amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the empowerment of States to protect citizens of the State from damaging regulations of the Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to the Clean Air Act. (#679)
- Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to legislation to furlough Federal employees with serious tax delinquencies. (#680)
- **Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to demolishing vacant and abandoned homes. (#681)**
- Portman amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would not achieve a unified budget surplus after 2024. (#682)
- Portman amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would create a carbon tax or a cap-and-trade policy relating to carbon emissions. (#683)
- Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to repealing any tax increases imposed by President Obama on middle-class families. (#684)
- Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to making permanent the expensing limitation applicable for 2014 for section 179 property. (#685)
- Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the age limitation applicable to dependent care assistance programs. (#686)
- Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to allowing private sector employees the ability to work flexible schedules. (#687)
- Portman amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding for the National Park Service Centennial. (#688)

- **Portman amendment to improve the dynamic scoring provision. (#689)**
- Portman amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the equitable treatment of existing, new, and proposed nuclear generating capacity in the economically damaging Clean Power Plan. (#690)
- Scott amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing States with flexibility in determining the size of employers in the small group market. (#691)
- Scott amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to transparency in health premium billing. (#692)
- Rounds amendment to modify section 431 relating to oversight of Government performance. (#693)
- **Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to investing in advanced fossil energy technology research and development. (#694)**
- Shaheen amendment to save taxpayers billions by limiting \$50,000 annually the maximum amount of premium subsidy provided by the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation to individual agricultural producers. (#696)
- **Murray amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund for legislation that reforms and strengthens elementary and secondary education. (#697)**
- Whitehouse amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting funding regulatory work of the Environmental Protection Agency that delivers substantial benefits to public health and the economy. (#698)
- Whitehouse amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing resources to protect and preserve oceans and coasts. (#699)
- **Whitehouse amendment to ensure high-income earners pay a fair share in taxes and to use the revenue to invest in repairing our Nation's bridges, coastal infrastructure, and damage wildfires. (#700)**
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improvements to the appeals process of the Department of Veterans Affairs for claims relating to disability compensation. (#701)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to efforts associated with combating the heroin addiction epidemic. (#702)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to enhance drug treatment courts. (#703)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to enhance veteran treatment courts. (#704)

- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to Indo-Pacific partner capacity building and strategy. (#705)
- Markey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to achieving savings in the nuclear security enterprise. (#706)
- **Markey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing overdose deaths. (#707)**
- **Wyden amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to simplifying and expanding tax incentives for higher education to boost student attendance and completion. (#708)**
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to implementing recommendations of the Government Accountability Office to reduce or eliminate overlapping or duplicative Federal programs. (#709)
- Franken amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to enhancing funding for programs carried out under the Head Start Act. (#710)
- Franken amendment provide additional resources to save student financial aid and keep college affordable for more than 8,000,000 low- and middle-income students by restoring the \$89,000,000 in cuts to Federal Pell Grants in the Republican budget. (#711)
- Franken amendment to provide an additional use for the deficit-neutral reserve fund for higher education. (#712)
- Murphy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to comprehensive mental health reform. (#713)
- Bennet amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to chemical disclosure. (#714)
- **Bennet amendment to create clean energy jobs through predictable and fair incentive for renewable energy. (#715)**
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support the robust funding of the Community Oriented Policing Services grant program. (#716)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the effectiveness and availability of Bureau of Prisons programs. (#717)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting child savings accounts and asset building. (#718)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to cleaning up federally designated Superfund sites. (#719)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting

workforce development through apprenticeship programs. (#720)

- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to encourage freight planning and investment that incorporates all modes of transportation, including rail, waterways, ports, and highways to promote national connectivity. (#721)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting payments for conversion or treatments that purport to change the gender identity or sexual orientation of an individual under Medicare and Medicaid programs. (#722)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing the average adjusted gross income eligibility criteria for persons or legal entities who qualify for farm subsidy program benefits (#723)
- Kaine amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing United States exports and improving the competitiveness of United States businesses. (#724)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring diversity in procurement and hiring at all Federal pension plans. (#725)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the protection of State and local economies from the impacts of climate change, including increased storm surge events. (#726)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to municipal broadband expansion, to aid cities and municipalities in rural and low-income areas seeking to invest in municipal broadband networks or private-public partnerships for broadband buildout. (#727)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting mentoring programs for at-risk youth. (#728)
- **Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to invest in surface transportation projects. (#729)**
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to development of the Long Range Discrimination Radar of the Missile Defense Agency. (#730)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to increase access to health care providers for Medicare beneficiaries. (#731)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to authorizing advance appropriations for the Indian Health Service. (#732)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to an active duty mend strength for the Army for fiscal year 2016 of 490,000 soldiers. (#733)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the

Department of Defense Innovative Readiness Training Program. (#734)

- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the outreach and delivery of Department of Veterans Affairs programs and services to veterans residing in United States communities not connected to the North American road system. (#735)
- Murkowski amendment to exempt advance appropriations for the Indian Health Services and Indian Health Facilities accounts of the Indian Health Service from a point of order against legislation that would provide an advance appropriation. (#736)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to establish a DNRF relating to providing for the expansion of Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis (Lou Gehrig's Disease) research in the Department of Defense's peer reviewed Medical Research Program. (#737)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to environmental remediation of land transferred under certain Acts that is contaminated by Federal agencies and activities. (#738)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to robust sexual assault investigations by the National Guard Bureau Office of Complex Investigations. (#739)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the funding of certain tribal courts by the Bureau of Indian Affairs. (#740)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to allow for legislation to provide for long-term budget analyses. (#741)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reforming the unemployment insurance program in a manner that incentivizes work and worker training for the long-term unemployed, helps the long-term unemployed reenter the workforce, recognizes the demands on State budgets, and does not increase financial burdens on employers. (#742)
- **Thune amendment to reduce funding for the General Services Administration by \$1,000,000 until 50 percent of counties in nonattainment for the 1997 National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for ground-level ozone as of January 30, 2015, achieve the air quality standard set forth in the 1997 NAAQS, and direct those funds to the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency for the purpose of helping municipalities reach attainment with the 2008 NAAQS for ground-level ozone, acknowledging that (1) given limited State and Federal resources and the delay of the Administrator in issuing to States implementation guidance for the 2008 ground-level ozone NAAQS, priority should be given to achieving the 2008 standard, (2) the Administrator has not sufficiently implemented that standard, (3) focusing by the Administrator on the most polluted areas that are in nonattainment with that standard would benefit public health, and (4) promulgating a lower standard at this time would impose undue costs on the economy and workforce of the United States. (#743)**

- Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring transparency of costs of completing analyses required under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969. (#744)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to allowing oil shale development on Federal land. (#745)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing reasonable deadlines for processes under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969. (#746)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to selling nonessential Federal land with proceeds going to Federal deficit reduction. (#747)
- Lee amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would further restrict the right of law-abiding Americans to own a firearm. (#748)
- **Lee amendment to ensure that the reserve fund relating to affordable healthcare choices for all is used to repeal and not further empower the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. (#749)**
- **Lee amendment to modify the spending-neutral reserve fund reauthorizing funding for payments to counties and other units of local government to ensure payment at levels roughly equivalent to property tax revenues lost due to the presence of Federal land. (#750)**
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to support legislation maintaining United States oversight over functions of the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers and preventing the United States from transferring such Internet responsibilities. (#751)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging the United States' NATO allies to reverse declines in defense spending and bear a more proportionate burden for ensuring the security of NATO. (#752)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to sufficient number of uniformed maintenance personnel in the Air Force for the F-35A aircraft program to reach initial operational capacity and full operational capacity on schedule. (#753)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting legislation allowing a repeal of the Davis-Bacon Act. (#754)
- *Stabenow amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to keeping the Federal Water Pollution Control Act focused on protection of water quality, to establish bright lines for Federal jurisdiction, and to create clear and unambiguous exemptions for features that the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency or the Secretary of the Army, acting through the Chief of Engineers, claim they are not seeking to regulate. (#755)*
- Stabenow amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to

prohibiting the purchase of stationary or electronic devices for the purpose of members of Congress or congressional staff communicating with foreign governments and undermining the role of the President as Head of State in international nuclear negotiations on behalf of the United States. (#756)

- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to grant programs of the Environmental Protection Agency that may include prohibitions on awards to any entity that has an action pending against the Agency. (#757)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to support legislation allowing private sector employers to offer compensatory time in lieu of overtime pay to employees who prefer flexible work schedules to better balance family, work, and personal responsibilities. (#758)
- **Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to clarifying Federal jurisdiction with respect to intrastate species. (#759)**
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring an independent reliability assessment of the Clean Power Plan of the Environmental Protection Agency. (#760)
- Graham amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to means-testing Medicare part B and part D premiums for Medicare beneficiaries with an annual income that exceeds \$250,000. (#761)
- Graham amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the restoration of purchasing power of the National Institutes of Health. (#762)
- Graham amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to subjecting all Federal spending to sequestration. (#763)
- Graham amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preparing ports of the United States for post-Panamax ships. (#764)
- Graham amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to meeting the obligations outlined in the Plutonium Management and Disposition Agreement. (#765)
- Graham amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to subjecting the salaries of Members of Congress to sequestration. (#766)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the National Guard Youth Challenge Program. (#767)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing Transportation Security Administration passenger fees to \$2.50 per enplanement and not more than \$5.00 per round trip between points in Alaska and Hawaii and on flights from essential air service airports. (#768)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the labeling of genetically engineered fish. (#769)

- **Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the construction of Arctic polar icebreakers. (#770)**
- Ernst amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibits use of taxpayer dollars for first class airplane travel by Members of Congress. (#771)
- Ernst amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to ensure public comments are utilized more effectively in the Federal rulemaking process. (#772)
- Ernst amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect taxpayers by reforming the allowance and perks available to former Presidents. (#773)
- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the availability of Federal spectrum for commercial wireless services, including unlicensed Wi-Fi. (#774)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the imposition of new sanctions against the Government of Iran because of that Government's support for terrorism and its human rights abuses against the people of Iran. (#775)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prohibit the exclusion of individuals from service on a Federal jury on account of sexual orientation or gender identity. (#776)
- *Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to recognize that climate change is real and caused by human activity and that Congress needs to take action to cut carbon pollution. (#777, as modified)*
- Cornyn amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to patents. (#778)
- Cornyn amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to enact a taxpayer bill of rights and provide additional protections for taxpayers against abuses by Internal Revenue Service. (#779)
- Cornyn amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to eliminating the backlog of sexual assault evidence kits. (#780)
- **Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing foreign assistance to the Palestinian Authority and certain United Nations agencies and increasing foreign assistance for Israel. (#781)**
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to extending the health care tax credit. (#782)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expansion of the earned income tax credit and the child tax credit. (#783)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting

a national network for manufacturing innovation. (#784)

- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that no Federal financial aid funds are used for marketing activities. (#785)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide 12-months of continuous enrollment in Medicaid and the Children's Health Insurance Program. (#786)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to establish the prioritization of Children's Hospital Graduate Medical Education (CHGME) as a proven means to implement the development of a robust pediatric medical workforce. (#787)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring sufficient trade enforcement resources. (#788)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting workers from misclassification as independent contractors and preventing employers from using misclassification to avoid paying their fair share of taxes. (#789)
- Manchin amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would allocate any savings achieved through spending cuts or new revenue that are not included in the concurrent resolution on the budget for any purpose other than deficit reduction or investment in the Nation's infrastructure. (#790)
- **Wyden amendment to strike reconciliation instructions to the Committees on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions and Finance and require regular order. (#791)**
- Bennet amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to innovation in higher education. (#792)
- Franken amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to construction of Native American schools. (#793)
- Sessions amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to strengthening the ability of the Department of Commerce to respond to accusations of unfair trade practices, which may include currency undervaluation. (#794)
- **Cassidy amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to authorizing Federal permitting for manufacturing and energy construction projects relating to national primary or secondary ambient air quality standard for ozone lower than a certain existing standard. (#795)**
- *Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to saving Medicare. (#796)*
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing headquarters staff in the Department of Defense. (#797)

- **Murray amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund for legislation to allow Americans to earn paid sick time. (#798)**
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to funding for programs related to governing justly and democratically. (#799)
- **Cantwell amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to a comprehensive approach to crude-by-rail safety. (#800)**
- *Murray amendment to build on the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2013 by restoring a below-sequester level cut of \$9,000,000,000 to nondefense discretionary spending in 2017, replacing sequestration in 2016 and 2017 and increasing funding above sequester by a total of \$148,000,000,000 for the 2 years, increasing defense and nondefense discretionary spending above sequester levels by equal amounts, eliminating the overseas contingency operations gimmick contained in the committee-reported resolution, and offsetting the net increase in defense and nondefense discretionary spending by closing tax loopholes. (#801)*
- **Coons amendment to offset the costs of the war against the Islamic State in Iraq and Syria. (#802)**
- Franken amendment to ensure that the deficit-neutral reserve fund for infrastructure includes investment in rural broadband deployment. (#803)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to student loans. (#804)
- Corker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prevent the sale of Senior Preferred Stock of Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac by the Secretary of the Treasury without the consent of Congress. (#805)
- Cassidy amendment to create a point of order against any legislation that would authorize Federal funds appropriated for processing naturalization applications to be used for any other purpose. (#806)
- Cassidy amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would permit using certain funds to process immigration benefit applications. (#807)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to permanently extend the Internet Tax Freedom Act and to establish rules for taxation of digital goods and services. (#808)
- Vitter amendment to restore students' right to privacy of education records by ensuring parental consent of records release in all cases and prohibiting collection of psychological or behavioral data. (#809)
- **Collins amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing access to higher education for low-income Americans through the Federal Pell Grant program. (#810)**
- **Vitter amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to**

ending Washington's illegal exemption from Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. (#811)

- **Murray amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide women with affordable access to comprehensive health care, including preventive services (such as contraception and breast cancer screenings), improve maternal health, and ensure that a woman has the same benefits and services no matter what part of the United States she lives in, all of which is critical to improving the health and well-being of women, children, their families, and society as a whole, and is an essential part of a woman's economic security and opportunity. (#812)**
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving oversight and accountability of for-profit colleges. (#813)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing exploitation of veterans and servicemembers seeking postsecondary education. (#814)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund related to prohibiting inverted corporations from avoiding United States taxes. (#815)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prevent certain corporations from profiting from government contracts. (#816)
- **Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide tax benefits to patriot employers that invest in American jobs and provide fair pay and benefits to workers and to eliminate tax benefits for corporations that ship jobs or profits overseas. (#817)**
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to funding for the Overseas Private Investment Corporation. (#818)
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the repeal of the extension of the wind production tax credit. (#819)
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting funding for the Defense Rapid Innovation Program. (#820)
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the Forest Service from finalizing and implementing a certain proposed groundwater directive. (#821)
- Flake amendment to eliminate Federal duplication and consolidate the 94 Federal green building programs spread across 11 different Federal agencies. (#822)
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to implementing the recommendations of the Government Accountability Office to consolidate financial literacy programs. (#823)
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to enabling transparency in the Federal crop insurance program, which may include disclosing

the names of recipients of Federal subsidy payments for crop insurance premiums. (#824)

- **Blumenthal amendment to expand the deficit-neutral reserve fund for veterans and servicemembers. (#825)**
- Barrasso amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the repeal of the annual fee on health insurance providers imposed by the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. (#826)
- Hatch amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to reforming the Federal regulatory process by enabling retrospective review of existing regulations, improving the process by which new regulations are created, ensuring fair and effective judicial review, and securing an effective role for Congress in the Federal regulatory process through legislation and oversight. (#827)
- Franken amendment to provide additional resources to save student financial aid and keep college affordable for more than 8,000,000 low- and middle-income students by restoring the \$89,000,000,000 in cuts to Federal Pell Grants in the Republican budget. (#828)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to maintaining the critical infrastructure security of the United States natural gas pipeline system with respect to physical damages or cyber security-related impacts. (#829)
- Moran-Blumenthal amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to researching health conditions of the descendants of veterans exposed to toxic substances during services in the Armed Forces. (#830)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging institutions of higher education to make college more affordable by reducing the cost of attendance for students and families. (#831)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to ensure all women covered by TRICARE have no-cost contraception coverage and to improve access to emergency contraception for women members of the Armed Forces. (#832)
- Boxer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the protection of State and local economies from the impacts of climate change, including extreme and exceptional drought. (#833)
- Boxer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to public health and welfare of States and local communities. (#834)
- Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to offsetting the cost of operations against the Islamic State. (#835)
- McConnell amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the regulation by the Environmental Protection Agency of greenhouse gas emissions, which may include a prohibition on withholding highway funds from States that

refuse to submit State Implementation Plans required under the Clean Power Plan of the Agency. (#836)

- Alexander amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting the privacy rights of employees. (#837)
- **Murkowski amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the disposal of certain Federal land. (#838)**
- **Isakson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting United States citizens held hostage in the United States embassy in Tehran, Iran, between November 3, 1979, and January 20, 1981. (#839)**
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding for State and local law enforcement agencies that receive Federal funds to be used for data collection related to profiling guidance issued by the Department of Justice. (#840)
- Udall amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to provision of educational assistance to veterans who served in the reserves in Afghanistan or Iraq. (#841)
- **Merkley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to consumer financial protection. (#842)**
- **Merkley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to restoring reductions in the Republican budget to the Stafford loan program that would mandate that students currently in college pay interest on their loans before they have received their educational benefits, to make college more affordable, to reduce the debt burden of students, and to help graduates afford to pay back student loans. (#843)**
- Merkley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to restoring cuts in the Republican budget to the Federal Pell Grant and Stafford loan programs that would force more families to take on debt for education and mandate that students currently in college pay interest on their loans before they have received their education benefits, to make college more affordable, to reduce the debt burden of students, and to help graduates afford to pay back student loans. (#844)
- Merkley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to trade agreements. (#845)
- Merkley amendment to save student financial aid and reduce the student loan debt levels in the Republican budget by 15 percent through removing mandated interest payments for students. (#846)
- Scott amendment to require information on settlement agreements. (#847)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the Medicare home health face-to-face documentation requirement. (#848)
- Vitter amendment to end birthright citizenship. (#849)

- Vitter amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ending President Obama's illegal executive amnesty. (#850)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to rein in onerous fishing regulations and provide disaster relief for fisheries. (#851)
- **Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing small business regulatory relief and preventing duplicative regulations for investment advisors. (#852)**
- Coats to preserve the integrity of college athletes. (#853)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to repealing the limitation on health flexible spending arrangements. (#854)
- **Lee amendment to prohibit the public debt limit under reconciliation. (#855)**
- **Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to support legislation preventing the Federal Communications Commission from reclassifying broadband providers as common carriers under title II of the Communications Act of 1934 and from implementing other "net neutrality" provisions. (#856)**
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the investigation and recovery of missing weapons and military equipment provided to the Government of Yemen by the United States Government. (#857)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to limiting funds for institutions or organizations established by the United States Convention on the Law of the Sea. (#858)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to clarifying the definition of the term "waters of the United States". (#859)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing the Department of Energy from making risky loans. (#860)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to equalizing the treatment of attorney's fees under the Endangered Species Act of 1973 and the Equal Access to Justice Act. (#861)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to repealing the wind production tax credit. (#862)
- Lee amendment to preserve Congressional Budget Act points of order against legislation providing for an increase in the gas tax paid by hardworking Americans. (#863)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing an accounting of total United States contributions to the United Nations. (#864)

- **Johnson amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to accommodate legislation that would stop the Federal government from forcing States to pay unemployment compensation benefits to millionaires. (#865)**
- Murray amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing funding for the Department of Transportation for the TIGER discretionary grant program. (#866)
- **Whitehouse amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to making it more difficult for corporations and billionaires to secretly influence elections by making unlimited undisclosed campaign expenditures, and to prevent such entities from evading campaign finance law, including through making false statements to government agencies. (#867)**
- Whitehouse amendment to prohibit budget resolutions that support dropping millions of Americans from their health insurance plans without providing for alternative coverage. (#868)
- Udall amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to issuing a license to a company to operate as a small business investment company that focuses on accelerating technology transfer commercialization activities that create well-paying jobs and support American innovation. (#869)
- **Wyden amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to extending tax provisions expiring in 2013 or 2014 for 2 years, such as those contained in the EXPIRE Act of 2014. (#870)**
- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the process of evaluating and adjudicating benefit claims of survivors and dependents of veterans and members of the Armed Forces. (#871)
- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expand and enhance the security of the Visa Waiver Program to promote travel and tourism in the United States. (#872)
- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the reimbursement of emergency medical care for veterans, which may include reimbursement of veterans who have not received care from the department of Veterans Affairs in the last 24 months. (#873)
- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the final standard providing for the assignment of a unique health identifier for an individual and to require legislation setting standards for such assignment. (#874)
- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to permanent extension of the new markets tax credit. (#875)
- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that Federal agencies protect the rights of all Americans, regardless of their sexual orientation, religion, race, color, sex, or national origin, in accordance with the

Constitution of the United States and Federal law. (#876)

- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing college completion, which may include expanding Federal Pell Grant eligibility by allowing college students to use Federal Pell Grants for more than 2 semesters in an academic year. (#877)
- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to investing in clean energy and preserving the environment. (#878)
- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring dental coverage under all qualified health plans offered under the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. (#879)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a student borrower bill of rights. (#880)
- *Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting a substantial increase in the minimum wage. (#881)*
- Carper amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving prevention and treatment measures to mitigate agricultural impacts from virus outbreaks, such as impacts seen from the avian influenza poultry outbreak. (#882)
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting health care rationing. (#883)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing local flexibility in low-income housing and supporting low-income housing block grant funding by expanding the Moving-to-Work program. (#884)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing technical assistance to small businesses and aspiring entrepreneurs through small business development centers. (#885)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to ensure accountability and transparency at the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau. (#886)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to streamline energy infrastructure projects. (#887)
- Feinstein amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing terrorists from obtaining firearms or explosives. (#888)
- Feinstein amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving community relations with law enforcement officers. (#889)
- Coons amendment to exempt advance appropriations for Amtrak from the generally applicable point of order against advance appropriations. (#890)

- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to addressing the infrastructure needs of passenger rail. (#891)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the impacts of climate change on critical infrastructure systems. (#892)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to addressing the diabetes epidemic in the United States. (#893)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding to the Global Fund. (#894)
- **Whitehouse amendment to prohibit budget resolutions that support cutting over \$1,000,000,000,000 in spending without identifying specific programmatic effects. (#895)**
- **Markey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the safety of offshore drilling in the United States. (#896)**
- **Markey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting consumers in the United States from price increases due to large-scale natural gas exports. (#897)**
- Franken amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to address cyberstalking and online harassment. (#898)
- **Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the importance of financial literacy education to allow individuals to make informed and effective decisions with their financial resources. (#899)**
- **Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the importance of civics and government education. (#900)**
- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that Federal agencies protect the rights of all Americans, regardless of their sexual orientation, gender identity, religion, race, color, sex, or national origin, in accordance with the Constitution of the United States and Federal law. (#901)
- Tester amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to authorizing children who are eligible to receive health care furnished under laws administered by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to retain such eligibility until age 26. (#902)
- Tester amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to provision of payment of dependency and indemnity compensation of death pension upon the death of a veteran to reduce needless financial hardships suffered by families of such veterans during their time of grief. (#903)
- Tester amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to bolstering veterans employment by providing additional sick leave to disabled veterans who are employed by the Federal Government so they can seek care for their service-connected medical conditions and do not have to take unpaid leave or forego their medical appointments altogether. (#904)

- Tester amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to veterans health care, which may include efforts to enhance access to care for rural veterans, to address medical workforce shortages of the Department of Veterans Affairs, and to invest in new facilities in rural areas. (#905)
- Klobuchar amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to Federal investment in precision medicine and biomedical innovation. (#906)
- Klobuchar amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the effective Federal management of the gray wolf population in the western Great Lakes region. (#907)
- Klobuchar amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to support for the improvement and enhancement of the capabilities of the Armed Forces to prevent and respond to sexual assault and sexual harassment in the Armed Forces. (#908)
- Klobuchar amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preserving funding for States to develop and maintain recreational trails and trail-related facilities for motorized and nonmotorized recreational trail uses. (#909)
- Klobuchar amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to advancing innovations in life saving technologies. (#910)
- Klobuchar amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting the outdoor economy. (#911)
- Reed amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to permanently reforming emergency unemployment insurance programs, including the Extended Benefit program for individuals who have exhausted their regular unemployment compensation during economic downturns. (#912)
- Reed amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to closing egregious offshore tax loopholes. (#913)
- Reed amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that the Federal Pell Grant maximum keeps pace with inflation. (#914)
- Reed amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would increase the cost to borrowers of Federal education loans made to students or on behalf of students. (#915)
- Reed amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reforming the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 to establish accountability requirements for resource equity. (#916)
- Reed amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing for an additional year of Federal funding for short-time compensation programs, which prevent layoffs and keep Americans employed. (#917)

- Reed amendment to include legislation concerning weatherization and energy efficiency retrofit programs in a deficit-neutral reserve fund. (#918)
- Reed amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to eliminating deductions for corporate compensation in excess of \$1,000,000. (#919)
- Reed amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing the geographic imbalance in Federal research funding and improving research infrastructure and capacity throughout the States. (#920)
- Reed amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prescription drug costs under the Medicare program. (#921)
- Reed amendment to strike the requirement for estimates of macroeconomic effects. (#922)
- Reed amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to eliminating profits from the Federal student loan program and reducing costs for borrowers. (#923)
- Reed amendment to specify the other macroeconomic variable to be included in a certain estimate provided by the Congressional Budget Office. (#924)
- **Tillis amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the United States civil courts system. (#925)**
- **Tillis amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that the right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. (#926)**
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to appropriate and responsible dietary guidelines that recommend lean red meat as a source of protein. (#927)
- Blunt amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect the United States from an energy tax. (#928)
- Crapo amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting Medicare Advantage by reversing Obamacare cuts. (#929)
- Crapo amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing tax increases on families with annual incomes under \$250,000. (#930)
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to strengthen waterborne commerce in our ports and harbors, which may include increasing the percentage of the amounts expended from the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund that are dedicated to port infrastructure and maintenance. (#931)
- Cochran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a biennial budget resolution process. (#932)

- Cochran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a biennial budget resolution process. (#933)
- Paul amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting marketing materials relating to the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. (#934)
- Paul amendment to adjust functional totals to reflect savings on administrative costs within the Environmental Protection Agency and Corps of Engineers resulting from the preservation of individual property rights and clarification that “navigable waters” means waters of the United States, including the territorial seas that are navigable-in-fact or permanent, standing, or continuously flowing bodies of water that form geographical features commonly known as streams, oceans, rivers, and lakes that are connected to waters that are navigable-in-fact under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.). (#935)
- Paul amendment to establish a surgical point of order that will provide better clarity and compliance in the budget process by better harmonizing appropriations and authorizations. (#936)
- Hatch amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the supplemental nutrition assistance program, which may include prohibiting the Secretary of Agriculture from issuing certain exemptions relating to the able-bodied adults without dependents requirement. (#937)
- Hatch amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the use of community development block grant funds for the provision of public services. (#938)
- Hatch amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring the Secretaries of Agriculture and Housing and Urban Development to draft a plan to consolidate certain housing programs. (#939)
- **Paul amendment to increase new budget authority for fiscal years 2016 and 2017 and modify outlays for fiscal years 2016 through 2022 for National Defense (budget function 050) with offsets. (#940)**
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to ensure access to primary care for women and children. (#941)
- Franken amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing funding for HIV/AIDS research and medical and social services to prevent the spread of HIV and treat infected individuals. (#942)
- Franken amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the health of Medicare beneficiaries and reducing Medicare program expenditures by making evidence-based chronic disease prevention programs like the National Diabetes Prevention Program a covered benefit under the Medicare program. (#943)
- **Nelson amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would**

use tax dollars to censor publicly-funded climate science. (#944)

- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting efforts to eliminate discrimination based on sexual orientation, gender identity, source of income, marital status, military or veteran status, race, color, religion, sex, handicap, familial status, or national origin in housing. (#945)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing support for public-private partnerships that help make small, medium, and rural manufacturers more competitive. (#946)
- Bennet amendment to ensure that small businesses are provided relief as part of tax reform by permanently increasing the maximum amount of the section 179 small business expensing limitation to \$1,000,000 and the investment limitation to \$2,500,000 and indexing them both for inflation. (#947)
- Cochran amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to prohibit the implementation of flood standards, developed in secret, that would threaten livelihoods and communities nationwide. (#948)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing greater discretion to States with respect to infrastructure projects. (#949)
- McConnell amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting the return of children who have been legally adopted from the Democratic Republic of the Congo and are only a plane ride away from becoming United States citizens to the American citizen parents residing in the United States. (#950)
- **Murray amendment to establish and fund a new Federal-State partnership to expand access to high-quality preschool programs for children from low- and moderate-income families, offset with revenue from closing loopholes. (#951)**
- **Merkley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a more level playing field in trade agreements. (#952)**
- **Merkley amendment to save student financial aid and reduce the student loan debt levels in the Republican budget by 15 percent by eliminating new mandated interest charged while students are still in school. (#953)**
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the reimbursement of States that paid to keep units of the National Park System open during the partial Government shutdown in October 2013. (#954)
- Sessions amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting aliens without lawful status in the United States from qualifying for certain Federal benefits. (#955)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to protect the content of Americans' emails from warrantless searched by law enforcement agencies. (#956)

- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to ending the enhanced Federal Medical Assistance Percentage (FMAP) rates under Obamacare that financially favor able-bodied adults over pregnant women, infants, elderly, and the disabled. (#957)
- Grassley amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting United States workers. (#958)
- Grassley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reforming the EB-5 immigrant investor program to protect national security, to promote true job creation, and to ensure integrity in the adjudication of such immigration benefits by establishing standards of ethical conduct by government officials and preventing improper preferential treatment. (#959)
- Grassley amendment to hold employer accountable for their hiring practices by requiring all employees to be verified through E-Verify, an electronic employment verification system. (#960)
- Murray amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to ensure that the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission continues to protect employee rights and protections like the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 and the Genetic Information Nondiscrimination Act of 2008, and to ensure that employee wellness programs authorized under the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act continue to offer premium incentives to employees for more healthy choices. (#961)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to enhance prosecution of those who sell or supply firearms to others knowing or having reasonable cause to believe that the firearms will be used to commit a crime of human trafficking. (#962)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to facilitate the transfer of enforcement authority over firearms laws to the Federal Bureau of Investigations. (#963)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to enhance prosecution of those who sell or supply firearms to others knowing or having reasonable cause to believe that the firearms will be used to commit a crime of violence. (#964)
- Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect the integrity of elections in the United States, limit the corrosive influence of money in the democratic process of the United States, allow for an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to overturn the Citizens United decision, and increase transparency. (#965)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to offsetting the costs of operations against the Islamic State. (#966)
- **Markey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to domestic medical isotope production. (#967)**
- Wyden amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to enacting

middle class tax relief, including extending and expanding refundable tax credits, such as tax provisions and policies included in legislation like the Working Families Tax Relief Act, American Opportunity Tax Credit Permanence and Consolidation Act, Helping Working Families Afford Child Care Act, or the 21st Century Worker Tax Cut Act, among other legislation. (#968)

- Cruz amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibit the Federal Election Commission from further regulating political speech on the Internet. (#969)
- Cruz amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to ensure full portability of funds provided under part A of title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965. (#970)
- Cruz amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to implement work requirements in all means-tested Federal welfare programs. (#971)
- Cruz amendment to ensure Israel receives the full extent of aid from the United States in developing its missile defense programs by creating a spending-neutral reserve fund, in the event that additional funding is required. (#972)
- Cruz amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that any nuclear agreement between the United States and Iran cannot be implemented absent approved by Congress. (#973)
- Cruz amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to eliminate all criminal penalties for offenses established by agency regulations. (#974)
- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to maintaining military personnel levels at military installations that are the least costly to the Federal Government to operate. (#975)
- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring the Dietary Guidelines for Americans are based on sound nutrition science. (#976)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to strengthen democratic governance, citizen security, and economic growth in Central America. (#977)
- Menendez amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would provide funding relating to establishing a United States Embassy in Havana, Cuba until the Government of Cuba ceases providing sanctuary to terrorists and American fugitives. (#978)
- Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to substantially increasing overtime protections for middle class workers. (#979)
- Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting the promised pension benefits of retirees in multiemployer pension plans. (#980)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to waive coinsurance

under Medicare for colorectal cancer screening tests regardless of whether therapeutic intervention is required during the screening. (#981)

- Casey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide flexibility to States to improve access and quality and delivery of care while protecting the guarantee of the Medicaid program. (#982)
- Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting programs that keep low-income older individuals healthy and able to live at home, such as those programs funded through the Older Americans Act of 1965. (#983)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that patients, including military members and veterans, have access to new antibacterial drugs that treat serious or life-threatening infections through the creations by the Food and Drug Administration of a limited population approval pathway for antibacterial drugs. (#984)
- Risch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to extending the authorization of the State Trade and Export Promotion Program of the Small Business Administration. (#985)
- Reed amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reforming student loan programs, which may include risk-sharing by institutions of higher education. (#986)
- Casey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting the National Guard Counterdrug Program. (#987)
- Franken amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to bolstering the resilience of communities and industries in the United States against the impacts of a changing climate. (#988)
- Coons second-degree amendment to Coons amendment #337, to modify the amendment. (#989)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the impacts of climate change on critical infrastructure systems. (#990)
- **Warner amendment to restore program integrity funding to combat waste, fraud, and abuse. (#991)**
- Paul amendment to provide an offset for additional funds for overseas contingency operations. (#992)
- **Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to strengthening the national do-not-call registry. (#993)**
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to end “too big to fail” bailouts for Wall Street mega-banks (over \$500 billion in total assets). (#994)

- Hatch amendment to provide for individual, business, and international tax reform that is pro-growth, fair, simple, and permanent, that enhances competitiveness, that promotes savings and investment, that strengthens domestic job creation and wage growth and that is revenue neutral. (#995)
- Cotton amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting funding for flights over the continental United States or Europe by the Russian Federation under the Treaty on Open Skies using digital electro-optical sensors. (#996)
- Enzi amendment to make a technical correction. (#997)
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- Enzi amendment to make a technical correction. (#999)
- Enzi amendment to make a technical correction. (#1000)
- Menendez amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would provide funding relating to assistance for trade promotion for Cuba until the Government of Cuba is in compliance with International Labor Organization standards. (#1001)
- Cantwell amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the National Park Service Centennial. (#1002)
- Tester amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to authorizing children who are eligible to receive health care furnished under laws administered by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to retain such eligibility until age 26. (#1003)
- Murphy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing funding for the processing of permits for additive gas transmission capacity in supply-constrained areas. (#1004)
- Murphy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expanding United States counter-propaganda communications to combat misinformation from the Russian Federation or terrorist groups like ISIS and al Qaeda. (#1005)
- Murphy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to additional United States support for the most severe global humanitarian emergencies in Iraq, Syria, Central African Republic, and South Sudan. (#1006)
- Murphy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the stability of Ukraine by increasing funding for economic and other nonmilitary support, including energy security, loan guarantees, civil society, humanitarian aid, anti-corruption efforts, and strengthening democratic institutions and governance. (#1007)
- Murphy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging Federal agencies not to waive the requirements of the Buy American

Act the Berry Amendment, or the Buy America Act. (#1008)

- Schumer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to background checks for individuals purchasing firearms on the Internet. (#1009)
- Schumer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to background checks for individuals purchasing firearms. (#1010)
- **Sullivan amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing an exemption from certain permitting requirements for routine maintenance activities relating to transportation infrastructure. (#1011)**
- **Sullivan amendment to strike more than \$1.2 trillion in cuts to Medicaid, preserving a critical source of comprehensive, affordable health and long-term care coverage for millions of otherwise uninsured low-income adults, parents, and seniors, including millions of non-elderly low-income adults in States that expand Medicaid as part of health reform. (#1012)**
- Heinrich amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to strengthening the economy by accelerating the transfer of technologies from laboratories of the Department of Energy and the Department of Defense to the marketplace. (#1013)
- Bennet amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to responding to the economic and national security threats posed by human-induced climate change, as highlighted by the Secretary of Defense, the Director of National Intelligence, the Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and the Administrator of National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. (#1014)
- Bennet amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to limiting the amount of time spent on testing. (#1015)
- Scott amendment to establish offshore leasing and energy production in area of the outer Continental Shelf off the coast of the States of South Carolina, Virginia, North Carolina, and Georgia, and to provide those States 37.5 percent of qualified revenues from the energy production. (#1016)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to H-1B visas. (#1017)
- Sasse amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to enhancing the value of the adoption tax credit. (#1018)
- Barrasso amendment to ensure authorizing committees reauthorize programs annually. (#1019)
- Barrasso amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to relieving small businesses of the regulatory and financial burdens created by the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act, which are causing fewer employment opportunities for working Americans. (#1020)

- Schatz amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to taking action to solve human-caused climate change, which is real, urgent, happening now, solvable, and which needs United States leadership to get all countries to do their fair share to reduce pollution. (#1021)
- Schatz amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting Americans from foreign pollution. (#1022)
- Schatz amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expanding access to mental health services for rural veterans, including through telemedicine. (#1023)
- **Heinrich amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would provide for the sale of Federal land to reduce the Federal deficit. (#1024)**
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to H-1B visas. (#1025)
- Murray amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to transparency health premium billing. (#1026)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to preserve and protect the open Internet in a manner that provides clear and certain rules and does not jeopardize public safety, universal service, privacy, accessibility, consumer protection, competition, innovation, or investment. (#1027)
- Vitter amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing access to necessary equipment for Medicare beneficiaries. (#1028)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prevent American jobs from being moved overseas by reducing the corporate income tax rate. (#1029)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting innovation, expanding access to life-saving medications, and preserving choices for Medicare beneficiaries without creating a Government-run formulary. (#1030)
- Tester amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that the Director of the Bureau of Land Management has sufficient resources to promote sustainable sage-grouse populations and the conservation of sage-grouse habitat, including by collaborating with States and incorporating State plans, as feasible, to avoid the need to list the sage-grouse under the Endangered Species Act of 1973, and preserve the way of life in and economic health of the impacted areas. (#1031)
- Schatz amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting innovation and accountability to make college more affordable. (#1032)
- Booker-Graham amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the prioritization of broad-based criminal justice reform. (#1033)
- Sessions amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to capping

welfare benefits. (#1034)

- Sessions amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to welfare legislation. (#1035)
- Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that the Secretary of Transportation prioritizes the construction of projects that are of national and regional significance and projects in high priority corridors on the National Highway System, which will improve the safe, secure, and efficient movement of people and goods through the United States and facilitate economic development and create jobs in the United States. (#1036)
- Cruz amendment to propose an alternative to section 302, relating to a deficit-neutral reserve fund to strengthen America's priorities. (#1037)
- Kirk amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to increase wages for American workers. (#1038)
- Barrasso amendment to provide to the Indian Health Service an additional \$25,000,000 for contract support costs and to provide to the Bureau of Indian Affairs an additional \$26,000,000 for contract support costs. (#1039)
- Alexander amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prevent Medicaid spending from crowding out other State priorities, such as funding public higher education to prevent tuition increases, and to provide States the flexibility and budgetary certainty they need to serve their Medicaid beneficiaries with high quality health care at a lower cost. (#1040)
- Reed amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would cut vital programs. (#1041)
- Franken amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to closing the carried interest loophole. (#1042)
- Schumer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expanding and making permanent the American opportunity tax credit. (#1043)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to imposing sanctions with respect to foreign persons responsible for gross violations of internationally recognized human rights or significant acts of corruption. (#1044)
- Franken amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to public-private partnerships for job training. (#1045)
- Tester amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that the Director of the Bureau of Land Management has sufficient resources to promote sustainable sage-grouse populations and the conservation of sage-grouse habitat, including by collaborating with States and incorporating State plans, as feasible, to avoid the need to list the sage-grouse under the Endangered Species Act of 1973, and preserve the way of life in and economic health of the impacted areas. (#1046)

- Kaine amendment to provide for sequestration replacement. (#1047)
- Murphy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to insurance protections for individuals with pre-existing conditions. (#1048)
- Murphy amendment to express support of positive development in our nation's health care system. (#1049)
- Whitehouse amendment to ensure high-earners pay a fair share in taxes and to use the revenue to invest in repairing our Nation's bridges, coastal infrastructure, and damage from wildfires. (#1050)
- Heitkamp amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to maintaining reliable, affordable, and redundant baseload power, encouraging technological innovation and manufacturing, providing a diverse energy portfolio, and significantly reducing carbon emissions through research, development, and implementation of advanced clean-coal technologies. (#1051)
- Blumenthal amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the promotion of cost-saving alternatives to detention for immigrant families and children. (#1052)
- Blumenthal amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the promotion of cost-saving alternatives to detention for immigrant families and children. (#1053)
- Blumenthal amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the promotion of cost-saving alternatives to detention for immigrant families and children. (#1054)
- Blumenthal amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the promotion of cost-saving alternatives to detention for immigrant families and children. (#1055)
- Warner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to promote wireless innovation. (#1056)
- Nelson amendment to express the sense of the Senate regarding the continued strength of Medicare Advantage. (#1057)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to measures that ensure that United States manufacturers can compete fairly with foreign manufacturers. (#1058)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to strengthen the role of Congress and the ability of the Department of the Treasury to respond to fundamentally misaligned currencies. (#1059)
- Coats amendment to decrease funding for the National Labor Relations Board by \$27,400,000 per year, a 10 percent cut, to better reflect the workload of the Board. (#1060)

- Murphy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund for additional prosecutors to prosecute firearms offenses. (#1061)
- Brown amendment to prevent accounting gimmicks from artificially increasing the cost of loan programs for first-time home-buyers, veterans, students loans, and rural utilities. (#1062)
- Schatz-Murray amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring all legally married same-sex spouses have equal access to the Social Security benefits they have earned and receive equal treatment under the law pursuant to the Constitution of the United States. (#1063)
- Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reauthorization of the Tropical Forest Conservation Act of 1998. (#1064)
- Kirk amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to create savings to the Medicare program and protect senior citizens' identity. (#1065)
- Tester amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to provision of payment of dependency and indemnity compensation or death pension upon the death of a veteran to reduce needless financial hardships suffered by families of such veterans during their time of grief. (#1066)
- Warren amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund related to supporting at-sea and dockside monitoring for fisheries that have received economic disaster assistance. (#1067)
- Nelson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to encourage States to expand Medicaid under the Affordable Care Act, thereby reducing the uninsured population, including among women and rural Americans; increasing payments to health care providers and hospitals; and increasing economic and job growth. (#1068)
- Blumenthal amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to keeping guns out of the hands of domestic abusers. (#1069)
- Blumenthal amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protection of workers and consumers from corporate malfeasance. (#1070)
- Blumenthal amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to denying tax benefits to firearms dealers who endanger the public. (#1071)
- Stabenow amendment to provide additional resources to reject the Senate Republicans' proposed \$435 billion in cuts to Medicare. (#1072)
- Lee amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the investigation and recovery of missing weapons and military equipment provided to the Government of Yemen by the United States Government. (#1073)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to assess the impact

on higher education access of the Department of Education's gainful employment rule, which could include requiring the Secretary of Education to determine how different types of institutions are being affected. (#1074)

- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging the recruitment, preparation, and retention of highly effective teachers. (#1075)
- Cruz amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting freedom and economic growth on the Internet. (#1076)
- Donnelly amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to mental health and suicide prevention programs for members of the Armed Forces and veterans. (#1077)
- Murray amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect health care from corporate interference and ensure that employers that provide health benefits, including contraception coverage, to any of their employees or the covered dependents of such employees entitles by Federal law, including the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act, to receive such coverage. (#1078)
- Reed amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving government settlement transparency. (#1079)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to provide resources for SBA resource partners to assist small business with regulatory compliance. (#1080)
- Feinstein amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to detection, investigation, and prosecution of the owners and operators of websites who knowingly allow such websites to be used to advertise commercial sex with children over the Internet. (#1081)
- Blumenthal amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to keeping guns out of the hands of child sex traffickers. (#1082)
- Cruz amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that any United Nations Security Council resolution on any nuclear agreement between the United States and Iran has no enforceability in the United States absent congressional approval of that agreement. (#1083)
- McCain amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to enhancing trace across the Southwest border. (#1084)
- Cruz amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that any United Nations Security Council resolution on any nuclear agreement between the United States and Iran has no enforceability in the United States absent congressional approval of that agreement. (#1085)
- Grassley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting American workers. (#1086)

- Inhofe amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging domestic energy production to lessen the dependence of the United States on energy imports. (#1087)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to chemical disclosure. (#1088)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the oil spill liability trust fund and equal treatment of energy resources. (#1089)
- Wyden amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to ensure that Medicare beneficiaries in rural locations have unobstructed access to high quality medical care. (#1090)
- Franken amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing students and families with transparent, easily understood information about postsecondary education financial aid. (#1091)
-
- Vitter amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to developing methods that open interstate commerce to allow families increased access to safe affordable prescription drugs across State lines, to allow children with cancer and other serious illnesses to obtain life-saving medications. (#1092)
- Vitter amendment to increase the maximum prison sentences for drug dealers that target our children for the sale of drugs regardless of the location of the crime. (#1093)
- Warren amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expanding Social Security. (#1094)
- Murphy amendment to express support of positive developments in our nation's health care system. (#1095)
- Murphy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to implement the Law Enforcement Officers Protection Act of 1986. (#1096)
- Wyden amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a process whereby the Federal Government recoups grant funds directly from contractors who failed to provide services for setting up State-based exchanges. (#1097)

From: Hunt, Jasmine (Durbin)
To: [Sarah Neimeyer \(sarah_neimeyer@ios.doi.gov\)](mailto:sarah_neimeyer@ios.doi.gov); [Joshua Saks \(saksj@nwf.org\)](mailto:joshua.saks@nwf.org); [Franz Matzner \(fmatzner@nrdc.org\)](mailto:franz.matzner@nrdc.org); [Sara Chieffo](mailto:sara.chieffo@nrdc.org); jconsuegra@nrdc.org
Subject: FW: Amendments Update: Senate Budget Resolution (S.Con.Res. 11)
Date: Thursday, March 26, 2015 11:05:27 PM

From: Miller, Julian (Durbin)
Sent: Thursday, March 26, 2015 11:04:41 PM (UTC-05:00) Eastern Time (US & Canada)
To: Dodin, Reema (Durbin); Zogby, Joseph (Judiciary-Dem); Kenny, MJ (Durbin); Marter, Ben (Durbin); Morris, Dena (Durbin); Raven, Erik (Appropriations); Homan, Chris (Durbin); Leonard, Rob (Durbin); Swanson, Daniel (Judiciary-Dem); Kierig, Anne (Durbin); Brown-Shaklee, Sally (Durbin); Mulka, Christina (Durbin); Gillies, David (Appropriations); Sonti, Srinu (Durbin); Hunt, Jasmine (Durbin); Middleton, Brad (Durbin); Tellez, Corey (Durbin); Fisher, Alyssa (Durbin); McElwain, Maria (Durbin); Palmer, Mark (Durbin); Trifone, Stephanie (Judiciary-Dem); Ackley, Elise (Durbin); Gandhi, Debu (Judiciary-Dem); Ali, Erum Ibrahim (Durbin); Cook, Beth (Durbin); Samp, Christopher (Durbin)
Subject: Amendments Update: Senate Budget Resolution (S.Con.Res. 11)

The most recently filed amendments are at the top of this message, as well as at the bottom in the correct numerical order.

- Vitter amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to developing methods that open interstate commerce to allow families increased access to safe affordable prescription drugs across State lines, to allow children with cancer and other serious illnesses to obtain life-saving medications. (#1098)
- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support investments in precision medicine, biomedical research, and the National Institutes of Health. (#1099)
- Donnelly amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to servicemember and veteran mental health and suicide prevention programs. (#1100)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support investments in research and development and to improve the competitiveness of the United States. (#1101)
- Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that not-for-profit student loan servicers and loan servicers that qualify as small businesses are able to service Federal student loans. (#1102)

Senate Budget Resolution (S.Con.Res. 11)

An original concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2016 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2017 through 2025. (pending amendments in bold, disposed of amendments in italics).

- **Isakson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a biennial budget and appropriations process. (#321)**
- Portman amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the empowerment of States to protect citizens of the State from damaging regulations of the Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to the Clean Air Act. (#322)

- *Sanders amendment to create millions of middle class jobs by investing in our nation's infrastructure paid for by raising revenue through closing loopholes in the corporate and international tax system. (#323, as modified)*
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the strengthening of patent rights. (#324)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to a strong civil courts system. (#325)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that changes to voting laws at the State and local level do not disproportionately burden the right of racial and language minorities to vote. (#326)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide for funding to improve voter registration and the voting experience in Federal elections. (#327)
- Coons amendment to express the sense of Congress on the cost sharing requirements of the Hollings Manufacturing Extension Partnership. (#328)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging the widespread use of early college high schools and dual and concurrent enrollment. (#329)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to incentives for Medicare beneficiaries to have and maintain an advance care plan. (#330)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to eliminating the enforcement of laws that discriminate against HIV patients without scientific merit. (#331)
- Coons amendment to provide a mechanism to increase the statutory limit on public debt for fiscal year 2016. (#332)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to United States Government development finance institutions. (#333)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting efforts to improve call response time at the Internal Revenue Service. (#334)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to fulfilling the obligations of the United States. (#335)
- Coons amendment to express the sense of the Senate that the United States should fulfill the financial obligations of the United States. (#336)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to Federal cybersecurity standards. (#337)
- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to increase funding for the National Institutes of Health. (#338)

- Rounds amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing mortgage lending to rural areas. (#339)
- Reid amendment to improve the provision establishing a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to eliminating military retirement and disability offsets. (#340)
- **Cassidy amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to promotion of United States offshore energy production. (#341)**
- **Schatz amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the National Guard State Partnership Program. (#342)**
- **Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preserving mandatory appropriations for agricultural conservation programs. (#343)**
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the importance of fully utilizing available Federal funding for water resources and development to meet the needs of United States ports and harbor maintenance. (#344)
- **Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing funding for Federal investments in biomedical and basic scientific research. (#345)**
- **Collins amendment to modify the deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting jobs in the United States through international trade to include the reauthorization or extension of trade adjustment assistance programs. (#346)**
- *Barrasso amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to keep the Federal Water Pollution Control Act focused on protection of water quality, to establish bright lines for Federal jurisdiction, and to create clear and unambiguous exemptions for features that the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency or the Secretary of the Army, acting through the Chief of Engineers, claim they are not seeking to regulate. (#347)*
- Boozman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to installing watchdogs at Federal agencies with extended Inspector General vacancies and strengthening and reforming Offices of Inspectors General to ensure that such Offices are appropriately prioritizing the investigation of waste, fraud, abuse, and misconduct within Federal agencies. (#348)
- *Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to improve health outcomes and lower costs of caring for medically complex children in Medicaid. (#349)*
- *Blunt amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would create a Federal tax or fee on carbon emissions. (#350)*
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the dredging of shallow draft ports on the Mississippi River. (#351)
- **Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to Federal employee performance awards. (#352)**
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the defense

capabilities of the Government of Ukraine. (#353)

- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to military readiness, training, and modernization while decreasing risk of casualties. (#354)
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prohibit additional premium increases for two years. (#355)
- **Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing health care to veterans who reside more than 40 miles driving distance from the closest medical facility of the Department of Veterans Affairs that provides the care sought by the veteran. (#356)**
- *Cornyn amendment to raise taxes and spending by enacting President Obama's fiscal year 2016 budget. (#357)*
- McCain amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to enhancing trade across the Southwest border. (#358)
- McCain amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to securing the Southwest border. (#359)
- **McCain amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to deterring migration of unaccompanied children from El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras. (#360)**
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the consideration of greenhouse gas emissions under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969. (#361)
- *Mikulski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to amending the Equal Pay Act of 1963 to allow for punitive damages, limit the any factor "other than sex" exception, and prohibit retaliation against employees who share salary information. (#362)*
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating modernizing and updating food safety oversight within the Food and Drug Administration. (#363)
- **Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving oral health care for children and pregnant women under Medicaid. (#364)**
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding to State and local law enforcement agencies that receive Federal funds to be used for training and enforcement related to the profiling guidance established by the Department of Justice. (#365)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding for State and local law enforcement agencies that receive Federal funds to be used for data collection related to profiling by the Department of Justice. (#366)
- **Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing a funding stream for a voter reinfranchisement initiative. (#367)**
- **Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing States**

the Medicaid flexibility they need to implement innovative reforms to improve care and enhance access for our Nation's most vulnerable. (#368)

- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the establishment of bipartisan commission to govern independent agencies, which may include structural changes to the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau. (#369)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing greater discretion to State departments of transportation in spending Highway Trust Fund allocations. (#370)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that funds available for budget function 050 are spent exclusively for national defense. (#371)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring State to implement drug testing and work requirements for Federal welfare programs for applicants and recipients of assistance, including, but not limited to, the temporary assistance for needy families (TANF) program. (#372)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to maintaining impact aid funding at 2014-2015 levels. (#373)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing coverage of virtual colonoscopies as a colorectal cancer screening test under the Medicare program. (#374)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to returning authority over school nutrition back to the States. (#375)
- Inhofe amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would impose a user fee with respect to general aviation. (#376)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging greater trade between Africa and the United States. (#377)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing qualified mortgage status to mortgages held in portfolio by financial institutions. (#378)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing relief from redundant annual privacy notice mailings required by financial institutions when there have been no changes to the privacy policies of the financial institution. (#379)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to assist the States in carrying out drought prevention plans. (#380)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the prevention of government discrimination against individuals, businesses, and organization due to sincerely held religious beliefs. (#381)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to protect Second Amendment rights by protecting the availability of certain ammunition. (#382)

- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to uphold Second Amendment rights and prohibit the establishment of a national firearm registry. (#383)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the protection of the Second Amendment by preventing Federal agencies from targeting law-abiding firearms dealers. (#384)
- Inhofe amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would fund international organizations during the implementation of the United Nations Arms Trade Treaty prior to Senate ratification and adoption of implementing legislation. (#385)
- *Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect Medicaid beneficiaries from benefit cuts. (#386)*
- **Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to postal reform. (#387)**
- **Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the designation of national monuments. (#388)**
- **Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to holding Members of the Senate and the House or Representatives accountable for failing to pass a balanced budget. (#389)**
- Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to regulatory review. (#390)
- **Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the expansion of access to the income tax credit for employee health insurance expenses of small employers. (#391)**
- **Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting the use of college savings accounts while students are in elementary school and secondary school. (#392)**
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to emphasizing manufacturing in engineering programs, which may include directing the National Institute of Standards and Technology, in coordination with other appropriate Federal agencies including the Department of Defense, Department of Energy, and National Science Foundation, to designate United States manufacturing universities. (#393)
- **Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to special treatment of the income tax credit for research expenditures for startup companies. (#394)**
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reversing cuts in the International Affairs Budget. (#395)
- Portman amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the empowerment of States to protect citizens of the State from damaging regulations of the Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to the Clean Air Act. (#396)

- Ernst amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving mental health services for veterans. (#397)
- Wyden amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to funding Coast Guard air facilities. (#398)
- Coats amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would increase net direct spending if the national debt is greater than the size of the economy of the United States. (#399)
- *Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to maintain and enhance access, choice, and accountability in veterans care through the veterans Choice Card program under section 101 of the Veterans Access, Choice, and Accountability Act of 2014. (#400)*
- Grassley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support sentencing reform legislation that does not impose costs on crime victims. (#401)
- **Johnson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving information sharing by the Inspector General of the Department of Veterans Affairs with respect to investigations relating to substandard health care, delayed and denied health care, patient deaths, other findings that directly relate to patient care, and other management issues of the Department. (#402)**
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the annual contribution limit for Coverdell education savings accounts. (#403)
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the modernization of the nuclear command control, and communications architecture of the United States. (#404)
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to sexual assault prevention and response efforts by the Department of Defense. (#405)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to limiting certain research conducted or contracted by the Federal Communications Commission. (#406)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to investigating service disruptions at West Coast ports. (#407)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to reform the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration to ensure more transparency and stakeholder participation. (#408)
- *Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting equal pay, which may include preventing discrimination on the basis of sex and preventing retaliation against employees for seeking or discussing wage information. (#409)*
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the allowance of tax credits for employers who provide paid family and medical leave. (#410)
- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the maximum loan limits under the microloan program. (#411)
- **Rounds amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prevent the**

Environmental Protection Agency and the United States Fish and Wildlife Service from engaging in closed-door settlement agreements that ignore impacted States and counties. (#412)

- Blunt amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring the advice and consent of the Senate before any bilateral or international agreement regarding greenhouse gas emissions aimed at combating global climate change has any force or effect within the United States. (#413)
- Hatch amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to prevent the Department of the Interior from unduly hampering the production of natural gas and oil by preempting State law. (#414)
- **Capito amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to a requirement that any new environmental agreement signed by the United States with any foreign country or countries not result in serious harm to the economy of the United States. (#415)**
- **Capito amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting the reliability of the electricity grid. (#416)**
- Capito amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to advise all veterans of their potential eligibility for private health care benefits provided by the Department of Veterans Affairs. (#417)
- Capito amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring sufficient funding for fossil energy research and development. (#418)
- Capito amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improve the safety of tank cars carrying crude oil by rail. (#419)
- Capito amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to offsets to combat the increase abuse of heroin and methamphetamines in the United States. (#420)
- Capito amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the expansion of high-speed broadband in rural areas. (#421)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that the conservation of northern long-eared bat populations and local economic development are compatible. (#422)
- **Rubio amendment to increase new budget authority and outlays for fiscal years 2016 and 2017 for National Defense (budget function 050). (#423, as modified).**
- Barrasso amendment to eliminate Federal funding for international climate change initiatives, including the Green Climate Fund, the Global Climate Change Initiative, the Climate Investment Funds, and the Global Environmental Facility. (#424)
- **Collins amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving retirement security. (#425)**
- **Collins amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting**

economic growth and job creation for small businesses. (#426)

- **Collins amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to investment in Alzheimer's disease research. (#427)**
- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to extending the exception for the tax treatment of publicly traded partnerships for other forms of energy, including energy power generation projects and transportation fuels. (#428)
- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to relieve financial institutions from annual privacy notice mailings. (#429)
- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to maintaining access to hospitals and health care providers in rural communities under the Medicare program, which includes preserving and strengthening access to critical access hospitals. (#430)
- Gillibrand amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to medical treatment and compensation for first responders, survivors, and their families injured and made ill by the 9/11 attacks. (#431)
- **Baldwin amendment to provide additional resources to create the opportunity for more Americans to obtain a higher education and advanced job skills by supporting two free years of community college paid for by raising revenue through requiring millionaires and billionaires to pay their fair share. (#432)**
- Wyden amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to continuing agricultural research funding. (#433)
- **Wyden amendment to provide for an adjustment to committee allocations for wildfire suppression funding. (#434)**
- **Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to support for Ukraine, which should include the provision of lethal defensive articles. (#435)**
- **Baldwin amendment to preserve the point of order against reconciliation legislation that would increase the deficit or reduce a surplus. (#436)**
- **Peters amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to enhancing and improving the United States Patent and Trademark Office in order to reduce the patent application backlog. (#437)**
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving access to capital for small businesses by directing the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau to implement section 1071 of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (Public Law 111-203) that amended the Equal Credit Opportunity Act to require lending institutions to collect and report data on lending to small, minority-owned, and women owned businesses. (#438)
- **Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to mandating a higher threshold that the Small Business Administration may guarantee, through the Surety Bond Guarantee Program, of the bonds that small businesses are required to obtain so that they may be able to better compete successfully for Federal Government contracts. (#439)**

- **Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the Family Funds limit of the Small Business Investment Company Program from \$225,000,000 to \$350,000,000, as passed by the Committee in 2013, which is zero subsidy and funded entirely through fees paid by investors and businesses. (#440)**
- Stabenow amendment to ensure that oil derived from tar sands is subject to the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund at levels equal to those of other types of oil, to permanently extend the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund, and to prevent oil companies from claiming tax deductions for punitive damages associated with oil spills. (#441)
- **Collins amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to restore a sensible definition of full-time employment for purposes of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. (#442)**
- **Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting privately held water rights and permits. (#443)**
- Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expanding the earned income tax credit using savings from reforming the program and eliminating waste, fraud and abuse. (#444)
- **Gardner amendment to prevent labor disputes at seaports in the United States from causing national economic disruptions and crippling businesses across the United States. (#445)**
- Gardner amendment to support public-private partnerships of the Armed Forces of the United States with institutions of higher education in the United States. (#446)
- Gardner amendment to make higher education more affordable and expand access and opportunity to our Nation's students. (#447)
- **Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging expedited approval of liquefied natural gas export applications at the Department of Energy. (#448)**
- **Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting efficient resourcing for the Asia rebalance policy. (#449)**
- Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to enhance and encourage broadband deployment and adoption in rural America. (#450)
- Heller amendment to express the sense of the Senate that if a concurrent resolution on the budget and all the regular appropriations bills are not completed by October 1 annually then Members of Congress should not receive pay. (#451)
- **Heller amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that the Secretary of the Interior enters into candidate conservation agreements with each of the relevant 11 Western States before the United States Fish and Wildlife Service makes a listing determination on the greater sage-grouse under the Endangered Species Act of 1973. (#452)**

- **Heller amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring the Secretary of Transportation prioritizes the construction of projects in high priority corridors on the National Highway System, which will improve the safe, secure, and efficient movement of people and goods through the United States and facilitate economic development and create jobs in the United States. (#453)**
- Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect Second Amendment rights by preventing the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives from reclassifying ammunition primarily intended for sporting purposes. (#454)
- Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prioritize the elimination of the rape kit backlog. (#455)
- **Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that medical facilities of the Department of Veterans Affairs meet the privacy, dignity, and safety needs of women veterans. (#456)**
- **Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibition of Veterans Benefits Administration executive bonuses until the backlog of disability claims for veterans is eliminated. (#457)**
- Burr amendment to protect the American people and strengthen our national security by fully funding the Biomedical Advanced Research and Development Authority (BARDA) and the BioShield Special Reserve Fund. (#458)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expanding the quantity of Federal land available for natural extraction to fund infrastructure maintenance. (#459)
- Coats amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to considering the costs, benefits, and feasibility of allowing States reasonable time to cure rejected State implementation plans. (#460)
- Roberts amendment to provide for a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to military readiness, training, and modernization while decreasing risk casualties. (#461)
- **Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to over-the-counter medications. (#462)**
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting funds for promotional or marketing materials promoting Obamacare or its benefits. (#463)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring an enforceable treaty ratified by the top 10 major greenhouse gas emitting countries before implementation of regulation of greenhouse gas emissions from existing power plants. (#464)
- **Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to Second Amendment rights. (#465)**
- Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting jobs in the United States through international and domestic travel and tourism. (#466)

- **Blunt amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the direct provision of defense articles, defense services, and related training to Kurdistan Regional Government. (#467)**
- **Blunt amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to military aid to Israel. (#468)**
- Grassley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prohibit certain aliens without legal status in the United States from retroactively claiming the earned income tax credit. (#469)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding to the United Nations Population Fund to promote the access of unaccompanied women to vital services, including access to water, sanitation, facilities, food, and health care, in emergency situations. (#470)
- *Wyden amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would cut benefits, raise the retirement age, or privatize Social Security. (#471)*
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting Cypriot-Israeli cooperation in energy exploration in the Eastern Mediterranean. (#472)
- **Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding to combat anti-Semitism in Europe. (#473)**
- *Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect and strengthen the Department of Veterans Affairs, hire more health care professionals for the Department, and ensure quality and timely access to health care for all veterans. (#474)*
- Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to strengthening the United States Postal Service by establishing a moratorium to protect mail processing plants, reinstating overnight delivery standards, and protecting rural service. (#475)
- Thune amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to exempting elementary schools, secondary schools, and institutions of higher education from Obamacare's employer mandate. (#476)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to achieving health information technology interoperability. (#477)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reprioritizing education spending toward impact aid or other formula grant programs to State and local educational agencies and away from administrative earmark programs. (#478)
- Thune amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would negatively affect rural health care. (#479)
- Thune amendment to reduce funding for the United State Fish and Wildlife Service and direct those funds to public safety in Indian country. (#480)
- *Cotton amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting Israel. (#481)*

- Gardner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging the increase use of performance contracting in Federal facilities. (#482)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to combat sexual assault, domestic violence, and human trafficking. (#483)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing lethal aid to Ukraine. (#484)
- **Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide equity in the tax treatment of public safety officer death benefits. (#485)**
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to strengthen mental health efforts. (#486)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to rein in onerous fishing regulations and provide disaster relief for fisheries. (#487)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to spur economic development and provide for the equitable distribution of Universal Service funds to rural states. (#488)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing small business regulatory relief, protecting State-regulated insurers from global regulators, and preventing duplicative regulations for investment advisors. (#489)
- **Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to address the disproportionate regulatory burdens on community banks. (#490)**
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect the Corporation for National and Community Service. (#491)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to advance workplace equality by ending pregnancy discrimination and confronting sex-based wage discrimination. (#492)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to strengthening missile defense cooperation with Israel. (#493)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing the United States from joining any international agreement on greenhouse gas emissions that would preclude developing countries from using fossil fuels for development and economic growth. (#494)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to achieving domestic energy independence. (#495)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting public transparency in Executive branch litigation settlements. (#496)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting jobs by preventing Federal agencies from overriding efforts by States to conserve species. (#497)

- *Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to legislation submitted to Congress by President Obama to protect and strengthen Social Security. (#498)*
- Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring the availability to the reserve components of the Armed Forces of fully modernized and mission-capable aircraft. (#499)
- Alexander amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing Federal funds from being used to create a Federal college ratings system. (#500)
- Alexander amendment to promote the research, development, and approval or licensure of the most cutting-edge, safe and effective medical treatments, devices, and cures for American patients and to ensure that America remains the global leader in biomedical innovation. (#501)
- Alexander amendment to prohibit the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission from issuing regulations or guidance that would undermine the employee wellness programs authorized in the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act which offer a premium discount to employees who make healthy lifestyle choices. (#502)
- Sullivan amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing an exemption from certain permitting requirement for routine maintenance activities relating to transportation infrastructure. (#503)
- **Sullivan amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to limiting the ability of Environmental Protection Agency personnel to carry guns. (#504)**
- **Sullivan amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting programs related to the ground-based mid-course defense and the long-range discrimination radar programs of the Department of Defense. (#505)**
- **Sullivan amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting vulnerable families from job killing regulations. (#506)**
- Vitter amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to ending Obamacare subsidies for illegal immigrants. (#507)
- Vitter amendment to require tax delinquent Federal bureaucrats to immediately enter into a repayment plan and provide that failure to do will result in termination of employment. (#508)
- Vitter amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to eliminating the State DNA analysis kit backlog. (#509)
- Vitter amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing health care to veterans who reside more than 40 miles driving distance from the closest medical facility of the Department of Veterans Affairs that provides the care sought by the veteran. (#510)
- Vitter amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund preventing the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives from classifying M855 or any .223/5.56mm cartridge or projectile as armor piercing ammunition. (#511)
- Vitter amendment to strike out the provision that makes it easier for Washington elites to force

Americans to give up their dollar bills and use dollar coins, like Europeans. (#512)

- Vitter amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expanding Medicare beneficiary access to eye tracking accessories and speech generating devices for disabled individuals under the Medicare program. (#513)
- Vitter amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to allowing States to adopt work requirements for able-bodied Medicaid recipients. (#514)
- **Vitter amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring the Federal Government to allow states to opt out of Common Core without penalty. (#515)**
- Vitter amendment to ensure victims of rape have their day in court. (#516)
- Vitter amendment to end Congress's and the Administration's illegal exemption from Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. (#517)
- Barrasso amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a process whereby the Federal Government recoups grants from States with failed State-based exchanges. (#518)
- Gillibrand amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to expand benefits from the Department of Veterans Affairs to sailors exposed to Agent Orange. (#519)
- Gillibrand amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund related to sexual assault at institutions of higher education, which may include the implementation of an independent and standardized online survey tool developed and administered by the Department of Education, in consultation with the Department of Justice, to measure the prevalence of sexual assault at institutions of higher education. (#520)
- **Peters amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to investing in science, technology, and basic research in the United States. (#521)**
- King amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preserving the right of access of distributed energy units to the electrical grid, such as combined heat and power systems, residential- or commercial-scale photovoltaic systems, residential wind turbines, or other renewable or fossil-fueled electric generation systems. (#522)
- **Stabenow amendment to prevent United States companies from getting tax benefits for moving jobs overseas, to end offshore tax loopholes including inversions, and to provide incentives for United States companies to relocate overseas jobs to the United States. (#523)**
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting economic growth and job creation by reducing the cost of capital. (#524)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing tax relief for catastrophic medical expenses. (#525)
- Alexander amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support high-quality charter schools. (#526)

- Cassidy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the translation of biomedical research into treatments and cures. (#527)
- Cassidy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to upgrading data collection and statistical analysis conducted on health care services at the facilities of the Veterans Health Administration. (#528)
- Cassidy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing screening, testing, and diagnosis for Viral Hepatitis. (#529)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the diversion of funds set aside for the USPTO. (#530)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to deterring abusive patent litigation. (#531)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to ensure the vitality of the traditional criminal law requirement of mens rea. (#532)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that Department of Justice attorneys comply with disclosure obligations in criminal prosecutions. (#533)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing access to marijuana edibles by children in States that have decriminalized marijuana. (#534)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to balancing the Federal budget. (#535)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to safeguarding data stored abroad from improper government access. (#536)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the aggressive and consistent enforcement of Federal laws prohibiting the production, distribution, and possession of adult obscenity and child pornography. (#537)
- Risch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the Family Funds limit of the Small Business Investment Company Program from \$225,000,000 to \$350,000,000, as passed by the Committee in 2013, which is zero subsidy and funded entirely through fees paid by investors and businesses. (#538)
- **Cassidy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving Medicaid based on successful and bipartisan State demonstration projects. (#539)**
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting health care rationing. (#540)
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the transparency of the relationship between the Federal Communication Commission's regulatory fees and the Commission's recovery of costs. (#541)

- Fischer amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to improving transparency for closing out expired grant accounts with an empty balance. (#542)
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to elimination of funding for the National Technical Information Service. (#543)
- Kirk amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to extraditing international cybercriminals committing credit card theft. (#544)
- **Kirk amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reimposing waived sanctions and imposing new sanctions against Iran for violations of the Joint Plan of Action or a comprehensive nuclear agreement. (#545)**
- McCain amendment to ensure adequate funding for the national security of the United States. (#546)
- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to welfare reform. (#547)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to support Internet freedom and the current multi-stake-holder governance of the Internet. (#548)
- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund for providing low- and middle-income student access to private elementary and secondary schools through a tax credit. (#549)
- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to consolidating tax incentives for higher education into a universal tax credit for higher education and skills obtainment. (#550)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting religious freedom, including promoting freedom of religion (including belief) around the world, given the importance of religious freedom to human rights, economic development, stability, and democracy. (#551)
- **Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing funding for the relocation of the United States Embassy in Israel from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem. (#552)**
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting public-private partnerships with the National Laboratories under the Department of Energy to facilitate innovation. (#553)
- Rubio amendment to allow for the elimination of the Retirement Earnings Test under the Social Security program. (#554)
- Rubio amendment to allow for the elimination of Social Security payroll taxes for individuals who have attained retirement age. (#555)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to delivering weapons to Ukraine using emergency drawdown authority in the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961. (#556)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to reforming the United Nations in the spirit of transparency, respect for basic human freedoms, and effective

nonproliferation. (#557)

- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing foreign assistance to Palestine and increasing foreign assistance for Israel. (#558)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to improving higher education data and transparency. (#559)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to prohibit taking minors across State lines in circumvention of laws requiring involvement of parents in abortion decisions. (#560)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to underutilized facilities of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and their potential use. (#561)
- **Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a new outcomes-based process for authorizing innovative higher education providers. (#562)**
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the reform of Federal student loan repayment plans. (#563)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing for regulatory reform that would allow Congress to budget regulatory promulgation under each Federal agency. (#564)
- **Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that Medicare is not raided to bailout insurance companies under the President's health care overhaul. (#565)**
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing for financial vehicles other than loans to provide fund to pay for higher education. (#566)
- Coats amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to end duplication, fragmentation, and overlap in Government economic development programs. (#567)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to increase funding for the Internal Revenue Service to implement the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act and reduce identity theft. (#568)
- Tester amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to investing in rural and tribal water infrastructure. (#569)
- Tester amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing transparency in our elections and reducing the deficit. (#570)
- Heinrich amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would provide for the sale of Federal land to reduce the Federal deficit. (#571)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support rural schools and school districts. (#572)

- **Markey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting the repair and replacement of natural gas distribution pipelines and infrastructure no longer fit for service. (#573)**
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring the reliability of the electric grid. (#574)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to repeal the TRICARE exclusion for members of the reserve components of the Armed Forces. (#575)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to securing sources of supply of rare earth minerals. (#576)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the reduction of Department of Defense contractors. (#577)
- **Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to addressing methamphetamine abuse in the United States. (#578)**
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing adequate funding for the Experimental Program to Stimulate Competitive Research. (#579)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing adequate funding for the Contract Tower Program of the Federal Aviation Administration. (#580)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reestablishing the Office of Technology Assessment to provide nonpartisan information to Congress on cost-benefit analyses of regulations and regulatory changes. (#581)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to significantly increasing the number of young adults participating in 2 years of national service which may include expanding national service programs. (#582)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the commercialization of technologies such as carbon capture, carbon storage, and other carbon utilization technologies required for coal and natural gas electric generating units (EGUs) to meet proposed and future greenhouse gas regulations. (#583)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting export promotion for small businesses. (#584)
- Manchin amendment to modify the deficit-neutral reserve fund for veterans and servicemembers to improve outreach, access, and services for rural veterans. (#585)
- Manchin amendment to modify the deficit-neutral reserve fund for veterans and servicemembers to address specifically the growing backlog of appeals of decisions regarding claims for disability compensation. (#586)
- Leahy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to disallow any Federal tax deduction for the cost of court-ordered punitive damages as an ordinary business expense. (#587)

- **Schatz amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the number of U.S. Customs and Border Protection officers at air ports of entry. (#588)**
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that employers are not precluded under the National Labor Relations Act from providing compensation to employees that is greater than the compensation specified in an applicable collective bargaining agreement. (#589)
- **Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting the Medicare Advantage program. (#590)**
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to reform the Lifeline program by removing structural incentives for fraud and modernizing the program so that it can be used to help increase broadband access in underserved areas. (#591)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to intellectual property rights in international trade negotiations. (#592)
- **Menendez amendment to require consideration of long-term deficits for any legislation relating to repealing or replacing the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act and the health care-related provisions of the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010. (#593)**
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging the participation of underrepresented individuals, including minorities, in 21st century fields. (#594)
- **Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to improve cybersecurity. (#595)**
- **Johnson amendment to convey clear information in graphic form about projected deficits. (#596)**
- **Johnson amendment to convey clear information to Congress and the public about projected Federal outlays, revenues, surpluses, and deficits. (#597)**
- Shaheen amendment to make commonsense reform to the wasteful Federal sugar program, save consumers billions, and reduce the risk of expensive taxpayer-funded bailouts of the sugar industry. (#600)
- *Bennet amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would privatize Medicare, cut guaranteed benefits, increase out-of-pocket spending, or turn Medicare into a premium support plan. (#601)*
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a single food agency. (#602)
- Coats amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the improvement of operations in the supplemental nutrition assistance program. (#603)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging cost savings

in office space used by Federal agencies. (#604)

- Feinstein amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to rectifying the discrepancies in methodologies used in counting the number of homeless person served by programs provided through the Department of Education, the Department of Health and Human Services, and the Department of Housing and Urban Development. (#605)
- Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to African elephant ivory. (#606)
- **Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to allow for the permanent elimination of the Federal estate tax. (#607)**
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund for mobile workforce legislation to simplify and standardize State income tax collection for employees who travel outside of their home State for temporary work assignments. (#608)
- Isakson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing funding to implement, create, apply or enforce certain standards for initial bargaining unit determinations governed by the National Labor Relations Board. (#609)
- Isakson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing funding to promulgate a regulation relating to the definition of “fiduciary” by the Department of Labor. (#610)
- **Isakson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to subject all fees collected by U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services to the annual appropriations process. (#611)**
- Isakson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to subject all fees collected by U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services to the annual appropriations process. (#612)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to international defense cooperation. (#613)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support or encourage research that leads to identifying an Alzheimer's disease biomarker, early diagnostics tool, or therapy to delay the onset or halt the progression of Alzheimer's disease in order to provide a significant cost savings to the Federal Government. (#614)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to ensure that the harbor maintenance user fee is only used for its intended purpose, which is to finance expenditures on maintenance dredging, dredged material disposal areas, jetties, and breakwaters. (#615)
- Wicker amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to require the Secretary of Transportation to submit the results of a comprehensive truck size and weight limits study to Congress by April 30, 2015. (#616)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to encourage the Secretary of State to add additional names to the Magnitsky List. (#617)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring international arms control compliance. (#618)

- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to address the negative impact of the Affordable Care Act's Medicaid and Medicare DSH cuts to hospitals. (#619)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to expedite awards under the Internal Revenue Service whistleblower program. (#620)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to repeal the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA). (#621)
- *Burr amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to manageable Federal student loan repayment options. (#622)*
- Alexander amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the development of next-generation leadership computers in the United States. (#623)
- Alexander amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to improve the competitiveness of the United States. (#624)
- Lankford amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the effectiveness and efficiency of the Federal regulatory process. (#625)
- Lankford amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to streamline, consolidate, or eliminate duplicative and overlapping programs identified by the Government Accountability Office. (#626)
- Lankford amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide more transparency in Government spending, including through the establishment of a Federal program inventory. (#627)
- Lankford amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support the continued stewardship role of the United States over the domain name system to ensure the security of the .gov and .mil domains and protect the freedom of speech and expression internationally. (#628)
- Wicker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to international defense cooperation with Taiwan. (#629)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting the use of energy efficiency in the economy of the United States, which is the cheapest and fastest way to begin addressing energy challenges in the United States. (#630)
- Casey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing training for first responders in communities through which crude oil is transported by rail. (#631)
- **Casey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing reasonable accommodations for pregnant workers. (#632)**
- **Casey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to enhancing the child and dependent care tax credit. (#633)**
- Casey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to automatic IRAs. (#634)

- Casey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing funding for the Office of Administrative Law Judges of the Department of Labor. (#635)
- **Warner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting the personal information of consumers from data breaches. (#636)**
- Warner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to advancing the stated goals of the Department of Veterans Affairs or meeting the health care needs of veterans. (#637)
- **Warner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund reserve fund for Government reform and efficiency. (#638)**
- **Peters amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting trade and travel ports of entry. (#639)**
- Heitkamp amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to improve the sustainability of the Federal workforce in order to address unique situations. (#640)
- Heitkamp amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to funding local rent surveys to ensure accurate fair market rents for working families, the elderly, and the disabled. (#641)
- Heitkamp amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the establishment of a commission on Native children. (#642)
- Heitkamp amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to training and resources for first responders responding to hazardous materials incidents on railroads. (#643)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to directing the Secretary of Transportation to coordinate with the Secretary of Energy to review crude treatment process and, if necessary, to promulgate regulations. (#644)
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to underground and surface coal mining safety and health research. (#645)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to H-1B visas. (#646)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the development of a new nuclear-capable cruise missile by the Department of Defense and the National Nuclear Security Administration. (#647)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the nuclear forces and missions of the Air Force. (#648)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting funding of international organizations during the implementation of the United Nations Arms Trade Treaty prior to Senate ratification and adoption of implementing legislation. (#649)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that social services agencies under the Bureau of Indian Affairs may conduct background checks on all

adults living in a home before issuing a foster care license. (#650)

- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to allow the Drug Enforcement Administration and Federal Bureau of Investigation to enter into joint task forces with tribal and local law enforcement agencies. (#651)
- *Warren amendment to make college more affordable for middle-class families by allowing borrowers with outstanding Federal and private student loans to refinance at the equivalent interest rates that were offered to Federal student loan borrowers during the 2013-2014 school year and to fully offset the cost of such a program by requiring millionaires to pay at least a 30 percent effective Federal tax rate. (#652)*
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to limit control measure determinations to covered sources. (#653)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reforming regulatory practices for executive agencies. (#654)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to preserve and protect the open Internet in a manner that provides the Federal Communications Commission with targeted and robust enforcement mechanisms, does not jeopardize public safety, privacy, accessibility, or universal service, protects against regulatory overreach, and does not rely on public utility regulations. (#655)
- Cotton amendment to modify a provision to the spending-neutral reserve fund to reauthorize funding for payments in lieu of taxes to counties and other units of local government. (#656)
- Cotton amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing non-defense related spending by the Department of Defense. (#657)
- Cotton amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000. (#658)
- Cotton amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the designation of critical habitat. (#659)
- Cotton amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the use of funds for cooperating with the Government of Iran in combating the Islamic State. (#660)
- Cotton amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to violations by the Russian Federation of the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces Treaty. (#661)
- Cotton amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the use of funds for the premature withdrawal of the United States Armed Forces from Afghanistan. (#662)
- Cotton amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the use of funds for negotiating with President of Syria Bashar al Assad and the Government of Syria to resolve the Syrian civil war and combat the Islamic State. (#663)
- Cotton amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to construction of new

facilities and improvement to existing facilities at the detention facilities at United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. (#664)

- **Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting awarding of construction contracts based on awardees entering or not entering into agreements with labor organizations. (#665)**
- **Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing the level of Federal premium support for crop insurance policies, which may include eliminating premium support for crop insurance for agricultural producers with an adjusted gross income of more than \$750,000 in fiscal year 2016. (#666)**
- **Flake amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that individuals do not simultaneously receive unemployment compensation and disability insurance benefits. (#667)**
- **Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to government reform and efficiency. (#668)**
- Flake amendment to rescind the remaining amounts available for the Advanced Technology Vehicles Manufacturing Loan Program. (#669)
- Flake amendment to eliminate resources for the single family housing direct loan program. (#670)
- Flake amendment to eliminate the premium subsidies on crop insurance policies when the actual market price of an agricultural commodity at the time of harvest is higher than the spring price for the agricultural commodity. (#671)
- Flake amendment to prohibit earmarks. (#672)
- Flake amendment to eliminate funding for the Economic Development Administration. (#673)
- Flake amendment to eliminate taxpayer subsidies for Amtrak's food and beverage service. (#674)
- Flake amendment to eliminate resources for Select USA. (#675)
- Flake amendment to prohibit taxpayers from subsidizing officials of the Department of Health and Human Services flying in business and first-class seating. (#676)
- **Flake amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing political targeting by the Internal Revenue Service of individuals and social welfare organizations exercising free-speech rights. (#677)**
- **Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prosecution of first-time illegal border crossers. (#678)**
- Portman amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the empowerment of States to protect citizens of the State from damaging regulations of the Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to the Clean Air Act. (#679)

- Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to legislation to furlough Federal employees with serious tax delinquencies. (#680)
- **Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to demolishing vacant and abandoned homes. (#681)**
- Portman amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would not achieve a unified budget surplus after 2024. (#682)
- Portman amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would create a carbon tax or a cap-and-trade policy relating to carbon emissions. (#683)
- Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to repealing any tax increases imposed by President Obama on middle-class families. (#684)
- Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to making permanent the expensing limitation applicable for 2014 for section 179 property. (#685)
- Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing the age limitation applicable to dependent care assistance programs. (#686)
- Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to allowing private sector employees the ability to work flexible schedules. (#687)
- Portman amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding for the National Park Service Centennial. (#688)
- **Portman amendment to improve the dynamic scoring provision. (#689)**
- Portman amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the equitable treatment of existing, new, and proposed nuclear generating capacity in the economically damaging Clean Power Plan. (#690)
- Scott amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing States with flexibility in determining the size of employers in the small group market. (#691)
- Scott amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to transparency in health premium billing. (#692)
- Rounds amendment to modify section 431 relating to oversight of Government performance. (#693)
- **Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to investing in advanced fossil energy technology research and development. (#694)**
- Shaheen amendment to save taxpayers billions by limiting \$50,000 annually the maximum amount of premium subsidy provided by the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation to individual agricultural producers. (#696)

- **Murray amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund for legislation that reforms and strengthens elementary and secondary education. (#697)**
- Whitehouse amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting funding regulatory work of the Environmental Protection Agency that delivers substantial benefits to public health and the economy. (#698)
- Whitehouse amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing resources to protect and preserve oceans and coasts. (#699)
- **Whitehouse amendment to ensure high-income earners pay a fair share in taxes and to use the revenue to invest in repairing our Nation's bridges, coastal infrastructure, and damage wildfires. (#700)**
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improvements to the appeals process of the Department of Veterans Affairs for claims relating to disability compensation. (#701)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to efforts associated with combating the heroin addiction epidemic. (#702)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to enhance drug treatment courts. (#703)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to enhance veteran treatment courts. (#704)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to Indo-Pacific partner capacity building and strategy. (#705)
- Markey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to achieving savings in the nuclear security enterprise. (#706)
- **Markey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing overdose deaths. (#707)**
- **Wyden amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to simplifying and expanding tax incentives for higher education to boost student attendance and completion. (#708)**
- Manchin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to implementing recommendations of the Government Accountability Office to reduce or eliminate overlapping or duplicative Federal programs. (#709)
- Franken amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to enhancing funding for programs carried out under the Head Start Act. (#710)
- Franken amendment provide additional resources to save student financial aid and keep college affordable for more than 8,000,000 low- and middle-income students by restoring the \$89,000,000 in cuts to Federal Pell Grants in the Republican budget. (#711)

- Franken amendment to provide an additional use for the deficit-neutral reserve fund for higher education. (#712)
- Murphy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to comprehensive mental health reform. (#713)
- Bennet amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to chemical disclosure. (#714)
- **Bennet amendment to create clean energy jobs through predictable and fair incentive for renewable energy. (#715)**
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support the robust funding of the Community Oriented Policing Services grant program. (#716)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the effectiveness and availability of Bureau of Prisons programs. (#717)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting child savings accounts and asset building. (#718)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to cleaning up federally designated Superfund sites. (#719)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting workforce development through apprenticeship programs. (#720)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to encourage freight planning and investment that incorporates all modes of transportation, including rail, waterways, ports, and highways to promote national connectivity. (#721)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting payments for conversion or treatments that purport to change the gender identity or sexual orientation of an individual under Medicare and Medicaid programs. (#722)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing the average adjusted gross income eligibility criteria for persons or legal entities who qualify for farm subsidy program benefits (#723)
- Kaine amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing United States exports and improving the competitiveness of United States businesses. (#724)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring diversity in procurement and hiring at all Federal pension plans. (#725)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the protection of State and local economies from the impacts of climate change, including increased storm surge events. (#726)
- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to municipal broadband expansion, to aid cities and municipalities in rural and low-income areas seeking to invest in

municipal broadband networks or private-public partnerships for broadband buildout. (#727)

- Booker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting mentoring programs for at-risk youth. (#728)
- **Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to invest in surface transportation projects. (#729)**
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to development of the Long Range Discrimination Radar of the Missile Defense Agency. (#730)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to increase access to health care providers for Medicare beneficiaries. (#731)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to authorizing advance appropriations for the Indian Health Service. (#732)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to an active duty mend strength for the Army for fiscal year 2016 of 490,000 soldiers. (#733)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the Department of Defense Innovative Readiness Training Program. (#734)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the outreach and delivery of Department of Veterans Affairs programs and services to veterans residing in United States communities not connected to the North American road system. (#735)
- Murkowski amendment to exempt advance appropriations for the Indian Health Services and Indian Health Facilities accounts of the Indian Health Service from a point of order against legislation that would provide an advance appropriation. (#736)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to establish a DNRF relating to providing for the expansion of Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis (Lou Gehrig's Disease) research in the Department of Defense's peer reviewed Medical Research Program. (#737)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to environmental remediation of land transferred under certain Acts that is contaminated by Federal agencies and activities. (#738)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to robust sexual assault investigations by the National Guard Bureau Office of Complex Investigations. (#739)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the funding of certain tribal courts by the Bureau of Indian Affairs. (#740)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to allow for legislation to provide for long-term budget analyses. (#741)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reforming the unemployment insurance program in a manner that incentivizes work and worker training for the long-term unemployed, helps the long-term unemployed reenter the workforce, recognizes the

demands on State budgets, and does not increase financial burdens on employers. (#742)

- **Thune amendment to reduce funding for the General Services Administration by \$1,000,000 until 50 percent of counties in nonattainment for the 1997 National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for ground-level ozone as of January 30, 2015, achieve the air quality standard set forth in the 1997 NAAQS, and direct those funds to the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency for the purpose of helping municipalities reach attainment with the 2008 NAAQS for ground-level ozone, acknowledging that (1) given limited State and Federal resources and the delay of the Administrator in issuing to States implementation guidance for the 2008 ground-level ozone NAAQS, priority should be given to achieving the 2008 standard, (2) the Administrator has not sufficiently implemented that standard, (3) focusing by the Administrator on the most polluted areas that are in nonattainment with that standard would benefit public health, and (4) promulgating a lower standard at this time would impose undue costs on the economy and workforce of the United States. (#743)**
- Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring transparency of costs of completing analyses required under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969. (#744)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to allowing oil shale development on Federal land. (#745)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing reasonable deadlines for processes under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969. (#746)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to selling nonessential Federal land with proceeds going to Federal deficit reduction. (#747)
- Lee amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would further restrict the right of law-abiding Americans to own a firearm. (#748)
- **Lee amendment to ensure that the reserve fund relating to affordable healthcare choices for all is used to repeal and not further empower the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. (#749)**
- **Lee amendment to modify the spending-neutral reserve fund reauthorizing funding for payments to counties and other units of local government to ensure payment at levels roughly equivalent to property tax revenues lost due to the presence of Federal land. (#750)**
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to support legislation maintaining United States oversight over functions of the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers and preventing the United States from transferring such Internet responsibilities. (#751)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging the United States' NATO allies to reverse declines in defense spending and bear a more proportionate burden for ensuring the security of NATO. (#752)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to sufficient number of uniformed maintenance personnel in the Air Force for the F-35A aircraft program to reach initial operational capacity and full operational capacity on schedule. (#753)

- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting legislation allowing a repeal of the Davis-Bacon Act. (#754)
- *Stabenow amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to keeping the Federal Water Pollution Control Act focused on protection of water quality, to establish bright lines for Federal jurisdiction, and to create clear and unambiguous exemptions for features that the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency or the Secretary of the Army, acting through the Chief of Engineers, claim they are not seeking to regulate. (#755)*
- Stabenow amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the purchase of stationary or electronic devices for the purpose of members of Congress or congressional staff communicating with foreign governments and undermining the role of the President as Head of State in international nuclear negotiations on behalf of the United States. (#756)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to grant programs of the Environmental Protection Agency that may include prohibitions on awards to any entity that has an action pending against the Agency. (#757)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to support legislation allowing private sector employers to offer compensatory time in lieu of overtime pay to employees who prefer flexible work schedules to better balance family, work, and personal responsibilities. (#758)
- **Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to clarifying Federal jurisdiction with respect to intrastate species. (#759)**
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring an independent reliability assessment of the Clean Power Plan of the Environmental Protection Agency. (#760)
- Graham amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to means-testing Medicare part B and part D premiums for Medicare beneficiaries with an annual income that exceeds \$250,000. (#761)
- Graham amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the restoration of purchasing power of the National Institutes of Health. (#762)
- Graham amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to subjecting all Federal spending to sequestration. (#763)
- Graham amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preparing ports of the United States for post-Panamax ships. (#764)
- Graham amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to meeting the obligations outlined in the Plutonium Management and Disposition Agreement. (#765)
- Graham amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to subjecting the salaries of Members of Congress to sequestration. (#766)

- Murkowski amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the National Guard Youth Challenge Program. (#767)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing Transportation Security Administration passenger fees to \$2.50 per enplanement and not more than \$5.00 per round trip between points in Alaska and Hawaii and on flights from essential air service airports. (#768)
- Murkowski amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the labeling of genetically engineered fish. (#769)
- **Murkowski amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the construction of Arctic polar icebreakers. (#770)**
- Ernst amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibits use of taxpayer dollars for first class airplane travel by Members of Congress. (#771)
- Ernst amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to ensure public comments are utilized more effectively in the Federal rulemaking process. (#772)
- Ernst amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect taxpayers by reforming the allowance and perks available to former Presidents. (#773)
- Rubio amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the availability of Federal spectrum for commercial wireless services, including unlicensed Wi-Fi. (#774)
- Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the imposition of new sanctions against the Government of Iran because of that Government's support for terrorism and its human rights abuses against the people of Iran. (#775)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prohibit the exclusion of individuals from service on a Federal jury on account of sexual orientation or gender identity. (#776)
- *Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to recognize that climate change is real and caused by human activity and that Congress needs to take action to cut carbon pollution. (#777, as modified)*
- Cornyn amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to patents. (#778)
- Cornyn amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to enact a taxpayer bill of rights and provide additional protections for taxpayers against abuses by Internal Revenue Service. (#779)
- Cornyn amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to eliminating the backlog of sexual assault evidence kits. (#780)
- **Rubio amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing foreign assistance to the Palestinian Authority and certain United Nations agencies and increasing foreign assistance for Israel. (#781)**

- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to extending the health care tax credit. (#782)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expansion of the earned income tax credit and the child tax credit. (#783)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting a national network for manufacturing innovation. (#784)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that no Federal financial aid funds are used for marketing activities. (#785)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide 12-months of continuous enrollment in Medicaid and the Children's Health Insurance Program. (#786)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to establish the prioritization of Children's Hospital Graduate Medical Education (CHGME) as a proven means to implement the development of a robust pediatric medical workforce. (#787)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring sufficient trade enforcement resources. (#788)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting workers from misclassification as independent contractors and preventing employers from using misclassification to avoid paying their fair share of taxes. (#789)
- Manchin amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would allocate any savings achieved through spending cuts or new revenue that are not included in the concurrent resolution on the budget for any purpose other than deficit reduction or investment in the Nation's infrastructure. (#790)
- **Wyden amendment to strike reconciliation instructions to the Committees on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions and Finance and require regular order. (#791)**
- Bennet amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to innovation in higher education. (#792)
- Franken amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to construction of Native American schools. (#793)
- Sessions amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to strengthening the ability of the Department of Commerce to respond to accusations of unfair trade practices, which may include currency undervaluation. (#794)
- **Cassidy amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to authorizing Federal permitting for manufacturing and energy construction projects relating to national primary or secondary ambient air quality standard for ozone lower than a certain existing standard. (#795)**
- *Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to saving Medicare. (#796)*

- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing headquarters staff in the Department of Defense. (#797)
- **Murray amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund for legislation to allow Americans to earn paid sick time. (#798)**
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to funding for programs related to governing justly and democratically. (#799)
- **Cantwell amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to a comprehensive approach to crude-by-rail safety. (#800)**
- *Murray amendment to build on the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2013 by restoring a below-sequester level cut of \$9,000,000,000 to nondefense discretionary spending in 2017, replacing sequestration in 2016 and 2017 and increasing funding above sequester by a total of \$148,000,000,000 for the 2 years, increasing defense and nondefense discretionary spending above sequester levels by equal amounts, eliminating the overseas contingency operations gimmick contained in the committee-reported resolution, and offsetting the net increase in defense and nondefense discretionary spending by closing tax loopholes. (#801)*
- **Coons amendment to offset the costs of the war against the Islamic State in Iraq and Syria. (#802)**
- Franken amendment to ensure that the deficit-neutral reserve fund for infrastructure includes investment in rural broadband deployment. (#803)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to student loans. (#804)
- Corker amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prevent the sale of Senior Preferred Stock of Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac by the Secretary of the Treasury without the consent of Congress. (#805)
- Cassidy amendment to create a point of order against any legislation that would authorize Federal funds appropriated for processing naturalization applications to be used for any other purpose. (#806)
- Cassidy amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would permit using certain funds to process immigration benefit applications. (#807)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to permanently extend the Internet Tax Freedom Act and to establish rules for taxation of digital goods and services. (#808)
- Vitter amendment to restore students' right to privacy of education records by ensuring parental consent of records release in all cases and prohibiting collection of psychological or behavioral data. (#809)
- **Collins amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing access to higher education for low-income Americans through the Federal Pell Grant program. (#810)**
- **Vitter amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ending**

Washington's illegal exemption from Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. (#811)

- **Murray amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide women with affordable access to comprehensive health care, including preventive services (such as contraception and breast cancer screenings), improve maternal health, and ensure that a woman has the same benefits and services no matter what part of the United States she lives in, all of which is critical to improving the health and well-being of women, children, their families, and society as a whole, and is an essential part of a woman's economic security and opportunity. (#812)**
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving oversight and accountability of for-profit colleges. (#813)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing exploitation of veterans and servicemembers seeking postsecondary education. (#814)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund related to prohibiting inverted corporations from avoiding United States taxes. (#815)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prevent certain corporations from profiting from government contracts. (#816)
- **Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide tax benefits to patriot employers that invest in American jobs and provide fair pay and benefits to workers and to eliminate tax benefits for corporations that ship jobs or profits overseas. (#817)**
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to funding for the Overseas Private Investment Corporation. (#818)
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the repeal of the extension of the wind production tax credit. (#819)
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting funding for the Defense Rapid Innovation Program. (#820)
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the Forest Service from finalizing and implementing a certain proposed groundwater directive. (#821)
- Flake amendment to eliminate Federal duplication and consolidate the 94 Federal green building programs spread across 11 different Federal agencies. (#822)
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to implementing the recommendations of the Government Accountability Office to consolidate financial literacy programs. (#823)
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to enabling transparency in the Federal crop insurance program, which may include disclosing the names of recipients of Federal subsidy payments for crop insurance premiums. (#824)
- **Blumenthal amendment to expand the deficit-neutral reserve fund for veterans and**

servicemembers. (#825)

- Barrasso amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the repeal of the annual fee on health insurance providers imposed by the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. (#826)
- Hatch amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to reforming the Federal regulatory process by enabling retrospective review of existing regulations, improving the process by which new regulations are created, ensuring fair and effective judicial review, and securing an effective role for Congress in the Federal regulatory process through legislation and oversight. (#827)
- Franken amendment to provide additional resources to save student financial aid and keep college affordable for more than 8,000,000 low- and middle-income students by restoring the \$89,000,000,000 in cuts to Federal Pell Grants in the Republican budget. (#828)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to maintaining the critical infrastructure security of the United States natural gas pipeline system with respect to physical damages or cyber security-related impacts. (#829)
- Moran-Blumenthal amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to researching health conditions of the descendants of veterans exposed to toxic substances during services in the Armed Forces. (#830)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging institutions of higher education to make college more affordable by reducing the cost of attendance for students and families. (#831)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to ensure all women covered by TRICARE have no-cost contraception coverage and to improve access to emergency contraception for women members of the Armed Forces. (#832)
- Boxer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the protection of State and local economies from the impacts of climate change, including extreme and exceptional drought. (#833)
- Boxer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to public health and welfare of States and local communities. (#834)
- Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to offsetting the cost of operations against the Islamic State. (#835)
- McConnell amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the regulation by the Environmental Protection Agency of greenhouse gas emissions, which may include a prohibition on withholding highway funds from States that refuse to submit State Implementation Plans required under the Clean Power Plan of the Agency. (#836)
- Alexander amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting the privacy rights of employees. (#837)
- **Murkowski amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the disposal of certain Federal land. (#838)**

- **Isakson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting United States citizens held hostage in the United States embassy in Tehran, Iran, between November 3, 1979, and January 20, 1981. (#839)**
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding for State and local law enforcement agencies that receive Federal funds to be used for data collection related to profiling guidance issued by the Department of Justice. (#840)
- Udall amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to provision of educational assistance to veterans who served in the reserves in Afghanistan or Iraq. (#841)
- **Merkley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to consumer financial protection. (#842)**
- **Merkley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to restoring reductions in the Republican budget to the Stafford loan program that would mandate that students currently in college pay interest on their loans before they have received their educational benefits, to make college more affordable, to reduce the debt burden of students, and to help graduates afford to pay back student loans. (#843)**
- Merkley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to restoring cuts in the Republican budget to the Federal Pell Grant and Stafford loan programs that would force more families to take on debt for education and mandate that students currently in college pay interest on their loans before they have received their education benefits, to make college more affordable, to reduce the debt burden of students, and to help graduates afford to pay back student loans. (#844)
- Merkley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to trade agreements. (#845)
- Merkley amendment to save student financial aid and reduce the student loan debt levels in the Republican budget by 15 percent through removing mandated interest payments for students. (#846)
- Scott amendment to require information on settlement agreements. (#847)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the Medicare home health face-to-face documentation requirement. (#848)
- Vitter amendment to end birthright citizenship. (#849)
- Vitter amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ending President Obama's illegal executive amnesty. (#850)
- Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to rein in onerous fishing regulations and provide disaster relief for fisheries. (#851)
- **Ayotte amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing small business regulatory relief and preventing duplicative regulations for investment advisors. (#852)**

- Coats to preserve the integrity of college athletes. (#853)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to repealing the limitation on health flexible spending arrangements. (#854)
- **Lee amendment to prohibit the public debt limit under reconciliation. (#855)**
- **Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to support legislation preventing the Federal Communications Commission from reclassifying broadband providers as common carriers under title II of the Communications Act of 1934 and from implementing other “net neutrality” provisions. (#856)**
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the investigation and recovery of missing weapons and military equipment provided to the Government of Yemen by the United States Government. (#857)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to limiting funds for institutions or organizations established by the United States Convention on the Law of the Sea. (#858)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to clarifying the definition of the term “waters of the United States”. (#859)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing the Department of Energy from making risky loans. (#860)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to equalizing the treatment of attorney’s fees under the Endangered Species Act of 1973 and the Equal Access to Justice Act. (#861)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to repealing the wind production tax credit. (#862)
- Lee amendment to preserve Congressional Budget Act points of order against legislation providing for an increase in the gas tax paid by hardworking Americans. (#863)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to providing an accounting of total United States contributions to the United Nations. (#864)
- **Johnson amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to accommodate legislation that would stop the Federal government from forcing States to pay unemployment compensation benefits to millionaires. (#865)**
- Murray amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing funding for the Department of Transportation for the TIGER discretionary grant program. (#866)
- **Whitehouse amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to making it more difficult for corporations and billionaires to secretly influence elections by making unlimited undisclosed campaign expenditures, and to prevent such entities from evading campaign finance law, including through making false statements to government**

agencies. (#867)

- Whitehouse amendment to prohibit budget resolutions that support dropping millions of Americans from their health insurance plans without providing for alternative coverage. (#868)
- Udall amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to issuing a license to a company to operate as a small business investment company that focuses on accelerating technology transfer commercialization activities that create well-paying jobs and support American innovation. (#869)
- **Wyden amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to extending tax provisions expiring in 2013 or 2014 for 2 years, such as those contained in the EXPIRE Act of 2014. (#870)**
- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the process of evaluating and adjudicating benefit claims of survivors and dependents of veterans and members of the Armed Forces. (#871)
- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expand and enhance the security of the Visa Waiver Program to promote travel and tourism in the United States. (#872)
- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the reimbursement of emergency medical care for veterans, which may include reimbursement of veterans who have not received care from the department of Veterans Affairs in the last 24 months. (#873)
- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the final standard providing for the assignment of a unique health identifier for an individual and to require legislation setting standards for such assignment. (#874)
- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to permanent extension of the new markets tax credit. (#875)
- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that Federal agencies protect the rights of all Americans, regardless of their sexual orientation, religion, race, color, sex, or national origin, in accordance with the Constitution of the United States and Federal law. (#876)
- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing college completion, which may include expanding Federal Pell Grant eligibility by allowing college students to use Federal Pell Grants for more than 2 semesters in an academic year. (#877)
- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to investing in clean energy and preserving the environment. (#878)
- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring dental coverage under all qualified health plans offered under the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. (#879)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a student borrower bill of rights. (#880)

- *Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting a substantial increase in the minimum wage. (#881)*
- Carper amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving prevention and treatment measures to mitigate agricultural impacts from virus outbreaks, such as impacts seen from the avian influenza poultry outbreak. (#882)
- Roberts amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting health care rationing. (#883)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing local flexibility in low-income housing and supporting low-income housing block grant funding by expanding the Moving-to-Work program. (#884)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing technical assistance to small businesses and aspiring entrepreneurs through small business development centers. (#885)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to ensure accountability and transparency at the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau. (#886)
- Hoeven amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to streamline energy infrastructure projects. (#887)
- Feinstein amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing terrorists from obtaining firearms or explosives. (#888)
- Feinstein amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving community relations with law enforcement officers. (#889)
- Coons amendment to exempt advance appropriations for Amtrak from the generally applicable point of order against advance appropriations. (#890)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to addressing the infrastructure needs of passenger rail. (#891)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the impacts of climate change on critical infrastructure systems. (#892)
- Shaheen amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to addressing the diabetes epidemic in the United States. (#893)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing funding to the Global Fund. (#894)
- **Whitehouse amendment to prohibit budget resolutions that support cutting over \$1,000,000,000,000 in spending without identifying specific programmatic effects. (#895)**
- **Markey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the safety of offshore drilling in the United States. (#896)**

- **Markey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting consumers in the United States from price increases due to large-scale natural gas exports. (#897)**
- Franken amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to address cyberstalking and online harassment. (#898)
- **Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the importance of financial literacy education to allow individuals to make informed and effective decisions with their financial resources. (#899)**
- **Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the importance of civics and government education. (#900)**
- Hirono amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that Federal agencies protect the rights of all Americans, regardless of their sexual orientation, gender identity, religion, race, color, sex, or national origin, in accordance with the Constitution of the United States and Federal law. (#901)
- Tester amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to authorizing children who are eligible to receive health care furnished under laws administered by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to retain such eligibility until age 26. (#902)
- Tester amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to provision of payment of dependency and indemnity compensation of death pension upon the death of a veteran to reduce needless financial hardships suffered by families of such veterans during their time of grief. (#903)
- Tester amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to bolstering veterans employment by providing additional sick leave to disabled veterans who are employed by the Federal Government so they can seek care for their service-connected medical conditions and do not have to take unpaid leave or forego their medical appointments altogether. (#904)
- Tester amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to veterans health care, which may include efforts to enhance access to care for rural veterans, to address medical workforce shortages of the Department of Veterans Affairs, and to invest in new facilities in rural areas. (#905)
- Klobuchar amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to Federal investment in precision medicine and biomedical innovation. (#906)
- Klobuchar amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the effective Federal management of the gray wolf population in the western Great Lakes region. (#907)
- Klobuchar amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to support for the improvement and enhancement of the capabilities of the Armed Forces to prevent and respond to sexual assault and sexual harassment in the Armed Forces. (#908)
- Klobuchar amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preserving funding for States to develop and maintain recreational trails and trail-related facilities for motorized and nonmotorized recreational trail uses. (#909)

- Klobuchar amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to advancing innovations in life saving technologies. (#910)
- Klobuchar amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting the outdoor economy. (#911)
- Reed amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to permanently reforming emergency unemployment insurance programs, including the Extended Benefit program for individuals who have exhausted their regular unemployment compensation during economic downturns. (#912)
- Reed amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to closing egregious offshore tax loopholes. (#913)
- Reed amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that the Federal Pell Grant maximum keeps pace with inflation. (#914)
- Reed amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would increase the cost to borrowers of Federal education loans made to students or on behalf of students. (#915)
- Reed amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reforming the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 to establish accountability requirements for resource equity. (#916)
- Reed amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing for an additional year of Federal funding for short-time compensation programs, which prevent layoffs and keep Americans employed. (#917)
- Reed amendment to include legislation concerning weatherization and energy efficiency retrofit programs in a deficit-neutral reserve fund. (#918)
- Reed amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to eliminating deductions for corporate compensation in excess of \$1,000,000. (#919)
- Reed amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reducing the geographic imbalance in Federal research funding and improving research infrastructure and capacity throughout the States. (#920)
- Reed amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prescription drug costs under the Medicare program. (#921)
- Reed amendment to strike the requirement for estimates of macroeconomic effects. (#922)
- Reed amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to eliminating profits from the Federal student loan program and reducing costs for borrowers. (#923)
- Reed amendment to specify the other macroeconomic variable to be included in a certain estimate provided by the Congressional Budget Office. (#924)
- **Tillis amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the United States civil courts system. (#925)**

- **Tillis amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that the right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. (#926)**
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to appropriate and responsible dietary guidelines that recommend lean red meat as a source of protein. (#927)
- Blunt amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect the United States from an energy tax. (#928)
- Crapo amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting Medicare Advantage by reversing Obamacare cuts. (#929)
- Crapo amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing tax increases on families with annual incomes under \$250,000. (#930)
- Fischer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to strengthen waterborne commerce in our ports and harbors, which may include increasing the percentage of the amounts expended from the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund that are dedicated to port infrastructure and maintenance. (#931)
- Cochran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a biennial budget resolution process. (#932)
- Cochran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a biennial budget resolution process. (#933)
- Paul amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting marketing materials relating to the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. (#934)
- Paul amendment to adjust functional totals to reflect savings on administrative costs within the Environmental Protection Agency and Corps of Engineers resulting from the preservation of individual property rights and clarification that “navigable waters” means waters of the United States, including the territorial seas that are navigable-in-fact or permanent, standing, or continuously flowing bodies of water that form geographical featured commonly known as streams, oceans, rivers, and lakes that are connected to waters that are navigable-in-fact under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.). (#935)
- Paul amendment to establish a surgical point of order that will provide better clarity and compliance in the budget process by better harmonizing appropriations and authorizations. (#936)
- Hatch amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the supplemental nutrition assistance program, which may include prohibiting the Secretary of Agriculture from issuing certain exemptions relating to the able-bodied adults without dependents requirement. (#937)
- Hatch amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the use of community development block grant funds for the provision of public services. (#938)

- Hatch amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring the Secretaries of Agriculture and Housing and Urban Development to draft a plan to consolidate certain housing programs. (#939)
- **Paul amendment to increase new budget authority for fiscal years 2016 and 2017 and modify outlays for fiscal years 2016 through 2022 for National Defense (budget function 050) with offsets. (#940)**
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to ensure access to primary care for women and children. (#941)
- Franken amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing funding for HIV/AIDS research and medical and social services to prevent the spread of HIV and treat infected individuals. (#942)
- Franken amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the health of Medicare beneficiaries and reducing Medicare program expenditures by making evidence-based chronic disease prevention programs like the National Diabetes Prevention Program a covered benefit under the Medicare program. (#943)
- **Nelson amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would use tax dollars to censor publicly-funded climate science. (#944)**
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting efforts to eliminate discrimination based on sexual orientation, gender identity, source of income, marital status, military or veteran status, race, color, religion, sex, handicap, familial status, or national origin in housing. (#945)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing support for public-private partnerships that help make small, medium, and rural manufacturers more competitive. (#946)
- Bennet amendment to ensure that small businesses are provided relief as part of tax reform by permanently increasing the maximum amount of the section 179 small business expensing limitation to \$1,000,000 and the investment limitation to \$2,500,000 and indexing them both for inflation. (#947)
- Cochran amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to prohibit the implementation of flood standards, developed in secret, that would threaten livelihoods and communities nationwide. (#948)
- Coats amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing greater discretion to States with respect to infrastructure projects. (#949)
- McConnell amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting the return of children who have been legally adopted from the Democratic Republic of the Congo and are only a plane ride away from becoming United States citizens to the American citizen parents residing in the United States. (#950)
- **Murray amendment to establish and fund a new Federal-State partnership to expand access to high-quality preschool programs for children from low- and moderate-income families, offset with revenue from closing loopholes. (#951)**

- **Merkley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a more level playing field in trade agreements. (#952)**
- **Merkley amendment to save student financial aid and reduce the student loan debt levels in the Republican budget by 15 percent by eliminating new mandated interest charged while students are still in school. (#953)**
- Flake amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to the reimbursement of States that paid to keep units of the National Park System open during the partial Government shutdown in October 2013. (#954)
- Sessions amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting aliens without lawful status in the United States from qualifying for certain Federal benefits. (#955)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to protect the content of Americans' emails from warrantless searched by law enforcement agencies. (#956)
- Lee amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to ending the enhanced Federal Medical Assistance Percentage (FMAP) rates under Obamacare that financially favor able-bodied adults over pregnant women, infants, elderly, and the disabled. (#957)
- Grassley amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting United States workers. (#958)
- Grassley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reforming the EB-5 immigrant investor program to protect national security, to promote true job creation, and to ensure integrity in the adjudication of such immigration benefits by establishing standards of ethical conduct by government officials and preventing improper preferential treatment. (#959)
- Grassley amendment to hold employer accountable for their hiring practices by requiring all employees to be verified through E-Verify, an electronic employment verification system. (#960)
- Murray amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to ensure that the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission continues to protect employee rights and protections like the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 and the Genetic Information Nondiscrimination Act of 2008, and to ensure that employee wellness programs authorized under the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act continue to offer premium incentives to employees for more healthy choices. (#961)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to enhance prosecution of those who sell or supply firearms to others knowing or having reasonable cause to believe that the firearms will be used to commit a crime of human trafficking. (#962)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to facilitate the transfer of enforcement authority over firearms laws to the Federal Bureau of Investigations. (#963)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to enhance prosecution of those who sell or supply firearms to others knowing or having reasonable cause to believe that the firearms will be used to commit a crime of violence. (#964)

- Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect the integrity of elections in the United States, limit the corrosive influence of money in the democratic process of the United States, allow for an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to overturn the Citizens United decision, and increase transparency. (#965)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to offsetting the costs of operations against the Islamic State. (#966)
- **Markey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to domestic medical isotope production. (#967)**
- Wyden amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to enacting middle class tax relief, including extending and expanding refundable tax credits, such as tax provisions and policies included in legislation like the Working Families Tax Relief Act, American Opportunity Tax Credit Permanence and Consolidation Act, Helping Working Families Afford Child Care Act, or the 21st Century Worker Tax Cut Act, among other legislation. (#968)
- Cruz amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibit the Federal Election Commission from further regulating political speech on the Internet. (#969)
- Cruz amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to ensure full portability of funds provided under part A of title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965. (#970)
- Cruz amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to implement work requirements in all means-tested Federal welfare programs. (#971)
- Cruz amendment to ensure Israel receives the full extent of aid from the United States in developing its missile defense programs by creating a spending-neutral reserve fund, in the event that additional funding is required. (#972)
- Cruz amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that any nuclear agreement between the United States and Iran cannot be implemented absent approved by Congress. (#973)
- Cruz amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund to eliminate all criminal penalties for offenses established by agency regulations. (#974)
- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to maintaining military personnel levels at military installations that are the least costly to the Federal Government to operate. (#975)
- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring the Dietary Guidelines for Americans are based on sound nutrition science. (#976)
- Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to strengthen democratic governance, citizen security, and economic growth in Central America. (#977)
- Menendez amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would provide funding relating to establishing a United States Embassy in Havana, Cuba until the Government of Cuba ceases providing sanctuary to terrorists and American fugitives. (#978)

- Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to substantially increasing overtime protections for middle class workers. (#979)
- Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting the promised pension benefits of retirees in multiemployer pension plans. (#980)
- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to waive coinsurance under Medicare for colorectal cancer screening tests regardless of whether therapeutic intervention is required during the screening. (#981)
- Casey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to provide flexibility to States to improve access and quality and delivery of care while protecting the guarantee of the Medicaid program. (#982)
- Sanders amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting programs that keep low-income older individuals healthy and able to live at home, such as those programs funded through the Older Americans Act of 1965. (#983)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that patients, including military members and veterans, have access to new antibacterial drugs that treat serious or life-threatening infections through the creations by the Food and Drug Administration of a limited population approval pathway for antibacterial drugs. (#984)
- Risch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to extending the authorization of the State Trade and Export Promotion Program of the Small Business Administration. (#985)
- Reed amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reforming student loan programs, which may include risk-sharing by institutions of higher education. (#986)
- Casey amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting the National Guard Counterdrug Program. (#987)
- Franken amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to bolstering the resilience of communities and industries in the United States against the impacts of a changing climate. (#988)
- Coons second-degree amendment to Coons amendment #337, to modify the amendment. (#989)
- Coons amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the impacts of climate change on critical infrastructure systems. (#990)
- **Warner amendment to restore program integrity funding to combat waste, fraud, and abuse. (#991)**
- Paul amendment to provide an offset for additional funds for overseas contingency operations. (#992)
- **Menendez amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to strengthening the national do-not-call registry. (#993)**

- Brown amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to end “too big to fail” bailouts for bailouts for Wall Street mega-banks (over \$500 billion in total assets). (#994)
- Hatch amendment to provide for individual, business, and international tax reform that is pro-growth, fair, simple, and permanent, that enhances competitiveness, that promotes savings and investment, that strengthens domestic job creation and wage growth and that is revenue neutral. (#995)
- Cotton amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting funding for flights over the continental United States or Europe by the Russian Federation under the Treaty on Open Skies using digital electro-optical sensors. (#996)
- Enzi amendment to make a technical correction. (#997)
- Enzi amendment to make a technical correction. (#998)
- Enzi amendment to make a technical correction. (#999)
- Enzi amendment to make a technical correction. (#1000)
- Menendez amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would provide funding relating to assistance for trade promotion for Cuba until the Government of Cuba is in compliance with International Labor Organization standards. (#1001)
- Cantwell amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the National Park Service Centennial. (#1002)
- Tester amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to authorizing children who are eligible to receive health care furnished under laws administered by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to retain such eligibility until age 26. (#1003)
- Murphy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing funding for the processing of permits for additive gas transmission capacity in supply-constrained areas. (#1004)
- Murphy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expanding United States counter-propaganda communications to combat misinformation from the Russian Federation or terrorist groups like ISIS and al Qaeda. (#1005)
- Murphy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to additional United States support for the most severe global humanitarian emergencies in Iraq, Syria, Central African Republic, and South Sudan. (#1006)
- Murphy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving the stability of Ukraine by increasing funding for economic and other nonmilitary support, including energy security, loan guarantees, civil society, humanitarian aid, anti-corruption efforts, and strengthening democratic institutions and governance. (#1007)
- Murphy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging Federal agencies not to waive the requirements of the Buy American Act the Berry Amendment, or the

Buy America Act. (#1008)

- Schumer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to background checks for individuals purchasing firearms on the Internet. (#1009)
- Schumer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to background checks for individuals purchasing firearms. (#1010)
- **Sullivan amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing an exemption from certain permitting requirements for routine maintenance activities relating to transportation infrastructure. (#1011)**
- **Sullivan amendment to strike more than \$1.2 trillion in cuts to Medicaid, preserving a critical source of comprehensive, affordable health and long-term care coverage for millions of otherwise uninsured low-income adults, parents, and seniors, including millions of non-elderly low-income adults in States that expand Medicaid as part of health reform. (#1012)**
- Heinrich amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to strengthening the economy by accelerating the transfer of technologies from laboratories of the Department of Energy and the Department of Defense to the marketplace. (#1013)
- Bennet amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to responding to the economic and national security threats posed by human-induced climate change, as highlighted by the Secretary of Defense, the Director of National Intelligence, the Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and the Administrator of National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. (#1014)
- Bennet amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to limiting the amount of time spent on testing. (#1015)
- Scott amendment to establish offshore leasing and energy production in area of the outer Continental Shelf off the coast of the States of South Carolina, Virginia, North Carolina, and Georgia, and to provide those States 37.5 percent of qualified revenues from the energy production. (#1016)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to H-1B visas. (#1017)
- Sasse amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to enhancing the value of the adoption tax credit. (#1018)
- Barrasso amendment to ensure authorizing committees reauthorize programs annually. (#1019)
- Barrasso amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to relieving small businesses of the regulatory and financial burdens created by the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act, which are causing fewer employment opportunities for working Americans. (#1020)
- Schatz amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to taking action to solve human-caused climate change, which is real, urgent, happening now, solvable, and which needs United States leadership to get all countries to do their fair share to reduce pollution. (#1021)

- Schatz amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting Americans from foreign pollution. (#1022)
- Schatz amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expanding access to mental health services for rural veterans, including through telemedicine. (#1023)
- **Heinrich amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would provide for the sale of Federal land to reduce the Federal deficit. (#1024)**
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to H-1B visas. (#1025)
- Murray amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to transparency health premium billing. (#1026)
- Thune amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to preserve and protect the open Internet in a manner that provides clear and certain rules and does not jeopardize public safety, universal service, privacy, accessibility, consumer protection, competition, innovation, or investment. (#1027)
- Vitter amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing access to necessary equipment for Medicare beneficiaries. (#1028)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prevent American jobs from being moved overseas by reducing the corporate income tax rate. (#1029)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting innovation, expanding access to life-saving medications, and preserving choices for Medicare beneficiaries without creating a Government-run formulary. (#1030)
- Tester amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that the Director of the Bureau of Land Management has sufficient resources to promote sustainable sage-grouse populations and the conservation of sage-grouse habitat, including by collaborating with States and incorporating State plans, as feasible, to avoid the need to list the sage-grouse under the Endangered Species Act of 1973, and preserve the way of life in and economic health of the impacted areas. (#1031)
- Schatz amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting innovation and accountability to make college more affordable. (#1032)
- Booker-Graham amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the prioritization of broad-based criminal justice reform. (#1033)
- Sessions amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to capping welfare benefits. (#1034)
- Sessions amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to welfare legislation. (#1035)
- Heller amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that the Secretary of Transportation prioritizes the construction of projects that are of national and regional significance and projects in high priority corridors on the National Highway System,

which will improve the safe, secure, and efficient movement of people and goods through the United States and facilitate economic development and create jobs in the United States. (#1036)

- Cruz amendment to propose an alternative to section 302, relating to a deficit-neutral reserve fund to strengthen America's priorities. (#1037)
- Kirk amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to increase wages for American workers. (#1038)
- Barrasso amendment to provide to the Indian Health Service an additional \$25,000,000 for contract support costs and to provide to the Bureau of Indian Affairs an additional \$26,000,000 for contract support costs. (#1039)
- Alexander amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to prevent Medicaid spending from crowding out other State priorities, such as funding public higher education to prevent tuition increases, and to provide States the flexibility and budgetary certainty they need to serve their Medicaid beneficiaries with high quality health care at a lower cost. (#1040)
- Reed amendment to create a point of order against legislation that would cut vital programs. (#1041)
- Franken amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to closing the carried interest loophole. (#1042)
- Schumer amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expanding and making permanent the American opportunity tax credit. (#1043)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to imposing sanctions with respect to foreign persons responsible for gross violations of internationally recognized human rights or significant acts of corruption. (#1044)
- Franken amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to public-private partnerships for job training. (#1045)
- Tester amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that the Director of the Bureau of Land Management has sufficient resources to promote sustainable sage-grouse populations and the conservation of sage-grouse habitat, including by collaborating with States and incorporating State plans, as feasible, to avoid the need to list the sage-grouse under the Endangered Species Act of 1973, and preserve the way of life in and economic health of the impacted areas. (#1046)
- Kaine amendment to provide for sequestration replacement. (#1047)
- Murphy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to insurance protections for individuals with pre-existing conditions. (#1048)
- Murphy amendment to express support of positive development in our nation's health care system. (#1049)
- Whitehouse amendment to ensure high-earners pay a fair share in taxes and to use the revenue to invest in repairing our Nation's bridges, coastal infrastructure, and damage from wildfires.

(#1050)

- Heitkamp amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to maintaining reliable, affordable, and redundant baseload power, encouraging technological innovation and manufacturing, providing a diverse energy portfolio, and significantly reducing carbon emissions through research, development, and implementation of advanced clean-coal technologies. (#1051)
- Blumenthal amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the promotion of cost-saving alternatives to detention for immigrant families and children. (#1052)
- Blumenthal amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the promotion of cost-saving alternatives to detention for immigrant families and children. (#1053)
- Blumenthal amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the promotion of cost-saving alternatives to detention for immigrant families and children. (#1054)
- Blumenthal amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the promotion of cost-saving alternatives to detention for immigrant families and children. (#1055)
- Warner amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to promote wireless innovation. (#1056)
- Nelson amendment to express the sense of the Senate regarding the continued strength of Medicare Advantage. (#1057)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to measures that ensure that United States manufacturers can compete fairly with foreign manufacturers. (#1058)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to strengthen the role of Congress and the ability of the Department of the Treasury to respond to fundamentally misaligned currencies. (#1059)
- Coats amendment to decrease funding for the National Labor Relations Board by \$27,400,000 per year, a 10 percent cut, to better reflect the workload of the Board. (#1060)
- Murphy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund for additional prosecutors to prosecute firearms offenses. (#1061)
- Brown amendment to prevent accounting gimmicks from artificially increasing the cost of loan programs for first-time home-buyers, veterans, students loans, and rural utilities. (#1062)
- Schatz-Murray amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring all legally married same-sex spouses have equal access to the Social Security benefits they have earned and receive equal treatment under the law pursuant to the Constitution of the United States. (#1063)
- Portman amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to reauthorization of the Tropical Forest Conservation Act of 1998. (#1064)
- Kirk amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to create savings to the Medicare

program and protect senior citizens' identity. (#1065)

- Tester amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to provision of payment of dependency and indemnity compensation or death pension upon the death of a veteran to reduce needless financial hardships suffered by families of such veterans during their time of grief. (#1066)
- Warren amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund related to supporting at-sea and dockside monitoring for fisheries that have received economic disaster assistance. (#1067)
- Nelson amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to encourage States to expand Medicaid under the Affordable Care Act, thereby reducing the uninsured population, including among women and rural Americans; increasing payments to health care providers and hospitals; and increasing economic and job growth. (#1068)
- Blumenthal amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to keeping guns out of the hands of domestic abusers. (#1069)
- Blumenthal amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protection of workers and consumers from corporate malfeasance. (#1070)
- Blumenthal amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to denying tax benefits to firearms dealers who endanger the public. (#1071)
- Stabenow amendment to provide additional resources to reject the Senate Republicans' proposed \$435 billion in cuts to Medicare. (#1072)
- Lee amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the investigation and recovery of missing weapons and military equipment provided to the Government of Yemen by the United States Government. (#1073)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to assess the impact on higher education access of the Department of Education's gainful employment rule, which could include requiring the Secretary of Education to determine how different types of institutions are being affected. (#1074)
- Hatch amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging the recruitment, preparation, and retention of highly effective teachers. (#1075)
- Cruz amendment to establish a spending-neutral reserve fund relating to promoting freedom and economic growth on the Internet. (#1076)
- Donnelly amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to mental health and suicide prevention programs for members of the Armed Forces and veterans. (#1077)
- Murray amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect health care from corporate interference and ensure that employers that provide health benefits, including contraception coverage, to any of their employees or the covered dependents of such employees entitles by Federal law, including the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act, to receive such coverage. (#1078)

- Reed amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving government settlement transparency. (#1079)
- Cardin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to provide resources for SBA resource partners to assist small business with regulatory compliance. (#1080)
- Feinstein amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to detection, investigation, and prosecution of the owners and operators of websites who knowingly allow such websites to be used to advertise commercial sex with children over the Internet. (#1081)
- Blumenthal amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to keeping guns out of the hands of child sex traffickers. (#1082)
- Cruz amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that any United Nations Security Council resolution on any nuclear agreement between the United States and Iran has no enforceability in the United States absent congressional approval of that agreement. (#1083)
- McCain amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to enhancing trace across the Southwest border. (#1084)
- Cruz amendment to establish a speeding-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that any United Nations Security Council resolution on any nuclear agreement between the United States and Iran has no enforceability in the United States absent congressional approval of that agreement. (#1085)
- Grassley amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to protecting American workers. (#1086)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to encouraging domestic energy production to lessen the dependence of the United States on energy imports. (#1087)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to chemical disclosure. (#1088)
- Inhofe amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the oil spill liability trust fund and equal treatment of energy resources. (#1089)
- Wyden amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to ensure that Medicare beneficiaries in rural locations have unobstructed access to high quality medical care. (#1090)
- Franken amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to providing students and families with transparent, easily understood information about postsecondary education financial aid. (#1091)
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- Vitter amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to developing methods that open interstate commerce to allow families increased access to safe affordable prescription drugs across State lines, to allow children with cancer and other serious illnesses to obtain life-saving medications. (#1092)
- Vitter amendment to increase the maximum prison sentences for drug dealers that target our

children for the sale of drugs regardless of the location of the crime. (#1093)

- Warren amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expanding Social Security. (#1094)
- Murphy amendment to express support of positive developments in our nation's health care system. (#1095)
- Murphy amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to implement the Law Enforcement Officers Protection Act of 1986. (#1096)
- Wyden amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a process whereby the Federal Government recoups grant funds directly from contractors who failed to provide services for setting up State-based exchanges. (#1097)
- Vitter amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to developing methods that open interstate commerce to allow families increased access to safe affordable prescription drugs across State lines, to allow children with cancer and other serious illnesses to obtain life-saving medications. (#1098)
- Moran amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support investments in precision medicine, biomedical research, and the National Institutes of Health. (#1099)
- Donnelly amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to servicemember and veteran mental health and suicide prevention programs. (#1100)
- Durbin amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support investments in research and development and to improve the competitiveness of the United States. (#1101)
- Daines amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that not-for-profit student loan servicers and loan servicers that qualify as small businesses are able to service Federal student loans. (#1102)

From: Gray, Spencer (Energy)
To: scarman@blm.gov; [Harding, Stephenne](#)
Subject: hearing
Date: Friday, March 27, 2015 10:40:59 AM

Stephanie and Stephenne—

ENR will likely notice a public lands subcommittee hearing today for April 16 at 2:30pm on BLM's fracking rule.

The majority wants Neil to testify. Barrasso is the subcommittee chairman (Wyden is ranking).

Give me a call when you can to discuss?

Spencer
4-4608

From: Alberts, Marc
To: "Darren.Pete@bia.gov"; "liberty.metcalf@bia.gov"; "sarah_neimeyer@ios.doi.gov"
Cc: [Fluhr, Chris](#); [Degenfelder, Ken](#)
Subject: Thank You for your testimony before the House Committee on Natural Resources--03.18.2015
Date: Thursday, April 02, 2015 12:16:51 PM
Attachments: [Thank You -BIA.pdf](#)
[03.18.15 QFRs BIA.docx](#)

Good Afternoon Assistant Secretary Washburn:

Attached are additional questions for the record from your testimony before the Subcommittee on Indian, Insular, and Alaska Native Affairs on Wednesday, March 18, 2015, during our oversight hearing titled on *"Funding Priorities for and the United States' Responsibilities concerning Indians, Alaska Natives, and Insular Areas in the President's FY 2016 Budget Request for the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Indian Health Service, Office of Insular Affairs, and Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians."*

Please respond to these questions in *Word* format and submit those responses electronically to myself at, Marc.Alberts@mail.house.gov by no later than Thursday, April 16, 2015.

Feel free to contact the Subcommittee with any questions at 202-226-9725.

Marc Alberts

Clerk

Subcommittee on Indian, Insular, and Alaska Native Affairs
Committee on Natural Resources

(202) 226-9725

(202) 225-1542 - fax

[Website](#) | [Facebook](#) | [Twitter](#) | [YouTube](#)

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DAVID WATKINS
DEMOCRATIC STAFF DIRECTOR

April 2, 2015

The Honorable Kevin Washburn
Assistant Secretary - Indian Affairs
U.S. Department of the Interior
MS-3642-MIB
1849 C Street, NW
Washington, DC 20240

Dear Assistant Secretary Washburn:

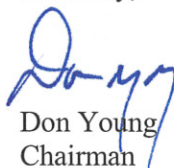
Thank you for appearing before the Subcommittee on Indian, Insular, and Alaska Native Affairs oversight hearing on Wednesday, March 18, 2015, to present testimony on *"Funding Priorities for and the United States' Responsibilities concerning Indians, Alaska Natives, and Insular Areas in the President's FY 2016 Budget Request for the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Indian Health Service, Office of Insular Affairs, and Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians."*

Your testimony regarding the spending priorities of the Bureau of Indian Affairs assisted the Committee in considering a greater array of the issues concerning the President's overall FY2016 budget proposal and I appreciate the effort you took to prepare and present your valued statement. While many questions were asked during the hearing, the Committee has additional questions, attached, for your reply.

Please forward your responses to Mr. Marc Alberts, Clerk, Subcommittee on Indian, Insular, and Alaska Native Affairs, at Marc.Alberts@mail.house.gov, by no later than Thursday, April 16, 2015.

Once again, thank you for your participation in making this a valuable hearing.

Sincerely,



Don Young
Chairman
Subcommittee on Indian, Insular,
and Alaska Native Affairs

ENCLOSURE

<http://naturalresources.house.gov>

Committee on Natural Resources
Subcommittee on Indian, Insular, and Alaska Native Affairs
1324 Longworth House Office Building
March 18, 2015
2:00 p.m.

AGENDA

Oversight Hearing on:

“Funding Priorities for and the United States’ Responsibilities concerning Indians, Alaska Natives, and Insular Areas in the President’s FY 2016 Budget Request for the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Indian Health Service, Office of Insular Affairs, and Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians.”

Questions from the Honorable Don Young, Chairman

PANEL I: Assistant Secretary Kevin Washburn—Indian Affairs

1. Pursuant to the *Indian Employment, Training, and Related Services Demonstration Act of 1992*¹, as amended, the Secretary of the Interior, in consultation with the Secretary of Labor, is required to maintain and publish a report, not less than biennially, “on the population, by gender, eligible for the services which the Secretary provides to Indian people”. This has become commonly known as the “American Indian Population and Labor Force Report.” The most recent report, the “2013 American Indian Population and Labor Force Report,” was released on January 16, 2014. This report contained data from 2010.

Question: What is the unemployment rate in Indian Country, or put another way, what is the unemployment rate of Indians who live in reservation communities? Has unemployment improved since 2009 and if so, by how much?

Question: Can Congress expect to have future Labor Force Reports on time?

2. Given the Bureau of Indian Affairs forestry involvement in all tribal trust mismanagement settlements, which now total more than \$2.5 billion, and the repeated findings of independent reviews that Bureau of Indian Affairs Forestry's per-acre funding remains at only one third of the US Forest Service—

¹ 25 U.S.C. § 3401

Question: Do you believe that a \$4 million increase in Bureau of Indian Affairs' "Forestry Projects" is sufficient to stave off future trust mismanagement lawsuits?

Question: What is the Department doing to ensure that twenty years from now, taxpayers won't be liable for another large payout due to the Department of the Interior's mismanagement of this and other trust resources?

3. The Administration recently published a hydraulic fracturing, or fracking, regulation rule², which placed Indian Country lands under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management. The Department of the Interior has long asserted that the Act of March 3, 1909, the Indian Mineral Leasing Act of 1938, and the Indian Mineral Development Act of 1982 require Indian lands to receive the "same protections" as public lands.

Some tribes have voiced opposition to this analysis and have loudly stated that Indian lands should not be treated like public lands.

Question: In your opinion, does the Bureau of Indian Affairs believe that Indian lands should be treated like public lands? Please explain.

Question: Does the Bureau of Indian Affairs believe that Indian lands should have their own set of standards?

4. **Question:** Can you provide details about the usage and default rates of the Bureau of Indian Affairs loan guarantee program for the last six years. In particular, could you detail the size of the funds, the amount of loan guarantees provided over \$5 million, and the default rates of all loan guarantees?

Follow-up Question: Can you detail how many guaranteed loans and their amounts have been paid by the Bureau of Indian Affairs as the result of defaults or other circumstances since 2009?

² 43 CFR Part 3160

Committee on Natural Resources
Subcommittee on Indian, Insular, and Alaska Native Affairs
1304 Longworth House Office Building
March 11, 2015
10:00 p.m.

AGENDA

Oversight Hearing on:

“Funding Priorities for and the United States’ Responsibilities concerning Indians, Alaska Natives, and Insular Areas in the President’s FY 2016 Budget Request for the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Indian Health Service, Office of Insular Affairs, and Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians.”

Questions from the Honorable Don Young, Chairman

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² 43 CFR Part 3160

From: Wise, David (Indian Affairs)
To: [John, Natasha \(Indian Affairs\)](#); [Russell, Katie \(Indian Affairs\)](#); [Altman, Michelle \(Lankford\)](#); [Williams, Kate \(Murkowski\)](#); [Bernstein, Ryan \(Hoeven\)](#); [Attebery, Casey \(Crapo\)](#); [Clifford, Brian \(Barrasso\)](#); [Flanz, Ken \(Crapo\)](#); [Frei, Elizabeth \(Hoeven\)](#); [Heiman, Nathan \(Moran\)](#); [Hsueh, Wally \(Daines\)](#); [Manak, Valerie \(Lankford\)](#); [Marino, Meghan \(Daines\)](#); [Matiella, Nick \(McCain\)](#); [McNiven, Travis \(Barrasso\)](#); [Miller, Sophie \(Daines\)](#); [Bergerbest, Nathan \(Murkowski\)](#); [Stewart, Bryn \(Barrasso\)](#); [Sweeney, Sam \(Daines\)](#); [Amacio, Kathleen \(Crapo\)](#); [Austad, Stacy \(Heitkamp\)](#); [Berrier, Cole \(Schatz\)](#); [Cahill, Ellen \(McCain\)](#); [Chiles, Christian \(Cantwell\)](#); [Daimler-Nothdurft, Kristen \(Murkowski\)](#); [Ewing, Jennifer \(Hoeven\)](#); [King, Rachel \(Lankford\)](#); [Kvalsten, Kirsten \(Hoeven\)](#); [Mazer, Tara \(Franken\)](#); [McEvoy, Trecia \(Tester\)](#); [Miyasato, Diane \(Schatz\)](#); [Morgan, Donda \(Tom Udall\)](#); [Schell, Colleen \(Cantwell\)](#); [Whitfield, Emily \(Moran\)](#); [Whittle, Jesika \(Daines\)](#); [Wise, Kathi \(Barrasso\)](#); [Bass, Dave \(SAA\)](#); [Celebrezze, Rachele \(Legis Counsel\)](#); [Chendorain, Samantha \(Secretary\)](#); [Court reporting](#); [CO](#); [Jacquet, Christina \(Legis Counsel\)](#); [Johnston, Joseph \(Secretary\)](#); [Tracy Goodluck \(tracy_goodluck@ios.doi.gov\)](#); [Tratos, Elizabeth \(Secretary\)](#); [Ventre, Don \(SAA\)](#); [Aoki, Lenna \(Schatz\)](#); [Bowers, Clint \(Heitkamp\)](#); [Goodhart, Fern \(Tom Udall\)](#); [Hazzard, William \(Cantwell\)](#); [Lomonaco, Jeff \(Franken\)](#); [Lukens, Jeanette \(Tom Udall\)](#); [Lumpkin, Travis \(Cantwell\)](#); [Modaff, Pete \(Cantwell\)](#); [Page, Russell \(Tom Udall\)](#); [Revana, Arun \(Schatz\)](#); [Bockenbauer, Samuel \(Franken\)](#); [Schwitzer, Jake \(Franken\)](#); [Sedighi, Gohar \(Franken\)](#); [Sedillo, Anthony \(Tom Udall\)](#); [Sutton, Tracee \(Heitkamp\)](#); [Teutschel, Nicole \(Cantwell\)](#); [Wise, James \(Tester\)](#); [Wohl, Devon \(Tom Udall\)](#); [Helgemo, Wendy \(Indian Affairs\)](#); [Howlett, Sierra \(Indian Affairs\)](#); [Kaquatosh, Gerald \(Indian Affairs\)](#); [Martin, Kenneth \(Indian Affairs\)](#); [Moxley, Kim \(Indian Affairs\)](#); [Stiltner, Sarah \(Indian Affairs\)](#); [Walters, Anthony \(Indian Affairs\)](#); [Andrews, Mike \(Indian Affairs\)](#); [Ashley, Brandon \(Indian Affairs\)](#); [Bisille, Jacqueline \(Indian Affairs\)](#); [Clifford, Brian \(Barrasso\)](#); [Danylak, Mike \(Indian Affairs\)](#); [Harjo, Rhonda \(Indian Affairs\)](#); [Mercer, Catherine \(Indian Affairs\)](#); [Newman, Emily \(Indian Affairs\)](#); [Simermeyer, Sequoyah \(Indian Affairs\)](#); [Trohkimoinen, Kristen \(Indian Affairs\)](#); [Stuart, David \(Indian Affairs\)](#); [Fulmer, Jack \(Indian Affairs\)](#); [Eismeier, Jim \(Indian Affairs\)](#); [Overton, Sarah \(Indian Affairs\)](#); [Osborn, Derek \(Lankford\)](#)
Cc: [Wise, David \(Indian Affairs\)](#)
Subject: Committee Memo, Witness List, & Testimony - SCIA Oversight Field Hearing - April 8
Date: Monday, April 06, 2015 4:46:22 PM
Attachments: [4.6.2015 SCIA Witness Testimony - Eric Henson.pdf](#)
[04_08_15 Field Hearing Witness List.pdf](#)
[4.6.2015 SCIA Witness Testimony - Lorenzo Bates.pdf](#)
[4.6.2015 SCIA Witness Testimony - Tim Fox.pdf](#)
[4.6.2015 SCIA Witness Testimony - Darrin Old Coyote.pdf](#)
[4.08.2015 SCIA Oversight Field Hearing Memo.pdf](#)

Attached, please find the following documents for the SCIA's **Oversight Field Hearing on Empowering Indian Country: Coal, Jobs, and Self-Determination** scheduled for **Wednesday, April 8, 2015**. The hearing will be at the **Health & Wellness Center** at **Little Big Horn College** in **Montana**.

- 1) **Committee Memo**
- 2) **Witness List**
- 3) **Witness Testimony – Eric Henson – Compass Lexecon**
- 4) **Witness Testimony – Lorenzo Bates – Navajo Nation Council**
- 5) **Witness Testimony – Tim Fox – State of Montana**
- 6) **Witness Testimony – Darrin Old Coyote – Crow Tribe of Montana**

The hearing will take place at **10:30 a.m., MDT**. I will send Jason Small's testimony once it is received.

David Wise
Staff Assistant
Interim Clerk
U.S. Senate
Committee on Indian Affairs
(202) 224-1191 (office)
(202) 224-5429 (fax)
<http://www.indian.senate.gov/>

Before the
United States Senate
Committee on Indian Affairs

Field Oversight Hearing, Crow Agency, MT
Empowering Indian Country: Coal, Jobs, and Self-Determination
April 8, 2015

Statement of
Eric Conrad Henson

Senior Vice President
Compass Lexecon

and

Research Affiliate
The Harvard Project on American Indian Economic Development

I would like to take a moment to thank you for the opportunity to visit the land of the Apsáalooke and to speak today. My name is Eric Henson, and I am a Senior Vice President at Compass Lexecon, which is an economics consulting firm with offices located around the world.¹ I primarily work out of the Compass Lexecon offices in Boston, MA and Tucson, AZ. I also serve as a Research Affiliate with the Harvard Project on American Indian Economic Development,² and in that position I am engaged in an ongoing effort to understand what makes tribal economies work best.³ I am a citizen of the Chickasaw Nation, and I grew up in one of the country's great oil producing regions, the Permian Basin of West Texas.⁴

¹ Compass Lexecon is an international economics consulting firm and is part of FTI Consulting.

² Referred to herein as “HPAIED” or “Harvard Project.” The Harvard Project is based at Harvard’s John F. Kennedy School of Government in Cambridge, MA. We partner with the Native Nations Institute, which is located at the University of Arizona in Tucson, AZ. The Native Nations Institute provides executive education and leadership programs, uniquely tailored to senior executives and managers within the Native communities in Canada and the United States.

³ See, e.g., The Harvard Project on American Indian Economic Development, *The State of the Native Nations: Conditions Under US Policies of Self-Determination*, New York: Oxford University Press, 2008.

⁴ I appear today not as a representative of Compass Lexecon or Harvard University. Furthermore, I have no financial interest in legislation that might impact tax rates applicable to coal production on Indian lands.

I have a Master's Degree in Public Policy from the John F. Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University, an MA in Economics from Southern Methodist University, and a BBA in Business Economics from the University of Texas at San Antonio. I attended Harvard as the Kennedy School's Christian Johnson Native American Fellow. I have been engaged in Indian affairs since graduate school; my Master's thesis at Harvard examined the importance of a uniform commercial code for economic development on the Crow Reservation.⁵ I've had the great privilege of visiting these tribal lands on several occasions.

THE HARVARD PROJECT ON AMERICAN INDIAN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Since its inception in 1987, the Harvard Project has collaborated with Native Nations to understand how and why tribal economies, social institutions, and political systems either succeed or fail. At the Harvard Project, my colleagues and I undertake research and teaching specifically tailored to meet the needs of tribal communities and tribal leadership.

One of the major questions the Harvard Project has been grappling with is: How is it that, despite widely-cited poverty and social distress, which is prevalent across numerous American Indian reservations, more and more tribes have been able to cast off the bonds of external economic dependence? We have seen more and more tribes taking part in what we have often referred to as an "Indian Renaissance," where dynamic self-sustaining economies are created by tribal actions. These economies are built upon, and supported by, vibrant political and social institutions. The success stories are wide-ranging, from the property development and management of the Tulalip Tribes in Washington State, to sustained energy-based projects at Southern Ute, to the diverse array of professional and construction services offered by Ho Chunk, Inc. in Nebraska. Many tribes have begun actively challenging century-long economic paradigms and demonstrating effective self-determination and governance. It is curious that, contemporaneously, a number of other tribes experience continued economic hardship, high unemployment, rampant social and physical health challenges, and the like. What might be the causes of the striking economic and social divergences within Indian Country?

In the first years of HPAIED, the founding researchers recognized that what was needed in Indian Country was not additional unsolicited interference from outsiders, but culturally-specific educational programs and research, developed for tribes, and undertaken hand-in-hand with tribal governments. The results of these studies are channeled back to those who must deal with the daily challenges of improving the economies and social conditions in Native communities (i.e., Indian people working in Indian Country).

⁵ A copy of my curriculum vitae is attached as Appendix A.

In accordance with the above-mentioned approach, graduate students at the Kennedy School of Government and at the Native Nations Institute, working in close coordination with tribes; have completed several hundred projects and field research reports, many of which were on matters specifically requested by the tribes. These field projects have ranged from welfare reform at the Navajo Nation to bison ranching at Cheyenne River, and from judicial reform at Hualapai to ski resort management for the White Mountain Apache. As part of our organization's mission, many of these reports are available on our website for all tribes to learn from.⁶

Another important facet of the Harvard Project's work is our *Honoring Nations* program. *Honoring Nations* is a competitive awards program that identifies, celebrates, and shares outstanding success stories in tribal governance. We honor tribes that exemplify successful tribal governance, and to date the Harvard Project has recognized tribal governmental programs ranging from the Eastern Band of Cherokee for their Tribal Sanitation Program (in 1999) to the Effective Law Enforcement Program of the Gila River Police Department (in 2003) to the Seniors Skilled Nursing Facility at the Tohono O'odham Hospice (in 2008). Since 1999, we have honored nearly 120 tribal governmental initiatives.⁷ HPAIED remains committed to empowering Native Nations through identifying the common characteristics of tribes that are successfully charting a course towards a socially, culturally, politically, and economically healthy future.

RESEARCH FINDINGS

Prior to the 1980s, there was a notable lack of research pertaining to economic development in Indian Country. The small amount that was available contained at least two consistent themes: First, the overriding focus of thinking and policymaking was on what the federal government could do to create jobs, raise income, and increase household wealth. This helped contribute to the unbalanced relationship between the Bureau of Indian Affairs, other federal programs, and the tribes, which often became dependent on federal funding and expertise.

Second, the federal policies and programs that did exist within Indian Country constituted what we refer to as a "Planner's Approach" to economic and community development. The Planner's Approach was simplistic in treating economic development as a fundamental question of resources and expertise, as opposed to one of incentives and institutions. Viewing the world

⁶ See the Harvard Project website at <http://www.hpaied.org/>.

⁷ For more examples, see "Honoring Nations: Directory of Honored Programs 1998-2010," *Honoring Nations Program*, The Harvard Project on American Indian Economic Development, at pages 9 and 11, at <http://hpaied.org/sites/default/files/documents/finalhndirectory.pdf>.

through the lens of the Planner's Approach, academics, government officials, and tribal leaders interpreted the underdevelopment seen on reservations as stemming from a lack of access to financial capital, technical skills, and managerial expertise. The Planner's Approach typically provided grants and loans in a well-intended effort to stimulate economic development. However, this heavy-handed approach was driven by federal budget allocations and has had a strong adverse impact on many Native communities. This approach created a world in which grant writers were always in short supply and tribal politics revolved around which elected officials could most effectively capture (or perhaps extract), funds from the federal government. Under the Planner's Approach, what was originally intended to be a solution to underdevelopment instead seems to have perpetuated it, degrading the core tenets of economic development into a series of rent-seeking behaviors.⁸

A fundamental flaw of the Planner's Approach was the erroneous assumption that a nation's economic development is a mechanical process that can be achieved by way of the imposition of a predetermined blueprint. While it is advisable and even advantageous to plan ahead, it is an exercise of hubris to think that one can "plan" an economy, in the sense of expecting tribal councils, national legislatures, or federal planners to correctly select a portfolio of businesses, projects, and activities that will not only survive, but will meet the needs of tribal citizens, and will thrive over time.⁹

The discussion above raises one obvious question: If one cannot "plan" an economy to arrive at productive and sustainable development, what is the alternative? While there is no predetermined blueprint for success, there are some general tenets for effective, long-term economic development, and these tenets are now being demonstrated by a large number of tribes in Indian Country. We have found that these tenets of sustainable development are applicable to developing nations the world over, and are being acted upon by many successful tribes in Indian Country. A discussion of these tenets is found below, and in contrast to the Planner's Approach,

⁸ "Rent seeking" is a term from economics and occurs when an organization or individual(s) seeks to obtain economic gain from others without reciprocating in the form of further wealth creation.

⁹ Consider the natural experiment of the German economies after World War II. The parts of former Germany subjected to market forces (i.e., West Germany) became a powerhouse of development in post-war Europe. The parts of the former Germany subjected to centralized planning (i.e., East Germany) stagnated and the citizenry had to be forcefully restrained from leaving for better opportunities elsewhere. For a discussion in the context of Indian Country, see, the Statement of Joseph P. Kalt, *Establishing a Tribal Development Corporation, Before the United States Senate Committee on Indian Affairs*, September 20, 2004 (hereinafter, "2004 Kalt Testimony"), noting that "Economic development is an organic process. In an environment in which opportunities are subject to the vicissitudes of competition and continually changing marketplace conditions, economic development occurs as the sum of small, adaptive decisions of myriad individuals who by luck or preparation are in the right place at the right time to take advantage of unplanned prospects. Economic development is much more analogous to tenacious plants looking for places to pop up and take root, than to an engineered system."

we refer to tribes that are building their communities under these principles as governments engaged in a “Nation Building” process.¹⁰

Institutions Matter: The nature of a society’s institutions, whether social, cultural, and/or governmental, determines the incentives around productive or unproductive activity. Within the scope of our research, the Harvard Project and the Native Nations Institute have consistently found that a tribe’s economic development is anemic, or worse, unless the tribe’s institutions personify at least three characteristics. The key attributes are:

- *A Rule of Law.* A respect for tribal law and the establishment of legitimate means for dispute resolution.
- *Separation of Politics from Day-to-Day Administration and Business Affairs.* Enterprises and economic transactions are free from societal politics and power struggles.
- *Efficient Bureaucracy.* Clarity of procedures, good record-keeping, efficient administration processes, reliable computer networks, and the like.

Culture Matters: Given the importance of institutions within a society, the social norms and worldview of the citizens that interact with those institutions also matter.¹¹ This lesson, observed repeatedly in our research with Native Nations, is an important tenet regarding economic development. The importance of local conditions and political willpower in building and promoting effective institutions as part of economic development cannot be understated.¹² Our research in Indian Country indicates that, for governing institutions to provide the foundation upon which sustained economic development can take place, there first must be a *cultural match*.

One can think of cultural match as the consonance between the structure of a society’s formal institutions of governance (and its economic development initiatives) and its underlying norms of political power and authority (i.e., culture).¹³ In order to function effectively, a society’s institutions and corresponding economic development must be consistent with underlying cultural, political, and organizational norms. Simply put, they must be seen as legitimate in the eyes of the society’s citizenry.

¹⁰ For more information on the Nation Building approach, see: The Harvard Project on American Indian Economic Development, *The State of the Native Nations: Conditions Under US Policies of Self-Determination*, New York: Oxford University Press, 2008, starting at page 26.

¹¹ Miriam Jorgensen, *Bringing the Background Forward: Evidence from Indian Country on the Social and Cultural Determinants of Economic Development*, Doctoral Dissertation, May 2000, at page 129.

¹² 2004 Kalt Testimony at page 13.

¹³ 2004 Kalt Testimony at page 14.

Sovereignty Matters: Self-determination is a key issue within Indian Country and its importance to economic development cannot be overlooked. There are four inseparable issues connecting sovereignty and self-determination to economic and community development within Indian Country. They are:

- *Design issues.* Without self-determination, it is impractical (and perhaps impossible) to change institutions so that they more closely match those of Native Nations and their unique economic needs.
- *Ownership issues.* Absent a strong sense of ownership, it is unquestionably difficult to get a local community involved and interested in how tribal economic investments pay off.
- *Accountability issues.* Linked closely with the concept of ownership, those making the investments and program decisions need to be held accountable for how all federal (and tribal) resources are used.
- *Leadership development issues.* There are an increasing number of astute, capable, highly experienced leaders emerging within Indian Country. This is demonstrated by tribes (and tribal leadership) taking charge of issues irrespective of historical (or concurrently existing) federal support.

After years of research, it has become clear that tribes must have autonomy in order to foster institutions that are a cultural match for their societies. Successful tribal governments all exhibit effective institutions paired with a cultural match. We have come to believe that this is why policies of sovereignty and self-determination have been the only strategy that has shown any prospect of breaking the patterns of poverty and dependence that became so familiar on reservations from the late 1800s until at least the 1990s. It is only logical that it requires self-rule for a culture to put in place institutions that are a cultural match. Thus, we can restate the uniform qualities that have marked successful economic development in Indian Country as aggressive assertions of sovereignty, resulting in self-governed institutions that are characterized by a cultural match. It has repeatedly been shown that, when a tribe takes control of its own institutions and runs them in congruence with its own culture, the result is a set of economic, social, and political systems that work for its citizens.¹⁴ Continued dependence on the federal government for grants and guidance removes accountability for tribal leadership and undermines the processes necessary for stable and lasting economic development. The negative results of such dependence should not be surprising.

The core tenets of Nation Building, which are required for effective economic development, are directly related to the issues that bring us here today. Over the past couple of

¹⁴ Stephen Cornell and Joseph P. Kalt, "Reloading the Dice: Improving the Chances for Economic Development on American Indian Reservations," *Joint Occasional Papers on Native Affairs*, No. 2003-02, 2003.

decades, the Crow Nation has continued to push for increased autonomy and self-sufficiency and has made great strides in its efforts to build a sustainable economy. However, “the economic condition of the Crow is very poor. Jobs number few.”¹⁵ The Crow’s efforts to play an active role in the regional economy by developing the tribe’s abundant natural resources have brought jobs and revenue into the tribal economy, and have also benefited Big Horn County and the State of Montana. Similarly, proposals to maintain, and potentially expand, mining operations stand to substantially benefit the Crow Nation, the County, and the State. As noted by Chairman Old Coyote, “There are vast resources that can be developed to improve economic conditions of the Crow.”¹⁶ Harvard Project researchers, with support from the economics consulting firm where I work, recently undertook a study of coal mining on the Crow Reservation. Our study explicitly addressed the implications of continued/expanded mining for the Tribe, the County, and the State.¹⁷ The complete study is attached as Appendix B (see below). I next summarize our findings and discuss the implications for economic development on the Crow Reservation.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND COAL MINING ON THE CROW RESERVATION

Great progress towards sustainable economic development has been made on the Crow Reservation in recent years. However, efforts to revitalize the tribal economy began from such a low base (in terms of very low income levels, high poverty and unemployment rates, alarming health indicators, etc.) that much still needs to be done. Consider a few basic statistics, illustrated in Figures 1 and 2. As shown in Figure 1, between 2006 and 2010, the annual per-capita income of American Indians living on the Crow Reservation was \$11,987 (compared to the US average of \$27,334; median household income showed a similar divergence). Figure 2 shows that during that same time period, when the national unemployment rate was approximately 8%, Crow unemployment hovered at about 32%.¹⁸ Had we also included

¹⁵ Dennis Zotigh, “Darrin N. Old Coyote, Chairman: the Smithsonian National Museum of the American Indian’s Meet Native America Series,” October 31, 2013, at <http://blog.nmai.si.edu/main/2013/10/darrin-n-old-coyote-crow-nation.html>.

¹⁶ Dennis Zotigh, “Darrin N. Old Coyote, Chairman: the Smithsonian National Museum of the American Indian’s Meet Native America Series,” October 31, 2013, at <http://blog.nmai.si.edu/main/2013/10/darrin-n-old-coyote-crow-nation.html>.

¹⁷ Professor Joseph P. Kalt, *The Mining of Crow Nation Coal: Economic Impact on the Crow Reservation, Big Horn County, and Montana*, The Harvard Project on American Indian Economic Development, February 4, 2014 (hereinafter, “2014 Kalt Report”).

¹⁸ See, e.g., 2014 Kalt Report. According to the Montana Department of Labor & Industry, official unemployment on the Crow Reservation in 2012 was 25.1% (see Crow Nation, “Crow Reservation: Demographic and Economic Information,” at page 6, October 2013, at <http://lmi.mt.gov/media/9409/rf13-crow-web.pdf>). This was still dramatically higher than the United States, which had an average unemployment rate of 8% throughout 2012 (see the US Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, “Labor Force Statistics from the Current Population Survey,” 2012, at <http://data.bls.gov/timeseries/LNS14000000>).

community members who had already given up searching for work, this unemployment rate would have been closer to 47%.¹⁹ As noted above, per-capita income levels on the Crow Reservation are less than half that on the US average, and family poverty levels reflect this same shortfall: During the five-year time period used in our recent study of coal development, the family poverty rate for the Crow Nation averaged 24% which was more than twice that of the average for the United States. Sadly, the poverty rate among Crow children during the study period was even more pronounced: Childhood poverty rates are alarming all across America, but on the Crow Reservation we saw a 39% rate (compared to the 19% rate for the United States).²⁰

It is striking that such socio-economic conditions were (and are) present on the Crow Reservation, despite the tribe's abundance of valuable and accessible natural resources. These include "approximately 1.2 million acres of grazing land, 150,000 acres of dryland farmland, 30,000 acres of irrigated farmland," and of course a substantial reserve of coal, estimated at 17 billion short tons.²¹ We are meeting here today to discuss coal development, and by any measure, the potential resource base of the Crow is impressive; the recoverable coal reserves in the Crow Nation account for nearly 12% of those in Montana and more than 3% of those of the US as a whole.²² These potential assets offer significant, unique, and potentially life-changing opportunities for individual Crow Indians and the entire Crow community. These opportunities should arise in the form of well-paying jobs, substantial royalty revenues to the tribe, and greater access to critical healthcare and social services, to name just a few. If the Crow Nation becomes unable to access these resources, then what is already a set of complex socio-economic challenges could easily degrade further.

¹⁹ Statement of Darrin Old Coyote, Chairman, Crow Nation, *Mining in America: Powder River Basin Coal Mining the Benefits and Challenges, Before the House Committee on Natural Resources, Subcommittee on Energy and Mineral Resources*, 113th Congress 2013 (hereinafter, "2013 Old Coyote Testimony"), at page 3.

²⁰ The US Census, American Community Survey ("ACS") 5-year data were presented because the US Census typically provides the most complete and reliable data available. The ACS was utilized to ensure the accuracy and reliability of our study of coal development on the Crow Reservation. The ACS 5-year data for the years 2006-2010 were chosen because 2010 represents the last year that the necessary demographic information is available for American Indian or Alaskan Native residents on the Crow Reservation (and Off-Reservation Trust Land). More recent data (i.e., the ACS 5-year information for 2009-2013) show the combined demographic information of both American Indian or Alaskan Native residents and all other races residing in the area. According to these more recent data, combined unemployment on the Crow Reservation (and Off-Reservation Trust Land) was 29.2%, again dramatically higher than that of the US as a whole (which was 9.7%). Family poverty rates were similarly divergent, 22.1% on the Crow Reservation and trust lands compared to 11.3% in the US as a whole. As before, the child poverty rate on the Crow Reservation and trust lands was far too high, at 39.5% on the reservation, compared to 21.6% in the United States as a whole (see the US Census Bureau, 2009-2013 5-Year American Community Survey, at http://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?_afpt=table).

²¹ LAO Environmental, Inc., "Crow Indian Tribe: Resource Report," at pages 20 and 71, April 15, 2002, reported by the Bureau of Land Management, at http://www.blm.gov/style/medialib/blm/mt/field_offices/miles_city/og_eis/crow.Par.79832.File.dat/minerals.pdf.

²² Montana's recoverable coal reserves are reported as 74.6 billion short tons and the total coal reserves in the United States are reported as 256.7 billion short tons (US Energy Information Administration, "US Coal Reserves with Data for 2012," December 16, 2013, at www.eia.gov/coal/annual/pdf/table15.pdf).

As many already know, Westmoreland Coal Company has leased and operated the Absaloka Mine since the 1970s. The mine has been a significant part of the local economy ever since. In recent years, the Absaloka Mine alone has accounted for nearly two-thirds of the Crow Nation's non-federal budget; these are revenues that allow the tribe to pay for governmental salaries, provide social services, and to supplement federal funding to vital community programs such as Family Preservation, Tribal Elders, Head Start, and the Boys & Girls Club.²³

Our 2014 study of coal on Crow lands evaluated the Absaloka Mine, and also assessed the potential economic value of the proposed Big Metal Project, an ongoing development initiative between the Crow Nation and Cloud Peak Energy ("Cloud Peak"). Our research found that in 2013, the average annual compensation and benefits for unionized Absaloka Mine workers exceeded \$91,000 per person.²⁴ We found that expansion of operations at the Absaloka Mine, and/or initiation of mining at Cloud Peak's Big Metal Project, would be expected to create an impact of similar magnitude.²⁵ However, the benefits of such development do not accrue only to the specific workers with jobs in the mining industry. We must bear in mind that the economic impacts of mining operations on Crow lands extend far beyond just those to the local community. Big Horn County, the State of Montana, and the United States federal government also receive considerable economic benefits from coal produced on the Crow Reservation.

Our estimate is that the combined contribution of continued operation of the Absaloka Mine, along with the potential mining operations of the Big Metal Project, could contribute more than \$370 million dollars annually to what is referred to as Gross Regional Product ("GRP").²⁶ Annual state and federal tax revenues from the projects are estimated to be approximately \$22.9 million and \$21.9 million respectively. The government of the Crow Nation would likely benefit

²³ Although the tribal budget is modest overall, services covered by the Crow Nation include important line items such as provision of supplemental money for staffing at the BIA-funded police department (see, e.g., Special Session of the Crow Tribal Legislature, *Approval of the Annual Budget for the Operation of the Crow Tribal Government and the Expenditure of Tribal Revenue for Fiscal Year 2012*, CLB 11-04, September 29, 2011, at http://www.crowlaws.org/tribal_legislation_2002-present, at page 3).

²⁴ Salary and benefits data were provided for the 2014 Kalt Report by Westmoreland. The average annual salary for the unionized workforce at the Absaloka Mine was \$56,264. Overtime and benefits, such as retirement funding and healthcare provision, brought the average annual compensation for all workers at the mine to \$91,408.

²⁵ Due to its operation of the Absaloka Mine, employment opportunities with Westmoreland have been of great importance to the Crow Nation's citizens; roughly 70% of the mine's workforce is associated with the Crow Tribe (2013 Old Coyote Testimony at page 3). The mine typically employs on the order of 100 to 125 Crow Nation citizens or affiliated individuals (see, "Daines introduces bipartisan legislation to encourage investment in Indian coal," *Sidney Herald*, June 7, 2014, and Statement of Scott Russell, Secretary, Crow Nation, *Tribal Development of Energy Resources and the Creation of Energy Jobs on Indian Lands, Before the House Committee on Natural Resources, Subcommittee on Indian and Alaska Native Affairs*, 112th Congress, April 1, 2011 (hereinafter, "2011 Russell Testimony"), at page 11).

²⁶ GDP is defined by the US Bureau of Economic Analysis as "the market value of goods and services produced by labor and property in the United States..." (See the BEA at http://bea.gov/glossary/glossary_g.htm). GRP is similar to GDP, but it measures the total output of an economy within a specific region/area, rather than the national economy.

from as much as \$107 million in royalties and taxes each year (see Figure 3) in addition to \$3.75 million in initial option payments already received for the Big Metal Project. Such benefits, whether they be to the state, county, federal government, or tribal nation, could easily be lost if coal development and/or expansion at Crow is curtailed.

Research has noted that tribes that engage in the natural resource industries (such as the Crow Nation) are often overly and unjustly burdened by the current system. The Crow have been subjected to these burdens in multiple sectors of development. Consider, for a moment, an example from the oil and gas industry. In January 2005, the Crow Tribal Council approved an oil and gas lease on tribal lands,²⁷ but development of the resource was blocked until September 2007 due to the incomprehensibly slow review and approval process in place at the BIA.²⁸ Issues with the BIA persist: For example, the Crow Nation reports that BIA's records for surface and mineral ownership are repeatedly missing or out-of-date.²⁹ Bureaucratic inefficiencies, layers of regulatory oversight, near-complete lack of access to markets, higher-than-elsewhere permitting costs, and persistent infrastructure challenges create an environment of uncertainty and contribute to lackluster economic development.³⁰ In order to level the playing field for tribes, and allow them to overcome such hurdles to self-sufficiency, federal action can and should be taken at once.

One such action would be making the Indian Coal Production Tax Credit ("ICPTC") permanent. Those present today know that the ICPTC assists mining firms in absorbing part of the production cost for coal operations on reservation land. The potential economic benefits of the tax credit include positioning of tribal coal so that it is better able to compete in both national and international marketplaces. In addition, the tax credit provides an incentive which serves to promote expansion beyond current production levels on the Crow Reservation. However, this federal tax credit has heretofore been temporary, and has thus been consistently threatened. The temporary nature of this tax credit has contributed to instability in the limited number of tribal economies that rely on coal for their well-being. The uncertainty surrounding the tax regime applicable to coal production on tribal lands increases risk, and thus contributes to potential under-investment by mining firms operating within Indian Country (and, among those *considering* operations on tribal lands). Indeed, economics teaches that uncertainty around

²⁷ Clair Johnson, "Crow Tribe signs lease with oil exploration firm," *Billings Gazette*, May 16, 2005, <http://billingsgazette.com/news/state-and-regional/montana/crow-tribe-signs-lease-with-oil-exploration-firm/article85763605-8812-5993-a56d-8717f7c71bff.html>. See also, "Crow Tribe Signs oil and gas development deal," May 17, 2005, <http://www.indianz.com/News/2005/008205.asp>.

²⁸ 2011 Russell Testimony at page 13.

²⁹ See, e.g., *On Improving Tribal-Corporate Relation in the Mining Sector: A White Paper on Strategies for Both Sides of the Table*, HPAIED, April 2014, at <http://hpaied.org/sites/default/files/documents/miningrelations.pdf>, at page 91.

³⁰ 2014 Kalt Report at page 2.

future tax rates can prevent firms from undertaking investments which cannot be reversed once they are made, and which pay off over long time horizons.

Although the ICPTC has (temporarily) provided a more level playing field for coal mining on the Crow Reservation, the tax credit alone is not sufficient to redress the bureaucratic impediments that stymie coal production on Native lands. An additional step that is critical for the Crow Nation to fully benefit from its coal resources would be securing equal access to expanded markets, both domestic and foreign.

Projected increases in international coal consumption highlights the importance of increasing access to foreign markets for coal produced on the Crow Reservation (as can be seen in Figure 4).³¹ According to the US Energy Information Administration, global consumption of coal is expected to increase from 147 quadrillion Btu in 2010 to 220 quadrillion Btu in 2040 (i.e., a 50% increase),³² while domestic consumption is expected to remain relatively flat.³³ The disparity between the projected growth of global and domestic consumption emphasizes the importance of providing Native Nations access to international markets. However, the importance of access to international markets is not only derived from projected global demand growth. As with any product, providers need to mitigate the risks associated with having only a limited customer base.

The Crow Nation has recently suffered the consequences of only being able to access a limited market. In November 2011, the Sherburne County Generating Station (“Sherco”) in Becker, Minnesota, suffered a turbine malfunction which caused a fire in Unit 3. This fire shut the unit down for nearly two years.³⁴ The Absaloka Mine was specifically developed to supply coal to the Sherco plant.³⁵ The temporary shutdown of the plant resulted in a loss of

³¹ US Energy Information Administration, “International Energy Outlook 2013,” July 25, 2013, at http://www.eia.gov/pressroom/presentations/sieminski_07252013.pdf, at page 6.

³² US Energy Information Administration, “International Energy Outlook 2013,” July 25, 2013, at [http://www.eia.gov/forecasts/ieo/pdf/0484\(2013\).pdf](http://www.eia.gov/forecasts/ieo/pdf/0484(2013).pdf), at page 67.

³³ US Energy Information Administration, “Annual Energy Report 2014: Early Release Overview,” at [http://www.eia.gov/forecasts/aeo/er/pdf/0383er\(2014\).pdf](http://www.eia.gov/forecasts/aeo/er/pdf/0383er(2014).pdf), at page 11. Consider the emerging economies of China and India. Coal consumption between those two countries has been projected to increase from 82 quadrillion Btu in 2010 to 144 quadrillion Btu in 2040, an increase of 76%. Compare this to the United States, which consumed 21 quadrillion Btu of coal in 2010 and is expected to remain at or below that level through 2040 (see Figure 5). The data cited here can be found at the US Energy Information Administration, “International Energy Outlook 2013,” July 25, 2013, at [http://www.eia.gov/forecasts/ieo/pdf/0484\(2013\).pdf](http://www.eia.gov/forecasts/ieo/pdf/0484(2013).pdf), at pages 68-69 and 71.

³⁴ Elizabeth Dunbar, “Xcel Energy Sherco plant returns to service after repairs,” *MPR News*, October 21, 2013, at <http://www.mprnews.org/story/2013/10/21/environment/xcel-energy-sherco-plant-returns-to-service-after-repairs>.

³⁵ Tom Lutey, “Soft Demand for Coal Ripples through Area Mines, Plants,” *Billings Gazette*, June 24, 2012, http://billingsgazette.com/news/state-and-regional/montana/soft-demand-for-coal-ripples-through-area-mines-plants/article_ce7eb1fc-56e9-5a33-aa22-509c3f621ab9.html.

approximately 50% of the Absaloka Mine's coal sales in 2012.³⁶ The drop-off in demand for coal produced on the Crow Reservation was followed by a curtailment of the workforce at the mine, which hurt individual tribal employees of the mine, the tribal government, and the community.³⁷ This loss clearly highlights the risk the tribe faces to its budget as a direct result of the Absaloka Mine's limited access to a wide range of potential buyers.³⁸

The proposed Big Metal Project will exacerbate the need for access to international markets for coal produced on the Crow Reservation. In early 2013, Cloud Peak announced an agreement with SSA Marine ("SSA") that provides an option to transport up to 17.6 million tons of coal through SSA's planned Gateway Pacific Terminal at Cherry Point ("Gateway Pacific").³⁹ Completion of the Gateway Pacific facility is subject to obtaining the required permits and estimates for commencement of commercial operations appear to target a start date no earlier than 2018.⁴⁰ If completed, the Gateway Pacific facility would be the key export terminal to reach overseas markets for coal produced on the Crow Reservation, and basic economics tells us that a more diversified customer-base would mitigate the marketplace risks currently faced by those producing (or contemplating production of) coal on the Crow Reservation.⁴¹ A level playing field for production on the Crow Reservation translates into more jobs for the citizens of the Crow Nation, with a number of benefits spilling over to Big Horn County and the State of

³⁶ Westmoreland Coal Company, FY 2011 Form 10K, at page 22.

³⁷ 2013 Old Coyote Testimony at page 3.

³⁸ There is also increasing pressure for the Absaloka Mine to supply a wider range of markets due to policy changes underway at Xcel Energy ("Xcel"). Xcel operates the Sherco Power Plant, and is one of the most important outlets for coal produced on the Crow Reservation. In January 2015, Xcel put forth plans to implement a reduction in coal-generated electricity at the Sherco plant (from 37% in 2015 to 29% in 2030), as part of an effort to transition to more renewable energy (see, e.g., David Shaffer, "Xcel to Double down on Renewable Energy in Minnesota," *Star Tribune*, January 2, 2015, at <http://www.startribune.com/business/287387921.html>).

³⁹ Cloud Peak Energy, "2013 Annual Corporate Report," Gillette, WY, 2014, at page 3. Cherry Point is on the northern coast of Washington State in Whatcom County, just 17 miles south of the Canadian border and approximately 108 miles north of Seattle.

⁴⁰ Cloud Peak Energy, Press Release, "Cloud Peak Energy Announces Option Agreement with SSA Marine for Capacity at Future Cape Size Export Terminal in Pacific Northwest," February 13, 2013, <http://investor.cloudpeakenergy.com/press-release/business-development/cloud-peak-energy-announces-option-agreement-ssa-marine-capacity>. Current information indicates that final environmental impact statements are not going to be issued until 2017 (see, Washington State Department of Ecology, "Environmental Review: Gateway Pacific Terminal at Cherry Point Proposal," at <http://www.ecy.wa.gov/geographic/gatewaypacific/>). According to Cloud Peak, upon completion of the permitting process the Gateway Pacific facility must undergo two years of construction before it can begin operations, so prior indications of a 2018 start date are likely to slip back by more than a year.

⁴¹ I note that the Gateway Pacific facility has stirred controversy, much of which involves the sovereign territory rights of the Lummi Nation of Washington State. The Lummi Nation asserts that Gateway Pacific infringes upon its ancestral fishing grounds, which are guaranteed by treaty. This is a delicate issue, and deserves respectful consideration by all parties involved. As discussed above, tribal sovereignty and autonomy are vital to economic growth and building well-functioning tribal communities, and these findings of the Harvard Project hold for all tribes (Crow, Lummi, and the hundreds of others found throughout Indian Country alike).

Montana (e.g., increased tax revenues).⁴² As noted above, the combined impact of continued production at the Absaloka Mine, along with operations getting underway at the Big Metal Project, is projected to be worth as much as \$107 million in revenue to the Crow Nation's annual budget. This represents a four-fold increase in non-federal dollars currently available to the Crow government, and will markedly increase the tribe's ability to be self-sustaining and to provide for the needs of its citizenry.

⁴² Analysis provided by the House Committee on Ways & Means indicates the 10-year cost of the most recent one-year ICPTC extension is expected to be \$38 million. This decrease in federal tax revenues is insignificant in the federal budget, so much so that USA Today has commented, "The budgetary cost of the Indian coal production credit is so small it doesn't show up in most Congressional Budget Office estimates." It is not surprising that a number of Montana's legislators have been working to make the ICPTC permanent (see, Gregory Korte, "In Montana, Crow Tribe sees perils to 'fiscal cliff'." See also, *USA Today*, November 19, 2012, at <http://www.usatoday.com/story/news/2012/11/18/crow-tribe-fiscal-cliff/1706695/>. Finally, see the United States House of Representatives, Committee on Ways & Means, "Section-by-Section Summary of HR 5771, The 'Tax Increase Prevention Act of 2014'," at <https://rules.house.gov/sites/republicans.rules.house.gov/files/113-2/PDF/113-HR5771-SxS.pdf>).

FIGURES 1-5

Figure 1
**PER-CAPITA AND MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME
2006-2010**

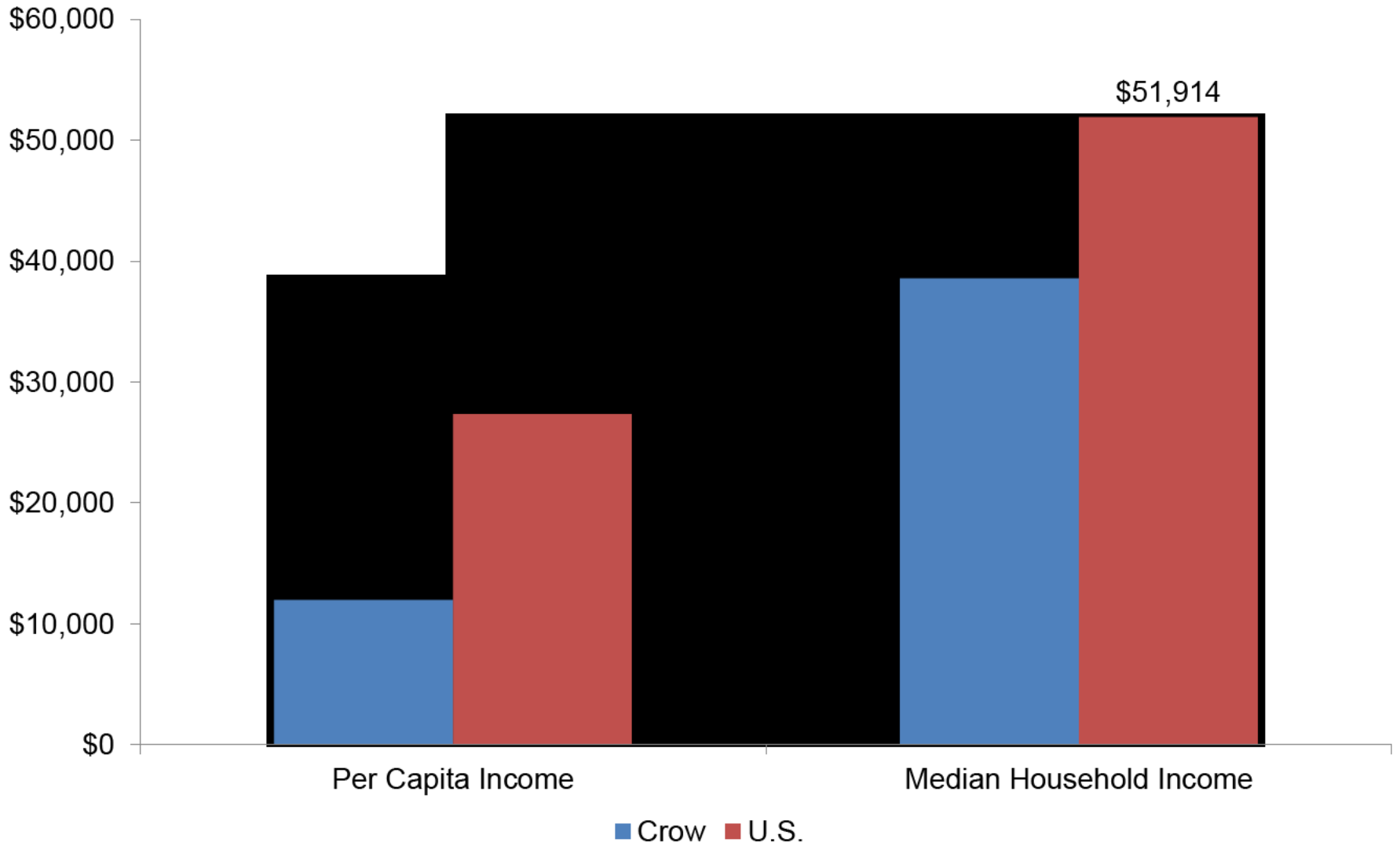
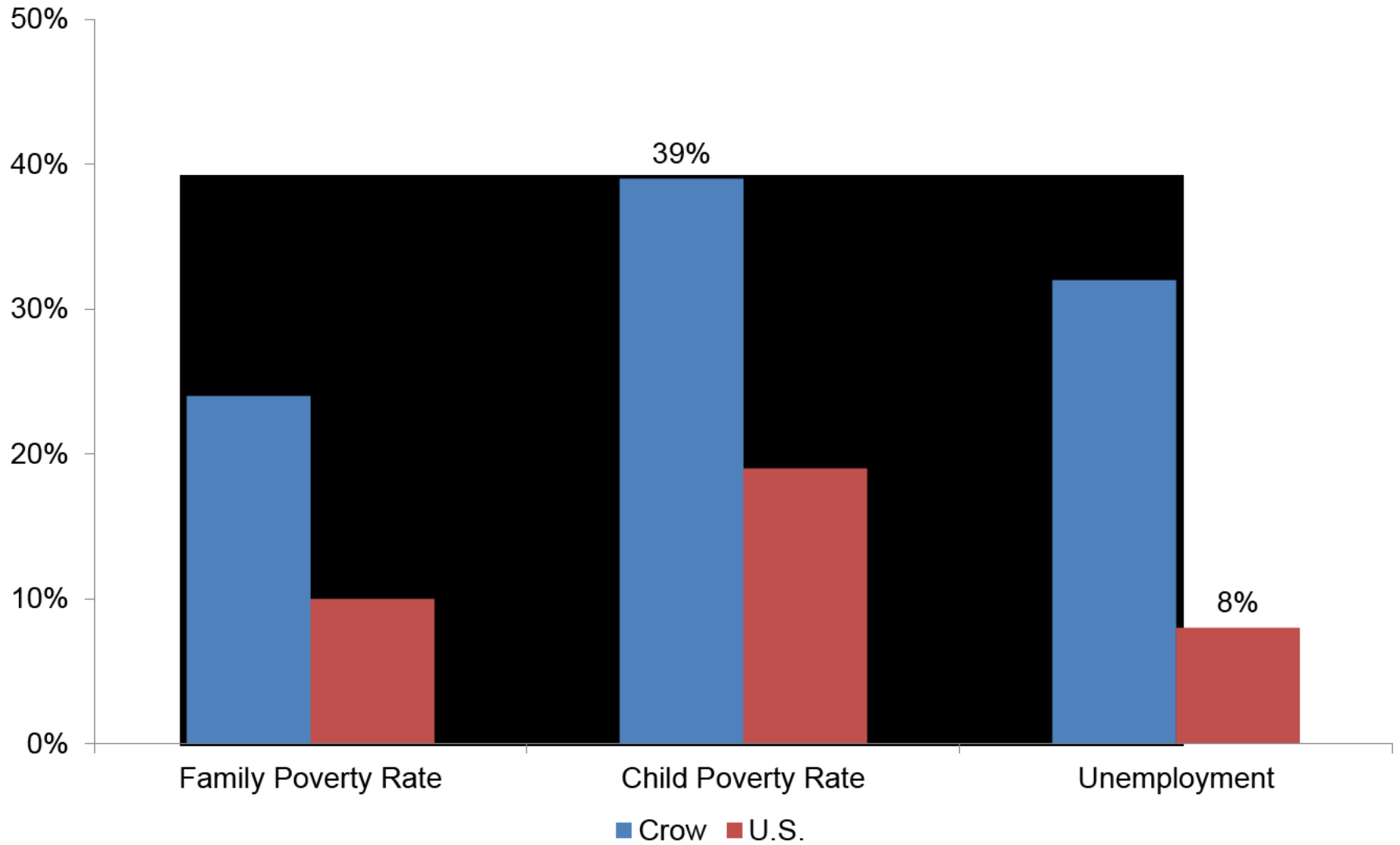


Figure 2
POVERTY RATES AND UNEMPLOYMENT
2009-2013



Source: Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Figure 3

COMBINED ANNUAL ECONOMIC CONTRIBUTIONS OF ABSALOKA MINE AND PROPOSED BIG METAL PROJECT (\$ millions)

	Montana Total	Big Horn County Total
Gross Regional Product	\$376.5	\$279.5
Labor Income	\$94.7	\$64.5
Crow Nation Taxes and Royalties	-	\$107.4
State and Local Taxes	\$22.9	\$19.2
Federal Tax	\$21.9	\$16.2

Figure 4
COAL CONSUMPTION
1980-2040 (Quadrillion Btu)

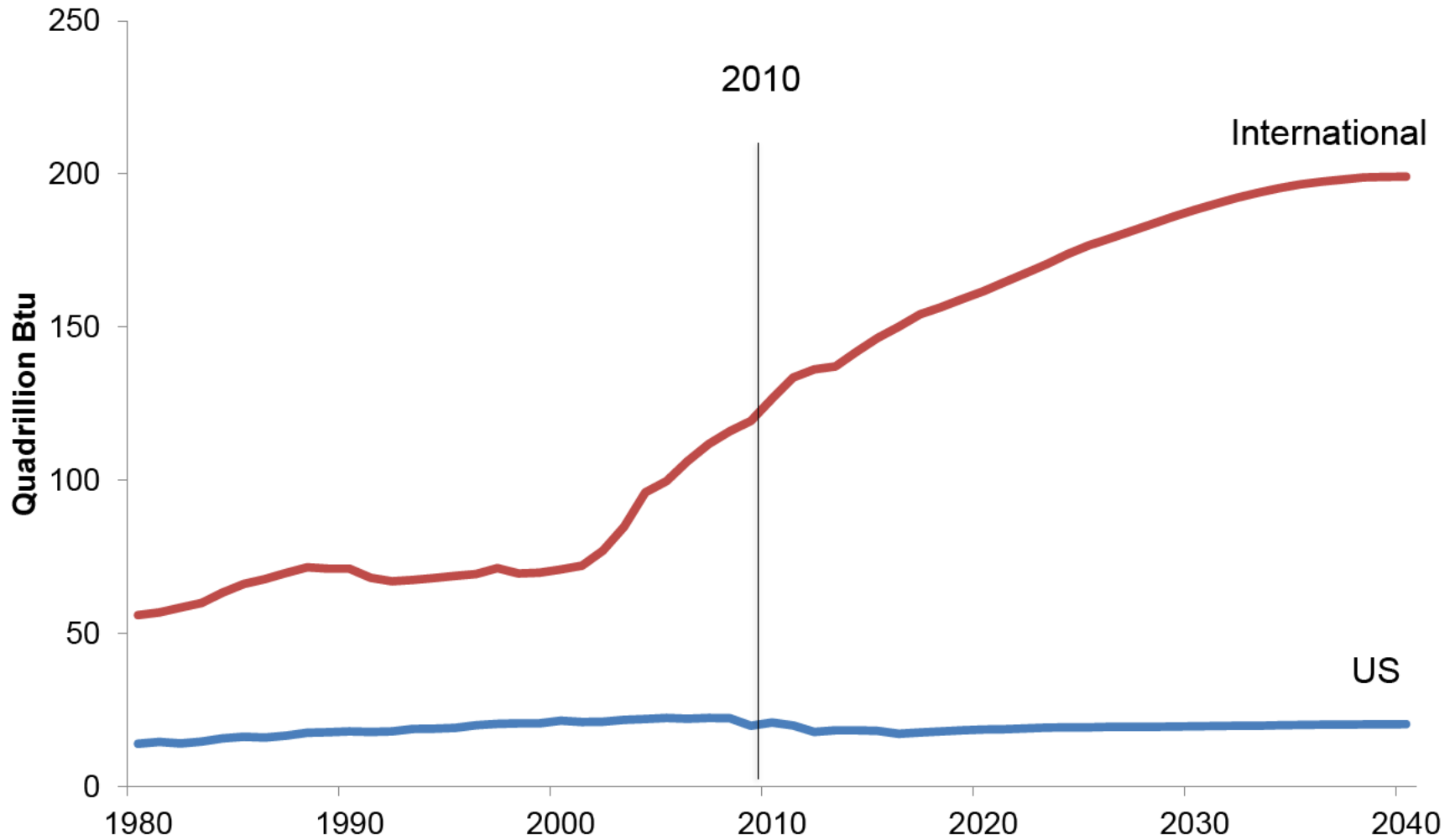
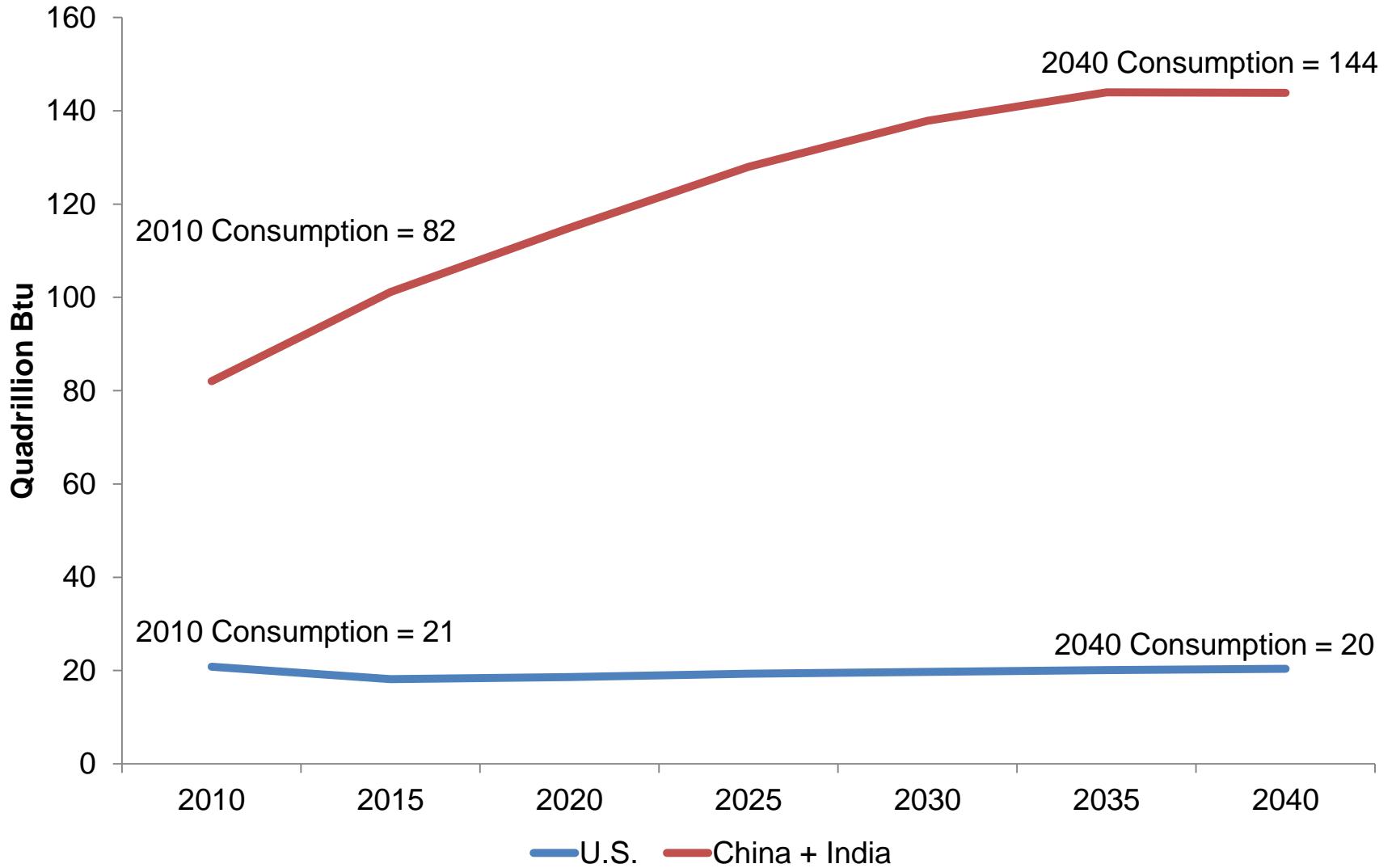


Figure 5
**PROJECTED COAL CONSUMPTION:
UNITED STATES v. CHINA + INDIA**



APPENDIX A

Curriculum Vitae



CURRICULUM VITAE
Eric Conrad Henson

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PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

Compass Lexecon

Boston, MA and Tucson, AZ

Senior Vice President, 2013-present

Vice President, 2009-2013; *Managing Director*, 2006-2008; *Director*, 2005;
Managing Consultant, 2004; *Senior Consultant*, 2001-2004; *Consultant*, 1998-2001

Provides economic analysis in the areas of oil and gas valuation, antitrust claims, and market structures and researches Native American economic development and governmental design.

Harvard Project on American Indian Economic Development, John F. Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA

Research Fellow/Research Affiliate, 1998-present

Researches governmental design and economic development in Indian Country, at the John F. Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University (and its affiliate the Udall Center for Public Policy at the University of Arizona). Serves as a program evaluator for the Honoring Nations program.

Fidelity Investments, Boston, MA

Industry Analyst, 1997-1998

Assisted in the development of quantitative models to forecast outperformance of S&P 500 Industry groups. Programmed econometric software and built macros in MS Access to process performance reports.

Haver Analytics, New York, NY

Manager, United States Economics Database, 1995-1996

Interacted as a consultant with leading economists, governmental department heads, and private industry clients. Solved technological problems associated with the electronic transfer of data and found solutions for anomalies in the data.

Clean Environments, San Antonio, TX

CAD Operator, 1993

Created site maps for environmental consultants and prepared materials for client presentations.

EDUCATION

John F. Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA

MPP, 1998

Thesis: “The Importance of a Uniform Commercial Code for Economic Development on Native American Reservations”

Southern Methodist University, Dallas, TX

MA, Economics, 1995

University of Texas at San Antonio, San Antonio, TX

BBA, Business Economics, 1992

SELECT CONSULTING EXPERIENCE

For an On-Reservation School District

Analysis of cash flows for a school district located on tribal lands. Project centered on evaluation of the feasibility of issuing construction bonds to replace aging school buildings. (2015)

For a Small Oil and Gas Company

Examination of allegations of underpayment in a take-private transaction for a previously publicly traded oil and gas company. Case addresses valuation of producing and prospective properties in several locations throughout the United States. (2014-present)

For a Class of Indian Tribes and Tribal Enterprises

Analysis of harms arising from the US government’s failure to provide for contract support costs when contracting or compacting with tribes for the provision of governmental services by the tribes. (2014)

For a Midsize Oil and Gas Company

Examination of the marketplace for oil and gas leases in Oklahoma. Case addresses measurement of bonus and royalty rates paid for “investigated” transactions and comparable “non-investigated” transactions. (2014-present)

For Three Telecommunications Companies and a Standard Setting Organization

Analysis of mechanisms by which specifications and standards are set in the telecommunications industry. Case addressed allegations that marketplace participants could unfairly influence the decision-making process. (2013-2014)

For an Indian Tribe

Evaluation of a coal production tax credit on Indian lands. Analysis of tax incentives for continuing/expanding production and measurement of regional impacts from economic activity associated with mining operations. (2013-2014)

For an Indian Tribe

Evaluation of inputs for use in the calculation of a gasoline tax rebate for a tribe in the Pacific Northwest. Analysis addressed determination of annual fuel usage and an assessment of the number of tribal individuals eligible for the rebate. (2013)

For an Indian Tribe

Evaluation of damages arising from the failure of the federal government to complete a major farming/irrigation project in the southwestern United States. Analysis addresses lost rents, forgone use of water rights, unfunded project completion costs, and ongoing operations and maintenance expenditures. Engagement has included sworn testimony before the tribe's Resources and Development Committee. (2013-present)

For a Small Oil and Gas Company

Evaluation of alleged underpayments of oil royalties arising from production off the coast of California. Case addressed the proper economic framework for valuation along the chain of commerce from production to refinery usage, the value of crude oil transportation services, and sound techniques for utilization of price benchmarks. (2013)

For a Large Pipeline Company

Evaluation of alleged damages stemming from the purchase and reversal of a crude-oil transporting pipeline in Oklahoma and Texas. Case addressed crude oil price differentials between major trading hubs, the value of crude oil transportation services, and sound techniques for damages estimates. (2013-2014)

For a Midsize Oil and Gas Company

Examination of the marketplace for natural gas and carbon dioxide in Texas. Case addressed marketplace infrastructure, netback pricing, prudence of development of processing assets, and the marketability of natural gas and carbon dioxide at the point of production. (2012-2013)

For an Indian Tribe

Evaluation of harms arising from denial of funds required to provide health services to community members. Case addressed damages stemming from direct harm due to lack of health care, multiplier effects in the community, and indirect harms arising from the lack of health funding undermining the ability to provide a range of other governmental services. (2012)

For a Midsize Oil and Gas Company

Examination of the marketplace for natural gas in Oklahoma. Case addressed marketplace infrastructure, netback pricing, and the marketability of natural gas at the point of production. (2011-2012)

For an Indian Tribe

Evaluation of damages stemming from construction of a major highway built over Indian land, allegedly without proper compensation. (2010-2011)

For a Non-Profit Sports Organizing Body and a Professional Sports League

Evaluation of alleged antitrust/anticompetitive behavior leading to the bankruptcy of a promoter of international exhibition matches. Project addressed a non-profit's role in administration of a sport that provides public goods, the role in development of the sport by a professional league, allegations of discriminatory behavior, and proper definition of a relevant market. (2010-2012)

For an Indian Tribe

Strategy consulting relating to economic development initiatives geared toward enterprise diversification. Project addressed financial analysis, the roles played by Board members and economic development staff, cost-benefit analysis, and prioritization of investment decisions. (2010)

For an Energy Trading Firm

Evaluation of damages allegedly arising from actions undertaken by a mercantile exchange in the Middle East, which resulted in economic loss of the trading firm's equity position in the exchange, and loss of access to trading activities on the exchange. Project addressed potential evolution of trading in the Middle East, a range of valuation methodologies, and determination of an appropriate discount rate. (2010-2011)

For an Indian Tribe

Evaluation of ability to access federal stimulus funds for infrastructure refurbishment. Project addressed the requirements for funding application, expected demand for restored rail service, cost-benefit analysis, and the impact more efficient rail service would imply for surrounding areas. (2009)

For a Large Natural Gas Producing Joint Venture

Examination of the marketplace for natural gas in an Australian state. Case addressed the natural gas supply chain, the history of the marketplace, long-term contracting, marketplace infrastructure, the economic principles of fair market value, LNG exports, and the relevant marketplace for determining fair market value. (2008-2009)

For a Large Oil and Gas Company

Examination of various marketplaces for gasoline in the northeastern United States and Puerto Rico. Cases address marketplace infrastructure, gasoline manufacturing, transportation assets, storage and terminal accessibility, imports from abroad, and supply shares brought to the marketplace by various producers and manufacturers. (2007-present)

For a Major Oilfield Services Firm

Analysis of antitrust claims stemming from provision of fluids used in deepwater drilling environments. Examination of the marketplace participants which provide such fluids, and their substitutes, as well as the history of development of the fluids in dispute. (2007-2008)

For a Major Global Chemical Manufacturer

Examination of the marketplace for industrial metals used in high-tech applications. Case included analysis of the marketplace for these products and the commercial interactions of the major players on the buyers' side and the sellers' side of long-term contracts. (2007-2009)

For a Publisher of Weekly Newspapers

Examination of the marketplace for advertising space in the San Francisco Bay area. Analysis of changing marketplace conditions, substitutes for print advertising space, and the economics of pricing to cover marginal costs. (2007-2008)

For a Large Oil and Gas Company

Examination of the marketplace for natural gas processing services in the southwestern United States. Case addressed marketplace infrastructure, netback pricing, appropriate discount rates, asset valuation, appropriate levels of processing charges, and value of similar production for leases in the surrounding area. (2007)

For a Group of Large Oil and Gas Companies

Damages assessment following harm to a major offshore pipeline caused by a ship dropping anchor onto the pipeline. Analysis addressed valuation techniques, calculation of appropriate discount rates, and utilization of expectations of future oil and gas prices. (2007-2008)

For Two Refining Companies

Examination of the competitive implications of the proposed merger of two refining companies. The analysis focused on assertions that the merger would adversely affect competition in the gasoline marketplace in the southwestern United States. (2007)

For an Indian Tribe

Analysis of tax burdens and public policy relating to sound taxation policies. (2006-2007)

For a Group of Natural Gas Producing Companies

Royalty valuation analysis focused on lease-level transactions. Principal areas of research included market structure analysis of domestic natural gas industry, effects of transaction costs on the determination of value, the economic functions of different contract structures found within the natural gas industry, and the economic role of and the determination of value provided by various market participants operating between the lease and the downstream markets. (2006-2010)

For Six Large Telecommunications Companies

Analysis of mechanisms by which specifications and standards are set in the industry. Case addressed allegations that marketplace participants could unfairly influence the decision-making process. (2006-2007)

For a Large Natural Gas Pipeline and Defendant Shippers

Analysis of class certification issues surrounding a proposed class of natural gas marketers. Case addressed transportation and storage options available during times of pipeline congestion, allegations of preferential treatment for a subset of Defendant shippers, and appropriateness of certification of the class action. (2006-2009)

For a Native Corporation

Valuation of oil and gas properties relating to a tax dispute. Analysis addressed comparable properties, valuation techniques, and calculation of appropriate discount rates. (2005-2006)

For a Large Natural Gas Marketer

International arbitration regarding a breach of contract in the marketplace for LNG. Case addressed size of LNG marketplace in the US, LNG tanker availability, natural gas prices, evaluation of damage estimates submitted by adverse party, and calculation of an appropriate discount rate. (2005-2006)

For a Large Mobile Phone Company

Analysis of terms of service agreements for mobile phone customers, evaluation of contracting, and assessment of the structure of the marketplace for mobile phone services. (2005-2008)

For a Large Oil Company

Determining market value for inputs into the oil exploration and production process. Case addressed market structure analysis, input valuation, and allegations of breach of prior settlement terms. (2005)

For an Indian Tribe

Evaluation of economic development opportunities arising from a revision to the National Park Service's management plan for the Colorado River. Analysis addressed assumptions underlying projections of use, appropriate discount rates, and likely damages arising under various management scenarios. (2005)

For a Large Oil Company

Evaluation of market value for natural gas produced from offshore State lands. Case addressed marketplace infrastructure, netback pricing, appropriate discount rates, and similar production for neighboring onshore fields. (2004)

For a Large Oil Company

Royalty valuation analysis focused on lease-level cash transactions and implementation of an enhanced oil recovery (EOR) operation. Principal areas of research included market structure analysis of domestic oil industry, effects of transaction costs on the determination of value, the economic role of and the determination of value provided by various market participants operating between the lease and the downstream markets, and the prudence of the timing of the initiation of EOR floods in Texas. (2002-2004)

For Two Large Oil and Gas Companies

Evaluation of the upstream market for natural gas in one of the prominent US producing regions. Principal areas of research included structure of the regional marketplace, analysis of the factors influencing the value of natural gas, and the economic role of and the determination of value-added by various market participants operating between the wellhead and points downstream. (2001-2003)

For Two Large Oil Companies

Determining market value for inputs into the oil exploration and production process. Case addressed pipeline tariff rates, market structure analysis, prudent development, and input valuation. (2000-2006)

For an Indian Tribe

Prepared expert witness testimony related to a damages assessment of tribal non-recognition by the federal government. Assessed tribal rights and modeled tribal finance in the absence of federal recognition. (2002-2003)

For a Consortium of Indian Tribes

Examined the economics of natural resources applicable to fishing rights and protection policies for internal use by the consortium. Conducted economic literature review and prepared frameworks for continuing consortium analysis. (2002-2003)

For a Municipal Solid Waste Disposal Company

Calculation of appropriate discount rate and determination of damages from a temporary taking that led to the bankruptcy of the company and the cancellation of the construction of the disposal facility. Principal areas of research included application of valuation techniques to a project that had gone through multiple rounds of litigation prior to our retention, determination of similarly situated companies, and industry practices regarding financial and cash flow analysis. (2002-2003)

For a Large Oil Company

Tax valuation analysis focusing on lease-level cash transactions. Principal areas of research included market structure analysis of the domestic oil industry, effects of transaction costs on the determination of value, and the economic role of and the determination of value provided by various market participants operating between the lease and the downstream markets. (2002)

For a Group of Three Large Oil and Gas Companies

Calculation of appropriate discount rates and gas price forecasts in light of a breach of contract claim. (2001-2002)

For an Indian Tribe

Lease negotiations between a tribe and a multinational corporation with cobalt and tungsten processing operations on tribal land. Prepared financial analysis regarding value of lease extension, participated in multi-party negotiations, and advised tribe and legal counsel on economics of facility viability. (2001-2002)

For a Petroleum Products Company

Evaluation of the downstream (refinery to pump) market for petroleum products in Hawaii. Investigation of alleged collusion between downstream products companies and harm to consumers from asserted artificially high products prices. (1999-2002)

For a Large Oil Company

Royalty valuation analysis focusing on lease-level cash transactions. Principal areas of research included market structure analysis of domestic oil industry, effects of transaction costs on the determination of value, and the economic role of and the determination of value provided by various market participants operating between the lease and the downstream markets. (1999-2001)

For an Oil Company and an Energy Marketer

Assessed fair market rental value of oil-bearing property temporarily taken by the federal government. (1999-2001)

For Two Large Oil Companies

Determined market value for inputs into the oil exploration and production process. Case addressed pipeline tariff rates, market structure analysis, and input valuation. (1998-2001)

For Two Large Oil Companies

In a case before the Federal Trade Commission, examined the competitive implications of the proposed merger of two major oil companies. Focused on assertions that the merger would adversely affect competition in the bidding for rights to explore on the Alaska North Slope and that the combined company would have increased control over the supply of light sweet crude oil deliverable under futures contracts and thus would have increased ability to manipulate NYMEX trading. (2000)

For a Western Pipeline Company

Market power analysis in support of an application for rerouting an oil products pipeline. (1999)

For a Group of Oil Companies

Royalty valuation analysis focused on lease-level cash transactions. Principal areas of research included market structure analysis of the domestic oil industry, effects of transaction costs on the determination of value, the economic functions of different contract structures found within the oil industry, and the economic role of and the determination of value provided by various market participants operating between the lease and the downstream markets. (1998-2000)

SELECT REPORTS, PUBLICATIONS, AND LEGISLATIVE TESTIMONY

The Mining of Crow Nation Coal: Economic Impact on the Crow Reservation, Big Horn County, and Montana, Research support for the Crow Nation and Professor Joseph P. Kalt, The Harvard Project on American Indian Economic Development, February 4, 2014.

The State of the Native Nations (Harvard Project on American Indian Economic Development, with JB Taylor, CEA Curtis, S Cornell, KW Grant, MR Jorgensen, JP Kalt, and AJ Lee), Oxford University Press, June 2008.

“Remember Our Indian Heritage” (with Kevin Red Star), opinion piece in *The Oklahoman*, August 2007.

“Wealth Building in Rural America: Potential in Human Diversity” (with coauthors), Washington University, Center for Social Development, 2006.

“Rural Wealth Building” (with Luxman Nathan and Anna Lee), Washington University, Center for Social Development, March 2005

Comments on “Myths and Realities of Tribal Sovereignty: The Law and Economics of Indian Self-Rule,” by Professors Kalt (KSG) and Singer (HLS), written and oral comments presented at the Native Issues Research Symposium, Harvard Business School, December 5, 2003.

“Toward a Complete Picture,” Let’s Go: Southwest USA Adventure Guide, St. Martin’s Press, December 2003.

Statement to US Senate Committee on Indian Affairs, Hearing on S.519, The Native American Capital Formation and Economic Development Act of 2003, April 30, 2003.

“Native America at the New Millennium” (with JB Taylor, S Beane, K Bishop, SS Black, KW Grant, MR Jorgensen, J King, AJ Lee, H Nelson, and Y Roubideaux), in *American Indian Research & Grants Assessment Project*, The Harvard Project on American Indian Economic Development, April 2002.

“The Political Economy of Indian Gaming: The New England Experience” (with Luxman Nathan), *Communities and Banking*, No. 28 (publication of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston), Winter 2000.

“Reserve-Based Economic Development: Impacts and Consequences for Caldwell Land Claims” (with Kenneth W. Grant, Joseph P. Kalt, and Manley A. Begay, Jr.), August 10, 1999.

“Adopting Commercial Codes: Overcoming Lending Barriers on Reservations” (with Luxman Nathan), *Communities and Banking*, No. 24 (publication of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston), Winter 1999.

“Tool of Sovereignty: The Crow Commercial Code” (with Luxman Nathan), Harvard Project Report Series 98-4, April 1998.

SELECT PRESENTATIONS AND SPEAKING ENGAGEMENTS

February 2015

Economic Modeling and Scenario Analysis – Litchfield Park, AZ (Tuba City Unified School District)

February 2015

Nation Building: Research in Indian Country – Flagstaff, AZ (Northern Arizona University)

April 2014

Economic Development Isn't Only About Economics – Rock Hill, SC (American Indian Chamber of Commerce of South Carolina)

Jan/Feb (annually) 2011-2014

Nation Building: Research in Indian Country – Tucson, AZ (University of Arizona)

January (annually) 2009-2015

Perspectives on the Challenges Facing Native America – Cambridge, MA (Harvard University)

March 2013

Nation Building Through Economic Development – New Town, ND – Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold Reservation

July 2012

Energy Resources and Sustainable Economic Development – New Town, ND – Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold Reservation

August 2010

Strategic Planning for Sustainable Economic Development – Watervliet, MI – Pokagon Band of Potawatomi Indians

July 2010

Governance Analysis for Native Nations – St. Michael, ND – Spirit Lake Sioux Tribe

April 2010

Long-Term Planning and Strategic Orientation – East Lansing, MI – Michigan Economic Development Corporation

June 2007

The State of the Native Nations – New York, NY

December 2006

United We Thrive – Oklahoma City, OK

April 2005

To the Point – National Public Radio

March 2005

The State of American Indian Economic Development – Palm Springs, CA – Western Knight Center (Annenberg School for Communication, University of Southern California)

December 2004 to October 2005

Rosebud Economic Development Corporation – Advisory Project – Mission, SD (REDCO Board of Directors)

January 2004

Best Practices in Aboriginal Business and Economic Development – Banff, Alberta – Aboriginal Leadership and Management Program (The Banff Center)

December 2003

Native Issues Research Symposium – Cambridge, MA – The Law and Economics of Tribal Self-Government (HUNAP)

October and November 2003

Advisory Council Member, Tribal Asset Building Project – Mystic Lake, MN – Kathryn M Buder Center for American Indian Studies and the Center for Social Development (Washington University)

July 2003

Economic Development in Indian Country – Angoon, AK – Tongass Leadership Team Meeting (USDA Forest Service)

June 2003

Economic Security and Good Governance – Phoenix, AZ – National Congress of American Indians (NCAI) Mid-Year Session

April 2003

S.519 The Native American Capital Formation and Economic Development Act of 2003 – Senate Committee on Indian Affairs (Washington, DC)

August 2002

Sovereignty Matters – Cross Lake, Manitoba – Pimicikamak Cree Nation

Jan/Feb/Mar 2002

Native Edge Training Project – Phoenix, Portland, Oklahoma City – Department of Housing and Urban Development

July 2001

Models for Economic Development – Washington, DC – Tribal Diplomats' Circle

HONORS AND AWARDS

Christian Johnson Native American Fellow, John F. Kennedy School of Government,
Harvard University

American Express Philanthropic Scholar, University of Texas at San Antonio

Chaparral Presidential Scholar, University of Texas at San Antonio

Golden Key National Honor Society, University of Texas at San Antonio

APPENDIX B

*The Mining of Crow Nation Coal: Economic Impact
on the Crow Reservation, Big Horn County, and Montana*

February 4, 2014

*The Mining of
Crow Nation Coal:
Economic Impact on
the Crow Reservation,
Big Horn County,
and Montana*



THE HARVARD PROJECT ON
AMERICAN INDIAN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

MALCOLM WIENER CENTER FOR SOCIAL POLICY
JOHN F. KENNEDY SCHOOL OF GOVERNMENT - HARVARD UNIVERSITY

*Report Prepared
for the Crow Nation
by
Prof. Joseph P. Kalt
The Harvard Project
on American Indian
Economic Development*

February 4, 2014

The Mining of Crow Nation Coal: Economic Impact on the Crow Reservation, Big Horn County, and Montana

by

Joseph P. Kalt¹

**The Harvard Project on American Indian Economic Development
John F. Kennedy School of Government
Harvard University**

Overview and Summary

The Crow Nation, centered in Big Horn County, Montana, presents a striking mosaic of economic contrasts. Although the region is blessed with abundant natural resources, particularly in the form of huge reserves of commercial quality and accessible coal, economic underdevelopment, family poverty, and social stress make the region one of the most distressed in the United States. Few social conditions are more oppressing than grinding poverty, and the Crow Nation has embarked on an integrated strategic effort to overcome decades of economic hardship. In its struggle to improve the well-being of its citizens, the Nation is striving for economic self-sufficiency, and it sees expanded coal development as key to achieving that goal.

This study analyzes the economic stakes at issue for continuing and expanding coal development on the Crow Reservation and in Big Horn County. I present impact results for the economies of the Crow Nation, Big Horn County, and the State of Montana. Employing the tools of regional economic modeling, I assess the direct,

¹ I am the Ford Foundation Professor (Emeritus) of International Political Economy at the John F. Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University. I am also Co-Director of The Harvard Project on American Indian Economic Development (www.hpaied.org). This report has been prepared at the request of the Crow Nation. I gratefully acknowledge the research assistance of Dr. Sam Flaim, Eric Henson, Amy Medford, and Josh Stamm of Compass Lexecon for their gathering of the necessary statistical information, as well as Dr. Flaim's application of the IMPLAN regional modeling system to the pertinent U.S. Department of Commerce multi-sector input-output system. Compass Lexecon has been compensated for the research performed by these individuals. I have not been compensated for my work on this research project. The views and opinions expressed in this report are solely my own and do not necessarily reflect the views and opinions of any of the organizations with which I am affiliated or which have supported the research reported herein.

indirect, and induced impacts of the continued development and expansion of Crow coal production on employment, incomes, Crow and other regional governmental revenues and expenditures, and the gross regional products of Big Horn County and the State of Montana. The economic impacts of coal development are only part of ongoing debates regarding the development of Indian coal, but they are an important part. Sound policy cannot be made without consideration of the economic impacts, particularly when those impacts affect the welfare of American Indian citizens.

Current and planned mining of Indian coal is discouraged by an uneven “playing field.” In the case at hand, disproportionate layers of regulatory oversight, disadvantages in transportation infrastructure and logistics, lack of access to markets, coal quality, and higher-than-elsewhere permitting hurdles demonstrably disadvantage minerals extraction on Indian reservations. Recently, a federal Indian coal tax credit—the Indian Coal Production Tax Credit (“ICPTC”)—provided to private developers of Indian coal has helped to level the playing field for tribes. This policy, however, expired on December 31, 2013, and its renewal depends on informed understanding and support in Congress.

The research reported here measures the regional economic impacts of continued development and expansion of Crow coal—development and expansion that are at risk if the playing field is permitted to tilt further against Indian coal. The stakes are high, not only for the Crow Nation, but also for Big Horn County and the entire State of Montana. I find that the continued ability of the Absaloka Mine to operate and serve its customers, and the potential expanded production under a recent option-to-lease agreement between the Crow Nation and Cloud Peak Energy for the Big Metal Project (summarized in Table 1), will jointly contribute:

- Approximately \$377 million annually to the Gross Regional Product (“GRP”) of Montana,² with more than \$230 million of this value arising directly from the coal mining sector, and another \$146 million arising in the other sectors of the State’s economy that expand as the coal sector grows, the sector buys more supplies, and its workers spend their incomes.
- Approximately \$280 million annually to the GRP of Big Horn County, amounting to a 40% increase in the size of the County’s economy.
- More than 1,600 jobs statewide and 1,000 jobs in Big Horn County.

² The U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis defines Gross Domestic Product (“GDP”) as “the market value of goods and services produced by labor and property in the United States...” (http://bea.gov/glossary/glossary_g.htm, accessed January 27, 2014). GRP is akin to GDP—the measure of the total output of an economy—but limits the measurement to a specific area/region rather than an entire national economy.

- Compensation for Montana workers of about \$95 million per year, over two-thirds of which—almost \$65 million—accrues to workers in Big Horn County.
- Annual tax revenues (e.g., payroll taxes) for Montana and the federal government of \$22.9 million and \$21.9 million, respectively.
- Annual royalty (as the mineral owner) and tax (as a government) revenue for the Crow Nation of more than \$107 million—a 426% increase from current revenues—thereby enabling the Tribe to move to overwhelming reliance on non-federal funding for its operations.

Table 1
Combined Economic Contributions of
Absaloka Mine and Proposed Big Metal Project for 1 Year
in the State of Montana and Big Horn County
\$2013 millions unless indicated

	Montana Total	Big Horn County Total
Gross Regional Product	\$376.5	\$279.5
Labor Income	\$94.7	\$64.5
Total Employment, Persons	1,626	1,006
Coal Mining Output	\$230.9	\$232.4
Crow Nation Taxes and Royalties	-	\$107.4
State and Local Taxes	\$22.9	\$19.2
Federal Tax	\$21.9	\$16.2

Source: IMPLAN model year 2013, from 2011 state, county, and zip code data inflated to \$2013.

Note: Absaloka Mine is currently operational, while the Big Metal Project is under consideration.

Background

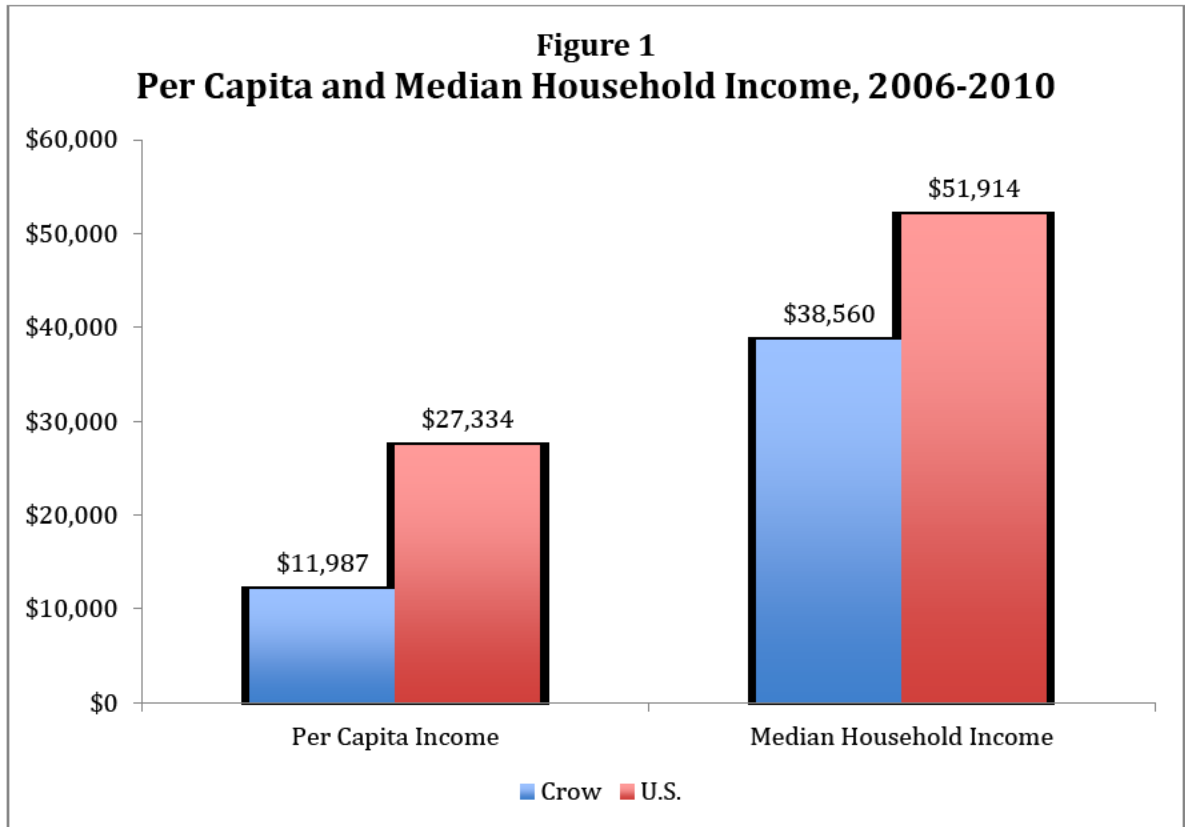
The Crow Reservation extends from the northern slopes of the Big Horn and Pryor Mountains onto the plains of south central Montana. The reservation spans approximately 2.3 million acres, or 3,600 square miles.³ Over 1.9 million of its acres are in Big Horn County.⁴ There are approximately 13,000 citizens of the Crow Nation, with about 9,000 of those living on the reservation.⁵

Like many other American Indians living on-reservation, the Crow Nation and its citizens struggle with poverty. As shown in Figures 1 and 2, the U.S. Census estimates that in 2006-2010 the annual per capita income of American Indians on the Crow Reservation (\$11,987) was less than half that of the U.S. as a whole (\$27,334). The median household income for Crows (\$38,560) was markedly lower than that reported for U.S. households (\$51,914), and the Crow family poverty rate (24%) was more than double that of the U.S. population as a whole (10%). The poverty rate for Crow children (39%) was also twice that of children throughout the U.S. (19%).

³ LAO Environmental, Inc., Crow Indian Reservation: Natural, Socio-Economic, and Cultural Resources Assessment and Conditions Report, April 2002 (hereinafter, "LAO Environmental"), at page 20, (http://www.blm.gov/pgdata/etc/medialib/blm/mt/field_offices/miles_city/og_eis/crow.Par.46663.File.dat/landuse.pdf, accessed January 22, 2014).

⁴ U.S. Department of Interior, Geological Survey, *Geology of Big Horn County and the Crow Indian Reservation Montana, with Special Reference to the Coal, Oil, and Gas Resources*, by W.T. Thom, Jr., G.M. Hall, C.H. Wegemann, and G.F. Moulton, Bulletin 856 (Washington, D.C.: United States Government Printing Office, 1935), at page 1, at <http://pubs.usgs.gov/bul/0856/report.pdf>, accessed January 23, 2014.

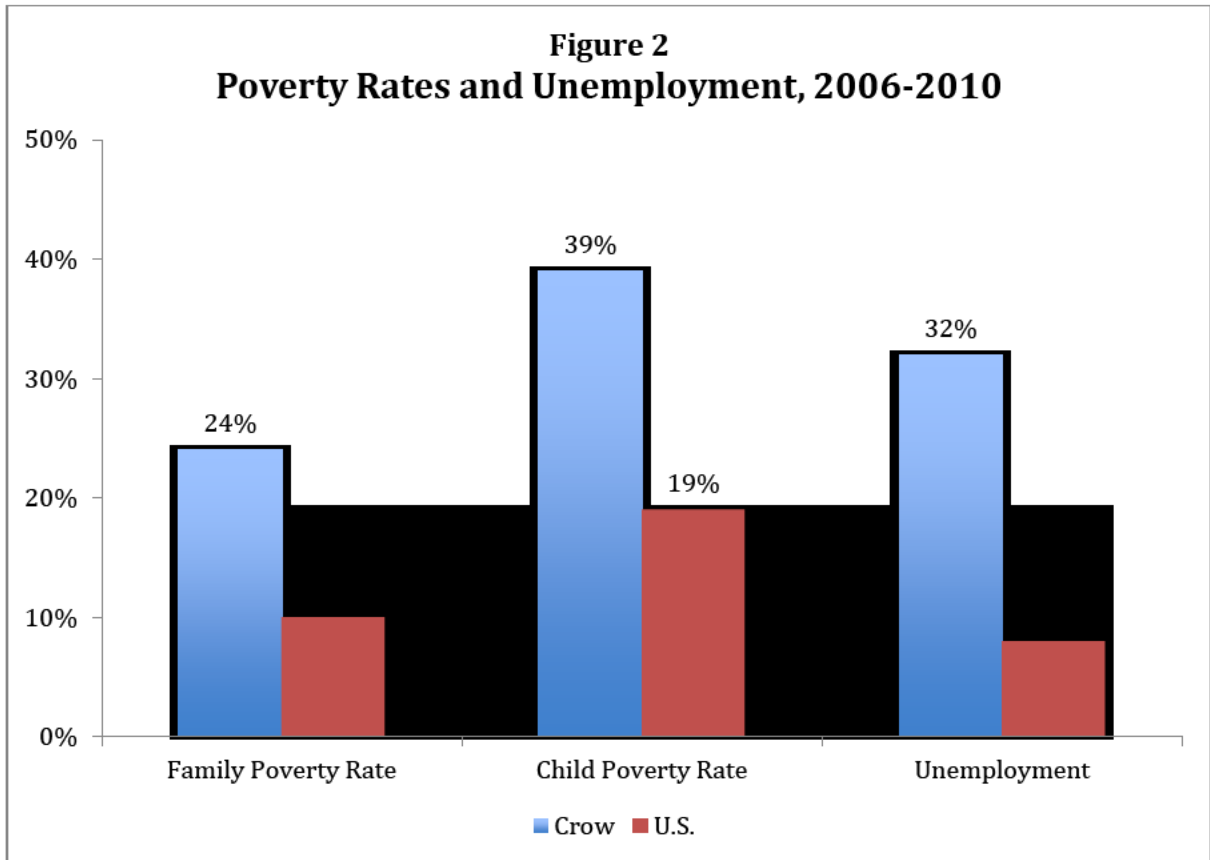
⁵ *Mining in America: Powder River Basin Coal Mining the Benefits and Challenges, Before the House Committee on Natural Resources, Subcommittee on Energy and Mineral Resources*, 113th Cong. (2013) (statement of Darrin Old Coyote, Chairman, Crow Nation (hereinafter "Old Coyote Testimony, 2013")).



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates; at <http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/index.xhtml>, accessed on January 9, 2014.

Official unemployment at Crow (32%) was four times that observed in the U.S. economy as a whole (8%). Recognizing that official unemployment only counts a would-be worker as unemployed if the worker is looking for work but cannot find it, actual unemployment—including workers who have given up looking for work in a setting of such economic distress—is much higher than officially reported. The Crow Nation reports that current unemployment is fully 47%.⁶ This means that only about one in two Crow adult workers has a job.

⁶ Old Coyote Testimony, 2013.



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates; at <http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/index.xhtml>, accessed on January 9, 2014.

The dire socio-economic conditions found on the Crow Reservation would be even worse without the Nation’s abundant natural resources. In a 2002 report requested by the federal Bureau of Land Management, it was estimated that the Crow Nation controlled mineral rights to 17 billion short tons of coal,⁷ accounting for coal deposits found under both reservation and ceded lands. Nine billion of these tons are considered recoverable.⁸ These recoverable reserves make up about 12% of the recoverable coal in Montana and 4% in the U.S.⁹

⁷ LAO Environmental at page 71 (http://www.blm.gov/pgdata/etc/medialib/blm/mt/field_offices/miles_city/og_eis/crow.Par.79832.File.dat/minerals.pdf, accessed January 23, 2014).

⁸ *Tribal Development of Energy Resources and the Creation of Energy Jobs on Indian Lands, Before the House Committee on Natural Resources, Subcommittee on Indian and Alaska Native Affairs, 112th Cong. (2011)* (statement of Scott Russell, Secretary of the Crow Nation (hereinafter “Russell Testimony, 2011”).

⁹ Montana recoverable coal reserves are reported as 74.6 billion short tons and the U.S. total is 257.6 billion. U.S. Energy Information Administration, “U.S. Coal Reserves with Data for 2012,” December 16, 2013, at <http://www.eia.gov/coal/annual/pdf/table15.pdf>, accessed January 9, 2014. It is worth noting that coal production in Montana in 2012 was only around 36 million short tons, while production in its

Since 1974, the Absaloka Mine, owned and operated by Westmoreland Resources, Inc. (“Westmoreland”), has provided much needed royalty and tax revenues to the Crow Nation. The Absaloka Mine has the capacity to produce up to 7.5 million tons of coal annually. Running at about 70% of capacity, it generated over \$20 million in government revenues for the Tribe in 2010.¹⁰ These revenues fund everything from Crow government salaries to operational expenses. They also supplement federal and community services programs such as Head Start, Boys & Girls Club, Tribal Elders, and Family Preservation.¹¹ In fact, coal royalties and taxes from the Absaloka Mine alone are projected to represent about two-thirds of the Crow Nation’s non-federal budget this year.¹²

The Absaloka Mine is the largest private employer on the Crow Reservation. Approximately 70% of its workforce identifies as Crow or Crow-related, and the average annual salary, including benefits and overtime, is over \$91,000.¹³ Given a reservation unemployment rate of at least 32% (47% according to the Crow Nation), these jobs, combined with the tribal government staffing positions that are paid for with funds from coal royalties and taxes, are critically important to the Tribe and its citizenry. With that in mind, the Crow Nation has entered into an agreement with Westmoreland to extend the life of the Absaloka mining operation with a lease of approximately 145 million tons of Rosebud-McKay seam coal.¹⁴ If Westmoreland can continue to find customers at remunerative prices, this expansion will sustain operations at the mine past 2020. This will provide additional years of royalty and tax collections, while maintaining and potentially bringing more jobs to the region.

neighboring State of Wyoming was around 401 million short tons (<http://www.eia.gov/state/rankings/?sid=MT>, accessed January 23, 2014).

¹⁰ Westmoreland Coal Co., FY 12 Form 10K for the Period Ending December 31, 2012 (filed March 12, 2013), at pages 5 and 7 (<http://westmoreland.com/investors/sec-filings/>, accessed January 27, 2014), and Old Coyote Testimony, 2013. According to the 10K filing, Absaloka Mine produced approximately 5.5 million tons in 2010.

¹¹ Special Session of the Crow Tribal Legislature, *Approval of the Annual Budget for the Operation of the Crow Tribal Government and the Expenditure of Tribal Revenue for Fiscal Year 2012*, CLB 11-04 (September 29, 2011) at http://www.crowlaws.org/tribal_legislation_2002-present, accessed January 30, 2014.

¹² Fiscal Year 2014’s projected non-federal revenue budget provided by the Crow Nation.

¹³ Data provided by Westmoreland. The average annual salary for the workforce at the Absaloka Mine is \$56,264. Overtime and benefits—such as retirement and health—bring the average annual compensation for all workers at the mine to \$91,408.

¹⁴ “Westmoreland Partners with Crow Tribe for Additional Reserves,” Westmoreland Coal Co. press release, March 27, 2013, at <http://westmoreland.com/news/>, accessed January 9, 2014.

The influence this one mine has on the Tribe also demonstrates a weakness in the economies of the Crow Nation and Big Horn County. Any unforeseen circumstance that could halt production or sale of coal from the mine would decrease the royalty and tax collections available to the Crow Nation and would immediately and powerfully impact the finances of the Tribe (and, likewise, of the County). Consider a recent example of lost marketing opportunities for Crow coal: In November 2011, the Sherburne County Generating Station (“Sherco”) in Becker, Minnesota, experienced a catastrophic turbine failure and oil fire that shut down operations at the plant.¹⁵ Sherco has been Absaloka Mine’s largest customer since the mine’s first shipment of coal in 1974,¹⁶ and the incident meant a loss of approximately 50% of Absaloka’s coal sales in 2012.¹⁷ Not only did the Crow Nation government’s budget suffer, but the community did as well, as the workforce at the mine was sharply curtailed during a prolonged period of lower sales volumes.¹⁸

Recognizing this weakness, the Crow Nation has pursued a strategy of reducing its dependence on the Absaloka Mine. This has led to a recent option-to-lease agreement between the Crow Nation and Cloud Peak Energy (“CPE”) to potentially expand operations of CPE’s off-reservation coal mines onto the reservation. This expansion is referred to as the “Big Metal Project.”¹⁹ Already approved by the Bureau of Indian Affairs,²⁰ this long-term project represents an important opportunity to reduce the Crow Nation’s dependence on a single company (i.e., Westmoreland), while also bringing in much-needed revenues and increasing employment opportunities. The project also promises major positive contributions to Big Horn County and the State of Montana. Let us examine the magnitude of the stakes.

¹⁵ MPR News, at <http://www.mprnews.org/story/2013/10/21/environment/xcel-energy-sherco-plant-returns-to-service-after-repairs>, accessed January 17, 2014.

¹⁶ Westmoreland Coal Co., FY 12 Form 10K, at pages 7 and 32.

¹⁷ Westmoreland Coal Co., FY 12 Form 10K, at page 20.

¹⁸ Old Coyote Testimony, 2013.

¹⁹ Cloud Peak Energy, 2012 Annual Corporate Report, at page 13 (<http://investor.cloudpeakenergy.com/annual-reports>, accessed January 9, 2014).

²⁰ “U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs Approves Option to Lease and Exploration Agreements between Cloud Peak Energy Subsidiary and the Crow Tribe of Indians,” Cloud Peak Energy press release, June 20, 2013, at <http://investor.cloudpeakenergy.com/press-release/us-bureau-indian-affairs-approves-option-lease-and-exploration-agreements-between-clou>, accessed January 22, 2014.

Measuring the Economic Contributions of Crow Coal Development

Using economic modeling software and U.S. Department of Commerce data from IMPLAN—tools widely used by government agencies and the academic community for regional economic impact analysis—I am able to quantify the direct, indirect, and induced effects of Crow coal mining operations. Table 2 (found below at the end of this report) presents a single-year snapshot of the contribution of the Absaloka Mine and the projected potential contribution of the Big Metal Project to the Crow Nation, Big Horn County, and the State of Montana. Results are shown scaled to the size and composition of the regional economies as of 2013. This allows the Big Metal Project to be assessed as if it were already up and fully running, and the model is then asking: What would the fully developed project mean for the regional economy as that economy looked in 2013? Actual impacts would, of course, arise in subsequent years, depending on the timing of discontinued development of the Absaloka mine and/or expansion of Cloud Peak’s Big Metal Project.²¹

As described above, current coal mining operations on Crow lands are extremely important to the Tribe and its citizens. Unfortunately, the Absaloka Mine struggles financially to compete with other regional operations located off-reservation. My analysis indicates that while access to markets and coal quality do limit the marketability and profitability of Crow coal to some extent, it is bureaucratic obstacles, additional federal regulatory and trust requirements, and higher financial costs associated with mining on Indian lands that make it difficult to compete with off-reservation operations. For example, Westmoreland has found that it typically takes approximately twice as long, and costs twice as much, to re-permit operations once they cross over the reservation boundary.²² Unlike nature’s designation of geographic location and mineral content, these obstacles can be addressed through federal policies. In this regard, the Indian Coal Production Tax Credit has heretofore played an important role in offsetting the additional burdens that must be overcome to undertake new production or expansion on Indian lands by companies such as Westmoreland. For the Absaloka Mine, the ICPTC has helped keep the mine open and competitive since 2006. Without the ICPTC, Westmoreland reports that it would experience negative

²¹ An extrapolation of these single year benefits over the 25+ years of mining operations indicates that Crow coal revenues at stake exceed \$510 million for continued operations of the Absaloka Mine and \$2.2 billion for the proposed Big Metal Project (undiscounted).

²² Douglas P. Kathol, Executive Vice President Westmoreland Coal Co., letter to the Honorable Max Baucus, July 22, 2013.

effects on earnings and cash flow and it would have to seriously consider shuttering the mine.²³

Shuttering the Absaloka Mine would financially devastate the Crow Nation. As noted above, coal revenues in FY 2014 are projected to make up about two-thirds of the Tribe's non-federal budget. A loss of this magnitude (approximately \$20.4 million per year) could only throw the Tribe into deeper poverty and drastically decrease the likelihood of the Crow Nation becoming economically self-sufficient. However, the Absaloka Mine and the Big Metal Project present substantial opportunities for sustained improvement in the economy of the Tribe. These mining operations combined would provide the Crow Nation with about \$107 million each year in coal revenues, a 426% increase from current revenues. This would dramatically increase tribal self-sufficiency and allow the Crow Nation to better meet the needs of its citizens.

While critical to the economic self-sufficiency, if not the survival, of the Crow Nation, Crow coal is also extremely important to Big Horn County. In 2013, the County GRP was nearly \$471 million, and it is estimated that shuttering the current mining operations would reduce that number by more than \$89 million in a single year (representing about a 19% decline). With respect to the Big Metal Project, because coal mining is a primary industry and some of the incremental production from the proposed expansion is likely destined for export, impacts at the County level are multiplied through the indirect and induced economic impacts of mining operations, particularly transportation. They pass through almost every other sector of the economy.²⁴ The modeling here finds that the Big Metal Project would contribute fully \$191 million to Big Horn County's annual GRP—representing a contribution equal to more than 40% of the current County GRP. Together, the continued operation of the Absaloka Mine and the Big Metal Project are worth \$280 million per year in GRP, almost \$65 million per year in worker compensation, and \$3.1 million in taxes to Big Horn County. These development opportunities also create employment in the County for more than 1,000 workers.

Table 2 also reports the impacts of Crow coal on the State of Montana as a whole. The combined economic contributions of the Absaloka Mine and the proposed Big Metal Project would amount to about \$377 million to the annual GRP of Montana. Yearly compensation of workers in Montana would be almost \$95 million. The increased economic activity and payrolls, in turn, would result in increases in State of Montana

²³ Russell Testimony, 2011.

²⁴ Barkey, Patrick M., "The Economic Impact of Increased Production at the Spring Creek Mine," Bureau of Business and Economic Research, The University of Montana, October 2012, <http://www.bber.umt.edu/MBQ/default.asp>, accessed January 9, 2014.

and federal tax collections, totaling \$22.9 million and \$21.9 million, respectively. Over the life of the mining operations, additional tax collections (undiscounted) would total to approximately \$573 million for State and local government in Montana and \$548 million for the federal government. These tax collections would substantially, if not completely, offset reductions in revenues associated with continuation of the ICPTC.²⁵ Indeed, such State and federal revenues are already uncertain and might never be generated by mining operations on Crow land. If the ICPTC is not renewed and the consequence is that Indian coal goes unmined, there will be missed opportunities to collect State and/or federal tax revenues.

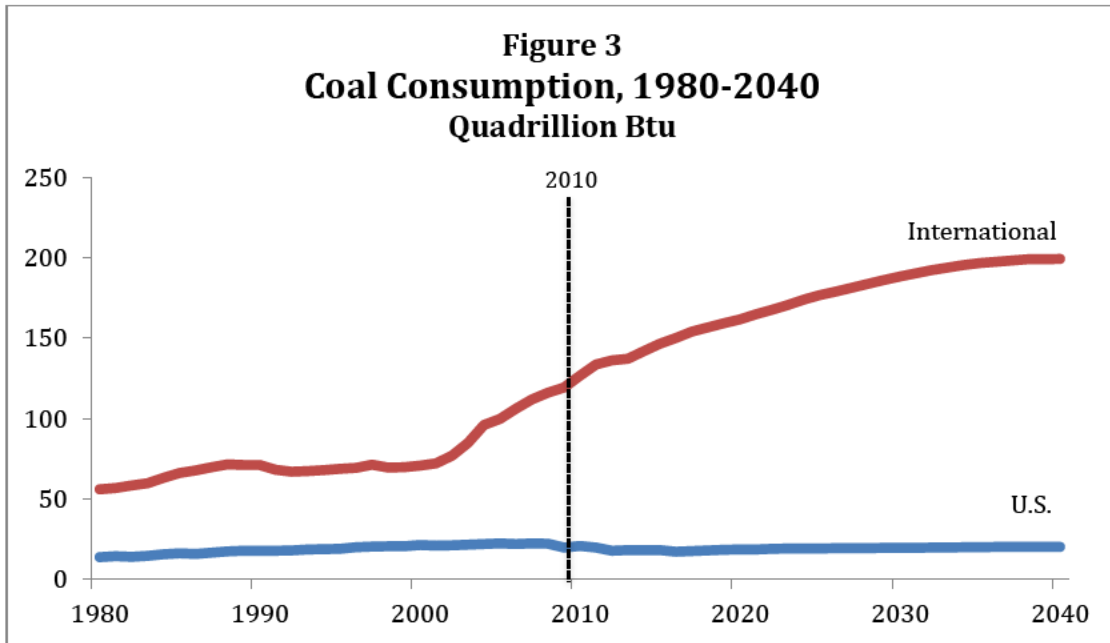
My research indicates that the Big Metal Project is very likely contingent on increased terminal capacity to export produced coal to markets overseas.²⁶ Federal Energy Information Administration (“EIA”) figures show that coal production in the U.S. fell by 12% from 2008-2012.²⁷ U.S. coal production is predicted to rebound after 2016, largely due to an anticipated increase in exports. The EIA projects that coal production in the U.S. will increase about 0.6% annually to 2040, influenced mostly by consumption in China. China is the leading consumer of coal in the world, and, in 2010, it used three times as much coal as the U.S., which is the 2nd largest coal-consuming nation. From 2010 to 2040, EIA projections show that world coal consumption will increase at an average rate of 1.3% annually, while consumption in the U.S. is anticipated to remain flat (see Figure 3).²⁸

²⁵ Looking at the Absaloka Mine’s contributions alone, annual federal tax collections in Montana arising from continued operation of the mine amount to approximately \$7.0 million (see Table 2 below). These tax collections would substantially offset any federal budgetary cost of renewal of the ICPTC.

²⁶ According to information provided by CPE, anticipated coal production and sales from the Big Metal Project to potential domestic customers could amount to approximately 5 million tons per year. However, if export terminal capacity becomes available, production could potentially include another 10 million tons for the export market.

²⁷ U.S. Energy Information Administration, “Annual Energy Outlook 2013,” April 15–May 2, 2013, Figure 104, at http://www.eia.gov/forecasts/aeo/source_coal_all.cfm#coal, accessed January 22, 2014.

²⁸ U.S. Energy Information Administration, “Annual Energy Report 2012,” September 27, 2012, at <http://www.eia.gov/coal/data.cfm#consumption>, accessed January 22, 2014, and “International Energy Outlook 2013,” July 25, 2013, at <http://www.eia.gov/forecasts/ieo/coal.cfm>, accessed January 22, 2014. Other potential U.S. trading partners with projected increases in coal consumption include India, South Korea, Taiwan, Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, and Vietnam, according to the EIA (see the “International Energy Outlook 2013”).



Sources: U.S. EIA, "Annual Energy Outlook 2013," "Annual Energy Report 2012," and "International Energy Outlook 2013."

The foregoing absolute impacts of the Absaloka Mine and the Big Metal Project are translated into their relative importance of Crow coal to the Crow Nation, Big Horn County, and the State of Montana in the "percent change" columns presented in Table 2. Given the Crow Nation's current heavy dependence on coal royalties and taxes, shuttering the Absaloka Mine would have tremendous negative consequences for the Tribe: The Crow Nation would immediately face a 100% loss in coal revenues. This would translate into a 67% decrease in its non-federal budget. For the Big Metal Project, in the economic environment of uncertain and evolving markets for coal, continuation of the ICPTC necessarily increases the viability of expansion of operations onto Crow lands. If the Big Metal Project were able to secure an export terminal on the West Coast, coal production could bring about a 426% increase in coal revenues for the Crow Nation. While no precise count is available, the increase in employment and associated worker compensation would accrue directly to Crow citizens hired into the mining sector.

For Big Horn County, the stakes are similarly large. Continued operations at the Absaloka Mine annually contribute approximately 19% of the County's GRP, 8% of worker compensation, and 4% of tax collections. The Big Metal Project would increase the annual GRP of the County by almost 40% and would also increase jobs in Big Horn

County by 11%, worker compensation by 16%, and annual County tax revenues by 15%.

Finally, we can see the economic importance of Crow coal and the ICPTC to the State of Montana as a whole. Not surprisingly, the largest impacts are in the mining sector: The annual economic contribution of the Absaloka Mine is approximately 16% to the sector's output and employment, while the comparable figures for the Big Metal Project are 34%-35%. Combined, the two mines add approximately a percentage point to the overall Montana GRP and substantially increase the State and federal tax collections in Montana, as compared to a scenario with a shuttered Absaloka Mine. The overall potential total of taxes and royalties for the Crow Nation, Big Horn County, and the State of Montana from Crow coal produced from the Absaloka Mine and the Big Metal Project is approximately \$3.8 billion over 25 years.

Conclusion

Given the long history of economic underdevelopment, family poverty, and social stress experienced on the Crow Reservation, it is imperative that the tribal government utilize what it can to improve the conditions for the Crow people. Meeting the basic needs of citizens has long been a priority for leadership throughout Indian Country. The vision from Crow leadership is best described in the words of Chairman Darrin Old Coyote: "I desire to improve the Crow people's quality of life, create a future with good-paying jobs and employment benefits within the Crow Reservation, and provide hope and prosperity for the next seven generations of Crow citizens."²⁹ As we have seen here, the Crow Nation's coal resources have a critical role to play in meeting these goals. At the same time, Big Horn County and the State of Montana have very large economic stakes in the continued and expanded development of Crow coal. Through the direct, indirect, and induced effects of continued and expanded operations, the entire region's income, employment, and government budgets will hinge critically on whether or not the Crow Nation's coal can continue to be mined and developed.

²⁹ Old Coyote Testimony, 2013.

1	-a-	-b-	-c-	-d-	-e-	-f-	-g-	-h-	
2	BH County Apportioned by Zip Code								
3		Montana	Impact	Big Horn	BH County	59034	59025 Decker	All Other	
4			Percent	County	Percent	Hardin	& 59016 Busby	Zip	
5	2013	Montana	Change	County	Change	Hardin	& 59016 Busby	Codes¹	
6	Population ²	989,199		13,091		5,680	1,192	6,219	
7									
8	Gross Regional Product ²	\$42,260.0		\$470.9		\$250.8	\$94.8	\$125.3	
9	Employee Compensation, \$ ²	\$22,309.0		\$267.2		\$139.3	\$54.0	\$73.9	
10	Total Employment, persons ²	639,733		6,489		3,594	872	2,023	
11									
12	Coal Production mmt/yr ³	45.3		27.1		7.1	20.0	-	
13	Coal Mining Employment, persons ^{2,3}	1,346		564		188	376	-	
14	Coal Mining Output ²	\$448.0		\$185.3		\$61.8	\$123.5	-	
15									
16	Crow Nation Taxes and Royalties ⁴			\$20.4		\$20.4	-	-	
17	Big Horn County Budgetary ⁴			\$16.2		\$16.2	-	-	
18	Slate and Local Final Demand ²	\$8,172.0		\$158.1		\$92.7	\$24.5	\$40.9	
19	Federal Final Demand ²	\$4,794.0		\$117.7		\$60.5	\$19.0	\$38.2	
20									
21	Economic Contribution of Absaloka Mine 2013								
22	Gross Regional Product ²	\$120.0	0.3%	\$89.0	18.9%	\$89.0			
23	Labor Income, \$ ²	\$30.2	0.1%	\$20.6	7.7%	\$20.6			
24	Total Employment, Persons ²	519	0.1%	321	4.9%	321			
25									
26	Coal Production mmt/yr ³	7.1	15.7%	7.1	26.2%	7.1			
27	Coal Mining Employment, Persons ²	218	16.2%	218	38.7%	218			
28	Coal Mining Output ²	\$73.7	16.5%	\$74.0	39.9%	\$74.0			
29									
30	Crow Nation Taxes and Royalties ²	-	-	\$20.4	100%	\$20.4			
31	Big Horn County Budgetary ⁴	-	-	\$0.7	4.3%	\$0.7			
32	Slate and Local Taxes ²	\$7.4	0.1%	\$6.1	3.9%	\$6.1			
33	Federal Tax ²	\$7.0	0.1%	\$4.6	3.9%	\$4.6			
34									
35	Big Metal Project, Increase in 2021								
36	Gross Regional Product ²	\$256.5	0.6%	\$190.5	40.5%		\$125.7	\$64.8	
37	Labor Income, \$ ²	\$64.5	0.3%	\$43.9	16.4%		\$38.9	\$5.0	
38	Total Employment, Persons ²	1,107	0.2%	685	10.6%		475	210	
39									
40	Coal Production mmt/yr ³	15	33.1%	15	55.4%		15	-	
41	Coal Mining Employment, Persons ²	466	34.6%	475	84.2%		475	-	
42	Coal Mining Output ²	\$157.2	35.1%	\$158.4	85.5%		\$158.4	-	
43									
44	Crow Nation Taxes and Royalties ²	-	-	\$87.0	426%		\$87.0	-	
45	Big Horn County Budgetary ⁴	-	-	\$2.4	14.8%		\$2.4	-	
46	Slate and Local Taxes ²	\$15.5	0.2%	\$13.0	8.2%		\$11.2	\$1.8	
47	Federal Tax ²	\$14.9	0.3%	\$11.6	9.9%		\$6.3	\$5.3	
48									
49									
50									
51	¹ Includes: 59022 Crow Agency, 59031 Garryowen, 59035 Fort Smith, 59050 Lodge Grass, 59066 Pryor, 59075 St. Xavier, 59089 Wyola.								
52	² IMPLAN model year 2013, from 2011 state, county, and zip code data inflated to \$2013.								
53	³ Coal Mining Companies' 10-K, Annual Reports, and Investor Presentations.								
54	⁴ Crow Tribal Budgets (FY14) and Westmoreland Resources, Inc.								
55	⁵ Big Horn County Treasurer, FY14 and projection. Includes property taxes and business personal property tax on coal companies.								



**THE HARVARD PROJECT ON
AMERICAN INDIAN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**

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United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS

WASHINGTON, DC 20510-6450

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Senate Committee on Indian Affairs
Oversight Field Hearing on
“Empowering Indian Country: Coal, Jobs, and Self-Determination”

Wednesday, April 8, 2015
10:30 a.m., MDT
Health & Wellness Center – Little Big Horn College
8645 Weaver Drive
Crow Agency, MT 59022

WITNESS LIST

Panel I

- **THE HONORABLE DARRIN OLD COYOTE**, Chairman, Crow Tribe of Montana, Crow Agency, MT
- **THE HONORABLE TIM FOX**, Attorney General, State of Montana, Helena, MT
- **THE HONORABLE LORENZO BATES**, Speaker, Navajo Nation Council, Window Rock, AZ
- **MR. JASON SMALL**, Journeyman Boilermaker, Labor Advocate and Northern Cheyenne Tribal Member, Boilermakers Local #11 – East Helena, Busby, MT
- **MR. ERIC HENSON**, Senior Vice President at Compass Lexecon and Research Affiliate at the Harvard Project on American Indian Economic Development, Cambridge, MA and Tucson, AZ

United States Senate Committee on Indian Affairs
Oversight Field Hearing on
"Empowering Indian Country: Coal, Jobs, and Self-Determination"
April 8, 2015

Testimony of Honorable Lorenzo Bates, Speaker of the 23rd Navajo Nation Council

Good Morning. My name is Lorenzo C. Bates, Speaker of the 23rd Navajo Nation Council currently serving in my fourth term as Council Delegate representing the communities of; Nenahnezad, Newcomb, San Juan, Tiis Tsoh Sikaad, Tse'Daa'Kaan and Upper Fruitland. I stand before you today representing these communities that are directly impacted by the coal economy as well as the Navajo Nation as a whole whose future is dependent on this natural resource.

I first want to extend my gratitude, on behalf of the Navajo Nation to Chairman Barrasso, Vice-Chairman Tester, Senator Daines and the members of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs for holding this Oversight Field Hearing on Empowering Indian Country, as well as my brothers and sisters of the Crow Nation for hosting these very important talks.

I am currently serving in my 13th year as a Navajo Nation elected official having previously served as Chairman of the Navajo Nation Budget and finance Committee. I am deeply grateful to have this opportunity to address you here today with this past experience as my guide and the hope we as a Nation have in our future, despite the many challenges that face us as we strive to empower our Nation through Self-Determination and the natural resources given to us by the Great Creator.

The Navajo Nation is a sovereign Nation located in the Four Corners region of the United States, encompassing over 27,425 Square Miles and occupying land in the States of Utah, Arizona and New Mexico. Of the 500 recognized tribes and 318 reservations, the Navajo Nation is the largest with a population topping 300,000 and is larger in land mass than 10 of the 50 states.

The Navajo Nation Government is balanced between three branches including the Executive Branch with a President and Vice President who are elected by the Navajo people, the Legislative Branch with a Navajo Nation Council, five Standing Committees a Speaker and 24 elected Council Delegates representing 110 Navajo communities who each serve on a Committee and the Judicial Branch with a Chief Justice and Supreme Court. Of the 300 thousand members of the Navajo Nation, less than half are able to make a living on the Nation with the others choosing to move to one of the larger cities for work. Our unemployment rate is over 50% and growing with our population as economic development remains stagnate. We currently graduate over 2,000 high school graduates each year while creating an average of 40 new jobs resulting in dire circumstances. Currently, our General Funds represent 1/3 of our overall budget at \$175 million with approximately 60% of that produced from our coal

economy. The remainder of our budget is comprised of external funds from the federal government. We recently collaborated with the W.P. Carey School of Business at Arizona State University to study the economic impact of one of our two coal mines on the Navajo Nation economy. What we found is that our Peabody Coal mine together with our Navajo Generating Station will boost the Navajo Nation economy by over \$13 billion dollars over the next 25 years! That is just the economic benefits to Navajo and does not include the economic leakage enjoyed by the surrounding communities off our reservation. Our 2010 Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy uncovered the fact that 64% of every dollar generated on the Navajo Nation is spent off the reservation due to the lack of retail outlets located within our Nation.

The Navajo economy is often compared to as a third world country. Speaking before the Navajo Nation Council on January 18, 1996, Senator John McCain made the following statement:

“ . . . Each of us shares a strong commitment to promote and defend tribal sovereignty, tribal self-governance, and tribal self-sufficiency. But my friends, these things we hold dear, will wither and die unless they are watered by a strong Reservation economy that produces a decent standard of living for all our people. Unfortunately, as you well know, economic development success stories in Indian Country are still the exception and not the rule. Most Americans would be stunned to find out that the basic necessities of life they take for granted are solely lacking on the Navajo Reservation and in many other Native American communities across the Country. No other group of Americans is more economically depressed than Native Americans, and no other areas in America suffer more from inadequate infrastructure and a lack of job opportunities than do Indian Reservations and Alaska Native villages. Here at Navajo, your large land-base and membership magnify the destitution and socio-economic problems that infect much of Indian Country. In my lifetime I have been too many places around the world and have experienced many terrible living conditions. What is so shocking is that the social and economic conditions for many Navajos closely resemble those of people living in Third World countries.”

With our high unemployment rate; our lack of income, paved roads, modern housing and amenities; lower education level; our high poverty rate; give our Navajo economy such a resemblance.

The Navajo Nation has identified four main areas of focus within our Navajo Nation Energy Policy as it relates to the energy needs of the Navajo Nation, which will guide my decisions during my time as Speake of the 23rd Navajo Nation Council; first is to protect and expand upon the current jobs and revenues realized by our current energy projects located on the Navajo Nation; nest is to expand and diversify our energy portfolio and transition our energy production into alternative and renewable sources to meet the future needs of our people; another area of focus is to ensure that the Navajo people have access to residential and commercial electricity here at home and within competitive rates; last but certainly not least is to strive to keep our balance with Mother Nature and the needs of our people. With these

guiding principles the Navajo Nation will make decisions that are responsible and meet the needs of our Navajo people.

The Navajo Nation mines approximately 8 to 10 million tons of coal each year, down from 13 to 16 million tons before the U.S. EPA regulations began to take its toll on our resources and we have billions of tons more to mine to feed our Navajo economy. Additionally, we produce approximately 3,750 Megawatts of electricity sold primarily off our Nation, effectively taking advantage of hydroelectricity from the Glen Canyon Dam to meet our Nation's needs. This industry is responsible for more than 2,000 of the highest paying jobs on the Navajo Nation and better than 60% of our General Revenues. These revenues represent our ability to act as a sovereign nation and meet our own needs without a hand out to outside jurisdictions. It is unthinkable to consider what our people would do without these critical funds. In fact, our reliance on these resources has led us to invest in the purchase of our Navajo Mine from BHP this past year to gain greater control of our resources and insure the continuation of these vital funds for our future generations. This purchase was made through our Navajo Transitional Energy Company, who, as its name suggests is mandated to transition our Nation into our energy future by investing no less than 10% of its profits into alternative and renewable energy development. The consequences of the latest rounds of EPA regulations resulted in the shutdown of three of the five power generating units at the Four Corners Power Plant and the forced investment of a billion dollars in BART retrofits on the remaining two units. This in turn reduced the coal mined at our Navajo Mine while simultaneously increasing the cost of power generation. With the economies of scale lost to circumstance, the Four Corners Power Plant and the Navajo Mine were poised to discontinue operation this year if it were not for our purchase of Navajo Mine. While we are now in a position to maintain our jobs and revenues and possibly increase them from this mine, we are being threatened by additional EPA regulations and an unstable energy future. Across the United States, coal economies are feeling the pinch, but not near to the extent as the Navajo Nation, what other economy in the United States stands to lose as much? Some may call this a war on coal, but from the Navajo Nations perspective, this is a war on the Navajo economy and our ability to act as a sovereign Nation.

It is difficult enough working to meet the needs of the Navajo Nation with our current resources; I do not dare imagine the difficulty that would come with a 50% reduction in general revenues due to our coal mines shutting down! With our current budget heavily subsidized by federal funds, this scenario only increases that dependence. Many coal critics have argued that we can simply convert our power generation to natural gas and renewable energy while maintaining our jobs and revenues. Similar arguments were made when the Mohave Generating Station in Nevada shut down in 2005 cutting our coal supply through our Black Mesa Pipeline and we have yet to see any replacement jobs or revenue ten years later. The challenges of economically producing power through gas at the high elevations common on Navajo are enough to discourage the investment. Navajo is open to solar generation although it takes 10 acres per Megawatt to produce commercial power and has yet to sufficiently meet market demand. Even if these resources were possible, we would still see major economic cuts

as our coal mines would shut down which represents over 50% of our jobs and revenues realized through coal power generation.

The challenges are daunting when we look to the future of our Navajo people, our hope lies in the understanding and collaboration of the US Government to insure that the transition of our Nation's energy resources happens in an economically responsible way, considerate of the lives that are impacted by policies written by individuals who have yet to visit our Nation. We continue to request for government to government consultation that is on equal ground, cognizant of our needs and not merely a box to be checked off on yet another government form. Our hope lies in the development of alternative clean coal technologies that would effectively bridge the gap between the utilization of our coal resources and the environmental concerns of the day. We implore the US Government to work with us to develop the financial incentives necessary for investors to bring these clean coal technologies to our reservations where the need is so great, where we have a ready workforce, abundant coal resources and the infrastructure to get gasified coal products and captured carbon into the market. The Navajo Nation wants to be a part of the solution that brings the United States closer to energy independence while meeting our needs at home. We ask that the US Government respect the decisions we make with our State, tribal and regional partners in response to meeting the ever changing environmental regulations while maintaining our regional and tribal economies. When we are able to work together in a meaningful way we can find some middle ground when it comes to our financial stability as a Nation. We want to move towards self-reliance by utilizing our resources to meet our needs while reducing our dependence on external funds from the federal government.

In conclusion, I would like to reiterate the tremendous need to work together to meet the needs of our people and not to take the easy road in implementing federal standards at the peril of local tribal economies. Take the time to truly listen and understand our needs and work with us to find creative solutions to the challenges of our day. Allow us the financial incentives necessary to achieve the realization of basic necessities such as home ownership, electricity, water, access to improved roads and an education for our children so that they may be in a position to do what we are unable to. An education that will allow them to participate in the transition of our energy resources and the financial know how to compete in the worldwide marketplace.

Testimony of Montana Attorney General Tim Fox
Senate Committee on Indian Affairs Field oversight hearing

“Empowering Indian Country: Coal, Jobs, and Self-Determination.”

Crow Agency, Montana

April 8, 2015

Senator Daines, members of the committee, thank you for inviting me to speak here today. I’m Tim Fox, attorney general of the state of Montana.

I grew up in Hardin, and have a deep appreciation for the history, culture, but most important, the people of the Crow Nation. Like most other Montanans, one thing the Crow people treasure is the land they were born and raised in. And like most other Montanans, among the things they would most like to see, for themselves and their children, are opportunities for jobs that will allow them to make a reasonable living in the place they grew up, so they can stay rather than having to move elsewhere of necessity.

The Crow Nation, like the rest of our State, is rich in resources. Those resources, including coal, are currently providing opportunity for Montanans, including the Crow people, and, wisely used, will continue to do so. I am concerned, though, that we are today seeing political and regulatory developments which, though not intentionally targeting the Crow Nation and, more generally, all of Montana, will, if unchecked, destroy present and future opportunities for our people. I would like to talk briefly about a couple of those developments.

One of those developments is the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency’s June 18, 2014 existing source proposal under section 111(d) of the Clean Air Act. I joined the attorneys general of sixteen other states in comments on that proposal, but I also filed separate comments with Chairman Darrin Old Coyote of the Crow Nation, and I want to talk just a minute about those comments.

The Crow Nation’s coal resources are still largely undeveloped, but there is currently one operating mine, the Absaloka Mine, and just that one mine provides two-thirds of the Crow Nation’s annual non-federal budget, and is by far the largest private employer on the reservation.

Unfortunately, one of the very likely effects of EPA’s existing source rule would be to kill the market for the coal produced by the Absaloka Mine, which is nearly all sold to Minnesota utilities. This will in turn kill the mine, causing drastic loss of services and employment on the Crow Reservation.

EPA has a legal duty under Executive Order 13175 to ensure meaningful and timely input by tribal officials in the development of regulatory proposals that affect tribes. In the development of its existing source rule proposal, EPA went through the motions, issuing two “Dear Tribal Leader” form letters, but nobody from the agency contacted the Crow Nation directly in a government-to-government contact, saying, “excuse me, but this proposal could, as implemented

in the State of Minnesota, kill the market for the output from the Absaloka Mine, and we'd like to talk to you about that." The executive Order requires that EPA "ensure" meaningful and timely input. The agency didn't get that job done before it promulgated its proposal, and the agency needs to withdraw the proposal and do the consultation it is required to do.

The second development I wanted to talk about is the importance of keeping open the avenues of interstate commerce which coal mined in Montana needs to travel to reach markets outside our State. As a landlocked state, we are dependent on port facilities in our sister states for shipping Montana-produced bulk commodity products to international markets. There is currently an international market for coal mined in the Northern Powder River Basin, and some coal is in fact being exported from Montana mines to that market. For example 4.7 million tons of coal was shipped in 2013 from the Spring Creek Mine, through Westshore Terminals in British Columbia. But that terminal is at capacity, meaning more port capacity is needed to ensure open markets for our coal.

There are three active proposals to construct terminals which would provide capacity for shipment of coal from the Northern Powder River Basin to international markets, two in the State of Washington, and one in Oregon. The two in Washington, the Millenium Terminal Project at Longview and the Gateway Pacific Terminal at Cherry Point, are in the permit review and environmental analysis stage. The Coyote Island Terminal project in Oregon, which would provide a terminal to take coal from rail at Boardman, Oregon, for transport by barge down the Columbia to Port Westward for loadout onto ocean-going vessels, was denied a fill permit by the Oregon Department of State Lands, and an administrative appeal of that decision is pending.

My office has been involved in the scoping process for the environmental analysis of the Gateway Pacific Project and we are actively tracking the process for the Millenium Project. We have actually intervened in the appeal of the permit denial for the Coyote Island Terminal, along with the State of Wyoming. The reason we have taken these steps is to ensure, as our sister states make their decisions regarding these port proposals, that our State's constitutional right not to have the avenues of interstate commerce unduly burdened is fully protected.

I know from discussions I have had with Chairman Old Coyote, that the Crow Nation shares these concerns. As I mentioned a minute ago, one of the effects of EPA's proposed existing source rule would be to close the power plants which are the market for the Absaloka Mine, and with that possibility looming, the Asian market is the obvious alternative market for coal from that mine. But our coal can't reach those markets without suitable port facilities in our sister states.

This is a very big concern to our State and for the Crow Nation. For the year 2013, the tax revenues collected by the State of Montana on coal mined in Montana totaled \$78,134,334. I have already told you of the economic benefits the Absaloka Mine provides to the Crow Nation. As domestic markets for Montana and Crow coal are diminished by the impacts of political trends and federal regulatory initiatives, access to international markets in Asia will become critical to the economic welfare of our State and the Crow Nation.

Senator Daines, members of the committee, thank you again for giving me some time here today to speak on behalf of the people of Montana. I'm happy to answer any questions you may have.

-END-

United States Senate Committee on Indian Affairs
Oversight Field Hearing on
"Empowering Indian Country: Coal, Jobs, and Self-Determination"
April 8, 2015

Testimony of Crow Nation Chairman Darrin Old Coyote

I. Introduction

Good morning. On behalf of the Crow Nation, I want to thank Chairman Barrasso, Vice-Chairman Tester, Senator Daines and the members of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs for holding this Oversight Field Hearing on Empowering Indian Country. My name is Darrin Old Coyote and I am the Chairman of the Crow Nation. I appreciate this invitation to provide testimony from the Crow Nation's perspective on coal development, an area central to my administration and a topic that has unlimited potential to improve the ongoing substandard socioeconomic conditions of the Crow people and the surrounding communities in southeastern Montana (the northern portion of the Powder River Basin) and northern Wyoming.

I have served as an elected official of the Crow Nation for over 10 years. Over the past 2 years, with the help of our coal partners and the Crow Nation Legislative Branch, we have taken several meaningful steps toward the successful development of our coal resources and look forward to completing, in the next few years, projects that will positively transform my community. My purpose today is to provide a brief history of the Crow Nation's resources, to summarize my administration's efforts to develop Crow coal in the northern Powder River Basin, and to share the benefits and challenges of Crow coal development.

II. Brief Overview of Crow Reservation, Land Issues and Resources

A. Brief History of Land and Development Challenges

The Crow Nation is a sovereign government located in southeastern Montana. The Crow Nation has three formal treaties with the federal government, concluding with the Fort Laramie Treaty of May 7, 1868. The Crow Reservation originally encompassed most of Wyoming (including the Powder River Basin) and southeastern Montana, totaling 38.5 million acres. Through a series of treaties, agreements and unilateral federal laws over a 70 year span, Crow territory was reduced by 94% to its current 2.2 million acre area.

In addition to substantial land loss, the remaining tribal land base within the exterior boundary of the Crow Reservation was carved up by the 1920 Crow Allotment Act. In 1919, prior to the Allotment Act, there were 2,453 allotments (individual Crow ownership), consisting of 482,584 acres. By 1935, there were 5,507 Crow allotments, consisting of 2,054,055 acres (218,136 acres were alienated by 1935). The Big Horn and Pryor Mountains were not allotted and still remain reserved for the Crow Nation and its citizens.

Because of allotment and federal probate of Indian property (with many Indians dying without wills), the phenomenon of fractionated land ownership arose - where several (sometimes

hundreds of) owners might have varying interests in a single parcel. By 1928, the *Meriam Report* declared the federal allotment policy to be one of the most disastrous federal policies of all time. During discussions leading up to the *Indian Reorganization Act* of 1934, one congressman explained the fractionating effects of allotment in this fashion:

“It is in the case of the inherited allotments, however, that the administrative costs become incredible.... On allotted reservations, numerous cases exist where the shares of each individual heir from lease money may be 1 cent a month. Or one heir may own minute fractional shares in 30 or 40 different allotments. The cost of leasing, bookkeeping, and distributing the proceeds in many cases far exceeds the total income. The Indians and the Indian Service personnel are thus trapped in a meaningless system of minute partition in which all thought of the possible use of land to satisfy human needs is lost in a mathematical haze of bookkeeping.” 78 Cong.Rec. 11728 (1934), cited in *Hodel v. Irving*, 481 U.S. 704 (U.S.S.D. 1987).

The Crow land base had been decimated by fractionated ownership of various allotments. The Department of the Interior (“DOI”) estimated that over 10% of all fractionated lands within Indian country are actually within the Crow Reservation (with numerous parcels of allotted lands that have more than 10 owners and sometimes more than 100 owners).

Recently, the Crow Nation partnered with DOI and meaningfully addressed the fractionation issue through implementation of the *Cobell Settlement*. As of March 2016, the Crow Land Buy-Back Program (“LBBP”) had a willing buyer – willing purchaser success rate of 64% (Crow allottees sold their interests in various parcels of land to DOI in trust for the Crow Nation). The Crow LBBP resulted in more than \$130 million paid out to Crow landowners, with more than 240,000 equivalent acres purchased for the Crow Nation. The original intent of reducing fractionation was accomplished and, simultaneously, the Crow Nation can make more of the Crow homeland productive for both residential and energy development purposes.

However, the overall loss of the Crow land base and allotment have collectively resulted in checkerboard ownership of reservation lands, giving rise to overlapping governmental authority in Indian country (federal, state, tribal and local). Sometimes, the land issues become cost prohibitive for some project developers. As discussed later, tax incentives are critical in order to level the playing field for Indian energy projects.

B. Present Land, Population, and Education

The statistical land ownership resulting from the above described legal history (and successful fraction reduction efforts) is approximately: 32% Crow allotments; 33% Crow Nation trust and fee land; and 35% non-Indian fee land (basically 2/3 of surface land is owned by the Crow Nation and individual Crows). However, overall, the pattern of surface ownership generally is “checkerboard” with interspersed Crow Nation trust and fee lands, Crow allotments and non-Indian fee lands. At times, the checkerboard nature of the surface ownership creates challenges, summarized later, for developing the subsurface minerals (almost all of which is owned by the Crow Nation).

Today, there are more than 13,000 enrolled citizens of the Crow Nation, with approximately 9,000 of those residing within the exterior boundaries of the Reservation. Our goal is to invite more of our citizens to return home to live and resume tribal relations, but we must be able to offer homes, jobs, and a place to find their dreams. Our current unemployment rate is 47%. The Crow Nation has always emphasized higher education and we currently have more than 400 annual applications for higher education assistance. Because of federal funding limitations and internal budget constraints, however, we can only partially fund 90 students each year.

In addition to providing financial support for education, we have a separately chartered tribal college (Little Bighorn College, "LBHC") that started operations in 1981. Among the hundreds of LBHC graduates, many are employed on and around the Crow Reservation in a variety of positions including teachers' aides, computer technicians, office managers and administrative assistants. At least sixty have completed bachelor's degrees and are pursuing professions in education, social work, human services, science, nursing, technology, accounting and business. As we move forward in developing our coal resources, LBHC can help to provide our citizens with training in fields for new job opportunities.

C. Coal - Past and Present

The Crow Nation has very substantial undeveloped coal resources. In fact, today, the Crow Indian Reservation contains 2 million acres in subsurface mineral rights, including an estimated 9 billion tons of coal. The Crow Nation has developed a limited amount of its resource, by leasing a portion of its coal reserves for 40 continuous years to Westmoreland Resources, Inc. ("WRI"). WRI owns and operates the Absaloka Mine ("Mine"), a 15,000-acre single pit surface coal mine complex near Hardin, Montana, on the northern border of the Crow Reservation.

The Absaloka Mine was developed to supply Powder River Basin coal to Midwestern utilities and it has produced over 180 million tons of coal since 1974. From the Mine's 5-7 million tons per year of coal production, it provides production taxes and royalties to the Crow Nation – exceeding \$20 million in 2010 when the Mine was operating at full capacity. **The revenue generated from the Mine represents as much as two-thirds of the Crow Nation's non-federal budget.**

Furthermore, WRI employs a 70% tribal workforce, with an average annual salary of over \$66,000, and a total employment expense of approximately \$18.6 million dollars. The Absaloka Mine is the largest private employer within the Crow Reservation. The importance of the Mine to the economy of the Crow Reservation cannot be overstated. Without question, it is a critical source of jobs, financial support and domestically-produced energy. WRI has been the Crow Nation's most significant private partner over the past 40 years.

A recent example demonstrates the importance of the Absaloka Mine to the Crow people. A major unplanned outage at the Mine's largest power plant customer during 2011-2013 resulted in a 50% reduction in tribal coal revenue and numerous employment layoffs. This recent outage reinforced the need for the Crow Nation to pursue multiple coal projects to diversify our revenue base.

III. My Administration's Vision on Energy Development: Potential Benefits

Given our vast mineral resources, the Crow Nation can, and should, be self-sufficient. My goal is clear. My administration desires to develop our mineral resources in an economically sound, environmentally responsible manner that is consistent with Crow culture and beliefs. More than anything, I desire to improve the Crow people's quality of life, create a future with good-paying jobs and employment benefits within the Crow Reservation, and provide hope and prosperity for the next seven generations of Crow citizens.

My larger vision is to become America's energy partner and help reduce America's dependence on foreign oil. Over the next 40 years, the World Energy Council predicts that the world will need to double today's level of energy supply to meet increased demand. Primary energy sources, such as coal, oil and gas, have a finite life and therefore we must have an all-of-the-above energy development strategy to meet America's needs as well as global demand.

My administration stands ready to meet the global energy challenge, but the future both near and long term, must have coal in its equation. With President Obama's recent speech on climate change, we are mindful of the increased efforts, policy and otherwise, to restrict coal as a domestic fossil fuel source to generate electricity (with domestic coal produced electricity being reduced from approximately 50% to 40% in less than a decade). Our coal partners and our coal economist consistently remind us of the difficult environment for domestic coal production.

Despite the challenging environment, the Crow Nation has intensified its efforts to develop its coal resources to diversify its revenue streams. With respect to the Absaloka Mine, the Crow Tribal Legislature approved and I executed an agreement with WRI in March 2013 to expand its mining operations with a lease of an estimated 145 million tons of Rosebud-McKay seam coal resources located adjacent to the Mine. This new lease will provide the Crow Nation with long-term revenues and employment and sustain the operations of the Mine past 2020.

Similarly, in June 2013, the BIA approved another tribally-approved agreement with Cloud Peak Energy ("CPE") to explore, with options to lease and develop an estimated 1.4 billion tons of Crow coal in the southeastern corner of the Crow Reservation. This long-term agreement will also provide much needed revenue to the Crow Nation, increase employment opportunities for Crow and Montana citizens, and diversify Tribal revenue sources. However, the CPE project – named Big Metal (www.bigmetalcoal.com), is largely dependent on coal exports through the Northwest.

As such, I have directed my administration to investigate and pursue coal exports, given the increased coal demand in the Pacific Rim. Since 2013, I have sent three Crow delegations to the Northwest to meet and work with other tribal nations, investigate proposed coal export projects, and then to analyze and follow-up on these recent diplomatic discussions and fact-finding trips about possible relationships involving Crow coal, transportation, and export terminal partners. During the last two trips, which I attended, I invited present and potential project partners, as well as tribal leaders from Northwest tribal nations, to visit my homeland to see first-hand Crow coal development and listen to their concerns.

The last two summers I have hosted a Crow Nation Coal Summit to answer questions about coal transportation issues (coal dust and train traffic), jobs (viewing Crow citizens at the Absaloka Mine), reclamation and the potential for future export development. We worked with our coal partners to provide mine tours of CPE's Spring Creek and WRI's Absaloka mine, to provide coal transportation information from BNSF Railway (BNSF) representatives, and to have coal export terminal questions answered by representatives from SSA Marine, the project developers of the proposed Gateway Pacific Terminal marine export facility.

We have been made aware of local concerns regarding coal export projects expressed by citizens in the Northwest. That is the reason I brought industry, tribal nations and local citizens together to inform, educate, and work with each other to address any substantive issues. I will continue to work with everyone and respect tribal treaty rights and local concerns. However, I strongly feel that non-governmental organizations cannot and should not tell me to leave Crow coal in the ground; I was elected to provide basic services and jobs to my citizens and I will steadfastly and responsibly pursue Crow coal development to achieve my vision for the Crow people.

Finally, with a substantial Crow coal resource, I would like to continue to build the first coal-to-liquids ("CTL") plant in North America with carbon capture and utilization. In fact, in 2008, the Crow Nation and our partner signed a project agreement to develop Many Stars, a planned coal-to-liquids project that sought to produce up to 50,000 barrels or more per day of ultra-clean jet and diesel fuel. Crow sought to contract with the U.S. Air Force and other local industries to supply clean diesel fuel that would meaningfully reduce carbon emissions throughout the world, reduce America's dependence on foreign oil, and provide a safe and secure domestic fuel supply to our national defense.

Unfortunately, the economic recession hit and an uncertain national energy policy made it difficult for the proposed project to proceed. We remain hopeful that the Administration can and will support clean coal, that technology advancements can create a smaller scale project, and that clean coal legislation (discussion draft entitled, "Native American Clean Coal Economic Development Act of 2015") to provide for bonding authority with incentives to industry partners will be introduced and passed in this Congress. I am pursuing an all-of-the-above energy development strategy (hydropower, wind, coal export and CTL) but I will need some help in order to effectuate my energy vision.

VI. Challenges and the Need to Level the Playing Field

A. EPA's Clean Power Plan

The Crow Nation and the Montana Attorney General sent joint comments to the EPA on December 1, 2014, to express grave concern about the substantial negative impact that the EPA's Proposed Rule, dated June 18, 2014, and titled, "Carbon Pollution Emission Guidelines for Existing Stationary Sources: Electric Utility Generating Units," will have on the Crow Nation, its citizens and resources, and their collective future. In sum, both the Proposed Rule dated June 18, 2014, and the subsequent and separate proposed Clean Power Plan Rule for Indian country dated November 4, 2014, simply ignore the Crow Nation's concerns.

The lack of meaningful government-to-government consultation, as required by Executive Order 13175, in developing the aforementioned Proposed Rules is telling. Despite minimal tribal outreach (and no direct contact with elected Crow Nation officials before the rule was proposed), significant substantive policy prescriptions are likely to cause serious setbacks to the Crow Nation, potentially over multiple generations. The longstanding trust responsibility between the federal government and the Crow Nation may be violated unless an exception and/or mitigation of the rule is provided to us.

The Proposed Rule is a major problem for the Crow Nation. The EPA did not consult with the Crow Nation, did not consider the economic impacts on the Crow Nation, and did not provide a less intrusive alternative to the severe effect on the Crow Nation of this Proposed Rule. In sum, the EPA violated its trust responsibility to the Crow Nation and must provide a substantive alternative and/or mitigation of the Proposed Rule.

- i. The agency failed in its duties to consult with the Crow Nation and to consider the economic effects of the proposal on the Crow Nation.*

As mentioned above, the Crow Nation receives revenues equaling 66 percent of its annual non-federal budget from severance taxes and royalties paid for the mining of coal owned by the Crow Nation at the Mine, near Hardin, Montana. Ninety percent of the coal mined from the Mine is sold to, and burned at, electrical generating units (EGU) in Minnesota. The Proposed Rule strongly encouraged the State of Minnesota to demand retirement of the older units of the power plant to meet the carbon reduction goals set by the EPA

The Proposed Rule also sets higher renewable standards for the State of Minnesota to meet by 2030, despite Minnesota law already requiring higher levels of renewable energy to be produced by 2020. Because the Proposed Rule will unfairly penalize Minnesota and other Midwest customers that currently buy and rely on production of Crow coal for its mix of energy production, and since the Minnesota EGU have already taken action to reduce carbon emissions, the result will be a substantial loss of that market for Crow coal.

That in turn will mean drastic hits to the Crow Nation's operating revenues, which will directly cause the loss of services and employment on the Crow Reservation. Despite Executive Orders requiring federal agencies to engage in substantive consultation with Indian Tribes affected by agency proposals, and to consider the impact of proposals on economic growth and job creation, the EPA utterly failed to do so with respect to the effect of this proposal on the Crow Nation.

Executive Order 13175 requires agencies to ensure meaningful and timely input by tribal officials in the development of regulatory policies that affect tribes. In this case, that simply didn't happen. Despite representations at Section III.A.5 of the Proposed Rules that the "EPA conducted significant outreach to tribes," the actual extent of the agency's effort was minimal, at best. Other than a letter purportedly sent to the Tribe (a form letter stating, "Dear Tribal Leader"), no one in the agency contacted the Crow Nation directly – government-to-government – as is required in the aforementioned Executive Order and Presidential Memo that implements EO 13175.

The lack of meaningful consultation is perplexing in light of the fact that the Crow Nation is one of only four tribes nationwide that owns merchantable coal deposits, and is one of only three tribes (out of 566 federally recognized tribes) for whom the mining of coal burned in electrical generating units impacted by the proposal is a hugely significant piece of the Tribal economy. Because the Crow Nation only produces coal with its longstanding development partner and there is not a coal-fired power plant on the Crow Reservation, the EPA Proposed Clean Power Plan for Indian country (those tribes with EGUs within their reservation boundaries) also does not apply.

The November 4, 2014, Clean Power Plan Rule simply provides an option for a tribe to develop its own Section 111(d) plan and, if they choose not to, then the EPA would develop a federal plan necessary to achieve the EPA's suggested carbon emission reductions in Indian country. Since the Crow Nation does not have an EGU on its reservation, the Clean Power Plan Rule is inapplicable to the Crow Nation. Therefore, both sets of the EPA's Proposed Rules do not address the Crow Nation's significant interests impacted as a result of federal agency action.

Furthermore, Executive Order 13563 requires federal agencies to propose or adopt a regulation only upon a reasoned determination that its benefits justify its costs and to tailor its regulations to impose the least burden on society consistent with regulatory objectives. It requires that regulations be based on an open exchange of information and perspectives among State, local and Tribal officials. Any open exchange with Crow Tribal officials would have brought to light the impact of the proposal on the Crow Nation and would have highlighted the unfairly prejudicial impact of the proposal on the Minnesota customer of Crow coal.

B. Practical Challenges

In addition to the EPA's Clean Power Plan, numerous practical problems consistently arise with each proposed Indian coal project. The lease approval and development process is burdensome, slow, and complicated. Federal regulatory requirements for appraisals, surface access approvals and environmental assessments to conduct exploration within the Reservation often create significant delays. Further, incomplete land records (in some cases BIA records for surface and mineral ownership are erroneous, missing and out of date), inadequate BIA staffing (e.g., the BIA area office in Billings, Montana, has one primary individual to work on environmental issues for eight tribal nations), and surface land fractionation (described above) create uncertainty that discourages investment and significantly impedes project development.

It is extremely difficult to compete with off-reservation development because of these problems. Many companies view these additional regulatory and practical burdens as cost prohibitive, even with the best efforts of particular BIA employees and the Crow Nation. Based on our experience in working with current and prospective coal partners, we strongly recommend a two-prong approach to leveling the playing field for energy development in Crow country: (i) eliminate regulatory obstacles (we provided written support for H.R. 1548, Native American Energy Act); and (ii) permanently extend existing tax incentives to offset the extra development burdens.

C. Leveling the Playing Field

There are a few federal tax incentives that encourage investment and development in Indian country, but their utility is diminished by their short-term nature. Accelerated depreciation and the Indian employment tax credit are two examples of such incentives (the latter needs some modifications to enhance its effectiveness). These incentives, originally enacted in the 1993 Budget Reconciliation Act, have been extended year-to-year in the tax extenders package and, as such, generally are not relied upon by potential investors with large Indian energy projects because of the extended length of time (often 5-10 years for large coal projects) that development takes before the energy commodity is produced. The Crow Nation supports the permanent extension of these tax incentives, with modifications, but another more specific tax incentive is the most important for Crow coal development.

The Indian coal production tax credit ("ICPTC"), originally enacted in the 2005 Energy Policy Act, has kept the Absaloka Mine open and competitive since 2006. This credit neutralized the threat of a potential mine closure and also continued WRI's ability to provide critical employment and revenue for essential Crow governmental functions. Like the aforementioned tax incentives, it expired on December 31, 2014, and continues to be part of the overall tax extenders package.

In order to overcome all of the additional regulatory costs and land transaction issues described above, the Crow Nation seeks a permanent extension of ICPTC, with a few modifications. We would like for the ICPTC to be used against the alternative minimum tax, to extend the placed in service date to include the aforementioned projects, and to eliminate the unrelated person requirement in the original credit (to allow for a CTL project in the future). With these tax incentives made permanent, the Crow Nation would have the opportunity to compete with others on a level playing field.

V. Market Access for Crow Coal

A. Crow Tribe Interest in Infrastructure

The Crow Nation has carefully examined its options for providing future economic opportunity for its members and has elected to monetize its coal asset by continuing to selling it for domestic power generation and exporting it to international markets. The existing and future growth in the international energy markets for coal provides the opportunity for the Crow Nation to obtain full value for their resource and would offset their loss of revenue caused by the EPA's decisions.

In pursuit of exporting Crow coal, the Crow Nation is engaging in interstate commerce and international trade. Crow Nation has partnered with CPE, BNSF and SSA Marine to gain access to international markets and compete with other nations in supplying a secure source of energy to meet global demand to United States trading partners.

Powder River Basin coal is exported out of Canadian ports in British Columbia today. In the absence of U.S. port capacity, British Columbia ports have been expanding to receive U.S. cargoes. The Crow Nation recognizes the national importance of the Gateway Pacific Terminal as the best potential new site to ship U.S. cargoes through U.S. ports.

B. The Big Metal Mine Project

The Crow Nation is partnered with CPE on the Big Metal Project. The agreement is for the exploration and the option to lease up to 1.4 billion tons of coal from the Crow Reservation's southeast corner. CPE has demonstrated their commitment to both safety and the environment, and we appreciate their leadership as one of this country's largest coal producers. In addition, CPE has been a good partner with the Crow Nation, providing college scholarships to more than 40 Crow students and supporting those in need. All of this has happened while CPE has worked with the Tribe to complete exploratory drilling, which has been ongoing since June of 2014.

In developing the Big Metal Mine project on Crow lands, the Crow Nation has a vital interest in a fact-based, timely decision on the Gateway Pacific Terminal project in Whatcom County, Washington as an export terminal for Crow coal. While not directly related to the development of the Big Metal Mine, a marine export facility is necessary infrastructure for supporting the full realization for the Crow Nation of the economic opportunity for its coal. Crow recognizes attaining full economic value for the Crow coal resource requires meeting existing and future international coal energy demand; to that end, Crow interests are aligned with Gateway Pacific Terminal's success and the connecting rail infrastructure.

C. Energy Poverty and the Global and Asian-Pacific Coal Demand

Let me address a few key issues pertaining to coal and its place in the world's energy portfolio and in the amelioration of energy poverty. According to the International Energy Agency, 1.3 billion people are without access to electricity. That is 18-percent of the world's population or nearly 1 in 5 people. For many of these people, coal-fueled, low-cost, reliable electricity represents an opportunity to climb out of the misery of poverty.

Coal is an important component of the world's energy portfolio until better solutions are arrived at, especially in those countries that are in need of electrification to resolve poverty. A key goal of the Copenhagen Accord of 2010 is to provide energy to these impoverished populations. For the time being, coal is simply an essential source of fuel.

According to the International Energy Agency, global demand for coal will increase to more than 9 billion tons of coal by 2019 with much of that growth fueled by demand from Asia and India. Since the beginning of the 21st century, coal has been the fastest-growing global energy source worldwide. According to the U.S.'s Energy Information Administration, "Japan imported nearly 211 million short tons of coal in 2013, up from 204 million short tons in 2012, after more coal capacity came online." In addition, the Japanese are funding coal-fueled power plants in Japan and throughout Asia, leading to increased demand.

Bill Gates, himself a climate change activist, offered this observation on the present need for the use of fossil fuels in developing countries: "[People in poor countries] desperately need cheap sources of energy now to fuel the economic growth that lifts families out of poverty. They can't afford today's expensive clean energy solutions, and we can't expect them to wait for the technology to get cheaper." *Gatesnotes, The Blog of Bill Gates, June 25, 2014*

Independent experts at places like Stanford University state that U.S. coal exports will not increase the usage of coal in Asia, but will likely replace inferior sources of coal from other countries. As well, they have concluded that exporting U.S. coal will not increase greenhouse gas emissions and may actually reduce them.

As long as coal is to be utilized, from an environmental perspective, Powder River Basin coal is a preferred alternative (and has been called “clean coal” by the USGS), because it is lower in sulfur, ash, and other contaminants. As well, it is mined under the world’s highest labor and environmental standards.

Cloud Peak Energy is the largest U.S. supplier of coal for electricity to South Korea. Last year alone, Cloud Peak Energy shipped 4 million tons to Asian utilities, many of whom are constructing the world’s most-advanced coal-fueled power plants. According to the U.S. Energy Information Administration, “[c]oal consumption in South Korea increased by 55% between 2005 and 2012, driven primarily by growing demand from the electric power sector.” South Korean utilities are currently adding even more coal-fueled power plants to meet the country’s increasing need for electricity.

The increasing demand for power from coal has raised questions about air quality impacts, both locally and globally. It is important to note that Powder River Basin coal from Crow mines is lower in sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxide, which is better for the environment than the coal that is currently mined in Asian countries. Together with modern power plant technology being developed in Asia, use of Powder River Basin coal may reduce, and not raise, global emissions of air pollutants and carbon emissions.

D. Rail Transportation

BNSF is the leading railroad in the U.S. with a network of 32,500 route miles, 48,000 employees and 8,000 locomotives. Montana and Wyoming are home to over 4,000 BNSF employees and their families. Payroll for these two states exceeds \$300 million. BNSF is aggressively investing to preserve, maintain, and grow capacity across its 28-state network with a capital investment plan of over \$5 billion in 2014 and \$6 billion in 2015. Much of this investment is dedicated along its major coal routes.

BNSF Railway serves the Powder River Basin (PRB) region, transporting coal to customers throughout the Midwest and southern regions of the U.S., as well as to the west coast for export. Since 2000, BNSF has doubled coal delivery to Eastern customers from 50 to 100 million tons. In addition, BNSF delivers more coal than any other US company, including 57% from the PRB region.

The Federal Railroad Administration determined that 2013 and 2014 were the safest in US history for freight railroads. With major investment in infrastructure, safe operating practices, and a comprehensive safety culture, BNSF continues to make great strides in their highest priority of safety.

E. Gateway Pacific Terminal

The Terminal developer, SSA Marine, is a Washington State corporation founded in 1949 in Bellingham, Washington. They have grown to be the largest privately held terminal operating company in the world. In 1991, SSA Marine's subsidiary, Pacific International Terminals, Inc., secured the property at Cherry Point, Washington State. Since then, they have taken thoughtful steps to develop the 1,500-acre property located in Whatcom County, 17 miles south of the U.S.-Canadian border. Pacific International Terminals has committed to develop the Terminal while ensuring that the environment, the community and shippers' interests all benefit.

Pacific International Terminals submitted an application for project permits in February 2011 to develop and operate the proposed Gateway Pacific Terminal ("Terminal") as a multi-commodity bulk terminal for transshipment of dry bulk commodities between rail and marine transportation systems. It is intended to meet the need for a West Coast marine shipping facility to serve the transpacific market.

The Terminal is designed to process up to 54 million tons of dry bulk commodities annually, including up to 48 million tons of coal. Other potential cargoes are grains, potash and wood bio-fuels. It will be the fourth pier at Cherry Point, a designated Heavy Impact Industrial zone, located next to the existing BP Cherry Point Refinery, the ALCOA – Intalco Works aluminum smelter and Phillips 66 Ferndale Refinery.

Cherry Point is an ideal location for the Terminal. The existing heavy industrial utilities and existing rail line are essential for efficient operation of the marine shipping facility. Even more important is the naturally occurring deep water requiring no dredging to construct a wharf that will accommodate deep-draft "Capesize" bulk cargo vessels. The Terminal is adjacent to a designated international shipping corridor that is highly regulated by a Vessel Traffic System jointly operated by the U.S. and Canadian Coast Guards for over 40 years with great success.

The economies of scale of Capesize vessels allows them to be more fuel, carbon, and cost-efficient than smaller ships in moving a ton of product. Approximately 75% of the cost of landing U.S. bulk cargo in Asia is related to transportation. Shipping U.S. commodities in Capesize vessels can cut overall ocean transportation costs by 20-30%. This is an important factor allowing Crow and other U.S. producers to be competitive in the growing Asian markets.

The Terminal is being designed and engineered to meet Washington State's high environmental standards and is already undergoing a rigorous evaluation of the environmental, social, and economic benefits and impacts in an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). The State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA) EIS, led by Whatcom County and the Washington Department of Ecology. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers is the Federal lead agency for the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). The State and Federal EIS's will provide the basis for making informed decisions on the Terminal project.

The privately funded Terminal will provide a big lift to the local economy during construction, and a permanent boost in Whatcom County's industrial sector with hundreds of new, permanent family-wage jobs. Construction will generate approximately 4,430 direct and indirect jobs and nearly \$92 million in state and local taxes over two years. When operating at full capacity, the

Terminal will sustain approximately 1,250 permanent direct and indirect jobs and generate about \$11 million annually in local and state tax revenues. Altogether, with the tax revenue and wages during two years of construction plus 10 years of full operations, the Terminal would bring more than \$1.8 billion in revenue to the region.

V. Conclusion

Today, the Crow Nation desires to develop its vast coal resources not only for itself, but for our energy partners, the surrounding communities and for the United States. By developing Crow coal via domestic markets, export terminals and coal conversion, we firmly believe we can help ourselves while simultaneously meeting national energy goals -- achieving energy independence, securing a domestic supply of valuable energy, and reducing the country's dependence on foreign oil. My administration has been very busy in working to develop our coal resources and to remove obstacles to successful development.

I simply desire for the Crow Nation to become self-sufficient by developing its own coal resources and to provide basic services for the health, hopes and future of the Crow people. With help from you - our historic treaty ally – in leveling the energy development playing field, we can achieve my vision and both benefit immensely.

Mr. Chairman and Committee members, thank you again for the opportunity to testify on this critical subject before you today. I would be happy to answer any questions.

Addendum

Additional Crow Nation Perspective on World Energy Demand and Coal Exports

The Crow Nation has carefully examined its options for providing economic opportunity for its members and has elected to monetize its coal asset for export to Pacific Rim countries.

Global climate issues are an administration priority and the Crow people share the President's concern. Coal is an important component of the world's energy portfolio until better solutions are arrived at, especially in those countries that are in need of electrification to resolve poverty.^{1 2} A key goal of the Copenhagen Accord of 2010 is to provide energy to these impoverished populations. For the time being, coal is simply an essential source of fuel.³

Bill Gates offered this observation on the present need for the use of fossil fuels in developing countries: “[People in poor countries] desperately need cheap sources of energy now to fuel the economic growth that lifts families out of poverty. They can't afford today's expensive clean energy solutions, and we can't expect them wait for the technology to get cheaper.” *Gatesnotes*, The Blog of Bill Gates, June 25, 2014

U.S. coal exports will not increase the usage of coal in Asia⁴, but will likely replace inferior sources of coal from other countries. As long as coal is to be utilized, from an environmental perspective, Powder River Basin coal is a preferred alternative (and has been called “clean coal” by the USGS), because it is lower in sulfur, ash, and other contaminants.^{5 9} As well, it is mined under the world's highest labor and environmental standards.

Exporting U.S. coal will not increase greenhouse gas emissions and may actually reduce them.⁶ If the U.S. does not build the port capacity to export its own coal, then Canada and/or Mexico are likely to do so.⁷

The Crow need the option of shipping their product through an efficient west coast port. The proposed Gateway Pacific Terminal in northwest Washington would have a maximum coal exporting capacity of 48 million metric tons per year. (The facility is being proposed by Washington-based SSA Marine, which is the nation's leading shipping terminal operator with 125 locations worldwide.) Although this would be an economically transformative activity for the Crow people, it would constitute a tiny fraction of coal consumption in Asia.⁸

Crow coal exports will support the purposes of the administration's National Export Initiative and NEI/NEXT, and help to increase trade with other countries. As well, it is consistent with national policies (such as those articulated in the National Defense Authorization Act) that aim to support our Asian allies, who need affordable and geo-politically stable sources of fuel.

Freedom of interstate commerce and reservation of power to regulate commerce (national and tribal nations) to the Congress (as opposed to individual states) are foundational principles embedded in Article I, Section 3 of the U.S. Constitution. That same section reserves to the Congress the exclusive power to regulate commerce "with the Indian tribes." The governments of North Dakota, Wyoming, and Montana have expressed concerns that the environmental review processes for west coast coal export projects are being used to interfere with constitutionally protected interstate commerce.

The export of Crow coal supports the people of the Crow Nation and is consistent with the federal government's constitutional and treaty trust obligations to the tribe.

Footnote References--World Energy Demand and Coal Exports

¹ The Global Energy Network Institute has confirmed, “Every single one of the United Nations’ Millennium Development Goals requires access to electricity as a necessary prerequisite.” The International Energy Agency’s (IEA) Faith Birol, agrees and states, **“The importance of coal in the global energy mix is now the highest since 1971. It remains the backbone of electricity generation and has been the fuel underpinning the rapid industrialization of emerging economies, helping to raise living standards and lift hundreds of millions of people out of poverty.”**

Letter from National Mining Association to Export-Import Bank of the U.S., November 8, 2013

² **“Like it or not, coal is here to stay for a long time to come... Coal is abundant and geopolitically secure, and coal-fired plants are easily integrated into existing power systems.”**

--*Maria van der Hoeven, the International Energy Agency’s executive director, Paris Presentation of the IEA’s Medium-Term Coal Market Report 2013, December 16, 2013*

³ According to Frank Clemente, a retired Pennsylvania State University professor, **“Coal is the only fuel that can sustainably meet growing global demand at such a scale.”** *China has seen the future, and it is coal*, The Washington Post, December 30, 2010

⁴ **“By importing U.S. coal, China is not changing the amount of coal that it burns.** I understand why on an emotional level people don’t like it. But if you actually understand the economics, and you understand how climate change works, it’s a non-issue.” *Richard Morse, director of research on coal and carbon markets at Stanford University, Trading Markets, December 27, 2010*

⁵ **“Not all coal is created equal. The proposed export terminals in the Northwest would ship coal that is better for the environment in almost every way than the coal mined in East Asian countries like China,** particularly with regard to sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxide levels.” --*Fred Thompson, professor of public management and policy at Willamette University, Exporting coal to China is the greenest option, The Register-Guard, March 12, 2013*

⁶ **“If Pacific Coast states construct sufficient coal export facilities, the United States is likely to sell heaps of coal to Asia in the years ahead, but that should cut – not raise – global emissions of greenhouse gases,** according to Frank Wolak, professor of economics at Stanford University and director of Stanford's Program on Energy and Sustainable Development.” *Reduce greenhouse gas by exporting coal? Yes, says Stanford economist, The Stanford Report, January 15, 2013*

⁷ **“This demand for coal in China appears to be long lived. The coal-fired power plants are expensive to build and are designed to last a long time, at least 30 years. If the United States does not build West Coast ports to ship western coal to Asia, Canada will likely do so.”** *Reduce greenhouse gas by exporting coal? Yes, says Stanford economist, The Stanford Report, January 15, 2013*

⁸ Wood Mackenzie forecasts a worldwide coal demand growth of 5.5B tons from 2012 to 2030. [See also IEA data at <http://www.iea.org/aboutus/faqs/coal/>]
The U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA) projects world energy consumption will increase 56% from 2013-2040.



Wood Mackenzie contact: Joe Aldina (Research Analyst) in NY at 212-915-2321 or e-mail him at: joe.aldina@woodmac.com

⁹Chapter PQ COAL QUALITY AND GEOCHEMISTRY, POWDER RIVER BASIN, WYOMING AND MONTANA, By G.D. Stricker and M.S. Ellis in U.S. Geological Survey Professional Paper 1625-A, 1999

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS
WASHINGTON, DC 20510-6450

MIKE ANDREWS, MAJORITY STAFF DIRECTOR
ANTHONY WALTERS, MINORITY STAFF DIRECTOR

MEMORANDUM

TO: CHAIRMAN BARRASSO, VICE CHAIRMAN TESTER, AND MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS

FROM: T. MICHAEL ANDREWS, MAJORITY STAFF DIRECTOR AND CHIEF COUNSEL

DATE: MONDAY, APRIL 6, 2015

RE: OVERSIGHT FIELD HEARING ON “EMPOWERING INDIAN COUNTRY: COAL, JOBS, AND SELF-DETERMINATION”

On Wednesday, April 8, 2015, at 10:30 a.m., MDT, at the Health & Wellness Center of the Little Big Horn College in Crow Agency, MT, the Committee will hold an oversight field hearing on “Empowering Indian Country: Coal, Jobs, and Self-Determination.” The purpose of the hearing is to examine the impact of coal development by tribes and how the Environmental Protection Agency’s proposed rule will effect existing stationary sources who use tribal coal.

WITNESSES

The following witnesses have been invited:

Panel I

- **THE HONORABLE DARRIN OLD COYOTE**, Chairman, Crow Tribe of Montana, Crow Agency, MT
- **THE HONORABLE TIM FOX**, Attorney General, State of Montana, Helena, MT
- **THE HONORABLE LORENZO BATES**, Speaker, Navajo Nation Council, Window Rock, AZ
- **MR. JASON SMALL**, Journeyman Boilermaker, Labor Advocate and Northern Cheyenne Tribal Member, Boilermakers Local #11 – East Helena, Busby, MT
- **MR. ERIC HENSON**, Senior Vice President at Compass Lexecon and Research Affiliate at the Harvard Project on American Indian Economic Development, Cambridge, MA and Tucson, AZ

JOHN McCAIN, ARIZONA
LISA MURKOWSKI, ALASKA
JOHN HOEVEN, NORTH DAKOTA
JAMES LANKFORD, OKLAHOMA
STEVE DAINES, MONTANA
MIKE CRAPO, IDAHO
JERRY MORAN, KANSAS

MARIA CANTWELL, WASHINGTON
TOM UDALL, NEW MEXICO
AL FRANKEN, MINNESOTA
BRIAN SCHATZ, HAWAII
HEDI HEITKAMP, NORTH DAKOTA

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OVERVIEW

Coal is a fossil fuel, composed of carbon, hydrogen and oxygen.¹ It is more plentiful than oil or gas and found worldwide. In the United States, coal reserves stand at 264 billion tons.² The three major coal-producing states are in Wyoming, West Virginia, and Kentucky.³ Coal has many purposes but the most significant uses are for electricity generation, steel production, and cement manufacturing.⁴

Coal is mined by two methods: surface or opencast mining and underground or deep mining. Surface mining is used by the Crow Tribe, the Navajo Nation, and the Hopi Tribe, but tribes may use either method, if possible. Surface mining is used when the coal seam is located near the surface, where 90% or more of the coal can be recovered. After the soil and rock are broken up with explosives and the coal seam is opened, equipment is used to drill, fracture, and mine with the coal being sent to a preparation plant for shipment or sent directly for use.

The Crow Tribe, the Navajo Nation, the Hopi Tribe, and the Ute Tribe of the Uintah and Ouray Reservation mine coal. The Northern Cheyenne Tribe in Montana are considering mining coal on their lands. The Crow Tribe has been known to hold about 24% of the U.S. coal reserves.⁵

In 2002, the Powder River Basin located in Montana and Wyoming surged past the Appalachian coalfields to become the nation's largest coal-producing region.⁶ The Crow Indian Reservation contains 2 million acres in subsurface mineral rights, including an estimated 9 billion tons of coal. The Tribe's coal reserves are found within the Powder River Basin, which accounts for about 40% of U.S. coal production.⁷

The Crow Tribe of Montana has contracted with Cloud Peak Energy to mine 20 million tons of coal annually to be shipped through two proposed ports on the west coast to Asia.⁸ Cloud Peak Energy is currently exploring the Crow Indian Reservation to confirm the quality and quantity of coal available. The "option to lease" contract between the Crow Tribe and Cloud Peak Energy agrees to: future payments to the Tribe for a five-year lease, production taxes and royalties to the

¹ World Coal Association, *What is Coal?*, available at <http://www.worldcoal.org/coal/>.

² U.S. Department of the Interior, *Final Environmental Impact Statement for the Absaloka Mine Crow Reservation South Extension Coal Lease Approval, Proposed Mine Development Plan, and Related Federal and State Permitting Actions*, available at <http://teic.indianaffairs.gov/documents/docs/library/AbsalokaCoalMine.pdf>.

³ U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, *Coal*, available at <http://www.epa.gov/cleanenergy/energy-and-you/affect/coal.html>.

⁴ World Coal Association, *What is Coal?*, available at <http://www.worldcoal.org/coal/>.

⁵ Honor the Earth, *Crow Coal*, http://www.honorearth.org/no_coal_goal.

⁶ American Progress, *Cutting Subsidies and Closing Loopholes in the U.S. Department of the Interior's Coal Program*, available at <https://www.americanprogress.org/issues/green/report/2015/01/06/103880/cutting-subsidies-and-closing-loopholes-in-the-u-s-department-of-the-interiors-coal-program/>.

⁷ Seattle Times, *Feds approve 1.4B ton coal deal with Crow Tribe*, available at <http://www.seattletimes.com/seattle-news/feds-approve-14b-ton-coal-deal-with-crow-tribe/>.

⁸ *Id.*

JOHN McCAIN, ARIZONA
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Tribe on any coal extracted from the reservation, tribal hiring preference for mining jobs, and scholarships for tribal members.⁹¹⁰

Since 1974, Westmoreland Resources, Inc. has been mining coal on the Crow Indian Reservation. It produces about 6 million tons of coal a year and employs about 80 people. 70% of the mine's workforce are tribal members and they are the largest private employer within the Crow Indian Reservation. In 2010, when the mine was operating at full-capacity the Tribe received \$20 million in production taxes and royalties. The revenue generated from the mine contributes up to two-thirds of the Crow Tribe's annual non-federal budget.

EPA PROPOSED RULE ON EXISTING POWER PLANTS

In 2009, President Obama pledged to reduce greenhouse gas emissions (GHGs) in the United States by 17% below the 2005 levels by 2020, and by 80% by 2050. In November 2014, the President announced additional goals to reduce GHGs by 26-28% by 2025.

On June 2, 2014, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) proposed standards for limiting GHGs from existing fossil fuel power plants under Section 111(d) of the Clean Air Act. The proposal appeared in the Federal Register on June 18, 2014 as "Carbon Pollution Emission Guidelines for Existing Stationary Sources: Electric Utility Generating Unit" (Clean Power Plan). The public comment period ended December 1, 2014 where the EPA received almost 2 million comments on the proposed rule. In addition to the comment period, the EPA held hearings in Denver, Atlanta, Pittsburgh, and Washington, DC. The final rule is set to be published this summer.

The proposed rule is to reduce GHGs and meet certain target rates from existing power plants within a set timeframe, starting in 2020 and going to 2030. The Clean Power Plan uses 2012 carbon emission levels as the baseline for measuring target rates. The EPA encourages states to adopt plans that incorporate cleaner energies such as: renewable energy standards, retirements, expanding nuclear, efficiency improvements at plants, and more. States can develop their own plans or work together with other states. If a state does not submit a plan or the plan submitted is not approved by the agency, the EPA will issue a Federal Implementation Plan (FIP). A "FIP is a federally implemented plan to achieve attainment of air quality standards and is used when a state is unable to develop an adequate plan."¹¹

⁹ Seattle Times, *Feds approve 1.4B ton coal deal with Crow Tribe*, available at <http://www.seattletimes.com/seattle-news/feds-approve-14b-ton-coal-deal-with-crow-tribe/>.

¹⁰ U.S. Department of the Interior, *Final Environmental Impact Statement for the Absaloka Mine Crow Reservation South Extension Coal Lease Approval, Proposed Mine Development Plan, and Related Federal and State Permitting Actions*, available at <http://teeic.indianaffairs.gov/documents/docs/library/AbsalokaCoalMine.pdf>.

¹¹ Center for Climate and Energy Solutions, *EPA Terminology Glossary*, available at <http://www.c2es.org/federal/executive/epa/terminology-glossary>.

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Another EPA proposal dated November 4, 2014 and titled, “Clean Power Plan for Indian Country,” aims to “maintain an affordable, reliable energy system, while cutting this harmful pollution and protecting our health and environment now and for future generations.”¹² There are two main elements to the plan: 1) emission rate-based goals specific to each area of Indian country and U.S. territory that has affected electric generating units (EGUs); and 2) guidelines for the development, submission and implementation of plans to achieve the goals. The goal is to meet the target areas by 2030, while making meaningful efforts by 2020.¹³

The EPA is proposing goals for affected power plants within the Navajo Nation, the Ute Tribe of the Uintah and Ouray Reservation, and the Fort Mojave Tribe. The four sources addressed in the plan is: 1) South Point Energy Center in the Fort Mojave Indian Reservation, 2) Navajo Generating Station in the Navajo Nation, 3) Four Corners Power Plant in the Navajo Nation, and 4) Bonanza Power Plant in the Ute Indian Reservation.¹⁴

Many states including Montana, Oklahoma, West Virginia, Nebraska, Alabama, Ohio, South Carolina, South Dakota, Utah, and Wyoming, have filed comments in objection to the Proposed Rule. Based on the comments submitted, 32 states have opposed the existing power plants rule.

EPA PROPOSED RULE AND ITS EFFECT ON INDIAN COUNTRY

For the tribes who mine coal, the revenues they receive account for a majority of their operating budget. For the Crow Tribe, 90% of the coal mined is sold to an electrical generating unit in Minnesota. The EPA proposed rule would encourage the older power plants to close or meet the demands of reduced GHGs. It may limit tribes’ options when exercising their authority to develop coal resources.

If the proposed rule goes into effect, the Crow Tribe and other tribes will lose non-federal sources of revenue. These revenues help tribes decrease their unemployment rate, fund services and programs on reservations, increase education opportunities among the tribal youth, assist members with housing access, and create jobs for Natives and non-Natives.

¹² U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, *Fact Sheet: Clean Power Plan Supplemental Proposal*, available at <http://www2.epa.gov/carbon-pollution-standards/fact-sheet-clean-power-plan-supplemental-proposal>.

¹³ *Id.*

¹⁴ *Id.*

From: Murfitt, Lucy (Energy)
To: stephenne_harding@ios.doi.gov
Subject: LWCF Hearing - April 22 - Confirmation / Fracturing Rule Subcommittee Hearing - April 30
Date: Monday, April 13, 2015 12:07:05 PM

Hi Stephenne –

Hopefully you had a chance to enjoy some of the recess. I have a few items to follow up on.

LWCF Hearing

Can confirm that Michael Connor, the Deputy Secretary of the Department of the Interior will be testifying at the LWCF hearing? I want to get the formal invitations out ASAP.

Please provide the full address for the invite and the name and phone number for his assistant so that I can pass that along to our Administrative Director.

BLM Fracturing Rule Subcommittee hearing

Please provide the full address for Neil for the invite and the name and phone number for his assistant so that I can pass that along to our Administrative Director.

We will be sure you are cc'd on the emailed invites when they go out.

Thanks, Lucy

224-2878 direct

From: Murfitt, Lucy (Energy)
To: [Harding, Stephenne](#); [Sarah Neimeyer](#); [Christopher Salotti](#)
Subject: RE: LWCF Hearing - April 22 - Confirmation / Fracturing Rule Subcommittee Hearing - April 30
Date: Monday, April 13, 2015 3:39:18 PM

Thank you!

From: Harding, Stephenne [mailto:stephenne_harding@ios.doi.gov]
Sent: Monday, April 13, 2015 3:29 PM
To: Murfitt, Lucy (Energy); Sarah Neimeyer; Christopher Salotti
Subject: Re: LWCF Hearing - April 22 - Confirmation / Fracturing Rule Subcommittee Hearing - April 30

Lucy--

We can confirm that Deputy Secretary Connor will be our witness for the April 22nd Hearing.

The address for the invite is:

1849 C Street NW
Washington, DC 20240

You can use my or Sarah's information for your contact as both their assistants.

Thanks,

Stephenne

On Mon, Apr 13, 2015 at 12:06 PM, Murfitt, Lucy (Energy)
<Lucy_Murfitt@energy.senate.gov> wrote:
Hi Stephenne –

Hopefully you had a chance to enjoy some of the recess. I have a few items to follow up on.

LWCF Hearing

Can confirm that Michael Connor, the Deputy Secretary of the Department of the Interior will be testifying at the LWCF hearing? I want to get the formal invitations out ASAP.

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We will be sure you are cc'd on the emailed invites when they go out.

Thanks, Lucy
224-2878 direct

--

Stephene Harding
Deputy Director
Congressional and Legislative Affairs
Department of the Interior
Stephene_Harding@ios.doi.gov
202-208-6174 (desk)
202-341-8080 (cell)

From: Kiefer, Kris (Flake)
To: [williams.pamela \(pamela_williams@ios.doi.gov\)](mailto:williams.pamela@ios.doi.gov)
Subject: Hualapai Bill Williams Settlement Agreement (3 of 4)
Date: Tuesday, April 14, 2015 12:58:13 PM
Attachments: [Exhibit 4.1\(i\) - Hualapai Water Rights List.pdf](#)
[Exhibit 4.1\(iii\) - Freeport Water Rights Confirmed.docx](#)
[Exhibit 4.2\(iii\)\(g\) - Banegas Ranch Restrictive Covenant.docx](#)
[Exhibit 2.39 - Planet Ranch.pdf](#)
[Exhibit 2.42 - Right of First Refusal.doc](#)

Exhibits

Kris Kiefer | General Counsel
Office of Senator Jeff Flake
Russell 413 | Washington, DC 20510 | 202-224-4521

4.1(i)

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Confidential and Privileged Communication, Pursuant to Confidentiality Agreement
 Subject to Confidential Shared Information Agreement dated April 20, 2011, Subject to Agreement for
 Control of Confidential Shared Information dated January 19, 2012, and Second Addendum dated June 19, 2012

CONFIDENTIAL AND PRIVILEGED COMMUNICATION, PURSUANT TO CONFIDENTIALITY AGREEMENT

AD#	AD#	AD#	AD#	AD#	AD#	AD#	AD#
3235.1 (4A:4586)	12/20/1961	33 acre parcel: N 1/4 Sec 29 11N, 16E (ell 55.619411)	Irrigation of 270 acres	1,620 Acre	1,440,000 Gallons per year for stockwater	Municipal uses ⁷ and Medical purposes ⁸ at Bañdad Mine Complex and Bañdad site	1,435.4 Acre ⁹
3826 (4A:4675)	8/27/1963	237 acre parcel: N 1/4 Sec 31 11N, 16E (ell 55.619412)	Irrigation of 160 acres	960 Acre	1,440,000 Gallons per year for stockwater		852.4 Acre
4084 (4A:4625)	7/26/1962	N 1/4 Sec 32 11N, 16E (ell 55.619420)	Irrigation of 130 acres	780 Acre	1,200,000 Gallons per year for stockwater		692.7 Acre
4085 (4A:4652)	4/16/1963	N 1/4 Sec 32 11N, 16E (ell 55.619410)	Irrigation of 235 acres	1,410 Acre	1,100,000 Gallons per year for stockwater		1,248.9 Acre

¹ AD# 3235.1 (4A:4586) is the AD# of the severance and transfer of the Lateral and In-lieu of Water Rights or amendments of other water rights claims listed in this exhibit.
² Unless stated otherwise, the severance and transfer of use for Lateral and In-lieu of Water Rights is as provided in correct AD# statement of claim or certificate of water right, as applicable.
³ Claimed amount for irrigation is the annual diversion limit under the severance and transfer water right.
⁴ Claimed amount for municipal use and medical purposes at the Bañdad Mine Complex and Bañdad site for cost-severance and transfer water right is for 100% cumulative use. Claimed amount for irrigation of LC/MC/Leased Lands is the annual diversion limit.
⁵ CSM means Certificate of Water Right.
⁶ The In-lieu of Water Right is the geographic area defined in Section 2.54 and depicted on exhibit 2.8 of the Hualapai-Bandwagon Agreement. The In-lieu of Water Right is also defined in Section 2.58 and depicted on exhibit 2.10 of the Bandwagon/Verlaine Water Agreement. The In-lieu of Water Right points of Diversion described in Section IV of this exhibit 4.1(b) to the Hualapai-Bandwagon Agreement are the correct points of diversion on the In-lieu of Water Right. The specific wells comprising the In-lieu of Water Right points of Diversion may change in the future in accordance with the provisions of the Bandwagon/Verlaine Water Agreement.
⁷ Municipal uses is defined in Section 2.37 of the Bandwagon/Verlaine Water Agreement.
⁸ Medical purposes is defined in Section 2.38 of the Bandwagon/Verlaine Water Agreement.
⁹ Claimed amounts for Municipal uses and Medical purposes at the Bañdad Mine Complex and the Bañdad site are based on prior cumulative water use for irrigation and, where applicable, stockwater purposes on Lateral and In-lieu of Water Rights.
¹⁰ Use of notation marks in columns in this exhibit means same as above.

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	C 4086 (4A.4678)	8/27/1963	secto 35 11N, 16 (ell 55.619419)	Irratio of 35 acres	210 A	elfield	Mise and Mocose at Bdad Mre Comlex and Bdad oc site	188.6 A
	C 4087 (4A.4913)	9/11/1970	N secto 34 11N, 16 (ell 55.506575)	Irratio of 230 acres	1,380 A			1,219 A
	C 3282e (4A.4650)	4/8/1963	N secto 29 11N, 16 (ell 55.619411)	Irratio of 190 acres	1,140 A			1,010.3 A
	C 4154 (4A.4626)	7/24/1962	N secto 35 11N, 16 (ell 503433)	Irratio of 145 acres	870 A			768.5 A
	C 3829 (4A.4902)	4/24/1970	N secto 29 11N, 16 (ell 55.619411)	Irratio of 25 acres	150 A			132.5 A
	C 3830 (4A.4937)	5/21/1971	N secto 33 11N, 16 (ell 55.619416)	Irratio of 60 acres	360 A			318 A
	C 33/28675	6/25/1974	secto 27 11N, 16 (ell 55.503452)	Irratio of 190 acres	1,140 A			1,007 A
	36.64329.3	Prior to 1905	Historic OD: N secto 13, 10N, 14 Current ODs (ells): 55.608743 55.608744 55.608745 55.608746 55.608747 55.608748 55.608749 55.522657	Irratio th Lcol aach roert	2,325.6 A			1,181.7 A
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¹¹ OD means coat of diversio

*Confidential and Privileged Communication, Pursuant to Confidentiality Agreement
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Section 4.1(b) of the Confidential and Privileged Communication, Pursuant to Confidentiality Agreement (dated April 20, 2011) (6/21/2014)

Section 4.1(b) of the Confidential and Privileged Communication, Pursuant to Confidentiality Agreement (dated April 20, 2011) (6/21/2014)	Section 4.1(b) of the Confidential and Privileged Communication, Pursuant to Confidentiality Agreement (dated April 20, 2011) (6/21/2014)	Section 4.1(b) of the Confidential and Privileged Communication, Pursuant to Confidentiality Agreement (dated April 20, 2011) (6/21/2014)	Section 4.1(b) of the Confidential and Privileged Communication, Pursuant to Confidentiality Agreement (dated April 20, 2011) (6/21/2014)	Section 4.1(b) of the Confidential and Privileged Communication, Pursuant to Confidentiality Agreement (dated April 20, 2011) (6/21/2014)	Section 4.1(b) of the Confidential and Privileged Communication, Pursuant to Confidentiality Agreement (dated April 20, 2011) (6/21/2014)	Section 4.1(b) of the Confidential and Privileged Communication, Pursuant to Confidentiality Agreement (dated April 20, 2011) (6/21/2014)	Section 4.1(b) of the Confidential and Privileged Communication, Pursuant to Confidentiality Agreement (dated April 20, 2011) (6/21/2014)	Section 4.1(b) of the Confidential and Privileged Communication, Pursuant to Confidentiality Agreement (dated April 20, 2011) (6/21/2014)
Section 4.1(b) of the Confidential and Privileged Communication, Pursuant to Confidentiality Agreement (dated April 20, 2011) (6/21/2014)	C 3281.1 (4A:4644)	3/5/1963	93 acre parcel: N 11N, 16E (ell 55.619414)	Irrigation of 215 acres	1,290 Acres	Laet aach Irrigation ells ¹²	Irrigation of agricultural fields and habitat creation, restoration and maintenance uses for the benefit of fish and wildlife through the LC M/C Leased Lands	1,294.1 Acres
			122 acre parcel: N 11N, 16E (ell 55.619411)	1,350,000 Gallons per year for stockwater				
	C 3903 (4A:4939)	6/3/1971	N 11N, 16E (ell 55.619410)	Irrigation of 160 acres	960 Acres			960 Acres
	C (33) 28672	June 25, 1974	11N, 16E (ell 55.503451)	Irrigation of 78.5 acres	471 Acres			471 Acres
	C 33:28673	June 25, 1974	11N, 16E (ell 55.503451)	Irrigation of 100 acres	600 Acres			600 Acres
	C 33:28677	June 25, 1974	11N, 16E (ell 55.503451)	Irrigation of 260 acres	1,560 Acres			1,560 Acres
	C 3270 (4A:4643)	3/5/1963	N 11N, 16E (ell 55.619412)	Irrigation of 110 acres	660 Acres			664.1 Acres
				1,350,000 Gallons per year for stockwater				
Section 4.1(b) of the Confidential and Privileged Communication, Pursuant to Confidentiality Agreement (dated April 20, 2011) (6/21/2014)								5,549.2 Acres

¹² The term "Laet aach Irrigation ells" this exhibit means an existing or future water supply ells through the Laet aach project boundary used to supply water for beneficial uses through the LC M/C Leased Lands, as that term is defined under Section 2.34 of the Boundary and Water Laet aach Agreement.

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Cell ID	Cell Number	Acquisition Date	Location	Capacity	Site	Notes
55-611626 (CB 1)	36-66355	6-2-1975	Miscellaneous	600 MB (966 A)	Baldad Mile Complex and Baldad site	Network 14 17N, 13
55-611627 (CB 3)	36-66356	5-29-1975		250 MB (403 A)		Network 26 17N, 13
55-809453 (CB 4)	36-66357	1-1-1970		600 MB (966 A)		Network 26 17N, 13
55-611629 (CB 5A)	36-66358	1-30-1975		600 MB (966 A)		Network 22 16.5N, 13
55-611630 (CB 5B)	36-66359	8-25-1975		600 MB (966 A)		Network 22 16.5N, 13
55-611631 (CB 6)	36-66360	12-29-1974		400 MB (644 A)		Network 27 16.5N, 13
55-611633 (CB 8)	36-66361	11-21-1974		600 MB (966 A)		Network 34 16.5N, 13
55-611632 (CB 9A)	36-66362	5-13-1974		600 MB (966 A)		Network 3 16N, 13
55-611635 (CB 10)	36-66363	4-23-1975		600 MB (966 A)		Network 10 16N, 13

¹³ The cell IDs listed for each claim is the sum capacity of each cell obtained from either AD or cell re-strat or AD or statement of Claim of later court records. The cells comprise the cell field of Diversions are operated collectively as points of diversion for the latent search, Logical search and 1919 B and Valle later courts that have been severed and transferred to the Baldad Mile and Baldad site (Sections I and III above). The individual and collective capacities of the cells comprise the cell field of Diversions are subject change through replacement of cell IDs, modification or replacement of existing cells, or the addition of new cells, but total diversions from the cells are collectively subject to the limitations of the Agreement.

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Case No.	Case No.	Date	Description	Area	Complexity	Location	Notes
55-611634 (CB 13)	36-66364	7-15-1976	Miscellaneous	1,000 sqm (1,610 sqft)	Badad Mile Complex and Badad Co-site	North North Sector 2 17N, 13	
55-611637 (Airport)	36-66365	1-1-1960		300 sqm (483 sqft)		North North Sector 27 16.5N, 13	
55-611636 (Williams)	36-66366	1-1-1960		300 sqm (483 sqft)		North North Sector 3 16N, 13	
55-610972 (Hader Bier 1)	36-66299	1-1-1950		1,800 (2,903 sqft)		North North Sector 26 18N, 13	date cell location information AD cell restriction
55-611628 (Hofreter Bier 23)	36-66321	1-1-1970		990 sqm (1,597 sqft)		North North Sector 23 17N, 13	
55-610988 (Hollis Bier 24)	36-66322	1-1-1968		700 sqm (1,129 sqft)		North North Sector 23 17N, 13	
55-610853 (Chort 1 Bier 9)	36-66307	1-1-1971		400 sqm (645 sqft)		North North Sector 10 17N, 13	
55-610980 (Chort 4 Bier 12)	36-66310	1-1-1965		400 sqm (645 sqft)		North North Sector 10 17N, 13	
55-610983 (Miche No. 2 Bier 15)	36-66313	1-1-1964		350 sqm (565 sqft)		North North Sector 10 17N, 13	
55-619674 (Haa)	36-105650	10-1-1961		300 sqm (484 sqft)		North North Sector 10 16N, 13	
55-201576 (Schoolhouse)	36-105651	10-25-2003		1,000 sqm (1,610 sqft)		North North Sector 26 18N, 13	
55-805720 (Case Files No. 1)	36-105652	10-1-1964		120 sqm (193 sqft)		North North Sector 27 18N, 13	
55-205630 (Metric 5A)	36-105653	12-23-2005		400 sqm (644 sqft)		North North Sector 27 18N, 13	

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Case No.	Case No.	Date	Description	Value	Location	Section
55-220909 (B-12:001)	36-105654	7/18/12	Muse and Musical Instruments	1,500 MM (2,420 A)	Baldad Mile Complex and Baldad Office	N 3 16N, 13
55-220907 (B-12:002)	36-105655	7/11/12		1,500 MM (2,420 A)		N 3 16N, 13
55-220908 (B-12:003)	36-105656	7/23/12		1,500 MM (2,420 A)		N 23 17N, 13
55-221999 (B-13:001)	36-105657	3/6/13		1,630 MM (2,630 A)		N 10 16N, 13
55-222000 (B-13:002)	36-105658	3/21/13		1,550 MM (2,500 A)		N 27 16.5N, 13
55-222002 (B-13:003)	36-105659	3/27/13		900 MM (1,450 A)		N 22 16.5N, 13
55-222003 (B-13:004)	36-105660	4/11/13		1,490 MM (2,400 A)		N 26 17N, 13
55-222001 (B-13:005)	36-105661	4/16/13		1,500 MM (2,420 A)		N 14 17N, 13
55-222294 (B-13:006)	36-105662	5/5/13		1,270 MM (2,050 A)		N 23 17N, 13
55-222293 (B-13:007)	36-105663	5/10/13		1,500 MM (2,40 A)		N 22 16.5N, 13

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Section D - Confidential Shared Information

Item	Section	Party	Date	Category	Value	Notes	Section	Notes
Brooks Creech	36.68514	Creech, a trustee of the B adover	3/23/1912	Irratio toater	120 A	N N ect 22 18N, 13	D	
merc Creech	C 1913 (4A.3075)	Creech, a trustee of the B adover	8/7/1950	Irratio toater	40 A for irratio 150,000 allo er ear for stocater	N N ect 22 18N, 13	D	
immer ach (Mrace roert)	36.46927.3	roht Cree, a trustee of the B adover	rior to 5/6/1911	Irratio toater	130 A ¹⁴	N N, N N, N N, N N, ect 14 18N, 13	D	(ell 55.582703); N N (ell 55.582704); N N (ell 55.624371); All th ect 14 18N, 13

Section D-D M - Confidential Shared Information

Item	Section	Party	Date	Category	Value	Notes	Section	Notes
	C 3713e (4A.4872)	raicis Cree	4/29/1969	M, M, Domestic	661 A	Bdad ooste ad victh ect 2, 3, 10, and 11 14N, 9	D	Amed Cs and 36 Claims to te or artial severce and trafe of Cs 1314 and 2206 and to ma Cs and 36 Claims costet
	36.66368					N N ect 2 16N, 10	D	
	C 1314 (4A.2516)	raicis Cree (Diverso raferred from Boiler and Boro Crees)	11/5/1941	M, M, Domestic	814 A	N N ect 4 14N, 9	D	
	36.66369						D	
	C 2206 (4A.3117)	raicis Cree (Diverso raferred from Boro Cree)	3/6/1951	Mill and M, M, Domestic	460 A	N N N ect 4, 14N, 9 (mill and m); Bdad oste ad victh th ect 3 and 10, 14N, 9 (domestic)	D	
	36.66370						D	
					1,935			

¹⁴ Creeport claims a right to divert and use 1,810 Acres to the ater wht asserted whtatemt of Claim of wht No. 36.46927.0003. However, der ect 5.3 of the Hala: B A reemt, Creeport has agreed to limit Diverso of ater rs:at to the ater wht asserted whtatemt of Claim of wht No. 36.46927.0003 to 130 Acres.

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Project Name	Project ID	Location	Start Date	Activity	Area	Regulation	Permit/Order	Notes
Mammoth Dam	C 33.94266	Mammoth Dam	4/19/1988	Discharge	2,551 Acre	N 14N, 9	Order 2, 14N, 10	
				Discharge	28,500 Acre	N 14N, 10	Order 2, 14N, 10	
				Discharge	890 Acre	N 14N, 10	Order 12, 14N, 10	
Bruce Dam	C 33.96192	Bruce Dam	6/29/1992	Irrigation	1.6 Acre	N 14N, 9	Order 19, 14N, 9	
Old Ditch, a tributary to Moatash	33.96864	Old Ditch, a tributary to Moatash	8/15/2007	Maintenance	150 Acre	N 14N, 9	Order 6, 14N, 9	Application filed with AD; MBI is processing a permit to appropriate and certificate of water right
Old Ditch, a tributary to Moatash	33.96865	Old Ditch, a tributary to Moatash	8/15/2007	Maintenance	125 Acre	N 14N, 9	Order 6, 14N, 9	

Project Name	Project ID	Location	Start Date	Activity	Area	Regulation	Permit/Order	Notes
Chisell Brook	55.910004	Brook	11/19/2008	Discharge		N 34, 15N, 10	Baldad Mine Complex	Reasonable Use
Eachtree Brook	55.909927		11/4/2008	Discharge		N 34, 15N, 10		
Reservoir 2	55.909939		11/13/2008	Discharge		N 35, 15N, 10		
Cedar Reservoir	55.909934		11/6/2008	Discharge		N 34, 15N, 10		
Ocotillo Reservoir	55.909933		11/5/2008	Discharge		N 35, 15N, 10		
Cedaredge Reservoir	55.909935		11/10/2008	Discharge		N 34, 15N, 10		
Reservoir 1	55.909937		11/11/2008	Discharge		N 35, 15N, 10		
Artesia Mill	55.611647		1/1/1956	Discharge		N 26, 15N, 10		
Site 2	55.517985		10/22/1987	Discharge		N 3, 14N, 9		

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Microsoft Dynamics Database

Cell	Phone Number	Area	Date	Location	Complex	Use	Reasonable Use
1112	55-220822	Brookwater	8/18/2013	Norfolk, VA	Barclay Mill Complex	Medical	Reasonable Use
Cell	55-915859		9/18/2013	Norfolk, VA			
BD:2	55-599815		1/1/2003	Norfolk, VA			
BD:3	55-209814		2/10/2006	Norfolk, VA			
BD:4	55-915351		9/27/2013	Norfolk, VA			

Microsoft Dynamics Database

Cell	Phone Number	Area	Date	Location	Complex	Use	Reasonable Use
Cell 1	55-592824	Brookwater	10/7/2002	Norfolk, VA	Barclay Mill Complex and Barclay Mill Estate	Medical and Medical	Reasonable Use
Cell 2	55-595808		5/1/2003	Norfolk, VA			
Cell 3	55-595810		4/9/2003	Norfolk, VA			
Cell 4	55-200964		3/31/2004	Norfolk, VA			
Carson Cell	55-908273		3/12/2008	Norfolk, VA			

Microsoft Dynamics Database

Cell	Phone Number	Area	Date	Location	Complex	Use	Reasonable Use ¹⁵
Cell 2	55-581262	Brookwater	8/30/2000	Norfolk, VA	Barclay Mill	Medical and Irrigation	35 Calls per minute
Cell 2	55-582104		9/2/2000	Norfolk, VA			
Cell 4	55-581265		1/1/2000	Norfolk, VA			

¹⁵ The report has a right of access to withdraw records from the cells listed in section 4 of this exhibit for reasonable and beneficial use. However, under section 4.2(b) of the Haralab Agreement, the report has agreed not to divert more than 35 calls per minute from cells 112, O 12 and O 14.

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Page	Section	Topic	Date	Location	Project	Client	Project
1	55.613867	Proprietary	4/14/1971	N. 26, 13N, 4	Badad M. Complex and Badad Co. State	M. Case and M. Cases	Leasable Case
3	55.613865		9/9/1971	N. 26, 13N, 4			
4	55.613864		11/7/1972	N. 26, 13N, 4			
5	55.613863		3/22/1973	N. 26, 13N, 4			
6	55.613862		7/27/1974	N. 26, 13N, 4			

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Acres	Location	Date	Water	Drainage	Section	Area
33.25279.1 (0.22)	Deer Creek, a tributary to Barro Creek	08/20/1973	Water	Drainage	Section 16, 15N 10E	73,000 a (0.22 A) ¹⁶
33.43230.1 (0.34)	Neuro Creek, a tributary to Barro Creek	02/24/1977	Water	Drainage	Section 17, 15N 10E	109,500 a (0.34 A)
33.43231.1 (0.34)	Hale Creek, a tributary to Barro Creek	02/24/1977	Water	Drainage	Section 3, 14N 11E	109,500 a (0.34 A)
33.43232.1 (0.56)	Barro Creek, a tributary to the Boulder River	02/24/1977	Water	Drainage	Stream use	182,500 a (0.56 A)
33.43233.1 (0.34)	Creek, a tributary to Barro Creek	02/24/1977	Water	Drainage	Stream use	109,500 a (0.34 A)
33.43234.1 (1.84)	Barro Creek, a tributary to the Boulder River	02/24/1977	Water	Drainage	Stream use	598,600 a (1.84 A)
33.43235.1 (0.56)	Boulder Creek, a tributary to Barro Creek	02/24/1977	Water	Drainage	Stream use	182,500 a (0.56 A)
33.43236.1 (1.83)	Barro Creek, a tributary to the Boulder River	02/24/1977	Water	Drainage	Stream use	594,950 a (1.83 A)
33.46998.1 (0.28)	Hell Bluff Creek, a tributary to Corral Creek, a tributary to Barro Creek	07/7/1977	Water	Drainage	Section 24, 15N 11E	91,250 a (0.28 A) ¹⁷
33.46999.1 (0.28)	Red Rock Creek, a tributary to Barro Creek	07/07/1977	Water	Drainage	Section 27, 15N 11E	91,250 a (0.28 A)
33.47000.1 (0.22)	Dead Cow Creek, a tributary to Corral Creek, a tributary to Barro Creek	07/07/1977	Water	Drainage	Section 14, 15N 11E	73,000 a (0.22 A) ¹⁸
33.47001.1 (0.28)	Camore Creek, a tributary to Barro Creek	07/07/1977	Water	Drainage	Section 14, 15N 11E	91,250 a (0.28 A) ¹⁹

¹⁶ acre is limited to 0.734 acre foot Deer Mountain
¹⁷ acre is limited to 3.7 acre foot Hell Bluff
¹⁸ acre is limited to 5.5 acre foot Dead Cow
¹⁹ acre is limited to 6.95 acre foot Camore

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D		D		D		
36.65724	Chaco Dam, a tributary to Crooked	prior to 1898	water	N 13 17N 15	N 13 17N 15	1,000 (1.12 A)
36.65725	Ma Chaco, a tributary to Crooked	prior to 1898	water	N 13 17N 15	N 13 17N 15	1,000 (1.12 A)
36.65726	Horse Ca, a tributary to Crooked	prior to 1898	water	N 9 17N 14	N 9 17N 14	1,000 (1.12 A)
36.65727	el Boat Camp Ca, a tributary to Crooked	prior to 1898	water	N 23 17N 14	N 23 17N 14	1,000 (1.12 A)
36.65728	Cooper Basin, a tributary to DeL	prior to 1898	water	N 19 17N 14	N 19 17N 14	200 (0.22 A)
36.65729	Water Ca, a tributary to Crooked	prior to 1898	water	N 22 17N 14	N 22 17N 14	200 (0.22 A)
36.65730	Boat Camp, a tributary to Crooked	prior to 1898	water	N 23 17N 14	N 23 17N 14	1,000 (1.12 A)
36.65731	alot, a tributary to Basin	prior to 1898	water	N 6 17N 14	N 6 17N 14	1,000 (1.12 A)
36.65732	ello Basin, a tributary to DeL	prior to 1898	water	N 20 17N 14	N 20 19N 14	300 (0.33 A)
36.65733	Horse, a tributary to DeL	prior to 1898	water	N 30 17N 14	N 30 17N 14	200 (0.22 A)
36.65734	Diamond Joe 2, a tributary to DeL	prior to 1898	water	N 24 17N 14	N 24 17N 14	200 (0.22 A)
36.65735	Dead Horse Ca, a tributary to Crooked	prior to 1898	water	N 3 17N 14	N 3 17N 14	1,000 (1.12 A)
36.65736	Ca, a tributary to Crooked	prior to 1898	water	N 17 17N 14	N 17 17N 14	1,000 (1.12 A)
36.65737	Diamond Joe Ca, a tributary to Crooked	prior to 1898	water	N 21 17N 14	N 21 17N 14	150 (0.16 A)
36.65738	of Cho, a tributary to Crooked	prior to 1898	water	N 24 17N 15	N 24 17N 15	200 (0.22 A)
36.65739	ids, a tributary to Crooked	prior to 1898	water	N 8 17N 14	N 8 17N 14	200 (0.22 A)
36.65740	Chaco Dam Lower, a tributary to Crooked	prior to 1898	water	N 13 17N 15	N 13 17N 15	1,000 (1.12 A)
36.65741	oosh Place, a tributary to Crooked	prior to 1898	water	N 18 17N 14	N 18 17N 14	500 (0.56 A)
36.65742	lick Ca, a tributary to Crooked	prior to 1898	water	N 18 17N 14	N 18 17N 14	1,000 (1.12 A)
36.65743	the oosh Ca, a tributary to Crooked	prior to 1898	water	N 7 17N 14	N 7 17N 14	1,000 (1.12 A)
36.66227	Hacberry	07.01.1913	water	N 10 16N 14	N 10 16N 14	0.28 A
36.66228	illo	05.01.1910	water	N 1 16N 15	N 1 16N 15	73,000 (0.22 A)
36.66229	Monteima	05.01.1910	water	N 31 17N 14	N 31 17N 14	127,750 (0.39 A)
36.66230	ello Jacket	05.01.1910	water	N 2 15N 14	N 2 15N 14	109,500 (0.33 A)

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D		D		D		
36.66231	Cold	05.01.1910	Water	N 5 16N 14	N 5 16N 14	91,250 (0.28 A)
36.66232	Double	05.01.1910	Water	N 12 15N 14	N 12 15N 14	91,250 (0.28 A)
36.66233	Machine	05.01.1910	Water	9 16N 14	9 16N 14	91,250 (0.28 A)
36.66234	Machine	05.01.1910	Water	23 16N 14	23 16N 14	91,250 (0.28 A)
36.66236	Black	05.01.1910	Water	4 17N 12	4 17N 12	91,250 (0.28 A)
36.66237	Machine	05.01.1910	Water	9 17N 12	9 17N 12	91,250 (0.28 A)
36.66238	Machine	05.01.1910	Water	9 17N 12	9 17N 12	91,250 (0.28 A)
36.66239	Bluffs	05.01.1910	Water	20 17N 12	20 17N 12	109,500 (0.33 A)
36.66240	LED	05.01.1910	Water	16 17N 12	16 17N 12	109,500 (0.33 A)
36.66241	Unit No. 1	05.01.1910	Water	22 17N 12	22 17N 12	91,250 (0.28 A)
36.66242	Unit No. 2	05.01.1910	Water	22 17N 12	22 17N 12	109,500 (0.33 A)
36.66243	Mes	05.01.1910	Water	32 17N 12	32 17N 12	109,500 (0.33 A)
36.66244	Bir	05.01.1910	Water	24 16.5N 13	24 16.5N 13	91,250 (0.28 A)
36.66245	Hac	05.01.1910	Water	19 16.5N 12	19 16.5N 12	109,500 (0.33 A)
36.66246	Hac	05.01.1910	Water	34 17N 12	34 17N 12	91,250 (0.28 A)
36.66247	Lo	05.01.1910	Water	28 16.5N 12	28 16.5N 12	109,500 (0.33 A)
36.66248	Bo	05.01.1910	Water	5 16N 12	5 16N 12	91,250 (0.28 A)
36.66249	Del	05.01.1910	Water	28 17N 14	28 17N 14	91,250 (0.28 A)
36.66250	Amer	05.01.1910	Water	29 17N 14	29 17N 14	91,250 (0.28 A)
36.66251	Lo	05.01.1910	Water	36 17N 15	36 17N 15	91,250 (0.28 A)
36.66252	Be	05.01.1910	Water	36 17N 15	36 17N 15	73,000 (0.22 A)
36.66253	Be	05.01.1910	Water	36 17N 15	36 17N 15	146,000 (0.45 A)
36.66254	Bro	05.01.1910	Water	36 17N 15	36 17N 15	109,500 (0.33 A)
36.66255	Be	05.01.1910	Water	26 17N 15	26 17N 15	91,250 (0.28 A)

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D		D		D		
36.66256	ralevie No. 2	05.01.1910	ater	ectio 34, 17N 15	ectio 34, 17N 15	91,250 (0.28 A)
36.66257	Cherr	05.01.1910	ater	N ectio 20 16.5N 15	N ectio 20 16.5N 15	91,250 (0.28 A)
36.66258	ello Bas ater	05.01.1910	ater	N ectio 21 16.5N 15	N ectio 21 16.5N 15	91,250 (0.28 A)
36.66259	Lee's	05.01.1910	ater	N ectio 22 16.5N 15	N ectio 22 16.5N 15	73,000 (0.22 A)
36.66260	Little ee	05.01.1910	ater	N ectio 21 16.5N 14	N ectio 21 16.5N 14	75,000 (0.23 A)
36.66261	ght Hand Ca	05.01.1910	ater	N ectio 33 16.5N 15	N ectio 33 16.5N 15	91,250 (0.28 A)
36.66262	B Joh e	05.01.1910	ater	N ectio 33 16.5N 15	N ectio 33 16.5N 15	91,250 (0.28 A)
36.66263	Little Joe	05.01.1910	ater	ectio 27 16.5N 15	ectio 27 16.5N 15	91,250 (0.28 A)
36.66264	Bob Lo e el	05.01.1910	ater	ectio 35 16.5N 15	ectio 35 16.5N 15	91,250 (0.28 A)
36.66265	Matt Carr	05.01.1910	ater	N ectio 34 16.5N 15	N ectio 34 16.5N 15	73,000 (0.22 A)
36.66266	Delrado	05.01.1910	ater	N ectio 2 16N 15	N ectio 2 16N 15	73,000 (0.22 A)
36.66267	risco ater	05.01.1910	ater	ectio 3 16N 15	ectio 3 16N 15	127,750 (0.39 A)
36.66268	Middle ater at risco	05.01.1910	ater	ectio 3 16N 15	ectio 3 16N 15	91,250 (0.28 A)
36.66269	er ater at risco	05.01.1910	ater	ectio 3 16N 15	ectio 3 16N 15	91,250 (0.28 A)
36.66270	Little Cold s	05.01.1910	ater	N ectio 10 16N 15	N ectio 10 16N 15	91,250 (0.28 A)
36.66271	ralevie	05.01.1910	ater	N ectio 32 17N 14	N ectio 32 17N 14	91,250 (0.28 A)
36.66272	Blac illo	05.01.1910	ater	ectio 32 17N 14	ectio 32 17N 14	109,500 (0.33 A)
36.66273	s s	05.01.1910	ater	N ectio 33 17N 14	N ectio 33 17N 14	109,500 (0.33 A)
36.66274	B rate	05.01.1910	ater	N ectio 27 17N 14	N ectio 27 17N 14	91,250 (0.28 A)
36.66275	Veire ater	05.01.1910	ater	ectio 26 17N 14	ectio 26 17N 14	109,500 (0.33 A)
36.66276	Blac oc	05.01.1910	ater	ectio 35 17N 14	ectio 35 17N 14	75,000 (0.23 A)
36.66277	Caves	05.01.1910	ater	N ectio 29 16.5N 14	N ectio 29 16.5N 14	91,250 (0.28 A)
36.66278	sht Me	05.01.1910	ater	N ectio 29 16.5N 14	N ectio 29 16.5N 14	91,250 (0.28 A)
36.66279	sht	05.01.1910	ater	N ectio 30 16.5N 14	N ectio 30 16.5N 14	91,250 (0.28 A)

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Confidential and Privileged Communication, Pursuant to Confidentiality Agreement

District	Property Name	Acquired	Water Right	Diversion	Flow	Area
36.66280	Little Cottonwood	05.01.1910	Water	N 30 E 16.5N 14	30 16.5N 14	91,250 a (0.28 A)
36.66281	Corral	05.01.1910	Water	N 36 E 16.5N 15	36 16.5N 15	91,250 a (0.28 A)
36.66282	Little	05.01.1910	Water	N 4 E 16N 14	4 16N 14	109,500 a (0.33 A)
36.66283	Lower Combs	05.01.1910	Water	N 32 E 16.5N 14	32 16.5N 14	127,750 a (0.39 A)
36.66284	Old Mill	05.01.1910	Water	N 26 E 16.5N 15	26 16.5N 15	150,000 a (0.46 A)
36.66285	See	05.01.1910	Water	N 26 E 16.5N 15	26 16.5N 15	150,000 a (0.46 A)
36.66286	Blue Mud	05.01.1910	Water	N 4 E 17N 12	4 17N 12	109,500 a (0.33 A)
36.66287	Miller	05.01.1910	Water	N 33 E 17N 12	33 17N 12	75,000 a (0.23 A)
36.66288	Colorado	07.01.1913	Water	N 9 E 16N 14	9 16N 14	91,250 a (0.28 A)
36.66290	Hollas	06.01.1900	Water	N 13 E 18N 13	13 18N 13	109,500 a (0.33 A)
36.66291	Butcher Corral	05.05.1910	Water	N 16 E 16N 14	16 16N 14	109,500 a (0.33 A)
36.80389	McClure	04.01.1910	Water	N 17 E 16N 13	17 16N 13	109,500 a (0.33 A)
36.80390	Ball	03.10.1907	Water	N 17 E 16N 14	17 16N 14	91,250 a (0.28 A)
36.80391	Brook	03.10.1907	Water	N 36 E 16N 14	36 16N 14	109,500 a (0.33 A)
36.80392	Horse Camp	03.10.1907	Water	N 33 E 16N 14	33 16N 14	109,500 a (0.33 A)
36.80393	Altal	04.01.1910	Water	N 27 E 18N 13	27 18N 13	75,000 a (0.23 A)
36.80394	No. 8	04.01.1910	Water	N 8 E 18N 12	8 18N 12	96,500 a (0.29 A)
36.80395	Old Patch	03.10.1907	Water	N 12 E 16N 15	12 16N 15	127,750 a (0.39 A)
38.66225	McClure	03.12.1959	Water	N 18 E 16N 13	18 16N 13	130,000 a (0.4 A) ²⁰
38.66226	Boothill	05.20.1956	Water	N 5 E 17N 13	5 17N 13	10,000 a (0.03 A) ²¹
33.41440 2 (C)	Franklin, a tributary to Barro Cree	12.06.1976	Water	N 13 E 14N 10	13 14N 10	87,600 a (0.27 A)

²⁰ Area of 4.8 acre feet McClure

²¹ Area of 3.5 acre feet small

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CONFIDENTIAL AND PRIVILEGED COMMUNICATION, PURSUANT TO CONFIDENTIALITY AGREEMENT

DEB ID	Company Name	DOB	Relationship	Director	Director	Director	Director
33948640 (Permit)	Comill, a tributar to the Santa Maria River	10/23/1989	Director	Director	Director	Director	Director
							219,000 (0.67 A)
							71.85

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Confidential and Privileged Communication

Acres	Location	Year	Water Right	Priority	Priority	Acres
5 (34.1)	Lower Corral Cañon	12/21/1920	Lower Corral Cañon	No. 25, 16N 8E	No. 25, 16N 8E	8.26 A ²³
453 (392.4)	Lower Corral Cañon	10/14/1930	Lower Corral Cañon	No. 19, 16N 8E	No. 19, 16N 8E	18.0 A ²⁴
3252 (1996.1)	Behm Dam	06/06/1960	Behm Dam	No. 31, 15N 7E	No. 31, 15N 7E	0.6 A ²⁵ (50,000 A)
3336 (2592.4)	Behm Dam	04/11/1967	Behm Dam	No. 4, 15N 7E	No. 4, 15N 7E	202,500 A ²⁶ (0.62 A)
3337 (2593.4)	Behm Dam	04/11/1967	Behm Dam	No. 4, 15N 7E	No. 4, 15N 7E	202,500 A ²⁷ (0.62 A)
3338 (2594.4)	Behm Dam	04/11/1967	Behm Dam	No. 4, 16N 7E	No. 4, 16N 7E	120,000 A ²⁸ (0.37 A)
3339 (2595.4)	Behm Dam	04/11/1967	Behm Dam	No. 11, 15N 8E	No. 11, 15N 8E	547,000 A ²⁹ (1.68 A)
3340 (2596.4)	Behm Dam	04/11/1967	Behm Dam	No. 22, 15N 7E	No. 22, 15N 7E	547,000 A ³⁰ (1.68 A)
3342 (2598.4)	Behm Dam	04/11/1967	Behm Dam	No. 32, 16 9E	No. 32, 16 9E	600,000 A ³¹ (1.84 A)
3343 (2599.4)	Behm Dam	04/11/1967	Behm Dam	No. 14, 16N 7E	No. 14, 16N 7E	105,000 A ³² (0.32 A)
3344 (2600.4)	Behm Dam	04/11/1967	Behm Dam	No. 11, 15N 9E	No. 11, 15N 9E	360,000 A ³³ (1.10 A)
3346 (2602.4)	Behm Dam	04/11/1967	Behm Dam	No. 17, 15N 9E	No. 17, 15N 9E	540,000 A ³⁴ (1.66 A)
3347 (2603.4)	Behm Dam	04/11/1967	Behm Dam	No. 7, 15N 8E	No. 7, 15N 8E	365,000 A ³⁵ (1.12 A)
3348 (2604.4)	Behm Dam	04/11/1967	Behm Dam	No. 27, 16N 8E	No. 27, 16N 8E	365,000 A ³⁶ (1.12 A)
3349 (2605.4)	Behm Dam	05/11/1967	Behm Dam	No. 19 and 18, all 16N 7E	No. 19 and 18, all 16N 7E	405,000 A ³⁷ (1.24 A)

²² The total acreage for these water rights or claims is 8.26 acre feet.

²³ The acreage is limited to 8.26 acre feet.

²⁴ The acreage is limited to 18.0 acre feet.

²⁵ Stored in Art Pond.

²⁶ The acreage is limited to 1.5 acre feet.

²⁷ The acreage is limited to 2.0 acre feet.

²⁸ The acreage is limited to 4.0 acre feet.

²⁹ The acreage is limited to 4.0 acre feet stored in Behm Dam.

³⁰ The acreage is limited to 10 acre feet in the Lower Corral Cañon.

³¹ The acreage is limited to 2.5 acre feet.

³² The acreage is limited to 4.0 acre feet.

³³ The acreage is limited to 5.0 acre feet.

³⁴ The acreage is limited to 2.5 acre feet.

³⁵ The acreage is limited to 8.0 acre feet.

³⁶ The acreage is limited to 8.0 acre feet.

³⁷ The acreage is limited to 4.0 acre feet.

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CONFIDENTIAL AND PRIVILEGED COMMUNICATION

CD #	Location	Year	Category	Section	Section	Area
C 3351 (32607.4)	Boilder Cree, a tributary to Barro Cree	04.11.1967	to water	17	17	108,000 a (0.33 A) ³⁸
C 3352 (32608.4)	to the Corral Ca, a tributary to Boilder Cree	04.11.1967	to water	29	29	547,000 a (1.67 A) ³⁹
C 3357 (32613.4)	Boilder Cree, a tributary to Boilder Cree	04.11.1967	to water	36	36	275,000 a (0.84 A) ⁴⁰
C 3356 (32612.3)	Boilder Cree, a tributary to Barro Cree	04.11.1967	Domestic Irrigation to water	18	18	150,000 a 0.5 A 180,000 a (1.51 A) ⁴¹
C 3358 (32614.4)	Ca Ca, a tributary to Barro Cree	April 11, 1967	to water	28	28	365,000 a (1.12 A) ⁴²
C 3359 (32615.4)	Loco Cree, a tributary to Camore Cree	April 11, 1967	to water	24	24	180,000 a (0.55 A) ⁴³
C 3360 (32616.4)	Boilder Cree, a tributary to Boilder Cree	04.11.1967	to water	34	34	240,000 a (0.74 A) ⁴⁴
C 4140 (32617.4)	Boilder Cree, a tributary to Barro Cree	04.11.1967	to water Irrigation Domestic	2	2	50,000 a 73,316 a 273,316 a (1.22 A) ⁴⁵
C 3361 (32618.4)	ttbs ch, a tributary to Boilder Cree	04.11.1967	to water	29	29	90,000 a (0.28 A) ⁴⁶
C 155 (4A.519.1)	Cress, a tributary to Cress Mo	11.28.1924	to water	29	29	0.5 cfs (362 A)
C 597 (4A.1513.4)	llo, tributary to Camore Cree, a tributary to the Bill Williams River	05.29.1934	to water	33	33	1,051,200 a (3.23 A)
C 599 (4A.1560.4)	Boilder Cree No. 1 ater, a tributary to Boilder Cree	10.30.1934	to water	9	9	1,095,000 a (3.36 A)
C 600 (4A.1561.1)	to the Corral Ca No. 1 ater, to the Corral Ca No. 2 ater, and to the Corral Ca No. 3 ater, tributary to Boilder Cree	10.30.1934	to water	23, 26, 26	23, 26, 26	3,285,000 a (10.08 A)
C 601 (4A.1562.4)	Ca, a tributary to Boilder Cree	10.30.1934	to water	6	6	1,095,000 a (3.36 A)
C 1334 (4A.2586.3)	Boilder Cree, a tributary to Barro Cree	07.16.1942	to water	1	1	78,000 a (0.24 A)

³⁸ acre is limited to 5.0 acre feet Horsea Dam.
³⁹ acre is limited to 10.1 acre feet La Ca.
⁴⁰ acre is limited to 6.0 acre feet trotost Dam.
⁴¹ acre is limited to 3.0 acre feet m's Ca.
⁴² acre is limited to 7.0 acre feet od eeese Ca.
⁴³ acre is limited to 4.0 acre feet allace ater Ca.
⁴⁴ acre is limited to 2.0 acre feet d d e Dam.
⁴⁵ acre is limited to 1.0 acre feet olo Head aters ood.
⁴⁶ acre is limited to 0.5 acre feet ttbs Ca.

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Table with 8 columns: ID, Name, Date, Location, Direction, Area, and Notes.

ID	Name	Date	Location	Direction	Area	Notes
33.94223 (Permit)	Named Drain, a tributary to Barro Cree	03.07.1988	to water	N to E 8 16N 9	1,095,000 a (3.36 A) ⁴⁷	
33.94225 (Permit)	Named Drain, tributary to Barro Cree	03.07.1988	to water	N to E 24 16N 9	438,000 a (1.34 A) ⁴⁸	
33.94226 (Permit)	Named Drain, tributary to Barro Cree	03.07.1988	to water	N to E 36 16N 9	438,000 a (1.34 A) ⁴⁹	
33.94229 (Permit)	Named Drain, tributary to Barro Cree	03.07.1988	to water	N to E 13 15N 9	131,400 a (0.4 A) ⁵⁰	
33.94230 (Permit)	Named Drain, a tributary to Barro Cree	03.07.1988	to water	N to E 13 15N 9	131,400 a (0.4 A) ⁵¹	
33.58968 (C)	lder Cree	01.11.1978	to water	N to E 10 15N 9	179,218 a (0.55 A) ⁵²	
36.27126.2	Anderson	1.1.1917	to water	N to E 8 15N 7	0.17 A	
36.27127.2	Boyd	1.1.1917	to water	N to E 13 15N 7	0.17 A	
36.27128.2	Bas	1.1.1917	to water	N to E 27 14.5N 7	0.28 A	
36.27129.3	Loco Pool	1.1.1917	to water	N to E 19 15N 7	0.17 A	
36.27130.3	Larel	1.1.1917	to water	N to E 18 15N 7	0.17 A	
36.27131.2	Larel	1.1.1917	to water	N to E 15 15N 7	0.17 A	
36.27132.3	Jacass	1.1.1917	to water	N to E 13 15N 7	0.17 A	
36.27133.2	Deer	1.1.1917	to water	N to E 25 15N 7	0.34 A	
36.27134.2	Cocell	1.1.1917	to water	N to E 12 16N 7	0.17 A	
36.27135.2	Loco	1.1.1917	to water	N to E 13 15N 7	0.17 A	
36.27136.3	Lower Larel, a tributary to Loco Cree	1917 or prior	to water	N to E 36 15N 7	0.38 A	
36.27137.3	Bros area, a tributary to Cotts Bas	10.25.1915 or prior	to water	N to E 29 14.5N 7	0.33 A	
36.27138.2	Cottoood	11.22.1916	to water	N to E 28 14.5N 7	0.33 A	
36.27139.2	Hot	07.11.1907	to water	N to E 12 15N 9	0.67 A	

⁴⁷ Area limited to 4.0 acre feet in Blackfoot a.
⁴⁸ Area limited to 2.0 acre feet in lder a.
⁴⁹ Area limited to 1.0 acre feet in Davis a.
⁵⁰ Area limited to 0.5 acre feet in rie Bas a.
⁵¹ Area limited to 0.5 acre feet in rie Bas a.
⁵² Area limited to 2.5 acre feet in named reservoir.

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CONFIDENTIAL AND PRIVILEGED COMMUNICATION

Case No.	Party	Date	Event	Page No.	Page Count	Page No.	Page Count
36-27140.2	Cherry Cam	10/25/1915	Domestic Violence	26	26	14.5N	7
36-27141.2	Old Horse	04/27/1907	Domestic Violence	9	9	15N	8
36-27142.2	Corral Ca	07/01/1907	Domestic Violence	24	24	16N	9
36-27143.2	Brush Basin	10/07/1917	Domestic Violence	33	33	15N	7
36-27144.2	Cre	07/11/1907	Domestic Violence	14	14	15N	9
36-27145.3	Boilder Cree	02/01/1878 or prior	Domestic Violence	2	2	16N	7
36-27146.3	Boilder Cree	02/01/1878 or prior	Domestic Violence	2	2	16N	7
36-27148.2	Mid	1/1/1917	Domestic Violence	23	23	15N	7
36-27149.3	Mid	1917 or prior	Domestic Violence	35	35	15N	7
36-27150.3	Moosehide	1917 or prior	Domestic Violence	17	17	15N	6
36-27151.3	Moosehide	1917 or prior	Domestic Violence	8	8	15N	6
36-27152.1	Moosehide	1/1/1917	Domestic Violence	12	12	15N	7
36-27153.2	North	1/1/1917	Domestic Violence	23	23	14.5N	7
36-27154.2	Colar	1917 or prior	Domestic Violence	20	20	15N	6
36-27155.2	Cal	1/1/1917	Domestic Violence	27	27	14.5N	7
36-27156.2	Dee	1/1/1917	Domestic Violence	9	9	15N	7
36-27157.2	Hinteroc	1/1/1917	Domestic Violence	26	26	15N	7
36-27158.2	olo Cab	1/1/1917	Domestic Violence	26	26	14.5N	7
36-27159.3	raevie	6/1/1901 or prior	Domestic Violence	29	29	14.5N	7
36-27160.3	lder	6/15/1907 or prior	Domestic Violence	5	5	15N	8
36-28794.2	Coater	1/1/1917	Domestic Violence	36	36	16N	7
36-28795.2	Bill	1/1/1917	Domestic Violence	23	23	14.5N	7
36-28831.3	Head	Feb 1878 or prior	Domestic Violence	2	2	16N	7

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Section 4.1 (b) of the Confidential and Privileged Communication, Pursuant to Confidentiality Agreement

Account Number	Property Description	Acquisition Date	Property Type	Section	Section	Area
36102338.0	Coyle Ranch, a tributary to Boulder Creek	08/20/1909 or prior	Irrigation later Domestic	Sections of N 1/2 Section 11 16N 17	Sections N 1/2 and S 1/2 of Section 11 16N 17	105 Acres 2.9 Acres 1.0 Acres
36102339.0	Coyle Ranch, tributary to Boulder Creek	11/10/1907	Irrigation later Domestic	N 1/2 N 1/2, N 1/2 S 1/2 Section 14 16N 17	Sections of Section 14 16N 17	42.0 Acres 0.3 Acres 1.0 Acres
36102340.0	Coyle Ranch, a tributary to Boulder Creek	1878 or prior	Irrigation later Domestic	N 1/2 N 1/2 Section 11 16N 17	N 1/2 N 1/2 Section 11 16N 17	87.5 Acres 0.3 Acres 1.0 Acres
36102341.0	Coyle Ranch, a tributary to Coyle Ranch	1874 or prior	Irrigation later Domestic	Section 14 16N 17	Sections of Section 14 16N 17	0.3 Acres 42.0 Acres
36102342.0	Libbs Ranch, a tributary to Boulder Creek	09/26/1905 or prior	Irrigation	S 1/2 N 1/2 Section 29 16N 17	S 1/2 N 1/2 Section 29 16N 17	2.8 Acres
3827108.1	Loco Canyon Wash	1/1/1971	Irrigation	N 1/2 Section 15 15N 17	Section 15 15N 17	0.17 Acres ⁵³
3827112.1	Corral Canyon	1/1/1971	Irrigation	N 1/2 S 1/2 Section 22 16N 19	N 1/2 S 1/2 Section 22 16N 19	1.12 Acres ⁵⁴
3827113.2	Boulder Creek	09/31/1948	Irrigation	Section 2 16N 17	Section 2 16N 17	0.41 Acres ⁵⁵
3827114.1	Camore Creek	1/1/1971	Irrigation	N 1/2 S 1/2 Section 23 15N 17	N 1/2 S 1/2 Section 23 15N 17	0.17 Acres ⁵⁶
3827115.1	Boulder Creek	1/1/1971	Irrigation	S 1/2 N 1/2 Section 15 15N 18	S 1/2 N 1/2 Section 15 15N 18	0.26 Acres ⁵⁷
3827116.1	Boulder Creek	1/1/1920	Irrigation	N 1/2 N 1/2 Section 25 16N 18	N 1/2 N 1/2 Section 25 16N 18	0.5 Acres ⁵⁸
3827124.1	Cottonwood Creek	1/1/1971	Irrigation	N 1/2 S 1/2 Section 2 15N 17	N 1/2 S 1/2 Section 2 15N 17	0.5 Acres ⁵⁹
3827125.2	Loco Canyon	1/1/1971	Irrigation	S 1/2 N 1/2 Section 8 15N 17	S 1/2 N 1/2 Section 8 15N 17	0.5 Acres ⁶⁰
						1,015.92 Acres

⁵³ Source: Census records.

⁵⁴ Source: Delmar map.

⁵⁵ Source: Lower Headquarters map.

⁵⁶ Source: Cottons Bill pasture map.

⁵⁷ Source: Behm record.

⁵⁸ Source: Corral record.

⁵⁹ Source: Lard map.

⁶⁰ Source: Bear Flat Dam.

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Document ID	Document Type	Date	Category	Confidentiality/Privilege	Retention	Disposition
55-500763	Production	October 26, 1981	Domestic	Not Confidential	Section 11, 16N, 7	Not Confidential, Section 11, 16N, 7
55-625983		Prior to 1982	Domestic Irrelevant	Not Confidential	Section 11, 16N, 7	Section 2, Not Confidential, 11, 16N, 7
55-625984		1/1/1940	Domestic Irrelevant	Not Confidential	Section 4, 16, 7	Not Confidential, Section 4, 16N, 7
55-625992		Prior to 1982	Domestic	Not Confidential	Section 33, 15N, 7	Not Confidential, Section 33, 15N, 7
55-625993		Prior to 1982	Domestic	Not Confidential	Section 9, 15N, 9	Not Confidential, Section 9, 15N, 9
55-625994		Prior to 1982	Domestic	Not Confidential	Section 6, 15N, 9	Not Confidential, Section 6, 15N, 9
55-625995		August, 1981	Domestic	Not Confidential	Section 11, 16N, 7	Not Confidential, Section 11, 16N, 7
55-625996		August, 1981	Domestic	Not Confidential	Section 2, 16N, 7	Not Confidential, Section 2, 16N, 7
55-625997		1/1/1950	Domestic	Not Confidential	Section 36, 16N, 8	Not Confidential, Section 36, 16N, 8
55-625998		Prior to 1982	Domestic Irrelevant	Not Confidential	Section 2, 16N, 7	Not Confidential, Section 2, 16N, 7
55-625999		Prior to 1982	Domestic	Not Confidential	Section 32, 16N, 9	Not Confidential, Section 32, 16N, 9
55-626516		Prior to 1982	Domestic Irrelevant	Not Confidential	Section 2, 16N, 7	Not Confidential, Section 2, 16N, 7
55-626517		Prior to 1982	Domestic Irrelevant	Not Confidential	Section 2, 16N, 7	Not Confidential, Section 2, 16N, 7
55-626518		August, 1981	Domestic Irrelevant	Not Confidential	Section 2, 16N, 7	Not Confidential, Section 2, 16N, 7
55-645777		1/1/1940	Domestic	Not Confidential	Section 4, 16N, 7	Not Confidential, Section 4, 16N, 7
55-805162		Prior to 1/1/1940	Domestic	Not Confidential	Section 4, 15N, 7	Not Confidential, Section 4, 15N, 7
55-805163		Prior to 1/1/1940	Domestic	Not Confidential	Section 26, 14.5N, 7	Not Confidential, Section 26, 14.5N, 7

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MEMORANDUM

Table with 8 columns: ID, Date, From, To, Subject, Amount, Description, and Comments. Row 1: 36 64329.3, Bill Williams, Director to 1905, Irrigation, 1,143.9 Acre, Irrigation with Litch and each project, Historic DOD: 10N, 14, Revise 36 Claim to specific claimed area as 1,143.9 Acre following partial severance and transfer of this water right to reports in field.

61 The Tribe and the State as trustee for the Tribe agree to confirm 2,325.6 Acre of water rights at Litch and each and to the partial severance and transfer of 1,181.7 Acre of those water rights to the field. See Exhibit 4.1 (b). The attached listed in this section is the volume of water rights that will remain at Litch and each.

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Account Number	Product	Effective Date	Contract Description	Contract Amount	Contract Type	Contract Details	Contract Status
36 27212.2	Direct	6/20/1873	Irrevocable	240 A	Net Net	Section 11, 13, 15N, 13	Direct
36 27167.2		Prior to 1919	Irrevocable	240 A	Net Net	Section 36, 16N, 13	Net Net
36 27270.2		Prior to 1919	Interim	0.11 A	Net Net	Section 13, 15N, 13	Net Net
36 68101.1	Arbitration, a tribunal to the B advertiser	2/11/1915	Interim	200,000 dollars per year (0.61 A)	Net Net	Section 5, 15N, 12	Net Net
				1,759.22			

Recording Request B

Freeport Minerals Corporation

When Recorded Mail to

Name:

Address:

City/State/Zip Code:

RESTRICTIVE COVENANT

This Restrictive Covenant is made this _____ day of _____, 2014, among Freeport Minerals Corporation through its wholly owned subsidiary AZ Big Sandy, LLC (collectively "Freeport") and the Hualapai Tribe (the "Tribe") (collectively the "Parties").

1.0 RECITALS

- 1.1 The Parties have executed the Hualapai Tribe Bill Williams River Water Rights Settlement Agreement ("Agreement") to resolve all remaining legal disputes relating to certain water right claims of Freeport, DOI and the Tribe.
- 1.2 Freeport is the owner of certain real property located within Mohave County, Arizona, as more particularly depicted in **Attachment A** attached hereto, and referenced by name herein as the "Banegas Ranch Parcel."
- 1.3 The provisions of this Restrictive Covenant are intended to further the purposes of the Agreement by prohibiting Freeport from drilling new production wells on the Banegas Ranch Parcel and limiting Freeport's right to divert water from certain existing and new wells located on the Banegas Ranch Parcel, as set forth herein.

2.0 GENERAL DECLARATION

- 2.1 Freeport, in consideration of the mutual promises set forth in the Agreement, grants this Restrictive Covenant and, in so doing, declares that the Banegas Ranch Parcel is now subject to and shall in the future be conveyed, transferred, leased, encumbered, occupied, or otherwise used, in whole or in part, subject to this Restrictive Covenant.
- 2.2 The purpose of this Restrictive Covenant is to assist the Parties in resolving certain water right claims of the Parties and to provide protection for Cofer Hot Spring, which is located with the boundaries of the real property described in

Attachment B attached hereto and referred to herein as the Cholla Canyon Ranch.

- 3 Each condition and restriction set forth in this Restrictive Covenant touches and concerns all of the Banegas Ranch Parcel, and the Restrictive Covenant granted in paragraph 3.0 shall run with the Banegas Ranch Parcel, shall be binding upon all current and future owners of the Banegas Ranch Parcel, and shall inure to the benefit of the Tribe and be appurtenant to the Cholla Canyon Ranch as described in **Attachment B** hereto. □
- 4 Freeport further conveys to the Tribe the right to enforce the conditions and restrictions set forth in this Restrictive Covenant.

3.0 RESTRICTIVE COVENANT

3.1 From and after the Enforceability Date set forth in the Agreement, and subject to Section 3.2 below, Freeport shall not:

(a) Divert Water from the PW-2 (ADWR Registration No. 55-581262), OW-2 (No. 55-582104), and OW-4 (No. 55-581265) wells located on the Banegas Ranch Parcel; or

(b) drill new Production Wells within the Banegas Ranch Parcel in the volcanic aquifer that supplies Cofer Hot Spring.

3.□ Notwithstanding the foregoing, Freeport shall have the right to Divert up to 35 gpm of Water from wells PW-2, OW-2 and OW-4, and to drill new Exempt Wells in the volcanic aquifer within the Banegas Ranch Parcel.

3.3 This Restrictive Covenant does not limit the number of wells Freeport may drill in the alluvial aquifer or other aquifers that are not connected to the volcanic aquifer that supplies Cofer Hot Spring.

3.4 For the purposes of this Restrictive Covenant

(a) the term "Production Wells" shall mean wells with a pumping capacity greater than 35 gallons per minute used to withdraw Water for mining, agricultural, or industrial purposes, and for domestic uses incidental thereto.

(b) the term "Exempt Well" shall mean a well having a pump with a maximum capacity of not more than 35 gallons per minute.

(c) the term "Divert" shall mean to remove, withdraw, develop, produce or capture Water by means of a ditch, canal, flume, bypass, pipeline, pit, collection or infiltration gallery, conduit, well, pump, turnout, other mechanical device, or any other act of man.

(d) the term "Water" shall mean, Groundwater, Surface Water or Effluent.

(e) the term "Effluent" shall mean water which, after being used for domestic, municipal, industrial, or mining purposes, is available for reuse for any purpose, whether or not the water has been treated to improve its quality, except water that has been used solely for hydropower generation.

(f) the term "Groundwater" shall mean water underneath the surface of the Earth within Arizona that is not Surface Water or Effluent.

(g) "Surface Water" shall mean all water that is appropriable under Arizona law.

3.5 If the Tribe believes the diversions described in Subparagraph 3.2 above or the number or location of Exempt Wells drilled into the volcanic aquifer on the Banegas Ranch Parcel is causing an adverse impact to the flow of Cofer Hot Spring, the Tribe and Freeport shall attempt to resolve the issue through informal discussion or, if required, through formal dispute resolution, utilizing the process described in Paragraph 9.0 of the Agreement.

4.0 GENERAL PROVISIONS

4.1 Upon the Enforceability Date as defined in Section 2.17 of the Agreement, Freeport shall record this Restrictive Covenant in a timely fashion with the Mohave County Recorder.

4.2 Upon the recording of this Restrictive Covenant, all successors, assigns or owners of any portion of the Banegas Ranch Parcel or the Cholla Canyon Ranch shall be conclusively deemed to have consented and agreed to every condition and restriction contained in this Restrictive Covenant, whether or not any reference to this Restrictive Covenant is contained in an instrument by which such person or entity occupies or acquires an interest in the Banegas Ranch Parcel or the Cholla Canyon Ranch.

4.3 Upon any violation by Freeport of any condition or restriction contained in this Restrictive Covenant, the Tribe shall have the remedies described in the Agreement. Upon any violation by any other person who is bound by this Restrictive Covenant of any condition or restriction contained in this Restrictive Covenant, the Tribe may enforce this Restrictive Covenant through any available legal or equitable remedy.

[SIGNATURE PAGES FOLLOW]

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, Freeport and the Tribe have executed this Restrictive Covenant as of the date and year set forth above.

AZ BIG SANDY LLC

By: _____ Date: _____
Name: _____
Title: _____

The foregoing instrument is acknowledged before me this _____ day of _____, 2014, by _____ [Name] [Title]

NOTARY PUBLIC FOR ARIZONA
My commission expires:

Consented and agreed:

FREEMPORT MINERALS CORPORATION

By: _____ Date: _____
Name: _____
Title: _____

The foregoing instrument is acknowledged before me this _____ day of _____, 2014, by _____ [Name] [Title]

NOTARY PUBLIC FOR ARIZONA
My commission expires:

HUALAPAI TRIBE

By: _____ Date: _____

Name: _____

Title: _____

The foregoing instrument is acknowledged before me this ____ day of _____, 2014, by _____, the _____ of the Hualapai Tribe.

NOTARY PUBLIC FOR ARIZONA

My commission expires:

ATTACHMENT A

LEGAL DESCRIPTION FOR BANEGAS RANCH PARCEL

PARCEL NO. 1:

The South half of Section 5, Township 15 North, Range 12 West of the Gila and Salt River Base and Meridian, Mohave County, Arizona.

EXCEPT the Northwest quarter of the Southwest quarter.

Said land being shown on Record of Survey Plat recorded October 30, 2000 in Book 20 of Records of Surveys, Page 23, records of Mohave County, Arizona.

PARCEL NO. 2:

That portion of the West half of Section 7, Township 15 North, Range 12 West of the Gila and Salt River Base and Meridian, Mohave County, Arizona and being more particularly described as follows:

BEGINNING at the North quarter Section corner of said Section 7 and running thence South 00 degrees 03 minutes 55 seconds East, along the East boundary of the West half of said Section 7, a distance of 4212.25 feet;

Thence South 89 degrees 56 minutes 05 seconds West, a distance of 387.20 feet;

Thence North 00 degrees 03 minutes 55 seconds West, a distance of 225.00 feet;

Thence North 89 degrees 56 minutes 05 seconds East, a distance of 337.20 feet;

Thence North 00 degrees 03 minutes 55 seconds West, along the line 50.00 feet West of and parallel with the East boundary of the West half of said Section 7, a distance of 1087.98 feet;

Thence South 89 degrees 55 minutes 03 seconds West, a distance of 200.00 feet;

Thence North 00 degrees 03 minutes 55 seconds West, a distance of 245.66 feet;

Thence North 89 degrees 59 minutes 36 seconds West, a distance of 2273.21 feet;

Thence South 00 degrees 09 minutes 08 seconds East, a distance of 245.35 feet;

Thence South 00 degrees 08 minutes 27 seconds East, a distance of 779.58 feet;

Thence North 89 degrees 51 minutes 33 seconds East, a distance of 346.00 feet;

Thence South 00 degrees 08 minutes 27 seconds East, a distance of 220.00 feet;

Thence South 89 degrees 51 minutes 33 seconds West, a distance of 346.00 feet;

Thence South 00 degrees 08 minutes 27 seconds East, along a line being 50.00 feet East of and parallel with the West line of said Section 7, a distance of 1636.12 feet to a point on the South line of said Section 7;

Thence South 89 degrees 43 minutes 53 seconds West, along the South line of said Section 7, a distance of 50.00 feet to the Southwest corner of said Section 7;

Thence North 00 degrees 08 minutes 27 seconds West, along the West line of said Section 7, a distance of 2635.80 feet to the West quarter Section corner of said Section 7;

Thence North 00 degrees 09 minutes 08 seconds West, along the West line of said Section 7, a distance of 2641.62 feet to the Southeast corner of Section 1, Township 15 North, Range 13 West;

Thence North 00 degrees 04 minutes 46 seconds West, along the line common to the West line of said Section 7 and the East line of said Section 1, a distance of 248.25 feet to the Northwest corner of said Section 7;

Thence North 89 degrees 47 minutes 36 seconds East, along the North line of said Section 7, a distance of 2576.91 feet to the Point of Beginning.

PARCEL NO. 3:

Government Lots 3 and 4 of Section 18, Township 15 North, Range 12 West of the Gila and Salt River Base and Meridian, Mohave County, Arizona.

EXCEPT that portion of said Lot 3 conveyed to the State of Arizona for Highway 93 and more fully described in Book 3759, Page 677 of Official Records.

PARCEL NO. 4:

The East half of the Southwest quarter of Section 12, Township 15 North, Range 13 West of the Gila and Salt River Base and Meridian, Mohave County, Arizona.

PARCEL NO. 5:

A) The Southeast quarter of the Northwest quarter and the Southwest quarter of the Northeast quarter of Section 13, Township 15 North, Range 13 West of the Gila and Salt River Base and Meridian, Mohave County, Arizona.

EXCEPT all oil, gas, coal and minerals as reserved in Deed recorded in Book 60 of Deeds, Page 195.

B) The Southeast quarter of the Northeast quarter, the North half of the Northeast quarter, the Northeast quarter of the Northwest quarter and the East half of the Southeast quarter of Section 13, Township 15 North, Range 13 West of the Gila and Salt River Base and Meridian, Mohave County, Arizona.

EXCEPT all oil, gas, coal and minerals as reserved in Deed recorded in Book 84 of Deeds, Page 362.

C) The West half of the Southeast quarter of Section 13, Township 15 North, Range 13 West of the Gila and Salt River Base and Meridian, Mohave County, Arizona.

EXCEPT the South 600.00 feet thereof.

PARCEL NO. 6:

The Southwest quarter of Section 36, Township 16 North, Range 13 West of the Gila and Salt River Base and Meridian, Mohave County, Arizona.

EXCEPT therefrom the following:

A) COMMENCING at the West quarter corner of said Section 36;

Thence South 89 degrees 43 minutes 25 seconds East, a distance of 360.00 feet;

Thence South 00 degrees 00 minutes 00 seconds East, a distance of 18.00 feet to the TRUE POINT OF BEGINNING, said point being marked by a 5/8 inch rebar cap RLS 19319 North 00 degrees 00 minutes 00 seconds East 19.00 feet;

Thence South 89 degrees 43 minutes 23 seconds East, a distance of 594.12 feet to a point being marked North 07 degrees 17 minutes 44 seconds East, 19,15 feet by a 5/8 inch rebar and cap RLS 19319;

Thence South 07 degrees 17 minutes 44 seconds West, a distance of 1082.26 feet;

Thence South 79 degrees 34 minutes 07 seconds West, a distance of 117.76 feet;

Thence North 26 degrees 02 minutes 16 seconds West, a distance of 776.51 feet;

Thence North 00 degrees 00 minutes 00 seconds East, a distance of 400.00 feet to the True Point of Beginning.

B) COMMENCING at the Southwest corner of said Section 36;

Thence along the South line of said Section 36, East, a distance of 1642.30 feet to the TRUE POINT OF BEGINNING;

Thence North 40 degrees 04 minutes 15 seconds West, a distance of 186.33 feet to a 1 1/4 inch galvanized iron pipe tagged RLS 5576;

Thence South 84 degrees 40 minutes 32 seconds West, a distance of 66.00 feet;

Thence North 50 degrees 55 minutes 36 seconds East, a distance of 462.78 feet;

Thence South 60 degrees 00 minutes 55 seconds East, a distance of 349.00 feet;

Thence South 11 degrees 08 minutes 11 seconds East, a distance of 258.61 feet to a point on the South line of said Section 36;

Thence West, along the South line of said Section 36, a distance of 525.85 feet to the True Point of Beginning;

C) BEGINNING at the West quarter corner of said Section 36;

Thence 330.00 feet in an Easterly direction along the fence line to a steel post;

Thence 660.00 feet in a Southerly direction to a steel post;

Thence 330.00 feet in a Westerly direction to a steel post;

Thence 660.00 feet in a Northerly direction, along the fence line to the Point of Beginning;

D) The Southwest quarter of the Southwest quarter.

ATTACHMENT B

LEGAL DESCRIPTION FOR CHOLLA CANYON RANCH

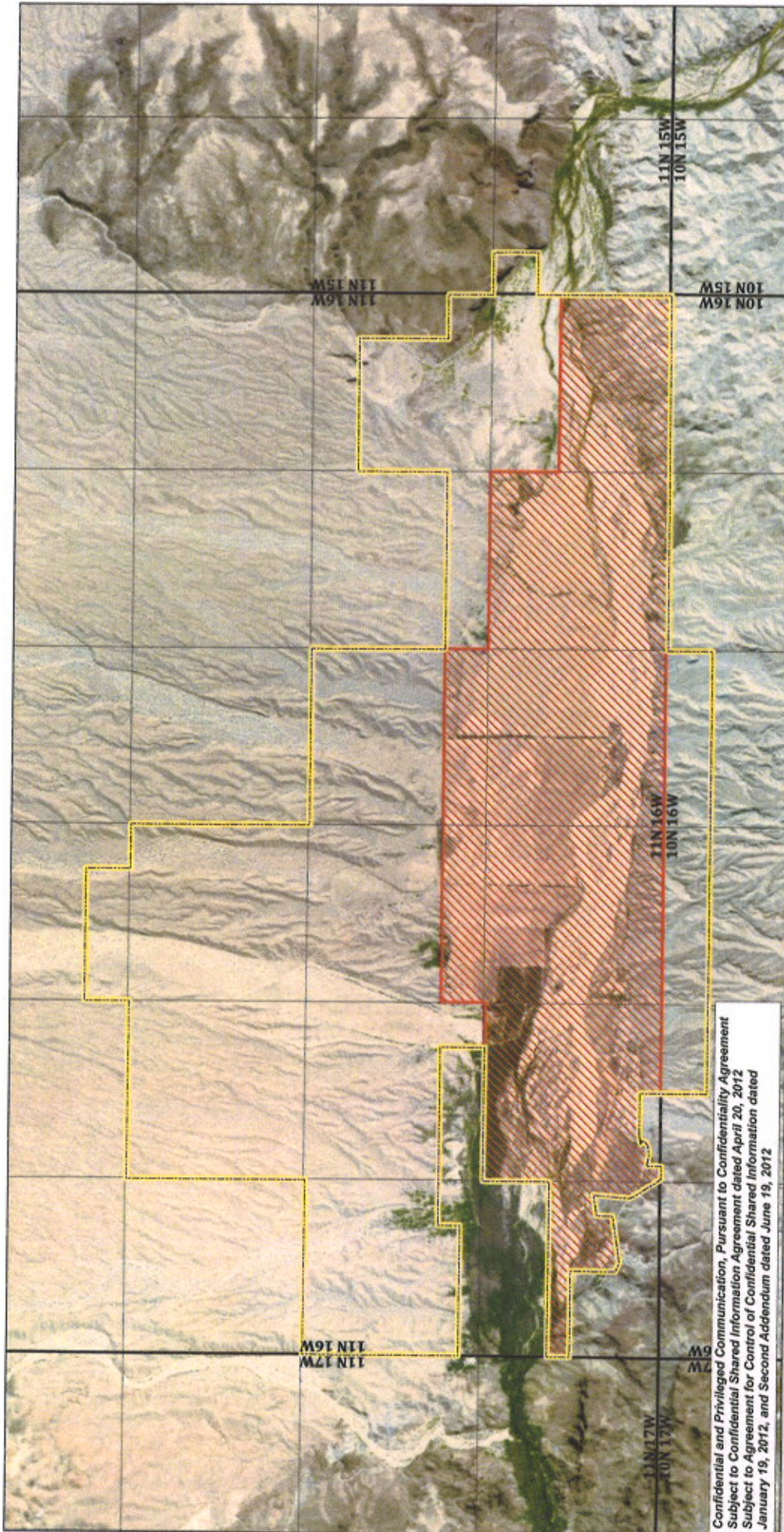
PARCEL NO. 1:

The Southwest Quarter of Section 25, Township 16 North, Range 13 West of the Gila and Salt River Base and Meridian, Mohave County, Arizona.

PARCEL NO. 2:

The Northeast Quarter (NE $\frac{1}{4}$) and the Northeast Quarter of the Southeast Quarter (NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE $\frac{1}{4}$) of Section 35, Township 16 North, Range 13 West of the Gila and Salt River Base and Meridian, Mohave County, Arizona.

EXCEPT all mineral interest and estate, as reserved in Deed recorded in Book 322 of Official Records, Page 809, records of Mohave County, Arizona.

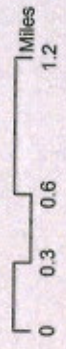


Confidential and Privileged Communication, Pursuant to Confidentiality Agreement
 Subject to Confidential Shared Information Agreement dated April 20, 2012
 Subject to Agreement for Control of Confidential Shared Information dated
 January 19, 2012, and Second Addendum dated June 19, 2012



Exhibit - 2.39 : Planet Ranch

Designed By: Ramakrishna Billakanti
 Date Created : 05/12/2014
 File : \\GIS_Projects\Projects\Planet_Ranch_Crop_Production_20130225\
 Map Documents\Planet Ranch - Exhibit 2.39.mxd



- Legend**
- Planet Ranch Boundary
 - LCR MSCP Leased Lands
 - PLSS Township Range
 - PLSS Section

Arizona

RIGHT OF FIRST REFUSAL AGREEMENT

THIS RIGHT OF FIRST REFUSAL AGREEMENT (this "Agreement") dated _____, 2014 (the "Effective Date"), is between FREEPORT MINERALS CORPORATION, a Delaware corporation ("Freeport"), BYNER CATTLE COMPANY, a Nevada corporation and wholly owned subsidiary of Freeport Minerals Corporation ("Byner"), CYPRUS MINES CORPORATION, a Delaware corporation and wholly owned subsidiary of Freeport Minerals Corporation ("Cyprus"), AZ BIG SANDY, LLC, a Nevada limited liability company and wholly owned subsidiary of Freeport Minerals Corporation ("AZ Big Sandy"), and the HUALAPAI TRIBE, a Tribe of Hualapai Indians organized under section 16 of the Act of June 18, 1934 (25 U.S.C. § 476) (commonly known as the "Indian Reorganization Act"), and duly recognized by the Secretary of the Interior (the "Tribe").

- A. This Agreement is being entered into in connection with and in accordance with that certain *Hualapai Bill Williams River Water Rights Settlement Agreement* by and among the Hualapai Tribe, the United States as Trustee for the Tribe, its Members and the Allottees, and Freeport Minerals Corporation dated _____, 2014 (the "Hualapai BWR Agreement").
- B. For purposes of this Agreement, "Freeport" includes all of Freeport's subsidiaries, affiliates, successors and assigns, including but not limited to Byner Cattle Company, a Nevada corporation, Cyprus Mines Corporation, a Delaware corporation and AZ Big Sandy, LLC, a Nevada limited liability company.
- C. The Hualapai BWR Agreement provides in paragraphs 4.2(iii)(g) and 4.2(iv)(a) thereof that Freeport shall grant to the Tribe a right of first refusal with respect to certain parcels of real property owned by Freeport and located in Mohave County, Arizona. These parcels, defined as and referred to in the Hualapai BWR Agreement as "Banegas Ranch" and the "ROFR Lands," are more particularly described on Exhibit A hereto (collectively, the "Property").
- D. In furtherance of the terms of the Hualapai BWR Agreement, Freeport desires to grant to the Tribe, for the period beginning on the date of recordation of this Agreement in the Mohave County, Arizona Recorder's Office and continuing until such time as Freeport (or a successor to Freeport by virtue of one of the events described in Section 6 below) is no longer the owner of any portion of the Property (the "Expiration Date"), a right of first refusal to purchase the Property, subject to the terms, conditions and exclusions set forth below.

NOW THEREFORE, in consideration of the sum of \$10.00 in hand paid by the Tribe to Freeport and for other good and valuable consideration, the receipt and sufficiency of which are hereby acknowledged, the parties agree as follows:

- 1. Grant of Right. If, at any time after the date of this Agreement but prior to the Expiration Date, Freeport shall desire to sell the Property or any part thereof to a third party ("Third

Party), Freeport, before accepting an offer therefore, shall comply with the following:

- a. First Opportunity. If Freeport desires to sell the Property or any part thereof to any Third Party, Freeport shall provide to the Tribe a written notice of its desire to sell the Property or part thereof to the Third Party ("Notice") together with a copy of the Third Party's proposed written contract for purchase and sale ("Offer to Purchase"), which shall be a *bona fide* offer and shall include the Terms (as hereafter defined) upon which Freeport would be willing to sell the Property or any part thereof to such Third Party. "Terms" means the sales price, financing terms (if any, including interest rate, term, and carry-back by Freeport), the listing broker, the feasibility period, the closing date and such other information and terms as are customarily provided by sellers of real property. The Tribe shall have the right, within thirty (30) days of its receipt of the Notice and Offer to Purchase (the "Exercise Period"), to exercise its right of first refusal to purchase the Property or any part thereof which is the subject of the Offer to Purchase on the same Terms as set forth in the Offer to Purchase ("Right of First Refusal"). If the Tribe elects to exercise the Right of First Refusal, the Tribe must do so by executing one copy of the Notice and returning it to Freeport, along with a Tribal Resolution authorizing the purchase of the property and the execution of the Notice, within the Exercise Period (the "Exercise Notice"). Within ten (10) days after expiration of the Exercise Period, if the Tribe shall have timely delivered its Exercise Notice to Freeport, Freeport shall provide the Tribe with a contract for purchase that includes the Terms for the Tribe's approval and signature (the "Contract").
 - b. Closing. The Tribe shall be obligated to close the purchase of the Property or applicable part thereof from Freeport no later than sixty (60) days after both parties have executed the Contract, unless such period is extended in writing by Freeport or the closing is delayed no more than 30 days due to circumstances beyond the reasonable control of the Tribe, provided that prior to the expiration of the sixty (60) day period the Tribe provides written notice to Freeport that attests to the circumstances which necessitate the delay and that they are beyond the reasonable control of the Tribe. If the closing does not occur within said period, then the Right of First Refusal shall be deemed waived by the Tribe with respect to the portion of the Property which is the subject of the Contract and shall be of no further force or effect with respect to that portion of the Property that is the subject of the Contract.
2. Non-Acceptance by the Tribe. If the Tribe delivers to Freeport both an executed written statement and a Tribal Resolution declining to exercise the Right of First Refusal with respect to a pending Offer to Purchase, or if the Tribe does not deliver an Exercise Notice and corresponding Tribal Resolution to Freeport prior to the expiration of the Exercise Period, as the case may be, then the Right of First Refusal shall be deemed waived by the Tribe with respect to the pending Offer to Purchase and shall be of no further force or effect with respect to that Offer to Purchase. In either case, the Tribe shall promptly execute and deliver to

Freeport, within thirty (30) days following Freeport's request, an instrument for recording evidencing the Tribe's waiver of the Right of First Refusal with respect to the pending Offer to Purchase and acknowledging the termination of the Right of First Refusal with respect to that Offer to Purchase, which instrument shall be in recordable form and bearing original signature, such that it may be recorded upon the consummation of the transaction contemplated by the Offer to Purchase, along with a Tribal Resolution authorizing the execution and recording of such instrument. In the event of the Tribe's failure to timely deliver either or both of such items, Freeport shall be entitled unilaterally to record such termination of the Right of First Refusal. If the Property or any part thereof which is the subject of the Offer to Purchase is not sold to the Third Party or its assignee pursuant to the Offer to Purchase, then any further Offer to Purchase that Property or part of the Property received by Freeport prior to the Expiration Date must first be submitted to the Tribe in accordance with the provisions of Section 1 above. No express or implied waiver by the Tribe pursuant to this Section 2 with respect to an Offer to Purchase shall be deemed a waiver by the Tribe of its rights under Section 1 above with respect to any other Offer to Purchase.

3. New Offers. If Freeport, during the aforesaid Exercise Period, decides to revise the terms of the Offer to Purchase, so that the Property or any part thereof is offered for sale upon any Term or Terms that are less favorable to Freeport (and consequently, more favorable to a purchaser) than those contained in the Notice and Offer to Purchase previously submitted to the Tribe. or if Freeport receives from a Third Party a *bona fide* Offer to Purchase the Property or any part thereof on Terms which are less favorable to Freeport (and consequently, more favorable to the Third Party), which offer Freeport is willing to accept (such less favorable Terms being hereinafter referred to as a "New Offer"), then with respect to each such New Offer: (a) before offering the Property or such part thereof for sale to others on the Terms embodied in the New Offer, Freeport shall offer to sell the Property or such part thereof in accordance with the Terms of such New Offer to the Tribe pursuant to Section 1.a above; or (b) before accepting the New Offer from a Third Party, Freeport shall offer to sell the Property or such part thereof to the Tribe on the Terms contained in the then current New Offer pursuant to Section 1.a above. Any non-acceptance of any New Offer by the Tribe shall be in accordance with Section 2 herein; provided, however, that in the event the Property or such part thereof is not sold to a Third Party or its assignee pursuant to the Offer to Purchase or New Offer, then any further offers with respect to the Property or any part thereof prior to the Expiration Date must be submitted to the Tribe in accordance with the provisions of Section 1 above.
4. Other Grants and Conveyances. Freeport covenants that, so long as this Agreement remains in effect, it shall not convey, grant or otherwise transfer to any Third Party any lease, license or other interest in any portion of the Property that would afford the grantee, transferee or licensee any right to withdraw or remove a greater quantity of water from that portion of the Property than Freeport itself could have withdrawn or removed under the terms of the Hualapai BWR Agreement. Freeport shall provide to the Tribe a copy of any proposed lease, license or other instrument that would authorize the grantee, transferee or licensee to withdraw or remove water from any portion

of the Property at least ten days before the execution thereof.

5. Mortgages. Any mortgages or deeds of trust encumbering any portion of the Property shall at all times be subordinate to the terms of this Agreement and any party foreclosing any such mortgage or deed of trust, or acquiring title by deed in lieu of foreclosure or trustee's sale, shall acquire title subject to all of the terms and provisions of this Agreement. Freeport represents and warrants that, as of the Effective Date, the Property is free and clear of any mortgages, deeds of trust or other monetary encumbrances, other than the lien for current real property taxes and assessments not yet due and payable.

6. Exclusions from Right. Notwithstanding any provision or right contained in this Agreement to the contrary, the Right of First Refusal shall not apply to, and shall continue in existence unaffected by, any of the following events, sales, dispositions or transfers, whether occurring in one transaction or a series of transactions as described below. However, upon the occurrence of any such event, sale, disposition or transfer, Freeport shall provide to the Tribe all such written assurances as the Tribe may reasonably require in order to satisfy itself as to the continued existence of the Right of First Refusal and the recognition thereof by all parties to any such event, sale, disposition or transfer, as well the recognition by all parties to any such event, sale, disposition or transfer that the Property shall continue to be subject to the water use restrictions set forth in Paragraph 4.2(iv) of the Hualapai BWR Agreement.
 - a. any disposition, sale or other transfer of the Property to any affiliate of Freeport; any change in the form of business entity or ownership of Freeport, including any change by merger or consolidation of Freeport; any acquisition, sale, disposition or other transfer of all or a substantial portion of the assets or business of Freeport; any sale, disposition, pledge, creation, issuance, repurchase, redemption, exchange or swap of common stock, preferred stock or other equity interests of any type or nature in Freeport, or any capitalization, recapitalization or reorganization in any form of Freeport, or any disposition, sale, assignment or other transfer of the Property by Freeport to a corporation, trust or other entity identified by Freeport and the issuance of certificates or other instruments evidencing interests in pools of properties (of which the Property forms all or a part), in connection with any asset securitization or other financing or investment arrangement: or

 - b. any disposition, sale or other transfer of the Property, or any part thereof, to the holder of a mortgage, lien or deed of trust covering Freeport's interest in the Property, or any nominee of such holder, or any other person, firm, corporation or other entity who or which shall acquire title to Freeport's interest in the Property as a result of a foreclosure of such mortgage, lien or deed of trust as a result of delivery of a deed in lieu of foreclosure; or

 - c. any disposition, sale or other transfer of the Property, or any part thereof, that requires a restrictive covenant to be recorded, at the time of the sale, that permanently limits the

use of the Property, or any part thereof, to creating and conserving habitat for endangered, threatened or otherwise sensitive species of plants or animals native to Arizona, provided that the restrictive covenant associated with such disposition, sale or other transfer of the Property, or any part thereof, incorporates the water use restrictions for the Property that are set forth in Paragraph 4.2(iv) of the Hualapai BWR Agreement.

As used in this Section 6, "affiliate" means, with respect to any entity, any other entity that directly or indirectly controls, is controlled by, or is under common control with, such entity.

7. Assignment by the Tribe. The Tribe shall not have the right to assign this Agreement without Freeport's prior written consent, and any attempted assignment without such prior consent shall be null and void.
8. Binding Effect and Termination. This Agreement shall be binding upon and inure to the benefit of the parties hereto and their respective successors and assigns, subject to Section 7 above. The rights and obligations created hereunder shall automatically terminate as to any portion of the Property which is transferred to a Third Party without violating the Right of First Refusal, and as to the Property as a whole upon the Expiration Date defined above.
9. Notice. All notices, demands, consents, approvals and other communications which are required or desired to be given by either party to the other hereunder shall be in writing and shall be hand delivered or sent by United States registered or certified mail, postage prepaid, return receipt requested, addressed to the appropriate party at its address set forth below, or at such other address as such party shall have last designated by notice to the other. Notices, demands, consents, approvals and other communications shall be deemed given when delivered or three days after mailing; provided, however, that if any such notice or other communication shall also be sent by telecopy or fax machine, such notice shall be deemed given at the time and on the date of machine transmittal if the sending party receives a written send verification on its machines and forwards a copy thereof with its mailed or courier delivered notice or communication.

To Freeport: Freeport Minerals Corporation
 333 North Central Avenue
 Phoenix, Arizona 85004
 Attn: Vice President, Land and Water Department

With copies to: Freeport Minerals Corporation
 333 North Central Avenue
 Phoenix, Arizona 85004
 Attn: Senior Counsel-Water

To Tribe: Chairperson
Hualapai Tribal Council
941 Hualapai Hwy 66
P.O. Box 179
Peach Springs, Arizona 86434

10. Severability; Perpetuities Saving Clause. In the event any provision of this Agreement or any interpretation thereof shall be determined illegal, invalid, or unenforceable by a court of competent jurisdiction, the remainder of this Agreement and the application or interpretation of such provisions shall not be affected thereby. In the event any provision of this Agreement or any interpretation thereof shall be determined by a court of competent jurisdiction to violate the Rule Against Perpetuities, then such provision shall be reformed by the court to comply with the Rule Against Perpetuities.
11. Dispute Resolution. Any dispute concerning or arising out of this Agreement shall be resolved in accordance with the dispute resolution procedure specified in Section 9 of the Settlement Agreement, subject to Section 10.5 of the Settlement Agreement.
12. Time Periods. If the time for the performance of any obligation or taking any action under this Agreement expires on a Saturday, Sunday or legal holiday of the State of Arizona, the time for performance or taking such action shall be extended to the next succeeding day which is not a Saturday, Sunday or legal holiday.
13. Counterpart Execution. This Agreement may be executed in any number of counterparts and each counterpart executed by any of the undersigned, together with all other counterparts so executed, shall constitute a single instrument and agreement of the undersigned.
14. Applicable Law. This Agreement shall be governed by and construed in accordance with the applicable laws of the State of Arizona.
15. Entire Agreement. This Agreement, which includes Exhibit A represents the entire agreement between the parties pertaining to the subject matter contained herein. All prior and contemporaneous agreements, representations and understandings of the parties, oral or written, are superseded by and merged into this Agreement. No supplement, modification or amendment to this Agreement shall be binding unless in writing and executed with the same formality by the parties.
16. Recordation of Agreement. Upon the execution of this Agreement, the Tribe shall be authorized to record the same in the Office of the Mohave County Recorder.

[Signature Pages to Follow]

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the parties have executed this Agreement as of the Effective Date set forth above.

FREEMPORT MINERALS CORPORATION

B

Title

Date

BYNER CATTLE COMPANY

B

Title

Date

CYPRUS MINES CORPORATION

B

Title

Date

AZ BIG SANDY LLC

B

Title

Date

[Signature Pages Continued on Next Page]

Acnoledgments

STATE OF ARIZONA)
) ss.
County of Maricopa)

The foregoing instrument was acknowledged before me on _____, 2014, by _____, the _____ of Freeport Minerals Corporation, on behalf of the corporation.

Notary Public

My commission expires:

STATE OF ARIZONA)
) ss.
County of Maricopa)

The foregoing instrument was acknowledged before me on _____, 2014, by _____, the _____ of Byner Cattle Company, on behalf of the corporation.

Notary Public

My commission expires:

STATE OF ARIZONA)
) ss.
County of Maricopa)

The foregoing instrument was acknowledged before me on _____, 2014, by _____, the _____ of Cyprus Mines Corporation, on behalf of the corporation.

Notary Public

My commission expires:

STATE OF ARIZONA)
) ss.
County of Maricopa)

The foregoing instrument was acknowledged before me on _____, 2014, by _____, the _____ of AZ Big Sandy, LLC, on behalf of the company.

Notary Public

My commission expires:

STATE OF ARIZONA)
) ss.
County of Mohave)

The foregoing instrument was acknowledged before me on _____, 2014, by _____, the _____ of the Hualapai Tribe, on behalf of the tribe.

Notary Public

My commission expires:

EXHIBIT A

LEGAL DESCRIPTION FOR PROPERTY

Banegas Ranch

PARCEL NO. 1:

The South half of Section 5, Township 15 North, Range 12 West of the Gila and Salt River Base and Meridian, Mohave County, Arizona.

EXCEPT the Northwest quarter of the Southwest quarter.

Said land being shown on Record of Survey Plat recorded October 30, 2000 in Book 20 of Records of Surveys, Page 23, records of Mohave County, Arizona.

PARCEL NO. 2:

That portion of the West half of Section 7, Township 15 North, Range 12 West of the Gila and Salt River Base and Meridian, Mohave County, Arizona and being more particularly described as follows:

BEGINNING at the North quarter Section corner of said Section 7 and running thence South 00 degrees 03 minutes 55 seconds East, along the East boundary of the West half of said Section 7, a distance of 4212.25 feet;

Thence South 89 degrees 56 minutes 05 seconds West, a distance of 387.20 feet;

Thence North 00 degrees 03 minutes 55 seconds West, a distance of 225.00 feet;

Thence North 89 degrees 56 minutes 05 seconds East, a distance of 337.20 feet;

Thence North 00 degrees 03 minutes 55 seconds West, along the line 50.00 feet West of and parallel with the East boundary of the West half of said Section 7, a distance of 1087.98 feet;

Thence South 89 degrees 55 minutes 03 seconds West, a distance of 200.00 feet;

Thence North 00 degrees 03 minutes 55 seconds West, a distance of 245.66 feet;

Thence North 89 degrees 59 minutes 36 seconds West, a distance of 2273.21 feet;

Thence South 00 degrees 09 minutes 08 seconds East, a distance of 245.35 feet;

Thence South 00 degrees 08 minutes 27 seconds East, a distance of 779.58 feet;

Thence North 89 degrees 51 minutes 33 seconds East, a distance of 346.00 feet;

Thence South 00 degrees 08 minutes 27 seconds East, a distance of 220.00 feet;

Thence South 89 degrees 51 minutes 33 seconds West, a distance of 346.00 feet;

Thence South 00 degrees 08 minutes 27 seconds East, along a line being 50.00 feet East of and parallel with the West line of said Section 7, a distance of 1636.12 feet to a point on the South line of said Section 7;

Thence South 89 degrees 43 minutes 53 seconds West, along the South line of said Section 7, a distance of 50.00 feet to the Southwest corner of said Section 7;

Thence North 00 degrees 08 minutes 27 seconds West, along the West line of said Section 7, a distance of 2635.80 feet to the West quarter Section corner of said Section 7;

Thence North 00 degrees 09 minutes 08 seconds West, along the West line of said Section 7, a distance of 2641.62 feet to the Southeast corner of Section 1, Township 15 North, Range 13 West;

Thence North 00 degrees 04 minutes 46 seconds West, along the line common to the West line of said Section 7 and the East line of said Section 1, a distance of 248.25 feet to the Northwest corner of said Section 7;

Thence North 89 degrees 47 minutes 36 seconds East, along the North line of said Section 7, a distance of 2576.91 feet to the Point of Beginning.

PARCEL NO. 3:

Government Lots 3 and 4 of Section 18, Township 15 North, Range 12 West of the Gila and Salt River Base and Meridian, Mohave County, Arizona.

EXCEPT that portion of said Lot 3 conveyed to the State of Arizona for Highway 93 and more fully described in Book 3759, Page 677 of Official Records.

PARCEL NO. 4:

The East half of the Southwest quarter of Section 12, Township 15 North, Range 13 West of the Gila and Salt River Base and Meridian, Mohave County, Arizona.

PARCEL NO. 5:

A) The Southeast quarter of the Northwest quarter and the Southwest quarter of the Northeast quarter of Section 13, Township 15 North, Range 13 West of the Gila and Salt River Base and Meridian, Mohave County, Arizona.

EXCEPT all oil, gas, coal and minerals as reserved in Deed recorded in Book 60 of Deeds, Page 195.

B) The Southeast quarter of the Northeast quarter, the North half of the Northeast quarter, the Northeast quarter of the Northwest quarter and the East half of the Southeast quarter of Section 13, Township 15 North, Range 13 West of the Gila and Salt River Base and Meridian, Mohave County, Arizona.

EXCEPT all oil, gas, coal and minerals as reserved in Deed recorded in Book 84 of Deeds, Page 362.

C) The West half of the Southeast quarter of Section 13, Township 15 North, Range 13 West of the Gila and Salt River Base and Meridian, Mohave County, Arizona.

EXCEPT the South 600.00 feet thereof.

PARCEL NO. 6:

The Southwest quarter of Section 36, Township 16 North, Range 13 West of the Gila and Salt River Base and Meridian, Mohave County, Arizona.

EXCEPT therefrom the following:

A) COMMENCING at the West quarter corner of said Section 36;

Thence South 89 degrees 43 minutes 25 seconds East, a distance of 360.00 feet;

Thence South 00 degrees 00 minutes 00 seconds East, a distance of 18.00 feet to the TRUE POINT OF BEGINNING, said point being marked by a 5/8 inch rebar cap RLS 19319 North 00 degrees 00 minutes 00 seconds East 19.00 feet;

Thence South 89 degrees 43 minutes 23 seconds East, a distance of 594.12 feet to a point being marked North 07 degrees 17 minutes 44 seconds East, 19,15 feet by a 5/8 inch rebar and cap RLS 19319;

Thence South 07 degrees 17 minutes 44 seconds West, a distance of 1082.26 feet;

Thence South 79 degrees 34 minutes 07 seconds West, a distance of 117.76 feet;

Thence North 26 degrees 02 minutes 16 seconds West, a distance of 776.51 feet;

Thence North 00 degrees 00 minutes 00 seconds East, a distance of 400.00 feet to the True Point of Beginning.

B) COMMENCING at the Southwest corner of said Section 36;

Thence along the South line of said Section 36, East, a distance of 1642.30 feet to the TRUE POINT OF BEGINNING;

Thence North 40 degrees 04 minutes 15 seconds West, a distance of 186.33 feet to a 1 1/4 inch galvanized iron pipe tagged RLS 5576;

Thence South 84 degrees 40 minutes 32 seconds West, a distance of 66.00 feet;

Thence North 50 degrees 55 minutes 36 seconds East, a distance of 462.78 feet;

Thence South 60 degrees 00 minutes 55 seconds East, a distance of 349.00 feet;

Thence South 11 degrees 08 minutes 11 seconds East, a distance of 258.61 feet to a point on the South line of said Section 36;

Thence West, along the South line of said Section 36, a distance of 525.85 feet to the True Point

of Beginning;

C) BEGINNING at the West quarter corner of said Section 36;

Thence 330.00 feet in an Easterly direction along the fence line to a steel post;

Thence 660.00 feet in a Southerly direction to a steel post;

Thence 330.00 feet in a Westerly direction to a steel post;

Thence 660.00 feet in a Northerly direction, along the fence line to the Point of Beginning;

D) The Southwest quarter of the Southwest quarter.

ROFR Lands

Mohave Count □

Assessor ☒

Parcel Number	Legal Description
201-06-003	LOT 3, ACCOLADE RANCHES, AS RECORDED IN MOHAVE COUNTY ARIZONA RECORDERS OFFICE ON DECEMBER 30, 1960 FEE NUMBER 99802
201-06-010	LOT 10, ACCOLADE RANCHES, AS RECORDED IN MOHAVE COUNTY ARIZONA RECORDERS OFFICE ON DECEMBER 30, 1960 FEE NUMBER 99802
201-06-011	LOT 11, ACCOLADE RANCHES, AS RECORDED IN MOHAVE COUNTY ARIZONA RECORDERS OFFICE ON DECEMBER 30, 1960 FEE NUMBER 99802
201-06-012	LOT 12, ACCOLADE RANCHES, AS RECORDED IN MOHAVE COUNTY ARIZONA RECORDERS OFFICE ON DECEMBER 30, 1960 FEE NUMBER 99802
201-06-013	LOT 13, ACCOLADE RANCHES, AS RECORDED IN MOHAVE COUNTY ARIZONA RECORDERS OFFICE ON DECEMBER 30, 1960 FEE NUMBER 99802
201-06-014	LOT 14, ACCOLADE RANCHES, AS RECORDED IN MOHAVE COUNTY ARIZONA RECORDERS OFFICE ON DECEMBER 30, 1960 FEE NUMBER 99802
201-06-017	LOT 17, ACCOLADE RANCHES, AS RECORDED IN MOHAVE COUNTY ARIZONA RECORDERS OFFICE ON DECEMBER 30, 1960 FEE NUMBER 99802
201-06-019	LOT 19, ACCOLADE RANCHES, AS RECORDED IN MOHAVE COUNTY ARIZONA RECORDERS OFFICE ON DECEMBER 30, 1960 FEE NUMBER 99802
201-06-020	LOT 20, ACCOLADE RANCHES, AS RECORDED IN MOHAVE COUNTY ARIZONA RECORDERS OFFICE ON DECEMBER 30, 1960 FEE NUMBER 99802
201-06-021	LOT 21, ACCOLADE RANCHES, AS RECORDED IN MOHAVE COUNTY ARIZONA RECORDERS OFFICE ON DECEMBER 30, 1960 FEE NUMBER 99802
201-06-022	LOT 22, ACCOLADE RANCHES, AS RECORDED IN MOHAVE COUNTY ARIZONA RECORDERS OFFICE ON DECEMBER 30, 1960 FEE NUMBER 99802

99802

- 201-06-023 LOT 23, ACCOLADE RANCHES, AS RECORDED IN MOHAVE COUNTY ARIZONA RECORDERS OFFICE ON DECEMBER 30, 1960 FEE NUMBER 99802
- 201-06-034 LOT 34, ACCOLADE RANCHES, AS RECORDED IN MOHAVE COUNTY ARIZONA RECORDERS OFFICE ON DECEMBER 30, 1960 FEE NUMBER 99802
- 201-06-035 LOT 35, ACCOLADE RANCHES, AS RECORDED IN MOHAVE COUNTY ARIZONA RECORDERS OFFICE ON DECEMBER 30, 1960 FEE NUMBER 99802
- 201-06-036 LOT 36, ACCOLADE RANCHES, AS RECORDED IN MOHAVE COUNTY ARIZONA RECORDERS OFFICE ON DECEMBER 30, 1960 FEE NUMBER 99802
- 201-06-037 LOT 37, ACCOLADE RANCHES, AS RECORDED IN MOHAVE COUNTY ARIZONA RECORDERS OFFICE ON DECEMBER 30, 1960 FEE NUMBER 99802
- 201-06-044 LOT 44, ACCOLADE RANCHES, AS RECORDED IN MOHAVE COUNTY ARIZONA RECORDERS OFFICE ON DECEMBER 30, 1960 FEE NUMBER 99802
- 201-06-045 LOT 45, ACCOLADE RANCHES, AS RECORDED IN MOHAVE COUNTY ARIZONA RECORDERS OFFICE ON DECEMBER 30, 1960 FEE NUMBER 99802
- 201-06-046 LOT 46, ACCOLADE RANCHES, AS RECORDED IN MOHAVE COUNTY ARIZONA RECORDERS OFFICE ON DECEMBER 30, 1960 FEE NUMBER 99802
- 201-06-054 LOT 54, ACCOLADE RANCHES, AS RECORDED IN MOHAVE COUNTY ARIZONA RECORDERS OFFICE ON DECEMBER 30, 1960 FEE NUMBER 99802
- 201-06-058 LOT 58, ACCOLADE RANCHES, AS RECORDED IN MOHAVE COUNTY ARIZONA RECORDERS OFFICE ON DECEMBER 30, 1960 FEE NUMBER 99802
- 201-06-059 LOT 59, ACCOLADE RANCHES, AS RECORDED IN MOHAVE COUNTY ARIZONA RECORDERS OFFICE ON DECEMBER 30, 1960 FEE NUMBER 99802

201-06-060 LOT 60, ACCOLADE RANCHES, AS RECORDED IN MOHAVE COUNTY ARIZONA RECORDERS OFFICE ON DECEMBER 30, 1960 FEE NUMBER 99802

201-06-062 LOT 62, ACCOLADE RANCHES, AS RECORDED IN MOHAVE COUNTY ARIZONA RECORDERS OFFICE ON DECEMBER 30, 1960 FEE NUMBER 99802

201-06-067 LOT 67, ACCOLADE RANCHES, AS RECORDED IN MOHAVE COUNTY ARIZONA RECORDERS OFFICE ON DECEMBER 30, 1960 FEE NUMBER 99802

201-06-068 LOT 68, ACCOLADE RANCHES, AS RECORDED IN MOHAVE COUNTY ARIZONA RECORDERS OFFICE ON DECEMBER 30, 1960 FEE NUMBER 99802

201-06-069 LOT 69, ACCOLADE RANCHES, AS RECORDED IN MOHAVE COUNTY ARIZONA RECORDERS OFFICE ON DECEMBER 30, 1960 FEE NUMBER 99802

201-06-076 LOT 76, ACCOLADE RANCHES, AS RECORDED IN MOHAVE COUNTY ARIZONA RECORDERS OFFICE ON DECEMBER 30, 1960 FEE NUMBER 99802

201-06-077 LOT 77, ACCOLADE RANCHES, AS RECORDED IN MOHAVE COUNTY ARIZONA RECORDERS OFFICE ON DECEMBER 30, 1960 FEE NUMBER 99802

201-06-078 LOT 78, ACCOLADE RANCHES, AS RECORDED IN MOHAVE COUNTY ARIZONA RECORDERS OFFICE ON DECEMBER 30, 1960 FEE NUMBER 99802

201-06-081 LOT 81, ACCOLADE RANCHES, AS RECORDED IN MOHAVE COUNTY ARIZONA RECORDERS OFFICE ON DECEMBER 30, 1960 FEE NUMBER 99802

201-06-082 LOT 82, ACCOLADE RANCHES, AS RECORDED IN MOHAVE COUNTY ARIZONA RECORDERS OFFICE ON DECEMBER 30, 1960 FEE NUMBER 99802

201-06-083 LOT 83, ACCOLADE RANCHES, AS RECORDED IN MOHAVE COUNTY ARIZONA RECORDERS OFFICE ON DECEMBER 30, 1960 FEE NUMBER 99802

201-06-084 LOT 84, ACCOLADE RANCHES, AS RECORDED IN MOHAVE COUNTY ARIZONA RECORDERS OFFICE ON DECEMBER 30, 1960 FEE NUMBER 99802

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- 201-06-087 LOT 87, ACCOLADE RANCHES, AS RECORDED IN MOHAVE COUNTY ARIZONA RECORDERS OFFICE ON DECEMBER 30, 1960 FEE NUMBER 99802
- 201-06-088 LOT 88, ACCOLADE RANCHES, AS RECORDED IN MOHAVE COUNTY ARIZONA RECORDERS OFFICE ON DECEMBER 30, 1960 FEE NUMBER 99802
- 201-06-091 LOT 91, ACCOLADE RANCHES, AS RECORDED IN MOHAVE COUNTY ARIZONA RECORDERS OFFICE ON DECEMBER 30, 1960 FEE NUMBER 99802
- 201-06-092 LOT 92, ACCOLADE RANCHES, AS RECORDED IN MOHAVE COUNTY ARIZONA RECORDERS OFFICE ON DECEMBER 30, 1960 FEE NUMBER 99802
- 201-06-093 LOT 93, ACCOLADE RANCHES, AS RECORDED IN MOHAVE COUNTY ARIZONA RECORDERS OFFICE ON DECEMBER 30, 1960 FEE NUMBER 99802
- 201-06-094 LOT 94, ACCOLADE RANCHES, AS RECORDED IN MOHAVE COUNTY ARIZONA RECORDERS OFFICE ON DECEMBER 30, 1960 FEE NUMBER 99802
- 201-06-097 LOT 97, ACCOLADE RANCHES, AS RECORDED IN MOHAVE COUNTY ARIZONA RECORDERS OFFICE ON DECEMBER 30, 1960 FEE NUMBER 99802
- 201-06-098 LOT 98, ACCOLADE RANCHES, AS RECORDED IN MOHAVE COUNTY ARIZONA RECORDERS OFFICE ON DECEMBER 30, 1960 FEE NUMBER 99802
- 201-06-099 LOT 99, ACCOLADE RANCHES, AS RECORDED IN MOHAVE COUNTY ARIZONA RECORDERS OFFICE ON DECEMBER 30, 1960 FEE NUMBER 99802
- 201-06-100 LOT 100, ACCOLADE RANCHES, AS RECORDED IN MOHAVE COUNTY ARIZONA RECORDERS OFFICE ON DECEMBER 30, 1960 FEE NUMBER 99802
- 201-06-101 LOT 101, ACCOLADE RANCHES, AS RECORDED IN MOHAVE COUNTY ARIZONA RECORDERS OFFICE ON DECEMBER 30, 1960 FEE NUMBER 99802

- 201-06-102 LOT 102, ACCOLADE RANCHES, AS RECORDED IN MOHAVE COUNTY ARIZONA RECORDERS OFFICE ON DECEMBER 30, 1960 FEE NUMBER 99802
- 201-06-103 LOT 103, ACCOLADE RANCHES, AS RECORDED IN MOHAVE COUNTY ARIZONA RECORDERS OFFICE ON DECEMBER 30, 1960 FEE NUMBER 99802
- 201-06-104 LOT 104, ACCOLADE RANCHES, AS RECORDED IN MOHAVE COUNTY ARIZONA RECORDERS OFFICE ON DECEMBER 30, 1960 FEE NUMBER 99802
- 201-06-105 LOT 105, ACCOLADE RANCHES, AS RECORDED IN MOHAVE COUNTY ARIZONA RECORDERS OFFICE ON DECEMBER 30, 1960 FEE NUMBER 99802
- 201-06-106 LOT 106, ACCOLADE RANCHES, AS RECORDED IN MOHAVE COUNTY ARIZONA RECORDERS OFFICE ON DECEMBER 30, 1960 FEE NUMBER 99802
- 201-06-107 LOT 107, ACCOLADE RANCHES, AS RECORDED IN MOHAVE COUNTY ARIZONA RECORDERS OFFICE ON DECEMBER 30, 1960 FEE NUMBER 99802
- 201-06-108 LOT 108, ACCOLADE RANCHES, AS RECORDED IN MOHAVE COUNTY ARIZONA RECORDERS OFFICE ON DECEMBER 30, 1960 FEE NUMBER 99802
- 201-06-109 LOT 109, ACCOLADE RANCHES, AS RECORDED IN MOHAVE COUNTY ARIZONA RECORDERS OFFICE ON DECEMBER 30, 1960 FEE NUMBER 99802
- 201-06-110 LOT 110, ACCOLADE RANCHES, AS RECORDED IN MOHAVE COUNTY ARIZONA RECORDERS OFFICE ON DECEMBER 30, 1960 FEE NUMBER 99802
- 201-06-112 LOT 112, ACCOLADE RANCHES, AS RECORDED IN MOHAVE COUNTY ARIZONA RECORDERS OFFICE ON DECEMBER 30, 1960 FEE NUMBER 99802
- 201-06-113 LOT 113, ACCOLADE RANCHES, AS RECORDED IN MOHAVE COUNTY ARIZONA RECORDERS OFFICE ON DECEMBER 30, 1960 FEE NUMBER 99802
- 201-06-114 LOT 114, ACCOLADE RANCHES, AS RECORDED IN MOHAVE COUNTY ARIZONA RECORDERS OFFICE ON DECEMBER 30, 1960 FEE NUMBER 99802

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- 201-06-115 LOT 115, ACCOLADE RANCHES, AS RECORDED IN MOHAVE COUNTY ARIZONA RECORDERS OFFICE ON DECEMBER 30, 1960 FEE NUMBER 99802
- 201-06-116 LOT 116, ACCOLADE RANCHES, AS RECORDED IN MOHAVE COUNTY ARIZONA RECORDERS OFFICE ON DECEMBER 30, 1960 FEE NUMBER 99802
- 201-06-117 LOT 117, ACCOLADE RANCHES, AS RECORDED IN MOHAVE COUNTY ARIZONA RECORDERS OFFICE ON DECEMBER 30, 1960 FEE NUMBER 99802
- 201-06-118 LOT 118, ACCOLADE RANCHES, AS RECORDED IN MOHAVE COUNTY ARIZONA RECORDERS OFFICE ON DECEMBER 30, 1960 FEE NUMBER 99802
- 201-06-119 LOT 119, ACCOLADE RANCHES, AS RECORDED IN MOHAVE COUNTY ARIZONA RECORDERS OFFICE ON DECEMBER 30, 1960 FEE NUMBER 99802
- 201-06-121 LOT 121, ACCOLADE RANCHES, AS RECORDED IN MOHAVE COUNTY ARIZONA RECORDERS OFFICE ON DECEMBER 30, 1960 FEE NUMBER 99802
- 201-06-122 LOT 122, ACCOLADE RANCHES, AS RECORDED IN MOHAVE COUNTY ARIZONA RECORDERS OFFICE ON DECEMBER 30, 1960 FEE NUMBER 99802
- 201-06-123 LOT 123, ACCOLADE RANCHES, AS RECORDED IN MOHAVE COUNTY ARIZONA RECORDERS OFFICE ON DECEMBER 30, 1960 FEE NUMBER 99802
- 201-06-124 LOT 124, ACCOLADE RANCHES, AS RECORDED IN MOHAVE COUNTY ARIZONA RECORDERS OFFICE ON DECEMBER 30, 1960 FEE NUMBER 99802
- 201-06-125 LOT 125, ACCOLADE RANCHES, AS RECORDED IN MOHAVE COUNTY ARIZONA RECORDERS OFFICE ON DECEMBER 30, 1960 FEE NUMBER 99802
- 201-06-126 LOT 126, ACCOLADE RANCHES, AS RECORDED IN MOHAVE COUNTY ARIZONA RECORDERS OFFICE ON DECEMBER 30, 1960 FEE NUMBER 99802

- 102-42-015 PARCEL 1-5, AS SHOWN ON SURVEY RECORDED OCTOBER 28, 1997
IN BOOK 15 OF RECORDS OF SURVEY, PAGE 92, RECORDS OF
MOHAVE COUNTY, ARIZONA
- 102-35-008 THE SOUTH HALF OF THE NORTHWEST QUARTER OF THE
SOUTHEAST QUARTER; AND THE NORTHEAST QUARTER OF THE
NORTHWEST QUARTER OF THE SOUTHEAST QUARTER OF SECTION
7, TOWNSHIP 15 NORTH, RANGE 12 WEST, G□SRM, MOHAVE
COUNTY, ARIZONA.
- 102-35-001 THE EAST HALF OF THE NORTHEAST QUARTER OF SECTION 7,
TOWNSHIP 15 NORTH, RANGE 12 WEST, G□SRM, MOHAVE COUNTY,
ARIZONA
- 102-35-006 THE EAST HALF OF THE SOUTHEAST QUARTER OF SECTION 7,
TOWNSHIP 15 NORTH, RANGE 12 WEST, G□SRM, MOHAVE COUNTY,
ARIZONA
- 102-33-041 ALL OF SECTION 17, TOWNSHIP 15 NORTH, RANGE 12 WEST, G□SRM,
MOHAVE COUNTY, ARIZONA
- 102-35-015 A PARCEL OF LAND LOCATED WITHIN THE WEST HALF OF SECTION
7, TOWNSHIP 15 NORTH, RANGE 12 WEST, G□SRM, MOHAVE
COUNTY, ARIZONA, DESCRIBED AS FOLLOWS:
- BEGINNING AT THE SOUTH QUARTER CORNER OF SAID SECTION 7;
- THENCE SOUTH 89 DEGREES, 43 MINUTES, 53 SECONDS WEST
ALONG THE SOUTH LINE OF SAID SECTION 7 A DISTANCE OF 2519.38
FEET;
- THENCE NORTH 00 DEGREES, 08 MINUTES, 27 SECONDS WEST
ALONG A LINE BEING 50.00 FEET EAST OF AND PARALLEL WITH
THE WEST LINE OF SAID SECTION 7 A DISTANCE OF 1636.12 FEET;
- THENCE NORTH 89 DEGREES, 51 MINUTES, 33 SECONDS EAST A
DISTANCE OF 346.00 FEET;
- THENCE NORTH 00 DEGREES, 08 MINUTES, 27 SECONDS WEST A
DISTANCE OF 220.00 FEET;
- THENCE SOUTH 89 DEGREES, 51 MINUTES, 33 SECONDS WEST A
DISTANCE OF 346.00 FEET;
- THENCE NORTH 00 DEGREES, 08 MINUTES, 27 SECONDS WEST
ALONG A LINE BEING 50.00 FEET EAST OF AND PARALLEL WITH

THE WEST LINE OF SAID SECTION 7 A DISTANCE OF 779.58 FEET;

THENCE NORTH 00 DEGREES, 09 MINUTES, 08 SECONDS WEST
ALONG A LINE BEING 50.00 FEET EAST OF AND PARALLEL WITH
THE WEST LINE OF SAID SECTION 7 A DISTANCE OF 245.35 FEET;

THENCE SOUTH 89 DEGREES, 59 MINUTES, 36 SECONDS EAST A
DISTANCE OF 2273.21 FEET;

THENCE SOUTH 00 DEGREES, 03 MINUTES, 55 SECONDS EAST A
DISTANCE OF 245.66 FEET;

THENCE NORTH 89 DEGREES, 55 MINUTES, 03 SECONDS EAST A
DISTANCE OF 200.00 FEET;

THENCE SOUTH 00 DEGREES, 03 MINUTES, 55 SECONDS EAST ALONG
A LINE BEING 50.00 FEET WEST OF AND PARALLEL WITH THE EAST
BOUNDARY OF THE WEST HALF OF SAID SECTION 7 A DISTANCE OF
1087.98 FEET;

THENCE SOUTH 89 DEGREES, 56 MINUTES, 05 SECONDS WEST A
DISTANCE OF 337.20 FEET;

THENCE SOUTH 00 DEGREES 03 MINUTES, 55 SECONDS EAST A
DISTANCE OF 225.00 FEET;

THENCE NORTH 89 DEGREES, 56 MINUTES, 05 SECONDS EAST A
DISTANCE OF 387.20 FEET TO A POINT ON THE EAST LINE OF THE
WEST HALF OF SAID SECTION 7;

THENCE SOUTH 00 DEGREES, 03 MINUTES, 55 SECONDS EAST ALONG
SAID EAST LINE A DISTANCE OF 1310.67 FEET TO THE POINT OF
BEGINNING.

From: Kiefer, Kris (Flake)
To: [williams, pamela \(pamela_williams@ios.doi.gov\)](mailto:pamela_williams@ios.doi.gov)
Subject: Bill Williams Settlement Agreement and Exhibits (4 of 7)
Date: Tuesday, April 14, 2015 1:20:53 PM
Attachments: [Exhibit 4.1\(ii\) - AGFC Water Rights List Confirmed by Freeport.doc](#)
[Exhibit 4.1\(iii\) - Abstracts of Water Rights for the Trust Land Parcels Confirmed by Freeport.pdf](#)
[Exhibit 2.45 - Planet Ranch.pdf](#)
[Exhibit 4.1\(i\)\(a\) - Freeport Water Rights Confirmed by AGFC.docx](#)
[Exhibit 4.1\(i\)\(b\) - Freeport Water Rights Confirmed by United States.docx](#)

Exhibits

Kris Kiefer | General Counsel
Office of Senator Jeff Flake
Russell 413 | Washington, DC 20510 | 202-224-4521

Exhibit 4.1(ii) AGFC Water Rights Confirmed by Freeport

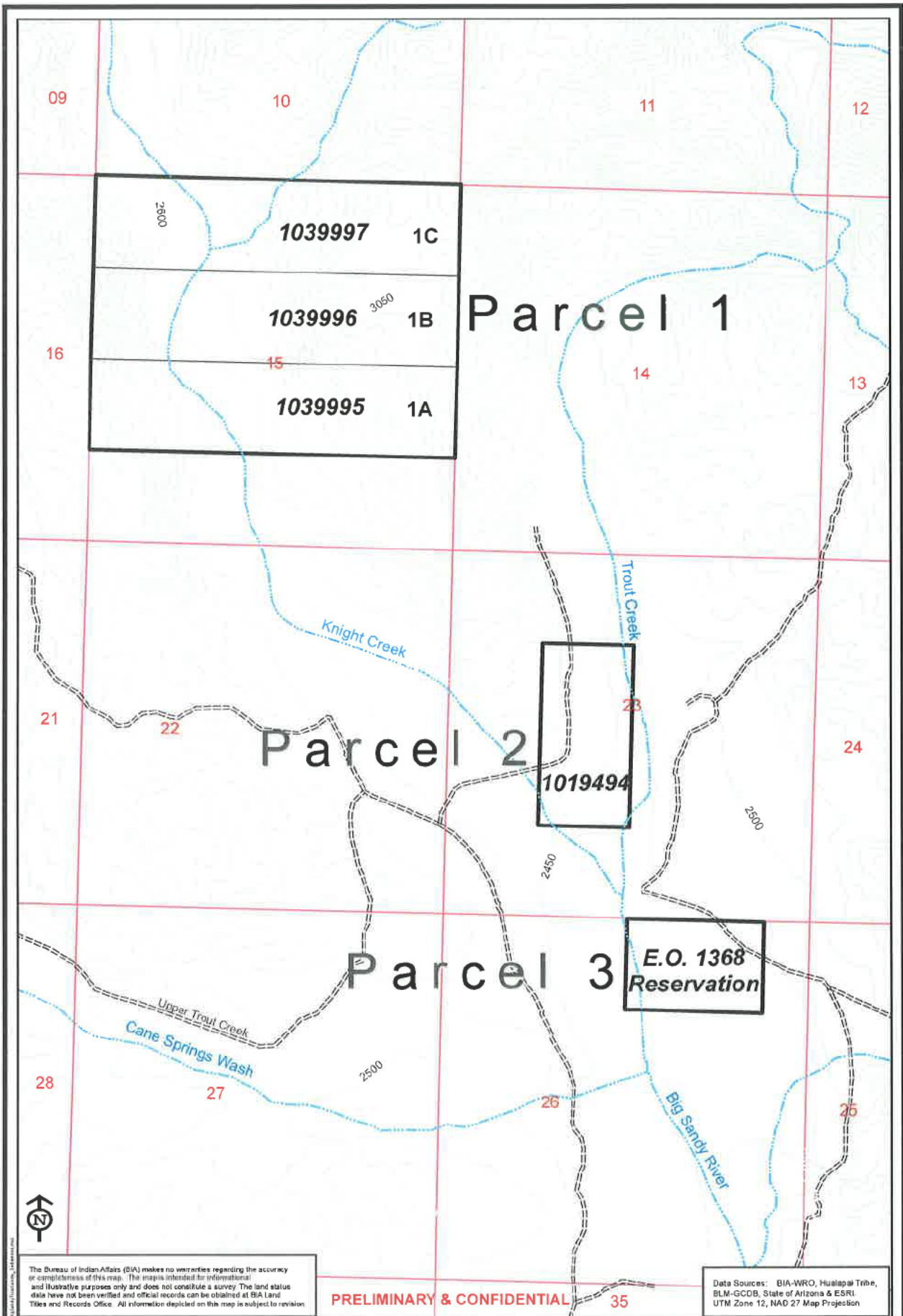
ADWR Filing No.	Priority Date	Annual Volume and Beneficial use	Legal Description for Place of Use and Point Of Diversion	Protests
CWR No. 3525 App No. 4A-4679	August 16, 1963	Storage right for permanent pool of 7,180 acre-feet for recreation, wildlife, fish and waterfowl purposes	Alamo Lake	N/A
CWR No. 33-29303	February 7, 1975	Storage right to increase Alamo Lake permanent pool by 17,820 acre-feet for recreation, fish and wildlife purposes (The 17,820 acre-feet under CWR 33-29303 is in addition to storage rights under CWR 3525 and resulted in total AGFC storage rights in Alamo Lake of 25,000 acre-feet)	Alamo Lake	N/A
Application No. 33-94867 (filed with co-applicant AZ State Parks)	Filed October 24, 1989	Application to appropriate Bill Williams River water to increase storage pool in Alamo Lake by additional 321,480 acre-feet for recreation, fish and wildlife purposes	Alamo Lake	BLM; City of Scottsdale; CAWCD
Application No. 33-94160 (Application filed by City of Scottsdale. Pursuant to Section 5.1(vii) of the Phase One Settlement Agreement, Freeport to assign interest obtained from City of Scottsdale to AGFC)	Filed January 19, 1988	Application to appropriate unappropriated water available in the Bill Williams River, with an estimated average annual volume of 75,000 acre-feet. The application requests use for municipal purposes. AGFC will attempt amend the application to change proposed purposes of use to recreation, fish and wildlife purposes.	Water to be diverted from Alamo Lake and transported to City of Scottsdale water service area. AGFC will attempt to amend the application to change proposed point of diversion and place of use to Alamo Lake.	Central Arizona, Maricopa-Stanfield and New Magma Irrigation and Drainage Districts; City of Tucson

Privileged & Confidential Communication
 Attorney-Client Communication and Attorney Work Product
 Subject to Rule 408/A.R.S. 12-2238
 Subject to parties' Confidentiality Agreements

Location:	Hualapai Indian Reservation – Big Sandy River Basin
Owner:	United States of America – U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs
Name of Structure:	To Be Determined
Priority Date:	June 2, 1911 (Executive Order 1368)
Source:	Big Sandy River & Groundwater located in Big Sandy River Watershed in the Bill Williams River Basin.
Place of Use:	Hualapai Indian Reservation located in NW1/4 NE1/4 and W1/2 NE1/4 NE1/4 of Section 26, T18N, R13W, Gila and Salt River Meridian.
Amount:	Annual diversion amount of 300 acre-feet/year based on a preliminary arable land analysis of the Executive Order Reservation for irrigated agriculture. The amount is based on identification of 37 acres of potentially arable land with a water requirement of 8.10 feet/acre for the irrigation of alfalfa.
Beneficial Use:	Irrigated agriculture.
Basis of Right:	Federal Reserved Water Right --- Executive Order 1368
Comments:	The Executive Order Reservation has been previously irrigated, but currently no irrigation is occurring at this time. The claimed amount is the amount agreed to by the United States to help facilitate this agreement, but does not constitute the amount the United States would pursue in an adjudication of all water rights in the basin.

Privileged & Confidential Communication
 Attorney-Client Communication and Attorney Work Product
 Subject to Rule 408/A.R.S. 12-2238
 Subject to parties' Confidentiality Agreements

Location:	Hualapai Indian Trust Allotments – Big Sandy River Basin
Owner:	United States of America – U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs
Name of Structure:	To Be Determined
Priority Dates:	Parcel 1 - August 18, 1930 ; Parcel 2 - September 24, 1928
Source:	Big Sandy River and tributaries & Groundwater located in Big Sandy River Watershed in the Bill Williams River Basin.
Place of Use:	<p>Hualapai Indian Trust Allotments:</p> <p>Parcel 1 (480 acres) – Comprised of three contiguous allotments all located in T18N R13W, Gila and Salt River Meridian:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Patent No. 1039995 - located in N/2 S/2 of Section 15 (160 acres) • Patent No. 1039996 – located in S/2 N/2 of Section 15 (160 acres) • Patent No. 1039997 – located in N/2 N/2 of Section 15 (160 acres) <p>Parcel 2 (80 acres) – Patent No. 1019494 - located in SE1/4 NW1/4 and NE1/4 SW1/4 of Section 23, T18N R13W, Gila and Salt River Meridian.</p>
Amount:	<p>Parcel 1 - Annual diversion amount of 82 acre-feet/year based on a preliminary analysis of a proposed sand and gravel facility. The amount is based on operations and water requirements for material washing and dust control of nearby sand and gravel operations.</p> <p>Parcel 2 – Annual diversion of 312 acre-feet/year based on a preliminary arable land analysis. The amount is based on identification of 38.5 acres of potentially arable land with a water requirement of 8.10 feet/acre for the irrigation of alfalfa.</p>
Beneficial Use:	<p>Parcel 1 – Gravel Operation.</p> <p>Parcel 2 - Irrigated agriculture.</p>
Basis of Right:	<p>Federal Reserved Water Right ---</p> <p>Parcel 1 – Trust Patent Nos.: 1039995, 1039996 and 1039997 (all 8/18/1930)</p> <p>Parcel 2 - Trust Patent No. 1019494 (9/24/1928)</p>
Comments:	<p>The allotments have been inhabited in the past, but are currently uninhabited. The claimed amount is the amount agreed to by the United States to help facilitate this agreement, but does not constitute the amount the United States would pursue in an adjudication of all water rights in the basin.....</p>

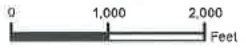


The Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) makes no warranties regarding the accuracy or completeness of this map. The maps intended for informational and illustrative purposes only and does not constitute a survey. The land status data have not been verified and official records can be obtained at BIA Land Titles and Records Office. All information depicted on this map is subject to revision.

Data Sources: BIA-WRO, Hualapai Tribe, BLM-GCDB, State of Arizona & ESRI, UTM Zone 12, NAD 27 Map Projection

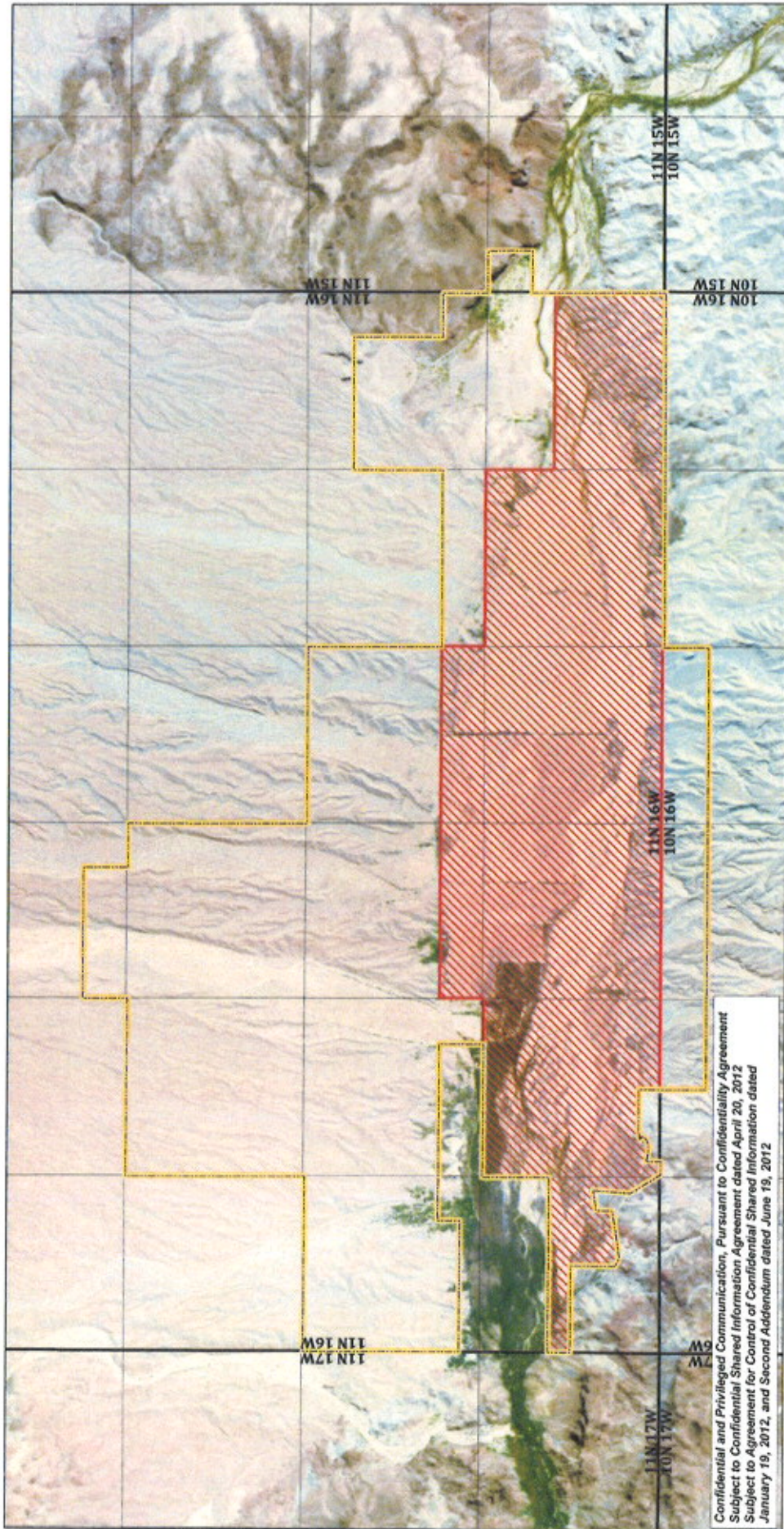
PRELIMINARY & CONFIDENTIAL

 Trust Parcel



Note: Parcel Nos. 1 & 2 are comprised of Indian Trust Allotments
 Trust Patent Numbers are Shown for Parcel Nos. 1 & 2
 E.O. - Executive Order
 Land Surface Elevation Contour Interval: 50 feet

**Hualapai Indian Trust
 Parcels
 Big Sandy River Basin
 T. 18N R. 13W
 Mohave County Arizona**



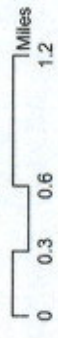
Confidential and Privileged Communication, Pursuant to Confidentiality Agreement
 Subject to Confidential Shared Information Agreement dated April 20, 2012
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 January 19, 2012, and Second Addendum dated June 19, 2012



Exhibit - 2.45 : Planet Ranch

Designed By: Ramakrishna Billakanti
 Date Created : 05/12/2014
 File : "\\GIS_Projects\Projects\Planet_Ranch_Crop_Production_20130225\
 Map Documents\Planet Ranch - Exhibit 2.45.mxd"

- Legend**
- Planet Ranch Boundary
 - LCR MSCP Leased Lands
 - PLSS Township Range
 - PLSS Section



Arizona

Section 4.1(b) Confidential and Privileged Communication, Pursuant to Confidentiality Agreement
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Parcel ID	Acres	Year	Section	Area	Notes	Other	Total
C 4086 (4A:4678)	8.27	1963	35 (11N, 16E) (ell 55.619419)	210	1,000,000 Gallons Per Year for stockwater	ellfield	188.6
C 4087 (4A:4913)	9.11	1970	34 (11N, 16E) (ell 55.506575)	1,380	1,000,000 Gallons Per Year for stockwater		1,219
C 3282e (4A:4650)	4.8	1963	29 (11N, 16E) (ell 55.619411)	1,140	1,080,000 Gallons Per Year for stockwater		1,010.3
C 4154 (4A:4626)	7.24	1962	35 (11N, 16E) (ell 503433)	870			768.5
C 3829 (4A:4902)	4.24	1970	29 (11N, 16E) (ell 55.619411)	150			132.5
C 3830 (4A:4937)	5.21	1971	33 (11N, 16E) (ell 55.619416)	360			318
C 33:28675	6.25	1974	27 (11N, 16E) (ell 55.503452)	1,140			1,007
36:64329.3	Prior to 1905		Historic ODS: Section 13, 10N, 14E Current ODS (ells): 55.608743 55.608744 55.608745 55.608746 55.608747 55.608748 55.608749 55.522657	2,325.6			1,181.7
Total							10,055

¹² ODS means count of diversions.

Section 4.1(i)(1) Confidential and Privileged Communication, Pursuant to Confidentiality Agreement
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This document contains confidential information and is intended only for the individual named. If you have received this document in error, please notify the sender immediately.

Parcel ID	Acres	Year	Section	Water Right	Volume	Use	Notes
C 3281.1 (4A:4644)	3.5	1963	93 acre parcel: N 11N, 16E (cell 55.619414)	Irrigation of 215 acres	1,290 Acre 1,350,000 Gallons per year for stockwater	Laet Arch Irrigation Wells ¹³	Irrigation of agricultural fields and habitat creation, restoration and maintenance uses for the benefit of fish and wildlife through the LC MCL Leased Lands
C 3903 (4A:4939)	6.3	1971	N 11N, 16E (cell 55.619410)	Irrigation of 160 acres	960 Acre		960 Acre
C (33) 28672	June 25, 1974		11N, 16E (cell 55.503451)	Irrigation of 78.5 acres	471 Acre		471 Acre
C 33:28673	June 25, 1974		11N, 16E (cell 55.503451)	Irrigation of 100 acres	600 Acre		600 Acre
C 33:28677	June 25, 1974		11N, 16E (cell 55.503451)	Irrigation of 260 acres	1,560 Acre		1,560 Acre
C 3270 (4A:4643)	3.5	1963	N 11N, 16E (cell 55.619412)	Irrigation of 110 acres	660 Acre 1,350,000 Gallons per year for stockwater		664.1 Acre
This document contains confidential information and is intended only for the individual named. If you have received this document in error, please notify the sender immediately.							5,549.2

¹³ The term "Laet Arch Irrigation Wells" this exhibit means an existing or future water source wells through the Laet Arch project bounded to surface water for beneficial uses through the LC MCL Leased Lands, as that term is defined under Section 2.34 of the Boundary and Overlap Arch Agreement.

(b) (5) - DPP
 Confidential and Privileged Communication, Pursuant to Confidentiality Agreement
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(b) (5) - DPP Confidential and Privileged Communication, Pursuant to Confidentiality Agreement Subject to Confidential Shared Information Agreement dated April 20, 2011, Subject to Agreement for Control of Confidential Shared Information dated January 19, 2012, and Second Addendum dated June 19, 2012								
Year	Account Number	Product	Start Date	End Date	Balance	Interest	Rate	Notes
2019	36105638	Bank of America	1/1/2017		113 A			Former Irrigator; No M... use and Medical purposes
								Badad M... Complex and Badad ... site
	36105639		1/1/2018		69 A			
	36105640		1/1/2016		28 A			
	36105641		1/1/2015		204 A			
	36105642		1/1/1891		275 A			
	36105643		1/1/2013		138 A			
	36105644		1/1/2013		117 A			Freeport will file a ... statement of Claim asserting this later right and ex... relation to other ... elfield later rights claims.
	36105644		1/1/2016		28 A			
	36105645		1/1/2019		55 A			
	36105646		1/1/2019		110 A			
	36105647		1/1/2018		242 A			
	36150648		1/1/2012		138 A			
	36105649		1/1/1909		432 A			
2019					40,071			

*Confidential and Privileged Communication, Pursuant to Confidentiality Agreement
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Table of Claims (continued)

Claim No.	Case No.	Date	Case Name	Address	Complex	Units	Notes
55.611626 (CB 1)	36.66355	6/2/1975	Middlesex and Municipal Cases	600 AM (966 A)	Badad Middle Complex and Badad Office	N, N, N Sector 14 17N, 13	
55.611627 (CB 3)	36.66356	5/29/1975		250 AM (403 A)		N, N, N Sector 26 17N, 13	
55.809453 (CB 4)	36.66357	1/1/1970		600 AM (966 A)		N, N, N Sector 26 17N, 13	
55.611629 (CB 5A)	36.66358	1/30/1975		600 AM (966 A)		N, N, N Sector 22 16.5N, 13	
55.611630 (CB 5B)	36.66359	8/25/1975		600 AM (966 A)		N, N, N Sector 22 16.5N, 13	
55.611631 (CB 6)	36.66360	12/29/1974		400 AM (644 A)		N, N, N Sector 27 16.5N, 13	
55.611633 (CB 8)	36.66361	11/21/1974		600 AM (966 A)		N, N, N Sector 34 16.5N, 13	
55.611632 (CB 9A)	36.66362	5/13/1974		600 AM (966 A)		N, N, N Sector 3 16N, 13	
55.611635 (CB 10)	36.66363	4/23/1975		600 AM (966 A)		N, N, N Sector 10 16N, 13	date of cell location information AD cell restr

¹⁴ The cell listed for each claim is the primary location of each cell obtained from either AD or cell re-strat or AD or statement of Claim of later court records. The cells comprise the cell field of Divers are operated collectively as units of divers for the Laet Arch, Locol Arch and re-1919 B and Valle later courts that have been severed and transferred to the Badad Middle and Badad Office (Sectors I and III above). The individual and collective primary locations of the cells comprise the cell field of Divers are subject change through replacement of cell units, modification or replacement of existing cells, or the addition of new cells, but total diversions from the cells are collectively subject to the limitations of the Agreement.

Confidential and Privileged Communication, Pursuant to Confidentiality Agreement
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Table D (continued)

Case No.	Case No.	Date	Description	Area	Location	Notes
55-611634 (CB 13)	36-66364	7/15/1976	Morse and Moses	1,000 sqm (1,610 sq ft)	Baldad Mile Complex and Baldad site	North North Sector 2 17N, 13
55-611637 (Airport)	36-66365	1/1/1960		300 sqm (483 sq ft)		North North Sector 27 16.5N, 13
55-611636 (Williams)	36-66366	1/1/1960		300 sqm (483 sq ft)		North North Sector 3 16N, 13
55-610972 (Hader Ber 1)	36-66299	1/1/1950		1,800 (2,903 sq ft)		North North Sector 26 18N, 13
55-611628 (Hofreter Ber 23)	36-66321	1/1/1970		990 sqm (1,597 sq ft)		North North Sector 23 17N, 13
55-610988 (Hollis Ber 24)	36-66322	1/1/1968		700 sqm (1,129 sq ft)		North North Sector 23 17N, 13
55-610853 (Chort 1 Ber 9)	36-66307	1/1/1971		400 sqm (645 sq ft)		North North Sector 10 17N, 13
55-610980 (Chort 4 Ber 12)	36-66310	1/1/1965		400 sqm (645 sq ft)		North North Sector 10 17N, 13
55-610983 (Miche No. 2 Ber 15)	36-66313	1/1/1964		350 sqm (565 sq ft)		North North Sector 10 17N, 13
55-619674 (Halla)	36-105650	10/1/1961		300 sqm (484 sq ft)		North North Sector 10 16N, 13
55-201576 (Schoolhouse)	36-105651	10/25/2003		1,000 sqm (1,610 sq ft)		North North Sector 26 18N, 13
55-805720 (Cafe No. 1)	36-105652	10/1/1964		120 sqm (193 sq ft)		North North Sector 27 18N, 13
55-205630 (Metric 5A)	36-105653	12/23/2005		400 sqm (644 sq ft)		North North Sector 27 18N, 13

Confidential and Privileged Communication, Pursuant to Confidentiality Agreement
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Confidential and Privileged Communication, Pursuant to Confidentiality Agreement

Case No.	Case No.	Date	Case Name	Value	Case Name	Case No.
55-220909 (B-12:001)	36-105654	7-18-12	Morse and Morrises	1,500 MM (2,420 A)	Baldad Me Complex and Baldad Office	N- N- N- Section 3 16N, 13
55-220907 (B-12:002)	36-105655	7-11-12		1,500 MM (2,420 A)		N- N- N- Section 3 16N, 13
55-220908 (B-12:003)	36-105656	7-23-12		1,500 MM (2,420 A)		N- N- N- Section 23 17N, 13
55-221999 (B-13:001)	36-105657	3-6-13		1,630 MM (2,630 A)		N- N- N- Section 10 16N, 13
55-222000 (B-13:002)	36-105658	3-21-13		1,550 MM (2,500 A)		N- N- N- Section 27 16.5N, 13
55-222002 (B-13:003)	36-105659	3-27-13		900 MM (1,450 A)		N- N- N- Section 22 16.5N, 13
55-222003 (B-13:004)	36-105660	4-11-13		1,490 MM (2,400 A)		N- N- N- Section 26 17N, 13
55-222001 (B-13:005)	36-105661	4-16-13		1,500 MM (2,420 A)		N- N- N- Section 14 17N, 13
55-222294 (B-13:006)	36-105662	5-5-13		1,270 MM (2,050 A)		N- N- N- Section 23 17N, 13
55-222293 (B-13:007)	36-105663	5-10-13		1,500 MM (2,40 A)		N- N- N- Section 22 16.5N, 13

(b) (5) - DPP Confidential and Privileged Communication, Pursuant to Confidentiality Agreement
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(b) (5) - DPP

(b) (5) - DPP Debtor Name D/B/A	(b) (5) - DPP ID # Debtor ID	(b) (5) - DPP Creditor Name Debtor Name	(b) (5) - DPP Date Debtor Date	(b) (5) - DPP Amount Debtor Amount	(b) (5) - DPP Description Debtor Description	(b) (5) - DPP Section Debtor Section	(b) (5) - DPP Other Debtor Other
Brooks Creech	36.68514	Creech, a trustee of the B adver	3/23/1912	120 A	Irregular to later	N 22 18N, 13	15 18N, 13
merc Creech	C 1913 (4A.3075)	Creech, a trustee of the B adver	8/7/1950	40 A for irregular	Irregular to later 150,000 allow ear for stoc later	N 22 18N, 13	15 18N, 13
ammer ach (Mrace roert)	36.46927.3	roft Cree, a trustee of the B adver	rior to 5/6/1911	1,810 A	Irregular to later	N N, N N, N N, N N, ect 14 18N, 13	N N ; N N, (ell 55:582703) N N (ell 55:582704); ad N N (ell 55:624371) All th ect 14 18N, 13

(b) (5) - DPP

(b) (5) - DPP Debtor Name D/B/A	(b) (5) - DPP ID # Debtor ID	(b) (5) - DPP Creditor Name Debtor Name	(b) (5) - DPP Date Debtor Date	(b) (5) - DPP Amount Debtor Amount	(b) (5) - DPP Description Debtor Description	(b) (5) - DPP Section Debtor Section	(b) (5) - DPP Other Debtor Other
rr rr	C 3713e (4A.4872)	raicis Cree	4/29/1969	661 A	M, M, Domestic	Badad oosite ad vic th ectos 2, 3, 10, ad 11 14N, 9	N N ectio 1 16N, 10 N N ectio 2 16N, 10
	36.66368						
	C 1314 (4A.2516)	raicis Cree (Diverso raferred from Bolder and Brrro Crees)	11/5/1941	814 A	M, M, Domestic	N ectio 4 14N, 9	
	36.66369						
	C 2206 (4A.3117)	raicis Cree (Diverso raferred from Brrro Cree)	3/6/1951	460 A	Mill and M, M, Domestic	N o o ectio 4, 14N, 9 (mill and m); Badad osite ad vic th th ectos 3 ad 10, 14N, 9 (domestic)	
	36.66370						

(b) (5) - DPP

1,935

41(i)(1) Confidential and Privileged Communication, Pursuant to Confidentiality Agreement
 Subject to Confidential Shared Information Agreement dated April 20, 2011, Subject to Agreement for
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Confidential and Privileged Communication, Pursuant to Confidentiality Agreement Subject to Confidential Shared Information Agreement dated April 20, 2011, Subject to Agreement for Control of Confidential Shared Information dated January 19, 2012, and Second Addendum dated June 19, 2012							
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Mammoth ash	33:94266	4/19/1988	Mammoth ash	2,551 Acre	N 1/4 N 1/4 Section 6, 14N, 9E	Section 2, 14N, 10E	
			Torrance for Discharge Capacity	28,500 Acre	N 1/4 and the N 1/4 Section 2, 14N, 10E ; N 1/4 Section 35, 15N, 10E (Mammoth ash Falls Dam)		
			Torrance for Discharge Capacity	890 Acre	N 1/4 N 1/4 Section 12, 14N, 10E (Detention Dam)		
Bryce Canyon	33:96192	6/29/1992	Irrigation for Moses	1.6 Acre	N 1/4 N 1/4 Section 19, 14N, 9E	N 1/4 N 1/4 Section 19, 14N, 9E	
Old Ditch, a tributary to Moose Creeks ash	33:96864	8/15/2007	Moose	150 Acre	N 1/4 N 1/4 Section 6, 14N, 9E (Baldad Concretor)	N 1/4 N 1/4 Section 20, 14N, 9E	Application with AD ; MBI is required a permit to appropriate and certificate of water right
Old Ditch, a tributary to Moose Creeks ash	33:96865	8/15/2007	Moose	125 Acre	N 1/4 N 1/4 Section 6, 14N, 9E (Baldad Concretor)	N 1/4 N 1/4 Section 20, 14N, 9E	

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Chilis Well B	55:910004	11/19/2008	Proposed water		N 1/4 Section 34, 15N, 10E	Baldad Mine Complex	Reasonable use
Eachtree B	55:909927	11/4/2008			N 1/4 Section 34, 15N, 10E		
Wes 2 ICM	55:909939	11/13/2008			N 1/4 Section 35, 15N, 10E		
Cedar ICM	55:909934	11/6/2008			N 1/4 Section 34, 15N, 10E		
Ocotillo ICM	55:909933	11/5/2008			N 1/4 Section 35, 15N, 10E		
Cattede Ditch ICM	55:909935	11/10/2008			N 1/4 Section 34, 15N, 10E		
Wes 1 ICM	55:909937	11/11/2008			N 1/4 Section 35, 15N, 10E		
Artesia Mill site	55:611647	1/1/1956			N 1/4 Section 26, 15N, 10E		

Section 41(b) of the Privacy Act and/or Freedom of Information Act (6-20-2014)
Confidential and Privileged Communication, Pursuant to Confidentiality Agreement
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Medical Records (Confidential)

Site	DOB	Provider	Date	Location	Facility	Access	Use
Site 1	55-517985	Provider	10/22/1987	North Sector 3, 14N, 9	Badad Mite Complex	Medical	Reasonable Use
Cell 2	55-915859		9/18/2013	North Sector 4, 14N, 9			
11/12	55-220822		Reid	North Sector 4, 14N, 9			
BD:2	55-599815		1/1/2003	North Sector 33, 15N, 9			
BD:3	55-209814		2/10/2006	North Sector 34, 15N, 9			
BD:4	55-915351		9/27/2013	North Sector 34, 14N, 9			

Medical Records (Confidential)

Site	DOB	Provider	Date	Location	Facility	Access	Use
Site 1	55-592824	Provider	10/7/2002	North Sector 28, 18N, 13	Badad Mite Complex and Badad Co-site	Medical and Medical	Reasonable Use
Site 2	55-595808		5/1/2003	North Sector 28, 18N, 13			
Site 3	55-595810		4/9/2003	North Sector 28, 18N, 13			
Site 4	55-200964		3/31/2004	North Sector 28, 18N, 13			
Dearson Cell	55-908273		3/12/2008	North Sector 14, 17N, 13			

Medical Records (Confidential)

Site	DOB	Provider	Date	Location	Facility	Access	Use
Site 1	55-613867	Provider	4/14/1971	North Sector 26, 13N, 4	Badad Mite Complex and Badad Co-site	Medical Use and Medical Cases	Reasonable Use
Site 3	55-613865		9/9/1971	North Sector 26, 13N, 4			
Site 4	55-613864		11/7/1972	North Sector 26, 13N, 4			
Site 5	55-613863		3/22/1973	North Sector 26, 13N, 4			
Site 6	55-613862		7/27/1974	North Sector 26, 13N, 4			

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Confidential and Privileged Communication, Pursuant to Confidentiality Agreement

Deed Number and Date	Tract	Acquired Date	Water Right	Diversion Point	Water Right	Area (Acres)
33.25279.1 (C)	Deer Bluff, a tributary to Barro Cree	08.20.1973	Water	Section 16, 15N 10E	Section 16, 15N 10E	73,000 a (0.22 A) ¹⁵
33.43230.1 (C)	Nero and , a tributary to Barro Cree	02.24.1977	Water	Section 17, 15N 10E	Section 17, 15N 10E	109,500 a (0.34 A)
33.43231.1 (C)	Hale, a tributary to Barro Cree	02.24.1977	Water	Section 3, 14N 11E	Section 3, 14N 11E	109,500 a (0.34 A)
33.43232.1 (C)	Barro Cree, a tributary to the B and	02.24.1977	Water	Stream	Section 13 and Section 14, 14N 11E	182,500 a (0.56 A)
33.43233.1 (C)	Deer Bluff, a tributary to Barro Cree	02.24.1977	Water	Stream	Section 10, 15N 10E	109,500 a (0.34 A)
33.43234.1 (C)	Barro Cree, a tributary to the B and	02.24.1977	Water	Stream	Section 5, Section 8, Section 7, Section 18, 14N 10E	598,600 a (1.84 A)
33.43235.1 (C)	Boiler Cree, a tributary to Barro Cree	02.24.1977	Water	Stream	Section 25, Section 26, Section 27, Section 28, 15N 10E	182,500 a (0.56 A)
33.43236.1 (C)	Barro Cree, a tributary to the B and	02.24.1977	Water	Stream	Section 15, Section 22, Section 28, Section 29, Section 32, 15N 10E	594,950 a (1.83 A)
33.46998.1 (C)	Hale Bluff, a tributary to Corral ash, a tributary to Barro Cree	07.7.1977	Water	Section 24, 15N 11E	Section 24, 15N 11E	91,250 a ¹⁶ (0.28 A)
33.46999.1 (C)	Red cob ash, a tributary to Barro Cree	07.07.1977	Water	Section 27, 15N 11E	Section 27, 15N 11E	91,250 a (0.28 A)
33.47000.1 (C)	Dead Co ash, a tributary to Corral ash, a tributary to Barro Cree	07.07.1977	Water	Section 14, 15N 11E	Section 14, 15N 11E	73,000 a ¹⁷ (0.22 A)

¹⁵ Area is limited to 0.734 acre-foot Deer Bluff

¹⁶ Area is limited to 3.7 acre-foot Hale Bluff

¹⁷ Area is limited to 5.5 acre-foot Dead Co

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District	Section	Year	Acres	Value	Value	Value
33.47001.1 (C)	Camore ash, a tributary to Barro Cree	07:07:1977	91,250	0.28	0.28	0.28
36.65724	Chamere Dam, a tributary to Cro	rior to 1898	1,000	1.12	1.12	1.12
36.65725	Ma Chamere, a tributary to Cro	rior to 1898	1,000	1.12	1.12	1.12
36.65726	Loc House Ca, a tributary to Cro	rior to 1898	1,000	1.12	1.12	1.12
36.65727	Del oat Cam Ca, a tributary to Cro	rior to 1898	1,000	1.12	1.12	1.12
36.65728	Coiler Bas ash, a tributary to DeLee ash	rior to 1898	200	0.22	0.22	0.22
36.65729	Lee ater Ca, a tributary to Cro	rior to 1898	200	0.22	0.22	0.22
36.65730	oat Cam, a tributary to Cro	rior to 1898	1,000	1.12	1.12	1.12
36.65731	alot, a tributary to Gram ash	rior to 1898	1,000	1.12	1.12	1.12
36.65732	ello Bas, a tributary to DeLee ash	rior to 1898	300	0.33	0.33	0.33
36.65733	House ash, a tributary to DeLee ash	rior to 1898	200	0.22	0.22	0.22
36.65734	Diamond Joe 2 ash, a tributary to DeLee ash	rior to 1898	200	0.22	0.22	0.22
36.65735	Dead Horse Ca, a tributary to Cro	rior to 1898	1,000	1.12	1.12	1.12
36.65736	House Ca, a tributary to Cro	rior to 1898	1,000	1.12	1.12	1.12
36.65737	Diamond Joe ea Ca, a tributary to Cro	rior to 1898	150	0.16	0.16	0.16
36.65738	of Cho, a tributary to Cro	rior to 1898	200	0.22	0.22	0.22
36.65739	ds, a tributary to Cro	rior to 1898	200	0.22	0.22	0.22
36.65740	Chamere Dam Loer, a tributary to Cro	rior to 1898	1,000	1.12	1.12	1.12
36.65741	oath lace, a tributary to Cro	rior to 1898	500	0.56	0.56	0.56
36.65742	loc Ca, a tributary to Cro	rior to 1898	1,000	1.12	1.12	1.12
36.65743	the ooth Ca, a tributary to Cro	rior to 1898	1,000	1.12	1.12	1.12
36.66227	Hacber	07:01:1913	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.28
36.66228	illo	05:01:1910	73,000	0.22	0.22	0.22

¹⁸ tora is limited to 6.95 acre feet in Chamere.

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Confidential and Privileged Communication, Pursuant to Confidentiality Agreement

Parcel ID	Property Name	Acquired	Water	Drainage	Area	Value
36.66278	Sight Mine	05.01.1910	Water	29.29	16.5N 14	91,250 (0.28 A)
36.66279	Sight	05.01.1910	Water	30.30	16.5N 14	91,250 (0.28 A)
36.66280	Little Cottonwood	05.01.1910	Water	30.30	16.5N 14	91,250 (0.28 A)
36.66281	Corral	05.01.1910	Water	36.36	16.5N 15	91,250 (0.28 A)
36.66282	Little	05.01.1910	Water	4.4	16N 14	109,500 (0.33 A)
36.66283	Lower Commons	05.01.1910	Water	32.32	16.5N 14	127,750 (0.39 A)
36.66284	Old Mill	05.01.1910	Water	26.26	16.5N 15	150,000 (0.46 A)
36.66285	See	05.01.1910	Water	26.26	16.5N 15	150,000 (0.46 A)
36.66286	Blue Mud	05.01.1910	Water	4.4	17N 12	109,500 (0.33 A)
36.66287	Miller	05.01.1910	Water	33.33	17N 12	75,000 (0.23 A)
36.66288	Colombo	07.01.1913	Water	9.9	16N 14	91,250 (0.28 A)
36.66290	Hollas	06.01.1900	Water	13.13	18N 13	109,500 (0.33 A)
36.66291	Butcher Corral	05.05.1910	Water	16.16	16N 14	109,500 (0.33 A)
36.80389	McLure	04.01.1910	Water	17.17	16N 13	109,500 (0.33 A)
36.80390	Ball	03.10.1907	Water	17.17	16N 14	91,250 (0.28 A)
36.80391	Upper Brocco	03.10.1907	Water	36.36	16N 14	109,500 (0.33 A)
36.80392	Horse Camp	03.10.1907	Water	33.33	16N 14	109,500 (0.33 A)
36.80393	Altal	04.01.1910	Water	27.27	18N 13	75,000 (0.23 A)
36.80394	No. 8	04.01.1910	Water	8.8	18N 12	96,500 (0.29 A)
36.80395	Old Leach	03.10.1907	Water	12.12	16N 15	127,750 (0.39 A)
38.66225	McLure Ash	03.12.1959	Water	18.18	16N 13	130,000 (0.4 A) ¹⁹
38.66226	Boothill Ash	05.20.1956	Water	5.5	17N 13	10,000 (0.03 A) ²⁰

¹⁹ Area of 4.8 acre feet in McLure area.

²⁰ Area of 3.5 acre feet in small area.

b(1)(C) Confidential and Privileged Communication, Pursuant to Confidentiality Agreement
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_____ (_____)

D _____	_____	D _____	_____	D _____	_____	_____
33:41440 2 (C)	_____ a tributary to Barro Cree	12:06:1976	_____	N N N ect 13 14N 10	N N N ect 13 14N 10	87,600 (0.27 A)
33:94864 0 (Permit)	_____ a tributary to the Santa Maria River	10:23:1989	_____	ect 31 14.5N 8	ect 31 14.5N 8	219,000 (0.67 A) 71.85 _____

Confidential and Privileged Communication, Pursuant to Confidentiality Agreement

D							
C 5 (344.1)	amed ash, a tributary to Elder Cree	12/21/1920	to water	N, N	N, N	8.26 A	²²
C 453 (3392.4)	Coer ash, a tributary to Elder Cree	10/14/1930	to water	N, N, N	N, N, N	18.0 A	²³
C 3252 (31996.1)	Billch, a tributary to Behm ash, a tributary to Camore Cree	06/06/1960	to water	N, N, N	N, N, N	0.6 A	²⁴
C 3336 (32592.4)	Loco Cree, a tributary to Camore Cree	04/11/1967	to water	N, N	N	202,500 A	²⁵
C 3337 (32593.4)	Loco Cree, a tributary to Camore Cree	04/11/1967	to water	N, N	N	202,500 A	²⁶
C 3338 (32594.4)	ee Cree, a tributary to Berro Cree	04/11/1967	to water	N, N	N	120,000 A	²⁷
C 3339 (32595.4)	lder Cree, a tributary to Boulder Cree	04/11/1967	to water	N, N	N	547,000 A	²⁸
C 3340 (32596.4)	Loco Cree, a tributary to Camore Cree	04/11/1967	to water	N, N	N	547,000 A	²⁹
C 3342 (32598.4)	aa Ca, a tributary to Berro Cree	04/11/1967	to water	N, N	N	600,000 A	³⁰
C 3343 (32599.4)	Boulder Cree, a tributary to Berro Cree	04/11/1967	to water	N, N	N	105,000 A	³¹
C 3344 (32600.4)	Co.rreras ash, a tributary to Boulder Cree	04/11/1967	to water	N, N	N	360,000 A	³²
C 3346 (32602.4)	lder Cree, tributary to Boulder Cree	04/11/1967	to water	N, N	N	540,000 A	³³
C 3347 (32603.4)	lder Cree, a tributary to Boulder Cree	04/11/1967	to water	N, N	N	365,000 A	³⁴
C 3348 (32604.4)	Coer Cree, a tributary to Berro Cree	04/11/1967	to water	N, N	N	365,000 A	³⁵

²¹ That are these is total for water right or claim acre feet per acre.

²² Storage is limited to 8.26 acre feet in Lower Corral.

²³ Storage is limited to 18.0 acre feet in Coer Dam reservoir.

²⁴ Stored in Art.

²⁵ Storage is limited to 1.5 acre feet in Anderson Dam.

²⁶ Storage is limited to 2.0 acre feet in Lower Anderson Dam.

²⁷ Storage is limited to 4.0 acre feet in Bar 37 Dam.

²⁸ Storage is limited to 4.0 acre feet stored in Behm Dam.

²⁹ Storage is limited to 10 acre feet in Blue water Dam.

³⁰ Storage is limited to 2.5 acre feet in Boarth Dam.

³¹ Storage is limited to 4.0 acre feet in Ca pastre Dam.

³² Storage is limited to 5.0 acre feet in Co.rreras.

³³ Storage is limited to 2.5 acre feet in Drta.

³⁴ Storage is limited to 8.0 acre feet in the ac.

³⁵ Storage is limited to 8.0 acre feet in Hardchell Dam.

(b) (5) - DPP Pursuant to Confidentiality Agreement dated April 20, 2011, and Second Addendum dated June 19, 2012
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(b) (5) - DPP

Contract No.	Description	Effective Date	Category	Volume	Volume	Volume
C 3349 (3/2605.4)	Boulder Creek, a tributary to Barro Creek	05/11/1967	Domestic Irrigation	N of N of Section 19 and S of S of Section 18, all of 16N 7E	N of N of Section 19 and S of S of Section 18, all of 16N 7E	405,000 cfs (1.24 Acre) ³⁶
C 3351 (3/2607.4)	Boulder Creek, a tributary to Barro Creek	04/11/1967	Domestic Irrigation	S of S of Section 17 of 16N 7E	S of S of Section 17 of 16N 7E	108,000 cfs (0.33 Acre) ³⁷
C 3352 (3/2608.4)	to the Corral Cañon, a tributary to Boulder Creek	04/11/1967	Domestic Irrigation	S of S of Section 29 of 16N 8E	S of S of Section 29 of 16N 8E	547,000 cfs (1.67 Acre) ³⁸
C 3357 (3/2613.4)	Boulder Creek, a tributary to Boulder Creek	04/11/1967	Domestic Irrigation	S of S of Section 36 of 16N 8E	S of S of Section 36 of 16N 8E	275,000 cfs (0.84 Acre) ³⁹
C 3356 (3/2612.3)	Boulder Creek, a tributary to Barro Creek	04/11/1967	Domestic Irrigation	N of N of Section 18 of 15N 7E	N of N of Section 18 of 15N 7E	150,000 cfs 0.5 Acre 180,000 cfs (1.51 Acre) ⁴⁰
C 3358 (3/2614.4)	Cañon Cañon, a tributary to Barro Creek	April 11, 1967	Domestic Irrigation	N of N of Section 28 of 16N 9E	N of N of Section 28, of 16N 9E	365,000 cfs (1.12 Acre) ⁴¹
C 3359 (3/2615.4)	Loco Creek, a tributary to Camore Creek	April 11, 1967	Domestic Irrigation	N of N of Section 24 of 15N 7E	N of N of Section 24 of 15N 7E	180,000 cfs (0.55 Acre) ⁴²
C 3360 (3/2616.4)	Boulder Creek, a tributary to Boulder Creek	04/11/1967	Domestic Irrigation	S of S of Section 34 of 16N 8E	S of S of Section 34 of 16N 8E	240,000 cfs (0.74 Acre) ⁴³
C 4140 (3/2617.4)	Boulder Creek, a tributary to Barro Creek	04/11/1967	Domestic Irrigation	S of S of Section 2 of 16N 7E	S of S of Section 2 of 16N 7E	50,000 cfs 73,316 cfs 273,316 cfs (1.22 Acre) ⁴⁴
C 3361 (3/2618.4)	to the Lobsenz, a tributary to Boulder Creek	04/11/1967	Domestic Irrigation	S of S of Section 29 of 16N 7E	S of S of Section 29 of 16N 7E	90,000 cfs (0.28 Acre) ⁴⁵
C 155 (4A/519.1)	Cress Creek, a tributary to Cress Mountain	11/28/1924	Domestic Irrigation	N of N of Section 29 of 15N 7E	N of N of Section 29 of 15N 7E	0.5 cfs (362 Acre)
C 597 (4A/1513.4)	to the Lobsenz, tributary to Camore Creek, a tributary to the Bill Williams River	05/29/1934	Domestic Irrigation	N of N of Section 33 of 15N 7E	N of N of Section 33 of 15N 7E	1,051,200 cfs (3.23 Acre)
C 599 (4A/1560.4)	Boulder Creek No. 1 later, a tributary to Boulder Creek	10/30/1934	Domestic Irrigation	N of N of Section 9 of 15N 9E	N of N of Section 9 of 15N 9E	1,095,000 cfs (3.36 Acre)
C 600 (4A/1561.1)	to the Corral Cañon No. 1 later, to the Corral Cañon No. 2 later, and to the Corral Cañon No. 3 later, tributary to Boulder Creek	10/30/1934	Domestic Irrigation	S of S of Section 23, N of N of Section 26, N of N of Section 26, all of 16N 9E	S of S of Section 23, N of N of Section 26, N of N of Section 26, all of 16N 9E	3,285,000 cfs (10.08 Acre)
C 601	to the Cañon Cañon	10/30/1934	Domestic Irrigation	N of N of Section 6	N of N of Section 6 of 15N 9E	1,095,000 cfs

³⁶ Volume is limited to 4.0 acre feet of Harmo Dam.
³⁷ Volume is limited to 5.0 acre feet of Horsea Dam.
³⁸ Volume is limited to 10.1 acre feet of La Cañon.
³⁹ Volume is limited to 6.0 acre feet of Trotost Dam.
⁴⁰ Volume is limited to 3.0 acre feet of Lim's Cañon.
⁴¹ Volume is limited to 7.0 acre feet of Godseese Cañon.
⁴² Volume is limited to 4.0 acre feet of Wallace later Cañon.
⁴³ Volume is limited to 2.0 acre feet of Middle Dam.
⁴⁴ Volume is limited to 1.0 acre feet of Polo Head later Cañon.
⁴⁵ Volume is limited to 0.5 acre feet of Lobsenz Cañon.

CONFIDENTIAL 41(i)(1) CONFIDENTIAL AND PRIVILEGED COMMUNICATION PURSUANT TO CONFIDENTIALITY AGREEMENT DATED APRIL 20, 2011, SUBJECT TO AGREEMENT FOR CONTROL OF CONFIDENTIAL SHARED INFORMATION DATED JANUARY 19, 2012, AND SECOND ADDENDUM DATED JUNE 19, 2012
 Confidential and Privileged Communication, Pursuant to Confidentiality Agreement
 Subject to Confidential Shared Information Agreement dated April 20, 2011, Subject to Agreement for Control of Confidential Shared Information dated January 19, 2012, and Second Addendum dated June 19, 2012

CONFIDENTIAL AND PRIVILEGED COMMUNICATION PURSUANT TO CONFIDENTIALITY AGREEMENT DATED APRIL 20, 2011, SUBJECT TO AGREEMENT FOR CONTROL OF CONFIDENTIAL SHARED INFORMATION DATED JANUARY 19, 2012, AND SECOND ADDENDUM DATED JUNE 19, 2012

DEED NUMBER (4A:1562.4)	PROPERTY DESCRIPTION	DATE	TOC WATER	SECTION	SECTION	ACRES
C 1334 (4A:2586.3)	Boulder Creek, a tributary to Boulder Creek	07.16.1942	toc water	15N 09	15N 08	78,000 a (0.24 A)
33.94223 (Term)	named Drain, a tributary to Boulder Creek	03.07.1988	toc water	N 16N 09	N 16N 09	1,095,000 a (3.36 A) ⁴⁶
33.94225 (Term)	named Drain, tributary to Boulder Creek	03.07.1988	toc water	N 16N 09	N 16N 09	438,000 a (1.34 A) ⁴⁷
33.94226 (Term)	named Drain, tributary to Boulder Creek	03.07.1988	toc water	N 16N 09	N 16N 09	438,000 a (1.34 A) ⁴⁸
33.94229 (Term)	named Drain, tributary to Boulder Creek	03.07.1988	toc water	15N 09	15N 09	131,400 a (0.4 A) ⁴⁹
33.94230 (Term)	named Drain, a tributary to Boulder Creek	03.07.1988	toc water	15N 09	15N 09	131,400 a (0.4 A) ⁵⁰
33.58968 (C)	Boulder Creek	01.11.1978	toc water	15N 09	15N 09	179,218 a (0.55 A) ⁵¹
36.27126.2	Alderson	1.1.1917	toc water	15N 07	15N 07	0.17 A
36.27127.2	Bondar	1.1.1917	toc water	15N 07	15N 07	0.17 A
36.27128.2	Bas	1.1.1917	toc water	14.5N 07	14.5N 07	0.28 A
36.27129.3	Loco Pool	1.1.1917	toc water	15N 07	15N 07	0.17 A
36.27130.3	Laurel	1.1.1917	toc water	15N 07	15N 07	0.17 A
36.27131.2	Laurel	1.1.1917	toc water	15N 07	15N 07	0.17 A
36.27132.3	Jacass	1.1.1917	toc water	15N 07	15N 07	0.17 A
36.27133.2	Deer	1.1.1917	toc water	15N 07	15N 07	0.34 A
36.27134.2	Cocell Fee	1.1.1917	toc water	16N 07	16N 07	0.17 A
36.27135.2	Loco	1.1.1917	toc water	15N 07	15N 07	0.17 A
36.27136.3	Lower Laurel, a tributary to Loco Creek	1917 or prior	toc water	15N 07	15N 07	0.38 A
36.27137.3	Bros area, a tributary to Cotts Bas	10.25.1915 or prior	toc water	14.5N 07	14.5N 07	0.33 A

⁴⁶ acre limited to 4.0 acre feet in Blacfoot
⁴⁷ acre limited to 2.0 acre feet in Boulderfoot
⁴⁸ acre limited to 1.0 acre feet in Davis Road
⁴⁹ acre limited to 0.5 acre feet in Drie Bas
⁵⁰ acre limited to 0.5 acre feet in Drie Bas
⁵¹ acre limited to 2.5 acre feet in named reservoir.

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CONFIDENTIAL (b) (5) - (b) (7) (C)

DATE	DESCRIPTION	DATE	DESCRIPTION	DATE	DESCRIPTION	DATE	DESCRIPTION
36-27138.2	Cottonwood Creek	11-22-1916	Water	N 00 00 00 Ectio 28 14.5N 07 00	N 00 00 00 Ectio 28 14.5N 07 00		0.33 A
36-27139.2	Hot Creek	07-11-1907	Water	00 0 N 00 Ectio 12 15N 09 00	00 0 N 00 Ectio 12 15N 09 00		0.67 A
36-27140.2	Hee Cam 2	10-25-1915	Water	00 0 N 00 Ectio 26 14.5N 07 00	00 0 N 00 Ectio 26 14.5N 07 00		0.28 A
36-27141.2	Old Horse a a lder 3	04-27-1907	Water	00 0 N 00 Ectio 9 15N 08 00	00 0 N 00 Ectio 9 15N 08 00		0.33 A
36-27142.2	to e Corral Ca o, a trib tar to Boulder Cree	07-01-1907	Water	N 00 00 00 Ectio 24 16N 09 00	N 00 00 00 Ectio 24 16N 09 00		0.33 A
36-27143.2	Brush Bas a a llo	10-07-1917	Water	N 00 00 00 Ectio 33 15N 07 00	N 00 00 00 Ectio 33 15N 07 00		0.5 A
36-27144.2	re	07-11-1907	Water	N 00 00 00 Ectio 14 15N 09 00	N 00 00 00 Ectio 14 15N 09 00		0.67 A
36-27145.3	Boulder Cree	02-01-1878 or rior	Domestic Irratio	00 0 000 Ectio 2 16N 07 00	00 0 000, N 00 000 Ectio 2 16N 07 00		1.0 A 87.5 A 12 A
36-27146.3	Boulder Cree	02-01-1878 or rior	Domestic Irratio	00 0 000 Ectio 2 16N 07 00	00 0 000, N 00 000 Ectio 2 16N 07 00		1.0 A 87.5 A 0.4 A
36-27148.2	Mid 2	1-1-1917	Water	00 0 00 00 Ectio 23 15N 07 00	00 0 00 00 Ectio 23 15N 07 00		0.17 A
36-27149.3	Mid 3, a trib tar to Camore Cree	1917 or rior	Water	00 0 00 00 Ectio 35 15N 07 00	00 0 00 00 Ectio 35 15N 07 00		0.34 A
36-27150.3	Moo she 3, a trib tar to Moo she Ca o	1917 or rior	Water	00 0 N 00 Ectio 17 15N 06 00	00 0 N 00 Ectio 17 15N 06 00		0.17 A
36-27151.3	Moo she 2, a trib tar to Moo she Ca o	1917 or rior	Water	00 0 00 00 Ectio 8 15N 06 00	00 0 00 00 Ectio 8 15N 06 00		0.17 A
36-27152.1	Moo she 1	1-1-1917	Water	00 0 N 00 Ectio 12 15N 07 00	00 0 N 00 Ectio 12 15N 07 00		0.17 A
36-27153.2	North	1-1-1917	Water	00 0 000 Ectio 23 14.5N 07 00	00 0 000 Ectio 23 14.5N 07 00		0.28 A
36-27154.2	olar, a trib tar to Cottonwood Ca o	1917 or rior	Water	N 00 00 00 Ectio 20 15N 06 00	N 00 00 00 Ectio 20 15N 06 00		0.17 A
36-27155.2	al	1-1-1917	Water	N 00 00 00 Ectio 27 14.5N 07 00	N 00 00 00 Ectio 27 14.5N 07 00		0.28 A
36-27156.2	ee abe	1-1-1917	Water	00 0 00 00 Ectio 9 15N 07 00	00 0 00 00 Ectio 9 15N 07 00		0.17 A
36-27157.2	h teroc	1-1-1917	Water	N 00 00 00 Ectio 26 15N 07 00	N 00 00 00 Ectio 26 15N 07 00		0.34 A
36-27158.2	olo Cab	1-1-1917	Water	N 00 00 00 Ectio 26 14.5N 07 00	N 00 00 00 Ectio 26 14.5N 07 00		0.28 A
36-27159.3	ra eve a a Br s, a trib tar to B h ash	6-1-1901 or rior	Water	N 00 000 Ectio 29 14.5N 07 00	N 00 000 Ectio 29 14.5N 07 00		0.33 A
36-27160.3	lder 2, a trib tar of lder Cree	6-15-1907 or rior	Water	N 00 00 00 Ectio 5 15N 08 00	N 00 00 00 Ectio 5 15N 08 00		0.5 A
36-28794.2	Co er ater	1-1-1917	Water	N 00 000 Ectio 36 16N 07 00	N 00 000 Ectio 36 16N 07 00		0.50 A

(b) (5) - Confidential and Privileged Communication, Pursuant to Confidentiality Agreement
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_____ (_____)

_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____21
36.28795.2	Bull Pasture _____	11.1917	_____	N _____ N _____ Secto _____ 23 _____14.5N _____7	N _____ N _____ Secto _____ 23 _____14.5N _____7	0.17 A _____
36.28831.3	Headquarters _____	Feb 1878 or _____	Irratio _____	_____ Secto _____ 2 _____16N _____7	_____ Secto _____ 2 _____16N _____7	87.5 A _____ 0.3 A _____ 1.0 A _____
36.102338.0	Coell _____, a tributar to Boulder Cree _____	08.20.1909 or _____	Irratio _____	_____ Secto _____ 11 _____16N _____17	_____ Secto _____ 11 and _____ of _____11 _____16N _____7	105 A _____ 2.9 A _____ 1.0 A _____
36.102339.0	Coell _____, tributar to Boulder Cree _____	11.10.1907	Irratio _____	N _____ N _____, N _____ _____ Secto _____ 14 _____16N _____7	_____ Secto _____ 14 _____16N _____7	42.0 A _____ 0.3 A _____ 1.0 A _____
36.102340.0	Coell _____, a tributar to Boulder Cree _____	1878 or _____	Irratio _____	N _____ N _____ Secto _____ 11 _____16N _____7	N _____ N _____ Secto _____ 11 _____16N _____7	87.5 A _____ 0.3 A _____ 1.0 A _____
36.102341.0	Coell _____, a tributar to Coell _____	1874 or _____	_____	N _____ _____ Secto _____ 14 _____16N _____7	_____ Secto _____ 14 _____16N _____7	0.3 A _____ 42.0 A _____
36.102342.0	_____ a tributar to Boulder Cree _____	09.26.1905 or _____	_____	_____ N _____ Secto _____ 29 _____16N _____7	_____ N _____ Secto _____ 29 _____16N _____7	2.8 A _____
38.27108.1	Loco Ca _____ ash	11.1971	_____	_____ N _____ Secto _____ 15 _____15N _____7	_____ Secto _____ 15 _____15N _____7	0.17 A _____ ⁵²
38.27112.1	_____ Corral Ca _____	11.1971	_____	N _____ Secto _____ 22 _____16N _____9	N _____ Secto _____ 22 _____16N _____9	1.12 A _____ ⁵³
38.27113.2	Boulder Cree _____	09.31.1948	_____	_____ Secto _____ 2 _____16N _____7	_____ Secto _____ 2 _____16N _____7	0.41 A _____ ⁵⁴
38.27114.1	_____ Camore Cree _____	11.1971	_____	N _____ Secto _____ 23 _____15N _____7	N _____ Secto _____ 23 _____15N _____7	0.17 A _____ ⁵⁵
38.27115.1	Boulder Cree _____	11.1971	_____	_____ N _____ Secto _____ 15 _____15N _____8	_____ N _____ Secto _____ 15 _____15N _____8	0.26 A _____ ⁵⁶
38.27116.1	_____ lder Cree _____	11.1920	_____	N _____ N _____ Secto _____ 25 _____16N _____8	N _____ N _____ Secto _____ 25 _____16N _____8	0.5 A _____ ⁵⁷
38.27124.1	Cotto _____ood Cree _____	11.1971	_____	N _____ N _____ Secto _____ 2 _____15N _____7	N _____ N _____ Secto _____ 2 _____15N _____7	0.5 A _____ ⁵⁸
38.27125.2	Loco Ca _____	11.1971	_____	_____ N _____ Secto _____ 8 _____15N _____7	_____ N _____ Secto _____ 8 _____15N _____7	0.5 A _____ ⁵⁹
_____						1,015.92 _____

⁵² _____ C _____

⁵³ _____

⁵⁴ _____

⁵⁵ _____

⁵⁶ _____

⁵⁷ _____

⁵⁸ _____

⁵⁹ _____

(b) (5) - DPP Confidential and Privileged Communication, Pursuant to Confidentiality Agreement
 Subject to Confidential Shared Information Agreement dated April 20, 2011, Subject to Agreement for
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(b) (5) - DPP Document ID Date	(b) (5) - DPP Category	(b) (5) - DPP Date	(b) (5) - DPP Description	(b) (5) - DPP Section	(b) (5) - DPP Section	(b) (5) - DPP Section
55:500763	(b) (5) - DPP Domestic c	October 26, 1981	(b) (5) - DPP Domestic c	(b) (5) - DPP Section 11	(b) (5) - DPP Section 11	(b) (5) - DPP Reasonable use
55:625983	(b) (5) - DPP Domestic c	(b) (5) - DPP Prior to 1982	(b) (5) - DPP Domestic c	(b) (5) - DPP Section 11	(b) (5) - DPP Section 2 Section 11	(b) (5) - DPP Section 11
55:625984	(b) (5) - DPP Domestic c	11/1940	(b) (5) - DPP Domestic c	(b) (5) - DPP Section 4	(b) (5) - DPP Section 4	(b) (5) - DPP Section 4
55:625992	(b) (5) - DPP Domestic c	(b) (5) - DPP Prior to 1982	(b) (5) - DPP Domestic c	(b) (5) - DPP Section 33	(b) (5) - DPP Section 33	(b) (5) - DPP Section 33
55:625993	(b) (5) - DPP Domestic c	(b) (5) - DPP Prior to 1982	(b) (5) - DPP Domestic c	(b) (5) - DPP Section 9	(b) (5) - DPP Section 9	(b) (5) - DPP Section 9
55:625994	(b) (5) - DPP Domestic c	(b) (5) - DPP Prior to 1982	(b) (5) - DPP Domestic c	(b) (5) - DPP Section 6	(b) (5) - DPP Section 6	(b) (5) - DPP Section 6
55:625995	(b) (5) - DPP Domestic c	August, 1981	(b) (5) - DPP Domestic c	(b) (5) - DPP Section 11	(b) (5) - DPP Section 11	(b) (5) - DPP Section 11
55:625996	(b) (5) - DPP Domestic c	August, 1981	(b) (5) - DPP Domestic c	(b) (5) - DPP Section 2	(b) (5) - DPP Section 2	(b) (5) - DPP Section 2
55:625997	(b) (5) - DPP Domestic c	11/1950	(b) (5) - DPP Domestic c	(b) (5) - DPP Section 36	(b) (5) - DPP Section 36	(b) (5) - DPP Section 36
55:625998	(b) (5) - DPP Domestic c	(b) (5) - DPP Prior to 1982	(b) (5) - DPP Domestic c	(b) (5) - DPP Section 2	(b) (5) - DPP Section 2	(b) (5) - DPP Section 2
55:625999	(b) (5) - DPP Domestic c	(b) (5) - DPP Prior to 1982	(b) (5) - DPP Domestic c	(b) (5) - DPP Section 32	(b) (5) - DPP Section 32	(b) (5) - DPP Section 32
55:626516	(b) (5) - DPP Domestic c	(b) (5) - DPP Prior to 1982	(b) (5) - DPP Domestic c	(b) (5) - DPP Section 2	(b) (5) - DPP Section 2	(b) (5) - DPP Section 2
55:626517	(b) (5) - DPP Domestic c	(b) (5) - DPP Prior to 1982	(b) (5) - DPP Domestic c	(b) (5) - DPP Section 2	(b) (5) - DPP Section 2	(b) (5) - DPP Section 2
55:626518	(b) (5) - DPP Domestic c	August, 1981	(b) (5) - DPP Domestic c	(b) (5) - DPP Section 2	(b) (5) - DPP Section 2	(b) (5) - DPP Section 2
55:645777	(b) (5) - DPP Domestic c	11/1940	(b) (5) - DPP Domestic c	(b) (5) - DPP Section 4	(b) (5) - DPP Section 4	(b) (5) - DPP Section 4
55:805162	(b) (5) - DPP Domestic c	(b) (5) - DPP Prior to 11/1940	(b) (5) - DPP Domestic c	(b) (5) - DPP Section 4	(b) (5) - DPP Section 4	(b) (5) - DPP Section 4
55:805163	(b) (5) - DPP Domestic c	(b) (5) - DPP Prior to 11/1940	(b) (5) - DPP Domestic c	(b) (5) - DPP Section 26	(b) (5) - DPP Section 26	(b) (5) - DPP Section 26

(b) (5) - Confidential and Privileged Communication, Pursuant to Confidentiality Agreement
 Confidential and Privileged Communication, Pursuant to Confidentiality Agreement
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(b) (5) - Confidential and Privileged Communication, Pursuant to Confidentiality Agreement
 Confidential and Privileged Communication, Pursuant to Confidentiality Agreement

ID Number Date	Name Address City	State Zip Country	Account Number Type	Balance Amount Currency	Description of Transaction	Date of Transaction	Amount of Transaction	Category of Transaction
36.64329.3	Bill Williams River	Orlando 1905	1,143.9 A	1,143.9 A	Irrigation with Locol each report	Historic OD: Oct 13, 10N, 14	Revise 36 Claim to specify claimed as 1,143.9 A follow partial severance and transfer of this water right to reports field.	Correct ODs (cells): 55.608743 55.608744 55.608745 55.608746 55.608747 55.608748 55.608749 55.522657

⁶⁰ AOC agrees to confirm 2,325.6 A of water rights at Locol each add to the partial severance and transfer of 1,181.7 A of those water rights to the field. See section I of this exhibit 4.1(1)(a). The amount listed in this section is the volume of water rights that will remain use at Locol each.

Section 4.1(b) Confidential and Privileged Communication, Pursuant to Confidentiality Agreement
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AD#	AD#	AD#	AD#	AD#	AD#	AD#	AD#
3235.1 (4A:4586)	12.20.1961	33 acre parcel: N 1/4 Section 29 11N, 16E (ell 55.619411)	Irrigation of 270 acres	1,620 Acre	1,440,000 Gallons per year for stockwater	Municipal use ⁸ and Municipal purposes ⁹ at Baddad Mire Complex and Baddad site	1,435.4 Acre ¹⁰
3826 (4A:4675)	8.27.1963	237 acre parcel: N 1/4 Section 31 11N, 16E (ell 55.619412)	Irrigation of 160 acres	960 Acre	1,440,000 Gallons per year for stockwater		852.4 Acre
4084 (4A:4625)	7.26.1962	N 1/4 Section 32 11N, 16E (ell 55.619414)	Irrigation of 270 acres	1,620 Acre	1,440,000 Gallons per year for stockwater		1,435.4 Acre
4085 (4A:4652)	4.16.1963	N 1/4 Section 32 11N, 16E (ell 55.619420)	Irrigation of 160 acres	960 Acre	1,440,000 Gallons per year for stockwater		852.4 Acre
4084 (4A:4625)	7.26.1962	N 1/4 Section 33 11N, 16E (ell 55.619416)	Irrigation of 130 acres	780 Acre	1,200,000 Gallons per year for stockwater		692.7 Acre
4085 (4A:4652)	4.16.1963	Section 25 11N, 16E (ell 55.619409)	Irrigation of 235 acres	1,410 Acre	1,100,000 Gallons per year for stockwater		1,248.9 Acre

¹ The term "Capex" in this exhibit refers to the 10,055 Acre limit on Freeport Diversions from the Baddad Mire Complex and Baddad site as defined in Section 4.2.2 and 4.2.3 of the Baddad Mire Complex Lease Agreement.

² AD# and flow numbers may change following AD# approval of a severance and transfer of the Lateral and Baddad Mire Complex water rights listed in this exhibit.

³ Unless stated otherwise, the severance and transfer of use for Lateral and Baddad Mire Complex water rights is as provided on current AD# statement of claim or certificate of water right, as applicable.

⁴ Claimed entitlement for irrigation is the actual diversion limit under the severance and transfer water right.

⁵ Claimed entitlement for municipal use and municipal purposes at the Baddad Mire Complex and Baddad site for cost-severance and transfer water right is for 100% consumptive use. Claimed amount for irrigation of Lateral Mire Complex Leased Lands is the actual diversion limit.

⁶ "Certificate of Water Right"

⁷ The Baddad Mire Complex is the geographic area defined in Section 2.58 and depicted on exhibit 2.10 of the Baddad Mire Complex Lease Agreement. The Baddad Mire Complex points of diversion, as defined in Section IV of exhibit 4.1(a) to the Baddad Mire Complex Lease Agreement, are the current points of diversion within the Baddad Mire Complex. The specific wells comprising the Baddad Mire Complex points of diversion may change in the future in accordance with the provisions of the Baddad Mire Complex Lease Agreement.

⁸ Municipal uses as defined in Section 2.37 of the Baddad Mire Complex Lease Agreement.

⁹ Municipal purposes as defined in Section 2.38 of the Baddad Mire Complex Lease Agreement.

¹⁰ Claimed entitlements for Municipal uses and Municipal purposes at the Baddad Mire Complex and Baddad site are based on prior consumptive water use for irrigation and, where applicable, stockwater purposes on Lateral and Lateral.

¹¹ Use of notation marks in columns in this exhibit means same as above.

Section 41(b) Confidential and Privileged Communication, Pursuant to Confidentiality Agreement
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Parcel ID	Year Acquired	Address	Area (Acres)	Notes	Area (Acres)	Notes	Area (Acres)	
C 4086 (4A:4678)	8/27/1963	Section 35, 11N, 16E (Cell 55.619419)	35 acres	210 Acres	1,000,000 shares per year for stockwater	188.6 Acres		
C 4087 (4A:4913)	9/11/1970	Section 34, 11N, 16E (Cell 55.506575)	230 acres	1,380 Acres		1,219 Acres		
C 3282e (4A:4650)	4/8/1963	Section 29, 11N, 16E (Cell 55.619411)	190 acres	1,140 Acres	1,080,000 shares per year for stockwater	1,010.3 Acres		
C 4154 (4A:4626)	7/24/1962	Section 35, 11N, 16E (Cell 503433)	145 acres	870 Acres		768.5 Acres		
C 3829 (4A:4902)	4/24/1970	Section 29, 11N, 16E (Cell 55.619411)	25 acres	150 Acres		132.5 Acres		
C 3830 (4A:4937)	5/21/1971	Section 33, 11N, 16E (Cell 55.619416)	60 acres	360 Acres		318 Acres		
C 33:28675	6/25/1974	Section 27, 11N, 16E (Cell 55.503452)	190 acres	1,140 Acres		1,007 Acres		
36:64329.3	Prior to 1905	Historic ODS: Section 13, 10N, 14E Current ODS (Cells): 55.608743 55.608744 55.608745 55.608746 55.608747 55.608748 55.608749 55.522657	with Litchfield report	2,325.6 Acres		1,181.7 Acres		
Total							10,055	

¹² ODS means count of diversions.

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(b) (5) - DPP	(b) (5) - DPP	(b) (5) - DPP	(b) (5) - DPP	(b) (5) - DPP	(b) (5) - DPP	(b) (5) - DPP	(b) (5) - DPP	(b) (5) - DPP
(b) (5) - DPP C 3281.1 (4A:4644)	3:5:1963	93 acre parcel: N 11N, 16E (T 55.619414)	Irrigation of 215 acres	1,290 A	1,350,000 Gallons per year for stockwater	Irrigation of agricultural fields and habitat creation, restoration and maintenance uses for the benefit of fish and wildlife through the LC MLC Leased Lands	1294.1 A	
C 3903 (4A:4939)	6:3:1971	N 11N, 16E (T 55.619410)	Irrigation of 160 acres	960 A			960 A	
C (33) 28672	June 25, 1974	N 11N, 16E (T 55.503451)	Irrigation of 78.5 acres	471 A			471 A	
C 33:28673	June 25, 1974	N 11N, 16E (T 55.503451)	Irrigation of 100 acres	600 A			600 A	
C 33:28677	June 25, 1974	N 11N, 16E (T 55.503451)	Irrigation of 260 acres	1,560 A			1,560 A	
C 3270 (4A:4643)	3:5:1963	N 11N, 16E (T 55.619412)	Irrigation of 110 acres	660 A	1,350,000 Gallons per year for stockwater		664.1 A	
(b) (5) - DPP							5,549.2	

¹³ The term "Irrigation of agricultural fields and habitat creation, restoration and maintenance uses for the benefit of fish and wildlife through the LC MLC Leased Lands," as that term is defined under Section 2.34 of the Bland River Leased Lands Agreement.

From: Burkhardt, Justin (Shaheen)
To: nccwsc@usgs.gov; romalley@usgs.gov; Stephene_Harding@ios.doi.gov
Subject: Nomination: Advisory Committee on Climate Change and Natural Resource Science (Dr. Cameron Wake)
Date: Wednesday, April 15, 2015 3:29:03 PM
Attachments: [image001.png](#)
[image002.png](#)
[image003.png](#)
[image004.png](#)
[image005.png](#)
[Cameron Wake - Letter of Recommendation \(Advisory Committee on Climate Change and Natural Resource Science\).pdf](#)
[141112_Wake_CV2.pdf](#)

Good Afternoon Lisa, Robin & Stephenne,

Hope you are doing well.

Based on the Federal Register's announcement (<https://www.federalregister.gov/articles/2015/03/27/2015-07082/opening-of-nomination-period-for-members-of-the-advisory-committee-on-climate-change-and-natural>), Senator Shaheen would like to nominate Dr. Cameron Wake for a position on the Advisory Committee on Climate Change and Natural Resource Science.

Attached is the letter of support for Dr. Cameron, as well as his CV. Dr. Cameron is aware of his nomination and his contact information is included in the attachment.

Thank you for your assistance and please let me know if you have any questions,
Justin

Justin Burkhardt
Deputy Chief of Staff
Office of United States Senator Jeanne Shaheen
506 Hart Senate Office Building
Main Line: (202) 224-2841
Email: Justin_Burkhardt@Shaheen.Senate.Gov



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 ***Think before you print.***









Sign up for

THE SHAHEEN REPORT

JEANNE SHAHEEN
NEW HAMPSHIRE



United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510

April 15, 2015

Mr. Robin O'Malley, Designated Federal Officer
Advisory Committee on Climate Change and Natural Resource Science
Policy and Partnership Coordinator
National Climate Change and Wildlife Science Center
U.S. Geological Survey
12201 Sunrise Valley Drive, Mail Stop 516
Reston, VA 20192

Dear Mr. O'Malley:

I write to enthusiastically recommend Dr. Cameron Wake for a position on the Advisory Committee on Climate Change and Natural Resource Science. Dr. Wake's extensive experience in the field of regional climate and environmental change make him well qualified to serve on the Committee.

Currently, Dr. Wake is a Research Associate Professor at the Institute for the Study of Earth, Oceans and Space at the University of New Hampshire (UNH). Dr. Wake leads a research program investigating regional climate and environmental change through the analysis of ice cores and instrumental data. In addition, Dr. Wake is the Josephine A. Lamprey Professor in Climate and Sustainability at the UNH Sustainability Institute. In this role, he provides leadership within the University and across New England in efforts to educate a wide variety of stakeholders on the issue of regional climate change and pursue a sustainable energy future through innovative approaches to mitigation and adaptation

As a leader of Climate Solutions New England, a public-private partnership based out of the UNH, Dr. Wake has focused on raising awareness about climate and energy issues. Working to develop integrated solutions that address the challenges of climate change in a cost effective manner and to promote economic development, Dr. Wake conducts and disseminates independent analysis and research on climate change. His work has been published in hundreds of publications.

In addition, Dr. Wake is a leader of the New Hampshire's Experimental Program to Stimulate Competitive Research project on Ecosystems and Society, a program funded by the National Science Foundation. Dr. Wake's responsibilities include guiding project research, examining the influence of snow cover on regional climate, and developing scenarios of changing climate and land cover that will be used to explore potential future changes in ecosystem services across New England.

Thank you for your consideration of my endorsement. I wholeheartedly support Dr. Cameron Wake's candidacy to serve on the Advisory Committee on Climate Change and Natural Resource Science. If I can provide any additional information regarding Dr. Wake and his qualifications, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Jeanne Shaheen".

Jeanne Shaheen
United States Senator

Cameron P. Wake
Curriculum Vitae

Earth Systems Research Center
Institute for the Study of Earth, Oceans and Space
University of New Hampshire, Durham, NH 03824
web page: <http://www.eos.unh.edu/Faculty/Wake>

Voice (603) 862-2329
cameron.wake@unh.edu

EDUCATION

- 1993 Ph.D. Geochemical Systems, Dept. of Earth Sciences, University of New Hampshire
The Spatial Distribution of Snow and Aerosol Chemistry in the Mountains of Central Asia
Advisor: Dr. Paul A. Mayewski
- 1987 M.A. Dept. of Geography, Wilfrid Laurier University, Waterloo, Ontario
The Spatial and Temporal Variation of Snow Accumulation in the Central Karakoram, Northern Pakistan Advisor: Dr. Kenneth Hewitt
- 1984 B.Sc. Dept. of Geology, University of Ottawa, Ottawa, Ontario (Honors Program)

ACADEMIC AND RESEARCH EXPERIENCE

- 2011 - *Josephine A. Lamprey Professor, Climate and Sustainability, UNH Sustainability Institute*
- 2007 - *Director, Climate Solutions New England*
- 2003 - *Research Associate Professor*
Institute for the Study of Earth, Oceans and Space, and
Department of Earth Sciences, UNH
- 2003 - 2010 *Faculty Fellow*
Office of the Senior Vice-Provost for Engagement and Academic Outreach, UNH
- 1995 - 2003 *Research Assistant Professor*
Institute for the Study of Earth, Oceans and Space, and
Department of Earth Sciences, UNH
- 1993 - 1995 *Research Scientist*
Institute for the Study of Earth, Oceans and Space, UNH
- 1988 - 1993 *Research Assistant*
Institute for the Study of Earth, Oceans and Space, UNH

TEACHING EXPERIENCE

- 1999 - ESCI 405 Global Environmental Change
- 2004 - 2012 PHP 930 Climate Change and Health
- 2004 - 2010 NR 767/867 Earth System Science: Understanding Our Global Environment
- 1996 - 2001 EOS 895 Introduction to Climate
- 1994 - 2003 ESCI 764/864 Paleoclimate Analysis

Cameron Wake - CV

2011, 2012, 2014 Instructor for the UNH/NH Business for Social Responsibility – Corporate Sustainability Leadership Program

FIELD RESEARCH EXPERIENCE

Over the past thirty years I have led over twenty glaciological field research expeditions to the Canadian Rockies, Himalaya, Tibetan Plateau, and Arctic. The primary focus of these research expeditions was the collection of ice cores, snow samples, and aerosol samples for chemical analysis for use in reconstructing climate change.

FUNDED RESEARCH GRANTS (*Principal Investigator unless otherwise noted*)

24th NSF EPSCoR National Conference. NSF Experimental Program to Stimulate Competitive Research (EPSCoR), 2014-2016, \$402,678
Analysis and Communication of Flood Damage Cost Avoidance in the Lamprey River Watershed of New Hampshire. New Hampshire Sea Grant, Feb. 2014-Jan. 2016, \$120,000.
Public Health Program Services Support – Climate Change and Public Health Adaptation Planning. Subcontract from John Snow Institute (dba Community Health Institute), NH, July 2013 – June 2014, \$30,000.
Building Resilience Against Climate Effects. New Hampshire Division of Public Health Services, Climate Change and Public Health program, May-Dec 2013, \$50,000.
Collaborative Research: Reconstructing central Alaskan precipitation variability and atmospheric circulation during the past millennium. National Science Foundation - Paleo Perspectives on Climate Change, 2012-2015, \$207,061.
Enhancing Scholarly Collaboration on New England Climate Change (co-PI), UNH ADVANCE Program, 2012-13, \$35,222.
Collaborative Planning for Climate Change Adaptation (Exeter, NH)(co-PI). NOAA National Estuarine Research Reserve Science Collaborative, 2011-2014, \$655,963.
New Hampshire Sustainable Communities Initiative (sub-contract for New Hampshire climate assessment). US Housing and Urban Development, 2012-2017, \$17,789.
New Hampshire Energy and Climate Collaborative (New Hampshire Charitable Foundation) 2012-2013, 24,949.
Interactions among climate, land use, ecosystem services and society (co-PI), NSF Experimental Program to Stimulate Competitive Research (EPSCoR), 2011-2016, \$20 million.
Engineering Research Collaboratory for Sustainable Infrastructure in a Changing Climate (participant). National Science Foundation – Research Coordinated Network, 2011-2016, \$749,779.
Incubating Interdisciplinary Sustainability Science Research at UNH, UNH New Ventures - Research Leveraging Initiative, 2011-12, \$100,000.
Assessing the Risk of 100-year Freshwater Floods in the Lamprey River Watershed of New Hampshire Resulting from Changes in Climate and Land Use (NOAA – Cooperative Institute for Coastal and Estuarine Environmental Technology) 2011, Supplemental, \$35,939.
New Flood Plain Maps for Coastal New Hampshire and Questions of Legal Authority, Measures and Consequence (co-PI)(National Sea Grant Law Center) 2011-2012 (in collaboration with the Vermont Law School), 2010-2011, \$25,000.
Assessment of Climate Change in Coastal New Hampshire (Great Bay Stewards), 2010-2011, \$20,000.
Climate Change in the Casco Bay Watershed: Past, Present, and Future (Casco Bay Estuaries Project, University of Southern Maine) 2009, \$10,000.
Assessing the Risk of 100-year Freshwater Floods in the Lamprey River Watershed of New

Cameron Wake - CV

Hampshire Resulting from Changes in Climate and Land Use (NOAA - Cooperative Institute for Coastal and Estuarine Environmental Technology) 2009-2012, \$188,595.
New Hampshire Energy and Climate Collaborative (New Hampshire Charitable Foundation) 2009-2011, \$170,000.
Analyzing Greenhouse Gas Emission Reductions and Economic Impact of GHGERF Projects. (NH Public Utilities Commission - Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reduction Fund) 2009-2012, \$336,690
The UNH Undergraduate Research Conference (UNH Parents Association) 2008-2010, \$40,000.
Analysis for New Hampshire Climate Change Policy Task Force (New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services) 2008-2009
Carbon Solutions New England (New Hampshire Charitable Foundation) 2007-2009, \$100,000.
Collaborative Research: Denali Ice Core Records of Late Holocene North Pacific Climate Variability (NSF - Office of Polar Programs) 2007-2009
Inspiring the Next Generation of Earth Explorers Through Remote Sensing Studies (Co-PI)(NASA - Earth Sun System Division) 2005-2008
Environmental Public Health Tracking Demonstration Project (New Hampshire Department of Health and Human Services) 2005-2007
Advancing Earth System Science Education for the 21st Century: An Interdisciplinary Education Initiative for University Students (NASA - Universities Space Research Association) 2003-2006
AIRMAP (Atmospheric Investigations, Regional Modeling, and Prediction)(Co-PI) (NOAA - Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research) 2000-2009
Environmental Public Health Tracking Demonstration Project - INHALE (NH Dept. of Health and Human Services, Office of Community and Public Health) 2004-2005
The Effect of Air Quality and Weather on Human Health in New England: Assessing Vulnerability and Generating Decision Relevant Information (NOAA - Office of Global Programs) 2002-2006
The New England Regional Integrated Sciences and Assessment: Project Integration and Initial Research (NOAA - Office of Global Programs) 2001-2002
Climate Change and Agriculture: Preparing Educators to Promote Practical and Profitable Responses (Co-PI)(USDA - Sustainable Agriculture Research and Education) 2005-2006
A Glaciochemical Record of Natural and Anthropogenic Environmental Change in the Northwestern North American Arctic (NSF - Office of Polar Programs) 2002-2005
Development of a Multi-Parameter Ice Core Record from Eclipse Dome, St. Elias Mountains, Yukon Territory (NSF- Office of Polar Programs) 1999-2001
Development of an Autonomous Aerosol Sampler (NOAA-CICEET) 1999-2001
Paleoclimate and Glaciological Reconstructions in Central Asia through the Collection and Analysis of Ice Cores and Instrumental Data from the Tien Shan (DOE) 2000-2001
Paleoclimate and Glaciological reconstructions in Central Asia through the Collection and Analysis of Ice Cores and Instrumental Data from the Tien Shan (NSF - Atmospheric Sciences) 1999-2001
A New Ice Core from the Devon Ice Cap, Canadian Arctic (Co-PI)(NSF- Office of Polar Programs) 1998-2002
Ice Cores from Monsoon Asia (NSF-ATM) 1995-1999
An Ice Core Derived Multivariate Proxy Record of Holocene Climate Change from the Penny Ice Cap, Baffin Island, Canada (Co-PI)(NSF - Office of Polar Programs) 1994-1997
International Himalayan/Tibetan Plateau Paleoclimate Workshop (Co-PI)(NSF - Atmospheric Sciences) 1994-1997
Nepal '94 Himalayan Climate Research Expedition (UNH Parent's Fund) 1994
Glaciochemical Reconnaissance of Western Nepal (Co-PI)(NSF-International Office) 1993-1994
Central Asian Glaciochemical Program (Co-PI)(NSF- Atmospheric Sciences) 1990-1993

PROFESSIONAL SOCIETIES, SERVICE, AND AWARDS

- 2014 Co-convener, AGU Fall Meeting, San Francisco, Holocene Climate Archives from Across the Arctic: Detailed Paleoclimate Perspectives
- 2014 Co-Convener, UNH Sustainability Research Collaboratory - Great Bay Symposium. Stratham, NH, 30 May.
- 2014 Co-Lead, Science and Technical Advisory Panel; New Hampshire Coastal Risks and Hazards Commission
- 2013 - Co-founder and Chair, UNH Research Faculty Council
- 2013 Co-Convener, UNH Sustainability Research Collaboratory - Integration of Water Resource Management in NH's Coastal Watersheds, Durham, NH 5 April.
- 2012 - Founder and Host of the Portsmouth Science Café [more info](#)
- 2012 UNH Sustainability Research Collaboratory Workshop, Durham, NH, 17-18 May
- 2011 - UNH Sea Grant Policy Advisory Committee
- 2011 Co-convener, AGU Fall Meeting, San Francisco
Communicating Research, Outreach Activities, and Their Impacts; and
Pleistocene-Holocene Climate Variability in the North Pacific Realm
- 2011 UNH Sustainability Research Collaboratory Workshop, Durham, NH, 24-26 May
- 2010 Member, NH Coastal Adaptation Workgroup (NH CAW) [more info](#)
- 2010 UNH Faculty Award for Excellence in Public Service
- 2009 - 2013 New Hampshire Energy and Climate Collaborative
- 2009 Co-convener, AGU Fall Meeting, San Francisco
Paleoclimate Records of North Pacific Climate Variability"
- 2009 Co-convener, AGU Spring Meeting, Toronto
Regional Climate Change Impact Assessments: From Predictions to Outcomes
- 2007 - 2009 New Hampshire Climate Change Policy Task Force
- 2006 Co-convener, AGU Fall Meeting, San Francisco, Multidisciplinary Analyses of Climate Variability, Change, and Impacts on a Regional Scale
- 2006 - 2008 Co-Lead, Climate Team for the Northeast Climate Impacts Assessment
- 2005 - 2010 Chairman, UNH Undergraduate Research Conference
- 2006 Co-convener, North Pacific Climate Workshop, Sidney, British Columbia
Pacific Climate Variability
- 2004 Co-convener, AGU Fall Meeting, San Francisco, Regional Climate Variability and Change: Observations and Model Applications
- 2003 - 2012 Board Member, Kittery Land Trust, Kittery, Maine
- 2001 - 2006 UNH representative, Arctic Consortium of the United States
- 1998 - 2009 UNH Institute for the Study of Earth, Oceans, and Space - Curriculum Committee
- 1998 - Union of Concerned Scientists, Sound Science Initiative
- 1996 - 1999 United States Ice Core Working Group (chemistry representative)
- 1989 - 2000 Founder and President, Seacoast Area Bicycle Routes, Portsmouth, NH
- 1988 Antarctic Service Medal (United States Congress)
- 1987 - American Geophysical Union
- 1987 - International Glaciological Society
- 1987 Eastern Snow Conference - Wiesnet Medal

PROPOSAL REVIEWER AND PANELIST

Proposal Reviews: NSF-OPP, NSF-GEO, NSF-EHR, EPA-NCER,
Panelist: NSF-OPP, NSR-EHR, EPA-NCER

JOURNAL REVIEWER

Arctic, Atmospheric Environment, Climates of the Past, Climatic Change, Geophysical Research Letters, International Journal of Climatology, Journal of Geophysical Research, Journal of Glaciology, Mitigation and Adaptation Strategies for Global Change, Tellus,

OTHER SYNERGISTIC ACTIVITIES

Founder and host of the Portsmouth Science Café (monthly event hosted by the Portsmouth Brewery in Portsmouth, NH) <http://nhepscor.org/sciencecafe>

Science Consultant for Weekly Reader's Electronic-Issues on "Current Science: A Matter of Degrees". [more info](#)

Scientific consultant with the New York Botanical Gardens, 2005-2007.

Led an NASA funded team that developed the "[Design Guide for Undergraduate Earth System Science Education: A Resource for Teaching Earth System Science](#)" based on lessons learned from 15 years of NASA supported Earth system science education programs at 57 colleges and universities in the United States.

Developed and installed museum quality displays on air quality and health at Exeter Hospital (Exeter, NH) and Seacoast Science Center (Rye, NH)

GRADUATE STUDENTS ADVISED

Names in bold indicates students for whom I am or was committee chair.

Jonathan Buzan, Ph.D. (in prep., advanced to candidacy) Quantifying human/animal heat stress in working environments, and their relationship to atmospheric dynamics, due to global climate change.

Deana Aulisio, Ph.D. (in prep., advanced to candidacy) New Hampshire's Societal Metabolism: Material Flows and the Industry-Human-Nature Connection

Dovev Levine, Ph.D. (in prep., advanced to candidacy) The Impact of External Factors on Renewable Energy Usage in the Higher Education Sector

Matt Cutler, Ph.D. (in prep., advanced to candidacy) Contextual Factors and Shared Perceptions of Extreme or Unusual Weather.

Eric Kelsey, Ph.D. (2014) Ice core records of changes in atmospheric circulation in the Arctic. UNH, Durham, NH.

Elizabeth Burakowski, Ph.D. (2013) Winter Climate Impacts of Historical Deforestation in New England. UNH, Durham, NH.

Chris Keeley, M.Sc. (2012) Preparing for Climate Change in Three New England Coastal Communities: Lessons on Motivations, Approaches, and Outcomes. UNH, Durham, NH

Ann Scholz, M. Sc. (2011) Consequences of Changing Climate and Land Use to 100-Year Flooding in The Lamprey River Watershed of New Hampshire. UNH, Durham, NH.

Tracey Wawrzeniak, M.Sc. (2010) Reconstruction of the North Atlantic Oscillation via Analysis of Multiple northern Hemisphere Ice Cores. UNH, Durham, NH.

Susan Spierre, M.Sc. (2008) Extreme Precipitation Trends in New England. UNH, Durham, NH.

Elizabeth Burakowski M.Sc. (2008) Records of changing snowfall in the Northeast US over the past four decades. UNH, Durham, NH.

Cameron Wake - CV

- Ajaya Upadhyay, M.Sc. (2007) Association between Respiratory Symptoms, Ozone, and Fine Particles in a Diverse New England Population. UNH, Durham, NH.
- Tom Lambert**, M.Sc. (2006). Air Quality and Pulmonary Function in New England during the Summer of 2004. UNH, Durham, NH.
- Amy Frappier**, Ph.D. (2006) Recent Extreme Events in a Tropical Stalagmite: Multi-Proxy Records and Analysis of Ecosystem $\delta^{13}C$ Value Sensitivity to Weak Climate Forcing. UNH, Durham, NH.
- Kaplan Yalcin**, Ph.D. (2005) A Glaciochemical Record of Anthropogenic and Natural Environmental Change from Eclipse Icefield, Yukon Territory, Canada. UNH, Durham, NH.
- Daniel Voisin, M.Sc. (2005) A 2000-Year History of Antarctica Volcanism From Tephra in the Siple Dome Ice Core. UNH, Durham, NH.
- Emily Fisher, M.Sc. (2004) Source Region of Ozone and Soluble Ions at Mt. Washington, NH.
- Zachary Irons**, M.Sc. (2004) Source Region identification of Extreme water-Soluble nitrate and Sulfate Aerosol Concentrations at the New Hampshire Seacoast. UNH, Durham, NH.
- Adam Wilson**, M.Sc. (2003) Air Quality, Weather, and Respiratory Hospital visits in Northern New England. UNH, Durham, NH.
- Amy Frappier, M.Sc. (2002) High Resolution Stable isotope Dynamics Recorded by Speleothem Calcite: A new Tool for Paleotemperature, Paleometeorology, and Paleoecology. UNH, Durham, NH.
- Kaplan Yalcin**, M.Sc. (2001) Anthropogenic and Volcanic Signals in an Ice Core from Eclipse Icefield, Yukon Territory, Canada. UNH, Durham, NH.
- Alison Murphy, M. Sc. (2000) A Glaciochemical record from the Devon Ice Cap and Late-Holocene reconstruction of past Sea ice extent in the North Water Polynya, Eastern Canadian Arctic. UNH, Durham, NH.
- Arun Shrestha**, Ph.D. (1998) Physical and Chemical Climate in the Nepal Himalaya. UNH, Durham, NH.
- Christian Zdanowicz, Ph.D. (1999) Paleoclimatic Significance of Insoluble Microparticle records from Canadian Arctic and Greenland Ice Cores. UNH, Durham, NH.
- Nancy Grumet**, M.Sc. (1997) Late Holocene Climate Variability Characterized by the Major Ion Record Derived from the Penny Ice Core. UNH, Durham, NH.
- Qinzhao Yang, Ph.D. (1995) Investigation of Greenland Glaciochemical Records. UNH, Durham, NH.

UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS ADVISED

- Sara Large. Climate Change Assessments for New England. Summer 2014 Intern funded by the UNHSI Climate Fellowship program.
- Tristan Amaral. How Does Snowpack Evolution Affect Climate? Presented at UNH Undergraduate Research Conference in 2014 (<http://www.unh.edu/urc/>). Presentation received a URC Award of Excellence.
- Peter Wilkinson. Summer 2012 Research for report on Climate Change in New Hampshire: Past, Present, and Future. <http://climatesolutionsne.org>
- Kathryn Thomson. What Does an Oil-spill from the Montreal to Portland Pipeline Mean for Water Quality in New England's Rivers? NH EPSCoR Summer 2012 Research Experience for Undergraduates. Presented at the NH EPSCoR All Hands Meeting (20 November 2013, Concord, NH) and at the UNH Undergraduate Research Conference in 2014 (<http://www.unh.edu/urc/>)
- Lauren Johnson. Climate Change and Food Production in New England. Summer 2013 Intern funded by the Clean Air - Cool Planet Climate Fellowship program.
- Kyle Bouchard, Brenna Cahill, Tiffane Cormier, Emily Donnery, Jordan Lachance,

Cameron Wake - CV

- William Morrison, Harmanpreet Singh, Peter Wilkinson. Expanding UNH's Climate Action Plan: Saving Money and Reducing Emissions. Presented at UNH Undergraduate Research Conference in 2013 (<http://www.unh.edu/urc/>)
- Megan Barry, Ian Chase, Clay Cowart, Meghan Craig, Tyler Dami, Tyler, Tim Doucette, Stephen Prescott, Susan Torman. A More Sustainable UNH. Presented at UNH Undergraduate Research Conference in 2012 (<http://www.unh.edu/urc/>)
- Rachel Pisa (class of 2012) Are New England States Reducing Their Greenhouse Gas Emissions? Tracking Statewide Energy Use. Presented at UNH Undergraduate Research Conference in 2011 (<http://www.unh.edu/urc/>)
- Eivign Dodge, Marlayna Lumbard, Christopher MacRae, Ella Nilsen. Reducing Energy Consumption and Greenhouse Gases at UNH. Presented at UNH Undergraduate Research Conference in 2011 (<http://www.unh.edu/urc/>) and to UNH Energy Task Force 10 March 2011.
- Margaret Baber (B.Sc., DePauw University, 2011) Trends in Extreme Temperatures and Dry Periods in the Northeastern United States. (Research and Discover student). Abstract GC13C-0721 presented at 2010 Fall Meeting, AGU, San Francisco.
- Corey Johnson (class of 2011) Taking "STOCC": Reducing Municipal Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Saving Taxpayer Dollars. Presented at UNH Undergraduate Research Conference in 2009 and 2010 (<http://www.unh.edu/urc/>); Published in Inquiry Journal (UNH Undergraduate Research Journal) 2010 (<http://www.unh.edu/inquiryjournal/>) (UNH UROP Summer Undergraduate Research Fellowship).
- Rebecca Lehr (B.Sc. 2010) Analysis of the UNH Climate Action Plan. Presented at UNH Undergraduate Research Conference in 2008 and 2009 (<http://www.unh.edu/urc/>) and to UNH Energy Task Force.
- Morgan O'Neill (B.Sc. 2009) Air-sea Carbon Flux During Hurricanes. Presented at UNH Undergraduate Research Conference in 2009 (<http://www.unh.edu/urc/>). Presentation received a URC Award of Excellence.
- Jennifer Wurtzel (B.Sc. University of Michigan, 2008) New Hampshire's Changing Wintertime Climate: Impact on Forestry Practices. Presented at Fall American Geophysical Union Meeting, San Francisco. (Research and Discover student)
- Tom Daigle (B.Sc. Union College 2003) Melt layer analysis of Eclipse ice cores. (Research and Discover student)
- Ty Cook (2004) Linking snow chemistry signals to meteorological variables in the S. Elias Mountains, Yukon Territory. (UNH UROP Summer Undergraduate Research Fellowship).
- Deana Aulisio (B. Eng. 2001) An interannual analysis if iron deposition on a Canadian Glacier: Comparing long-range dust transport to salmon populations in the North Pacific. Presented at UNH Undergraduate Research Conference in 2001. (UNH UROP Summer Undergraduate Research Fellowship.)
- Sara Story (B. Sc. 2001) Melt layer analysis of two Tien Shan ice cores.

PUBLICATIONS - REFEREED JOURNALS

Names in bold indicates students who authored the cited paper while at UNH

- (73) Zdanowicz C, D Fisher, J Bourgeois, M Demuth, J Zheng, P Mayewski, K Kreutz, E Osterberg, K Yalcin, C Wake, EJ Steig, D Froese, K Goto-Azuma (2014) Ice Cores from the St. Elias Mountains, Yukon, Canada: Their Significance for Climate, Atmospheric Composition and Volcanism in the North Pacific Region. *ARCTIC* 67 (Kluane Lake Research Station 50th Anniversary Issue), 35-57.

- (72) French C, JE Williams, J Tang, EA Abrams, Townson, M Sabin, L R. Sandmann, and C Wake (2013) The University of New Hampshire Engaged Scholars Academy: Instilling in Faculty Principles of Effective Partnership. *Journal of Public Scholarship in Higher Education* 3, 19-42.
- (71) **Burakowski E**, CP Wake, JE Dibb, M Stampone (2013) Putting the Capital 'A' in CoCoRAHS: An Experimental Program to Measure Albedo using the Community Collaborative Rain Hail and Snow (CoCoRaHS) Network. *Hydrological Processes*, Special Issue, 69th Eastern Snow Conference, Claryville NY, 5-17.
- (70) Campbell S, K Kreutz, C Wake, E Osterberg, S Arcone, D Winski, K Volkening (2012) Flow dynamics of an accumulation basin: A case study of the upper Kahiltna Glacier on Mount McKinley, Alaska. *J. Glaciol.* 58(207). 185-195. doi: 10.3189/2012JoG10J233
- (69) Winski, D, K Kreutz, E Osterberg, S Campbell, C Wake, S Arcone, E Kelsey, K Volkening, R Hawley (2012) High Frequency Observations of Melt Effects on Snowpack Stratigraphy, Kahiltna Glacier, Central Alaska Range. *Hydro. Processes* doi: 10.1002/hyp.9348
- (68) **Kelsey EP**, CP Wake, K Yalcin, K Kreutz (2012) Eclipse Ice Core Accumulation and Stable Isotope Variability as an Indicator of North Pacific Climate. *J Climate* 25(18), 6426-6440.
- (67) Gross BH, KJ Kreutz, EC Osterberg, JR McConnell, M Handley, CP Wake, K Yalcin (2012) Constraining recent lead pollution sources in the North Pacific using ice core stable lead isotopes. *J. Geophys. Res.* 117, D16307, doi:10.1029/2011JD017270.
- (66) Campbell SW, KJ Kreutz, EC Osterberg, SA Arcone, CP Wake, D Introne, K Volkening, D Winski, D (2012) Melt regimes, internal stratigraphy, and flow dynamics of three glaciers in the Alaska Range. *Journal of Glaciology* 58, 99-109. doi: 10.3189/2012JoG10J238
- (65) Wake CP, **M Frades**, **M Magnusson**, R Gittell, C Skoglund, J Morin, G Hurtt (2011) Collaborative and Transparent Production of Decision-Relevant Information for New Hampshire's Climate Action Plan. *The Northeastern Geographer* 3, 1-21.
- (64) Roa BA, CP Wake, T Anderson, WA Jackson (2011) Perchlorate Depositional History as Recorded in North American Ice Cores from the Eclipse Icefield, Canada, and the Upper Fremont Glacier, USA. *Water Air Soil Pollut.* DOI 10.1007/s11270-011-0849-y.
- (63) Williams JE, CP Wake, LB Hayden, ED Abrams, GC Hurtt, BN Rock, KG Graham, S Hale, WA Porter, RH Blackmon, M LeCompte, D Johnson (2011) Building a Model of Collaboration Between Historically Black and Historically White Universities. *Journal of Higher Education Outreach and Engagement*, 15(2), 35-55.
- (62) **Kelsey EP**, CP Wake, KJ Kreutz, E Osterberg (2010) Ice layers as an indicator of summer warmth and atmospheric blocking in Alaska. *J Glaciology*, Vol. 56 (198), 715-722.
- (61) Potter SJ, E Abrams, L Townson, C Wake, JE Williams (2010) Intellectual Growth for Undergraduate Students: Evaluation Results from an Undergraduate Research Conference *Journal of College Teaching & Learning* 7(2), 25-34.
- (60) Cleaves SM, B Pasinella, J Andrews, CP Wake (2009) Climate action planning at the University of New Hampshire. *International Journal of Sustainability in Higher Education* 10(3), 250 - 265.
- (59) **Burakowski EA**, CP Wake, B Braswell, DP Brown (2008) Trends in Wintertime Climate in the Northeast United States, 1965-2005. *Journal of Geophysical Research* 113, D20114, doi:10.1029/2008JD009870.
- Burakowski EA**, CP Wake, B Braswell, DP Brown (2009), Correction to "Trends in wintertime climate in the northeastern United States: 1965-2005," *Journal of Geophysical Research* 114, D02117, doi:10.1029/2008JD011668.
- (58) Hayhoe K, CP Wake, B Anderson, X-Z Liang, E Maurer, J Zhu, J Bradbury, A DeGaetano, AM Stoner and D Wuebbles (2008) Regional Climate Change Projections for the Northeast U.S. *Mitigation and Adaptation Strategies for Global Change*. Vol 13, 425-436.

- (57) Frumhoff PC, JC McCarthy, JM Melillo, SC Moser, DJ Wuebbles, CP Wake and ES Siegfried (2008) An integrated climate change assessment for the Northeast United States. *Mitigation and Adaptation Strategies for Global Change*. Vol 13, 419-423.
- (56) Fisher, D, E Osterberg, A Dyke, D Dahl-Jensen, M Demuth, C Zdanowicz, J Bourgeois, R Koerner, P Mayewski, C Wake, K Kreutz, E Steig, J Zheng, K Yalcin, K Goto-Azuma, B Luckman, S Rupper (2008) The Mt Logan Holocene-late Wisconsinan isotope record: tropical Pacific-Yukon connections. *The Holocene* 18(5), 667-677.
- (55) **Yalcin K**, CP Wake, KJ Kreutz, MS Germani, S Whitlow (2007) Ice core paleovolcanic records from the St. Elias Mountains. *J. Geophys. Res.* 112, D08102, doi:10.1029/2006JD007497.
- (54) Hayhoe K, CP Wake, J Bradbury, T Huntington, L Luo, MD Swartz, J Sheffield, B Anderson, A DeGaetano, D Wolfe, E Wood (2007) Past and future changes in climate and hydrological indicators in the U.S. Northeast. *Climate Dynamics* 28, 381-407. doi: 10.1007/s00382-006-0187-8.
- (53) Kinnard C, CM Zdanowicz, DA Fisher, CP Wake (2006) Calibration of an ice-core glaciochemical (sea-salt) record with sea-ice variability in the Canadian Arctic. *Annals of Glaciology*, Volume 44, 383-390.
- (52) **Yalcin K**, CP Wake, SI Whitlow, KJ Kreutz (2006) Seasonal and spatial variability in snow chemistry at Eclipse Icefield, Yukon, Canada. *Annals of Glaciology*, 43, 230-238.
- (51) **Yalcin K**, CP Wake, J Dibb, SI Whitlow (2006) Relationships between aerosol, and snow chemistry at King Col, Mt. Logan Massif, Yukon, Canada. *Atmospheric Environment*, doi:10.1016/j.atmosenv.2006.06.028, 7152-7163.
- (50) Hurtt G, CP Wake, T Wawrzeniak, A Frappier, C Girod, L Seidel, V Salomonson (2006) Broadening Student Horizons: The Development, Delivery, and Assessment of a New Course in Earth System Science. *Journal of Geoscience Education* 54(3), 329-338. <http://www.nagt.org/nagt/jge/abstracts/index.html>
- (49) **Yalcin K**, CP Wake, KJ Kreutz, MS Germani, and S. I. Whitlow (2006). Ice core evidence for a second volcanic eruption around 1809 in the Northern Hemisphere, *Geophys. Res. Lett.*, 33, L14706, doi:10.1029/2006GL026013.
- (48) **Yalcin K**, CP Wake, SI Whitlow, KJ Kreutz (2006) A 1000 year record of forest fire activity from Eclipse Icefield, Yukon, Canada. *The Holocene*, 16, 200-209.
- (47) Fisher DA, CP Wake, K Kreutz, K Yalcin, E Steig, P Mayewski, L Anderson, J Zheng, S Rupper, C Zdanowicz, M Demuth, M Waszkiewicz, D Dahl-Jensen, K Goto-Azuma, JB Bourgeois, RM Koerner, J Sekerka, E Osterberg, MB Abbott, BP Finney, SJ Burns. (2004) Stable isotope records from Mount Logan, Eclipse ice cores and nearby Jellybean lake. Water cycle of the North Pacific over 2000 years and over five vertical kilometers: Sudden shifts and tropical connections. *Géographie Physique et Quaternaire*, 58(2-3).
- (46) **Wilson A**, CP Wake, T Kelly, JC Salloway (2005) Air pollution, weather and respiratory emergency room visits in two northern New England cities: an ecological time-series study, *Environmental Research*, doi:10.1016/j.envres.2004.07.010.
- (45) Kreutz KJ, CP Wake, VB Aizen, D Cecil, J Green and H-A Synal (2004) Event to decadal-scale glaciochemical variability on the Inilchek Glacier, central Tien Shan. In: Cecil, L.D., Green, J.R., E. and Thompson, L. (eds), *Earth Paleoenvironments: Records Preserved in Mid- and Low-Latitude Glaciers*, Kluwer Books, 61-79.
- (44) Wake CP, PA Mayewski, S Kang (2004) Climatic Interpretation of the Gradient in Glaciochemical Signals Across the Crest of the Himalaya. In: Cecil, L.D., Green, J.R., E. and Thompson, L. (eds), *Earth Paleoenvironments: Records Preserved in Mid- and Low-Latitude Glaciers*, Kluwer Books, 81-94.
- (43) **Wilson A**, J Salloway, CP Wake, T Kelly (2004) Air pollution and the demand for hospital services: a review, *Environmental International*, 30, doi:10.1016/j.envint.2004.01.004.

- (42) **Bradbury JA**, BD Keim, CP Wake (2003) Associations between New England winter hydroclimate, secular changes in regional storm tracking, and teleconnections, 1959-2000. *Annals of the American Association of Geographers* 93(3), 544-556.
- (41) Keim, BD, AM WILSON, CP Wake, TG Huntington (2003) Are there spurious temperature trends in the United States Climate Division database? A New England example. *Geophys. Res. Lett.*, 30(7), 1404, doi:10.1029/2002GL016295.
- (40) Kreutz KJ, CP Wake, VB Aizen, LD Cecil, HA Synal (2003) Seasonal deuterium excess in a Tien Shan ice core: Influence of moisture transport and recycling in Central Asia. *Geophys. Res. Lett.* 30(18), 1922, doi:10.1029/2003GL017896.
- (39) Hou S, D Qin, D Zhang, S Kang, PA Mayewski, CP Wake (2003) A 154 year high resolution ammonium record from the Rongbuk Glacier, north slope of Mt. Qomolangma (Everest), Tibet-Himal Region. *Atmos. Environ.* 27, 721-729.
- (38) Wake, C, **K Yalcin**, N Gundestrup (2002) The climate signal recorded in the oxygen isotope, accumulation, and major ion time-series from the Eclipse Ice Core, Yukon Territory. *Annals of Glaciology* 35, 416-422.
- (37) **Yalcin, K**, C.P. Wake, and M. Germani (2002) A century of North Pacific volcanism in an ice core from Eclipse icefield, Yukon Territory, Canada. *J. Geophys. Res.* Vol. 108 No. D1, 10.1029/2002JD002449.
- (36) **Bradbury JA**, BD Keim, CP Wake (2002) U.S. East Coast Trough indices at 500-hPa and New England Climate Variability, *J. Climate* 15, 3509-3517.
- (35) Fisher DA, RM Koerner, GA Zielinski, CP Wake, CM Zdanowicz, JC Bourgeois, PA Mayewski, N Grumet (2002) The effects of flowline length evolution on chemistry-d180 profiles from the Penny ice cap, Baffin Island, Canada. *Annals Glaciol.* 35, 150-156.
- (34) Hou S, D Qin, D Zhang, J Ren, Kang, PA Mayewski, CP Wake (2002) Comparison of two ice-core chemical records recovered from the Qomolangma (Mount Everest) region, Himalaya. *Annals Glaciol.* 35, 266-272.
- (33) Qin D, S Hou, D Zhang, J Ren, S Kang, PA Mayewski, CP Wake (2002) Preliminary results from the chemical records of an 80.4 m ice core recovered from East Rongbuk Glacier, Qomolangma (Everest), Himalaya. *Annals Glaciol.* 35, 278-284.
- (32) **Shrestha AB**, CP Wake, JE Dibb, SI Whitlow (2002) Aerosol and precipitation chemistry at a remote Himalayan site in Nepal. *Aerosol Science and Technology*, 36, 441-456.
- (31) **Yalcin K** and CP Wake. (2001) Anthropogenic signals recorded in an ice core from Eclipse Icefield, Yukon Territory, Canada. *Geophys. Res. Lett.* 28, 4487-4490.
- (30) Kreutz, KJ, VB Aizen, LD Cecil, CP Wake (2001) Oxygen isotopic and soluble ionic composition of precipitation recorded in a shallow firn core, Inilchek glacier, central Tien Shan. *Journal of Glaciology* 47, 548-554.
- (29) Gerasimoff M. and CP Wake (2001) A Reason for Resin. *J. Glaciol.*, 47, 153.
- (28) **Grumet N**, CP Wake, PA Mayewski, GA Zielinski, S Whitlow, RM Koerner, DA Fisher, JM Woollett (2001) Variability of sea ice extent in Baffin Bay over the last millennium. *Climatic Change* 49, 129-145.
- (27) Qin D, PA Mayewski, CP Wake, S Kang, J Ren, S Hou, T Yao, Q Yang, Z Jin, D Mi (2000) Evidence for recent climate change from ice cores in the central Himalaya. *Annals of Glaciology* 31, 153-158.
- (26) **Shrestha AB**, CP Wake, JE Dibb, PA Mayewski, SI Whitlow, GR Carmichael, M Ferm (2000) Seasonal variations in aerosol concentrations and compositions in the Nepal Himalaya. *Atmos. Environ.* 24, 3349-3363.
- (25) **Zdanowicz CM**, GA Zielinski, CP Wake, DA Fisher, RM Koerner (2000) A Holocene record of Atmospheric Dust Deposition on the Penny Ice Cap, Baffin Island, Canada. *Quat. Res.* 53, 62-69.
- (24) Kang S., C. Wake, D Qin, PA Mayewski, T Yao (2000) Monsoon and dust signals recorded in the Dasuopo Glacier, Tibetan Plateau. *J. Glaciol.* 46, 222-226.

- (23) **Shrestha AB**, CP Wake, J Dibb and PA Mayewski and (2000) Precipitation fluctuations in the Nepal Himalaya and its vicinity and relationship with some large scale climatological parameters. *International J. Climatol.* 21, 317-327.
- (22) Woollett, JM, AS Henshaw, CP Wake (2000) Palaeoecological Implications of Archaeological Seal Bone Assemblages: Case Studies from Labrador and Baffin Island. *Arctic* 53(4), 395-413.
- (21) **Shrestha AB**, CP Wake, PA Mayewski, J Dibb (1999) Maximum temperature trends in the Himalaya and vicinity: An analysis based on temperature records from Nepal for the period 1971-94. *J. Climate* 12, 2775-2786.
- (20) Hou S, D Qin, CP Wake, PA Mayewski (1999) Abrupt decrease in recent snow accumulation at Mount Qomolangma (Everest), Himalaya. *J. Glaciol.* 585-586.
- (19) Fisher, DA, RM Koerner, JC Bourgeois, G Zielinski, C Wake, C Hammer, H Clausen, K Goto-Azuma, T Hondoh, E Blake, M. Gerasimoff (1998) Penny Ice Cap Cores, Baffin Island, Canada, and the Wisconsin Foxe Dome Connection: Two state of Hudson Bay Ice Cover. *Science* 279, 692-695.
- (18) **Grumet NS**, CP Wake, GA Zielinski, D Fisher, R Koerner, JD Jacobs (1998) Preservation of glaciochemical time-series in snow and ice records from the percolation zone of the Penny Ice Cap, Baffin Island. *Geophys. Res. Lett.* 25, 357-360.
- (17) **Zdanowicz CM**, GA Zielinski, CP Wake (1998) Characteristics of modern atmospheric dust deposition on the Penny Ice Cap, Baffin Island, Arctic Canada. *Tellus* 50B, 506-520.
- (16) Blake E, CP Wake, M Gerasimoff (1998) The ECLIPSE drill: A field-portable intermediate depth ice coring drill. *J. Glaciol.* 175-178.
- (15) **Shrestha AB**, CP Wake, JE Dibb (1997) Chemical composition of aerosol and snow in the High Himalaya during the summer monsoon season. *Atmos. Environ.* 31, 2815-2826.
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- (7) Wake C.P and M Searle (1993) Rapid advance of Pumarikish Glacier, Hispar Glacier Basin, Karakoram Himalaya. *J. Glaciol.* 39, 204-206.
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- Wake, CP (2013) Ice Core Records: Chinese, Tibetan Mountains. In Earth Systems and Environmental Sciences (S. Elias et al., eds.), Elsevier, 379 – 386.
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- Aber J and CP Wake (Chapter Eds) (2009) Creating the Intellectual Basis for Sustainability: Research and Scholarship (Chapter 4) in J Aber, T Kelly, B Mallory (Eds) The Sustainable Learning Community: One University’s Journey to the Future. University Press of New England, Hanover, NH, p. 153-195.
- Wake, CP (2009) Case Study: ESCI405 – Global Environmental Change. in J Aber, T Kelly, B Mallory (Eds) The Sustainable Learning Community: One University’s Journey to the Future. University Press of New England, Hanover, NH, p. 69-71.
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- Wake, CP (2009) Collaboration for a Low Carbon Society: Carbon Solutions New England, in J Aber, T Kelly, B Mallory (Eds) The Sustainable Learning Community: One University’s Journey to the Future. University Press of New England, Hanover, NH, p. 209-212.
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- Wake, CP (2006) Climate in the balance. *The UNH University Dialogue*. Paper 19.
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Names in bold indicates students who authored the cited report while at UNH

- Wake, CP, J Bucci, and S. Aytur (2014) An Assessment of the Impact of Climate Change on Human Health in New Hampshire. Report for New Hampshire Department of Health and Human Services for US Center for Disease Control grant for Building Resilience Against Climate Effects.
- Kirshen, P and CP Wake (2014) Sea-level Rise, Storm Surges, and Extreme Precipitation in Coastal New Hampshire: Analysis of Past and Projected Future Trends. [Report](#)

- Wake, CP, **E Burakowski**, **P Wilkinson**, K Hayhoe, A Stoner, C Keeley, and J LaBranche (2014) Climate Change in Northern New Hampshire: Past, Present, and Future. Climate Solutions New England Report, Sustainability Institute at the University of New Hampshire. <http://climatesolutionsne.org>
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- Hamilton, L and CP Wake (2013) Granite Staters Weigh in on Renewable Energy Versus Drilling; Environmental Quality of Life Ranks High Across Party Lines. Carsey Issue Brief No. 33. <http://www.carseyinstitute.unh.edu/publication/789>
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- Hamilton L, B Keim and CP Wake (2010) Is New Hampshire's climate warming? Carsey Institute New England Policy Brief No. 4 http://www.carseyinstitute.unh.edu/publications/IB_Hamilton_Climate_Survey_NH.pdf
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- Wake CP and PA Mayewski (editors)(1996). Himalayan Interdisciplinary Paleoclimate Project - Science and Implementation Plan. IGBP-PAGES Workshop Report 96-1.

PUBLICATIONS - THESES

- Wake CP (1993) The Spatial distribution of Snow and Aerosol Chemistry in the Mountains of Central Asia, Ph. D. dissertation, University of New Hampshire, Durham, NH, 195 pp.
- Wake CP (1987) Spatial and Temporal Variation of Snow Accumulation in the Central Karakoram, Northern Pakistan, Masters Thesis, Wilfrid Laurier University, Waterloo, Ontario, 121 pp.

PUBLISHED ABSTRACTS (*first or second author only*)

Names in bold indicates students who authored the abstract report while at UNH

- Wake, CP, E Burakowski and E Osterberg (2014) Major Ion Content of Aerosols from Denali Base Camp during Summer 2013. AGU Fall Meeting, Abstract PP21B-1336.
- Wake, CP (2013) Climate Change across the Northeast US: Looking Back and Looking Ahead. Geological Society of America 48th Annual Meeting, Bretton Woods, NH 18 March
- Burakowski** EA, CP Wake, Hayhoe, AMK Stoner, S Miller, and C Bohlen (2012) Climate Change in the Casco Bay and Great Bay Watersheds: Past, Present, and Future. 92nd American Meteorological Society Annual Meeting, New Orleans, 25 January.
- Wake, CP and WC Rogers (2011) Meeting People Where They Are: Connecting Climate Change Impacts with the Interests of Particular Communities. AGU Fall Meeting, Abstract ED13A-0799.

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- Kelsey EP**, CP Wake, EC Osterberg, KJ Kreutz (2011) Limitations When Using Proxies of Atmospheric Circulation to Infer Regional Temperature. AGU Fall Meeting, Abstract PP41C-1778.
- Burakowski, E** and CP Wake (2010), The Impacts of Reforestation on Wintertime Surface Albedo in the Northeastern United States, 1850-2005 , Abstract GC13C-0719 presented at 2010 Fall Meeting, AGU, San Francisco, Calif., 13-17 Dec
- Kelsey EP**, CP Wake, KJ Kreutz, EC Osterberg (2009) Ice Layers as an Indicator of Summer Warmth and Atmospheric Blocking in Alaska. *Eos Trans. AGU*, 90(52), Fall Meet. Suppl., Abstract PP13C-1417.
- Wake CP, K Hayhoe, E Spanger-Siegfried (2009) Informing Regional Analysis of the Impact of Climate Change. *Eos Trans. AGU*, 90(22), Jt. Assem. Suppl., Abstract GC11A-01.
- Kelsey E**, CP Wake, K Kreutz, K Yalcin (2008) Eclipse Ice Core Accumulation and Stable Isotope Variability as an Indicator of North Pacific Climate. *Eos Trans. AGU*, 89(53), Fall Meet. Suppl., Abstract PP23C-1511.
- Wake CP, M Frades, G Hurtt, M Magnusson, R Gittell, C Skoglund, J Morin (2008) Providing Decision-Relevant Information for a State Climate Change Action Plan. *Eos Trans. AGU*, 89(53), Fall Meet. Suppl., Abstract GC33B-0775.
- Burakowski E**, CP Wake, B Braswell (2007) Trends In Wintertime Climate Variability In The Northeastern United States: 1970- 2004 *Eos Trans. AGU*, 88(52), Fall Meet. Suppl., Abstract GC21A-0159.
- Wurtzel J** and CP Wake (2007) New Hampshire's Changing Wintertime Climate: Impact on Forestry Practices. *Eos Trans. AGU*, 88(52), Fall Meet. Suppl., Abstract GC31A-0103.
- Wake CP, K Hayhoe, and others (2006) Evaluating GCM Simulations of Climate Change in the Northeast US over the Last 100 years. *Eos Trans. AGU*, 87(52), Fall Meet. Suppl., Abstract A43D-01.
- Yalcin K**, CP Wake, KJ Kreutz (2005) North Pacific Climate Variability in Ice Core Accumulation Records From Eclipse Icefield, Yukon, Canada. *Eos Trans. AGU*, 86(52), Fall Meet. Suppl., Abstract PP33C-1600.
- Wake CP, L Hayden, J Williams, E Abrams, K Graham (2005) Building a Model of Research and Education Collaboration Between Minority and Majority Universities. *Eos Trans. AGU*, 86(52), Fall Meet. Suppl., Abstract ED23B-1440.
- Wake CP and **A Wilson** (2004) Multiple Indicators of Climate Change over the Past Century in New England. *Eos Trans. AGU*, 85(47), Fall Meet. Suppl., Abstract A42A-04
- Yalcin K**, CP Wake, SI Whitlow, KJ Kreutz (2004) Forest Fire Signals Recorded in Ice Cores from Eclipse Icefield, Yukon Territory, Canada. *Eos Trans. AGU*, 85(47), Fall Meet. Suppl., Abstract PP23C-06.
- Wake CP, **K Yalcin**, KJ Kreutz, PA Mayewski, D Fisher, G Holdsworth (2004) Why Drill More than One Ice Core? Paleoclimate Reconstruction along a Vertical Transect in the Saint Elias Mountains. *Eos Trans. AGU*, 85(17), Jt. Assem. Suppl., Abstract A43C-02 INVITED.
- Wake CP (2004) What's Happening in my Backyard? A New England Focus on Global Climate Change. *Eos Trans. AGU*, 85(17), Jt. Assem. Suppl., Abstract ED33A-05.
- Wake CP, S Miller (2003) Ozone Climatology for Portsmouth, NH 1978-2002. *Eos Trans. AGU*, 84(46), Fall Meet. Suppl., Abstract A51D-0701.
- Wake CP, PA Mayewski, AB Shrestha, KJ Kreutz (1999) How Well do Himalayan Ice Core Records Reflect Climate Change? AGU Fall Meeting, San Francisco, December, Abstract OS42D-09
- Wake CP, GA Zielinski, **NS Grumet**, SI Whitlow, M Twickler, DA Fisher (1996) Ice Core Record of Holocene Climate Variability in the Eastern Canadian Arctic. AGU Fall Meeting, San Francisco, December, Abstract OS41B-03.
- Grumet NS**, CP Wake, GA Zielinski, PA Mayewski (1996) Proxy Record of Sea Ice Extent in the Labrador Sea Region From the Penny Ice Cap Glaciochemical Records. AGU Fall Meeting,

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- San Francisco, December, Abstract H72D-18.
- Wake CP, GA Zielinski, NS Grumet, SI Whitlow, M Twickler (1996) Preliminary Results from a Multi-Parameter Holocene Ice Core Record from the Penny Ice Cap, Baffin Island. AGU Spring Meeting, Baltimore, May, Abstract O12B-09.
- Grumet NS**, CP Wake, GA Zielinski, SI Whitlow (1996) Glaciochemical Investigation of the Climate Change Over the Last 250 Years From the Penny Ice Cap, Baffin Island. AGU Spring Meeting, Baltimore, May, Abstract O12B-10
- Zielinski GA, CP Wake, **NS Grumet**, S Whitlow, RM Koerner (1996) Toward the Development of a Holocene Record of Migration of the 700 mb Baffin Trough From Ice and Snow Studies on the Penny Ice Cap. AGU Spring Meeting, Baltimore, May, Abstract O12B-11.
- Wake CP (1992) How "Sensitively" Do Glaciochemical Records from Central Asia Monitor Change in the Atmosphere? AGU Spring Meeting, Montreal, Quebec, May.

INVITED PRESENTATIONS

(Not including those associated with published papers and abstracts)

- 2014 Anticipation of Extreme Weather Events and Their Impact on Infrastructure (joint presentation with Jo Sias Daniel). NH Joint Engineering Societies Conference: Engineering in Extreme Environments, Bedford, NH, 9 Oct. [Conference website](#)
- 2014 Climate Change in New Hampshire. Speech delivered on the Senate floor by Senator Sheldon Whitehouse, RI, 19 June. <http://www.whitehouse.senate.gov/news/speeches/climate-change-in-new-hampshire>
- 2014 Climate Change in the Northeast: Past, Present, and Future. Sustaining Coastal Cities (MIT Sea Grant), Cambridge, MA, 16 June.
- 2014 KEYNOTE: Implications of NH's Changing Climate for Emergency Planning and Adaptation. 10th Annual NH Emergency Preparedness Conference, Manchester, NH, 11 June.
- 2014 Climate Change in New Hampshire: Past, Present, and Future. Testimony to the NH House Science, Technology, and Energy Committee, Concord, NH, 10 June.
- 2014 KEYNOTE: Our Changing Climate in the Northeast: State of the Science. Local Solutions: Northeast Climate Change Preparedness Conference, Manchester, NH, 19 May. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=muHWw5CCf3A>
- 2014 TEDx Piscataqua River: Climate Change - from the tyranny of "or" to the opportunity of "and", Portsmouth, NH, 9 May. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YWoYem-jHfQ&feature=youtu.be>
- 2014 KEYNOTE: Finding Common Ground: Energy, Climate, and Development. Green Eggs 'n New Hampshire - Environmental Policy Breakfast, Concord, NH, 29 January. [more info](#)
- 2014 The Impact of Climate Change on Agriculture across the Northeast US. In-Service training for Agricultural Service Providers, Maine Cooperative Extension, Portsmouth, NH, 29 January.
- 2014 Climate Change and Sea Level Rise in Southern Maine. Invited presentation for Kittery Town Council, Kittery, ME, 27 January. [more info](#)
- 2013 Climate Change in Northern New Hampshire: Past, Present, and Future. North County Council, Franconia, NH, 11 December. [Video](#)
- 2013 New Hampshire Regional Climate Assessments. Southern New Hampshire Planning Commission, Manchester, NH, 25 November.
- 2013 Going Local: Making Climate Assessments More Relevant for New England Decision Makers. Yale Climate and Energy Institute, New Haven, CT, 18 November. [Video](#)

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- 2013 What are the Tradeoffs? Modeling the Impact of Climate and Land Use Changes on Ecosystem Services for New Hampshire Decision Makers. 23rd National NSF EPSCoR Conference, Nashville, TN 5 November. [more info](#)
- 2013 Climate Change in the Piscataqua/Great Bay Region: Past, Present, and Future. Climate Adaptation Workshop, Durham, NH 28 October
- 2013 Climate Change in New England: Past, Present, and Future. Storm Surge: Merrimack Valley Coastal Adaptation Workgroup, Parker River National Wildlife Refuge Center, Newburyport, MA 21 October [Video](#)
- 2013 Climate Change in Southern New Hampshire: Past, Present, and Future. Southwest Regional Planning Commission Fall Meeting, Troy, NH, 15 October.
- 2013 Climate Change in the Northeast US: Past, Present, and Future. Infrastructure and Climate Network Webinar, 9 Oct [Webinar](#)
- 2013 Climate Change in New England: Past, Present, and Future. Salem Coast Watch and Maritime National Historic Site, Salem, MA, 17 September.
- 2013 KEYNOTE: Reality and Perceptions of Climate Change in New Hampshire. Coastal NH Climate Summit, Greenland, NH, 12 April.
- 2013 Generating News You Can Use: Building Scenarios of Future Land Cover/Land Us in New Hampshire. NH Water and Watershed Conference, Plymouth, NH, 22 March.
- 2013 Climate Change across the Northeast US: Looking Back and Looking Ahead. Riverwoods, NH 26 March
- 2013 Assessment of Climate Change Impacts and Solutions in the Great Bay Watershed. Town of Newmarket NH 25 March.
- 2013 Assessing Flood Risk in the Lamprey River Watershed. Advancing the Provision of Precipitation Frequency Data in New England, UMass Amherst, 19 February.
- 2013 Assessment of Climate Change Impacts and Solutions in the Great Bay Watershed. Department Heads, Town of Durham, NH 5 February.
- 2013 Assessment of Climate Change, Impacts, and Solutions in the Northeast United States. New England Water Environment Association 2013 Annual Conference, Boston, MA 29 January.
- 2013 The Good, the Bad, and Ugly: Lessons Learned from Engaging Stakeholders in an Assessment of Flood Risks in the Lamprey River Watershed. Sixth Annual Lamprey River Symposium, Durham, NH 11 January.
- 2013 (Invited) Regional Data, Trends and Impacts of Climate Change in New England. NOAA Climate Adaptation Training for local governments in Maine and NH, Wells, ME 15 January.
- 2012 Its Not Oil and Water: Blending Climate Solutions & Sustainable Development. US Green Building Council, NH Chapter Annual Meeting, 6 December
- 2012 Its Not Oil and Water: Blending Climate Solutions & Sustainable Development. UNH & NHBSR Institute in Corporate Sustainability, Portsmouth, NH 7 November.
- 2012 What Do We Really Know and Believe About Climate Change. NH Seacoast Science Café panelist, 19 September.
- 2012 Realities of our Changing Climate: Past, Present, Future. NOAA - Teachers on the Estuary Workshop, 18 July
- 2012 Realities of our Changing Climate: Past, Present, Future. Mt Desert Island Biological Lab - Climate Change Speakers Series, Salisbury Cove, ME 20 June
- 2012 Climate Change in New England: Past, Present, and Future. Environmental Business Council of New England - Climate Change Seminar. Boston, MA 8 June.
- 2012 Past, Present, and Potential Future 100 year Floods in the Lamprey River Watershed. Flood Plains of the Lamprey River Workshop, Raymond NH, 1 June.

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- 2012 Climate Change in the Northeast US: Past, Present and Future. NH Coastal Adaptation Workgroup (CAW) Water, Weather, Climate and Community Workshop IV Great Bay Discovery Center, Greenland, NH 29 March
- 2012 Building a Statewide Education and Outreach Network around Climate and Energy. NH Science Teachers Association Conference, Keene State College, 12 March.
- 2011 Climate Change and Water Resources in New England. NH Water Sustainability Commission Meeting, Concord, NH, 13 Dec
- 2011 Review of Climate Trends and Projections for the Upper Valley, New Hampshire. Alice Peck Day Health Systems, Lebanon, NH 12 Dec.
- 2011 KEYNOTE ADDRESS: Climate Change in Piscataqua/Great Bay Region: Past, Present and Future. Great Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve – Coastal New Hampshire Climate Summit. Great Bay Discovery Center, Greenland NH, 2 Dec.
- 2011 Its Not Oil and Water: Blending Climate Change Solutions with Sustainable Development in New England. SEE Science Center - Degrees of Change Science Café, Manchester, NH. 21 Nov
- 2011 KEYNOTE ADDRESS: Its Not Oil and Water: Blending Climate Change Solutions with Sustainable Development in New England. Salem State University 32nd Darwin Festival, Salem, MA, 17 Feb.
- 2011 NH Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reduction Fund Year 1 (July 2009 – June 2010) Evaluation. New Hampshire Energy Efficiency and Sustainable Energy Board, Concord, NH 14 Jan.
- 2010 Climate Change in the Northeast US: Past, Present and Future. Grappling with Stormwater Management in the Era of Climate Change, Maine Department of Environmental Protection, Augusta, Maine 30 Nov
- 2010 Rising Seas and Vulnerable Coasts: How Do We Build Community Resilience. Kittery Land Trust Annual Meeting, Kittery, Maine, 19 Sep.
- 2010 KEYNOTE ADDRESS: New Hampshire's Climate Action Plan: A Plan for Our Energy, Environmental, and Economic Future. Business NH Magazine: Lean & Green Awards, Portsmouth, NH 14 Sept
- 2010 Climate Change in the Northeast US: Past, Present and Future. Wells Reserve Teachers on the Estuary Workshop, Laudholm Farm, Wells ME, 29 July.
- 2010 Downscaling AOGCM Output. Northern New England NOAA Climate Literacy Workshop, Stratham, NH, 28 July.
- 2010 Masucci P, CP Wake, L Cooper, J Williams. Tracking the Rise of Undergraduate Research Conferences in the United States. 13th Council on Undergraduate Research National Conference, Weber State University, Ogden, UT, June 19-22.
- 2010 Impact of Global Climate Change on the Developing World. Carsey Center Colloquium on Opportunities for Sustainable Energy Development Finance in a Time of Global Climate Change, Durham, NH June 9.
- 2010 KEYNOTE ADDRESS: Climate Change: Science and Solutions. Presented at KIDS Consortium 2010 Student Summit, Durham, NH, May 25.
- 2010 Climate Change in the Casco Bay Watershed: Past, Present, and Future. Presented to the Casco Bay Estuaries Partnership, Portland, ME, January 13.
- 2010 Assessing the Risk of 100-year Freshwater Floods in the Lamprey River Watershed of New Hampshire Resulting from Changes in Climate and Land Use. Third Annual Lamprey River Symposium, Durham, NH, January 8.
- 2010 Lessons Learned from Engaged Scholarship for Sustainability On Campus and Beyond (with S Cleaves, D Garofalo, S-J Littleford, W Braham, T Kelly). The New Green Economy, 20-22 January, Washington, DC, National Council for Science and the Environment. [more info](#)

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- 2009 KEYNOTE ADDRESS: Climate Change in the Northeast US. New England – St. Lawrence Valley Geographical Society 2009 Annual Meeting, Salem State College, Salem, Massachusetts, November 6.
- 2009 Climate Change in New England’s Coastal Regions: Reducing Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Preparing for Change. Piscataqua Region Estuaries Partnership - 2009 State of the Estuaries Conference, Somersworth, NH, October 16. [more info](#)
- 2009 Its Not Oil and Water: Blending Climate Change Solutions with Economic Development in New England. Appalachian Mountain Club, Pinkham Notch, NH, July 23.
- 2009 Our Changing Climate: Faster Than Expected. Stonyfield Farm Company Meeting, July 17.
- 2009 Its Not Oil and Water: Blending Climate Change Solutions with Economic Development in New England. Lakes Region Planning Commission Annual Meeting, Laconia, NH, June 22.
- 2009 Its Not Oil and Water: Blending Climate Change Solutions with Economic Development in New England. Southern Maine Regional Planning Commission Annual Meeting, Sanford, Maine, June 9.
- 2009 KEYNOTE ADDRESS: New England Federal Partners Interagency Meeting on Climate Change in the Northeast, NOAA Fisheries Northeast Regional Office, Gloucester, MA, June 2-4.
- 2009 Dealing With Climate Change: New England Impacts & Vulnerabilities. US Environmental Protection Agency – Region 1 Office, Boston, MA, February 25.
- 2008 KEYNOTE ADDRESS: Climate Change in the Northeast: Past, Present, and Future. UNH Geographic Information Systems Day, November 12.
- 2008 Assessing Flood Risks from Changes in Climate and Land Use in New England. Presentation to New England Interstate Water Pollution Control Commission, 25 June.
- 2008 KEYNOTE ADDRESS: Climate Change in the Northeast: Past, Present, and Future. Anja Greer Conference on Secondary School Mathematics, Science and Technology, Phillips Exeter Academy, Exeter, NH, June 23.
- 2008 Climate Change and Forest Change in New England. Society for the Protection of New Hampshire Forests – Cottrell Baldwin Environmental Lecture Series, Hillsborough, NH 18 March.
- 2008 Climate Change in the Northeast US: Past, Present and Future. Presented as part of a Panel Discussion on Global Warming, Pittsburg Conference (PITTCON), New Orleans, 6 March.
- 2008 Outdoor Air Quality and Human Health. Exeter Health Resources – Continuing Medical Education Program, 12 Feb.
- 2008 In Our Own Backyard: Climate Change and Its Implications for Horticulture. New England Grows! Annual Meeting, Boston, 6 Feb.
- 2008 Climate Change in the Northeast US: Past, Present and Future. Focus the Nation, Phillips Exeter Academy, Exeter, NH 31 January.
- 2008 Climate Change in the Northeast US: Past, Present and Future. Anticipating Climate Change Impacts in southern New Hampshire. Organized by the Great Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve, Durham, NH, 28 January.
- 2008 Climate Change in the Northeast US: Past, Present and Future. Granite State Conservation Voters – NH Legislative Preview Breakfast. Concord, NH, 29 January.
- 2008 KEYNOTE ADDRESS: Climate Change in the Northeast US: Past, Present and Future. First Colebrook Bank retreat, The Balsams, 26 January.
- 2008 Climate Change in the Northeast US: Past, Present and Future. NH Climate Change Policy Task Force Inaugural Meeting, Concord, NH, 18 January.

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- 2008 Climate Change and Water Resources in the Northeast US. New England Interstate Water Pollution Control Commission (NEIWPCC), Lowell, MA 17 January.
- 2008 Indicators of Climate Change in the Northeast Over the past 100 years. 62nd Annual Meeting of the Northeastern Weed Science Society: Effects of Climate Change on Weeds. Philadelphia, PA, 8 Jan.
- 2007 Climate Change in New England: Trends, Solutions, and Strategies. Environmental Funders Network Meeting: Climate Change: Myth, Reality, and Action in Maine. Freeport, ME, 19 Nov.
- 2007 Climate Change in New England: Trends, Solutions and Strategies. NH Charitable Foundation Leadership Retreat, Plymouth, NH, 1 Nov.
- 2007 Climate Change and Water Resources in the Northeast. New England Water Works Association Water Resources Symposium: Weathering the Unpredictable Storm of Climate Change. Westford, MA, 26 October.
- 2007 Climate Change and Agriculture Overview. EPA National Agriculture Sector Contact Meeting" Agriculture in the New England Landscape: Challenges and Opportunities in the 21st Century. Lowell, MA, 24 October.
- 2007 Panel Presentation on "Climate Change Implications of Renewable Energy Alternatives" at the New England Innovation: Ideas for the Region's Energy Future: A Congressional Summit. New England Council, Boston, MA, 15 October.
- 2007 Climate Change in the Northeast: Past, Present and Future. Presentation at the "Climate Change Lecture Series", Science in the Mountains, Mount Washington Observatory, North Conway, NH, 18 July.
- 2007 Global Warming Mountaintop 'Summit': Economic Impacts on New England. Testimony on to the Select Committee on Energy Independence and Global Warming United States House of Representatives Rep. Ed Markey, Chair) , Cannon Mountain, Franconia, NH, 4 June. [Testimony](#)
- 2007 Climate Change in the Northeast. Leadership Greater Concord – Environment Day. Society for the Protection of New Hampshire Forests, Concord, NH, 11 April.
- 2007 Climate Change in the Northeast: Past, Present and Future. Presentation at the Gardening in a Changing Climate Symposium, New York Botanical Gardens, Bronx, New York, 20 April.
- 2007 Effects of Climate Change on New Hampshire's Water Resources. First Annual New Hampshire Water Conference, Grappone Center, Concord, NH, 9 April.
- 2007 Climate Change in the Northeast: Past, Present and Future. Presentation for the Mahoosic Land Trust, Gould Academy, Bethel, Maine, 30 March.
- 2007 Climate Change in the Northeast: Past, Present and Future. Global Environmental Futures, Brown University, Providence, RI, 23 March.
- 2007 Climate Change in the Northeast: Past, Present and Future. Maine Water Conference, Augusta Civic Center, Augusta, Maine, 21 March.
- 2007 Climate Change in the Northeast: Past, Present and Future. EPA Region 1, Boston, MA, 8 March.
- 2007 Past and Future Climate Change in the Northeast. Climate Change and Working Forests Conference, Concord, NH, 1 March.
- 2007 Climate Change in the Northeast: Past, Present and Future. Governor's Institutes of Vermont Winter Weekend. Goddard College, Plainsfield, VT, 2 February.
- 2007 Climate Change in the Northeast U.S. Joint session of the NH Legislature, Concord, NH, 29 January.
- 2007 Climate and tourism and economy in the Lakes Region, New Hampshire Audubon's Prescott Farm Center, Laconia, 11 January.
- 2006 Climate Change in the Northeast: Past, Present, and Future. Hudson Valley Climate Change Conference, Poughkeepsie, NY, Dec 4. [more info](#)

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- 2006 Cross Border Indicators of Climate Change. Regional Association for Research on the Gulf of Maine – Development of Ecosystem Indicators for Multiple Management and Research Needs. Wells, Maine, Nov 15.
- 2006 Climate Change in the Northeast. National Resource Council of Maine, - Meeting on RGGI, Portland, Maine, Nov 9.
- 2006 Climate Change in the Northeast. Cross Country Ski Association, Great Glenn Wilderness Area, Gorham, NH, November 2.
- 2006 Climate and Agriculture. Share Our Strength Conference of Leaders, New Orleans, Oct 23.
- 2006 Climate Change in the Northeast: It's Already Happening. New York Botanical Gardens Symposium on Climate Change: Prospects for Nature, New York City, September 15. [more info](#)
- 2006 Indicators of Climate Change in the Northeast. Mount Washington Observatory Annual Meeting, AMC Highland Center, Crawford Notch, NH 17 June.
- 2006 Indicators of Climate Change in the Northeast. Climate Change and Agriculture: Promoting Practical and Profitable Responses. Windsor Locks, CT 4 April.
- 2006 Indicators of Climate Change in the Northeast. Climate Change and Agriculture: Promoting Practical and Profitable Responses. Maritime Institute, Baltimore, MD 7 March.
- 2005 Indicators of Climate Change in New England. Making the Connection: Human Health in a Changing Environment. Augusta Civic Center, Augusta, Maine, October 21.
- 2005 New England Integrated Sciences & Assessments: Air Quality, Climate Variability, and Human Health. NOAA Office of Global Programs, Silver Springs, MD, 17 October.
- 2005 The Respiratory Health Effects of Poor Air Quality. Environment and Health 2005: Clean Environment – Healthy People, Concord, 13 Sept.
- 2005 New England Integrated Sciences and Assessments: Demand Side Assessment. Science Policy Assessment and Research on Climate Workshop, Honolulu, Hawaii, 15-17 August.
- 2005 Prized Earth System Science Learning Resources Used at UNH. Earth System Science Education for the 21st Century Annual Meeting, Fairbanks, Alaska, 3-7 August.
- 2005 Implications of Climate Change for the Gulf of Maine. Emerging Issues Forum, Gulf of Maine Council on the Marine Environment. Exeter, 15 June.
- 2005 From Ice Ages to the Year Without a Summer: The How and Why of Natural Variability in the Earth's Climate System. New Hampshire Environmental Educators Annual Conference, Manchester, NH, 9 March.
- 2005 Indicators of Climate Change in the Northeast - 2005. Global Warming Indicators and Coastal Impacts in Connecticut, CT Science Center Collaborative, University of Connecticut Avery Point Campus, 8 March.
- 2005 KEYNOTE ADDRESS: Air Quality, Human Health and the Economy: Tracking the Links in New England. Asthma 2005: Making Progress in New Hampshire, Concord, NH. 19 January.
- 2004 Evidence of Climate Change in the Northeast. Cornell Cooperative Extension, Climate Change and Northeast Agriculture Workshop, Ithaca, NY, Nov. 17.
- 2004 Air Quality, Human Health, and the Economy in New England: Ongoing Research and Assessment. NH Dept. of Environmental Services and NH Dept of Health and Human Services Special Seminar, Concord, NH, 11 November.
- 2004 Quantifying the Effects of Air Pollution on Human Health in New England: Results from the Summer 2004 Study. Sawyer-Colby College, New London, NH, 20 October.
- 2004 Air Quality and Human Health. Seacoast Science Center Summer 2004 Seminar Series Understanding the Air We Breathe: The Science of Air Quality, Rye, NH 17 August.
- 2004 Air Quality and Human Health in New England: The NOAA Funded AIRMAP and

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- INHALE Projects. Presented at the UNH Project SMART, 15 July.
- 2004 Himalayan Ice Core Records: Changes in the Asian Southwest Monsoon over the past 200 years. Dartmouth College Dept. of Earth Sciences, May 28.
- 2004 Climate Change and Business: Focus on the Assessment of Climate Change. NH Business for Social Responsibility 2004 Spring Conference. Building a Better World: Purposeful Profits. Concord, NH, May 13.
- 2004 Air Quality and Human Health in New England: The NOAA Funded AIRMAP and INHALE Projects. AIRMAP Teachers Workshop, University of New Hampshire, Durham, NH, 16 April.
- 2004 Integrated Human Health and Air Quality Assessment (INHALE) in New England. Meeting the Challenge in New Hampshire: NH Asthma Program Statewide Asthma Summit. Concord, NH 21 January.
- 2003 Building a Collaborative Earth Science Research Program: UNH and Elizabeth City State University. Presented at 2003 Minority University - Space Interdisciplinary Network (MU-SPIN) Cyber Conference Earth Science Edition. 13 Nov.
- 2003 The Joint NOAA/UNH AIRMAP and INHALE Projects. Presented at the Superfund Basic Research Program, Panel on Communicating Science: Can You Hear Me Now?. Dartmouth College, Hanover, NH, 12 Nov.
- 2003 INHALE - Pulmonary Health Effects Monitoring in New England. Presented at: Meeting the Need: Policy and Practice. A Conference Dedicated to the Healthcare Needs of the Underserved. New England Clinicians Forum, Providence, RI. 7 Nov.
- 2003 Air Quality and Pulmonary Function: A New England Approach to Integrated Assessment. Human Dimensions of Global Environmental Change. Montreal, 16-18 October.
- 2003 Advancing Earth System Science Education for the 21st Century: An Interdisciplinary Education Initiative for University Students. Earth System Science Education for the 21st Century - Annual Team, Baltimore, 11-13 June
- 2003 Ozone Climatology for Portsmouth, NH. 2002 New England Air Quality Study (NEAQS) Science Meeting, UNH, 28-30 May
- 2003 Quantifying the Link Between Air Quality and Human Health Effects in New England and Maritime Canada. Summer 2004 Climate and Air Quality Field Campaign Planning Meeting, UNH, 23-24 April.
- 2003 How Clean is Your Air Today? New Hampshire Science Teachers Association (NHSTA,) Phillips Exeter Academy, 25 March
- 2003 Ice Core records of Environmental Change in the Arctic. University of Massachusetts, Climate System Research Center, 26 March
- 2003 New England Integrated Sciences and Assessment (NEISA). NOAA - Office of Global Programs - Regional Integrated Sciences and Assessments Annual Program Meeting, Phoenix, 11-13 March.
- 2003 Integrated Pulmonary Function and Air Quality Research in Northern New England. Mid Atlantic Region Air Management Association (MARAMA) Annual meeting, Baltimore, 21-22 January 2003.
- 2003 Ice Core records of Climate Change in the Arctic and the Himalaya. UNH Retired Faculty Meeting, 19 Feb 2003, UNH.
- 2002 Invited Panel Presentation at Bioneers: Building Coalitions for Community Sustainability. UNH, October
- 2002 Preliminary Analysis of the Tien Shan 2000 Ice Core: Annual Snow Accumulation, Physical Stratigraphy, and Major Ion Chemistry. USGS Global Environmental Change Research, Idaho Falls, April, 2002.

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- 2001 Ice Core records of Climate Change: Placing Global Warming into Perspective. New England Science Center Collaborative – Meet the Scientists Meeting, Durham, NH, November .
- 1999 Ice Core records of Environmental Change from the Mountains of Central Asia. New York Academy of Sciences – Atmospheric Sciences Section, New York, February.
- 1997 Update of The Himalayan Interdisciplinary Paleoclimate Project, IGBP - PAGES Leaders Meeting, Hilterfingen, Switzerland, November.
- 1997 A review of Major Ion Chemistry Investigations in Ice Cores, US Ice Core Working Group Meeting, Denver, April
- 1977 Why Recover High Resolution, Multi-Parameter Ice Core Records of Climate Change from the Mountains of Central Asia? Invited Presentation, Dept. of Energy, Idaho Falls, March.
- 1996 Ice Core Record of Holocene Climate Variability in the Eastern Canadian Arctic, AGU Fall Meeting, San Francisco, December
- 1996 Where Can We Recover the "Best" Glaciochemical records of the Asian Monsoon, Invited Presentation, Cornell University, Ithaca, NY, January.
- 1995 The Amount Effect and Oxygen Isotope Ratios Recorded in Himalayan Snows IGBP-PAGES/PEPII Nagoya Symposium, Nagoya University, Nagoya, Japan, November.
- 1995 Glaciochemical Reconnaissance of the Penny Ice Cap, Southern Baffin Island. The 25th Arctic Workshop, Laval University, Quebec City, Quebec, March.
- 1995 Identifying Central Asian Glaciers whose Glaciochemical Records Provide a Sensitive Measure of the Asian Monsoon. PAGES - International Himalayan/Tibetan Plateau Paleoclimate Workshop, Kathmandu, Nepal, April.
- 1993 The Chemical Composition of Aerosols over Central Asia During Low Dust Periods. Atmospheric Chemistry Colloquium for Emerging Senior Scientists, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, June.
- 1992 Spatial Variation of Atmospheric Aerosols over the Tibetan Plateau. Asian Dust Workshop, University of Rhode Island, Narragansett, Rhode Island, June.
- 1991 Reducing CO₂, SO_x, and NO_x Emissions from Electric Utilities in New England with Energy Conservation Strategies. Presented to Congressional Staff, Meeting for Energy Conservation in New England, Conservation Law Foundation, Boston, MA., April.
- 1989 The Influence of Summertime Precipitation Events on Meltwater Production in the Karakoram, Northern Pakistan. Forty-Sixth Eastern Snow Conference, Quebec City, Quebec, June.
- 1987 Snow Accumulation Studies in the Central Karakoram. Forty-Fourth Eastern Snow Conference, Fredericton, New Brunswick, June.
- 1987 An overview of snow accumulation studies in the Central Karakoram. Northeast North America Glaciological Meeting, Lake Placid, NY, 27-29 March.

PUBLISHED PHOTOGRAPHS

- Nine quarter page photographs, in David Noland (2001) *Trekking*. W.W. Norton, New York, pages
- Cover Photograph (front and back), in David Roberts (2000) *Points Unknown: A Century of Great Exploration*. W. W. Norton, New York.
- Four quarter page photographs of the Himalaya, in Steve Razzetti (2000) *Trekking and Climbing in Nepal: 25 Adventure Treks in the Mighty Himalaya*. New Holland Publishers, London, pages 135, 136, 140, 141.

One half page photograph from Antarctica, in *GEO: Un nouveau monde: la Terre*, No. 136, June 1990, page 36.

MAJOR MEDIA COVERAGE

- 28 Jan 2014 Climatologist: Kittery must get serious about sea-level rise. Deborah McDermott story on Seacoast Online. [more info](#)
- 23 Oct 2013 Climate expert warns of rising river, ocean levels. Dyke Hendrickson story in the Newburyport Daily News. [more info](#)
- 8 July 2012 NH short of goal for energy efficient buildings. Interview on WMUR-TV, New Hampshire's Business with Fred Kocher [more info](#)
- 6 July 2012 Room for Improvement on Energy Efficiency in the Granite State. Interview on NHPR The Exchange with Laura Knoy. [more info](#)
- 2 July 2012 Energy Efficiency Investment Slow to Catch On. Sam Evans-Brown story on NHPR. <http://www.nhpr.org/post/energy-efficiency-investment-slow-catch>
- 27 Dec 2011 45 minute radio interview with Diana Dehm on Radio Green Talk.
- 3 Dec 2011 Batten the hatches! Sea levels could rise 10 feet by end of century and temperatures will increase at least 5 degrees. Roni Reino story in Fosters Daily Democrat.
- 13 Sept 2011 From mountaineer to climatologist: A profile of Dr. Cameron Wake. Posted on Whole Terrain - a journal of reflective environmental practice. <http://wholeterrain.com/2011/09/13/cameron1/>
- 9 April 2011 We need cooperation to address climate change. Op-ed published by Seacoastonline.com [more info](#)
- 24 Nov 2010 Extended interview on the GreenScreen.tv with Bill Rogers <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cLIWp-9P-LI>
- 2 Nov 2010 New study to examine impact of climate change on Great Bay region. Jeff Cunningham story in Fosters Daily Democrat.
- Sept 2010 This Scientist is a Man of Action. Profile in Union of Concerned Scientists - Earthwise Newsletter, Vol 12, No. 4. [more info](#)
- 25 July 2010 Featured in full page ad in the New York Times magazine as part of Union of Concerned Scientists "Curious for Life" Ad Campaign that showcases scientists as public servants. [more info](#)
- 18 May 2010 Climate Change and the Food Supply. Interview on NHPR's Morning Edition. [NHPR story](#)
- 5 April 2010 Study: Northeast seeing more, fiercer rainstorms. Associated Press story by Bob Salsberg ran in nearly 400 outlets nationwide, including NPR, ABC News, Boston Globe, Los Angeles Times, Washington Post, San Francisco Chronicle, Atlanta Journal-Constitution. [NPR](#), [NY Times](#)
- 1 March 2010 Leave Only Footprints. Interview in UNH Magazine by Reecca Rule. [more info](#)
- 13 December 2009 Climate Change is Real. Op-ed in the Manchester Union Leader.
- 4 December 2009 Interview with Josh Rogers, WMUR TV (Manchester, NH) on the upcoming Climate Change Conference in Copenhagen
- 1 October 2009 Generations: A 17 minute film presented by The North Face in partnership with Protect Our Winters and Teton Gravity Research. Features Elizabeth Burakowski (UNH PhD student). [more info](#)
- 11 June 2009 Interview with Bob Paquette on WCFR (NPR affiliate in western Massachusetts) 'Study says higher fuel standards would benefit New England'. [more info](#)
- 9 June 2009
Interview with Mark Beavis on NHPR's "Morning Addition". 'Economic Savings from improved automobile Fuel Efficiency Standards'. [more info](#)

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- UNH study: New fuel economy standards will rev up region. Clynton Namuo article in the Union Leader.
- UNH report says proposed fuel standards carry \$10 billion economic benefit for region. Jason Claffey article in Fosters Daily Democrat. [more info](#)
- UNH analysis shows benefit under new fuel rules. AP story in the Boston Herald. [more info](#)
- 26 March 2009 A Climate Action Plan for NH. Guest on NHPR "The Exchange" hosted by Laura Knoy. [more info](#)
- 1 March 2009 A Change in the Weather. Quoted in article by Jenny Andrews, Garden Design Magazine, p. 77-80.
- 11 Feb 2009 New England seeing less snow, warmer winter temperatures. WBZ TV (Boston) Mish Michaels interview with Liz Burakowski (M.Sc. student at UNH). [more info](#)
- 7 Jan 2009 Kittery turbine picks up pace with winter's winds. Josh Rosenson article in Foster's Daily Democrat. [more info](#)
- 11 Dec 2008 Winter Easing its Grip on Northeast. Boston Globe article by Carolyn Johnson [more info](#)
- 11 Dec 2008 Snow Disappearing from Northeast. Portsmouth Herald article by David Shoate [more info](#)
- 10 Dec 2008 New England Gets less Snow. Article and video on WMUR Channel 9. [more info](#)
- 29 June 2008 Can weeds help solve the climate crisis? Tom Christopher story in the New York Times Magazine.
- 5 May 2008 Researchers Drill Ice to Understand Climate. Interview with Nancy Cohen, CT Public Radio. [more info](#)
- 30 April 2008 Scientists Head To Warming Alaska On Ice Core Expedition. *ScienceDaily*. [more info](#)
- 10 April 2008 New England winters are warming. Op-ed in the Manchester Union Leader.
- 11 March 2008. Op-Ed in The New Hampshire "So called "climate skeptics" not skeptical at all". [more info](#)
- 1 Feb 2009 Watching the changes in New England's climate. Kirsten Weir story in Gulf of Maine Times, Volume 12(1). [more info](#)
- 18 Jan 2008. NH Public Radio story by Amy Quinton on the NH Climate Change Task Force [more info](#)
- 11 Jan 2008 Story on Winter Warming in the Northeast US
The Associated Press story by Michael Hill ran in more than 250 papers, including USA Today, New York Times, Boston Globe, Washington Post, Los Angeles Times, National Geographic Traveler, Time.com, Newsweek.com, ABC.com, CBS.com.
New York Times: Study: Northeast Winters Warming Fast. [more info](#)
USA Today: Study: NE winters warmer, less snowy. [more info](#)
WMUR TV: Study: New England Winters Not What They Used to Be. [more info](#)
NetworkWorld.com: Snowfalls falling as snow falls. [more info](#)
- 5 Jan 2008 An earlier thaw can trim winter logging. Sid Perkins story in Science News. Volume 173(1), p. 14.
- 21 Dec 2007 Grassroots Effort Pays Dividends on Presidential Campaign Trail. Eli Kintisch story in Science 318, 1850-1851. [more info](#)
- 10 December 2007
Kittery Town Council Approves Wind Turbine Project. Kristen Cullen story on WCSH Channel 6, Portland Maine. [more info](#)
Kittery Looking To Go Green. WMTW Channel 8, Portland, Maine
Turbine project spins ahead. Shir Haberman story in the Portsmouth Herald. [more info](#)
- 18 November 2007 A Downhill Battle: Warmer winters have ski areas in New England fighting back. Stephen Jeranok story in the Boston Globe. [more info](#)

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- 1 October 2007 Indicators of Climate Change in the Northeast over the past 100 years. Article in The Natural Farmer, Northeast Organic Farmers Association Vol 2, No. 74, p. 15-17.
- 24 July 2007 Lets focus on the facts when it comes to climate change. Op-ed in the Union Leader, Manchester, NH.
- 12 July 2007 Report: Quintessential NE at risk. Felicia Mello story in the Boston Globe. Also covered in: Washington Post, Concord Monitor, Science Magazine, Reuters, Hartford Courant, Union Leader, Fosters, Nashua Telegraph, Star Leger, Newsday, New York Times, etc.
- 11 July 2007. Northeast Climate Impacts Assessment. TV interviews on:
NECN (Boston): [more info](#)
Channel 5 (Boston): [more info](#)
Channel 9 WMUR (Manchester, NH) [more info](#)
Political Chowder with Arnie Arneson. [more info](#) (interview from 20:20 to 38:20 minutes)
- 5 June 2007. On peak, US panel talks of warming. Beth Daley story in the Boston Globe. Also covered in: Associated Press, WCVB-TV Boston, WBZ-TV Boston, Worcester Telegram & Gazette, Portland Press-Herald, Barre-Montpelier Times Argus, Rutland Herald, Lewiston Sun-Journal, Maine Today, Stamford Advocate, New London Day, Greenwich Time, Long Island Newsday, Yahoo! Finance, Forbes.com, and Businessweek.
- 4 June 2007. Testimony to Select Committee on Energy Independence and Global Warming, US House of Representatives, Global Warming Mountaintop "Summit" Economic Impacts on New England, Cannon Mountain, New Hampshire. [more info](#)
- 3 May 2007. Feeling Warmth, Subtropical Plants Move North. Shaila Dewan story in the New York Times (front page)
- 26 April 2007. Global Warming Discussion. John Rudolf interview on NHPR - The Exchange. [more info](#)
- 20 April 2007 Climate Change putting bird species in danger. Hoa Nguyen story in the Greenwich Times, CT.
- 20 April 2007. Climate change impacts on Maine. Fred Bever 30 minute show with interview on Maine Watch, Maine Public Broadcasting Network (TV and Radio).
- 18 April 2007. Why have we been rocked by two 100 year storms in less than a year? Thomas Kressler story in Fosters Daily Democrat.
- 12 April 2007. UNH scientist: Winter recreation at risk from global warming. Alison Aloisio story in the Bethel Citizen. [more info](#)
- 9 April 2007. State conference focuses on water sustainability. Amy Quinton story on NHPR [more info](#)
- 5 April 2007 - "This Old Planet Needs a Friend" Presentation at the Music Hall, Portsmouth, NH. [more info](#)
- 28 March, 2007. Will future winters have less snow? Kevin Skarupa story on WMUR web site. [more info](#)
- 2 March 2007. Timber Industry warned warming could hurt prices. Paula Tracy story in the Union Leader, Manchester, NH.
- 1 February 2007. Scientists urge NH to cut carbon emissions. Tom Fahey story in the Union Leader, Manchester, NH.
- 29 January 2007. Legislators hear from climate change experts. Amy Quinton story on NHPR [more info](#)
- 28 January 2007. Winter warm-up costing NE Region. Boston Globe Sunday feature article by Beth Daley. [more info](#)
- 21 January 2007. Interview with Fred Kocher on WMUR TV9 Sunday morning "New Hampshire Business Report"
- 15 January 2007. In New England, questions swirl over mild winter. Reuters.
- 12 January 2007. Warming trend: Like moving south while staying put. Laconia Citizen.

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- 7 January 2007. The cold realities of a balmy winter. Times Union (Albany) article by Brian Nearing
- 7 January 2007. Baby, It's warm outside. Valley News article by Kristen Fountain.
- 6 January 2007. Jet stream changes bring record temp. Boston Globe article by April Simpson and Gareth Cook.
- 19 Oct 2006. Live 10 minute radio interview on Air America Radio, EcoTalk with Betsy Rosenberg.
- 16 Oct 2006. Live 60 minute radio interview on WRPI-FM (Albany, Schenectady, & Troy, NY) with Steve Breymer
- 11 Oct 2006. Live radio interview on Vermont Public Radio with Steve Zind.
- 6 Oct 2006. Ten radio interviews on the results of the Northeast Climate Impacts Assessment in Manchester (WGIR, Charlie Sherman), Pittsburgh (WFNY, Bob Salter), Hartford (WICH, Mark Wayne), Portsmouth, NH (WERZ, Stephanie Carignan), Westchester County (WHUD, Rich Flaherty), Portland (WCNM, Scott Garret), Dover (WTSN, Mike Pomp), Concord, NH (WHJJ, Dave Shurtleff) and New London, CT (WXML, Dave Shurtleff).
- 5 Oct 5 2006. Quoted in over 100 newspaper articles on the results of the Northeast Climate Impacts Assessment (www.climatechoices.org). Newspaper stories in the Boston Globe, Concord Monitor, Providence Journal, Hartford Courant, Portland Press Herald, Washington Post, International Herald Tribune.
- 23 Sept 2006. UNH convocation spurs talks on energy. Foster's Daily Democrat.
- 18 Sept 2006. Interview with Sam Adams on New England's changing climate. WOKQ radio (Dover, NH). Aired on Sunday 23 September.
- 14 Sept 2006. Several newspaper articles on Winter Warming in NH including: Concord Monitor, Foster's, Boston Globe, Stamford Times (CT), Stamford Advocate (CT), Hartford Courant (CT), New London Day (CT), Greenwich Time (CT), Eagle Tribune (MA), Newburyport Daily News (MA), Middletown Times Herald (NY), Gloucester Times (MA)
- 13 Sept 2006. Winter Is Not As Cold As It Used To Be. Interview with Mark Bevis on NHPR. [more info](#) and with Clear Channel Radio
- 16 August 2006. Invited panelist at a special showing of the Inconvenient Truth at the Music Hall in Portsmouth. Participated in a 60 minute panel discussion on global warming and answered questions from an audience of about 300 people.
- 15 August 2006. Interview with Darren Jaime on the live TV show "OPEN" on BronxNet.
- 14 August 2006. Interview with Sheryl Rich-Kern on NH Public Radio story on Nashua going green. [more info](#)
- 2 August 2006. Commentary with Greg Navarro of NECN TV on biodiesel in New Hampshire. [more info](#)
- UNH Campus Journal Story: [more info](#)
- 13 July 2006. Interview on Vermont Public Radio show "Switchboard" on air quality in Vermont. [more info](#)
- 13 July 2006. Interview with Greg Navarro of NECN TV on extreme weather events in southern NH
- 12 July 2006. Coast isn't clear for insurers. Daily News, Newburyport, MA
- May 2006. Interview with WMUR TV on climate change in New Hampshire as part of a 30 minute show
- 29 May 2006. Interview with USA Today for article by Elizabeth Weise "Alaska the 'poster child' for climate concerns. [more info](#)
- 26 May 2006. Interview on NHPR "The Exchange" on climate change.
- April 2006. Interview for film on Global Warming by Tom Jackson titled "Out of Balance".
- 4 April 2006. Climate Change in the Northeast. Jayasudha Joseph, E magazine [more info](#)
- 12 April 2006. Buds are bloomin' early. Bryn Nelson, Newsday (New York)
- 30 March 2006. Springing Back. Britt Peterson, Seed Magazine.

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- 29 March 2006. New beginning of 'natural spring' announced by UNH scientist, group.
Innovations Report: [more info](#)
- 11 March 2006. Warming trend has chilling side. Dan Shapley, *Poughkeepsie Journal*
- 11 March 2006. The climate outracing the sun. Abram Katz, *New Britain Herald*.
- 11 March 2006 Nature's calendar springing forward. Misty Edgecomb, *Rochester Democrat and Chronicle*.
- 6 March 2006. Warm winter? You ain't seen nothing yet. Chelsea Conaboy, *Concord Monitor*.
- 2005 Summer. Global Warming Impacts Northeast. Tamar Weinberg, *Narragansett Bay Journal*
- 3 July 2005. Quoted in Boston Globe Op-ed William Hill Unhealthy haze over Northeast's wilderness
- 1 April 2005 Temperature Rising. *National Geographic Traveler*.
- 9 March 2005 Global Warming: Clear and Present? *TheDay (CT)*.
- 9 March 2005. Temperatures Rise in Region, study suggests. *Portland Press Herald*,
- 9 March 2005. Northeast Public Radio, Interview for segment on "Indicators of Climate Change
- 8 March 2005 New Hampshire Public Radio, Interview for NH News segment on "Indicators of Climate Change"
- 17 Feb 2005. New Hampshire Public Radio The Exchange, "The Politics of the Protocol". One hour live radio show on the science and politics of the Kyoto protocol. [more info](#) (from 28:30 to 33:15 minutes).
- 23 January 2005. Many are having a hard time coping with this winter. *Fosters Daily Democrat*.
- 24 November 2004. Radio Left (National Distribution) "Conversations" One hour live talk radio show on the Arctic Climate Impact Assessment (ACIA) [more info](#)
- 7 September 2004. PBS New Hour - "Tracking Global Pollution". Ten minute show on ICARTT including interviews with Dr. Cameron Wake and other UNH Scientists. [more info](#)
- 18 Aug 2004. Air Quality. Live TV interview on NH Public Television. [more info](#)
- 4 August 2004 UNH Protecting the Environment. *Portsmouth Herald*. [more info](#)
- 7 July 2004 New Hampshire Public Radio The Exchange, "Air Check",. One hour live radio show on New England air quality. [more info](#)
- 23 Oct 2003. Weather-wise, careful what you wish for. *Boston Globe*,
- 14 Jan 2004 Weather, Air Quality and Human Health in New England. Presentation at a press conference organized by Physicians for Social Responsibility, Legislative Building, Concord, NH
- 6 February 2004 Science shows winters in New England are shrinking. *Union Leader Op Ed*.
- 1 January 2004 QUEST - Maine PBS Regional Science Series - Interview for 1 hour show titled "Climate Change". First shown on Maine PBS and NH PBS.
- 17 July 2002 Research on an Arctic Icefield. One hour interview with John Walters on NHPR show *The Front Porch*. [more info](#)

From: Gray, Spencer (Energy)
To: ["stephene_harding@ios.doi.gov"](mailto:stephene_harding@ios.doi.gov)
Date: Wednesday, April 22, 2015 11:09:24 AM

Can we set up a time to talk about the HF rule with appropriate folks on your end?

Fyi we are likely to have a ND member of WORC as a witness.

From: Gray, Spencer (Energy)
To: ["stephenne_harding@ios.doi.gov"](mailto:stephenne_harding@ios.doi.gov)
Subject: Re:
Date: Wednesday, April 22, 2015 11:24:34 AM

Someone(s) familiar with what and how states are doing less than the rule requires.

How variances are expected to be processed.

----- Original Message -----

From: Stephenne Harding [mailto:stephenne_harding@ios.doi.gov]
Sent: Wednesday, April 22, 2015 11:12 AM
To: Gray, Spencer (Energy)
Subject: Re:

Great! Yes. Let's do that anytime after today. Who do you want to have us bring in to discuss the rule with you?

Sent from my iPhone

- > On Apr 22, 2015, at 11:09 AM, Gray, Spencer (Energy) <Spencer_Gray@energy.senate.gov> wrote:
- >
- > Can we set up a time to talk about the HF rule with appropriate folks on your end?
- >
- > Fyi we are likely to have a ND member of WORC as a witness.

From: Babington, Sean (Agriculture)
To: [Harding, Stephenne](#)
Subject: RE: To answer your question.
Date: Thursday, April 23, 2015 2:01:05 PM

Great, thank you very much. A follow up (not urgent) – Can you possibly send me a map of federal subsurface mineral ownership East of the 100th meridian?

If that map also shows federal surface ownership (or has a layer with federal ownership that can be turned on), that would be great.

Thanks, sorry for all the questions.

From: Harding, Stephenne [mailto:stephenne_harding@ios.doi.gov]
Sent: Thursday, April 23, 2015 1:54 PM
To: Babington, Sean (Agriculture)
Subject: To answer your question.

The HF rule applies to all Federal Minerals. Fed minerals under USFS lands and it applies. Private minerals under USFS lands does NOT apply. Neil responded to this issue during the budget hearings.

--

Stephenne Harding
Deputy Director
Congressional and Legislative Affairs
Department of the Interior
Stephenne_Harding@ios.doi.gov
202-208-6174 (desk)
202-341-8080 (cell)

From: Babington, Sean (Agriculture)
To: [Gruber, Benjamin](#); [Harding, Stephenne](#)
Cc: [David Blackstun](#); [Patrick J. Wilkinson](#); [Lara E. Douglas](#)
Subject: RE: To answer your question.
Date: Thursday, April 23, 2015 5:18:59 PM

202-228-2517. Thanks!

From: Gruber, Benjamin [mailto:begruber@blm.gov]
Sent: Thursday, April 23, 2015 3:37 PM
To: Harding, Stephenne; Babington, Sean (Agriculture)
Cc: David Blackstun; Patrick J. Wilkinson; Lara E. Douglas
Subject: Re: To answer your question.

Yes -- Sean, this is a question we frequently receive. Someone from BLM legislative affairs will call you to discuss. What is the best number at which to reach you?

Ben

On Thu, Apr 23, 2015 at 2:50 PM, Harding, Stephenne <stephenne_harding@ios.doi.gov> wrote:

Ben or Dave, can one of you help Sean with this request?
Thanks!

On Thu, Apr 23, 2015 at 2:00 PM, Babington, Sean (Agriculture) <Sean_Babington@ag.senate.gov> wrote:

Great, thank you very much. A follow up (not urgent) – Can you possibly send me a map of federal subsurface mineral ownership East of the 100th meridian?

If that map also shows federal surface ownership (or has a layer with federal ownership that can be turned on), that would be great.

Thanks, sorry for all the questions.

From: Harding, Stephenne [mailto:stephenne_harding@ios.doi.gov]
Sent: Thursday, April 23, 2015 1:54 PM
To: Babington, Sean (Agriculture)
Subject: To answer your question.

The HF rule applies to all Federal Minerals. Fed minerals under USFS lands and it applies. Private minerals under USFS lands does NOT apply. Neil responded to this issue during the budget hearings.

--

Stephenne Harding
Deputy Director
Congressional and Legislative Affairs
Department of the Interior

Stephenne_Harding@ios.doi.gov

202-208-6174 (desk)

202-341-8080 (cell)

--

Stephenne Harding

Deputy Director

Congressional and Legislative Affairs

Department of the Interior

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202-208-6174 (desk)

202-341-8080 (cell)

--

Benjamin E. Gruber

Senior Legislative Affairs Specialist

U.S. Department of the Interior

Bureau of Land Management

(202) 912-7430

From: Ripchensky, Darla (Energy)
To: sarah_neimeyer@ios.doi.gov
Cc: Stephenne_Harding@ios.doi.gov; [Murfitt, Lucy \(Energy\)](#); [Brooks, David \(Energy\)](#); [Rice, Pamela \(Energy\)](#)
Subject: Questions for the Record Submitted to Deputy Secretary Connor from the ENR Cmte Hearing on April 22, 2015 regarding the Land and Water Conservation Fund
Date: Friday, April 24, 2015 5:10:37 PM
Attachments: [QFRs for Dep. Sec. Connor 4-22-15 ENR Cmte Hrg.docx](#)

Good afternoon, Sarah:

Attached are Questions for the Record which have been submitted to Deputy Secretary Connor from Members of the Energy Committee regarding the hearing which was held on Wednesday regarding the Land and Water Conservation Fund. We respectfully request that Deputy Secretary Connor provide his responses to these questions by **Friday, May 15, 2015** for inclusion in the official hearing record.

Please provide the responses directly to me, and feel free to contact me if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

Darla Ripchensky, PMP
Administrative Director
U.S. Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources
304 Dirksen Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20510
202.224.3607

U.S. Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources
April 2015 Hearing The Land and Water Conservation Fund
Questions for the Record Submitted to Deputy Secretary Michael Connor

Questions from Chairman Lisa Murkowski

Question 1 Many federal lands that have great benefit to sportsmen and women are inaccessible to varying degrees. What is the administration's plan to address access challenges on federal lands?

Question 2 On March 12, BLM testified before this Committee that the Department strongly supports the reauthorization of the Federal Land Transfer Facilitation Act (FLTFA). Since FLTFA was enacted, has the BLM use it to sell public lands at auction to the highest bidder? What portion of those sales conducted under FLTFA has been made to private citizens or companies?

Question 3 States are required to engage in planning for their outdoor recreation needs and to select, based on established criteria in those plans, high priority state and local projects. What kind of planning process exists on the federal side for land acquisitions? Does the LWCF Act require a planning process on the federal side for land acquisitions? How is the public engaged in the process?

Question 4 How many acres have been acquired with LWCF funds since the beginning of the program? For the federal acquisitions acres, please include a table that lists the acquisitions by agency (National Park Service, Fish and Wildlife Service, Bureau of Land Management, and Forest Service) and includes the acres and the state for each.

Question 5 Is the \$11.4 billion maintenance backlog within the National Park Service for high priority assets only? What is the maintenance backlog for medium and low priority assets (listed separately) within the National Park Service?

Questions from Senator Bill Cassidy

Questions Can you please share the primary sources of revenue to the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF)? There are members of the committee, as well as some of you, who have advocated for the LWCF to be reauthorized and fully funded. While I agree that the LWCF needs to be re-authorized, I believe we can derive revenues for the fund through increased access to our energy resources on the Outer Continental Shelf. Could or should an increase in funding to the LWCF come from future OCS exploration and production as opposed to an appropriations increase that may require an offset?

Questions from Senator Ron Widen

Question 1 The National Park Service is dealing with a maintenance backlog in the nation's parks. What has the Department of the Interior and the National Park Service

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done, or what does it plan to do in the future, to take care of the maintenance backlog so that programs like LWCF don't get needlessly reorganized to pay for that backlog?

Question 2 In your testimony you mentioned that federal land acquisition actually reduces the cost of managing federal lands. Can you explain how inholdings are identified for acquisition and the process for completing the purchase of the land? And, how specifically does acquisition of inholdings improve maintenance and land management on large tracts of federal lands?

Question 3 In the hearing, there was a lot of discussion around the source of the maintenance backlog, and that somewhere around 50% of the maintenance backlog was due to roads and other transportation projects within park boundaries that should actually be paid for by the Department of Transportation rather than the federal land management agencies. Can you provide the breakdown for the National Park Service how much of your maintenance backlog consists of transportation projects and how much consists of other work such as facilities repairs or trail maintenance?

Questions from Senator Debbie Stabenow

Question 1: In your testimony, you stated that over the last five years, 99.25% of the lands acquired by the Department of the Interior were inholdings. You also described how the acquisition of inholdings helps to reduce maintenance costs within federal land units.

With funding from the Land and Water Conservation Fund being used almost exclusively to acquire inholdings, and the role these acquisitions play in reducing maintenance, would you say that the LWCF is already helping to combat maintenance backlogs?

Question 2 Could you provide a few additional examples, beyond those in your written testimony, that demonstrate how acquiring inholdings reduces maintenance costs?

Questions from Senator Jeff Flake

Question 1 Part of the cost of acquiring new Federal land should be mitigating the loss of a vibrant tax base for local governments. In FY2002, PILT payments were made from the LWCF and in the Department of Interior Budget hearing in this committee two months ago Secretary Jewell suggested that a portion of the funding stream currently dedicated to LWCF could be dedicated to PILT. Would you elaborate on the Secretary's suggestion that LWCF funding streams could be used to meet PILT obligations?

Question 2 In your written testimony you express the amount of inholdings that were purchased by the DOI over the past five years as a percentage of the total amount of land

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purchased by the DOI during that time. In your response to questions on this subject during the hearing you referred to "edgeholdings." Please define the term "edgeholding" and provide, by state and by agency (BLM, NPS, and FWS), the amount of land acquired over the past 10 years under LWCF authorities which were completely surrounded by Federal land and which were on the boundaries of Federal land. Please compare these amounts to those LWCF acquisitions by the Forest Service over the same time period.

Questions from Senator Rob Portman

Question 1 I am a very strong supporter of LWCF, and as you know I also am strongly committed to addressing the critical unmet maintenance needs in our national parks and other public lands. Clearly, we need LWCF to secure the inholdings and other lands that make our parks the important resources they are for the American people. At the same time and for similar reasons, we absolutely need to address the Park Service maintenance backlog as we head toward the Centennial of the National Parks, which I am working to do.

Regarding LWCF, I have seen the critical importance of strategic acquisitions of key properties and conservation easements in my own state at Cuyahoga Valley National Park, which is among the top most visited urban National Parks in the entire country, where lands secured by the Park Service at the Blossom Music Center, the old Cleveland Cavaliers coliseum site, and elsewhere were essential to maintaining the character of the Park and now provide well-used recreation opportunities. And we are seeing it too at Dayton Aviation Heritage National Historic Park, which already includes some of the most pivotal sites needed to tell the story of the birth of aviation, such as the Wright brothers' famous bike shop, but which has yet to protect other features including the actual Wright Company factory buildings where they built the world's first airplanes.

These places are important to our communities not only for their recreational, scenic, and historic value, but also for their economic value as well. With 2.2 million visitors each year, Cuyahoga Valley is a major component of Ohio's recreation economy, which the Outdoor Industry Association affirms is responsible for \$17.4 billion in consumer spending in my state and supports 196K direct Ohio jobs. Similarly, Dayton Aviation does more than fire up the imagination of visitors from around the world - it also is bringing tourist dollars to Dayton and serving as the focal point for an Aviation and Aerospace Innovation District, with deep local government and nonprofit engagement, that could play a vital role in the city's future. The beautiful landscape at Cuyahoga and the irreplaceable factory buildings at Dayton are the infrastructure for these economic engines, and investments through LWCF have been and will continue to be crucial to that infrastructure.

Meanwhile, these and other parks face another infrastructure crisis, with roads and facilities in desperate need of repair and rehab. It's really two sides of the coin: to do

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right by visitors to our parks and the communities that depend on them, we need to fix what's broken in our parks and secure the inholdings that are essential to the natural or historic reasons people visit in the first place.

Mr. Connor, can you comment on the connection between maintenance and acquisition needs in the Parks, and how your Department plans to address both, as I believe we must?

Question Can you please describe for me the Bureau of Land Management's role in permitting conventional and unconventional oil and natural gas production in Ohio's, Wayne National Forest prior to issuance of the agency's new fracking rule. How will BLM's role change now that the fracking rule is final?

Questions from Senator John Barrasso

Question Mr. Connor, Secretary Jewell often talks about the importance of taking a landscape-scale approach to ecosystem health and watersheds. In your testimony you also talked about the importance of being able to acquire private inholdings within exterior federal land boundaries.

Do you believe the over 18 million acres of state parks and forests, recreation sites, and natural areas should be treated as an integral part of the overall landscape? Should states have the resources to address the needs of their parks and forests and to acquire private inholdings from willing sellers within the exterior boundaries of state parks and forests?

Question from Senator Al Franken

Question Conservation investments play an important role in improving public access to federal lands for recreational purposes, such as hunting and fishing. But conservation is also essential for maintaining the natural system, and for helping to mitigate the impacts of climate change. For example, the Northwoods of Minnesota help to reduce the impacts of climate change by capturing and storing a significant amount of carbon, while protecting the water quality of some of our nation's greatest rivers and lakes. When choosing which land acquisition projects to prioritize for conservation, do the four land management agencies consider the potential for carbon capture and climate change mitigation?

Questions from Senator Maria Hirono

Question 1 Fate of Landscape Proposals

The FY 2016 President's Budget request includes a substantial amount of LWCF funding for the Island Forests at Risk Collaborative Landscape Proposal. Portions of this

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landscape proposal, which seeks to purchase lands in Hawaii, are the number one priority in both the National Park Service's and US Fish and Wildlife Service's land acquisition budgets. These agencies have identified acquisition needs at Hawaii Volcanoes National Park and Hakalau Forest National Wildlife Refuge totaling 45,760 acres and \$38 million.

If LWCF were fully funded at \$900 million these projects could be completed. Based on historic funding levels, however, it is likely that Congress will appropriate much less, leaving a considerable number of unfunded federal needs in my state and across the country. Can you speak on the importance of having a dedicated and fully funded Land and Water Conservation Fund to address these needs now and in the future?

Question 1 National Park Service Funding

It is my understanding that out of the government's entire budget, the National Park Service has recently received roughly one-fifteenth of one percent of that budget. That is 0.0007% of the entire federal budget to pay 22,000 individuals to protect and maintain 84 million acres and provide a pleasant experience for almost 300 million visitors each year.

Given the small budget that the Park Service has to work with, they have an estimated maintenance backlog of around \$11.5 billion. Can you comment on how much land acquisitions funded by the LWCF have contributed to this maintenance backlog? What would the maintenance backlog look like if Congress were to adequately fund the National Park Service and address critical transportation legislation?

Question 3 State Involvement

One of the arguments used in support of reforming the LWCF is that state agencies and local stakeholders are best at identifying what local constituents want and need for outdoor recreation and that more LWCF funds should be allocated to the Stateside Grant Program.

Can you speak a little bit on the number and variety of partners involved in planning and development of LWCF proposals? Are there instances when state agencies have not played a significant role in working with the federal agencies to identify and prioritize projects?

From: Ripchensky, Darla (Energy)
To: sarah_neimeyer@ios.doi.gov
Cc: [Hayes, Colin \(Energy\)](#)
Subject: FW: NOTICE OF ENERGY COMMITTEE HEARING: May 12, 2015 at 10am
Date: Tuesday, April 28, 2015 5:41:08 PM
Attachments: [S_883.pdf](#)

Hi Sarah, below is the notice for the 5/12 hearing.

Sincerely,
Darla Ripchensky

From: Ripchensky, Darla (Energy)

Sent: Thursday, April 23, 2015 7:01 PM

To: Affolter, Shawn (Hoeven); Alderson Reporting (Contact); Ali, Mohammad (Franken); Alpert, Dan (Heinrich); Aronow, Zach (Heinrich); Babayan, Julie (Warren); Baig, Wendy (Lee); Barrera, Amy (Gardner); Bass, Dave (SAA); Bernstein, Ryan (Hoeven); Binkley, Wayne (Wyden); Bittleman, Sarah (Wyden); Bladow, Cassie (Hoeven); Brittain, Justine (Alexander); Brunner, Jan (Capito); Burkett, Rachel (Risch); Burks, Jen (Hirono); Burnham, Heather (Legis Counsel); Bush, Meghan (Flake); Castleberry, Emily (Manchin); Chendorain, Samantha (Secretary); Chiles, Christian (Cantwell); Chris Gaskill (Contact); Clifford, Brian (Barrasso); Cokeley, Hampton (Capito); Compton, Caryn (Sanders); Conroy, Alexandra (Manchin); Cryan, Chris (Hirono); DailyDigest; Daimler-Nothdurft, Kristen (Murkowski); Davis, Lamenthia (AOC); Donenberg, Jon (Warren); Eberhard, Tony (Hoeven); Etchart, Jeannie (Portman); Ewing, Jennifer (Hoeven); Fairchild, Sarah (Alexander); Fleet, Jamie (Cantwell); Freitas, Bruno (Warren); Gillison, Jacob (Sanders); Gillott, Chris (Cassidy); Goldschmidt, Lauren (Wyden); Hale, Daniel (Alexander); Hartung, Daryl (AOC); Hild, Edward (Murkowski); Horan, Jeremy (Hirono); Hsueh, Wally (Daines); Jacquet, Christina (Legis Counsel); Josh Fanning (Contact); Kapsner, Allison (Cassidy); Kiefer, Kris (Flake); Kittredge, Steve (Portman); Lattany, Krystal (Stabenow); Laufer, Justin (Murkowski); Liscovitz, Matthew (King); Lomonaco, Jeff (Franken); Long, Emily (Lee); Look, Wesley (Wyden); Lopez, Anthony (Hirono); Loraine, Jennifer (Gardner); Lorensen, Will (Capito); Lumpkin, Travis (Cantwell); Marino, Meghan (Daines); Martin, Allison (Alexander); Mazer, Tara (Franken); McCartin, Jude (Heinrich); McGeary, Malcolm (Wyden); Mehta, Kirtan (Manchin); Melsheimer, Catherine (Heinrich); Memmott, Justin (Barrasso); Metzler, Chad (King); Miller, Brianne (Risch); Modaff, Pete (Cantwell); Morse, Chandler (Flake); Nouri, Ali (Franken); Okimoto, Pamela (Hirono); Quinn, James (Cassidy); Rampone, Emily (Sanders); Rauscher, Chris (King); Rennert, Kevin (Finance); Ross, Emily (Warren); Runyan, Megan (Flake); Russell, Lauren (Capito); Savercool, Meghan (Portman); Schell, Colleen (Cantwell); Smith, Jacob (Sanders); Socha, Chris (Risch); Springer, James (King); Stanski, Anne (Stabenow); Stewart, Bryn (Barrasso); Swager, Curtis (Gardner); Thiessen, Pam (Portman); Tomlinson, Adam (Capito); VanKuiken, Matt (Stabenow); Ventre, Don (SAA); Walker, Adrian (Stabenow); Whittle, Jesika (Daines); Williams, Kate (Murkowski); Wise, Kathi (Barrasso); McDonough, Lindsay (Energy); Ripchensky, Darla (Energy); Taylor, Dominic (Energy); Bialecki, Tim (Warren); Bockenauer, Samuel (Franken); Burns, Erin (Manchin); Crawford, Chase (Franken); Egan, Casey (Cantwell); Fauerbach, Erin (Wyden); Hermann, Maya (Heinrich); Hicks, Austin (Cantwell); Kern, Ken (Manchin); Lin, Betsy (Hirono); McGarvey, Joe (Hirono); Miranda, Michele (Wyden); Murphy, Caitlin (Franken); Runyon, Sam (Manchin); Sonntag, Aaron (Stabenow); Wilson, Adria (Sanders); Yo, Michael (Hirono); Barden, R. Taylor (Manchin); Chiles, Chris (Manchin); McCarthy, Matt (Cantwell); Scheduler (Manchin); Bergerbest, Nathan (Murkowski); Billups, Karen (Energy); Bovard, Rachel (Lee); Cole, Becky (Enzi); Egeland, Sara (Hoeven); Freitag, Mari (Murkowski); Garcia, Lindsay (Alexander); Gerig, Dan (Daines); Hoggatt, Kevin (Portman); Leggett, Matt (RPC); McNiven, Travis (Barrasso); Miller, Sophie (Daines); Murray, Dan (Risch); Owens, Tyler (Appropriations); Parker, Darren (Risch); Patino, Linda (Lee); Petty, Tim (Risch); Podolak, Chuck (Flake); Schindler, Blake (Cassidy); Slemrod, Jonathan (Cornyn); Thacker, Darin (Daines); Berry, Elizabeth (Flake); Allen, Clayton (Energy); Becker-Dippmann, Angela (Energy); Billingsley, Tara (Energy); Brooks, David (Energy); Calabro Tully, Rosemarie (Energy); Dempster, Will (Energy); Fowler, Sam (Energy); Gillers, David (Energy); Gray, Spencer (Energy); Hamm, Sarah (Energy); Johnson, Aisha (Energy); Matthews, Fayenisha (Energy); McKee, Scott (Energy); Nuckols, Will (Energy); Petit, Bryan (Energy); Siegler, Samantha (Energy); Stanley, Rory (Energy); Stayman, Allen (Energy); Sutter, Nick (Energy); Abbey, Tristan (Energy); Cahill, Cathy (Energy); Carson, Chester (Energy); Dillon, Robert (Energy); Donnelly, Kellie (Energy); Edwards, Isaac (Energy); Froehlich, Ephraim (Murkowski); Hayes, Colin (Energy); Huffnagle, Jason (Energy); Hughes, Brian (Energy); Kearney, Christopher (Energy);

Kleeschulte, Chuck (Energy); Leschper, Mary (Energy); McCormick, Patrick (Energy); Miller, Brianne (Energy); Murfitt, Lucy (Energy); Pawlowski, Michael (Energy); Randall, Severin (Energy); Rice, Pamela (Energy); Tadeo, Michael (Energy); Thompson, Chelsea (Energy)

Subject: NOTICE OF ENERGY COMMITTEE HEARING: May 12, 2015 at 10am

HEARING ANNOUNCEMENT

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

This is to advise you that a legislative hearing has been scheduled before the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources. The hearing will be held on **Tuesday, May 12, 2015 at 10:00 a.m. in Room 366 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building** in Washington, DC.

The purpose of this hearing is to receive testimony on S. 883, the American Mineral Security Act of 2015.

For further information, please contact Brian Hughes with Chairman Murkowski's office or Spencer Gray with Ranking Member Cantwell's office at (202) 224-4971.

Sincerely,

Darla Ripchensky, PMP
Administrative Director
U.S. Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources
304 Dirksen Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20510
202.224.3607

114TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 883

To facilitate the reestablishment of domestic, critical mineral designation, assessment, production, manufacturing, recycling, analysis, forecasting, workforce, education, and research capabilities in the United States, and for other purposes.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 26, 2015

Ms. MURKOWSKI introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources

A BILL

To facilitate the reestablishment of domestic, critical mineral designation, assessment, production, manufacturing, recycling, analysis, forecasting, workforce, education, and research capabilities in the United States, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*

2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.**

4 (a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the
5 “American Mineral Security Act of 2015”.

6 (b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents of
7 this Act is as follows:

- Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.
 Sec. 2. Definitions.

TITLE I—DESIGNATIONS AND SUPPLY CHAIN

- Sec. 101. Policy.
 Sec. 102. Critical mineral designations.
 Sec. 103. Resource assessment.
 Sec. 104. Permitting.
 Sec. 105. Application of Executive order.
 Sec. 106. Federal Register process.
 Sec. 107. Recycling, efficiency, and alternatives.
 Sec. 108. Analysis and forecasting.
 Sec. 109. Education and workforce.

TITLE II—ADMINISTRATION

- Sec. 201. Repeal.
 Sec. 202. Savings clauses.

1 **SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.**

2 In this Act:

3 (1) **CRITICAL MINERAL.**—

4 (A) **IN GENERAL.**—The term “critical min-
 5 eral” means any mineral, element, substance, or
 6 material designated as critical pursuant to sec-
 7 tion 102.

8 (B) **EXCLUSIONS.**—The term “critical
 9 mineral” does not include—

10 (i) fuel minerals, including oil, natural
 11 gas, or any other fossil fuels; or

12 (ii) water, ice, or snow.

13 (2) **INDIAN TRIBE.**—The term “Indian tribe”
 14 has the meaning given the term in section 4 of the
 15 Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance
 16 Act (25 U.S.C. 450b).

1 (3) MINERAL MANUFACTURING.—The term
2 “mineral manufacturing” means—

3 (A) the production, processing, refining,
4 alloying, separation, concentration, magnetic
5 sintering, melting, or beneficiation of minerals
6 within the United States;

7 (B) the fabrication, assembly, or produc-
8 tion, within the United States, of equipment,
9 components, or other goods with energy tech-
10 nology-, defense-, agriculture-, consumer elec-
11 tronics-, or health care-related applications; or

12 (C) any other value-added, manufacturing-
13 related use of minerals undertaken within the
14 United States.

15 (4) STATE.—The term “State” means—

16 (A) a State;

17 (B) the District of Columbia;

18 (C) the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico;

19 (D) Guam;

20 (E) American Samoa;

21 (F) the Commonwealth of the Northern
22 Mariana Islands; and

23 (G) the United States Virgin Islands.

1 **TITLE I—DESIGNATIONS AND**
2 **SUPPLY CHAIN**

3 **SEC. 101. POLICY.**

4 (a) IN GENERAL.—Section 3 of the National Mate-
5 rials and Minerals Policy, Research and Development Act
6 of 1980 (30 U.S.C. 1602) is amended in the second sen-
7 tence—

8 (1) by striking paragraph (3) and inserting the
9 following:

10 “(3) establish an analytical and forecasting ca-
11 pability for identifying critical mineral demand, sup-
12 ply, and other factors to allow informed actions to
13 be taken to avoid supply shortages, mitigate price
14 volatility, and prepare for demand growth and other
15 market shifts;”;

16 (2) in paragraph (6), by striking “and” after
17 the semicolon at the end;

18 (3) in paragraph (7), by striking the period at
19 the end and inserting a semicolon; and

20 (4) by adding at the end the following:

21 “(8) encourage Federal agencies to facilitate
22 the availability, development, and environmentally
23 responsible production of domestic resources to meet
24 national critical material or mineral needs;

1 “(9) avoid duplication of effort, prevent unneces-
2 sary paperwork, and minimize delays in the ad-
3 ministration of applicable laws (including regula-
4 tions) and the issuance of permits and authoriza-
5 tions necessary to explore for, develop, and produce
6 critical minerals and to construct mineral manufac-
7 turing facilities in accordance with applicable envi-
8 ronmental and land management laws;

9 “(10) strengthen educational and research ca-
10 pabilities and workforce training;

11 “(11) bolster international cooperation through
12 technology transfer, information sharing, and other
13 means;

14 “(12) promote the efficient production, use, and
15 recycling of critical minerals;

16 “(13) develop alternatives to critical minerals;
17 and

18 “(14) establish contingencies for the production
19 of, or access to, critical minerals for which viable
20 sources do not exist within the United States.”.

21 (b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 2(b) of the
22 National Materials and Minerals Policy, Research and De-
23 velopment Act of 1980 (30 U.S.C. 1601(b)) is amended
24 by striking “(b) As used in this Act, the term” and insert-
25 ing the following:

1 “(b) DEFINITIONS.—In this Act:

2 “(1) CRITICAL MINERAL.—The term ‘critical
3 mineral’ means any mineral or element designated
4 as a critical mineral pursuant to section 102 of the
5 American Mineral Security Act of 2015.

6 “(2) MATERIALS.—The term”.

7 **SEC. 102. CRITICAL MINERAL DESIGNATIONS.**

8 (a) DRAFT METHODOLOGY.—Not later than 90 days
9 after the date of enactment of this Act, the Director of
10 the United States Geological Survey (referred to in this
11 title as the “Director”), in consultation with relevant Fed-
12 eral agencies and entities, shall publish in the Federal
13 Register for public comment a draft methodology for de-
14 termining which minerals qualify as critical minerals
15 based on an assessment of whether the minerals are—

16 (1) subject to potential supply restrictions (in-
17 cluding restrictions associated with foreign political
18 risk, abrupt demand growth, military conflict, violent
19 unrest, anti-competitive or protectionist behaviors,
20 and other risks throughout the supply chain); and

21 (2) important in use (including energy tech-
22 nology-, defense-, currency-, agriculture-, consumer
23 electronics-, and health care-related applications).

24 (b) AVAILABILITY OF DATA.—If available data is in-
25 sufficient to provide a quantitative basis for the method-

1 ology developed under this section, qualitative evidence
2 may be used to the extent necessary.

3 (c) FINAL METHODOLOGY.—After reviewing public
4 comments on the draft methodology under subsection (a)
5 and updating the draft methodology as appropriate, not
6 later than 270 days after the date of enactment of this
7 Act, the Director shall publish in the Federal Register a
8 description of the final methodology for determining which
9 minerals qualify as critical minerals.

10 (d) DESIGNATIONS.—

11 (1) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of carrying out
12 this title, the Director shall maintain a list of min-
13 erals and elements designated as critical, pursuant
14 to the methodology under subsection (c).

15 (2) INITIAL LIST.—Subject to paragraph (1),
16 not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of
17 this Act, the Director shall publish in the Federal
18 Register an initial list of minerals designated as crit-
19 ical pursuant to the final methodology under sub-
20 section (c) for the purpose of carrying out this title.

21 (3) INCLUSIONS.—Notwithstanding the criteria
22 under subsection (a), any mineral or element deter-
23 mined by another Federal agency to be strategic and
24 critical to the defense or national security of the
25 United States may be—

1 (A) considered to be a critical mineral; and
2 (B) included on the list developed by the
3 Director under this subsection.

4 (e) SUBSEQUENT REVIEW.—

5 (1) IN GENERAL.—The Director shall review
6 the methodology and designations under subsections
7 (c) and (d) at least every 2 years, or more frequently
8 as the Director considers to be appropriate.

9 (2) REVISIONS.—Subject to subsection (d)(1),
10 the Director may—

11 (A) revise the methodology described in
12 this section;

13 (B) determine that minerals or elements
14 previously determined to be critical minerals are
15 no longer critical minerals; and

16 (C) designate additional minerals or ele-
17 ments as critical minerals.

18 (f) NOTICE.—On finalization of the methodology
19 under subsection (c), the list under subsection (d), or any
20 revision to the methodology or list under subsection (e),
21 the Director shall submit to Congress written notice of the
22 action.

23 **SEC. 103. RESOURCE ASSESSMENT.**

24 (a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 4 years after the
25 date of enactment of this Act, in consultation with applica-

1 ble State (including geological surveys), local, academic,
2 industry, and other entities, the Director shall complete
3 a comprehensive national assessment of each critical min-
4 eral that—

5 (1) identifies and quantifies known critical min-
6 eral resources, using all available public and private
7 information and datasets, including exploration his-
8 tories; and

9 (2) provides a quantitative and qualitative as-
10 sessment of undiscovered critical mineral resources
11 throughout the United States, including probability
12 estimates of tonnage and grade, using all available
13 public and private information and datasets, includ-
14 ing exploration histories.

15 (b) SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION.—In carrying
16 out this section, the Director may carry out surveys and
17 field work (including drilling, remote sensing, geophysical
18 surveys, geological mapping, and geochemical sampling
19 and analysis) to supplement existing information and
20 datasets available for determining the existence of critical
21 minerals on—

22 (1) Federal land;

23 (2) Indian tribal land, at the request or with
24 the consent of the Indian tribe; and

1 (3) State land, at the request or with the con-
2 sent of the Governor of the State.

3 (c) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—At the request of the
4 Governor of a State or the head of an Indian tribe, the
5 Director may provide technical assistance to State govern-
6 ments and Indian tribes conducting critical mineral re-
7 source assessments on non-Federal land.

8 (d) PRIORITIZATION.—

9 (1) IN GENERAL.—The Director may sequence
10 the completion of resource assessments for each crit-
11 ical mineral such that critical minerals considered to
12 be most critical under the methodology established
13 under section 102 are completed first.

14 (2) REPORTING.—During the period beginning
15 not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of
16 this Act and ending on the date of completion of all
17 of the assessments required under this section, the
18 Director shall submit to Congress on an annual
19 basis an interim report that—

20 (A) identifies the sequence and schedule
21 for completion of the assessments if the Direc-
22 tor sequences the assessments; or

23 (B) describes the progress of the assess-
24 ments if the Director does not sequence the as-
25 sements.

1 (e) UPDATES.—The Director may periodically update
2 the assessments conducted under this section based on—

3 (1) the generation of new information or
4 datasets by the Federal Government; or

5 (2) the receipt of new information or datasets
6 from critical mineral producers, State geological sur-
7 veys, academic institutions, trade associations, or
8 other entities or individuals.

9 (f) ADDITIONAL SURVEYS.—The Director shall com-
10 plete a resource assessment for each additional mineral
11 or element subsequently designated as a critical mineral
12 under section 102(e)(2) not later than 2 years after the
13 designation of the mineral or element.

14 (g) REPORT.—Not later than 2 years after the date
15 of enactment of this Act, the Director shall submit to Con-
16 gress a report describing the status of geological surveying
17 of Federal land for any mineral commodity—

18 (1) for which the United States was dependent
19 on a foreign country for more than 25 percent of the
20 United States supply, as depicted in the report
21 issued by the United States Geological Survey enti-
22 tled “Mineral Commodity Summaries 2015”; but

23 (2) that is not designated as a critical mineral
24 under section 102.

1 **SEC. 104. PERMITTING.**

2 (a) PERFORMANCE IMPROVEMENTS.—To improve
3 the quality and timeliness of decisions, the Secretary of
4 the Interior (acting through the Director of the Bureau
5 of Land Management) and the Secretary of Agriculture
6 (acting through the Chief of the Forest Service) (referred
7 to in this section as the “Secretaries”) shall, to the max-
8 imum extent practicable, with respect to critical mineral
9 production on Federal land, complete Federal permitting
10 and review processes with maximum efficiency and effec-
11 tiveness, while supporting vital economic growth, by—

12 (1) establishing and adhering to timelines and
13 schedules for the consideration of, and final deci-
14 sions regarding, applications, operating plans, leases,
15 licenses, permits, and other use authorizations for
16 mineral-related activities on Federal land;

17 (2) establishing clear, quantifiable, and tem-
18 poral permitting performance goals and tracking
19 progress against those goals;

20 (3) engaging in early collaboration among agen-
21 cies, project sponsors, and affected stakeholders—

22 (A) to incorporate and address the inter-
23 ests of those parties; and

24 (B) to minimize delays;

25 (4) ensuring transparency and accountability by
26 using cost-effective information technology to collect

1 and disseminate information regarding individual
2 projects and agency performance;

3 (5) engaging in early and active consultation
4 with State, local, and Indian tribal governments to
5 avoid conflicts or duplication of effort, resolve con-
6 cerns, and allow for concurrent, rather than sequen-
7 tial, reviews;

8 (6) providing demonstrable improvements in the
9 performance of Federal permitting and review proc-
10 esses, including lower costs and more timely deci-
11 sions;

12 (7) expanding and institutionalizing permitting
13 and review process improvements that have proven
14 effective;

15 (8) developing mechanisms to better commu-
16 nicate priorities and resolve disputes among agencies
17 at the national, regional, State, and local levels; and

18 (9) developing other practices, such as
19 preapplication procedures.

20 (b) REVIEW AND REPORT.—Not later than 1 year
21 after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretaries
22 shall submit to Congress a report that—

23 (1) identifies additional measures (including
24 regulatory and legislative proposals, as appropriate)
25 that would increase the timeliness of permitting ac-

1 activities for the exploration and development of do-
2 mestic critical minerals;

3 (2) identifies options (including cost recovery
4 paid by permit applicants) for ensuring adequate
5 staffing and training of Federal entities and per-
6 sonnel responsible for the consideration of applica-
7 tions, operating plans, leases, licenses, permits, and
8 other use authorizations for critical mineral-related
9 activities on Federal land;

10 (3) quantifies the amount of time typically re-
11 quired (including range derived from minimum and
12 maximum durations, mean, median, variance, and
13 other statistical measures or representations) to
14 complete each step (including those aspects outside
15 the control of the executive branch, such as judicial
16 review, applicant decisions, or State and local gov-
17 ernment involvement) associated with the develop-
18 ment and processing of applications, operating
19 plans, leases, licenses, permits, and other use au-
20 thorizations for critical mineral-related activities on
21 Federal land, which shall serve as a baseline for the
22 performance metric under subsection (c); and

23 (4) describes actions carried out pursuant to
24 subsection (a).

1 (c) PERFORMANCE METRIC.—Not later than 90 days
2 after the date of submission of the report under subsection
3 (b), the Secretaries, after providing public notice and an
4 opportunity to comment, shall develop and publish a per-
5 formance metric for evaluating the progress made by the
6 executive branch to expedite the permitting of activities
7 that will increase exploration for, and development of, do-
8 mestic critical minerals, while maintaining environmental
9 standards.

10 (d) ANNUAL REPORTS.—Beginning with the first
11 budget submission by the President under section 1105
12 of title 31, United States Code, after publication of the
13 performance metric required under subsection (c), and an-
14 nually thereafter, the Secretaries shall submit to Congress
15 a report that—

16 (1) summarizes the implementation of rec-
17 ommendations, measures, and options identified in
18 paragraphs (1) and (2) of subsection (b);

19 (2) using the performance metric under sub-
20 section (c), describes progress made by the executive
21 branch, as compared to the baseline established pur-
22 suant to subsection (b)(3), on expediting the permit-
23 ting of activities that will increase exploration for,
24 and development of, domestic critical minerals; and

1 (3) compares the United States to other coun-
2 tries in terms of permitting efficiency and any other
3 criteria relevant to the globally competitive critical
4 minerals industry.

5 (e) INDIVIDUAL PROJECTS.—Using data from the
6 Secretaries generated under subsection (d), the Director
7 of the Office of Management and Budget shall prioritize
8 inclusion of individual critical mineral projects in the per-
9 mit performance dashboard.

10 (f) REPORT OF SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRA-
11 TION.—Not later than 1 year and 300 days after the date
12 of enactment of this Act, the Administrator of the Small
13 Business Administration shall submit to the applicable
14 committees of Congress a report that assesses the per-
15 formance of Federal agencies with respect to—

16 (1) complying with chapter 6 of title 5, United
17 States Code (commonly known as the “Regulatory
18 Flexibility Act”), in promulgating regulations appli-
19 cable to the critical minerals industry; and

20 (2) performing an analysis of regulations appli-
21 cable to the critical minerals industry that may be
22 outmoded, inefficient, duplicative, or excessively bur-
23 densome.

1 **SEC. 105. APPLICATION OF EXECUTIVE ORDER.**

2 Domestic mines that will produce critical minerals
3 and critical mineral manufacturing projects shall be con-
4 sidered to be infrastructure projects, as described in Exec-
5 utive Order 13604 (5 U.S.C. 601 note; relating to improv-
6 ing performance of Federal permitting and review of infra-
7 structure projects).

8 **SEC. 106. FEDERAL REGISTER PROCESS.**

9 (a) PREPARATION.—The preparation of Federal Reg-
10 ister notices required by law associated with the issuance
11 of a critical mineral exploration or mine permit shall be
12 delegated to the organizational level within the agency re-
13 sponsible for issuing the critical mineral exploration or
14 mine permit.

15 (b) TRANSMISSION.—All Federal Register notices re-
16 garding official document availability, announcements of
17 meetings, or notices of intent to undertake an action shall
18 be originated in, and transmitted to the Federal Register
19 from, the office in which, as applicable—

20 (1) the documents or meetings are held; or

21 (2) the activity is initiated.

22 (c) DEPARTMENTAL REVIEW.—Absent any extraor-
23 dinary circumstance, and except as otherwise required by
24 law, each Federal Register notice described in subsection
25 (a) shall be—

1 (1) subject to any required reviews within the
2 Department of the Interior or the Department of
3 Agriculture; and

4 (2) published in final form in the Federal Reg-
5 ister not later than 45 days after the date of initial
6 preparation of the notice.

7 **SEC. 107. RECYCLING, EFFICIENCY, AND ALTERNATIVES.**

8 (a) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary of Energy, in
9 consultation with the Director, shall conduct a program
10 of research and development—

11 (1) to promote the efficient production, use,
12 and recycling of critical minerals throughout the
13 supply chain; and

14 (2) to develop alternatives to critical minerals
15 that do not occur in significant abundance in the
16 United States.

17 (b) COOPERATION.—In carrying out the program, the
18 Secretary of Energy shall cooperate with appropriate—

19 (1) Federal agencies and National Laboratories;

20 (2) critical mineral producers;

21 (3) critical mineral processors;

22 (4) critical mineral manufacturers;

23 (5) trade associations;

24 (6) academic institutions;

25 (7) small businesses; and

1 (8) other relevant entities or individuals.

2 (c) ACTIVITIES.—Under the program, the Secretary
3 of Energy, in consultation with the Director, shall carry
4 out activities that include the identification and develop-
5 ment of—

6 (1) advanced critical mineral extraction, pro-
7 duction, separation, alloying, or processing tech-
8 nologies that decrease the energy consumption, envi-
9 ronmental impact, and costs of those activities, in-
10 cluding—

11 (A) efficient water and wastewater man-
12 agement strategies;

13 (B) technologies and management strate-
14 gies to control the environmental impacts of
15 radionuclides in ore tailings; and

16 (C) technologies for separation and proc-
17 essing;

18 (2) technologies or process improvements that
19 minimize the use, or lead to more efficient use, of
20 critical minerals across the full supply chain;

21 (3) technologies, process improvements, or de-
22 sign optimizations that facilitate the recycling of
23 critical minerals, and options for improving the rates
24 of collection of products and scrap containing critical

1 minerals from post-consumer, industrial, or other
2 waste streams;

3 (4) commercial markets, advanced storage
4 methods, energy applications, and other beneficial
5 uses of critical minerals processing byproducts;

6 (5) alternative minerals, metals, and materials,
7 particularly those available in abundance within the
8 United States and not subject to potential supply re-
9 strictions, that lessen the need for critical minerals;
10 and

11 (6) alternative energy technologies or alter-
12 native designs of existing energy technologies, par-
13 ticularly those that use minerals that—

14 (A) occur in abundance in the United
15 States; and

16 (B) are not subject to potential supply re-
17 strictions.

18 (d) REPORTS.—Not later than 2 years after the date
19 of enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter, the Sec-
20 retary of Energy shall submit to Congress a report sum-
21 marizing the activities, findings, and progress of the pro-
22 gram.

23 **SEC. 108. ANALYSIS AND FORECASTING.**

24 (a) CAPABILITIES.—In order to evaluate existing crit-
25 ical mineral policies and inform future actions that may

1 be taken to avoid supply shortages, mitigate price vola-
2 tility, and prepare for demand growth and other market
3 shifts, the Director, in consultation with the Energy Infor-
4 mation Administration, academic institutions, and others
5 in order to maximize the application of existing com-
6 petencies related to developing and maintaining computer-
7 models and similar analytical tools, shall conduct and pub-
8 lish the results of an annual report that includes—

9 (1) as part of the annually published Mineral
10 Commodity Summaries from the United States Geo-
11 logical Survey, a comprehensive review of critical
12 mineral production, consumption, and recycling pat-
13 terns, including—

14 (A) the quantity of each critical mineral
15 domestically produced during the preceding
16 year;

17 (B) the quantity of each critical mineral
18 domestically consumed during the preceding
19 year;

20 (C) market price data or other price data
21 for each critical mineral;

22 (D) an assessment of—

23 (i) critical mineral requirements to
24 meet the national security, energy, eco-
25 nomic, industrial, technological, and other

1 needs of the United States during the pre-
2 ceding year;

3 (ii) the reliance of the United States
4 on foreign sources to meet those needs
5 during the preceding year; and

6 (iii) the implications of any supply
7 shortages, restrictions, or disruptions dur-
8 ing the preceding year;

9 (E) the quantity of each critical mineral
10 domestically recycled during the preceding year;

11 (F) the market penetration during the pre-
12 ceding year of alternatives to each critical min-
13 eral;

14 (G) a discussion of international trends as-
15 sociated with the discovery, production, con-
16 sumption, use, costs of production, prices, and
17 recycling of each critical mineral as well as the
18 development of alternatives to critical minerals;
19 and

20 (H) such other data, analyses, and evalua-
21 tions as the Director finds are necessary to
22 achieve the purposes of this section; and

23 (2) a comprehensive forecast, entitled the “An-
24 nual Critical Minerals Outlook”, of projected critical

1 mineral production, consumption, and recycling pat-
2 terns, including—

3 (A) the quantity of each critical mineral
4 projected to be domestically produced over the
5 subsequent 1-year, 5-year, and 10-year periods;

6 (B) the quantity of each critical mineral
7 projected to be domestically consumed over the
8 subsequent 1-year, 5-year, and 10-year periods;

9 (C) an assessment of—

10 (i) critical mineral requirements to
11 meet projected national security, energy,
12 economic, industrial, technological, and
13 other needs of the United States;

14 (ii) the projected reliance of the
15 United States on foreign sources to meet
16 those needs; and

17 (iii) the projected implications of po-
18 tential supply shortages, restrictions, or
19 disruptions;

20 (D) the quantity of each critical mineral
21 projected to be domestically recycled over the
22 subsequent 1-year, 5-year, and 10-year periods;

23 (E) the market penetration of alternatives
24 to each critical mineral projected to take place

1 over the subsequent 1-year, 5-year, and 10-year
2 periods;

3 (F) a discussion of reasonably foreseeable
4 international trends associated with the dis-
5 covery, production, consumption, use, costs of
6 production, and recycling of each critical min-
7 eral as well as the development of alternatives
8 to critical minerals; and

9 (G) such other projections relating to each
10 critical mineral as the Director determines to be
11 necessary to achieve the purposes of this sec-
12 tion.

13 (b) PROPRIETARY INFORMATION.—In preparing a re-
14 port described in subsection (a), the Director shall ensure,
15 consistent with section 5(f) of the National Materials and
16 Minerals Policy, Research and Development Act of 1980
17 (30 U.S.C. 1604(f)), that—

18 (1) no person uses the information and data
19 collected for the report for a purpose other than the
20 development of or reporting of aggregate data in a
21 manner such that the identity of the person or firm
22 who supplied the information is not discernible and
23 is not material to the intended uses of the informa-
24 tion;

1 (2) no person discloses any information or data
2 collected for the report unless the information or
3 data has been transformed into a statistical or ag-
4 gregate form that does not allow the identification of
5 the person or firm who supplied particular informa-
6 tion; and

7 (3) procedures are established to require the
8 withholding of any information or data collected for
9 the report if the Director determines that with-
10 holding is necessary to protect proprietary informa-
11 tion, including any trade secrets or other confiden-
12 tial information.

13 **SEC. 109. EDUCATION AND WORKFORCE.**

14 (a) **WORKFORCE ASSESSMENT.**—Not later than 1
15 year and 300 days after the date of enactment of this Act,
16 the Secretary of Labor (in consultation with the Director,
17 the Director of the National Science Foundation, institu-
18 tions of higher education with substantial expertise in
19 mining, and employers in the critical minerals sector) shall
20 submit to Congress an assessment of the domestic avail-
21 ability of technically trained personnel necessary for crit-
22 ical mineral exploration, development, assessment, produc-
23 tion, manufacturing, recycling, analysis, forecasting, edu-
24 cation, and research, including an analysis of—

1 (1) skills that are in the shortest supply as of
2 the date of the assessment;

3 (2) skills that are projected to be in short sup-
4 ply in the future;

5 (3) the demographics of the critical minerals in-
6 dustry and how the demographics will evolve under
7 the influence of factors such as an aging workforce;

8 (4) the effectiveness of training and education
9 programs in addressing skills shortages;

10 (5) opportunities to hire locally for new and ex-
11 isting critical mineral activities;

12 (6) the sufficiency of personnel within relevant
13 areas of the Federal Government for achieving the
14 policies described in section 3 of the National Mate-
15 rials and Minerals Policy, Research and Develop-
16 ment Act of 1980 (30 U.S.C. 1602); and

17 (7) the potential need for new training pro-
18 grams to have a measurable effect on the supply of
19 trained workers in the critical minerals industry.

20 (b) CURRICULUM STUDY.—

21 (1) IN GENERAL.—The Director and the Sec-
22 retary of Labor shall jointly enter into an arrange-
23 ment with the National Academy of Sciences and the
24 National Academy of Engineering under which the

1 Academies shall coordinate with the National
2 Science Foundation on conducting a study—

3 (A) to design an interdisciplinary program
4 on critical minerals that will support the critical
5 mineral supply chain and improve the ability of
6 the United States to increase domestic, critical
7 mineral exploration, development, production,
8 manufacturing, and recycling;

9 (B) to address undergraduate and grad-
10 uate education, especially to assist in the devel-
11 opment of graduate level programs of research
12 and instruction that lead to advanced degrees
13 with an emphasis on the critical mineral supply
14 chain or other positions that will increase do-
15 mestic, critical mineral exploration, develop-
16 ment, production, manufacturing, and recycling;

17 (C) to develop guidelines for proposals
18 from institutions of higher education with sub-
19 stantial capabilities in the required disciplines
20 for activities to improve the critical mineral
21 supply chain and advance the capacity of the
22 United States to increase domestic, critical min-
23 eral exploration, research, development, produc-
24 tion, manufacturing, and recycling; and

1 (D) to outline criteria for evaluating per-
2 formance and recommendations for the amount
3 of funding that will be necessary to establish
4 and carry out the program described in sub-
5 section (c).

6 (2) REPORT.—Not later than 2 years after the
7 date of enactment of this Act, the Director shall
8 submit to Congress a description of the results of
9 the study required under paragraph (1).

10 (c) PROGRAM.—

11 (1) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Director and the
12 Secretary of Labor shall jointly conduct a competi-
13 tive grant program under which institutions of high-
14 er education may apply for and receive 4-year grants
15 for—

16 (A) startup costs for newly designated fac-
17 ulty positions in integrated critical mineral edu-
18 cation, research, innovation, training, and work-
19 force development programs consistent with
20 subsection (b);

21 (B) internships, scholarships, and fellow-
22 ships for students enrolled in programs related
23 to critical minerals;

1 (C) equipment necessary for integrated
 2 critical mineral innovation, training, and work-
 3 force development programs; and

4 (D) research of critical minerals and their
 5 applications, particularly concerning the manu-
 6 facture of critical components vital to national
 7 security.

8 (2) RENEWAL.—A grant under this subsection
 9 shall be renewable for up to 2 additional 3-year
 10 terms based on performance criteria outlined under
 11 subsection (b)(1)(D).

12 **TITLE II—ADMINISTRATION**

13 **SEC. 201. REPEAL.**

14 (a) IN GENERAL.—The National Critical Materials
 15 Act of 1984 (30 U.S.C. 1801 et seq.) is repealed.

16 (b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 3(d) of the
 17 National Superconductivity and Competitiveness Act of
 18 1988 (15 U.S.C. 5202(d)) is amended in the first sentence
 19 by striking “, with the assistance of the National Critical
 20 Materials Council as specified in the National Critical Ma-
 21 terials Act of 1984 (30 U.S.C. 1801 et seq.),”.

22 **SEC. 202. SAVINGS CLAUSES.**

23 (a) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in this Act or an amend-
 24 ment made by this Act modifies any requirement or au-
 25 thority provided by the matter under the heading “**GEO-**

1 **LOGICAL SURVEY**’ of the first section of the Act of
2 March 3, 1879 (43 U.S.C. 31(a)).

3 (b) POTASH.—Nothing in this Act affects any aspect
4 of Secretarial Order 3324, issued by the Secretary of the
5 Interior on December 3, 2012, with respect to potash and
6 oil and gas operators.

○

From: Strickler, Matt
To: ["Harding, Stephenne"](#)
Subject: RE: Let me know if you need anything....
Date: Monday, May 11, 2015 10:09:07 AM

Will do, thanks.

From: Harding, Stephenne [mailto:stephenne_harding@ios.doi.gov]
Sent: Monday, May 11, 2015 10:08 AM
To: Strickler, Matt
Subject: Let me know if you need anything....

DEFENSE:

Dems trying to reverse committee votes on sage grouse listing, biofuels

Ariel Wittenberg, E&E reporter

Published: Monday, May 11, 2015

House Democrats are taking another crack at votes they lost on an imperiled bird and biofuels policy during last month's House Armed Services Committee markup of the fiscal 2016 National Defense Authorization Act.

Democrats have offered amendments for this week's expected floor debate of the bill that would reverse language added in committee to limit an endangered species listing for the greater sage grouse and the Pentagon's ability to invest in biofuels.

Along with eight co-sponsors, Rep. Niki Tsongas (D-Mass.) has renewed her attempt to scrap language from the bill that would delay a sage grouse listing and repeal federal sage grouse conservation plans. Her amendment was thwarted last month by a vote of 26-36 after a heated committee debate between her and Rep. Rob Bishop (R-Utah) ([E&E Daily](#), April 30).

The House Rules Committee will meet this week to decide which of the offered amendments will be allowed floor votes.

Democrats are also hoping to undo a provision narrowly passed in committee that would limit Pentagon investments in biofuel refineries, preventing the Department of Defense from entering into any contracts for the "planning, design, refurbishing or construction of a biofuels refinery" without congressional approval.

Rep. Mark Pocan (D-Wis.) has submitted an amendment to simply strike that provision, while Rep. Scott Peters (D-Calif.) has submitted an amendment to specifically allow the Pentagon to enter into such contracts. Under Peters' amendment, the Department of Defense would have to certify that the project was necessary to protect national security and notify both the House and Senate armed services committees.

Also this week, the Senate Armed Services Committee will take up its version of the fiscal 2016 Defense Authorization Act.

The Senate panel's markups have historically been conducted behind closed doors for reasons of national security. For the first time, some subcommittee markups this year will be open to the public, including that of the Readiness and Management Support Subcommittee, which deals with energy and environmental issues.

Congressional observers say they expect Senate Republicans will resume their perennial efforts to target the Pentagon's biofuels program.

Tom Swanson, of the PEW Project on National Security, Energy and Climate, said he expects Senate Republicans might try to repeal a section of a 2007 law that prohibits the federal government from buying alternative fuels with a larger greenhouse gas footprint than petroleum.

The House Armed Services Committee last month added language to its version of the defense authorization repealing Section 526 of the Energy Independence and Security Act, and Swanson said he expects the Senate panel to follow suit.

"On the House it has been a bit of a redux of past years, so we will have to see if that happens in the Senate, too," Swanson said.

One surprise on the Senate side last year was an attempt from Sen. Ted Cruz (R-Texas) to repeal renewable energy mandates at the Department of Defense. That effort failed, but Swanson said he is unsure whether something similar could occur this year.

"It is a bit different now that Republicans are in the majority," he said.

Schedule: The Senate Armed Services Subcommittee on Readiness and Management Support markup is Tuesday, May 12, at 2 p.m. in Dirksen 106.

--

Stephene Harding
Deputy Director
Congressional and Legislative Affairs
Department of the Interior
Stephene_Harding@ios.doi.gov
202-208-6174 (desk)
202-341-8080 (cell)

From: Cairns, Becky
To: ["Harding, Stephenne"](#)
Cc: [Megan Kelhart](#)
Subject: RE: Let me know if you need anything....
Date: Monday, May 11, 2015 10:15:28 AM
Attachments: [image001.png](#)
[image002.png](#)
[image003.png](#)
[image004.png](#)

Thanks! Have you made progress on the statements from the base commanders?

Becky Cairns
Legislative Assistant
Congresswoman Niki Tsongas (MA-03)
1714 Longworth House Office Building
Washington, DC 20515
202-225-3411



From: Harding, Stephenne [mailto:stephenne_harding@ios.doi.gov]
Sent: Monday, May 11, 2015 10:08 AM
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Cc: Megan Kelhart
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202-341-8080 (cell)









From: Cairns, Becky
To: ["Harding, Stephenne"](#)
Cc: [Megan Kelhart](#)
Subject: RE: Let me know if you need anything....
Date: Monday, May 11, 2015 10:32:56 AM
Attachments: [image001.png](#)
[image002.png](#)
[image003.png](#)
[image004.png](#)

Ok, thanks for the update. Could you send me the DOD contact? I won't ask for the base commander stuff, but it probably doesn't hurt for me to officially connect with them on this.

Becky Cairns
Legislative Assistant
Congresswoman Niki Tsongas (MA-03)
1714 Longworth House Office Building
Washington, DC 20515
202-225-3411



From: Harding, Stephenne [mailto:stephenne_harding@ios.doi.gov]
Sent: Monday, May 11, 2015 10:20 AM
To: Cairns, Becky
Cc: Megan Kelhart
Subject: Re: Let me know if you need anything....

No. We've asked DOD and they are not comfortable with us doing that. They keep pushing us back to their OSD statement. I don't think FWS is comfortable with asking them out of the chain of command and DOD is not either. If you want, I can connect you with the proper person at DOD leg and you can ask her....

On Mon, May 11, 2015 at 10:15 AM, Cairns, Becky <Becky.Cairns@mail.house.gov> wrote:
Thanks! Have you made progress on the statements from the base commanders?

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From: Harding, Stephenne [mailto:stephenne_harding@ios.doi.gov]
Sent: Monday, May 11, 2015 10:08 AM
To: Cairns, Becky
Cc: Megan Kelhart
Subject: Let me know if you need anything....

DEFENSE:

Dems trying to reverse committee votes on sage grouse listing, biofuels

Ariel Wittenberg, E&E reporter

Published: Monday, May 11, 2015

House Democrats are taking another crack at votes they lost on an imperiled bird and biofuels policy during last month's House Armed Services Committee markup of the fiscal 2016 National Defense Authorization Act.

Democrats have offered amendments for this week's expected floor debate of the bill that would reverse language added in committee to limit an endangered species listing for the greater sage grouse and the Pentagon's ability to invest in biofuels.

Along with eight co-sponsors, Rep. Niki Tsongas (D-Mass.) has renewed her attempt to scrap language from the bill that would delay a sage grouse listing and repeal federal sage grouse conservation plans. Her amendment was thwarted last month by a vote of 26-36 after a heated committee debate between her and Rep. Rob Bishop (R-Utah) (*E&E Daily*, April 30).

The House Rules Committee will meet this week to decide which of the offered amendments will be allowed floor votes.

Democrats are also hoping to undo a provision narrowly passed in committee that would limit Pentagon investments in biofuel refineries, preventing the Department of Defense from entering into any contracts for the "planning, design, refurbishing or construction of a biofuels refinery" without congressional approval.

Rep. Mark Pocan (D-Wis.) has submitted an amendment to simply strike that provision, while Rep. Scott Peters (D-Calif.) has submitted an amendment to specifically allow the Pentagon to enter into such contracts. Under Peters' amendment, the Department of Defense would have to certify that the project was necessary to protect national security and notify both the House and Senate armed services committees.

Also this week, the Senate Armed Services Committee will take up its version of the fiscal 2016 Defense Authorization Act.

The Senate panel's markups have historically been conducted behind closed doors for reasons of national security. For the first time, some subcommittee markups this year will be open to the public, including that of the Readiness and Management Support Subcommittee, which deals with energy and environmental issues.

Congressional observers say they expect Senate Republicans will resume their perennial efforts to target the Pentagon's biofuels program.

Tom Swanson, of the PEW Project on National Security, Energy and Climate, said he expects Senate Republicans might try to repeal a section of a 2007 law that prohibits the federal government from buying alternative fuels with a larger greenhouse gas footprint than petroleum.

The House Armed Services Committee last month added language to its version of the defense authorization repealing Section 526 of the Energy Independence and Security Act, and Swanson said he expects the Senate panel to follow suit.

"On the House it has been a bit of a redux of past years, so we will have to see if that happens in the Senate, too," Swanson said.

One surprise on the Senate side last year was an attempt from Sen. Ted Cruz (R-Texas) to repeal renewable energy mandates at the Department of Defense. That effort failed, but Swanson said he is unsure whether something similar could occur this year.

"It is a bit different now that Republicans are in the majority," he said.

Schedule: The Senate Armed Services Subcommittee on Readiness and Management Support markup is Tuesday, May 12, at 2 p.m. in Dirksen 106.

--

Stephene Harding
Deputy Director
Congressional and Legislative Affairs
Department of the Interior
Stephene_Harding@ios.doi.gov
202-208-6174 (desk)
202-341-8080 (cell)

--

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From: Cairns, Becky
To: "[Harding, Stephenne](#)"
Subject: RE: Let me know if you need anything....
Date: Monday, May 11, 2015 10:57:36 AM
Attachments: [image001.png](#)
[image002.png](#)
[image003.png](#)
[image004.png](#)

Thanks!

Becky Cairns
Legislative Assistant
Congresswoman Niki Tsongas (MA-03)
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Sent: Monday, May 11, 2015 10:56 AM
To: Cairns, Becky
Cc: Megan Kelhart
Subject: Re: Let me know if you need anything....

Of course!

aissa.g.tovar.civ@mail.mil

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202-208-6174 (desk)

202-341-8080 (cell)









From: Edgerton, Vic
To: [Jason Powell](mailto:Jason.Powell)
Subject: Fwd: June hearing and markup schedule
Date: Tuesday, May 19, 2015 11:53:48 AM

FYI. Any news on the bond shredding case?

Begin forwarded message:

From: "Feldgus, Steve" <Steve.Feldgus@mail.house.gov>
Date: May 19, 2015 at 8:55:22 AM EDT
To: "Patrick Wilkinson (p2wilkin@blm.gov)" <p2wilkin@blm.gov>
Cc: "Edgerton, Vic" <Vic.Edgerton@mail.house.gov>
Subject: FW: June hearing and markup schedule

Please note June 24 in particular.

From: Cooper, Bill
Sent: Tuesday, May 19, 2015 8:34 AM
To: Feldgus, Steve
Subject: June hearing and markup schedule

Steve:

As a follow up to our telephone conversation yesterday, here is the complete schedule for June as of yesterday:

June 2015 Oversight, Legislative Hearings & Markup

Week of June 1

In session: Mon 1-Thur 4

6/2/2015	10:00AM	1324HR	EMR	Oversight	
				Hydraulic Fracturing Rule	
6/3/2015	10:00AM	1324HR	WPO	Legislative	Water bill
6/3/2015	2:00PM	1334HR	FL	Legislative	Forestry bill

Week of June 8

In session: Tues 9-Fri 12

6/10/2015	11:00AM	1324HR	IIANA	Legislative	TBD
6/10/2015	4:00PM	1324HR	Full	Markup	
6/11/2015	10:00AM	1324HR	Full	Markup	

Week of June 15

In session: Mon 15-Thur 18

6/16/2015	10:00AM	1324HR	FL	Legislative	TBD
6/16/2015	10:30AM	1334HR	EMR	Oversight	Arctic Rule
6/17/2015	11:00AM	1324HR	IIANA	Legislative	TBD

Week of June 22

6/24/2015	10:00AM	1324HR	O&I	Oversight	Rulemaking for bonding on alternative energy projects
6/24/2015	2:00PM	1334HR	IIANA	Oversight	Puerto Rico issues

Bill

From: Barnes, Elmer (Appropriations)
To: ["latricia_a_hall@ios.doi.gov"](mailto:latricia_a_hall@ios.doi.gov)
Subject: Transcript of Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations for Fiscal Year 2016 Hearing Held on Wednesday, May 13, 2015
Date: Friday, May 29, 2015 6:16:48 AM
Attachments: [hearing_and_transcript_instructions_VH.pdf](#)
[06MY13_BLM.pdf](#)
[06MY13_DOI-BLM.pdf](#)

Hi Latricia:

Are you the correct contact for this Interior hearing for the Bureau of Land Management? Please let me know.

Thank you,

Elmer

United States Senate
COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

TRANSCRIPT FOR REVIEW

Attached please find a PDF file of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations for Fiscal Year 2016 Hearing Held on Wednesday, May 13, 2015. We send PDF files of the hearing transcripts to eliminate picking up the paper copy. You can print a copy in your office, mark it up, and send back the corrected pages via PDF, in person, or by fax (to 202-228-2348).

DUE DATE: **Friday, June 19, 2015**.

CORRECTIONS

If possible, please mark corrections within the body of the text; otherwise, utilize marginal space. Do not use flair or marking type pens.

Please Note: We maintain (or change) capitalization and numeral style to reflect the Government Printing Office Style Manual. Please refer to hearing and transcript instructions.

HEADINGS

Insert a minimum of one heading on each 3 pages of transcript or when subject matter changes.

Insert a heading after each insert.

INSERTS

Furnish clean, legible copy (suitable for reproduction). All inserts should be proofread before being submitted.

All inserts (i.e., statements, questions and answers, and any other inserts) should be e-mailed to Editorial, Printing, and Documents at:

elmer_barnes@appro.senate.gov

OR

print-ed@appro.senate.gov

All inserts should follow the pages where indicated. Do not attach to manuscript.

For further information call 202-224-7266.

If hand delivering, return the corrected manuscript (Do not return a Xerox copy) to:

Elmer L. Barnes Jr.
Committee on Appropriations
Editorial, Printing, and Documents
SD-126
Dirksen Senate Office Building

Thank you.

Elmer L. Barnes, Jr.

*Editorial and Printing Office
United States Senate
Committee on Appropriations*

Office hours: 7 p.m. - 3:30 a.m.

Work: (202) 224-7266

Fax: (202) 228-2348

elmer_barnes@appro.senate.gov

PROCEDURES TO FOLLOW IN PREPARING AND EDITING HEARING TRANSCRIPTS AND SUBMITTED QUESTIONS FOR THE RECORD

Because of time constraints placed on the Senate Appropriations Committee in processing hearings, the Committee requests you to observe the following instructions when preparing hearing transcripts.

GENERAL

One copy of the transcript (the original will be sent to you as soon as possible after each hearing. This original copy is to be returned to the Committee Editorial, Printing, and Documents Office (Room SD-126) by the due date posted on the transcript (usually 3 weeks). The returned transcript should include all inserts and responses to any questions asked during the hearing which required further explanation.

PLEASE E-MAIL ALL WITNESSES' STATEMENTS AND ANY INSERTS TO:

[Valerie Hutton@appro.senate.gov](mailto:Valerie.Hutton@appro.senate.gov)

OR TO

Print-ed@appro.senate.gov

INCLUDE IN THE E-MAIL THE AGENCY SUBMITTING THE DATA AND THE DATE OF THE HEARING.

If there should be an insert or explanation which requires a longer time to prepare than the due date given on the transcript, indicate what insert or question is missing when returning the transcript. This privilege should not be abused. It is extremely important that the transcript be returned to the Committee by the date specified.

Responses to questions for the record submitted to the agency at the close of the hearing should be returned to the Committee (with one photocopied set) within 3 weeks of receipt.

All statements, inserted material, and record questions and answers should be e-mailed. Any questions may be answered by calling the Editorial, Printing, and Documents Office (202) 224-7265.

It will be the responsibility of the Budget Liaison Officers to make certain that Committee instructions on transcripts and submitted questions are followed by offices contributing material to transcripts or answers submitted to questions. Material not submitted in proper format will be returned for correct form.

THE TRANSCRIPT

Transcripts can be returned from the Department either by hard copy, fax, or PDF file e-mailed of the corrected pages.

Short headings should be inserted at a minimum of one heading every three pages of transcript copy. A new heading should be added after each insert.

If a subcommittee member requests information to be provided for the hearing record during the hearing, the information should be inserted at the proper place following the request. One additional copy should be furnished to the subcommittee staff.

All inserts should be original copy, whenever possible, free from punched holes, contain no staples, and if two sided, two copies must be furnished.

Inserts should be inserted following the appropriate pages in the hearing record. The transcript page number where the material should be inserted, together with an identifying letter, encircled in pencil, should be arrowed in between the lines of the transcript, as "Insert 23A follows". The insert should then be inserted behind the page referred to with the notation

“23A” in the top right corner.

Be certain to spell out acronyms the first time used.

Spell out “million” instead of using M to indicate amount. Show dollar figures as decimal to one place as follows: “\$7.8 million”; or full numerical figure when rounding to one decimal is not appropriate: “\$7,845,000”. “Thousands” should be written in full figures (e.g. \$25,000, not “\$25 thousand”).

Any charts used in oral testimony should be numbered (1, 2, etc.) and should be placed in appropriate place of the transcript.

A Senator’s remarks should be corrected only for typographical errors. If there is a misstatement of fact or some other reasons which you believe justifies making a change, do not make the change, but attach a note with the suggested change on the page where you believe the change should be made.

Any photographs or graphs to be reproduced in hearing record must be clear and legible. If a PowerPoint file or other data file is available please e-mail to

Valerie.Hutton@appro.senate.gov

SUBMITTED RECORD QUESTIONS

Submitted questions will be given to the appropriate budget officer after each hearing. Record questions must be returned to the Committee 3 weeks after date of receipt.

An original and one copy of submitted questions and answers should be provided to the Committee. The copy is for transmittal to the Senator submitting questions.

In order to obtain conformity in style in typing submitted questions and answers, please observe the following:

Answers to written questions submitted by the presiding Senator or subcommittee staff shall carry the heading centered:

“QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY SENATOR _____”

Each question submitted should be retyped in full prior to respondent's answer. Questions should be prefaced by the word “Question.”, and the answer prefaced by the word “Answer.” (each followed by a period)

Center headings should be typed in all capitals in space provided with only one blank line above and below heading

Each question and answer should be typed single-spaced. You may answer more than one question on a page. Double space between the answer and the next question. Indent each paragraph five spaces.

Do not number questions.

Avoid personal or individual references. It is the Department or Agency responding, not individuals.

In a series of submitted questions relating to the same subject matter, answer each question separately. In other words, do not type all the questions and then all the answers. There may be a few exceptions where one or two questions may best be combined in a single answer. Check with the Committee staff to determine whether this is appropriate.

Any charts, tables, etc. in an answer should follow as soon thereafter as possible any written explanation. In other words, do not identify a table as Table A, and then insert the table after an entire series of questions and answers. Insert the pertinent chart or table following reference to it.

Indicate in charts and tables whether figures are in thousands, millions, etc. All tables

should have totals. (For example, a listing and description of R&D contracts should include a total at the end.)

If similar questions are submitted which require identical answers, refer the questions and answers to the attention of the Committee staff, so they may determine whether it is appropriate to modify or delete one of the questions.

PROOFS

Proofs must be returned to the Committee by date requested.

Check proofs of all material submitted to see that they have been inserted in the appropriate places in the proofs.

All corrections on proofs should be made with colored pen or pencil, preferably red, in the main. Make corrections easy to find and read.

Make note of, and supply, any missing inserts as indicated by the printer.

Corrected pages can be faxed or e-mail a PDF file.

ATTACHMENT: Sample sheet for preparation of record questions

INSTRUCTIONS FOR PREPARING QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

More than one question and answer may appear on a page. In fact, it is preferable to fill the page. Group questions and answers by Senator.

Any questions, please call 224-7265, 7266, 7217, or 7267

SAMPLE AS TYPED BY AGENCY

QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY SENATOR HATFIELD

PROGRAM PARTICIPATION

Question. In all the Child Nutrition Programs, there is an anticipated increase in the number of free and reduced price meals served. To what do you attribute this increase?

Answer. The anticipated increase in the number of free, reduced price and paid meals served is based on increased school enrollments and higher.

STATE ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Question. Within the Child Nutrition account, there is a line item called "State Administrative Expenses," (SEA), which provides matching funds to the States for administering Child Nutrition Programs.

Answer. There has been continuing concern with the fact that almost one-half the amount allocated for State administrative expenses remains unused. SAE funds which remain unobligated by a State on September 30, 1986.

OFFICE	FY 1993	FY 1994	FY 1995
Policy and Direction	\$26,600	\$25,500	\$25,500
Aviation Safety	11,000	11,000	11,000
Surface Transportation	5,500	8,000	8,000
Research and Engineering	5,500	8,000	8,000
Administration	5,500	5,500	5,500
TOTAL	54,100	58,000	58,000

DO NOT TYPE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS AS FOLLOWS

Question: In all the Child Nutrition Programs, there is an anticipated increase in the number of free and reduced price meals served. To what do you attribute this increase?

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BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

1 INTERIOR, ENVIRONMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES

2 APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2016

3 -----

4 WEDNESDAY, MAY 13, 2015

5
6 U.S. Senate,

7 Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations,

8 Washington, DC.

9
10 The subcommittee met at 10:07 a.m., in room SD-124,
11 Dirksen Senate Office Building, Hon. Lisa Murkowski
12 (chairwoman) presiding.

13 Present: Senators Murkowski, Cochran, Hoeven, Daines,
14 Cassidy, Udall, and Merkley.

15 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

16 BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

17 STATEMENT OF NEIL KORNZE, DIRECTOR

18 OPENING STATEMENT OF SENATOR LISA MURKOWSKI

19 Senator Murkowski: We will call to order the Senate
20 Appropriations Subcommittee on the Interior, Environment, and
21 Related Agencies.

22 Welcome to the committee, Mr. Kornze. We appreciate you
23 being here today.

24 I think it is fair to say that in recent years discussions

1 about the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) budget or oversight
2 issues in this subcommittee have been wrapped up into the
3 bigger, broader budget hearing for the entire Department of the
4 Interior. As we move toward marking up a bill, I do think that
5 it is beneficial for subcommittee members to have an
6 opportunity to discuss the operations and programs of the
7 largest land manager in the United States in greater detail
8 than can be accomplished at the broader department-wide budget
9 hearing for the Interior.

10 For fiscal year 2016, the President's budget has requested
11 \$1.2 billion for the BLM. This is a \$107.6 million amount more
12 than the current level. As I have noted in our subcommittee
13 hearings, the President's request assumes Congress does not
14 have to comply with spending limits. But with the budget that
15 we passed last week, that assumption is no longer relevant.
16 This subcommittee will have to make some tough choices about
17 where to spend limited resources given the spending limits that
18 we face in a way that the President's budget was able to avoid.

19 The BLM is responsible for managing roughly 250 million
20 acres of Federal land -- this is about 38 percent of the entire
21 Federal surface estate -- and 700 million acres of subsurface
22 estate. The vast majority of this land is in our 11 Western
23 States and Alaska.

24 BLM has a multiple use mission, part of which is

1 facilitating most Federal onshore natural resource development.
2 Consequently, BLM-managed lands are important economic drivers
3 beyond recreation and conservation, and this is especially true
4 in Alaska.

5 While BLM only manages a small portion of the Alaska land
6 base because of the large size of my State, nearly one-quarter
7 of all BLM lands are located in the State of Alaska, the
8 largest portion of this land is within the National Petroleum
9 Reserve Alaska, NPRA. It is no secret that I believe
10 responsible development of our Nation's energy resources is
11 important to both our economic and our national security. The
12 resources within NPRA can and must be developed in a
13 responsible manner, and as a Nation we are relying on the BLM
14 to make this responsible development possible.

15 The work to bring affordable energy to our homes has come
16 with some challenges. Prior to 1982, the Federal Government
17 drilled more than 130 exploratory wells in an effort to
18 determine the extent of oil and gas resources in the region.
19 But unfortunately, those wells were abandoned and many of them
20 are awaiting cleanup to this day.

21 Passage of the Helium Stewardship Act a couple years ago
22 provided BLM with the funding needed to make progress on
23 cleanup of these blights, and we have made some headway in that
24 area. We recognize that there is more to be done here, and I

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

1 look forward to asking you, Mr. Kornze, about both the
2 contaminated well issue and implementation of the Helium
3 Stewardship Act.

4 The BLM has made considerable progress on issues important
5 to me and to Alaskans. I would like to thank you, Mr. Kornze,
6 as well as Alaska State Director Bud Cribley. The team that
7 has been working to complete the transfer of the economic
8 tracks to see Alaska has worked well, and I appreciate that. I
9 did have the opportunity to meet with Mr. Cribley a couple
10 weeks ago. We are making some progress on the conveyance of
11 Alaska lands under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act
12 (ANCSA). It has been a long time in coming, though. It was
13 the Alaska Lands Conveyance Act of 2004 that we passed and was
14 signed into law, and the promise at that time was that the
15 completion of the conveyances would be done by the 50th
16 anniversary of statehood, which of course was 2009. We are
17 sitting here in 2015. While we may be on track, we still have
18 a ways to go there.

19 We have some other challenging issues that need to be
20 addressed. The Greater Mooses Tooth Project. I have expressed
21 my frustration with the mitigation requirements and other
22 process issues that have proceeded throughout that process. And
23 some of the issues have been settled, but we are still in a
24 place where the Federal Government is proposing to put

1 conditions on the project that threaten to make it unaffordable
2 to move forward.

3 This is really about prioritization and pace of
4 responsible energy development on public lands not only in
5 Alaska but in the Lower 48 as well. I think many of my
6 colleagues from the West can relate to the struggles that we
7 face in Alaska.

8 The most challenging issues facing the interior West where
9 most of the BLM-managed lands in the lower 48 are located is
10 potential regulatory action relating to the greater sage
11 grouse. While the threat of an Endangered Species Act listing
12 looms, there are significant fears that regulations put in
13 place to preserve sage grouse habitat are perhaps even more
14 restrictive and provide less certainty in the permitting
15 process than an ESA listing. It is my understanding that the
16 land use plan amendments that will govern management for sage
17 grouse on BLM and Forest Service lands will be made public at
18 the end of this month. And like my colleagues, I look forward
19 to the release, the evaluation, and reception by impacted
20 States. The contents of those plans will help this
21 subcommittee determine the merits of the requested \$45 million
22 increase BLM requested for sage grouse activities in the fiscal
23 year 2016 budget.

24 The BLM included several other notable budget proposals,

1 including the request to once again raise fees on public land
2 users like grazers and onshore oil and gas producers. Oil and
3 gas activities on public lands contributed more than \$5 billion
4 to the Federal Treasury in 2014. So I am not convinced that
5 raising fees will not reduce this contribution by discouraging
6 activity on our Federal lands. Less activity will ultimately
7 result in less revenue to the Treasury and the communities
8 which rely on these activities for economic sustainability.

9 So, Mr. Kornze, I look forward to hearing from you this
10 morning about BLM's national priorities, including renewable
11 energy development, their role in the Secretary's wildfire
12 strategy, and many other important issues before the committee.

13 So again, thank you for agreeing to be with us this
14 morning.

15 And with that, I turn to my friend and ranking member,
16 Senator Udall.

17

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

7

1 STATEMENT OF SENATOR TOM UDALL

2 Senator Udall: Thank you, Chairman Murkowski. Good
3 morning.

4 And I would also like to welcome Director Kornze. Thank
5 you for joining us today as we discuss the fiscal year 2016
6 budget request for the Bureau of Land Management.

7 The lands managed by BLM in New Mexico are vital to our
8 economic vitality and to our natural and cultural heritage. Oil
9 and gas production, mineral extraction, renewable energy,
10 grazing, and hunting and recreational opportunities from hiking
11 to class 6 rapids all can be found on BLM lands and are a part
12 of what makes New Mexico la tierra encantada.

13 I am proud to have worked with my constituents and this
14 administration to designate two of BLM's newest conservation
15 units, the Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks National Monument in
16 the south and the Rio Grande del Norte National Monument in
17 northern New Mexico. Director Kornze, I really appreciate that
18 you came to the State personally to walk the land we were
19 talking about protecting. You and the BLM employees in New
20 Mexico were so supportive and helpful to work with us on these
21 designations. And I appreciate the outreach that is taking
22 place now to include the local communities in the planning
23 process. Both monuments are up for increased spending in the
24 President's budget. We will talk about that today.

1 I am also glad that we will have time to discuss oil and
2 gas production. We hear a lot about offshore production, but
3 Federal lands are an important energy producer as well. In
4 2014, Federal lands were responsible for 41 percent of U.S.
5 coal, 40 percent of geothermal, 11 percent of domestic natural
6 gas, and 5 percent of domestically produced oil.

7 BLM also approved renewable energy projects for up to
8 16,000 megawatts of power. That is enough energy to take care
9 of 4.8 million homes.

10 And BLM provides key access to minerals, including
11 uranium, gold, silver, potash, gypsum, and building stones,
12 sand, and gravel. This all makes a difference to our economy,
13 our vitality, and our security.

14 I believe in responsible energy production and have long
15 called for a "do it all, do it right" approach. Despite what
16 its detractors may say, this administration has overseen a
17 remarkable increase in oil development. We have seen an
18 incredible 81 percent increase in production on public and
19 tribal lands in 2014 versus 2008. Energy development is
20 important to our economy in my State and elsewhere. But we
21 also need to protect the environment and drinking water and
22 make sure that the American public receives its fair share of
23 revenue from industry's production of public resources.

24 The Government Accountability Office has had the Interior

1 Department's oil and gas programs on its high risk list for
2 many years. There are two major concerns: the BLM's lack of
3 authority to collect inspection fees and the difficulty in
4 hiring and retaining a skilled workforce. The President's
5 budget once again proposes to collect \$48 million from new
6 inspection fees for onshore oil and gas producers. This would
7 bring onshore production in line with offshore production where
8 Congress instituted an inspection fee in fiscal year 2012. And
9 it would put the responsibility for paying for inspections on
10 leaseholders not the American taxpayer.

11 Director Kornze, another issue is the sage grouse. I know
12 that you have spent a good deal of time on this. I would like
13 to talk about the next steps with you this morning. While not
14 on the same scale in New Mexico as we have recently dealt with
15 the endangered species issues from the lesser prairie chicken
16 and the sand dune lizard, listing and delisting of species by
17 Congress goes against the intent of the Endangered Species Act.
18 It requires that the Government make these decisions based on
19 science not politics.

20 I believe that in New Mexico, we have created an effective
21 model. In the case of the sand dune lizard, the U.S. Fish and
22 Wildlife Service found that enough acres were enrolled
23 voluntarily for legally binding conservation agreements for
24 that protection to last and to take care of the species. It

1 concluded that a listing was not warranted. For the lesser
2 prairie chicken, Fish and Wildlife found that the significant
3 conservation efforts were able to avoid an endangered species
4 listing, but it was not enough to prevent a threatened listing.

5 And the Service is working closely with the States to provide
6 maximum flexibility under the law. I believe the process is
7 working, bringing all stakeholders in to discuss how to protect
8 species and habitat while ensuring economic growth.

9 So I look forward to talking with you, Director Kornze,
10 about oil and gas, national monuments, sage grouse conservation
11 efforts, and other important matters. Thank you again for
12 being here this morning.

13 Thank you, Madam Chair.

14

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

1 Senator Murkowski: Thank you, Senator Udall.

2 Mr. Kornze, welcome to the committee. Mr. Kornze is the
3 Director of the Bureau of Land Management for the U.S.
4 Department of the Interior. You have generated a crowd this
5 morning, which I am assuming is a good thing. It could be fan
6 club. It could be lots of people with equal interests in this
7 aspect of the Department of the Interior. So, again, we thank
8 you for being here before the subcommittee this morning. We
9 look forward to your opening statement and for the opportunity
10 to ask some questions. So, Mr. Kornze, if you want to begin
11 with your comments. Thank you. Welcome.

12

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

1 SUMMARY STATEMENT OF NEIL KORNZE

2 Mr. Kornze: Thank you very much. Chairman Murkowski,
3 Ranking Member Udall, Chairman Cochran, members of the
4 subcommittee, thank you for the opportunity to be here with you
5 today.

6 The Bureau of Land Management manages nearly 250 million
7 acres of land across the country and 700 million acres of
8 subsurface estate. That means 10 percent of the Nation's
9 surface or more and nearly a third of the Nation's minerals and
10 soils. We manage these lands under the dual framework of
11 multiple use and sustained yield.

12 As you know, the BLM also manages nearly 20 percent of the
13 State of Alaska.

14 I recently traveled to Alaska to meet with the Governor to
15 discuss our innovative approach for surveying for land
16 conveyances and hosted a Federal roundtable related to
17 contaminated lands. We appreciate your partnership and support
18 as we address the unique issues on public lands in places like
19 Alaska and New Mexico.

20 Today, the entire Bureau's work is more complicated than
21 ever, and the professionals at the BLM have to work hard to
22 make quality choices in a difficult environment every day. And
23 we make sure that the public has a strong voice in the work
24 that we do. We play a major role in the economies of many

1 States in supporting oil and gas development, all kinds of
2 recreation, hunting and fishing, helium production, timber,
3 coal production, ranching, wildland fire fighting, and even
4 beekeeping.

5 Last year the BLM and the lands we manage supported more
6 than 450,000 jobs across the country, and we are one of only a
7 handful of agencies that returns more revenue to the Government
8 than we receive in appropriations. In fact, for every dollar
9 you provide, we return \$5.

10 In terms of the 2016 budget, I want to highlight four
11 different programs today.

12 First is sage grouse. The Bureau of Land Management is
13 leading the west-wide effort with Western Governors from 11
14 States to strengthen management of sage grouse habitat
15 including extensive collaboration with State agencies, the
16 Forest Service, the Fish and Wildlife Service, counties, and
17 many other partners. The President's budget requests a total
18 \$60 million to engage our partners and implement projects on
19 the ground that will reduce the threat of wildfire, that will
20 slow and reverse the spread of invasive species, that will
21 improve riparian areas, and that will remove hundreds of
22 thousands of pinyon juniper trees. Without this investment in
23 proactive sage grouse conservation, the agency is more likely
24 to be faced with difficult decisions in the future regarding

1 balancing the conservation of this bird and many other
2 important resources.

3 The second program I want to highlight is our national
4 conservation lands. The President requests an important
5 increase in this program this year. These special areas make
6 up roughly 10 percent of the lands that we manage, but they
7 receive roughly 25 percent of the visitors that we have to the
8 Nation's public lands. Additional support for these
9 congressionally and presidentially protected areas will allow
10 us to provide basic levels of service to our many visitors and
11 will boost the economies of local communities that rely on
12 visitation to these areas.

13 The third program is the BLM Foundation. In connection
14 with this budget, the President has moved forward language that
15 would allow Congress to establish a chartered foundation, a
16 nonprofit, that would support the Bureau in a manner very
17 similar to the work done by the National Park Foundation, the
18 National Forest Foundation, and the National Fish and Wildlife
19 Foundation. I would submit to you that the Bureau of Land
20 Management has the most complicated mission of any of these
21 agencies, and we could greatly use the support and the outside
22 facilitation that would come with the BLM Foundation.

23 The fourth program I would like to highlight today is the
24 oil and gas fee proposal. In the last 10 years, the BLM has

1 authorized more than 50,000 new oil and gas wells, bringing our
2 total portfolio to nearly 100,000 wells nationwide. We are
3 proud of oil and gas production on lands that we have a role in
4 regulating. The production on those lands closely tracks
5 comparable production on State and private lands. From 2008 to
6 2014, the years during this administration, oil production from
7 lands requiring a BLM permit has increased 81 percent, from 113
8 million barrels to 205 million barrels. With the modest fee
9 that we are requesting, we are seeking the ability to be
10 responsive to the ups and downs of the oil and gas industry,
11 ensuring that these activities are done safely on the public
12 lands, and our expanding portfolio requires that we have more
13 inspectors than ever before. It is a natural consequence of
14 the success of the oil and gas program that we have. Today we
15 have roughly 160 inspectors. We need 220. In order to get to
16 where we need to be for a safe and responsible program, we need
17 your help.

18 In conclusion, this is a very important time for the
19 American West, for the Bureau of Land Management. And we
20 greatly appreciate the relationship that we have had with this
21 committee in years past and we look forward to working with you
22 on the 2016 budget. Thank you.

23 [The statement follows:]

24 **INSERT NEIL KORNZE_CARRY**

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

1 Senator Murkowski: Thank you, Director Kornze.

2 As a courtesy to the chairman of our full committee, I am
3 going to turn to Senator Cochran for any comments that he might
4 make and he may ask the first question.

5

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

1 Senator Cochran: Well, thank you very much, Madam
2 Chairman. I am pleased to join you in welcoming our witnesses
3 today to review the BLM's budget request for fiscal year 2016.

4 In my State of Mississippi, the Piney Woods School is
5 located in the central part of the State and has an agreement
6 with the Bureau of Land Management to house a wild horse and
7 burro short-term holding facility. That agreement ended in
8 March, and it is my understanding that there have been some
9 complications related to closure of the facility. I hope we can
10 get your commitment to personally look into this and work with
11 the Piney Woods School to reach a reasonable resolution of this
12 issue.

13 Mr. Kornze: Chairman, I appreciate your raising this
14 issue. I just recently became aware of sort of the parting of
15 ways between our program and the Piney Woods School, and I have
16 asked my State director to head down there. She will be there
17 before the end of the month. And we will take a close look at
18 what is going on and see what we can do.

19 Senator Cochran: Thank you very much.

20 I yield back. Thank you.

21 Senator Murkowski: Thank you.

22 I will go ahead and turn to Senator Udall for his
23 questions, and the next is Senator Cassidy.

24

1 Senator Udall: Madam Chair, thank you very much.

2 Chaco Canyon is critically important to my State as an
3 incredibly rich cultural destination, as well as a sacred place
4 to the tribes of the Southwest. But as you know, Chaco Canyon
5 is situated right in one of the most productive oil and gas
6 production areas in the country. It appears that many new
7 leases are getting closer to the Chaco Cultural National
8 Historic Park, which really concerns me. Our congressional
9 delegation in a letter we sent yesterday -- I believe you have
10 a copy of that. It was sent to Secretary Jewell and the
11 Assistant secretaries. And what we are requesting is that the
12 assistant secretaries take a personal look at this issue and
13 come to New Mexico to hear the concerns of our constituents.

14 I have a couple of questions here. One, can I get your
15 commitment to work with me to ensure that oil and gas leasing
16 near this iconic site are handled with the utmost consideration
17 for the archaeological value that Chaco holds?

18 Mr. Kornze: Absolutely, sir. I have not had the pleasure
19 of seeing Chaco myself, but I look forward to it. And I know
20 that this is an issue that we have been taking very seriously
21 and we will continue to work with you on.

22 Senator Udall: Thank you. Thank you very much.

23 I understand there is some potential for increased
24 production in the San Juan Basin both for shale gas and shale

1 oil. What is the status of the regional resource management
2 plan, and how will it address future increased production in
3 and around Chaco?

4 Mr. Kornze: So right now we are operating under a plan
5 from 2003 for the Mancos shale area, or the San Juan Basin. We
6 initiated a new plan last year in 2014. It will take us
7 reasonably another 3 or 4 years to complete that plan. But in
8 the time since 2003, there has been the revolution in shale
9 production, and so we will address that and look at the future
10 prospectivity and make sure that is built into our operations.

11 Senator Udall: And you work through these issues in all
12 your resource plans I believe.

13 Mr. Kornze: We do.

14 Senator Udall: Shifting direction here a little bit, you
15 and I have talked about a possible proposal to merge the New
16 Mexico and Arizona State BLM offices. As you know, I am very
17 skeptical of this idea. Having a State director in New Mexico
18 focused on New Mexico's many unique public lands issues has
19 served us well for decades. Many New Mexico stakeholders,
20 including former Bureau managers, are concerned that a merger
21 might mean less for a State director to focus on New Mexico.
22 And I share those concerns.

23 What I want is for the people on the ground to have the
24 best customer service. How can you assure us that services

1 will not suffer? Will there not be a negative local impact?

2 Mr. Kornze: I appreciate you raising this issue. Your
3 priority is also my priority in making sure that we have the
4 best customer service in the offices where we have the most
5 contact with the public. So in the last 5 years, we have seen
6 a reduction of 12 percent in BLM employees in full-time
7 equivalents (FTE's). It is a major reduction in our workforce.
8 It means less public contact. It means more work falling on
9 the shoulders of fewer people. I am very proud of the work
10 that the agency does, but it really puts us in a very difficult
11 position in terms of serving the needs of the communities that
12 are important to you and important to us.

13 So part of the Arizona-New Mexico concept, which no
14 decisions have been made on, is we kind of have to run on two
15 tracks.

16 So one is working with you. We have a budget in front of
17 you that we think is a great blueprint for success and allows
18 us to move in the direction of fulfilling our mission better
19 and more fully.

20 On the other hand, we frequently receive requests from
21 Congress to figure out within the pie that we have how could we
22 run more efficiently. And so one of the tools that we have is
23 to look within our management structure and see are there ways
24 where we can push more of the resources that have previously

1 been invested there to our field offices, to our district
2 offices so that our boots on the ground are there and that we
3 have the people and the support for the communities that see
4 the greatest impact in places where the permitting gets done or
5 plans get done.

6 So I look forward to working with you on this. I think a
7 lot more conversation should take place, and I appreciate you
8 keeping an open mind about it as we proceed.

9 Senator Udall: I could not agree with you more, Director
10 Kornze. I want to work with you on this and hear all of your
11 proposals that you lay out.

12 I have two additional questions that I will give you for
13 the record because I know you are preparing some things to move
14 us down the right road here. What is your plan for stakeholder
15 outreach in the five States that will be impacted by this
16 proposal? And do you have the metrics from past efforts that
17 demonstrate the pros and cons of this kind of consolidation?

18 But my next question -- and I am running out of time here
19 -- is pretty quick. But New Mexico has these two new national
20 monuments I talked about. And the President's budget includes
21 \$4.4 million for New Mexico's national monuments and national
22 conservation areas, including Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks and
23 the Rio Grande del Norte. One of the reasons I supported
24 creating these national monuments was to increase awareness

1 across the country of the uniqueness of these landscapes.

2 Have you already seen an uptick in visitors to these
3 areas? What can you report there in terms of what is happening
4 on the ground?

5 Mr. Kornze: One of my favorite examples of the power of
6 some of these protected areas is the Rio Grande del Norte. In
7 the 1 year after designation, the local county saw a 30 percent
8 uptick in room taxes, and they expect that was corresponding to
9 a 40 percent increase in visitorship. So the local economy was
10 very excited about that. There were a lot of businesses on
11 board, and I think that is paying dividends for the investment
12 that they are making in their nearby public lands.

13 Senator Udall: Thank you very much.

14 Thank you, Madam Chair.

15 Senator Murkowski: Senator Cassidy.

16

1 Senator Cassidy: Hi, sir.

2 So Louisiana has 738 acres in the BLM. But then I look at
3 this map, and you guys own Nevada.

4 Mr. Kornze: We manage quite a bit of it. We do.

5 Senator Cassidy: And he tells me you own a third of -- or
6 the Feds own a third of Montana. And Alaska -- I believe I
7 learned more about Alaska, since becoming a Senator, than I
8 ever thought I wanted to know.

9 Senator Cassidy: But you are impressive on this map. Why
10 do you want \$38 million more to buy more land? I mean, I am
11 looking at this thinking, wow, let us break the addiction. You
12 see what I am saying? We need some rehab. So why do you want
13 to buy more?

14 Mr. Kornze: So I think you are talking about the Land and
15 Water Conservation Fund and potential land acquisitions that
16 would come with that. It has been a very important program for
17 the Nation in terms of a decision that this Congress made to
18 reinvest proceeds from the Continental Shelf --

19 Senator Cassidy: We are billions behind in maintenance.
20 And you got, Mr. Udall, 12.5 million acres in New Mexico?

21 Senator Udall: That is right.

22 Senator Cassidy: It seems like we should be selling. I
23 say that in all seriousness. If I was Nevada, I would be
24 really angry. Do you see what I am saying? They do not

1 control their destiny. You do. Why are we buying more?

2 Mr. Kornze: Well, I think the simple answer from the
3 perspective of the Bureau of Land Management is this Congress
4 and a previous President decided that -- and made a very bold
5 decision in the 1970's -- that the estate that we have should
6 remain in Federal management for the benefit of the public
7 good. So that is our organic act that lays out that desire.

8 Now, the estate that we help manage is more scattered than
9 other agencies. If you work for the Park Service or the Fish
10 and Wildlife Service, you have a nice bright line around the
11 lands that they manage. For us, however, sometimes it is
12 checkerboard, you know, across much of northern Nevada where I
13 am from.

14 Senator Cassidy: So we you want to fill in the
15 checkerboard.

16 Mr. Kornze: There is a very significant pattern of
17 complexity, and so in many cases, whether it is in a
18 conservation unit or elsewhere, acquisitions can, in fact,
19 decrease our management costs by providing a more unified --

20 Senator Cassidy: I accept that rationale, though I am
21 skeptical of the kind of overall kind of, my gosh, how much are
22 we going to own.

23 I want to move on, not to be rude, but because I have
24 other things.

1 You want to increase the royalty payments. Now, there is
2 going to be some price point by which a well is profitable.
3 Obviously, there is going to be transportation costs. There is
4 going to be production costs. So if it is \$50 per barrel, as
5 required for something to remain open, have you all done
6 modeling of the assets that you lease, their economic viability
7 given the current price of oil, and what your additional
8 royalty payments will do to the economic viability of that? I
9 am asking because of the jobs, and so I ask kind of as an
10 academic, if you will.

11 Mr. Kornze: Well, I think in order to put some baseline
12 here, most States have an oil and gas royalty rate of more than
13 16 percent. Sixteen to twenty-five percent is what most States
14 have. The Federal Government operates at 12.5 percent. So you
15 already see a distinction there.

16 The Government Accountability Office (GAO) has put us on
17 their high risk list, and part of it is because of the royalty
18 rate and their concerns about our ability to have a fair return
19 for the American taxpayer.

20 So we have not made any decisions related to a royalty
21 increase. We have an advance notice of proposed rulemaking out
22 to the public, which has a number of questions so that we can
23 look at questions like what you have raised in terms of what
24 the impact of potential increases would be or potential models

1 that might not simply raise the rate but under certain economic
2 conditions would allow the rate to rise.

3 Senator Cassidy: So you mentioned your tiered royalty
4 rate. It would go up under certain circumstances not under
5 others?

6 Mr. Kornze: Well, under offshore, for instance --

7 Senator Cassidy: No. Onshore.

8 Mr. Kornze: Yes, but I think it is important to note for
9 the audience that offshore, the rate is 16 percent and a little
10 bit, and on a lease-by-lease basis, they raise that. So usually
11 it is more than 18 percent. And so we would be looking at
12 whether or not models like that or related models would be
13 something that would be of benefit to the American taxpayer.

14 Senator Cassidy: Got you. I do not know this, and so I
15 am asking as purely a question to inform myself. You mentioned
16 repeal legislatively mandated royalty relief. I am not
17 familiar with that legislatively mandated royalty relief. What
18 does that pertain to?

19 Mr. Kornze: I would need more context.

20 Senator Cassidy: It is in your testimony.

21 Mr. Kornze: There are a number of proposals that the
22 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) and others have pulled
23 together for potential revenue raisers. I think within the oil
24 and gas lexicon there are some fairly complicated tax law and

1 other financial pieces. We could get back to you with more
2 detail.

3 [The information follows:]

4 **INSERT POTENTIAL REVENUE RAISERS INFO**

5

1 Senator Cassidy: Please. I am unfamiliar with that, so I
2 would appreciate that.

3 And I think I will yield back now. Thank you.

4 Senator Murkowski: Senator Merkley.

5

1 Senator Merkley: Thank you, Madam Chair, and thank you,
2 Director Kornze.

3 A couple questions I wanted to get through. One of the
4 issues -- and you mentioned it in your testimony -- is the
5 challenge of draft guidance regarding sage grouse. And under
6 the BLM's preferred alternative, it mentions the potential
7 strategy of burying transmission lines as a mitigation measure.
8 And this particular provision has produced a lot of feedback in
9 Oregon from our electrical co-ops. The estimate is it would
10 cost about \$3 million a mile to bury a line.

11 And to give you one example, in eastern Oregon, Harney
12 Electric -- they have 42 miles of transmission lines through
13 sage grouse habitat and 201 miles of distribution lines. So
14 primary lines and then distribution lines. The estimated cost
15 to bury those lines would be \$400,000 per customer. Obviously,
16 we stretched a lot of wire to reach communities that were small
17 communities so they could be electrified.

18 Is this strategy one that remains high consideration by
19 the BLM, and how would a small electrical co-op possibly pay to
20 bury lines at \$3 million a mile?

21 Mr. Kornze: So in terms of burial of lines, it is
22 something that we are looking at more and more in our analysis.
23 It is not necessarily something we are requiring. But as the
24 West fills in and as we have more needs and more uses and more

1 sensitivities on the public lands, it is one of those tools in
2 the toolbox, and I cannot tell you it is something that is
3 going to be required.

4 In New Mexico, for instance, we were working on a very
5 long line called SunZia and worked with the military with the
6 idea that some small portions of that might need to be
7 undergrounded to prevent impacts to the White Sands Missile
8 Range.

9 Similarly, if new lines were built, in some areas we might
10 look at undergrounding as a way to limit impacts on important
11 bird populations.

12 So a tool in the toolbox. It might be part of an
13 analysis.

14 Senator Merkley: Under your preferred alternative, I do
15 not think that it referred specifically to new power lines, but
16 is that your clarification that you are offering today is that
17 that is the context within which you look at that?

18 Mr. Kornze: Well, we will be releasing those plans in a
19 few weeks, so I do not want to get into fine details today.
20 But this is an issue that I think there is going to be
21 flexibility for your teams on. My sense is we are not looking
22 retrospectively.

23 Senator Merkley: That is helpful. Thank you very much.

24 I want to turn to fracking on BLM land. We have about

1 100,000 active wells, others that are not active. 90 percent
2 of those wells use fracking. And I am pleased that the agency
3 finalized a rule in March to update the fracking regulations,
4 but I have some concerns about it.

5 It is weaker than many States. For example, Wyoming
6 requires publication of the proposed chemical components before
7 fracking occurs so that a baseline can be established to
8 compare the impact afterwards. Unfortunately, the BLM rule
9 does not match Wyoming.

10 Also, there is a loophole in the BLM rule regarding trade
11 secrets. And specifically, as I understand it, all that a
12 fracking operator has to do is assert that they believe that
13 they meet the standard for trade secrets, and that is just a
14 done deal. So it is very easy. I just say, yes, my chemicals
15 probably meet this, so therefore this information is not going
16 to be disclosed, which is a pretty big loophole. That pretty
17 much violates or wipes out the entire fling of the disclosure.
18 This is chemicals on public land. This is our public land.
19 This is not private land. And that is a pretty big deal to
20 have a secret soup of chemicals that the BLM loophole is going
21 to allow to continue to be private.

22 And there is also not even, in that situation, a
23 disclosure provision for first responders and medical
24 professionals. Colorado has such a program. Pennsylvania has

1 such a program. Texas has such a program. Why did the BLM
2 have such deficient provisions in its rules in March?

3 Mr. Kornze: Well, the hydraulic fracturing rule I
4 consider to be a major step forward. A lot of our oil and gas
5 regulation at the Bureau of Land Management dates back to the
6 1980s. Some of it dates back to the time of Dwight D.
7 Eisenhower. So it is time for a fresh look at a lot of our
8 rules. Hydraulic fracturing has just been finalized as a rule,
9 as you noted. Our three big pieces --

10 Senator Merkley: But should the public not have a right
11 to know what chemical soup is put into the ground on public
12 lands?

13 Mr. Kornze: Yes. And so one of the key pieces of the
14 three is disclosure. There is an exception for trade secrets.

15 Senator Merkley: But does that not wipe out the self-
16 assertion of trade secrets, wipe out the requirement for
17 disclosure?

18 Mr. Kornze: We are operating in a similar way to most
19 States. So Wyoming, which you pulled as a best case scenario
20 under a different piece -- they have a trade secrets exception.
21 We do as well.

22 However, we have the ability to go and get that
23 information. So it is held by the company. They have to sign
24 an affidavit that the information that they are withholding

1 meets a whole set of standards, and they have to sign that at a
2 fairly high level within their company. If we have doubts
3 about that or if we have a medical incident or we have other
4 concerns, we can access that information and we can use that
5 information in an appropriate way. So it is not as though that
6 information is off to the side and is some sort of secret soup.

7 Senator Merkley: So I am out of time, but it is secret
8 soup if it is not posted for the public to be able to access it
9 and if a company can easily assert, as I understand they can,
10 the trade secrets provision. You say they have to sign an
11 affidavit. However, that is a signature. That is a pretty
12 simple standard there.

13 And the information under your rule is put on an industry-
14 funded website that has been reported to be inconsistent
15 information, limited information, and very difficult for the
16 public to search. And so it does not meet the Federal
17 standards for databases.

18 So these are real concerns, and I think it is important to
19 keep looking at it. The public deserves to know what chemicals
20 are put into the ground on public land.

21 Mr. Kornze: I am saying on the trade secrets that there
22 are trade secret laws that have been passed by this country.
23 So we are trying to honor that while also having disclosure
24 that is meaningful for the public. So it is a balancing act.

1 And in terms of the disclosure mechanism, FracFocus, we
2 are now a member of the FracFocus board. We have commitments
3 from FracFocus to make significant improvements related to the
4 searchability of their database and the information that is on
5 there. And part of the use of that system, frankly, is a
6 matter of just practicality. Many States -- I believe
7 somewhere in the ball park of 20 States -- are already using
8 it. So we are trying to go in a place where industry has some
9 experience. Department of Energy is doing a lot of funding of
10 that system now. But also when the Secretary of Energy's
11 advisory board estimated what it would cost the Bureau of Land
12 Management to stand up and maintain a system like that, it was
13 somewhere in the realm of \$25 million. So I am trying to
14 scrape together every dollar I can for work, the sage grouse,
15 land conveyances, other programs, and if there is an outside
16 system that we think can get to a quality standard that meets
17 public standards, it is important that we head in that
18 direction.

19 Senator Merkley: Thank you.

20 Senator Murkowski: Senator Daines.

21

1 Senator Daines: Thank you, Madam Chair.

2 It is good to see you here this morning, Director Kornze.

3 Also, you notice we have a lot of Western States here. We
4 have got Oregon. We have got New Mexico. We have got Alaska.
5 We have got Montana.

6 And I know Senator Cassidy was talking about, I think,
7 less than 1,000 acres of BLM ground there in Louisiana. I will
8 say he made the comment about the Land and Water Conservation
9 Fund. It is a very important tool in the tool chest in my
10 opinion as it relates to our ability actually to improve our
11 access to our public lands. We have 2 million acres in Montana
12 of public lands that we do not have access to, and the LWCF is
13 a tool that we use to provide better access for the public to
14 their lands.

15 But thank you for being here this morning.

16 As we have spoken before, Montanans rely heavily on their
17 natural resources for energy, for mineral development, for
18 jobs, for tax revenues to fund our teachers and our schools.
19 And we understand that acting safely and responsibly is the
20 only option when exploring and producing these resources.

21 Unfortunately, developing our Federal land in Montana has
22 become laden with red tape and creating challenges both in
23 terms of time and money for responsible development.

24 As I mentioned in April at the Energy and Natural

1 Resources Committee hearing on hydraulic fracturing, Montana
2 updated its rules in 2011. And as Senator Merkley was talking
3 about the regulations, we have some of the most robust
4 hydraulic fracturing rules and regulations in Montana developed
5 there in the State in the Nation. And our State depends on
6 hydraulic fracturing to be able to access these mineral
7 resources to create the jobs, generate the tax revenues I
8 talked about.

9 The question for you is, how exactly is BLM proceeding in
10 implementing the final rule for hydraulic fracturing, and how
11 much do you believe it will cost BLM to do that?

12 Mr. Kornze: So I appreciate the opportunity to continue
13 our conversation from a previous hearing on this.

14 We are moving ahead through a lot of public outreach,
15 number one. We have had a number of conversations with State
16 regulators to make sure that we are sitting down and we are
17 understanding the best ways to work together because there is
18 some flexibility built into our rule to make sure that we can
19 honor higher standards like the ones that you are calling out
20 for the State of Montana, and then similarly sitting down with
21 industry and making sure they understand what the regulations
22 are. We have sat down with hundreds of operators. And so we
23 are being very aggressive about that outreach to make sure
24 there are no surprises and that we have a fluid, successful

1 implementation.

2 Senator Daines: Do you have idea what it might cost? And
3 the reason I ask that question is here we are struggling in
4 Washington, wanting to achieve balance in our budgets,
5 safeguarding the taxpayer. And yet, there is a redundancy now
6 coming in in Montana. We have very robust regulations for
7 hydraulic fracturing, and now we have the BLM coming in saying
8 we also want to be a part of this equation, when we think we
9 could save the taxpayer a lot of money, as well as ensure that
10 we are safeguarding our resource with these very robust
11 regulations. Any idea what it might cost BLM to implement
12 these regs?

13 Mr. Kornze: Well, I will give you some numbers to work
14 with on potential costs. But I think it is important to point
15 out that we work in a federalist system, and the Bureau of Land
16 Management has oil and gas leases in 32 different States that
17 we have oversight responsibility for. Montana may have done a
18 knock-out job. Alaska may have done a knock-out job with their
19 rules locally, but only roughly half of the States that we have
20 to regulate in have stepped forward and put forward hydraulic
21 fracturing rules. So we designed a rule to be a basic layer or
22 basic standard largely modeled off of efforts throughout the
23 West.

24 Related to cost, we think this is going to take us on

1 average for your average drilling permit, application for
2 permit to drill (APD), about an additional 4 hours. So when
3 you add that together against all the APD's that are coming in,
4 we think it will be about an additional 12 positions that we
5 will have to fill.

6 Senator Daines: I want to pivot over and talk about sage
7 grouse. Another potential major challenge to responsible
8 energy development in Montana is the potential listing of the
9 greater sage grouse and specifically the proposed stipulations
10 in BLM's resource management plans. Now Montana recently
11 approved and funded its sage grouse conservation plan. It is
12 good news. It is investing significant resources. It is my
13 understanding the Montana plan is significantly different than
14 the draft Federal plans, including when it comes to surface
15 occupancy around leks.

16 My question is when is the BLM scheduled to release the
17 final resource management plans in Montana?

18 Mr. Kornze: I would note we have had a fantastic dialogue
19 with Governor Bullock and Tim Baker, a lot of folks in your
20 State. We do appreciate them stepping forward and your entire
21 legislature recently in funding a very good system on the State
22 side.

23 The BLM plans will be coming out within a few weeks, so
24 before the end of the month.

1 Senator Daines: And how will these plans reflect
2 Montana's plan?

3 Mr. Kornze: So we will have to see in the final, when it
4 comes out, the fine details. But I will tell you that we have
5 built in special flexibility related on the needs of each
6 State. So Oregon has a special system. Idaho has a special
7 system. Montana has a special system. Wyoming has a special
8 system. There is commonality amongst all of them, but we have
9 been at the table and listening intently and working closely
10 with partners in the State of Montana to make sure that we can
11 get as close to something that works for them as possible.

12 Senator Daines: I appreciate the flexibility you have
13 been able to give on that so we can come together with a
14 solution that will ensure that the sage grouse is not listed.
15 So we look forward to further discussions.

16 Last question is regarding the increased royalty rates.
17 Director Kornze, I am aware of the Department of the Interior's
18 proposed budget requesting reforms to Federal onshore royalty
19 rates and also the Department of the Interior's advance notice
20 of proposed rulemaking. Now, according to a Department of the
21 Interior report for 2011, increasing Federal royalty rates
22 could result in a competitive disadvantage for energy
23 production on Federal lands.

24 Has your Department done analysis how increasing royalty

1 rates on Federal land would increase or potentially decrease
2 production on Federal lands?

3 Mr. Kornze: So we are at the first step of a multi-step
4 process in a potential rulemaking related to royalty rates. So
5 we will have an analysis on those questions as part of what we
6 do.

7 One thing to point out about the GAO concerns and the
8 reason that we are on the high risk list, which is a list you
9 do not want to be on if you are a Government agency -- there
10 are only 25-30 different programs on it -- is that they believe
11 -- and they have put this in their reports -- we are passing up
12 on billions of dollars in revenue annually that belong to the
13 American taxpayer.

14 So we will balance all these things out, but the ability
15 for industry to lean forward and produce and make American
16 energy is something that we care greatly about.

17 Senator Daines: Yes. And I look forward to further
18 discussions. I know I am out of time, Madam Chair. I know we
19 have seen production certainly on private and State lands is up
20 60 percent since the President took office. It is down 6
21 percent on Federal lands. So I look forward to further
22 discussions as it relates to how we are continuing to help out
23 the taxpayer, creating jobs. Those jobs are paying taxes and
24 certainly have been a big boost to this economy.

1 Thank you.

2 Senator Murkowski: Thank you, Senator Daines.

3 And I will just follow up with some comments here. It is
4 somewhat interesting in recognizing it was out of the
5 Department of the Interior in 2013, the report that was
6 commissioned by the Department of the Interior (DOI), that did
7 conclude that raising the royalty rates on the onshore oil and
8 gas production would discourage investment and thus bring less
9 money into the Treasury and thus was not warranted.

10 So now GAO comes out with a report, and what we see is, in
11 the budget proposal, we are going to increase the -- the
12 proposal is to increase the rates.

13 I appreciate the fact that you are saying you are going to
14 do an analysis, but one would think that you would do the
15 analysis before you move to advance it through a budget
16 proposal. So I agree with Senator Daines. That is something
17 that I am concerned about because I think it is going to have
18 an unintended consequence or perhaps intended, depending on
19 your perspective. I think it is important that we do what we
20 what we can to increase production on our public lands and thus
21 increase revenues to our Treasury because production is up.

22 It is interesting to me that when you look at the leasing
23 statistics through BLM over the past couple decades, we are
24 seeing a decline in the leasing. Throughout the Clinton

1 administration, the average acres leased per year was 3.3
2 million. Then in the Bush administration, the average was 3.6
3 million per year. During the first 6 years of the Obama
4 administration, the number drops to an average of about 1.6
5 million acres per year. So this is a trend that in my view is
6 not good for us, and then when you overlay the hydraulic
7 fracking rules, the proposals to increase regulation on
8 methane, possibly this proposal to increase royalty rates, I
9 see that just pushing it down further.

10 Can you give me any hope that in fact we are not going to
11 continue this downward trend but that we are going to see
12 increased production on our public lands?

13 Mr. Kornze: So I can give you a lot of hope.

14 Senator Murkowski: Good. I want a lot of hope.

15 Mr. Kornze: Because we have seen an 81 percent increase.

16 On the places where you need a BLM permit to operate, we have
17 seen an 81 percent increase in oil production during this
18 administration.

19 Senator Murkowski: So not necessarily new leases but on
20 existing leases, you are seeing increased production.

21 Mr. Kornze: It would be a combination of both. So we
22 have seen a huge increase, which we are very proud of being
23 part of.

24 And then there are also some important numbers out there.

1 One is that 34 million acres of land have been leased. Only a
2 third of that is producing. So within industry's hands today
3 there is significant head room for development.

4 Senator Murkowski: Would you agree that some of the
5 limitations on the ability to produce have been related to some
6 of the regulatory issues? I mean, all you need to do is look
7 at National Petroleum Reserve Alaska (NPRA), and it is a
8 perfect case in point in terms of acreage out there that is
9 being leased. But we are not seeing a drop of anything at this
10 point in time, and it is not because you do not have operators
11 that are willing and able to move forward. You have got a lot
12 of going at one another through regulatory requirements that is
13 just stalling out any initiative there.

14 Mr. Kornze: Well, I am not sure that is always the case.
15 So in the Lower 48, there is an average of about 3,000 wells
16 drilled on public and Indian lands each year. We, however,
17 have 6,000 permits that we have approved and are ready to go.
18 So industry has come in. They said we would like to drill
19 here. We have approved that application. It needs no further
20 work from us at all. They can start today.

21 Senator Murkowski: How do you respond, though, to those -
22 - and I was out in North Dakota with Senator Hoeven some years
23 ago, and you talk to the operators that are ready, willing, and
24 able to go. They have got Federal leases. But quite honestly,

1 they can move to production so much more quickly on State and
2 private lands than they can on the Federal that they will
3 literally go around Federal lands. They will look for every
4 opportunity to be anywhere except our public lands.

5 Mr. Kornze: Well, I think when you look at the fact that
6 we have a 2-year front-log essentially of permits that are
7 ready to go, I think there are some where there is a disconnect
8 that is very important because there is huge opportunity out
9 there for industry to produce today.

10 Senator Murkowski: We understand that there is huge
11 opportunity, and as I am talking to those who are ready,
12 willing, and able to go, they tell me their biggest obstacle is
13 our Federal Government. It is not that they do not have the
14 technology. It is not that they do not have the capital to
15 invest. It is the regulatory hurdles that they face in
16 accessing our public lands.

17 Mr. Kornze: And I hear that occasionally too. Those
18 6,000 permits, the 2 years' worth of work that can be done
19 today -- there are no hurdles. There is nothing. So there are
20 2 years' worth of work. There are billions of dollars of
21 investment that is available.

22 And I do appreciate that we need to have a forward-leaning
23 system for developing American energy. We are doing that.
24 There are places where we certainly can improve. Our

1 permitting times are one of those. So a few years ago, when I
2 joined the Bureau of Land Management, we were at 300 days per
3 permit. We are down to roughly 200-225 days.

4 Senator Murkowski: That is certainly not in Alaska.

5 Mr. Kornze: Well, we are headed in the right direction.
6 One thing that we are doing system-wide is we are going to an
7 online system so that instead of passing paper back and forth,
8 which is a big time-killer, we potentially can get down to
9 averages like they have seen at times in Carlsbad, New Mexico
10 where it is in the 60-70 day realm. So we are moving
11 aggressively. We are trying to find some of the efficiencies
12 that I think you are pointing at.

13 Senator Murkowski: Well, and we need to find those
14 efficiencies. I wish I had the chart with me today that shows
15 how long it takes to get to permitting on State, private lands
16 versus how long it is taking us through our BLM lands. And the
17 contrast is extraordinary. And there are lands that are
18 literally side by side, and in many cases, operators that
19 clearly know what they are doing. So saying that we can do a
20 better job I think belies the obvious, and I think this is one
21 of those things that we need to get down to.

22 I know that within the Department of the Interior, you
23 have got a stated goal of permitting 10,000 megawatts of
24 renewable energy production on Federal lands. We met that goal

1 back in 2012, I am told. But it does not seem that we are
2 willing to dedicate equal focus to our more traditional energy
3 sources on public lands.

4 Do you even have a measurable goal for conventional
5 production of oil and gas on our public lands?

6 Mr. Kornze: I would say that our budget reflects a
7 serious commitment to conventional energy.

8 Senator Murkowski: But I mean, do you have a goal? As
9 you stated earlier within the Department in terms of what it is
10 that we want to see with renewables, you set a goal out there.
11 You met it. Do we do the same for conventional?

12 Mr. Kornze: We do not.

13 Senator Murkowski: Why is that?

14 Mr. Kornze: Well, the renewable energy goal that you
15 noted was created here in Congress. It was part of the 2005
16 Energy Act.

17 Senator Murkowski: So we would just need to create in
18 Congress a goal for our conventional fuels on public lands.

19 Mr. Kornze: Well, I am saying that in the 2005 Energy
20 Act, there was an aspirational goal saying that by 2015, we
21 would like to see the Department of the Interior authorize
22 10,000 megawatts. We exceeded that. At this point, we are at
23 14,000 megawatts plus. We are very proud of that. We took a
24 program that basically did not exist and turned it into

1 something pretty spectacular.

2 On the oil and gas side, we need the resources to do the
3 same. So that is part of our roughly 20 percent budget
4 increase request for our oil program --

5 Senator Murkowski: Well, wait a minute. When you say you
6 need the resources to do the same, you have got the private
7 sector that is out there that is ready, willing, and able to go
8 after the resource. So it is not as if you and BLM need to
9 reinvent the wheel. In my view, you need to have a more
10 expedited process. In many cases, you just need to get out of
11 the way. So I do not understand why you would say we need more
12 resourcing to do this.

13 Now, you mentioned earlier that you do need additional
14 resources for inspectors. We know that we have got to have a
15 level of safety and protocol out there. I certainly understand
16 that.

17 But again, I think when you are looking at those ways,
18 those measures that you can enhance production on our Federal
19 lands to increase jobs, to increase revenues, it is not
20 something that as a Department you need to increase your budget
21 to do that. I think you have got an industry that is ready to
22 go to work, but we make it so hard on our public lands. We
23 make it so difficult that those that are ready, willing, and
24 able will go out of their way to avoid the production on our

1 public lands. And you have cited that you are pleased with the
2 level of leasing that you have, but in fact what we have seen
3 is a very direct and clear trajectory downward in terms of
4 leasing on our public lands over this past 6 years here.

5 And so, yes, we might be able to say that production is
6 up. Production is up because you have got a commitment to
7 extract as much as you can out of these existing leases. But
8 it is tough to be able to explain to people who believe very
9 strongly that our energy assets are something that we should
10 value when we say on our Federal lands, it is just that much
11 more difficult. It is just that much more complicated. And
12 yet, you have got good operators making things happen on State
13 and private lands, contributing to jobs, contributing to our
14 energy security.

15 And there is a disconnect here, and I am trying to drill
16 down to how we can do the reconnect. And we need to be working
17 with you on these initiatives to make that difference.

18 I have gone over my time. I want to turn to the Senator
19 from North Dakota.

20

1 Senator Hoeven: Thank you, Madam Chairman.

2 Director, good to see you and thanks for being here today.

3 We are trying to reduce flaring in our State. Actually
4 the highest flaring is on Federal lands and particularly on
5 some of our Native American lands. Now, the right-of-way is
6 the issue. Getting the right-of-way fast enough is the issue
7 with getting these gas-gathering systems put in place.

8 And so how can the BLM help? And I know that BIA is
9 primarily responsible here, but can you help in some way to
10 expedite getting this right-of-way so that we can get these
11 gathering systems put in place to reduce natural gas flaring?

12 Mr. Kornze: Flaring is very important, and we appreciate
13 that North Dakota has stepped out on this issue. So thank you
14 for being part of that leadership team.

15 Related to the rights-of-way for the capture systems,
16 absolutely part of the equation. So around the Bureau of Land
17 Management, we have been focused on getting the right realty
18 staff in the right places to help make sure that we are not
19 part of the holdup. I do think that we could -- we are in the
20 course of getting the right people in places like Dickinson
21 where we have had huge human capital challenges. Folks can
22 walk across the street and often make twice as much. And so we
23 have been working hard to get special pay rates and locality
24 pay for folks in those offices so they have got a reason to

1 stay and to make sure that we do not have the turnover, which
2 also impacts our ability to get those rights-of-ways and other
3 efforts.

4 Senator Hoeven: Is there something Congress can do to
5 help expedite the process?

6 Mr. Kornze: Well, having the right people matters. So I
7 will tell you our special pay rate for our petroleum engineers
8 and petroleum engineer techs expires at the end of this year.
9 We have had it for 2 years. It has been a very important thing
10 for our oil and gas system across the board. We would be
11 interested in working with you on a potential extension of
12 that.

13 Senator Hoeven: Well, one of the things -- before 2008, I
14 think there was one oil well drilled on the Three Affiliated
15 Tribes reservation. I then signed an agreement -- I was
16 Governor at that time -- with the tribe whereby they agreed to
17 have the State regulatory process apply on the reservation too.

18 So that was an agreement we signed. And, of course, now I
19 think if that reservation were a State, it would be like the
20 eighth largest oil-producing State in the country. I mean,
21 they are just doing tremendously well, which of course
22 necessitates the need for more infrastructure.

23 So is there some kind of cooperative agreement or
24 something we could do interagency here, or is there legislation

1 that would help expedite this right-of-way process? And you
2 know, the chairwoman, Senator Barrasso, and myself have got
3 some legislation in to try to expedite these gas-gathering
4 systems and getting this right-of-way. Is that something you
5 can work with us on? Do you see some ability to help get some
6 tools out there so we can leverage the manpower that you have?

7 Mr. Kornze: I do. And so I would be very interested to
8 have some offline conversations with you about how we can use
9 tools like the Bakken Executive Group to put a focus on this --

10 Senator Hoeven: Right.

11 Mr. Kornze [continuing]: And see if there are other
12 national resources we need to bring to bear.

13 Senator Hoeven: Between BIA, BLM, Grasslands, I think
14 there is enough people. We could certainly better leverage our
15 efforts, and if there is some legislation required, I would be
16 very interested in getting your assistance on a number of bills
17 that we have proposed to expedite this process.

18 Along that same line, BLM has come out recently with its
19 hydraulic fracturing rule. So now we have a situation where
20 States like North Dakota, Alaska, Texas -- you know, I think
21 there are 27 States that produce 99.9 percent of the country's
22 oil and natural gas. And so we have these hydraulic fracturing
23 rules that require disclosure. They require using FracFocus.
24 They require making sure that your seals and your cement and

1 all these things are properly in place and that you are
2 monitoring the integrity of the well, the catch basin, the very
3 things that apply in the Federal rule.

4 So now we have got this duplicate situation. We have got
5 the State regulation, and then we have also got the Federal
6 hydraulic fracturing regulation. So now the energy producers
7 face two sets of regulation, and they are largely the same. So
8 you could say, well, what is wrong with that? Right? I mean,
9 they are the same except now you have got to go through the
10 State regulatory process and you have got to go through the
11 Federal regulatory process, and we are back to this long period
12 of time and delays.

13 How do we work with BLM so that the State can get primacy
14 for the regulatory oversight as long as they are properly
15 overseeing all these things that we both agree should be there?
16 We do it with air. We do it with water. How do we accomplish
17 that with hydraulic fracturing?

18 Mr. Kornze: Well, we specifically designed the hydraulic
19 fracturing rule to allow for variances, and what that means
20 essentially is you nest the Federal and the State rule
21 together. Wherever the higher standard is, that is what we are
22 going to follow. So if North Dakota has higher standards than
23 what we put forward, we will be following the North Dakota
24 standard.

1 And I think it is important to note that this how oil and
2 gas has always worked. So the State of North Dakota and the
3 Bureau of Land Management have not had completely parallel and
4 completely matching rules and regulations in all areas of
5 drilling and oversight. But yet, we have found a way through
6 decades to work together and to make sure that we have an
7 efficient system. This is no different. And we have been
8 quite explicit in this rule to make sure folks understand that
9 if there are local standards that are better, that we look at
10 those and we will adopt those.

11 Senator Hoeven: Where are we in that process of providing
12 variances to the States? As you know, you have got litigation
13 going with a number of States. It seems to me this might be,
14 again, a way we work together to address the challenge. If we
15 can make that variance process a very clear, understandable
16 process that States can go through in a straightforward way,
17 maybe be can address it. So, again, if there is some help
18 needed from Congress -- or you tell me how do we make sure that
19 then States can go through that process in a straightforward
20 way so that we are not duplicating regulation.

21 Mr. Kornze: So I believe that Lynn Helms, your regulator,
22 and our team are in conversation. If that has not taken place,
23 all they need to do is pick up the phone and call Jamie or call
24 myself, and we can get that conversation --

1 Senator Hoeven: But essentially your intent is, through
2 this variance process, to enable States to play that primacy
3 role as long as they go through the process and you are
4 comfortable that the oversight is there.

5 Mr. Kornze: The way that we are going to work this, we
6 put the rules -- and this is how it has always worked. You put
7 the two standards side by side. There is going to be a lot of
8 commonality. And so if the State standard is equal to or
9 better than ours, that will continue to be what we enforce on
10 the Federal lands.

11 Senator Hoeven: Okay, but there just has to be a
12 straightforward way to get through that in a timely way so we
13 do not get back to this we are taking a long time and we are
14 not getting through the process. That is what I am after here
15 is a rational process that we can get through in a
16 straightforward and timely way.

17 Mr. Kornze: And the rule is fairly straightforward, and
18 our team has a great relationship with your team.

19 Senator Hoeven: Yes.

20 Mr. Kornze: So I do not see a problem there.

21 Senator Hoeven: So you will work with us on it to see if
22 we cannot make sure that process works.

23 Mr. Kornze: Absolutely.

24 Senator Hoeven: Thanks. I appreciate it, Director.

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

1 Senator Murkowski: Thank you, Senator Hoven.

2 Senator Udall.

3

1 Senator Udall: Thank you, Madam Chair.

2 As has been mentioned several times, the President's
3 budget proposes a new inspection fee for onshore oil and gas
4 leases. How will instituting this fee impact your inspection
5 and enforcement programs, or asked another way, what are you
6 not able to do today without these fees in place?

7 Mr. Kornze: Thank you for the question.

8 We have roughly 30,000 oil and gas inspections that we
9 have to do on an annual basis. About half of those are high
10 priority. Without the right number of folks, it puts us in a
11 position where we have to really juggle resources and perhaps
12 stretch them in a way that is not maximizing our full system on
13 the production side. We have to be able to cover those
14 inspections and make sure that we have a safe and responsible
15 system. That has got to be the foundation of what we do. From
16 there, you have got your APD's that you are working on, and
17 then above that, you have got your leasing system. So we have
18 to do multiple systems at once. We need the resources to do all
19 of that.

20 What the fee, which would be roughly \$1,000 per lease on
21 average -- what that would do is that would allow us, similar
22 to the offshore oil and gas system, which has a similar fee,
23 which is significantly higher than what we are asking for -- it
24 would allow us to go in places like North Dakota where there is

1 going to be a huge amount of production. It allows us to staff
2 up there because those fees go to those local offices and it
3 returns into the system. So we need to be able to make sure we
4 have a safe, responsible program that allows us to build in
5 areas like production.

6 Senator Udall: Thank you for that answer.

7 Shifting over on the sage grouse, I understand that your
8 land use plans covering the priority areas for conservation are
9 almost finalized and will be public very soon. Can you preview
10 for us what we can expect from the release of these plans and
11 what has been the preliminary reaction from cooperating States?

12 Mr. Kornze: So the Fish and Wildlife Service has been
13 very clear with us that they need essentially -- they see a
14 three-tiered stool or a three-legged stool hopefully getting to
15 a point where they do not have to list the greater sage grouse.

16 And I would note that there was success recently on the
17 bi-State sage grouse population on the Nevada-California border
18 where the Fish and Wildlife Service declared that as not
19 warranted based on plans the Federal agencies and local
20 partners put forward.

21 So there are three pieces that the Fish and Wildlife
22 Service has asked for. One is strong Federal plans to make
23 sure that we have allocations and plans in place that will
24 limit disturbance in places that are important to the sage

1 grouse to allow those important population areas to prosper.

2 The second is making sure that there are similar
3 conservation-oriented efforts and allocations when possible on
4 private and State lands. So you have States like Idaho that
5 have just stepped forward on their State lands to do something
6 similar.

7 And then thirdly, they want to make sure that there is
8 activity in fire to make sure that -- the greatest threat to
9 greater sage grouse in the Great Basin, for instance, is fire
10 and the invasive plants that come in afterwards -- and make
11 sure that we are making headway there with things like the fire
12 fix and then also efforts related to making sure simply that we
13 are not losing that habitat. So we are working carefully with
14 our fire teams to make sure the sage grouse and rangeland
15 priorities are built into the way that we operate this summer
16 and in all future years.

17 Senator Udall: Now, how are you ensuring that the most
18 important sage grouse habitat is protected while still
19 fulfilling your mandate for multiple use and providing access
20 to resources?

21 Mr. Kornze: So our multiple use and sustained yield
22 mission is a continuum. In some places, you are going to have
23 very significant development and use. In other places, you are
24 going to have less use, and that can change over time. So it

1 is well within the bounds of the BLM's mission to have some
2 places that are set aside for certain uses like wildlife
3 habitat and for helping this bird recover. And we will have
4 other uses, traditional uses like grazing on those lands. So
5 it is part of the balancing act we do on a daily basis.

6 Senator Udall: The President's budget request proposes an
7 increase of \$45 million for the restoration and protection of
8 the sage steppe ecosystem for a total of \$60 million. This is
9 a major increase for this program. What will BLM do with this
10 funding? How is this funding critical to ensure that we can
11 avoid a listing of the sage grouse?

12 Mr. Kornze: So we will do a few things. One, we need to
13 have an investment in our partners. We do not know everything
14 about the bird. We have got ranchers. We have got counties.
15 We have got State agencies that we have to be working hand in
16 hand with. So part of that money is to build on those
17 partnerships and make sure that we have those links firmly in
18 place.

19 Another piece is making sure simply that we have boots on
20 the ground. In places like Elko County where I was last week
21 to check on the drought conditions and the fire season, we have
22 one range conservationist, one range con, for about every
23 million acres. We are going to have to do better than that in
24 terms of giving our teams the resources to be working with

1 grazers and working with other land users to make sure that we
2 are doing the best thing for multiple use and the best thing
3 for the bird. So we will be taking steps along those lines.

4 Senator Udall: And my understanding is it takes a lot of
5 time and effort and people on the ground to work in a
6 collaborative way to try to make sure you are moving in the
7 direction of not listing.

8 Mr. Kornze: Absolutely.

9 And the other thing we will do is we will be doing
10 projects related to making sure that our wet meadows are of
11 high quality, that our springs are good, that our riparian
12 areas are supporting good wildlife habitat.

13 And pinyon juniper encroachment, which is the situation
14 that is largely in the Great Basin, is a spectacular and
15 sometimes terrifying thing to look at these valleys that used
16 to have pinyon juniper at a high elevation and because of the
17 changed fire regime and climatic changes, these trees are
18 choking out the sagebrush and sage grouse and almost completely
19 filling in these giant, say, 500,000-acre valleys. You can see
20 it marching down year by year. So we will be making sure that
21 we are pushing back on those trees and making sure that the
22 sagebrush that we have that is high quality is protected and
23 preserved.

24 Senator Udall: Thank you, Madam Chair.

1 Senator Murkowski: Thank you.

2 Let me talk a little bit or let us have a discussion here
3 about where we are with the contaminated lands that were
4 conveyed to Alaska Natives, as well as the abandoned well
5 cleanup there in National Petroleum Reserve Alaska (NPRA). I
6 am going to be sitting down with Mr. Cribley in Alaska over the
7 Memorial Day week and be able to go through some certain maps.

8 So I am not going to drill down too hard here.

9 But it is my understanding that with the lands that were
10 conveyed to natives under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement
11 Act (ANCSA), that we are building out the database, the
12 inventory that needs to be completed. And it is my
13 understanding that we are going to find out that a majority of
14 the sites are not on BLM lands. So identifying the responsible
15 party is clearly important, but that is just one step of it.
16 Then we need somebody who serves as the point person, the point
17 agency, if you will, to work with all the responsible Federal
18 agencies.

19 Is this something that BLM will agree to do, to be that
20 facilitator once we have identified the inventory and just the
21 priorities there? Is BLM prepared to be able to step up to
22 then coordinate with all the Federal agencies?

23 Mr. Kornze: Let me give you a description of where we are
24 at.

1 Senator Murkowski: Okay.

2 Mr. Kornze: So we have got with the State and looked for
3 how many contaminated sites are there across the State that are
4 known. Roughly it is around 6,000. We did an overview to see
5 how many of those were on conveyed lands. We got down to about
6 900. We have found that about two-thirds of those, so ball
7 park 600, are either cleaned up or are in a state of some sort
8 of remediation. So we have got about 300 that are open
9 question. You will see that roughly half of those, our current
10 information suggests, would be DOD-related, and then the other
11 half is sort of a rainbow of different organizations.

12 So going forward, I would like to have a conversation with
13 you about whether or not BLM is the right agency because part
14 of what you need is someone to compel action. I think you were
15 looking for cleanup.

16 Senator Murkowski: Yes.

17 Mr. Kornze: And I think potentially the Environmental
18 Protection Agency (EPA) or the State with delegated authorities
19 from EPA would have a better handle on that kind of work than
20 we do traditionally.

21 Senator Murkowski: Well, what I would like to do is
22 figure that out because, again, it is one thing to identify
23 that these are these areas. It is another thing to have the
24 action plan and have everybody understand what that action plan

1 is and the level of expectation. So probably after my sit-down
2 with Mr. Cribley in Alaska, we will have an opportunity to
3 better identify that.

4 On the abandoned wells, the good news for us is that we
5 were able to secure some resources to address the abandoned
6 well cleanup through the Helium Stewardship Act. It was really
7 just kind of fortuitous. Actually it was a long of dang hard
8 work. Thank you very much. And we have been able to finish up
9 work on three of the wells this month at Umiat. So that is
10 good.

11 But this is, again, an area where we need to be looking
12 beyond those one-time monies that we received within the Helium
13 Stewardship Act to better define how we are going to address
14 the cost of this cleanup, how we are going to be working with
15 the State to make sure that there is some efficient use of
16 dollars here for the cleanup. So we need to address that
17 further just in terms of how much more you are going to be
18 looking at to complete the cleanup after we expend the monies
19 that were received under the Helium Stewardship Act.

20 Do you want to comment on that?

21 Mr. Kornze: Yes.

22 So, first, I want to thank you and Senator Wyden for all
23 the work that you did to get that funding. It was very
24 significant.

1 So we have cleaned up the wells in Umiat, as you noted.
2 The next group that we will be working on is around Barrow.
3 There are around seven wells there. The next step after that
4 will be the Simpson Peninsula. So at that point, we will
5 likely have expended most of the \$50 million. That will be a
6 2- to 3-year work plan from now. And we are thinking carefully
7 about what that larger universe of costs might be. Once we get
8 past those clusters of wells on those sites that I noted, they
9 get more spread out. And so we are going to have to get more
10 creative about potentially piggybacking on new infrastructure
11 that is built and other opportunities.

12 Senator Murkowski: Well, and this is where really having
13 somebody that is coordinating and helping to facilitate, again,
14 some efficiencies -- the costs are extraordinary.

15 Mr. Kornze: They are.

16 Senator Murkowski: We acknowledge that. But the
17 obligation is paramount as well.

18 Sticking to issues up within the north there and related
19 to NPRA and Greater Mooses Tooth 1, as I mentioned in my
20 opening comments, we are kind of at a stall-out or a standstill
21 here with GMT1 regarding the outstanding issue of measuring
22 production. I think we are, hopefully, done with the
23 mitigation piece.

24 But BLM is proposing this dedicated test separator as

1 opposed to the multi-phase metering and allocation
2 methodologies that are currently being used on State land, have
3 been used on State land for decades. The Alaska Oil and Gas
4 Conservation Commission, AOGCC, has been working with EPA for
5 years. There has never been an issue. There has never been a
6 problem. But now we have got coming out of Interior and BLM
7 saying, well, you have to have this separate metering system,
8 this test separator, and an appreciation and understanding in
9 terms of what the costs then do to the project.

10 It has not only been the operator Conoco that is saying
11 this just is not reasonable. You have got the State of Alaska
12 that has weighed in. You have the Arctic Slope Regional
13 Corporation, which has objected to the requirement because of
14 the added costs without appreciable benefits.

15 So I guess the question to you is have you engaged with
16 the Alaska Oil and Gas Conservation Commission (AOGCC)
17 regarding this added requirement and why you think that the way
18 it has been done for the past several decades is not sufficient
19 and what we can do to resolve this because I think it is
20 somewhat telling that it has been decades now that Conoco has
21 been trying to get something going within the NPRA and we still
22 have not seen a drop of anything. So we would like to get
23 there. We thought that Conoco was going to be able to sanction
24 this project this season and of course they have not. Where

1 are we with this additional requirement for a test separator?

2 Mr. Kornze: So the question that we are trying to work
3 out is basically the error rates. What kind of confidence can
4 we have in how much oil is flowing through those pipelines?

5 Senator Murkowski: But have you talked with AOGCC about
6 the confidence that they have and have had for years now?

7 Mr. Kornze: So the system that ConocoPhillips has put
8 forward, as you noted, has been used on State lands and under
9 AOGCC authority. We look at that. ConocoPhillips operates on
10 BLM lands in southern Alaska and places like New Mexico, and
11 they have been meeting the standard that we have in place,
12 which is roughly a .35 error rate. The system that they are
13 putting forward likely has an error rate of somewhere between 4
14 and 10 percent, and it is hard to verify.

15 Senator Murkowski: Have we ever had problems, though,
16 with the Alaska methodology?

17 Mr. Kornze: Well, I am not sure there have been problems,
18 but we certainly have some difference in the demand we are
19 putting forward in terms of the error rate. So we have a very
20 important responsibility to make sure that the American
21 taxpayer and the tribes that we work with and other native
22 populations --

23 Senator Murkowski: Well, right now, the American taxpayer
24 is getting 100 percent of nothing, and the tribes, the native

1 corporations are not being benefited at all because there is no
2 production. So we have got a situation where Conoco is
3 prepared to say we cannot make this pencil out. We just cannot
4 make it pencil out. And so if you are trying to talk benefits
5 here, again, if those that are willing to invest hundreds of
6 millions of dollars into a project and have nothing to show for
7 it and may be forced to walk away from this project, walk away
8 from this investment because of an overlay of a requirement
9 that, again, adds substantial cost, with again minimal to no
10 appreciable benefit, it causes people to say this does not make
11 any sense.

12 And this is where I think the administration gets the
13 black mark in saying, you know, you say you support an all-of-
14 the-above energy policy. You say you support increased
15 production or production on the National Petroleum Reserve
16 Alaska, but you are not doing much to facilitate it. We just
17 cannot figure out how we cannot come together to make sense on
18 this. You see my point.

19 Mr. Kornze: I do.

20 And our goal is to get to production on Greater Mooses
21 Tooth, and I believe we will get there. Part of the more
22 complicated situation that we are within is that, one,
23 ConocoPhillips is meeting the standard elsewhere where they
24 operate on BLM lands in Alaska and in the lower 48. So there

1 are no surprises here.

2 Senator Murkowski: But they would have to build a
3 completely separate system -- a completely separate system --
4 up north within NPRA, a redundant system at extraordinary cost.

5 Mr. Kornze: It depends on what your standards are. So we
6 are held to a very high standard at the Bureau of Land
7 Management.

8 Senator Murkowski: And I think Alaska has led in terms of
9 the standard. If the system was not working for us up there, I
10 think that there is probably more room for a discussion, but
11 nobody has ever questioned the soundness, the validity, the
12 reliability. And that is where I think we have got somewhat of
13 an impasse.

14 Let me go to my colleague here for further questions.

15

1 Senator Udall: Madam Chair, I have a couple more
2 questions for the record, but I think I will submit those. So
3 I have completed my questioning.

4 Senator Murkowski: I just have a couple more, if I may.

5 Senator Udall: Please go ahead.

6

1 Senator Murkowski: And very quickly to you, as you know,
2 with the land conveyances, we have been trying to get moving
3 forward. We have been held back in being able to do the
4 surveys. I appreciate the Department moving forward and saying
5 there are other ways that we can do the surveys through GPS.
6 Are we any closer to getting that level of acceptance and
7 cooperation with the State on BLM's proposal for Global
8 Positioning System (GPS) surveys?

9 Mr. Kornze: So I strongly share your desire to fulfill
10 the Alaska Statehood Act and what is owed to the native
11 corporations. And so I think this is an important step. I
12 went up to Alaska 2 months ago to sit down the Governor and the
13 Lieutenant Governor and tell them how much faster we can go and
14 at what a decreased cost to the Federal Government and to the
15 State potentially and then also truly if we can come together
16 on this, I think it is a huge opportunity for all of us. So
17 that was a positive conversation.

18 Our teams have been meeting since then. So Ed Vogel's
19 team and Mark Meyers' team have been sitting down with ours.

20 I am interested in, hopefully, seeing if we can alter our
21 MOU with the State, which was signed in 1973. Technology was
22 very different then. We can provide the State of Alaska with a
23 much better product with much finer detail that they can use
24 going forward. So any support you can provide on that front is

1 greatly appreciated.

2 Senator Murkowski: Well, it is something that we are all
3 trying to achieve the same goal here, and if we can utilize
4 technologies to our advantage, it seems to me to make sense.
5 So let us work on that.

6 Let me ask about the helium issue. I mentioned a couple
7 times the Helium Stewardship Act, which I think there was a
8 good deal of benefit that came out of that, not the least of
9 which was some revenues that helped.

10 But just a few weeks ago, we saw a report from GAO raising
11 questions about BLM's implementation of the act, which
12 certainly has some repercussions for the helium industry and
13 taxpayer.

14 The first area that GAO raised concerns is with regard to
15 these tolling agreements between the refiners and non-refiners.
16 And unless both sides can reach agreements on tolling, one of
17 the central elements of the Helium Stewardship Act, to bring
18 more competition into the helium program, it is not going to be
19 achieved.

20 So can you give me your response to this GAO report? It
21 is something that there is some real concern about. And we
22 want to make sure that the provisions of that act function and
23 that in fact we are able to see a level of competition that
24 will allow for greater access to helium on the market. So can

1 you address the GAO?

2 Mr. Kornze: Absolutely. So I think we appreciate the
3 revision of the system a few years ago through legislation,
4 which I know was not an easy lift. That legislation was
5 designed at a time when the Bush Dome, the system that we
6 operate out of Amarillo, Texas, was a much larger player. So
7 since then, Qatar, Algeria, a plant in Wyoming have all either
8 come on line or increased their production significantly, and
9 it has really changed the dynamics around the system.

10 Related to tolling, so the idea is that we have producers
11 that are on the system, and if they have excess capacity, they
12 need to be allowing that to be used by folks who are off the
13 system that might also have helium that needs to be processed.
14 One of the things that we are seeing in our gas reservoir is
15 that the pressure is going down significantly. So we are not
16 able to push as much gas to these producers as they would want
17 to consume for their own production. So we are seeing
18 significantly less gas being refined than sort of at an optimal
19 level that they would need to hit in order to get to this
20 concept of the requirement that they use their excess capacity
21 for tolling.

22 So I think it is a fairly complex situation, but we are
23 talking to GAO about some of the complexity. We do not
24 necessarily see eye to eye with 100 percent of what they came

1 out with. We would be happy to visit with your staff further
2 about the situation.

3 Senator Murkowski: Yes. I know that we want to explore
4 this further. I want to make sure that we have got this right
5 and, again, that we are achieving the progress.

6 My last issue is one that I probably should not have saved
7 for the end because it is going to be really animated and
8 agitated. We have had an opportunity to talk about the BLM's
9 eastern interior resource management plan. This is the
10 management plan up in the interior of the State that will
11 withdraw close to 700,000 acres in the district from mineral
12 entry. This is something that the small miners in the
13 Fortymile District are just beside themselves about. These are
14 small operators, small operators in an extraordinarily remote
15 part of the country. And to them, they are looking at this
16 proposal and saying decisions that are being made 4,000 miles
17 from here we cannot comprehend.

18 As you know, there is a meeting in Chicken on the 29th of
19 May. You had been invited to attend. I had asked that you
20 attend. I understand that you will not be, but I understand
21 that Bud Cribley is going up. Is anybody from Washington, DC,
22 going up, do you know?

23 Mr. Kornze: So I am looking at my schedule to see if it
24 is possible to go.

1 Senator Murkowski: That would be fabulous. That would be
2 fabulous. I think it would be extraordinarily important for
3 you to hear directly from the men and women on the ground in
4 their place as to what this means.

5 And the frustration here is that you have got a proposal
6 to withdraw, again, nearly 700,000 acres in the Fortymile
7 District, and you have these miners -- not just miners. You
8 have Alaskans that say, wait a minute. Tell me how this does
9 not violate the intent of the Alaska National Interest Lands
10 Conservation Act (ANILCA) and the no-more clause when you have
11 in place a proposal like this. And I look at it and say I do
12 not see how, other than a difference in terminology, this is
13 not just a flagrant, in-your-face violation of the no-more
14 clause under ANILCA.

15 And then it is not just the eastern interior land plan, it
16 is this current planning effort for the Bering Sea western
17 interior area plan. These are areas that are being proposed
18 for set-aside for environmental protection as areas of critical
19 environmental concern, ACEC's. I can tell you most people in
20 Alaska have never heard of an ACEC, but the proposals that we
21 have here in terms of limitations on opportunity for access are
22 really quite extraordinary, proposing to place off limits most
23 any form of development.

24 Now, I do understand that the current version of the plan

1 reduces from 11 to 8 the number of existing ACEC's in western
2 Alaska, but it also proposes to create eight new conservation
3 areas. Some like the Unalakleet River ACEC are pretty large.
4 You have another, the new sheefish spawning area just south of
5 McGrath surrounding the Big River. You cannot see it from
6 here, but you look at the map here along the rivers, and the
7 impact for any level of development is considerable. It is
8 beyond considerable. It will potentially block the route for a
9 pipeline to bring any kind of energy to proposed Donlin Creek
10 mine, an opportunity that the folks in that region have been
11 keyed in intently. But in order to access mineral resources
12 there, you have got to have some form of energy other than just
13 diesel.

14 But again, we have got provisions within ANILCA that make
15 it illegal. You cannot do it. You cannot withdraw more than
16 5,000 acres in Alaska for any single use without congressional
17 approval. But under many of the agency's pending ACEC's, you
18 are administratively affecting far more than 5,000 acres for
19 single purposes, whether it is the sheefish spawning, even
20 though their original spawning areas are actually outside of
21 these proposed ACEC's.

22 So I wander around with a map in my everyday folder that
23 is what gets me up in the morning. It is what reminds me of my
24 purpose here in the United States Senate. And these are

1 Alaskan lands and waters that are withdrawn from development.
2 And it is things like wilderness and NPRA withdrawals and
3 withdrawals in the North Aleutian Basin and critical habitat
4 proposed and wilderness and national park and Federal lands.
5 And the colors just make a brilliant patchwork.

6 But what this then does is take that patchwork and muddy
7 all the colors so that it is even more restrictive so that in
8 those areas where we thought we might have an opportunity for a
9 small placer miner to engage in a little bit of income or for a
10 community to perhaps have an opportunity for some jobs in a
11 region or for some cheaper energy in a region, but if we are
12 not going to be able to even allow for a pipeline corridor
13 because now we have all of these ACEC's, we are going to be
14 looking at the ESA, the Endangered Species Act, and critical
15 habitat as chump change because everything else around the
16 State is going to be blocked off.

17 And I know I sound apocalyptic, but you have to appreciate
18 the frustration, the anxiety. We felt that we had in place
19 laws that are specific and unique to Alaska. Alaska is the "A"
20 in ANILCA, and we thought we had a pretty good understanding as
21 to what the no-more clause meant. And yet, what we are finding
22 now is our Federal agencies are coming up with changes in
23 semantics basically to get around what was clearly a well-
24 defined law. When it says that you cannot withdraw more than

1 5,000 acres without congressional approval, we kind of thought
2 that it meant what it said.

3 And so now we are dealing with areas of critical
4 environmental concern, but it effectively puts you again in a
5 state of de facto wilderness, not unlike what the President did
6 with his proposal up in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge
7 (ANWR). So it seems like anyway you slice it, any term that
8 you want to call it, what it ends up being is withdrawal,
9 restriction, and an inability of a State and a people to access
10 a resource -- resources that we were promised at statehood,
11 land that we were promised at statehood. So we are feeling a
12 little burned.

13 I would encourage you -- encourage you -- to go to Alaska
14 and to hear the people. And I thank you for the trips that you
15 have made. And I know that they are not easy because Alaskans
16 are pretty unfiltered. We will tell you what is on our mind,
17 but I think that that is important. I think that that is
18 important because this is our life. This is our livelihood,
19 and we want to make sure that our lands are cared for. And we
20 are kind of proud of how we have done it over the decades. But
21 sometimes we feel like you all are trying to protect us from
22 ourselves, and that makes us pretty angry.

23 So I would encourage you to go to Chicken. I would
24 encourage you to listen to the people on the ground. We have

1 some things that we need to be working on together, clearly. I
2 appreciate the efforts that you are making on the cleanup and
3 the obligation that the Federal Government has there. We have
4 got some other things that we need to do. But we must -- must
5 -- address some of these withdrawal issues that are strangling
6 Alaskans. So I appreciate your attention to that as well.

7 Mr. Kornze: It will have my attention, and let me say
8 thank you both for your significant investment in issues
9 related to the Bureau of Land Management and the Department of
10 the Interior. The personal attention is greatly appreciated.

11

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ADDITIONAL COMMITTEE QUESTIONS

Senator Murkowski: Thank you.

[The following questions were not asked at the hearing,
but were submitted to the Bureau for response subsequent to the
hearing:]

From: Petersen, Scott
To: [Jeremy Bratt \(jeremy_bratt@ios.doi.gov\)](mailto:jeremy_bratt@ios.doi.gov)
Subject: FW: Reintroduction of the Public Lands Renewable Energy Development Act
Date: Tuesday, June 02, 2015 10:35:41 AM
Attachments: [GOSAR_080_xml.pdf](#)
[PLREDA dear colleague for 114th Congress.pdf](#)

Good morning Jeremy,

I hope things are well. It's been a while since we've chatted, we should catch up soon!

I wanted to run the traps with the Administration on this bill, as it relates to the new changes. My boss was a co-sponsor last Congress and I'd like to know if the Administration has concerns with advancing this legislation, and if so, what those concerns might be?

Thanks as always for your and the rest of your staff's help with this!

Best, Scott

J. Scott Petersen, P.E.

Deputy Chief of Staff
Rep. Jim Costa (CA-16)

From: Small, Jeff
Sent: Tuesday, June 02, 2015 10:29 AM
To: GOPLDs; Democratic LDs
Subject: Reintroduction of the Public Lands Renewable Energy Development Act

LD's,

This Thursday, Congressmen Paul Gosar (R-AZ), Jared Polis (D-CO), Joe Heck (R-NV), Mike Thompson (D-CA), Trent Franks (R-AZ) and Raul Ruiz (D-CA) plan to reintroduce the Public Lands Renewable Energy Development Act (H.R.596 in the 113th Congress).

This legislation streamlines the permitting process for wind, solar and geothermal development on public lands and establishes a revenue sharing mechanism that ensures a fair return for all.

Cosponsors of the bill in the 113th Congress (61): Mark E. Amodei, Dan Benishek, Earl Blumenauer, Bruce L. Braley, Julia Brownley, Tony Cardenas, Matt Cartwright, Judy Chu, David N. Cicilline, Mike Coffman, Gerald E. Connolly, Jim Cooper, Jim Costa, Kevin Cramer, Steve Daines, Peter A. DeFazio, Diana DeGette, Suzan K. DelBene, Jeff Denham, Trent Franks, Pete P. Gallego, Joe Garcia, Cory Gardner, Joseph J. Heck, Steven A. Horsford, Jared Huffman, Derek Kilmer, Ann Kirkpatrick, Raul R. Labrador, David Loebsack, Zoe Lofgren, Alan S. Lowenthal, Michelle Lujan Grisham, Ben Ray Lujan, Cynthia M. Lummis, Cathy McMorris Rodgers, Ed Pastor, Stevan Pearce, Ed Perlmutter, Gary C. Peters, Jared Polis, Raul Ruiz, Matt Salmon, Kurt Schrader, David Schweikert, Carol Shea-Porter, Michael K. Simpson, Kyrsten Sinema, Christopher H. Smith, Steve II Southerland, Jackie Speier, Chris Stewart, Steve Stivers, Mark Takano, Mike Thompson, Scott R. Tipton, Dina Titus, Niki Tsongas, David G. Valadao, Robert J. Wittman, Don Young.

This bill was also supported last Congress by 60+ organizations including the Congressional Sportsmen's Foundation, NACo, the Western Governors' Association, as well as numerous county, sportsmen and local conservation groups.

We have already picked up a new, strong endorsement this year from the Geothermal Energy Association.

Senators Dean Heller (R-NV), Martin Heinrich (D-NM), Jim Risch (R-ID), and Jon Tester (D-MT) [introduced the Senate companion](#) on May 21, 2015 and this bill contains the exact same text.

Notable changes to the bill since last Congress:

- Removes the outdated pilot program provision. The new permit language is modeled after the oil and gas permitting pilot program established by Sec. 345 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 and modernized last December by the bipartisan BLM Permit Processing Improvement Act of 2014.
- This Congress' bill includes an important provision that makes clear counties will not be penalized by the revenue sharing provisions in the bill and that such payments to counties are in addition to PILT payments.
- Establishes Variance Areas, additional federal lands identified by the Secretary of Interior that are suitable for responsible renewable energy development.
- Requires interagency coordination as well as coordination with states, tribes and local governments.

The dear colleague and bill text are attached.

Please let me know if you have questions or if your boss would like to be an original cosponsor.

Deadline to be an original, is Noon Thursday, June 4th.

Sincerely,

Jeff Small
Legislative Director
Congressman Paul A. Gosar, D.D.S.
Arizona's 4th District
504 Cannon HOB | Washington, DC 20515
(202) 225-2315 main
jeff.small@mail.house.gov

.....
(Original Signature of Member)

114TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R.

To promote the development of renewable energy on public land, and for
other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. GOSAR introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee
on

A BILL

To promote the development of renewable energy on public
land, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.**

4 (a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the
5 “Public Land Renewable Energy Development Act of
6 2015”.

7 (b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents for
8 this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.

TITLE I—GEOTHERMAL ENERGY

Sec. 101. Extension of funding for implementation of Geothermal Steam Act of 1970.

TITLE II—DEVELOPMENT OF GEOTHERMAL, SOLAR, AND WIND ENERGY ON PUBLIC LAND

Subtitle A—Environmental Reviews and Permitting

- Sec. 201. Definitions.
- Sec. 202. Land use planning; supplements to programmatic environmental impact statements.
- Sec. 203. Environmental review on covered land.
- Sec. 204. Program to improve renewable energy project permit coordination.

Subtitle B—Revenues and Enforcement

- Sec. 211. Definitions.
- Sec. 212. Disposition of revenues.
- Sec. 213. Royalties.
- Sec. 214. Enforcement of royalty and payment provisions.
- Sec. 215. Enforcement.
- Sec. 216. Segregation from appropriation under mining and Federal land laws.
- Sec. 217. Study and report on conservation banking.
- Sec. 218. Applicability of law.

1 TITLE I—GEOTHERMAL ENERGY

2 SEC. 101. EXTENSION OF FUNDING FOR IMPLEMENTATION

3 OF GEOTHERMAL STEAM ACT OF 1970.

4 (a) IN GENERAL.—Section 234(a) of the Energy Pol-
 5 icy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 15873(a)) is amended by strik-
 6 ing “in the first 5 fiscal years beginning after the date
 7 of enactment of this Act” and inserting “through fiscal
 8 year 2020”.

9 (b) AUTHORIZATION.—Section 234(b) of the Energy
 10 Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 15873(b)) is amended—

11 (1) by striking “Amounts” and inserting the
 12 following:

13 “(1) IN GENERAL.—Amounts”; and

14 (2) by adding at the end the following:

1 “(2) AUTHORIZATION.—Effective for fiscal year
2 2015 and each fiscal year thereafter, amounts de-
3 posited under subsection (a) shall be available to the
4 Secretary of the Interior for expenditure, subject to
5 appropriation and without fiscal year limitation, to
6 implement the Geothermal Steam Act of 1970 (30
7 U.S.C. 1001 et seq.) and this Act.”.

8 **TITLE II—DEVELOPMENT OF**
9 **GEOHERMAL, SOLAR, AND**
10 **WIND ENERGY ON PUBLIC**
11 **LAND**

12 **Subtitle A—Environmental**
13 **Reviews and Permitting**

14 **SEC. 201. DEFINITIONS.**

15 In this subtitle:

16 (1) COVERED LAND.—The term “covered land”
17 means land that is—

18 (A) public land administered by the Sec-
19 retary; and

20 (B) not excluded from the development of
21 geothermal, solar, or wind energy under—

22 (i) a land use plan established under
23 the Federal Land Policy and Management
24 Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.); or

25 (ii) other Federal law.

1 (2) DIRECTOR.—The term “Director” means
2 the Director of the Bureau of Land Management.

3 (3) EXCLUSION AREA.—The term “exclusion
4 area” means covered land that is identified by the
5 Bureau of Land Management as not suitable for de-
6 velopment of renewable energy projects.

7 (4) PRIORITY AREA.—The term “priority area”
8 means covered land identified by the land use plan-
9 ning process of the Bureau of Land Management as
10 being a preferred location for a renewable energy
11 project.

12 (5) RENEWABLE ENERGY PROJECT.—The term
13 “renewable energy project” means a project carried
14 out on covered land that uses wind, solar, or geo-
15 thermal energy to generate energy.

16 (6) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means
17 the Secretary of the Interior.

18 (7) VARIANCE AREA.—The term “variance
19 area” means covered land that is—

20 (A) not an exclusion area; and

21 (B) not a priority area.

22 **SEC. 202. LAND USE PLANNING; SUPPLEMENTS TO PRO-**
23 **GRAMMATIC ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT**
24 **STATEMENTS.**

25 (a) PRIORITY AND VARIANCE AREAS.—

1 (1) IN GENERAL.—The Director shall establish
2 priority and variance areas on covered land for geo-
3 thermal, solar, and wind energy projects.

4 (2) DEADLINE.—

5 (A) GEOTHERMAL ENERGY.—For geo-
6 thermal energy, the Director shall establish pri-
7 ority and variance areas as soon as practicable,
8 but not later than 5 years, after the date of en-
9 actment of this Act.

10 (B) SOLAR ENERGY.—For solar energy,
11 the 2012 western solar plan of the Bureau of
12 Land Management shall be considered to estab-
13 lish priority and variance areas for solar energy
14 projects.

15 (C) WIND ENERGY.—For geothermal en-
16 ergy, the Director shall establish priority and
17 variance areas as soon as practicable, but not
18 later than 5 years, after the date of enactment
19 of this Act.

20 (3) REVIEW AND MODIFICATION.—Not less fre-
21 quently than once every 10 years, the Director
22 shall—

23 (A) review the adequacy of land allocations
24 for geothermal, solar, and wind energy priority
25 and variance areas; and

1 (B) based on the review carried out under
2 subparagraph (A), add, modify, or eliminate
3 priority and variance areas.

4 (b) COMPLIANCE WITH THE NATIONAL ENVIRON-
5 MENTAL POLICY ACT.—For purposes of this section, com-
6 pliance with the National Environmental Policy Act of
7 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.) shall be accomplished—

8 (1) for geothermal energy, by supplementing
9 the October 2008 final programmatic environmental
10 impact statement for geothermal leasing in the west-
11 ern United States;

12 (2) for solar energy, by supplementing the July
13 2012 final programmatic environmental impact
14 statement for solar energy projects; and

15 (3) for wind energy, by supplementing the July
16 2005 final programmatic environmental impact
17 statement for wind energy projects.

18 (c) NO EFFECT ON PROCESSING APPLICATIONS.—A
19 requirement to prepare a supplement to a programmatic
20 environmental impact statement under this section shall
21 not result in any delay in processing an application for
22 a renewable energy project.

23 (d) COORDINATION.—In developing a supplement re-
24 quired by this section, the Secretary shall coordinate, on
25 an ongoing basis, with appropriate State, tribal, and local

1 governments, transmission infrastructure owners and op-
2 erators, developers, and other appropriate entities to en-
3 sure that priority areas identified by the Secretary are—

4 (1) economically viable (including having access
5 to transmission);

6 (2) likely to avoid or minimize conflict with
7 habitat for animals and plants, recreation, and other
8 uses of covered land; and

9 (3) consistent with local planning efforts.

10 (e) REMOVAL FROM CLASSIFICATION.—In carrying
11 out subsections (a), (b), and (c), if the Secretary deter-
12 mines an area previously suited for development should
13 be removed from priority or variance classification, not
14 later than 90 days after the date of the determination,
15 the Secretary shall submit to Congress a report on the
16 determination.

17 **SEC. 203. ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW ON COVERED LAND.**

18 (a) IN GENERAL.—If the Director determines that a
19 proposed renewable energy project has been sufficiently
20 analyzed by a programmatic environmental impact state-
21 ment conducted under section 202(b), the head of the ap-
22 plicable Federal agency shall not require any additional
23 review under the National Environmental Policy Act of
24 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.).

1 (b) ADDITIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW.—If the
2 Director determines that additional environmental review
3 under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42
4 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.) is necessary for a proposed renewable
5 energy project, the head of the applicable Federal agency
6 shall rely on the analysis in the programmatic environ-
7 mental impact statement conducted under section 202(b),
8 to the maximum extent practicable when analyzing the po-
9 tential impacts of the project.

10 **SEC. 204. PROGRAM TO IMPROVE RENEWABLE ENERGY**
11 **PROJECT PERMIT COORDINATION.**

12 (a) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary shall establish
13 a program to improve Federal permit coordination with
14 respect to renewable energy projects on covered land.

15 (b) MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING.—

16 (1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after
17 the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary
18 shall enter into a memorandum of understanding for
19 purposes of this section with—

20 (A) the Secretary of Agriculture;

21 (B) the Administrator of the Environ-
22 mental Protection Agency; and

23 (C) the Chief of Engineers.

24 (2) STATE PARTICIPATION.—The Secretary
25 may request the Governor of any interested State to

1 be a signatory to the memorandum of understanding
2 under paragraph (1).

3 (c) INTERAGENCY COORDINATION.—The Secretary
4 shall establish an ombudsperson in the Office of the Sec-
5 retary, who shall be responsible for resolving interagency
6 disputes between 2 or more of the following agencies:

7 (1) The United States Fish and Wildlife Serv-
8 ice.

9 (2) The National Park Service.

10 (3) The Bureau of Land Management.

11 (d) VARIANCE AREAS.—

12 (1) IN GENERAL.—In carrying out subsections
13 (b) and (c), the heads of the Federal agencies de-
14 scribed in those subsections shall consider entering
15 into agreements and memoranda of understanding
16 to expedite the environmental analysis of applica-
17 tions for projects proposed on covered land deter-
18 mined by the Secretary to be a variance area under
19 section 202.

20 (2) AVAILABILITY FOR RENEWABLE ENERGY
21 PROJECT DEVELOPMENT.—To the maximum extent
22 practicable, the variance areas described in para-
23 graph (1) shall be made available for renewable en-
24 ergy project development, after completion of an en-
25 vironmental impact statement or similar analysis re-

1 quired under the National Environmental Policy Act
2 of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.), and subject to the
3 policies and procedures set forth by the Secretary
4 for evaluating variance applications in the pro-
5 grammatic environmental impact statement de-
6 scribed in section 202(b).

7 (e) DESIGNATION OF QUALIFIED STAFF.—

8 (1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 30 days after
9 the date on which the memorandum of under-
10 standing under subsection (b) is executed, all Fed-
11 eral signatories, as appropriate, shall assign to each
12 of the field offices described in subsection (f) an em-
13 ployee who has expertise in the regulatory issues re-
14 lating to the office in which the employee is em-
15 ployed, including, as applicable, particular expertise
16 in—

17 (A) consultation regarding, and prepara-
18 tion of, biological opinions under section 7 of
19 the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C.
20 1536);

21 (B) permits under section 404 of Federal
22 Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1344);

23 (C) regulatory matters under the Clean Air
24 Act (42 U.S.C. 7401 et seq.);

1 (D) planning under section 14 of the Na-
2 tional Forest Management Act of 1976 (16
3 U.S.C. 472a);

4 (E) the Federal Land Policy and Manage-
5 ment Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.);

6 (F) the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (16
7 U.S.C. 703 et seq.); and

8 (G) the preparation of analyses under the
9 National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42
10 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.).

11 (2) DUTIES.—Each employee assigned under
12 paragraph (1) shall—

13 (A) not later than 90 days after the date
14 of assignment, report to field managers of the
15 Bureau of Land Management in the office to
16 which the employee is assigned;

17 (B) be responsible for all issues relating to
18 the jurisdiction of the home office or agency of
19 the employee; and

20 (C) participate as part of the team of per-
21 sonnel working on proposed energy projects,
22 planning, monitoring, inspection, enforcement,
23 and environmental analyses.

24 (f) FIELD OFFICES.—The field offices referred to in
25 subsection (e)(1) shall include field offices of the Bureau

1 of Land Management in, at a minimum, the States of Ari-
2 zona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New
3 Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

4 (g) ADDITIONAL PERSONNEL.—The Secretary shall
5 assign to each field office described in subsection (f) such
6 additional personnel as are necessary to ensure the effec-
7 tive implementation of any programs administered by the
8 field offices, including inspection and enforcement relating
9 to renewable energy project development on covered land,
10 in accordance with the multiple use mandate of the Fed-
11 eral Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C.
12 1701 et seq.).

13 (h) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—

14 (1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than February 1
15 of the first fiscal year beginning after the date of en-
16 actment of this Act, and each February 1 thereafter,
17 the Secretary shall submit to the Chairperson and
18 Ranking Member of the Committee on Energy and
19 Natural Resources of the Senate and the Committee
20 on Natural Resources of the House of Representa-
21 tives a report describing the progress made pursuant
22 to the program under this subtitle during the pre-
23 ceding year.

24 (2) INCLUSIONS.—Each report under this sub-
25 section shall include—

1 (A) projections for renewable energy pro-
2 duction and capacity installations; and

3 (B) a description of any problems relating
4 to leasing, permitting, siting, or production.

5 **Subtitle B—Revenues and**
6 **Enforcement**

7 **SEC. 211. DEFINITIONS.**

8 In this subtitle:

9 (1) COVERED LAND.—The term “covered land”
10 means land that is—

11 (A)(i) public land administered by the Sec-
12 retary; or

13 (ii) National Forest System land adminis-
14 tered by the Secretary of Agriculture; and

15 (B) not excluded from the development of
16 solar or wind energy under—

17 (i) a final land use plan established
18 under the Federal Land Policy and Man-
19 agement Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et
20 seq.);

21 (ii) a final land use plan established
22 under the National Forest Management
23 Act of 1976 (16 U.S.C. 1600 et seq.); or

24 (iii) other Federal law.

1 (2) FEDERAL LAND.—The term “Federal land”
2 means—

3 (A) land of the National Forest System (as
4 defined in section 11(a) of the Forest and
5 Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act
6 of 1974 (16 U.S.C. 1609(a)); or

7 (B) public land.

8 (3) FUND.—The term “Fund” means the Re-
9 newable Energy Resource Conservation Fund estab-
10 lished by section 212(c)(1).

11 (4) PUBLIC LAND.—The term “public land”
12 has the meaning given the term “public lands” in
13 section 103 of the Federal Land Policy and Manage-
14 ment Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1702).

15 (5) SECRETARIES.—The term “Secretaries”
16 means—

17 (A) in the case of public land administered
18 by the Secretary, the Secretary; and

19 (B) in the case of National Forest System
20 land administered by the Secretary of Agri-
21 culture, the Secretary of Agriculture.

22 (6) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means
23 the Secretary of the Interior.

1 **SEC. 212. DISPOSITION OF REVENUES.**

2 (a) DISPOSITION OF REVENUES.—Without further
3 appropriation or fiscal year limitation, of the amounts col-
4 lected as bonus bids, royalties, rentals, fees, or other pay-
5 ments under a right-of-way, permit, lease, or other author-
6 ization for the development of wind or solar energy on cov-
7 ered land—

8 (1) 25 percent shall be paid by the Secretary of
9 the Treasury to the State within the boundaries of
10 which the revenue is derived;

11 (2) 25 percent shall be paid by the Secretary of
12 the Treasury to the 1 or more counties within the
13 boundaries of which the revenue is derived, to be al-
14 located among the counties based on the percentage
15 of land from which the revenue is derived;

16 (3) to be deposited in the Treasury and be
17 made available to the Secretary to carry out the pro-
18 gram established by section 204, including the trans-
19 fer of the funds by the Bureau of Land Management
20 to other Federal agencies and State agencies to fa-
21 cilitate the processing of renewable energy permits
22 on Federal land, with priority given to using the
23 amounts, to the maximum extent practicable, to re-
24 ducing the backlog of renewable energy permits that
25 have not been processed in the State from which the
26 revenues are derived—

1 (A) 15 percent for each of fiscal years
2 2015 through 2030;

3 (B) 14 percent for fiscal year 2031;

4 (C) 13 percent for fiscal year 2032;

5 (D) 12 percent for fiscal year 2033;

6 (E) 11 percent for fiscal year 2034; and

7 (F) 10 percent for fiscal year 2035 and
8 each fiscal year thereafter; and

9 (4) to be deposited in the Renewable Energy
10 Resource Conservation Fund established by sub-
11 section (c)—

12 (A) 35 percent for each of fiscal years
13 2015 through 2030;

14 (B) 36 percent for fiscal year 2031;

15 (C) 37 percent for fiscal year 2032;

16 (D) 38 percent for fiscal year 2033;

17 (E) 39 percent for fiscal year 2034; and

18 (F) 40 percent for fiscal year 2035 and
19 each fiscal year thereafter.

20 (b) PAYMENTS TO STATES AND COUNTIES.—

21 (1) IN GENERAL.—Amounts paid to States and
22 counties under subsection (a) shall be used con-
23 sistent with section 35 of the Mineral Leasing Act
24 (30 U.S.C. 191).

1 (2) PAYMENTS IN LIEU OF TAXES.—A payment
2 to a county under paragraph (1) shall be in addition
3 to a payment in lieu of taxes received by the county
4 under chapter 69 of title 31, United States Code.

5 (c) RENEWABLE ENERGY RESOURCE CONSERVATION
6 FUND.—

7 (1) IN GENERAL.—There is established in the
8 Treasury a fund, to be known as the “Renewable
9 Energy Resource Conservation Fund”, to be admin-
10 istered by the Secretary, in consultation with the
11 Secretary of Agriculture, for use in regions affected
12 by the development of wind or solar energy on Fed-
13 eral land.

14 (2) USE.—

15 (A) IN GENERAL.—Amounts in the Fund
16 shall be available to the Secretary, who may
17 make amounts available to the Secretary of Ag-
18 riculture, to other Federal or State agencies,
19 and other interested persons in an impacted re-
20 gion, as appropriate, for the purposes of—

21 (i) protecting and restoring important
22 fish and wildlife habitat on Federal land in
23 the impacted region; and

24 (ii) ensuring and improving right-of-
25 way access to Federal land and water in

1 the impacted region for fishing, hunting,
2 and other forms of outdoor recreation in a
3 manner consistent with the conservation of
4 fish and wildlife habitat.

5 (B) ADVISORY BOARD.—The Secretaries
6 shall establish an independent advisory board
7 composed of key stakeholders and technical ex-
8 perts to provide recommendations and guidance
9 on the disposition of any amounts expended
10 from the Fund.

11 (3) INVESTMENT OF FUND.—

12 (A) IN GENERAL.—Any amounts deposited
13 in the Fund shall earn interest in an amount
14 determined by the Secretary of the Treasury on
15 the basis of the current average market yield on
16 outstanding marketable obligations of the
17 United States of comparable maturities.

18 (B) USE.—Any interest earned under sub-
19 paragraph (A) may be expended in accordance
20 with this subsection.

21 (4) INTENT OF CONGRESS.—It is the intent of
22 Congress that the revenues deposited and used in
23 the Fund shall supplement and not supplant annual
24 appropriations for conservation activities described
25 in paragraph (2)(A).

1 **SEC. 213. ROYALTIES.**

2 (a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretaries shall require as
3 a term and condition of any lease, right-of-way, permit,
4 or other authorization for the development of wind or solar
5 energy on covered land the payment of a royalty.

6 (b) RATE CONSIDERATIONS.—The Secretary, in con-
7 sultation with the Secretary of Agriculture, shall establish,
8 through rulemaking, a royalty payable under subsection
9 (a) that shall be a percentage of the gross proceeds from
10 the sale of electricity at a rate that—

11 (1) encourages production of solar or wind en-
12 ergy;

13 (2) ensures a fair return to the public com-
14 parable to the return that would be obtained on
15 State and private land; and

16 (3) encourages the maximum energy generation
17 while disturbing the least quantity of covered land
18 and other natural resources, including water.

19 (c) DIFFERENT ROYALTY RATES.—The Secretaries
20 shall establish—

21 (1) a different royalty rate for wind or solar en-
22 ergy generation, which takes into account relative
23 capacity factors for the respective generation
24 sources; and

1 (2) a reduced royalty rate for projects located
2 within a zone identified for development of solar or
3 wind energy.

4 (d) EXCLUSIVE PAYMENT ON SALE OF ELEC-
5 TRICITY.—During the period of production, a royalty paid
6 under subsection (a) shall be the only rent, royalty, or
7 similar payment to the Federal Government required with
8 respect to the sale of electricity produced under a lease.

9 (e) ROYALTY RELIEF.—To promote the generation of
10 renewable energy, the Secretaries may reduce any royalty
11 otherwise required on a showing by clear and convincing
12 evidence by the person holding a lease, right-of-way, per-
13 mit, or other authorization for the development of wind
14 or solar energy on covered land under which the genera-
15 tion of energy is or will be produced in commercial quan-
16 tities that—

17 (1) collection of the full royalty would unreason-
18 ably burden energy generation; and

19 (2) the royalty reduction is in the public inter-
20 est.

21 (f) PERIODIC REVIEW AND REPORT.—

22 (1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 5 years after
23 the date of enactment of this Act and every 5 years
24 thereafter, the Secretary, in consultation with the
25 Secretary of Agriculture, shall—

1 (A) complete a review of collections and
2 impacts of the royalty and fees provided under
3 this subtitle; and

4 (B) submit to the Committees on Energy
5 and Natural Resources and Agriculture, Nutri-
6 tion, and Forestry of the Senate and the Com-
7 mittees on Natural Resources and Agriculture
8 of the House of Representatives a report de-
9 scribing the results of the review.

10 (2) TOPICS.—The report shall address—

11 (A) the total revenues received (by cat-
12 egory) on an annual basis as royalties from
13 wind, solar, and geothermal development and
14 production (specified by energy source) on cov-
15 ered land;

16 (B) whether the revenues received for the
17 development of wind, solar, and geothermal de-
18 velopment are comparable to the revenues re-
19 ceived for similar development on State and pri-
20 vate land;

21 (C) any impact on the development of
22 wind, solar, and geothermal development and
23 production on covered land as a result of the
24 royalties; and

1 (D) any recommendations with respect to
2 changes in Federal law (including regulations)
3 relating to the amount or method of collection
4 (including auditing, compliance, and enforce-
5 ment) of the royalties.

6 (g) REGULATIONS.—Not later than 2 years after the
7 date of enactment of this Act, the Secretaries shall jointly
8 issue final regulations to carry out this section.

9 **SEC. 214. ENFORCEMENT OF ROYALTY AND PAYMENT PRO-**
10 **VISIONS.**

11 (a) DUTIES OF THE SECRETARY.—The Secretary
12 shall establish a comprehensive inspection, collection, fis-
13 cal, and production accounting and auditing system—

14 (1) to accurately determine royalties, interest,
15 fines, penalties, fees, deposits, and other payments
16 owed under this subtitle; and

17 (2) to collect and account for the payments in
18 a timely manner.

19 (b) APPLICABILITY OF OTHER LAW.—The Federal
20 Oil and Gas Royalty Management Act of 1982 (30 U.S.C.
21 1701 et seq.) (including the civil and criminal enforcement
22 provisions of that Act) shall apply to leases, permits,
23 rights-of-way, or other authorizations issued for the devel-
24 opment of solar or wind energy on covered land and the
25 holders and operators of the leases, permits, rights-of-way,

1 or other authorizations (and designees) under this subtitle,
2 except that in applying that Act—

3 (1) “wind or solar leases, permits, rights-of-
4 way, or other authorizations” shall be substituted
5 for “oil and gas leases”;

6 (2) “electricity generated from wind or solar re-
7 sources” shall be substituted for “oil and gas”
8 (when used as nouns);

9 (3) “lease, permit, right-of-way, or other au-
10 thorization for the development of wind or solar en-
11 ergy” shall be substituted for “lease” and “lease for
12 oil and gas” (when used as nouns); and

13 (4) “lessee, permittee, right-of-way holder, or
14 holder of an authorization for the development of
15 wind or solar energy” shall be substituted for “les-
16 see”.

17 **SEC. 215. ENFORCEMENT.**

18 (a) IN GENERAL.—Sections 302(c) and 303 of the
19 Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43
20 U.S.C. 1732(c), 1733) shall apply to activities conducted
21 on covered land under this subtitle.

22 (b) APPLICABILITY OF OTHER ENFORCEMENT PRO-
23 VISIONS.—Nothing in this subtitle reduces or limits the
24 enforcement authority vested in the Secretary or the At-
25 torney General by any other law.

1 **SEC. 216. SEGREGATION FROM APPROPRIATION UNDER**
2 **MINING AND FEDERAL LAND LAWS.**

3 (a) **IN GENERAL.**—On covered land identified by the
4 Secretary or the Secretary of Agriculture for the develop-
5 ment of renewable energy projects under this subtitle or
6 other applicable law, the Secretary or the Secretary of Ag-
7 riculture may temporarily segregate the identified land
8 from appropriation under the mining and public land laws.

9 (b) **ADMINISTRATION.**—Segregation of covered land
10 under this section—

11 (1) may only be made for a period not to exceed
12 10 years; and

13 (2) shall be subject to valid existing rights as
14 of the date of the segregation.

15 **SEC. 217. STUDY AND REPORT ON CONSERVATION BANK-**
16 **ING.**

17 (a) **STUDY.**—

18 (1) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 180 days
19 after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secre-
20 taries shall carry out a study on the siting, develop-
21 ment, and management of projects to determine the
22 feasibility of carrying out a conservation banking
23 program on Federal land.

24 (2) **CONTENTS.**—The study under paragraph
25 (1) shall—

26 (A) identify areas in which—

1 (i) privately owned land is not avail-
2 able to fully offset the impacts of solar or
3 wind energy development on federally ad-
4 ministered land; or

5 (ii) mitigation investments on Federal
6 land are likely to provide greater conserva-
7 tion value for impacts of solar or wind en-
8 ergy development on federally administered
9 land; and

10 (B) examine—

11 (i) the effectiveness of laws (including
12 regulations) and policies in effect on the
13 date of enactment of this Act in facili-
14 tating the development and effective oper-
15 ation of conservation banks;

16 (ii) the advantages and disadvantages
17 of using conservation banks on Federal
18 land to mitigate impacts to natural re-
19 sources on State, tribal, and private land;
20 and

21 (iii) any changes in Federal law (in-
22 cluding regulations) or policy necessary to
23 further develop a Federal conservation
24 banking program.

1 (b) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 18
2 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secre-
3 taries shall jointly submit to Congress a report that in-
4 cludes—

5 (1) the recommendations of the Secretaries re-
6 lating to—

7 (A) the most effective system for Federal
8 land described in subsection (a)(2)(A) to meet
9 the goals of facilitating the development of a
10 conservation banking program on Federal land;
11 and

12 (B) any change to Federal law (including
13 regulations) or policy necessary to address more
14 effectively the siting, development, and manage-
15 ment of conservation banking programs on Fed-
16 eral land to mitigate impacts to natural re-
17 sources on State, tribal, and private land; and

18 (2) any administrative action to be taken by the
19 Secretaries in response to the recommendations.

20 (c) AVAILABILITY TO THE PUBLIC.—Not later than
21 30 days after the date on which the report described in
22 subsection (b) is submitted to Congress, the Secretaries
23 shall make the results of the study available to the public.

1 **SEC. 218. APPLICABILITY OF LAW.**

2 Wind or solar generation projects with a capacity of
3 20 megawatts or more that are issued a lease, right-of-
4 way, permit, or other authorization under applicable law
5 shall not be subject to the rental fee exemption for rights-
6 of-way under section 504(g) of the Federal Land Policy
7 and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1764(g)).

Support a true all-of-the-above domestic energy policy
Become an original cosponsor of the Public Lands Renewable Energy Development Act of 2015

Cosponsors in the 113th Congress (61): Mark E. Amodei, Dan Benishek, Earl Blumenauer, Bruce L. Braley, Julia Brownley, Tony Cardenas, Matt Cartwright, Judy Chu, David N. Cicilline, Mike Coffman, Gerald E. Connolly, Jim Cooper, Jim Costa, Kevin Cramer, Steve Daines, Peter A. DeFazio, Diana DeGette, Suzan K. DelBene, Jeff Denham, Trent Franks, Pete P. Gallego, Joe Garcia, Cory Gardner, Joseph J. Heck, Steven A. Horsford, Jared Huffman, Derek Kilmer, Ann Kirkpatrick, Raul R. Labrador, David Loebsack, Zoe Lofgren, Alan S. Lowenthal, Michelle Lujan Grisham, Ben Ray Lujan, Cynthia M. Lummis, Cathy McMorris Rodgers, Ed Pastor, Stevan Pearce, Ed Perlmutter, Gary C. Peters, Jared Polis, Raul Ruiz, Matt Salmon, Kurt Schrader, David Schweikert, Carol Shea-Porter, Michael K. Simpson, Kyrsten Sinema, Christopher H. Smith, Steve II Southerland, Jackie Speier, Chris Stewart, Steve Stivers, Mark Takano, Mike Thompson, Scott R. Tipton, Dina Titus, Niki Tsongas, David G. Valadao, Robert J. Wittman, Don Young.

Dear Colleague:

Renewable energy sources like wind, solar and geothermal are an integral part of the United States' all-of-the-above energy strategy. Our nation's public lands can play a critical role in supporting that mission, but uncertainty in the permitting process impedes or delays our ability to harness their renewable energy potential. To address this problem, we plan to reintroduce the Public Lands Renewable Energy Development Act (H.R.596 in the 113th Congress).

Public land management agencies need a permitting process tailored to the unique characteristics and impacts of renewable energy projects. This bipartisan bill removes government red tape and develops a streamlined process that will drive investment towards the highest quality renewable sources.

The legislation also establishes a revenue sharing mechanism that ensures a fair return for all. The Public Lands Renewable Energy Development Act distributes certain revenues derived through this Act by returning 25% to the state where development takes place, 25% to the counties of origin, 15% is directed for the purposes of more efficiently processing permit applications and reducing the backlog of renewable energy permits, and 35% is deposited into a fund for sportsmen and conservation purposes, including increasing access and outdoor recreation like hunting and fishing.

Since federal lands are not taxable, state and local governments deserve a share of the revenues from the sales of energy production on lands within their borders. These resources will help local governments deliver critical services and develop much-needed capital improvement projects, such as road maintenance, public safety, and law enforcement.

Our nation's public lands must play a critical role in our country's energy future. We encourage you to become an original cosponsor of the Public Lands Renewable Energy Development Act of 2015 and help the United States create jobs, make further progress towards energy independence, and preserve our nation's natural wonders.

To cosponsor this legislation, please contact Jeff Small at Jeff.small@mail.house.gov

Sincerely,

Paul A. Gosar, D.D.S.
Member of Congress

Joe Heck, D.O.
Member of Congress

Trent Franks
Member of Congress

Mike Thompson
Member of Congress

Jared Polis
Member of Congress

Raul Ruiz
Member of Congress

From: PerezQuinn, Susie (Bill Nelson)
To: [Pollack, Joshua](#); [sarah.neimeyer \(sarah.neimeyer@ios.doi.gov\)](mailto:sarah.neimeyer@sarah.neimeyer@ios.doi.gov)
Subject: Florida- oil drilling
Date: Monday, June 08, 2015 2:02:44 PM

Hi Josh and Sara, please see below, a compilation of clips regarding Florida and offshore drilling. Can you please share w Tara Billingsley, I don't have her email.

Thanks!

Florida under siege

TODAY'S NEWS

TODAY'S NEWS

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EDITORIALS AND OPINIONS

Editorial: Keep oil off our coast (Sarasota Herald-Tribune)

By Editorial Board

Published: May 27, 2015

As an Associated Press article in Tuesday's Herald-Tribune reported, tourism on the northern Gulf Coast is beginning to recover -- five years after the BP oil spill.

It makes you wonder: How would Florida cope with a five-year drought in tourism?

And the answer is: It would be a disaster, in and of itself. Tourism is a \$70 billion industry in Florida. More than a million Floridians -- one of every 9 workers -- have jobs tied to the tourism industry, according to the state Department of Economic Opportunity.

The threat of a major oil spill to this state should concern all Florida residents and their elected officials, because some U.S. senators are ready to take that risk.

Sen. Bill Cassidy, R-La., has introduced a bill that would repeal a federal moratorium on oil drilling within 125 miles of Florida's Gulf Coast; the no-drilling zone extends out 235 miles at some points.

Cassidy's bill would allow oil rigs just 50 miles off Florida's coast. Several Republican senators from Gulf

Coast states -- Louisiana's other senator, David Vitter, two senators from Mississippi and one from Texas -- co-filed the bill.

'Florida is under siege'

Cassidy said drilling closer to Florida could produce an estimated million barrels of oil per day, provide jobs and boost the region's economy.

Unless, of course, there's yet another oil disaster -- one just 50 miles from Florida's west coast. The Deepwater Horizon rig that exploded in 2010, causing the BP spill, was 49 miles off Louisiana's coast.

Florida Sen. **Bill Nelson**, a Democrat, is outraged -- as he should be. He wrote the 2006 legislation that established the no-drilling zone, which is to remain in place until 2022.

"Florida is under siege," **Nelson** said last week. "At some point, folks need to ignore Big Oil's greed and simply do what's right."

Besides threatening Florida's tourism industry, **Nelson** said, oil drilling poses a serious risk to Florida's delicate environment and to U.S. military training areas in the eastern Gulf.

In response to Cassidy's bill, **Nelson** filed legislation last week that would extend the current moratorium for five years, to 2027.

We hope Florida's Republican senator, Marco Rubio, joins with **Nelson** to condemn Cassidy's bill and back the moratorium's extension. As a presidential candidate, Rubio could demonstrate leadership within the Senate's Republican majority.

Not a partisan issue

Gov. Rick Scott should also support **Nelson's** stand, as should Republican leaders in the Florida Legislature. As Scott said recently of the state's tourism: "There's jobs all over the state because people are coming here or tourists are buying homes and moving their business here."

Scott, a Republican, should tell that to Cassidy and his GOP colleagues.

Protecting Florida from the risks inherent in oil drilling has never been a partisan issue in this state. **Nelson's** 2006 bill was co-sponsored by Mel Martinez, Florida's Republican senator at the time. As governor, Jeb Bush also opposed oil rigs off the Florida coast.

If Cassidy and his Senate backers want to risk another oil disaster off their coasts, that's their business -- but not if Florida's economy and environment are placed in further jeopardy.

Florida's business depends on tourism and the environment, and those resources should not be put up for sale to the oil industry at any price.

It took five years for tourism in Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama to begin to recover from the Deepwater Horizon spill. If a similar disaster occurred 50 miles off Florida's Gulf Coast, how long would it take this state to recover? Floridians should not have to find out.

Link: <http://www.heraldtribune.com/article/20150527/opinion/305279996>

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Editorial: Still antsy after all these years (Northwest Florida Daily News)

By Editorial Board

Published: May 30, 2015

The massive oil spill that befouled the Gulf of Mexico in the summer of 2010 left us all a little nervous. Now, whenever somebody on TV mentions oil gushing onto a beach, we reflexively think: “Uh-oh. Hope it’s not here.”

So far, so good. Last week’s spill wasn’t here but in California. A pipe ruptured and spewed more than 100,000 gallons of crude onto beaches in the Santa Barbara area, just north of Los Angeles.

The Associated Press noted that the latest spill was tiny compared with the 3-million-gallon Santa Barbara oil spill of 1969, a disaster that sparked the 1970s environmental movement. And it was minuscule compared with the Gulf of Mexico spill, which clobbered OUR coast with more than 200 million gallons.

Nevertheless, folks in California have our sympathy. The effects of any oil spill will linger.

They certainly lingered here. The same week the pipe burst near Santa Barbara, researchers with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration announced that the BP spill in 2010 probably played a “significant” role in dolphin deaths along the northern Gulf Coast over the following two years.

The dead dolphins had lung lesions that “basically ... make a direct link to the oil,” said NOAA spokesman Ben Sherman.

The bad news kept coming. About the same time we were learning about the California spill and the Gulf of Mexico dolphin deaths, Florida Sen. **Bill Nelson** issued a news release noting that another U.S. senator had filed a bill to repeal a moratorium that protects much of Florida’s Gulf Coast from offshore drilling.

The moratorium is supposed to last through 2022. The senator who wants to knock it down is from Louisiana — which has the kind of oil retrieval infrastructure our state doesn’t.

Sen. **Nelson**’s news release argued that Louisiana politicians “are really seeking ... to boost the royalties their state would receive by opening up more of the Gulf of Mexico to drilling.”

Five years after the BP spill, there’s still reason to be a little nervous.

Link: <http://www.nwfdailynews.com/opinion/editorials/editorial-still-antsy-after-all-these-years-1.484882>

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Editorial: Bush, Rubio send wrong signal on oil drilling off Florida (Tampa Bay Times)

By Editorial Board

Published: June 1, 2015

For decades, Florida leaders from both parties worked together to keep offshore oil rigs from creeping

further toward Florida's coast. It was an admirable, commonsense commitment that looks particularly smart given the significant damage from the BP oil spill five years ago. But that long history of bipartisan consensus is showing signs of cracking. Two Republicans eyeing the White House, Sen. Marco Rubio and former Gov. Jeb Bush, are leaving the door open to bringing offshore rigs closer to Florida's coast. That is a betrayal of the state and sends the wrong signal to oil drilling advocates in Congress.

Rubio and Bush had an ideal opportunity last week to demonstrate their home state commitment and stake principled ground in the fast-emerging push by oil state lawmakers to open up more of the Gulf of Mexico to drilling. But neither got behind legislation that Florida's senior senator, Democrat **Bill Nelson**, filed to block a proposal from gulf state legislators to end a ban on drilling near Florida's coast. It was a self-serving pass by Rubio and Bush, who are looking for every fundraising dollar, and they should not forget their Florida roots.

Nelson is seeking to block a move by Sen. Bill Cassidy, R-La., to allow rigs as close as 50 miles from Florida's Gulf Coast. The proposal would undo the deal that Congress agreed to in 2006 that bans drilling within 235 miles of Tampa Bay and 125 miles of the Panhandle. That ban, which was established in part to provide a buffer for military training off Florida's coast, expires in 2022. **Nelson** is fighting Cassidy's bill and filed counter-legislation that would extend the current ban until 2027.

The proponents who argue that drilling is safer in the aftermath of the BP spill are some of same cheerleaders who have long championed more deepwater drilling in the gulf. Guarantees about safety exist on paper, as they did in 2010, when BP offered assurances early on that it could contain the disaster, and that certainly wasn't the case. And for those who believe a 50-mile limit would protect Florida, BP's rig was 49 miles off Louisiana — and the oil that gushed from it went on to foul more than 100 miles of Florida coastline, growing into a slick the size of South Carolina.

Why give oil drillers more territory? The industry has tens of millions of acres available it is not using now. The area under lease and the number of active leases are both below the figures from 2010. There is no reason to come closer to Florida. Officials are still adding up the environmental damage from the BP spill, but lost wages and other damages for Floridians totaled more than \$1.3 billion. Tens of thousands of Florida residents are still awaiting action on their claims. If that is the impact from what happened five years ago off Louisiana, imagine the impact today off the coast of Pinellas County.

Florida's political leaders have long recognized the need to speak on drilling in the same firm voice. By equivocating, Rubio and Bush have opened a dangerous window to a flurry of powerful voices outside Florida's control. Presidential bids test leadership. And drilling presents a serious threat to Florida's economy and quality of life. That has been abundantly clear to generations of Florida leaders, and it should be clear to the junior senator and his mentor, the former governor.

Link: <http://www.tampabay.com/opinion/editorials/editorial-bush-rubio-send-wrong-signal-on-oil-drilling-off-florida/2231879>

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Editorial: Fight offshore drilling scheme (Tampa Tribune)

By Editorial Board

Published: June 4, 2015

Sen. **Bill Nelson** is rightly raising the alarm about a proposal that would allow oil drilling 50 miles off Florida's coast, and it is disappointing that so far he is getting no help from Marco Rubio, his fellow Florida senator and a presidential candidate.

Unlike **Nelson**, Rubio has been muted about a measure proposed by Sen. Bill Cassidy of Louisiana that would eliminate current protections for Florida's coast that prohibit drilling within 125 miles of the coast but extend to 235 miles at some points.

The buffer safeguards Florida's shores and also protects military aviation training areas in the eastern Gulf of Mexico.

Nelson has filed legislation to extend the present drilling moratorium, due to run to 2022, for another five years, but Rubio is not helping.

Not long ago, Florida leaders, regardless of party, banded together to fight drilling close to Florida's West Coast beaches.

Former Republican Sen. Mel Martinez worked with **Nelson**, a Democrat, in prior efforts to protect Florida's coast — and a \$70 billion-a-year tourism industry that last year attracted 97 million visitors.

The late Rep. Bill Young was known for his relentless defense of Florida's coast, as well his commitment to a strong military.

Former Florida Sen. Connie Mack was a conservative Republican and by no means an environmental zealot. But he joined former Democratic Sen. Bob Graham in fighting schemes to allow rigs close to our shores.

In 1997, Mack said, "The reason for our ongoing crusade to end drilling off Florida's coast is simple. In Florida, a healthy environment means a healthy economy. It would only take one disaster to change that."

Mack was right. Five years ago, the BP oil spill off the Louisiana coast left oil on beaches in the Florida Panhandle but affected tourism throughout the Gulf Coast as U.S. and foreign tourists worried about the spreading oil, avoiding beaches that were untouched by the spill. One study found more than 40,000 jobs were lost.

Moreover, the Gulf of Mexico continues to suffer enduring harm. Hundreds of dolphins have died or suffered afflictions caused by the oil. Hundreds of thousands of shorebirds were killed. Fish numbers, including red snapper and speckled trout, dramatically declined. And oil damage has been found on coral reefs around the Gulf.

The claim that offshore drilling can be made risk-free is a fantasy. Massive spills are a rarity, but there is no way to eliminate accidents in what is inherently a messy business. Last month a pipeline carrying crude oil from an offshore rig in California ruptured and leaked oil for hours.

Despite such risks, it is necessary that offshore drilling be part of the nation's strategy to become energy independent. But our leaders need to be discerning about where drilling is appropriate.

It makes no sense to allow drilling close to Florida's West Coast, whose renowned sugar-sand beaches would lose their appeal as soon as tar balls began to wash ashore.

There are abundant areas accessible to the oil industry, including in the Gulf of Mexico, that can be tapped with little threat to the shoreline. Moreover, with the fracking explosion, the nation is hardly desperate for energy sources.

It is a pity that some Florida Republicans these days appear more worried about appeasing the "drill, baby, drill" crowd than defending our coast. They should help the GOP develop a more mature energy outlook.

The GOP used to have no shortage of thoughtful leaders, such as Mack, Mel Martinez, Young and former Gov. Bob Martinez, who had the insight and courage to make such distinctions.

Rubio should consider their example.

Link: <http://tbo.com/list/news-opinion-editorials/editorial-fight-offshore-drilling-scheme-20150604/>

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Editorial: Seismic testing risky first step to offshore oil drilling (Palm Beach Post)

By Editorial Board

Published: June 6, 2015

Following last year's announcement to allow seismic testing, the Obama administration has been moving forward on plans to allow oil and gas companies to conduct seismic tests for the purpose of finding oil deposits off the Atlantic Coast of Florida.

But we agree with Florida's U.S. Sen. **Bill Nelson**, who has proposed legislation to ban the practice. Florida, which relies on our beaches for tourism, is especially vulnerable to long-term damage from oil spills. As such, protecting our coastline should be a top priority. No one comes to this state for a beautiful view of oil rigs.

Seismic testing is a technique that allows mapping under the sea floor by sending pulses of sound into the ocean bottom. Supporters of the testing claim it is safe. They claim that the tests are just a way to survey the amounts and locations of oil off the coast. In their view, seismic tests are about information-gathering, not drilling.

This explanation seems to be misleading, at best. Using sonic pulses may have unanticipated effects on sensitive ocean life and the environment. The U.S. government's report on the environmental impact concedes that there could be moderate injury to marine mammals and turtles. Further, there is no point in finding oil if there was not at least some desire to exploit the resource. It seems preposterous to argue that after mapping and classifying the coastal area, there will not be a push to drill for any oil that is found.

Already in Congress there are attempts to roll back the protections we have against offshore drilling. Sen. Bill Cassidy, R-La., has introduced legislation to reduce the 225-mile drilling ban off our coasts to only 50 miles. For a Louisiana senator to champion this effort is surprising, since the Gulf region is still recovering from the disastrous Deepwater Horizon oil spill in 2010. That spill occurred 49 miles off the coast, spewing 3.1 million gallons of oil into the Gulf of Mexico, and its effects will likely be felt for years to come. It appears the tons of oil sludge deposited across the Gulf may be around for a long time. As a result, scientists are still studying possible long-term consequences, especially to ocean life and the coastal marshlands.

In Florida, protecting our coasts has never been a partisan issue. Both Republican and Democratic governors, including former rivals Jeb Bush and Lawton Chiles, have supported offshore drilling bans. Florida's miles of beaches remain one of the most valuable natural resources in the state, if not the country. Putting them at risk is shortsighted, especially in light of the damaging spills that have occurred off our coast, and just recently in California. Oil and gas companies might want to take the risk. We do not.

The ongoing expansion of oil exploration across the United States has been positive for our nation's economy, and our goal of long-term energy independence. Everyone likes cheap gas, and the recent boom in oil production has benefited commuters and businesses, as well as other oil and gas consumers.

Nonetheless, increased production poses risks, especially offshore drilling. While keeping energy costs down is a laudable and important goal, it has to be balanced with protection of our lands and coasts.

To that end, **Nelson** is right to fight to protect our unique beaches and environment against seismic testing. It is the proverbial camel's nose under the tent. And there are some places that are just too important to be subject to this kind of risk. The Florida coastline is one of them.

Link: <http://www.mypalmbeachpost.com/news/news/opinion/editorial-seismic-testing-risky-first-step-to-offs/nmWfN/#efff3aac.3571798.735757>

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Editorial: Wherever you stand is where your beach is (Baton Rouge Advocate)

By GREGORY ROBERTS

Published: June 6, 2015

Washington — To the proverbial visitor from Mars, it might seem reasonable to expect Louisiana's elected officials to take a tough line on offshore oil drilling, to stand vigilant watch against threats to the state's fragile coastline and to harbor deep skepticism or even hostility toward the offshore energy industry.

After all, the explosion of the Deepwater Horizon oil rig in 2010 occurred fewer than 50 miles off the Louisiana coast, killing 11 workers. The explosion triggered the largest accidental oil spill in the world — visible from space, if not Mars itself — resulting in what is considered the worst environmental disaster in the history of the United States. The spill took an enormous toll on marine life and devastated Louisiana's fishing industry in the Gulf of Mexico. Investigations revealed negligence and malfeasance contributed to the disaster, and oil company officials pleaded guilty to a slew of criminal charges.

But as the Martian visitor would discover, the ways of the earthlings can be puzzling indeed.

Consider U.S. House Majority Whip Steve Scalise, a Republican from Jefferson. On April 20, the fifth anniversary of the explosion, he issued a statement that “our thoughts go out to the loved ones of the 11 people who lost their lives during the Deepwater Horizon disaster,” which, he said, “also unleashed an environmental tragedy that is still impacting Louisiana and its people today.”

Nothing there to raise the eyebrows of the visiting extraterrestrial, if it has any eyebrows at all. Then, in an opinion piece published that day in *The Advocate*, Scalise addressed the oil industry that was responsible for the disaster — offering not condemnation but praise.

“Since 2010's Deepwater Horizon tragedy, the oil and gas industry has advanced standards for safety systems, well integrity, blowout preventers and communication among companies,” he wrote. “The industry realized it had a problem and took proactive steps to increase safety standards.”

Maybe that's why he said “this tragedy has made us stronger.”

Scalise also wrote — in case there was any doubt — “I am a proud advocate of offshore energy production.” So, too, apparently, are a couple of other Louisiana Republicans, U.S. Sens. Bill Cassidy and David Vitter.

In May, Cassidy introduced the Offshore Energy and Jobs Act of 2015, with Vitter as a co-sponsor. The

bill would, among other things, increase energy production in the Gulf by ending in 2017 a moratorium on drilling within 125 miles of the Florida Panhandle (and within 235 miles of Tampa Bay), now scheduled to expire in 2022. Cassidy's bill would shrink the drilling-free zone to 50 miles off the Florida coast.

"Developing oil and natural gas resources in the Gulf of Mexico could create more than 200,000 jobs, add more than \$18 billion per year to the U.S. economy and strengthen our national security," Cassidy said in a statement announcing the filing of the bill. "What is there to oppose? Time for everyone to get on board."

But his plea fell on deaf ears among some members of Congress — particularly several from Florida.

"Florida is under siege," U.S. Sen. Bill Nelson, a Florida Democrat, said in a statement of his own on the Cassidy bill. "At some point, folks need to ignore Big Oil's greed and simply do what's right."

Nelson has filed a counterproposal to extend the existing moratorium to 2027. He's been joined in that effort by members of the U.S. House delegation from Florida, including at least two Republicans. One of those Florida Republicans, David Jolly, specifically referred to Deepwater Horizon in expressing his support for lengthening the moratorium.

This mystifies Cassidy.

"Families across the nation, including in Florida, would hold jobs with better wages and better benefits that are created by expanding offshore energy production," he said in a follow-up statement. "I don't understand why anyone would deny Floridians, or anyone else, access to these jobs."

It's jobs that help explain the dispute — or, maybe more accurately, the businesses that include those jobs and the influence those businesses exert in each state's politics. What the energy industry is to Louisiana — the mainstay of the economy — tourism is to Florida, and its oil-free Gulf Coast beaches are a popular draw.

How different the world might be if Florida instead of Louisiana were awash in oil and gas, and if spring breakers flocked to Grand Isle instead of Panama City — although possibly no less confusing to a visitor from Mars.

Gregory Roberts is chief of The Advocate Washington bureau.

Link: <http://theadvocate.com/columnists/12570260-123/wherever-you-stand-is-where>

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Editorial: Squash latest lawmaker push to allow oil drilling closer to Florida's Gulf shores (Bradenton Herald)

By Editorial Board

Published: June 7, 2015

Despite history and the prospects of future oil spills from offshore rigs and wells fouling the Gulf of Mexico, oil state congressmen and senators are pushing legislation to allow rigs closer to Florida's coastline.

Even as America is awash in oil and natural gas -- becoming the largest global producer of petroleum in

2012 with the upward surge continuing -- this bill would open access to oil and gas exploration to within 50 miles of Florida's shores.

That's quite a difference from the current bans of 235 miles from Tampa Bay and 125 miles from the Panhandle.

Florida stands in a unique position, being in its own federal planning region for Gulf energy resources management. The other two, the western zone for Texas and the central one south of Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama, already allow exploration and drilling within 50 miles of those shorelines.

When proponents of offshore drilling close to Florida beaches cite the need for energy independence and national energy security, they ignore the fact that Big Oil hasn't taken advantage of the thousands of available leases in the western and central planning areas. America's burgeoning oil production also weakens the security argument.

Gulf oil production is vital to the nation's future, but there are plenty of opportunities for drilling beyond Florida's coastline.

Two Florida Republican contenders for the White House -- former Gov. Jeb Bush and Sen. Marco Rubio - support an expansion of domestic energy production. That's a flip-flop for Bush, who as governor fought such bids to allow rigs closer to Florida's coastline.

Democratic Sen. **Bill Nelson** of Florida came out as the state's initial defender by recently filing a bill that counters the pro-drilling measure. **Nelson's** measure would extend the 2006 ban on near-shore drilling, set to expire in 2022, to 2027.

GOP Rep. Vern Buchanan, who has represented the Manatee and Sarasota communities well with his opposition to the expansion of Gulf drilling close to Florida, followed **Nelson's** lead last week. The congressman signed on as a cosponsor to House legislation that also extends the current ban through 2027.

Rep. David Jolly, R-Indian Shores, introduced the House measure on Thursday with Rep. Gwen Graham, a Tallahassee Democrat, showing the opposition is bipartisan.

In a statement, Jolly put this matter in sharp focus, refuting the pro-drilling arguments about job creation and energy security: "The economic benefits do not outweigh the risks. We can achieve energy independence and national energy security without jeopardizing our natural resources."

And, we must add, without threatening all the tourism-related jobs and businesses, more valuable than far fewer oil workers.

The lesson of the BP oil spill five years ago appears lost on Big Oil supporters. The Deepwater Horizon rig exploded, and BP's well blew out and gushed more than 200 million gallons of crude into the Gulf over 87 days.

That rig stood only 50 miles from Louisiana's shore, and oil wreaked havoc on the environment. The crude fouled more than 100 miles of Florida's coast, and devastated the tourism industries in beach communities.

The cleanup and damage cost BP billions. The environmental impact has yet to be fully determined.

In the wake of the catastrophe, the federal government established new safety protocols and equipment standards and stricter enforcement regulations. These improvements, however, exist on paper and depend on compliance by the oil industry.

And given human failings, there are no guarantees another underwater gusher would not occur. Even with improvements in company operations and drilling equipment, oil industry assurances cannot ensure public safety.

Even White House Press Secretary Josh Earnest recently admitted "the need to put in place even more rigorous safety standards." That does not lend confidence in the reforms initiated by the BP disaster.

Fortunately Manatee County beaches and ecosystems escaped the flood of BP oil.

Thanks to promotional messages about our clean beaches after the spill, the county saw a 12 percent increase in visitation, many from tourists who frequented the Panhandle.

Tourism is Manatee's economic lifeblood, and our beaches, marine ecosystems and clean waterways also yield an enviable quality of life. Imagine the threat from drilling rigs only 50 miles offshore here and a well blowout. Keep the rigs far from our coast to help minimize the danger.

As Floridians, Bush and Rubio should side with Gulf beach communities and tourism economies instead of Big Oil and outsized profits.

Link: http://www.bradenton.com/2015/06/07/5838329_squash-latest-lawmaker-push-to.html?rh=1

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Opinion: Florida's Presidential Hopefuls Have Forgotten about Deepwater Horizon (Context Florida)

By Diane Roberts

Published: June 7, 2015

OCCUPIED TALLAHASSEE – The not-remotely-special special session limps along, costing taxpayers about \$75,000 a day. The bars in Tallahassee are making out pretty well. The rest of us, not so much.

The Senate wants to expand Medicaid, but can't call it "Medicaid," because, you know, Obama. The House won't call it anything other than "Medicaid!" because, you know, Obama. The Reps say it's a "failed program." Which it isn't.

More than 850,000 Floridians will go without health insurance because these guys are happy for poor people to suffer. If God liked poor people, they wouldn't be poor, right?

Where's Florida's alleged governor? Battling in the capitol trenches, demonstrating leadership, bringing warring legislative leaders together so that the state can go forward?

Aw, hell no. The critter's been at Disney World, at an "economic summit," preening himself in front of the presidential campaign second string – Messrs Jindal, Walker, Perry, Christie – and one first-stringer, Scott's mansion predecessor John Ellis Bush.

Mickey Mouse was also in attendance.

Meanwhile, as we all stare at the Legislature in despair and disbelief, over in the far right-hand corner, Marco Rubio is wrapping his little arms around the same "Drill, Baby, Drill" agenda which made Sarah Palin such a beloved figure in American politics.

Marcocito insists that because, "I'm not a scientist, man," he doesn't know how old the earth is, or whether climate change is real, yet he's somehow qualified to head the Senate subcommittee on oceans, the atmosphere and fisheries. And he's confident parking oil wells almost within sight of Florida beaches

is a great idea.

A Louisiana senator, who's either malicious or clueless (though he could be both), wants to strip away the restrictions on drilling near our coasts, also known as the thing which saved Florida from the most horrible effects of the 2010 BP spill. You remember the spill: the worst in U.S. history? The one which is still harming sea grasses, fish and other marine life throughout the Gulf of Mexico?

Deepwater Horizon was about 50 miles from the Louisiana shore. Imagine if those wells had been 50 miles off Walton, Okaloosa, Escambia and Bay counties instead of Louisiana. Environmental Armageddon. Economic meltdown.

Maybe worse: the Floridan Aquifer extends out into the Gulf, as well as the Atlantic. Drill in the wrong place and you've just admitted a whole lot of salt water into our major drinking water source.

Drill, Baby, drillers insist that Florida could maybe make \$1.6 billion over ten years. That sounds like a lot of large until you consider what it might cost to replace our natural source of fresh water with a desalination plant or three (\$1 billion is about average for a good one), plus clean-up if there's a spill (Deepwater Horizon is clocking in at \$16 billion – so far), not to mention the carbon footprint.

Makes \$160 million a year look paltry.

Nevertheless, some Republicans, including Marcocito and Jeb Bush (who used to kind of pretend he was anti-drilling, back when that would help him get re-elected) don't have a problem with us endangering our tourist economy, our wildlife, our health, and our drinking water to enrich BP, Shell, Exxon, the Koch Bros. and the rest of the whole sick extractive industry crew.

Sen. Bill Nelson, not normally given to hissy fit-pitching, is hollering that Florida is "under siege" from Big Oil. He's trying to defend the state from the drill-vandals who either don't understand that Florida is already suffering the effects of climate change with flooding, saltwater intrusion, and rising sea levels, or don't care. Hey, they'll be dead by the time the ca-ca really hits the fan. In the meantime, rape and pillage for profit!

Some Republicans actually get this: Pinellas County's own Rep. David Jolly, along with Democrat Rep. Gwen Graham (daughter of the more famous Bob) from Tallahassee, are sponsoring legislation to counter the drill-fanciers and extend the ban on drilling close to Florida until 2027.

At which time we will have either got serious about alternative energy sources – geothermal, sun, water, wind – or be thinking about colonizing Mars.

Now if only the governor and the state legislature would start paying attention to the fight between pro-polluters, two of whom are frontrunners for the Republican presidential nomination, and defenders of Florida.

But the governor's too busy increasing his own political clout at the expense of actually, you know, governing. And the Legislature's occupied with arguing over who "deserves" decent healthcare here in a rich state in the richest nation on earth.

I'd compare them all to hogs trampling each other for slops, except that hogs are rather dignified creatures known to be quite intelligent

Diane Roberts teaches at Florida State University.

Link: <http://contextflorida.com/diane-roberts-floridas-presidential-hopefuls-have-forgotten-about-deepwater-horizon/>

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From: Rackens, Chris
To: [Bratt, Jeremy](#); [Iacobucci, Francis](#)
Subject: SEEC Meeting Information
Date: Tuesday, June 09, 2015 3:41:08 PM
Attachments: [MEMO SEEC Member Meeting with Interior Secretary Jewell 6.11.15.docx](#)

Jeremy and Francis,

I wanted to make sure we were all caught up ahead of Thursday's SEEC Member meeting with Secretary Jewell. My only question for you all is: In addition to the Secretary, who do you expect from DOI will attend?

I'm attaching a memo that has been provided to all SEEC office in preparation for the meeting. This should give you a sense of issues that are of interest to this group. Meeting details, format, and Member RSVPs are below. Please let me know if you have any questions.

SEEC Member Lunch Meeting
Secretary of the Interior Sally Jewell
Thursday, June 11th
12:30-1:30pm
HVC-200

SEEC Vice-Chair Rep. Jared Polis will Chair the meeting and introduce the Secretary. We'd like to hear from her for 5-10 mins about any issues that she thinks are of interest to this group or warrant member's attention. This is her opportunity to solicit support or input from this group on any issues that are considered a DOI priority. Following the Secretary's remarks we will proceed with questions and discussion. Mr. Polis will moderate the discussion and recognize members for questions.

Here is my list of Confirmed RSVPs:

Langevin
Connolly
Tonko
Matsui
Lieu
Pocan
Huffman
Price
Lee
Lowenthal
Beyer
DelBene
Tsongas
Brownley
Speier

Tentative:

Grijalva
Lee
Peters
Pingree
Kilmer
Scott
Nolan

For our full roster of SEEC Members, please see our website: <http://seec-israel.house.gov/membership/members>

Chris Rackens
Executive Director
[Sustainable Energy & Environment Coalition](#) (SEEC)
202-226-5034 (direct)
Sign up for SEEC Daily Clips [here](#)

MEMORANDUM

What: Sustainable Energy and Environment Coalition (SEEC) Member Lunch Meeting

When: Thursday, June 11, 2015, 12:30-1:30pm

Where: HVC-200

Topic: Conversation with Secretary of the Interior Sally Jewell

Meeting Purpose and Format

The purpose of this meeting is to allow SEEC Members an opportunity to hear from and discuss with Secretary Jewell the many issues under the Department of the Interior's jurisdiction.

SEEC Vice-Chair Jared Polis will chair the meeting. The meeting will begin by members introducing themselves. Mr. Polis will then introduce the Secretary. The Secretary will give a brief overview of activities being undertaken by the Department. Once she concludes, SEEC Members will be given the opportunity to ask questions. Members should indicate their intent to speak with a slight hand raise. Please look to Mr. Polis for recognition. Priority will be given to Members that are seated at the beginning of the meeting at 12:30pm.

Below you will find a biography of Secretary Jewell and background on some of the key issues facing the Department of the Interior (DOI).

Other Business

There are three bills pending SEEC endorsement. We expect these bills to be endorsed by unanimous consent at an appropriate point in the meeting.

- H.R. 1971, Climate Solutions Act of 2015 introduced by Rep. Ted Lieu (CA-33)
- H.R. 2296, Job Creation through Energy Efficient Manufacturing Act introduced by Rep. Matt Cartwright (PA-17)
- H.R. 2132, Nonprofit Energy Efficiency Act introduced by Rep. Matt Cartwright (PA-17)

Sally Jewell- Secretary of the Interior



Sally Jewell was sworn in as the 51st Secretary of the Interior on April 12, 2013.

In nominating Jewell, President Obama said, "She is an expert on the energy and climate issues that are going to shape our future. She is committed to building our nation-to-nation relationship with Indian Country. She knows the link between conservation and good jobs. She knows that there is no contradiction between being good stewards of the land and our economic progress; that in fact, those two things need to go hand in hand."

As Secretary of the Interior, Jewell leads an agency with more than 70,000 employees. Interior serves as steward for approximately 20 percent of the nation's lands, including national parks, national wildlife refuges, and other public lands; oversees the responsible development of conventional and renewable energy supplies on public lands and waters; is the largest supplier and manager of water in the 17 Western states; and upholds trust responsibilities to the 566 federally recognized American Indian tribes and Alaska Natives.

Prior to her confirmation, Jewell served in the private sector, most recently as President and Chief Executive Officer of Recreation Equipment, Inc. (REI). Jewell joined REI as Chief Operating Officer in 2000 and was named CEO in 2005. During her tenure, REI nearly tripled in business to \$2 billion and was consistently ranked one of the 100 best companies to work for by Fortune Magazine.

Before joining REI, Jewell spent 19 years as a commercial banker, first as an energy and natural resources expert and later working with a diverse array of businesses that drive our nation's economy. Trained as a petroleum engineer, Jewell started her career with Mobil Oil Corp. in the oil and gas fields of Oklahoma and the exploration and production office in Denver, Colo. where she was exposed to the remarkable diversity of our nation's oil and gas resources.

An avid outdoorswoman, Jewell finds time to explore her backyard in the Pacific Northwest where she enjoys skiing, kayaking, hiking and other activities. She has scaled Mount Rainier on seven occasions, and recently climbed Vinson Massif, the highest mountain in Antarctica.

Jewell has worked to ensure that public lands are accessible and relevant to all people from all backgrounds, and to build a connection between the great outdoors and a new generation of Americans.

Jewell is a graduate of the University of Washington. She and her husband, Warren, have two adult children, Peter and Anne.

Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Fracking Rule

On March 20, 2015 the Department of Interior's Bureau of Land Management issued a [final rule](#) to regulate hydraulic fracturing on public and Indian lands. There are more than 100,000 oil and gas wells on federally managed lands, and it is estimated that over 90 percent use hydraulic fracturing. The rule covers three main areas: well-bore integrity, wastewater disposal and public disclosure of chemicals.

Key components of the rule include:

- Validation of well integrity and strong cement barriers between the wellbore and water zones through which the wellbore passes;
- Requirements to publicly disclose chemicals used in hydraulic fracturing to the Bureau of Land Management through the website FracFocus, within 30 days of completing fracturing operations;
- Higher standards for interim storage (in closed tanks) of recovered waste fluids from hydraulic fracturing, however lined pit storage may still be approved by the BLM as part of a waste fluid disposal plan;
- Requirements to submit more detailed information on the geology, depth, and location of preexisting wells to the BLM, allowing the agency an opportunity to better evaluate and manage unique site characteristics.

Secretary Jewell [said of the rule](#): "This updated and strengthened rule provides a framework of safeguards and disclosure protocols that will allow for the continued responsible development of our federal oil and gas resources.

The American Petroleum Institute (API) [said of the rule](#): "A duplicative layer of new federal regulation is unnecessary, and we urge the BLM to work carefully with the states to minimize costs and delays created by the new rule to ensure that public lands can still be a source of job creation and economic growth."

SEEC issued a [statement](#) on the BLM rules in appreciation of the Secretary's effort to finalize the rules, but calling for stronger fracking regulations, including the reforms in the BREATHE Act, FRESHER Act, FRAC Act, CLEANER Act, and SHARED Act, which would close loopholes for fracking under the Clean Air Act, Clean Water Act, Safe Drinking Water Act, and the Solid Waste Disposal Act.

Several environmental groups were critical of the rule, stating that it could have been stronger (statements by [Sierra Club](#), [EarthJustice](#)).

Recently, Colorado and Wyoming have [challenged](#) the BLM rule in federal court, citing their state's own rules on fracking and claiming that the federal rules will harm their economies. Despite their initial criticism of the fracking rules six environmental groups—the Sierra Club, Earthworks, [The Wilderness Society](#), Conservation Colorado Education Fund, Southern Utah Wilderness Alliance and Western Resource Advocates—represented by [Earthjustice](#), have been working to defend the BLM rule in response to the states' legal challenges.

Public Lands Renewable Energy Development

The Department of the Interior manages one-fifth of the nation's landmass and 1.7 billion acres offshore. Historically, these resources have been used for oil, gas, coal, and mineral development, as well as hydropower, but our public lands are increasingly being used for the deployment of clean, renewable energy like wind, solar, geothermal, and ocean-wave/current energy.

In February 2015 the [Desert Sunlight Solar Farm](#)—the nation's largest solar project on public lands—began operating at full capacity providing 550 megawatts of electricity to the grid, enough energy to power 160,000 average homes. The facility is estimated to displace 614,000 metric tons of carbon dioxide per year.

Desert Sunlight is the sixth solar project approved on public lands that is now operational. Nationwide, the BLM has [approved 55 utility-scale renewable energy projects](#) since 2009 — including 29 solar projects — with a total capacity of over 14,000 megawatts. If built as approved, these projects would provide an estimated 23,000 construction and operations jobs, power about five million homes, and attract private capital investments of approximately \$36.6 billion. Before 2009, there were no solar projects approved on public lands, although there were wind and geothermal.

Offshore, the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM) has awarded [nine commercial wind energy leases](#) off the [Atlantic coast](#): two non-competitive leases (Cape Wind in Nantucket Sound off Massachusetts and an area off Delaware) and five competitive leases (two offshore Massachusetts-Rhode Island, two offshore Maryland, one offshore Virginia, and most recently two offshore Massachusetts). Together, the competitive lease sales have generated more than \$14.5 million in high bids for over 711,00 acres in federal waters. BOEM is expected to hold another competitive lease sale auction in New Jersey later this year.

Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Public Lands

On March 17, 2015 Secretary Jewell speaking at the Center for Strategic and International Studies (SCIS) said, "We also need to do more to address the causes of climate change. Helping our nation cut carbon pollution should inform our decisions about where we develop, how we develop, and what we develop."

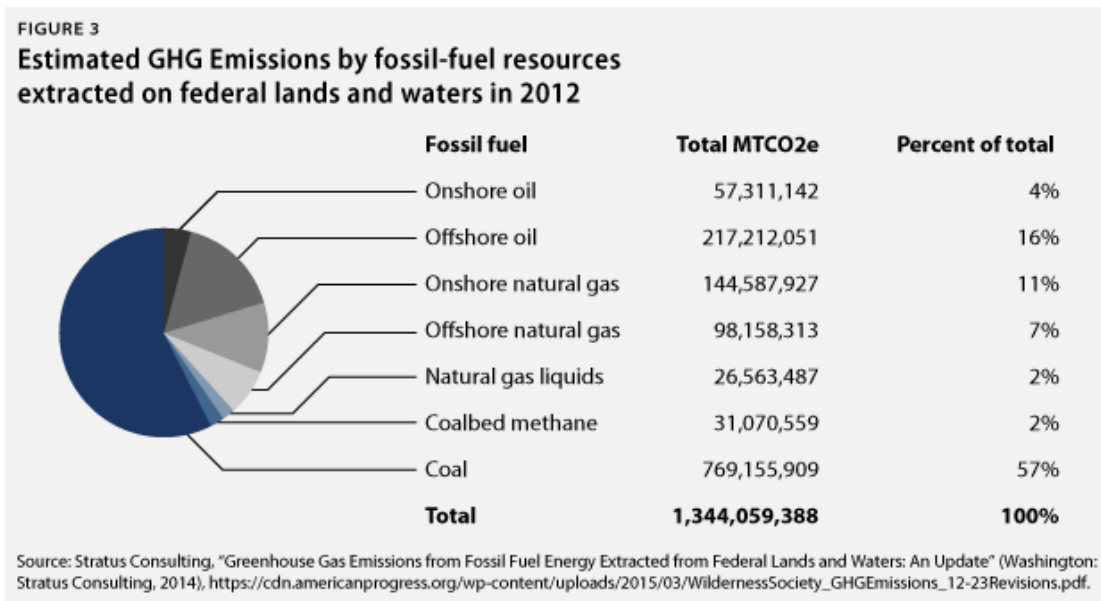
In the Administration's [Priority Agenda for Enhancing the Climate Resilience of America's Natural Resources](#), released in October 2014, the Administration recognizes the critical importance of America's lands and waters in climate policy. The priority agenda is aimed at making "the Nation's natural resources more resilient to a changing climate" and outlines actions to "foster climate-resilient lands and waters." The agenda prioritizes measuring and enhancing the ability of land and waters to absorb carbon dioxide and directs the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), along with the EPA, the State Department, and DOI to "establish a robust capacity to provide projections of greenhouse gas emissions and carbon sequestration from agricultural lands, forests, and grasslands on a biennial basis."

Other actions related to public lands were also included as part of an [announcement](#) on building community resilience by strengthening America’s natural resources and supporting green infrastructure.

According to the first ever [carbon storage assessment](#) conducted by NPS and USGS , National Parks in the lower 48 states absorb 14.8 million metric tons of carbon dioxide (CO2) each year. Using the Social Cost of Carbon (SCC) the estimated ecosystem services economic value of carbon sequestration in our National Parks is \$582.5 million. The assessment was required under the Energy Independence and Security Act (EISA) of 2007.

Great Smoky Mountains National Park was found to sequester the largest amount of CO2, valued at nearly \$64.4 million in 2013. Notably, several desert environments ranked among the top twenty park units in terms of carbon sequestration value, including Mojave National Preserve, Joshua Tree National Park, and Death Valley National Park.

Although National Parks sequester a large amount of CO2, resource extraction on federal lands is a significant source of domestic greenhouse gas emissions. According to a March 2015 report by the Center for American Progress and The Wilderness Society, [Cutting Greenhouse Gas from Fossil-Fuel Extraction on Federal Lands and Waters](#), taxpayer-owned gas, oil, and coal extracted from federal lands and waters by private companies are one of the nation’s most significant sources of GHG emissions, accounting for more than one-fifth of all U.S. GHG emissions.



While the above numbers are expressed in metric ton CO2 equivalent (MTCO2e), methane emissions are particularly concerning because methane is a much more powerful GHG: Over a 100-year period, the effect of methane is 34 times greater per metric ton than that of carbon dioxide and even greater in the near term.

According to the EPA, 29 percent of all U.S. methane emissions come from natural gas and petroleum systems, and 10 percent come from coal mining in the United States.

In January 2015 the Administration announced steps under the Climate Action Plan to [cut methane emissions](#). BLM is currently in the [process](#) of proposing regulations to curtail the waste of natural gas resources through venting and flaring activities on public lands, with the goal of reducing methane emissions from the oil and gas sector by 40-45% of 2012 levels by 2025.

Royalties from Resource Extraction on Public Lands

Coal

A January 2015 [report from](#) the Center for American Progress looked at issues related to subsidies and loopholes in the Department of the Interior's coal program. Under the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920 and its amendments, coal companies are required to pay a royalty of at least 12.5 percent of the value of surface-mined coal and 8 percent for coal from underground mines.

The report had three primary findings:

1. **The assessment of royalties on the so-called "first arm's-length sale" price of coal instead of the true market value** are not reflective of the true value of coal, which in turn results in lower royalty returns to taxpayers. A 2012 Reuters investigation estimated that the loophole allowed companies to pocket at least an additional \$40 million on coal exports from Wyoming and Montana alone in 2011.
2. **The BLM provides royalty reductions for non-economically viable coal production or financial hardship.** As low as 2 percent of the sale price if a mine becomes unprofitable due to unfavorable conditions—such as limited access to coal or a decrease in its quality—or if a mining company can show it is facing financial hardship.
3. **Currently coal lessees can deduct transportation and washing costs with no cap on deductions from the total sale price upon which federal coal royalties are due.** This translates into an allowance for the full cost of transporting federal coal from the mine mouth to a remote point of sale or to transport the coal to a distant wash plant. Unlike coal, transportation deductions for oil and gas are capped at 50 percent of the value of the resource.

In December 2014 DOI [announced](#) draft proposed federal regulation by the Office of Natural Resources Revenue (ONRR) governing the valuation of federal oil and gas, and federal and American Indian coal resources, as well as expanded guidance on the production of coal on public lands issued by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM). Both initiatives seek to provide greater clarity and certainty for the energy industry and are part of the Department's larger effort to help ensure the American public receives every dollar due for domestic energy resources.

Oil and Gas

A June 2015 [report](#) from the Institute for Policy Integrity looks at "How Modernizing the Department of the Interior's Fiscal Terms for Oil, Gas, and Coal Leases Can Ensure a Fair Return to the American Public." The report makes several suggestions for policy changes at DOI that would ensure a fair return to the public on oil and gas resources extracted from public lands:

- Raise minimum bids to account for option value, and evaluate methods to quantify option value for both offshore and onshore leasing.

- The option value of energy resources is the value of waiting for more information on energy prices and extraction risks before deciding whether and when to lease the public's energy resources to private companies
- Ensure that rental rates incorporate the environmental and social externalities associated with exploration and resource development.
- Increase royalty rates to reflect environmental and social costs that result from production.

In April, Secretary Jewell [announced](#) that the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) will open a public dialogue on potential changes to federal onshore oil and gas regulations as part of President Obama's strategy to support a balanced, prosperous energy future. The BLM is issuing an [Advance Notice of Proposed Rulemaking \(ANPR\)](#) to seek public comment on potential updates to BLM rules governing oil and gas royalty rates, rental payments, lease sale minimum bids, civil penalty caps and financial assurances.

Offshore Arctic Drilling

On January 27, 2015, Secretary Jewell [announced](#) the [Draft Proposed Program \(DPP\)](#) for a 2017-2022 offshore program. The DPP includes eight planning areas—three in the Gulf of Mexico, two in the Atlantic, and three in Alaska—and nearly 80% of estimated undiscovered technically available oil and gas resources on the U.S. Outer Continental Shelf. The DPP schedules 14 potential lease sales in those areas for the 2017-2022 period in eight program areas—10 sales in the Gulf of Mexico, one in the Atlantic (which would cover portions of two planning areas) and three off the coast of Alaska.

In the Arctic, the Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement (BSEE) and the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM) have [released](#) proposed regulations in an attempt to improve the safety and reliability of exploratory drilling activities on the U.S. Arctic Outer Continental Shelf within the Beaufort Sea and Chukchi Sea Planning Areas.

The release of these proposed regulations preceded DOI's [Record of Decision affirming](#) Chukchi Sea OCS Oil and Gas Lease Sale 193 and the remaining oil and gas leases issued in 2008 as a result of the sale. This decision allows BOEM to begin formal review of a company's exploration plan for the Chukchi Sea. Shell is planning to drill in the Arctic this summer.

In April, five years after the Deepwater Horizon Gulf Oil Spill, DOI's Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement (BSEE) [released](#) a proposed rule to help improve the safety of offshore oil and gas development. The proposed rule addresses the range of systems and equipment related to well control operations, including blowout preventers which were a critical point of failure in the Deepwater Horizon event. The rule also includes reforms in well design, well control, casing, cementing, real-time well monitoring and subsea containment.

Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF)

The Land and Water Conservation Fund was established by Congress in 1964 to ensure access to outdoor recreation resources for present and future generations, and to provide money to federal, state and local governments to purchase land, water and wetlands for the benefit of all Americans. Over the course of the Fund's existence, it has reinvested a small portion of revenues from federal oil and gas leases on the Outer Continental Shelf in over 40,000 local conservation and outdoor recreation projects that protect our nation's land, water and wildlife heritage. Congress later expanded the use of the Fund to include the acquisition of Civil War battlefields and, more recently, Revolutionary War and War of 1812 battlefields.

Only once in the past 50 years has Congress appropriated Land and Water Conservation Fund funding at the full authorized level of \$900 million. The program is set to expire this year without action from Congress. President Obama has proposed to fully and permanently fund the program.

Resources Committee Ranking Member Grijalva (D-AZ) has introduced [H.R. 1814](#), a bill to permanently reauthorize the Land and Water Conservation Fund. As of June 9, 2015 the bill has 82 bipartisan cosponsors (10 Rs, 72 Ds).

Despite the bill's bipartisan support many Republicans, such as Resource Committee Chairman Rob Bishop (R-UT), have [argued](#) that the program should not be reauthorized without making significant reforms.

National Park Service Centennial Initiatives

According to a recent [report released](#) by Secretary of the Interior Sally Jewell and National Park Service Director Jonathan B. Jarvis, a record number of visitors to national parks in 2014 translated into \$29.7 billion in economic activity that supported nearly 277,000 jobs across the country.

As the National Park Service Centennial in 2016 approaches, the Department of Interior has undertaken a number of initiatives to connect a broader audience to public lands, and expand visitation, especially among a younger, more diverse generation of Americans.

Department of Interior Youth Initiative

Interior Secretary Sally Jewell first outlined her youth initiative in a [speech](#) at the National Press Club where she emphasized the need to bridge the growing disconnect between young people and the great outdoors.

The goals of Interior's youth initiative include:

- **Play:** Interior will develop or enhance outdoor recreation partnerships in a total of 50 cities over four years to create new, systemic opportunities for outdoor play for more than 10 million young people.
- **Learn:** Provide educational opportunities to at least 10 million of the nation's K-12 student population annually. In addition to welcoming students into nature's classroom,

Interior is developing and strengthening new online education resources, to reach more students.

- **Serve:** Engage 1 million volunteers annually on public lands, effectively tripling the current volunteer numbers. Many more people are interested in volunteering at national parks, wildlife refuges and public lands, but there are often insufficient staff resources to coordinate them. In order to achieve the volunteer goal, a renewed emphasis will be placed on volunteer coordination and management.
- **Work:** To develop the next generation of lifelong conservation stewards and ensure our own skilled and diverse workforce pipeline, Interior will provide 100,000 work training opportunities to young people and veterans within our bureaus and through public-private partnerships. As part of this effort, the Department aims to raise an additional \$20 million from private and corporate donors to support youth work and training opportunities.

Every Kid in a Park Initiative

In February 2015 President Obama [launched](#) an "Every Kid in a Park" initiative that will provide all fourth grade students and their families with free admission to National Parks and other federal lands and waters for a full year.

Public Lands Volunteer Initiative

As part of the Interior Department's Youth Initiative to engage the next generation of outdoor stewards and inspire millions of young adults to play, learn, serve and work in the great outdoors, Secretary Jewell has launched a nationwide effort in [50 U.S. cities](#) to increase awareness, support and participation in outdoor programs. Public-private partnerships are key to this effort and American Express has [committed](#) \$5 million to help the Department reach its goal of one million volunteers on public lands annually.

21st Century Conservation Service Corps (21CSC)

Inspired by President Franklin Delano Roosevelt's Civilian Conservation Corps of the 1930s, the [21st Century Conservation Service Corps](#) (21CSC) is a national collaborative effort to put America's youth and returning veterans to work protecting, restoring and enhancing America's public lands. The 21CSC builds on existing partnerships with youth conservation corps across the country to help young people—including diverse low-income, underserved and at-risk youth, as well as returning veterans—gain valuable training and work experience while accomplishing needed conservation and restoration work on public lands, waterways and cultural heritage sites. The 21CSC is a central component of the Department of the Interior's ambitious youth initiative to inspire millions of young people to play, learn, serve and work in the great outdoors.

Antiquities Act

The Antiquities Act was first exercised by President Theodore Roosevelt in 1906 to designate Devils Tower National Monument in Wyoming. Since then, 16 presidents have used this authority to protect unique natural and historic features in America, such as the Grand Canyon, the Statue of Liberty, and Colorado's Canyons of the Ancients.

President Obama has used the Antiquities Act to establish or expand 16 national monuments. Altogether, he has protected more than 260 million acres of public lands and waters — more than any other President — as well as preserved sites that help tell the story of significant people or extraordinary events in American history. Together, these monuments will help tell the story of significant events in American history and protect unique natural resources for the benefit of all Americans.

President Obama’s Antiquities Act Designations

- Honouliuli National Monument (Hawaii)
- Browns Canyon National Monument (Colorado)
- The Pullman National Monument (Illinois)
- San Gabriel Mountains National Monument (California)
- Remote Islands National Marine National Monument - expanded (SSW of Hawaii)
- Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks (New Mexico)
- California Coastal National Monument, Point Arena-Stornetta — expanded (California)
- San Juan Islands National Monument (Washington)
- Rio Grande del Norte National Monument (New Mexico)
- Harriet Tubman Underground Railroad National Monument (Maryland)
- First State National Monument (Delaware)
- Charles Young Buffalo Soldiers National Monument (Ohio)
- César E. Chávez National Monument (California)
- Chimney Rock National Monument (Colorado)
- Fort Ord National Monument (California)
- Fort Monroe National Monument (Virginia)

Pollinators

In June 2014 President Obama [released](#) a federal strategy to promote the health of honey bees and other pollinators.

The Department of Interior has a role on the Pollinator Health Task Force created under this strategy. The Department of the Interior also has a role in developing best management practices for executive departments and agencies to enhance pollinator habitat on Federal lands; establishing a reserve of native seed mixes, including pollinator-friendly plants, for use on post-fire rehabilitation projects and other restoration activities; and assisting States and State wildlife organizations, as appropriate, in identifying and implementing projects to conserve pollinators at risk of endangerment and further pollinator conservation through the revision and implementation of individual State Wildlife Action Plans.

Endangered Species Act (ESA)



← This is a Sage Grouse

This is where it lives →



For the last several years the Endangered Species Act has been under direct attack by House Republicans. Opponents of the law claim that the ESA has failed to conserve species, that listing decisions lack appropriate data and transparency, and that the law is being primarily used as a tool for litigation negatively affecting recovery efforts and other economic activities. A primary claim against the law is that less than 2% of species listed under the act have been delisted. However, proponents of the law respond by saying that less than 1% of listed species have gone extinct.

The impending listing decision of one specific species—the sage grouse—has been the topic of much criticism and debate. The Fish and Wildlife Service is under court order to make a listing determination for the greater sage-grouse by September 30, 2015.

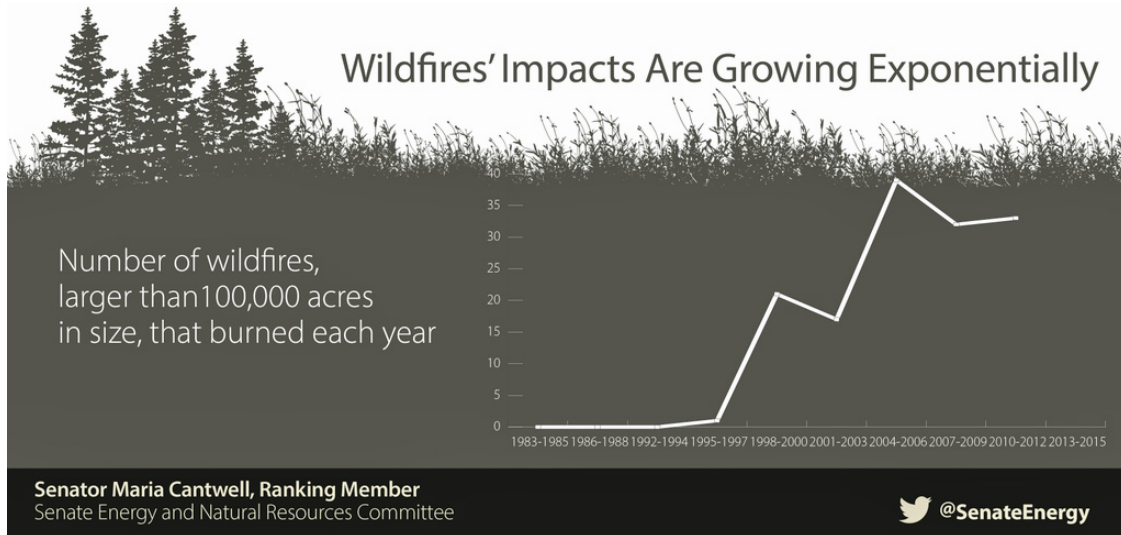
The sage grouse range includes sagebrush landscapes across 10 western states. This habitat is under threat from rangeland fire, invasive plants, development and habitat fragmentation. Because of the potential effect that an Endangered Species Act listing would have on land management decisions across such a broad range, many parties have undertaken [conservation efforts](#) with the goal of avoiding an ESA listing for the sage grouse.

In the last several months DOI has released a [strategy](#) to protect and restore sagebrush lands threatened by fire; final environmental reviews for [land use plans](#) that aim to conserve greater sage-grouse habitat and support sustainable economic development across their range; and [proposed actions](#) to better engage the states, promote the use of the best available science and transparency in the scientific process, incentivize voluntary conservation efforts, and focus resources in ways that will generate even more successes under the ESA.

The recently House-passed National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) included a sage grouse rider that would prohibit an ESA listing of the species. On the Floor the bill also picked up an ESA rider related to the lesser prairie chicken and burying beetle.

Wildfires

Ongoing drought and the effects of climate change have combined to increase the risk of wildfires across Western landscapes. In May, Secretary Jewell released [a comprehensive, science-based strategy](#) to address the increasing threat of wildfires that are damaging vital sagebrush landscapes and productive rangelands in the West. In addition, the President's fiscal year 2016 budget proposes a special disaster relief cap adjustment to fund the most severe fires and treat extreme fire seasons like other natural disasters.



An April 2014 [report](#), released by House Natural Resources Committee Democrats, shows that deep budget cuts have hindered efforts by the U.S. Forest Service (Service) and the Department of Interior (DOI) to fight catastrophic wildfires. The report found that fire suppression funding for the Service was slashed nearly in half over the last few years, from \$1.4 billion in FY2010 to \$850 million in FY2012. These cuts have forced the Service and DOI to "borrow" or transfer funds, from other fire prevention and restoration programs to respond to the extreme wildfires of recent years and fill shortfalls in suppression funding.

Several bills have been introduced in the 114th Congress to address the shortage of available funding to respond to wildfires:

- Rep. Ruiz (D-CA) has introduced the [Wildfire Prevention Act](#), which would amend the Stafford Act to authorize the President to provide: (1) hazard mitigation assistance in any area affected by a fire for which t assistance was provided, whether or not a major disaster had been declared; and (2) fire management assistance in any area affected by a fire for which hazard mitigation assistance was provided.
- Rep. Simpson (R-ID) has introduced [Wildfire Disaster Funding Act](#), which would require specified adjustments to discretionary spending limits in FY2015-FY2022 to accommodate appropriations for wildfire suppression operations in the Wildland Fire Management accounts at the Department of Agriculture (USDA) or the Department of the Interior.

California Drought

On February 6, 2015, Secretary Jewell [announced](#) that the Bureau of Reclamation was making \$50 million in funds available immediately for drought relief projects throughout the West □ including:

- \$19.9 million for California's Central Valley Project.
 - This includes: \$5.37 million for Delta needs, including drought monitoring for endangered species and mechanisms to increase flexibility in water operations; \$2.38 million for the Friant-Kern Canal Reverse Flow Pumping Project to bank groundwater for the southern portion of the Friant Division; \$3.65 million for Water and Power Operations to facilitate water transfers in the summer months; \$1 million to continue the Battle Creek habitat conservation work; \$1.5 million to support the Livingston Stone Hatchery; and \$6 million for refuges, including acquisition, conveyance and diversification of water supplies.
- \$9 million for WaterSMART and Title XVI Water Reclamation and Reuse Program grants. The competitive grants programs support water conservation initiatives and technological breakthroughs that promote water reuse, recycling and conservation in partnership with states, tribes and other partners.
- \$5 million for Drought Response and Comprehensive Drought Plans. This new program is helping states, tribes and local governments prepare for and address drought in advance of a crisis with 50/50 percent federal/non-federal funding.
- \$8.6 million for the Lower Colorado River Basin Drought Response Action Plan. Funding will be used to generate up to 10,000 acre-feet of water annually in the Colorado River system storage.

In April 2015 the State of California and DOI [announced](#) a plan to accelerate restoration of the Sacramento San Joaquin Delta's ecosystem and fix the state's aging water infrastructure.

In May 2015 Interior provided [further information](#) on how this funding would be used.

From: Hunt, Ryan (Appropriations)
To: [Gordon, Bill J](#)
Subject: Fracking RULE Talking Points
Date: Thursday, June 11, 2015 7:10:05 PM

Bill – I'm looking for some talking points on the new fracking rule. Opponents suggest that states should have primacy and that if they have adequate regulations, a federal standard is not necessary. I'd like to know if the Department has talking points available that explain why a universal federal standard is appropriate.

From: Sarri, Kristen (Kris)
To: [Rachael Taylor \(Appropriations\)](#)
Subject: Energy
Date: Thursday, June 11, 2015 9:16:59 PM

Here is info on energy rules, note that not all information public. Let me know what you need and I will do more digging.

Onshore Energy

- BLM's final hydraulic fracturing rule – done, becomes effective June 24, litigation pending
 - The rule is one aspect of DOI's overall efforts to modernize our onshore regulator
 - Current regulations governing HF are over 30 years old and do not reflect modern technology
 - Final rule focuses on ensuring well integrity, improving public disclosure about fracturing fluids, and improving water management on public lands
- BLM draft venting and flaring rule – currently under development at BLM
 - Draft rule aimed at preventing waste of produced gas and modernizing requirements regarding venting and flaring
 - IG and GAO have identified waste as high risk issue for BLM to address to ensure fair return to the taxpayer
 - Rule is also part of the Interagency Methane Strategy under the Climate Action Plan
- BLM draft rules regarding various O&G measurement and royalty issues
 - 3 proposed rules regarding measurement and site security issues, referred to as Onshore Orders 3,4,5 – each meant to ensure proper measurement and accounting of O&G produced from federal leases
 - 1 Advance Notice of Proposed Rulemaking seeking public comment on the appropriate royalty rates for oil and gas produced from public lands; issued in April
- OSMRE draft stream protection rule – currently under review at OIRA
 - Draft rule would improve the balance between environmental protection and the Nation's need for coal by better protecting streams from the adverse impacts of surface coal mining operations
- NPS rulemaking regarding O&G operations on their respective lands
 - NPS draft rule would update and improve current requirements for O&G operations on NPS land to account for new technology and industry practices, eliminate regulatory exemptions, update new legal requirements, remove caps on bond amounts, and allow NPS to recover compliance costs associated with administering the regulations

Offshore Energy

- BSEE draft offshore well integrity and BOP rule – released in April

- Draft rule would upgrade regulations related to the design, manufacture, and repair of blowout preventers (BOPs) as well as address well design, well control, safe drilling margins, casing, cementing, real-time monitoring, and subsea containment
 - Aimed at addressing many of the issues raised following the Deepwater Horizon incident and has been developed with extensive stakeholder collaboration
- BOEM updates to the air quality program - draft rule currently under development at BOEM
 - Proposed rule will more closely link DOI's emission control requirements to EPA's current and future emission control standards

From: Taylor, Rachael (Appropriations)
To: ["Sarri, Kristen \(Kris\)"](#)
Subject: RE: Energy
Date: Thursday, June 11, 2015 9:37:21 PM

We could definitely use more on fracking – I'm nervous about seeing some energy related stuff --

Why you need new Federal standards when states are regulating, what protections are being lost by letting state laws have primacy.

Is there a particular issue related to disclosure?

What arguments are plaintiffs making?

Also on venting and flaring do you have any Q&A's on the taxpayer-return issue, and data on environmental impacts of status quo?

From: Sarri, Kristen (Kris) [mailto:kristen_sarri@ios.doi.gov]
Sent: Thursday, June 11, 2015 9:17 PM
To: Taylor, Rachael (Appropriations)
Subject: Energy

Here is info on energy rules, note that not all information public. Let me know what you need and I will do more digging.

Onshore Energy

- BLM's final hydraulic fracturing rule – done, becomes effective June 24, litigation pending
 - The rule is one aspect of DOI's overall efforts to modernize our onshore regulator
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From: Hunt, Ryan (Appropriations)
To: ["Gordon, Bill"](#)
Cc: [Adrianne Moss](#); [Tricia Hall](#)
Subject: RE: Fracking RUle Talking Points
Date: Monday, June 15, 2015 9:29:16 AM

Thanks Bill

From: Gordon, Bill [mailto:bill_gordon@ios.doi.gov]
Sent: Monday, June 15, 2015 9:27 AM
To: Hunt, Ryan (Appropriations)
Cc: Adrianne Moss; Tricia Hall
Subject: Re: Fracking RUle Talking Points

Ryan - here you go.

On Thu, Jun 11, 2015 at 7:09 PM, Hunt, Ryan (Appropriations)
<Ryan_Hunt@appro.senate.gov> wrote:

Bill – I'm looking for some talking points on the new fracking rule. Opponents suggest that states should have primacy and that if they have adequate regulations, a federal standard is not necessary. I'd like to know if the Department has talking points available that explain why a universal federal standard is appropriate.

From: Cruz, Mark
To: [Yu, Donald](#)
Date: Wednesday, June 17, 2015 2:38:59 PM
Attachments: [hrpt-114-hr-fy2016-interior.pdf](#)

I haven't had time to read the indian ed stuff. Lemme know what you think.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, ENVIRONMENT, AND
RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2016

, 2015.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union
and ordered to be printed

Mr. CALVERT, from the Committee on Appropriations,
submitted the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H.R.]

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report in explanation of the accompanying bill making appropriations for the Department of the Interior, the Environmental Protection Agency, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2016. The bill provides regular annual appropriations for the Department of the Interior (except the Bureau of Reclamation and the Central Utah Project), the Environmental Protection Agency, and for other related agencies, including the Forest Service, the Indian Health Service, the Smithsonian Institution, and the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities.

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INTRODUCTION

The Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations bill for fiscal year 2016 totals \$30,170,000,000. This amount reflects a \$246,000,000 reduction from the amount appropriated in fiscal year 2015 and a \$3,092,409,000 reduction from the budget request.

The amounts in the accompanying bill are reflected by title in the table below.

BUDGET AUTHORITY RECOMMENDED IN BILL BY TITLE

Activity	Budget estimates, fiscal year 2016	Committee bill, fiscal year 2016	Committee bill compared with bud- get estimates
Title I, Department of the Interior: New budget authority	\$12,024,515,000	\$11,369,207,000	\$655,308,000
Title II, Environmental Protection Agency: New budget authority	\$8,591,718,000	\$7,422,157,000	\$1,169,561,000
Title III, Related Agencies: New budget authority	\$12,646,176,000	\$11,378,636,000	\$1,267,540,000
Title IV, General Provisions: New budget authority	\$0	\$0	\$0
Grand total, New budget authority	\$33,262,409,000	\$30,170,000,000	\$3,092,409,000

COMMITTEE OVERSIGHT

Members of Congress have provided considerable input in fashioning this bill. In total, 304 Members submitted nearly 3,500 programmatic requests relating to multiple agencies and programs.

The Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Subcommittee takes seriously its oversight responsibility and conducted 14 budget hearings this year (including six hearings involving public witnesses and American Indians and Alaska Natives) to carefully review the programs and budgets under its jurisdiction. The Subcommittee held the following oversight hearings:

Indian Health Service FY16 budget oversight hearing—February 11, 2015

Department of the Interior FY16 budget oversight hearing—February 25, 2015

Environmental Protection Agency FY16 budget oversight hearing—February 26, 2015

Bureau of Indian Affairs/Bureau of Indian Education FY16 budget oversight hearing—February 27, 2015

U.S. Forest Service FY16 budget oversight hearing—March 3, 2015

Fish and Wildlife Service FY16 budget oversight hearing—March 17, 2015

National Park Service FY16 budget oversight hearing—March 17, 2015

Public Witnesses—March 18, 2015 (morning)

Public Witnesses—March 18, 2015 (afternoon)

Bureau of Land Management FY16 budget oversight hearing—March 19, 2015

American Indian/Alaska Native Public Witnesses—March 24, 2015 (morning)

American Indian/Alaska Native Public Witnesses—March 24, 2015 (afternoon)

American Indian/Alaska Native Public Witnesses—March 25, 2015 (morning)

American Indian/Alaska Native Public Witnesses—March 25, 2015 (afternoon)

In total, 142 individuals representing the Executive Branch, Congress, State, tribal, and local governments, and the general public testified before the Subcommittee. In addition to those who testi-

fied personally, another 123 individuals and organizations provided written testimony for the permanent hearing record. These hearings are contained in eight published volumes totaling almost 9,000 pages which are publicly available online.

COST OF WILDLAND FIRE

In seven of the last ten years, the Forest Service and the Department of the Interior have exceeded their wildland fire suppression budgets despite being fully funded at the ten-year suppression average for such costs. Fire seasons have grown longer and more destructive, putting people, communities, and ecosystems at greater risk. Fire borrowing has now become routine rather than extraordinary. Borrowing from non-fire accounts to pay suppression costs results in the Forest Service and Department of the Interior having fewer resources available for forest management activities, including hazardous fuels management and other proven efforts, to improve overall forest health and reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fires.

The Committee maintains that the most catastrophic wildland fires should be treated similar to other major natural disasters such as floods and hurricanes and funded through the disaster cap adjustment established by the Budget Control Act of 2011 (P.L. 112–25). This common sense reform would allow for a more responsible and stable way to budget for wildland fire costs.

As Congress continues to debate the best approach for fire budgeting, the Committee has provided robust wildland fire funding in its fiscal year 2016 bill. The bill includes a total of \$3,584,873,000 in wildland fire funding for the Department of the Interior and the Forest Service, \$51,736,000 above the fiscal year 2015 enacted level. Fire suppression accounts (including FLAME) are again fully funded at the ten-year average level. Hazardous fuels funding, a critical component of an effective overall fire strategy, is maintained at the fiscal year 2015 enacted level of \$525,749,000.

PAYMENTS IN LIEU OF TAXES (PILT)

The Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT) program provides compensation to local governments for the loss of tax revenue resulting from the presence of Federal land in their county or State. In 2015, 49 States, the District of Columbia, Guam, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands will receive PILT payments. The Committee includes bill language providing full PILT funding for fiscal year 2016.

WESTERN DROUGHT

The U.S. Drought Monitor confirms that a population of nearly 55 million in the Western United States is currently affected by drought conditions, with significant portions of the States suffering from severe to exceptional drought. California has entered a fourth consecutive year of drought.

Drought conditions are difficult to address at the time the drought is occurring. A declining water supply puts pressure on regulators and competition between human and environmental uses of water is likely to intensify. However, there are steps that can be taken to stretch available water supplies.

Given that drought heightens conflicts over water allocations, the Committee directs the Department of the Interior to use all of the flexibility and tools available to mitigate the impacts of this drought. The Committee notes that reduced water flows during times of drought are not the sole source of ecosystem stress, and believes that environmental water use can be made more effective through adopting new approaches to management. It is not possible to undo all the ecological changes that have occurred over decades of human water and land use. Strategies need to adapt to changing conditions in ways that benefit ecosystems as well as local economies.

RECREATION FEE AUTHORITY

Enacted in 2004, the Federal Land Recreation Enhancement Act (FLREA) authorized five agencies to collect and expend recreation fees on land they manage: the Department of the Interior's Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of Reclamation, National Park Service, and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Forest Service. These fees, which leverage other funding sources and complement appropriated funds, fund projects that directly benefit the visitor experience.

The authority for FLREA is scheduled to sunset at the end of the current fiscal year. This expiration would impact the Department of the Interior's estimated annual collection of \$217 million, of which the National Park Service collects nearly \$192 million. In 2014, the recreation fee program collected nearly \$279 million from the Forest Service and the Department of the Interior combined. An extension of recreation fee authority is necessary for land managers to plan for upcoming seasons including selling annual passes, hiring seasonal employees, planning projects, organizing volunteers, and accepting reservations. The Committee has included within Title IV General Provisions a one-year extension of the current recreation fee authority as requested.

COST OF LITIGATION

The Committee remains concerned that many of the legitimate goals of the Forest Service, the Department of the Interior, and other agencies under the Committee's jurisdiction—as well as the work of this Committee—are undermined by litigation filed in an effort to shift land management decisions from the agencies to the courts, regardless of merit.

Litigation is a significant unbudgeted cost for all agencies. The Committee is concerned that, as budgets shrink, agencies are forced to settle lawsuits quickly because they don't have funds available to complete court-imposed work. In addition, the courts are not concerned whether agencies have funding necessary to meet court mandates. As a result, the courts are playing an increasing role in determining how and where agencies use their funding.

Given ongoing concerns, the Department of the Interior, EPA, and the Forest Service are directed to provide to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations, and to make publicly available not later than 60 days after enactment of this Act, detailed Equal Access to Justice Act fee information as specified in the Consolidated and Further Appropriations Act, 2015.

STATE WILDLIFE DATA

The Committee is concerned that the Department of the Interior, its bureaus, and the Forest Service are not maximizing the opportunity to save funds and leverage States' on-the-ground wildlife expertise. State wildlife agencies often have the best available science on species and retain primary jurisdiction over most wildlife on Federal, State, and private lands. The Federal government should recognize and fully utilize State resources, including scientific information about species population numbers, conservation status, and habitat availability, among other data. The Committee directs Federal agencies to cooperatively engage with State wildlife agencies and to use State fish and wildlife data and analyses as a primary source to inform Federal land use, land planning, and related natural resource decisions. The agencies should not duplicate analysis of raw data previously prepared by the States. Federal agencies should also provide their data to State wildlife managers to ensure that the most complete data is available to be incorporated into all decision support systems.

REPROGRAMMING GUIDELINES

The following are the procedures governing reprogramming actions for programs and activities funded in the Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act. The Committee reminds the agencies funded in this Act that these reprogramming guidelines are in effect, and must be complied with, until such time as the Committee modifies them through bill or report language.

Definitions.—"Reprogramming," as defined in these procedures, includes the reallocation of funds from one budget activity, budget line item or program area, to another within any appropriation funded in this Act.

For construction, land acquisition, and forest legacy accounts, a reprogramming constitutes the reallocation of funds, including unobligated balances, from one construction, land acquisition, or forest legacy project to another such project.

A reprogramming shall also consist of any significant departure from the program described in the agency's budget justifications. This includes proposed reorganizations, especially those of significant national or regional importance, even without a change in funding. Any change to the organization table presented in the budget justification shall be subject to this requirement.

General Guidelines for Reprogramming.—

(a) A reprogramming should be made only when an unforeseen situation arises, and then only if postponement of the project or the activity until the next appropriation year would result in actual loss or damage.

(b) Any project or activity, which may be deferred through reprogramming, shall not later be accomplished by means of further reprogramming, but instead, funds should again be sought for the deferred project or activity through the regular appropriations process.

(c) Except under the most urgent situations, reprogramming should not be employed to initiate new programs or increase alloca-

tions specifically denied or limited by Congress, or to decrease allocations specifically increased by the Congress.

(d) Reprogramming proposals submitted to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations for approval shall be considered approved 30 calendar days after receipt if the Committees have posed no objection. However, agencies will be expected to extend the approval deadline if specifically requested by either Committee.

Criteria and Exceptions.—A reprogramming must be submitted to the Committees in writing prior to implementation if it exceeds \$1,000,000 annually or results in an increase or decrease of more than 10 percent annually in affected programs, with the following exceptions:

(a) With regard to the tribal priority allocations of the Bureau of Indian Affairs and Bureau of Indian Education, there is no restriction on reprogrammings among these programs. However, the Bureaus shall report on all reprogrammings made during a given fiscal year no later than 60 days after the end of the fiscal year.

(b) With regard to the EPA, State and Tribal Assistance Grants account, the Committee does not require reprogramming requests associated with States and Tribes Partnership Grants.

Assessments.—“Assessment” as defined in these procedures shall refer to any charges, reserves, or holdbacks applied to a budget activity or budget line item for costs associated with general agency administrative costs, overhead costs, working capital expenses, or contingencies.

(a) No assessment shall be levied against any program, budget activity, subactivity, budget line item, or project funded by the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act unless such assessment and the basis therefor are presented to the Committees on Appropriations in the budget justifications and are subsequently approved by the Committees. The explanation for any assessment in the budget justification shall show the amount of the assessment, the activities assessed, and the purpose of the funds.

(b) Proposed changes to estimated assessments, as such estimates were presented in annual budget justifications, shall be submitted through the reprogramming process and shall be subject to the same dollar and reporting criteria as any other reprogramming.

(c) The Committee directs that each agency or bureau which utilizes assessments shall submit an annual report to the Committees which provides details on the use of all funds assessed from any other budget activity, line item, subactivity, or project.

(d) In no case shall contingency funds or assessments be used to finance projects and activities disapproved or limited by Congress, or to finance programs or activities that could be foreseen and included in the normal budget review process.

(e) New programs requested in the budget should not be initiated before enactment of the bill without notification to, and the approval of, the Committees on Appropriations. This restriction applies to all such actions regardless of whether a formal reprogramming of funds is required to begin the program.

Quarterly Reports.—All reprogrammings between budget activities, budget line items, program areas, or the more detailed activity levels shown in this agreement, including those below the monetary thresholds established above, shall be reported to the Committees within 60 days of the end of each quarter and shall include

cumulative totals for each budget activity, budget line item, or construction, land acquisition, or forest legacy project.

Land Acquisitions, Easements, and Forest Legacy.—Lands shall not be acquired for more than the approved appraised value (as addressed in section 301(3) of Public Law 91–646), unless such acquisitions are submitted to the Committees on Appropriations for approval in compliance with these procedures.

Land Exchanges.—Land exchanges, wherein the estimated value of the Federal lands to be exchanged is greater than \$1,000,000, shall not be consummated until the Committees have had a 30-day period in which to examine the proposed exchange. In addition, the Committees shall be provided advance notification of exchanges valued between \$500,000 and \$1,000,000.

Budget Structure.—The budget activity or line item structure for any agency appropriation account shall not be altered without advance approval of the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations.

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

Appropriation enacted, 2015	\$970,016,000
Budget estimate, 2016	1,067,466,000
Recommended, 2016	1,015,046,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2015	+45,030,000
Budget estimate, 2016	–52,420,000

The Committee recommends \$1,015,046,000 for Management of Lands and Resources, \$45,030,000 above the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and \$52,420,000 below the budget request. A detailed table of funding recommendations below the account level is provided at the end of this report. The Committee recommendation includes further details below. The Committee does not accept the proposal to transfer funds from various accounts to National Conservation Lands.

Soil, Water, and Air Management.—The Committee recommends \$43,239,000 for soil, water, and air management, equal to the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and \$3,516,000 below the budget request. The Colorado River Basin Salinity Program is funded at \$1,500,000. The Committee urges the Bureau to provide additional information, such as a table, in its fiscal year 2017 budget request for this program.

Rangeland Management.—The Committee recommends \$79,000,000 for rangeland management, equal to the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and \$2,556,000 above the budget request. The Committee directs the Bureau to focus on reducing the grazing permit backlog and carrying out a systematic program of range monitoring, land health assessments, development and implementation of allotment management plans, and adaptive management. The Committee rejects the Bureau’s proposal to impose new grazing fees.

Wild Horse and Burro Management.—The Committee recommends \$77,245,000 to implement Public Law 92–195 (16 U.S.C. 1331 et seq.) requiring the protection, management, and control of

free-roaming horses and burros on public lands, equal to the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and \$3,310,000 below the budget request.

Within this amount, the Committee recommends \$1,000,000 to continue to study and test the feasibility of implementing a scientifically sound and humane sterilization program in partnership with universities and non-profit organizations. The Committee supports continued research to develop and refine a variety of fertility-control methods, including immunocontraceptives, which allow for self-sustaining populations of wild horses and burros while maintaining the genetic viability of the protected herds.

The Committee also remains concerned about the large number of horses that are held in long-term holding. Given the increasing costs of operating the program, the Committee encourages BLM to increase the development and use of population control measures and to begin implementation of the recommendations of the National Academy of Sciences regarding the use of currently available fertility control methods while research continues.

The bill continues a prohibition on funds to implement Section 1333(b)(2)(C) of Title 16, United States Code, requiring the humane destruction of excess animals that are not adopted. The bill also continues a general provision within Title I allowing the BLM to enter into long-term contracts and agreements for holding facilities off the range.

Wildlife and Fisheries.—The Committee recommends \$101,911,000 for wildlife and fisheries, \$37,043,000 above the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and \$155,000 below the budget request. Within the total provided, the Committee recommends \$89,381,000 for wildlife management. The additional \$37,043,000 is intended for BLM to implement the sage-grouse conservation plans. The Committee recommends \$12,530,000 for fisheries management.

Plant Conservation Program.—The Committee recognizes the Bureau's efforts to develop a National Seed Strategy in collaboration with other Federal agencies, States, industry, and partners and encourages BLM to actively implement the plan. Funding for plant conservation activities is provided through a number of accounts. The Committee requests that the Bureau provide a recommendation in its fiscal year 2017 budget request regarding the proposal to consolidate plant conservation program activities under a single budget subactivity.

The Committee continues to be concerned that the Bureau's policy of using highly localized genetic varieties of native seeds may be unnecessarily limiting, driving up procurement costs, and causing delays in re-seeding areas burned by fire. The Bureau is directed to publish its yearly estimated seed needs by variety to be more transparent with the science supporting its policy. The Committee requests additional information on its relationship with the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Plant Material Centers and efforts to avoid duplicative expenses and efforts.

Recreation Management.—The Committee recommends \$66,961,000 for recreation management, equal to the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and \$8,449,000 below the budget request. The bill includes a general provision in Title IV prohibiting the use of funds to close areas open to recreational hunting and shooting as of January 1, 2013.

The Committee is concerned about the BLM's potential development or expansion of new public lands along a portion of the Red River between Texas and Oklahoma that are the subject of a long-standing boundary dispute. The Committee directs the Secretary to consult with the States and Congress before taking any further action.

Energy and Minerals.—The Committee recommends \$143,551,000 for energy and minerals, equal to the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and \$24,652,000 above the budget request. The Committee does not accept the proposal to increase onshore inspection fees.

The Committee is aware that Applications for Permits to Drill (APD) fee collections will transition from discretionary funding to mandatory funding. In prior years, APD fees were appropriated and available for expenditure in advance of collections. However, beginning in fiscal year 2016, BLM can access the fees only as they are collected. The reliance on realized collections may result in a shortfall in funding early in the fiscal year, particularly in the first year of the transition. The Committee believes this transition can be appropriately accommodated given the flexibility to use base appropriated funding in the Oil and Gas Management program for APD permitting program operations. The Committee does not support the proposal to establish a new budget line for these activities and instead provides sufficient funding within Oil and Gas Management to maintain the current level of APD program support. The Committee believes continuation of the current budget structure, sufficient appropriated funding for processing activities, and the ability to reprogram funds as needed, will enable the BLM to cover operating costs in early fiscal year 2016.

Resource Protection and Maintenance.—The Committee recommends \$104,049,000 for resource protection and maintenance, \$8,000,000 above the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and \$16,519,000 below the budget request.

Resource Management Planning.—The Committee recommends \$46,125,000 for resource management planning, \$8,000,000 above the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and \$13,216,000 below the budget request. Included is \$8,000,000 for monitoring in support of the greater sage-grouse conservation initiative. The Committee reminds the Bureau not to duplicate existing efforts at the U.S. Geological Survey and in the private sector.

Law Enforcement.—The Committee recommends \$25,325,000 for law enforcement, equal to the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and \$170,000 below the budget request. The Bureau is directed to focus on visitor safety and archaeological resource protection, and to defer to the Department of Justice and the Department of Homeland Security for investigative and other non-emergency matters of Federal law not unique to Bureau lands or property.

Challenge Cost Share.—The Committee recommends \$2,400,000 for the challenge cost share program, \$13,000 below the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and \$10,016,000 below the budget request. Of the funds provided, \$300,000 is for long-standing outdoor ethics education and stewardship programs designed to help keep America's public lands healthy, open and accessible for opportunities to enjoy responsible outdoor recreation, especially high-impact activities such as recreational shooting and off-highway vehicle use.

National Landscape Conservation System.—The Committee recommends \$31,819,000 for the national landscape conservation system, equal to the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and \$16,651,000 below the budget request. The bill includes a general provision in Title I prohibiting the use of funds to implement Secretarial Order Number 3310 pertaining to wild lands.

State Office Consolidation.—The Committee directs the Bureau not to consolidate the Arizona and New Mexico State offices and reminds the Bureau that office consolidation proposals are subject to the Committee’s reprogramming requirements.

Sage-grouse Conservation.—Over the past three years, Congress, the Departments of the Interior and Agriculture, 11 western States, and other partners have undertaken a major, collaborative effort to prevent a listing of the sage-grouse as endangered under the Endangered Species Act. As part of that process, the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and U.S. Forest Service (USFS) recently released their proposed resource management plans to protect the sage-grouse and the sage-brush ecosystem. The Committee is aware some States have serious concerns with the plans, and that BLM and USFS appear to have disregarded some of the recommendations the States provided. These include concerns about transparency and consultation with the public, the rationale for limiting certain activities while fire and invasive species cause greater harm to the sage-grouse, lack of fairness in balancing livestock grazing with the management of wild horses and burros, and unexplained changes between the draft and final management plans. In order for the sage-grouse, communities, and States to thrive, all partners must work in good faith. As such, the Committee directs BLM and USFS to closely work with each of the 11 States and the affected communities to address the issues unique to each State and seek to collaboratively resolve all issues. In addition, the Committee directs BLM and USFS to report to the Committees on Appropriations of the House and Senate on each concern raised by a State and the resolution thereof within 30 days after the comment period closes on the proposed resource management plans. The Committee will continue to monitor the Administration’s actions regarding the sage-grouse, especially the discussions between the States and BLM and USFS, and will provide additional direction as needed.

LAND ACQUISITION

Appropriation enacted, 2015	\$19,746,000
Budget estimate, 2016	38,000,000
Recommended, 2016	7,250,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2015	– 12,496,000
Budget estimate, 2016	– 30,750,000

The Committee recommends \$7,250,000 for Land Acquisition, \$12,496,000 below the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and \$30,750,000 below the budget request. A detailed table of funding recommendations below the account level is provided at the end of this report. The Committee recommendation includes further details below.

The recommendation includes \$2,500,000 for land acquisition projects included in the fiscal year 2016 budget request. The Bureau is directed to re-prioritize its project list as necessary to focus

on acquisitions where opportunities for recreation, and local, State, and congressional support, are strongest.

Consistent with other land acquisition accounts funded by this appropriation, the recommendation includes \$2,000,000 for acquisitions that improve access to existing Federal public lands via road, river, or trail for hunting, fishing, and other public recreation, as authorized by law or regulation.

The recommendation includes \$1,000,000 for inholdings and other acquisitions considered by the Bureau to be emergencies or hardships. The Bureau is directed to notify the Committee of any land acquired with these funds. The Committee defines “inholding” as non-Federal land within designated management areas and bordered by not less than 51 percent of Federal public land.

OREGON AND CALIFORNIA GRANT LANDS

Appropriation enacted, 2015	\$113,777,000
Budget estimate, 2016	107,734,000
Recommended, 2016	110,602,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2015	-3,175,000
Budget estimate, 2016	+2,868,000

The Committee recommends \$110,602,000 for the Oregon and California grant lands, \$3,175,000 below the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and \$2,868,000 above the budget request. A detailed table of funding recommendations below the account level is provided at the end of this report.

RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

The Committee recommends an indefinite appropriation of not less than \$10,000,000 to be derived from public lands receipts and Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act lands grazing receipts, as requested.

SERVICE CHARGES, DEPOSITS, AND FORFEITURES

The Committee recommends an indefinite appropriation estimated to be \$31,050,000 for Service Charges, Deposits, and Forfeitures, as requested.

MISCELLANEOUS TRUST FUNDS

The Committee recommends an indefinite appropriation estimated to be \$24,000,000, as requested for Miscellaneous Trust Funds.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS, BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

The Committee recommendation includes the requested Administrative Provisions.

UNITED STATES FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

The mission of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) is to conserve, protect and enhance fish and wildlife and their habitats for the continuing benefit of people. Although the States are primarily responsible for management of fish and wildlife within their borders, the Service has been delegated responsibilities for certain threatened and endangered species, interjurisdictional fish and mi-

gratory bird species, and marine mammals, in addition to managing the National Fish Hatchery System and the National Wildlife Refuge System.

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Appropriation enacted, 2015	\$1,207,658,000
Budget estimate, 2016	1,326,832,000
Recommended, 2016	1,220,343,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2015	+12,685,000
Budget estimate, 2016	-106,489,000

The Committee recommends \$1,220,343,000 for Resource Management, \$12,685,000 above the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and \$106,489,000 below the budget request. A detailed table of funding recommendations below the account level is provided at the end of this report. Proposed internal transfers and program changes for fiscal year 2016 are recommended where discussed below.

Tribal Consultation.—The recommendation does not include the proposed consolidation of tribal consultation funding within the central office because of recent reports by the Government Accountability Office (GAO) and others highlighting the problems caused by the centralization of programs for Indian tribes elsewhere within the Department of the Interior.

Ecological Services.—The recommendation includes \$231,920,000 for the Ecological Services activity. Proposed budget structure changes and associated internal transfers are recommended except that Recovery should remain a distinct subactivity, as described in further detail below. The States and other Service partners have raised valid concerns about transparency in the Service’s budget realignment proposal. The Committee recommendation attempts to address these specific concerns while at the same time helping the Service to achieve efficiencies and cost savings. Nevertheless, the Service must improve its ability to account for expenditures to implement certain laws passed by the Congress, particularly the Endangered Species Act (ESA). As a first step, the Service should include in annual budget submissions a crosscut table estimating amounts budgeted for implementation of the ESA, by subactivity, across the Service’s budget. The Service should also more closely align its presentation of authorizing statutes and budget subactivities in annual budget submissions.

Listing.—The recommendation includes \$10,257,000 for foreign and domestic listings, responses to petitions to list, and designation of critical habitat pursuant to the Endangered Species Act.

The Committee remains concerned that deadlines imposed by the 2011 multispecies litigation settlements may be compromising the Service’s ability to be thorough in its economic impact analyses, to provide fair public notice and opportunity to comment, to base decisions upon the best available scientific evidence, and to be exceptionally transparent with the information upon which its decisions are made. The Service is directed to re-evaluate its workplans in order to meet these obligations in light of the budget, and to request deadline extensions as necessary.

The Committee is concerned about the critical habitat proposal for the western distinct population segment of the yellow-billed cuckoo, published in the Federal Register on August 15, 2014. The proposal designates a Federal flood control reservoir as critical

habitat. The Army Corps of Engineers, which manages the reservoir, has publicly stated its objection because any compromises in the management of the dam and reservoir for flood control purposes “may increase the risk of loss of human life and cause significant impacts to economics downstream.” The Endangered Species Act is clear in its directive that the Service must take into consideration the economic impact and any other relevant impact of specifying any particular area as critical habitat. The Committee maintains that flood control for the purposes of protecting human lives and property must not only be taken into consideration but must also be off-limits to critical habitat designations. The Service is urged to exercise common sense and sound judgment before finalizing the critical habitat rule for the yellow-billed cuckoo.

Planning and Consultation.—The recommendation includes \$100,787,000 for evaluations and permitting of proposed infrastructure and other development projects. The increase requested for more timely evaluations and permits is partially funded at \$1,951,000. The Service is directed to more clearly define timeliness and to update its performance measures beginning with the fiscal year 2017 budget request. The request to handle the Service’s increased permitting workload in the Gulf as a result of the 2010 Deepwater Horizon oil spill is partially funded at \$500,000.

The Committee recognizes the important role of Habitat Conservation Plans (HCPs) in both recovery of species and in providing economic certainty and growth to municipalities affected by listed species, and encourages the Service to place a priority on working with partners making good faith efforts to develop and implement responsible HCPs.

Conservation and Restoration.—The recommendation includes \$33,396,000 for conservation and restoration activities not specifically directed at the recovery of threatened and endangered species. Coastal Barrier Resources Protection Act implementation is funded at \$1,390,000 as requested. The National Wetlands Inventory program is funded at \$3,721,000, which is \$250,000 above the fiscal year 2015 enacted level. The sagebrush steppe ecosystem is funded at \$4,000,000 as requested.

Recovery.—The recommendation includes \$87,480,000 for recovery planning and oversight, five-year status reviews, and associated downlisting and delisting activities. The increase requested to address the backlog of species that have been identified for potential delisting or downlisting based upon recent five-year reviews is fully funded at \$7,741,000. The Service is directed to submit annually with its budget request a complete list of all species with completed 5-year reviews recommending downlisting or delisting that have not yet been acted on. The recommendation includes the requested increase for ecosystem restoration. The recommendation includes \$500,000 for annual state-of-the-birds status reporting. Not less than \$2,000,000 is recommended for the recovery of listed bat species impacted by white-nose syndrome. General program activities are funded at \$78,878,000 as requested. Notwithstanding the reprogramming guidelines in the front of this report, the Service is directed to submit a reprogramming request to the Committee if necessary to comply with the directives below.

The Service is directed to develop recovery plans for all listed species as required by law; to include in each recovery plan meas-

urable recovery goals that the Service, the States, and their partners can strive for; and to report to the Congress on any species for which the Secretary finds that a recovery plan will not promote the conservation of the species, including the justification.

The Service is directed to complete all status reviews within the five-year period required by law, and, for any determination on the basis of such review whether a species should be delisted, downlisted, or uplisted, promulgate an associated regulation prior to initiating the next status review for such species.

The Committee is concerned that the Service's proposed rule to change the designation of critical habitat (79 Fed. Reg. 27066) could unfairly broaden areas so designated. The Committee is concerned that the Service's proposed rule to change the definition of "adverse modification or destruction" (79 Fed. Reg. 27060) could preclude the Service from carrying out reasonable and timely section 7 consultations or approving incidental take statements. The Service is directed to convene meetings upon request with organizations seeking changes to the proposed rules, and act in good faith to address those changes before the finalization, implementation, issuance, or publication of the proposed rules.

The cooperative recovery initiative with other Service programs is funded at \$1,943,000, which is \$1,570,000 above the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and \$957,000 below the budget request. Funds may be transferred to other budget activities within Resource Management, notwithstanding the reprogramming guidelines in the front of this report, provided the funds are strictly used for this initiative.

The recommendation includes \$2,500,000 in matching funds for recovery actions with non-governmental partners, \$2,000,000 above the budget request. The Committee recognizes the important role that non-governmental partners have played in the recovery of endangered species, such as the California condor and the aplomado falcon, and directs the Service to continue to foster these and similar partnerships nationwide.

The Committee is concerned that the Service's interim 4(d) rule with respect to the northern long-eared bat, which prescribed habitat conservation measures for certain activities exempted from incidental take prohibitions, unfairly failed to exempt other activities that could be conducted in accordance with these same measures. The Committee maintains that section 4(d) of the Endangered Species Act authorizes the Service to prohibit certain acts on threatened species but does not authorize the Service to prejudge individual activities that may result in such acts. Therefore, the bill includes language directing the Secretary to: (1) amend the current interim 4(d) rule for the northern long-eared bat to exempt without prejudice any activity that complies with the habitat conservation measures prescribed in the rule; and (2) re-initiate a public process in accordance with existing law to develop a final 4(d) rule. Recognizing the seriousness of white-nose syndrome and its effect on northern long-eared bats and other bat species, and the desire of States, industry, research partners, and others to address the disease, the Committee encourages the Service to work collaboratively with interested partners on the development of fair interim and final 4(d) rules.

The bill includes language directing the Secretary to re-issue final rules delisting recovered gray wolves in Wyoming and the Great Lakes, consistent with congressional action on recovered gray wolves in Idaho and Montana in the fiscal year 2011 appropriation. The Committee is compelled to act again in order to uphold the integrity of the Endangered Species Act, which hinges upon the guarantee that the Federal government will return management to the States once recovery goals are met and scientifically-sound management plans are in place. Upon enactment of this Act, the Service is urged to finalize its proposal to delist recovered gray wolves range-wide.

Habitat Conservation.—The recommendation includes \$51,776,000 for the Partners for Fish and Wildlife private lands program, equal to the fiscal year 2015 enacted level, of which \$1,285,000 is for Regional Fisheries Enhancement Groups as requested. The recommendation includes \$13,375,000 for the Coastal Program as requested.

National Wildlife Refuge System.—The recommendation includes \$483,054,000 for the National Wildlife Refuge System, \$8,852,000 above the fiscal year 2015 enacted level. Volunteer partnerships are increased by \$500,000 above the fiscal year 2015 enacted level with the goal of increasing the number of volunteer hours, which have declined in recent years. Law enforcement is funded at \$38,959,000 as requested, \$905,000 above the fiscal year 2015 enacted level. Refuge maintenance is funded at \$139,910,000 as requested, \$7,412,000 above the fiscal year 2015 enacted level.

Comprehensive Conservation Plans (CCPs) are increased by \$500,000 above the fiscal year 2015 enacted level with the goal of bringing the Service into compliance with the National Wildlife Refuge System Improvement Act of 1977, which required a CCP for every unit of the National Wildlife Refuge System by 2012 and a revision of every CCP at least every 15 years. The Service's proposal to transform the way it develops CCPs is laudable but is no excuse for missing deadlines. The increase for CCPs is partially offset by a reduction of \$465,000 from planning for more refuges, in order to re-focus the planning program on its higher priority mandates.

Within 90 days of enactment of this Act, the Service should provide to the Committee any written policies and procedures that relate to the use of animal traps within the National Wildlife Refuge System, by State if applicable. The Service is encouraged to comply with State regulations for the use of animal traps for non-consumptive management purposes on national wildlife refuges within each State.

Migratory Bird Management.—The recommendation includes \$47,718,000 for migratory bird management, \$1,250,000 above the fiscal year 2015 enacted level. Increases include \$1,000,000 as requested to take corrective action to improve aviation safety; and \$250,000 to improve permitting, particularly for bird/livestock conflicts. The Service is commended for its efforts to work with landowners to reduce black vulture predation on livestock.

Law Enforcement.—The recommendation includes \$73,772,000 for law enforcement, \$7,035,000 above the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and \$1,651,000 below the budget request. Wildlife trafficking is funded at \$6,500,000 which is \$3,000,000 above the fiscal year

2015 enacted level. General program activities are funded at \$64,500,000. The Service is directed to enforce illegal logging violations pursuant to the Lacey Act.

The Committee has concerns about the application of 50 CFR Part 14 to the export of sea urchin and sea cucumber. The Service is directed to evaluate whether these types of echinoderms should be included in the exceptions to clearance requirements, as part of Subpart E, Section 14.55(a) and submit a report to the Committee within 60 days of enactment of this Act. Additionally, if the Service determines that sea urchin and sea cucumber should not receive an exception, the report should include an evaluation of the potential application of a 24-hour notice rule to the Service rather than the current 48-hour advanced notice that is currently required.

International Affairs.—The recommendation includes \$14,599,000 for international affairs, including an increase of \$93,000 above the fiscal year 2015 enacted level for wildlife trafficking as requested.

The Committee is concerned with the recent increase of illegal trade in rhinoceros horns, elephant ivory from Africa, and illegally harvested timber, the large sums of money that these products command on the black market, and that these activities are providing a significant source of financing for armed insurgencies and groups with links to transnational organized crime and terrorism. These activities threaten the stability and development of African countries and pose a threat to U.S. security interests. The Committee supports Service programs in particular that focus on: (1) site-based law enforcement protection in Africa for the most at-risk populations of forest and savannah elephants; (2) development and implementation of regional wildlife law enforcement networks in Africa and Asia; and (3) training local park guards and other wildlife law enforcement officers. These programs should be carried out in coordination with other U.S. agencies, local governments, and international conservation partners. The Committee encourages coordination between the Service and the Department of Homeland Security at U.S. ports of entry.

The Committee remains concerned about the Service's unilateral regulatory limitation on the trade and transport of products containing ivory that have legally been in the United States for years and in some cases generations, including expensive family heirlooms and rare musical instruments. Therefore, the Committee has included a general provision in Title I to maintain the status quo for legal domestic ivory trade and transport policies until such time as the Service has completed a formal rulemaking process and attempted to address these concerns.

Fish and Aquatic Conservation.—The recommendation includes \$52,418,000 for National Fish Hatchery System operations. None of the funds may be used to terminate operations or to close any facility of the National Fish Hatchery System. None of the production programs listed in the March, 2013, National Fish Hatchery System Strategic Hatchery and Workforce Planning Report may be reduced or terminated without advance, informal consultation with affected States and Indian Tribes. General program activities are funded at \$48,152,000 but does not include the \$1,000,000 hold-back fund established in fiscal year 2015 without congressional approval. The aquatic animal drug approval partnership program is funded at not less than \$400,000 as requested. The national wild

fish health survey program is funded at not less than \$930,000 as requested.

The recommendation includes \$19,920,000 for Maintenance and Equipment as requested, including a \$2,000,000 increase above the fiscal year 2015 enacted level to address the deferred maintenance backlog. The Service is directed to modify its allocation methodology so that increases are directed to facilities with the most severe health and safety deficiencies across the System as a whole, rather than by region.

Aquatic habitat and species conservation programs are funded at the fiscal year 2015 enacted level except for Klamath Basin, which is funded at the requested level, cooperative management, which is reduced by \$588,000, and aquatic invasive species State plans, which are funded at \$2,566,000, which is \$1,000,000 above the fiscal year 2015 enacted level. All other invasive species programs are funded at the fiscal year 2015 enacted level.

Marine Mammals.—The marine mammals program is transferred to Ecological Services as requested.

Cooperative Landscape Conservation.—The recommendation includes \$6,994,000 for landscape conservation cooperatives (LCCs). The Committee continues to be concerned about the lack of State and tribal support for LCCs. The Service should focus on areas where partnerships are strongest.

Science Support.—The recommendation includes \$11,727,000 for science support, of which not less than \$2,500,000 shall continue to be used to fight white-nose syndrome in bats. The Committee recognizes that scientific support from the U.S. Geological Survey has been insufficient in meeting the Service’s needs, and supports rebuilding the Service’s capacity for scientific research and application. However, the Service has used its additional science funding in recent years to add a new layer of administrators nationwide, which seems unnecessary. The Committee notes that the National Fish Hatchery System has been a national leader in the science of fish health and fish culture for decades under the existing fisheries program leadership structure. The Committee encourages the Service to reconsider its approach to rebuilding its science capacity and to propose future increases for science within the budgets of existing programs that need the science, such as fisheries, refuges, migratory birds, and endangered species, if such science is a priority for the programs.

General Operations.—The recommendation funds general operations at the fiscal year 2015 enacted level except for including the requested reductions for communication and worker’s compensation, and the requested increase for maintenance of the National Conservation Training Center (NCTC). The Service is encouraged to continue to make NCTC available, at cost, to other Federal, State, tribal, and non-governmental entities for the purposes of conservation training.

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriation enacted, 2015	\$15,687,000
Budget estimate, 2016	20,812,000
Recommended, 2016	13,144,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2015	–2,543,000
Budget estimate, 2016	–7,668,000

The Committee recommends \$13,144,000 for Construction, \$2,543,000 below the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and \$7,668,000 below the budget request. A detailed table of funding recommendations below the account level is provided at the end of this report.

LAND ACQUISITION

Appropriation enacted, 2015	\$47,535,000
Budget estimate, 2016	58,500,000
Recommended, 2016	27,500,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2015	- 20,035,000
Budget estimate, 2016	- 31,000,000

The Committee recommends \$27,500,000 for land acquisition, \$20,035,000 below the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and \$31,000,000 below the budget request. The amounts recommended by the Committee compared with the budget estimates by activity are shown in the table at the end of this report.

The recommendation includes \$9,000,000 for land acquisition projects included in the fiscal year 2016 budget request. The Service is directed to re-prioritize its project list as necessary to focus on acquisitions where opportunities for recreation, and local, State, and congressional support, are strongest.

The recommendation includes \$2,500,000 for inholdings and other acquisitions considered by the Service to be emergencies or hardships. The Service is directed to notify the Committee of any land acquired with these funds. The Committee defines “inholding” as non-Federal land within authorized National Wildlife Refuge boundaries and bordered by not less than 51 percent of Federal public land.

Consistent with other land acquisition accounts funded by this appropriation, the recommendation includes \$2,000,000 for acquisitions that improve access to existing Federal public lands via road, river, or trail for hunting, fishing, and other public recreation, as authorized by law or regulation.

In a time when budgetary constraints allow for only a limited number of new land acquisition projects, the Committee is encouraged by programs that leverage public/private partnerships for land conservation like the Highlands Conservation Act, which has a record of more than a 2 to 1 ratio in non-Federal matching funds. Therefore, the Committee recommendation includes \$3,000,000 for the Highlands Conservation Act Grants and directs the Fish and Wildlife Service to work with the Highlands States regarding priority projects for fiscal year 2016.

COOPERATIVE ENDANGERED SPECIES CONSERVATION FUND

The Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund provides grants to States and territories for endangered species recovery actions on non-Federal lands and provides funds for non-Federal land acquisition to facilitate habitat protection.

Appropriation enacted, 2015	\$50,095,000
Budget estimate, 2016	50,000,000
Recommended, 2016	50,095,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2015	0
Budget estimate, 2016	+95,000

The Committee recommends \$50,095,000 for the Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund, equal to the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and \$95,000 above the budget request. A detailed table of funding recommendations below the account level is provided at the end of this report. All funding is to be derived from the Land and Water Conservation Fund, as requested.

NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE FUND

The National Wildlife Refuge Fund makes payments in lieu of taxes based on their fair market value to counties in which Service lands are located. Payments to counties in all 50 States, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Guam, and the U.S. Virgin Islands are estimated to be \$18,712,000 in fiscal year 2016, with \$13,228,000 derived from this appropriation and \$5,484,000 from the net refuge receipts estimated to be collected in fiscal year 2015.

Appropriation enacted, 2015	\$13,228,000
Budget estimate, 2016	0
Recommended, 2016	13,228,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2015	0
Budget estimate, 2016	+13,228,000

The Committee recommends \$13,228,000 for the National Wildlife Refuge Fund, equal to the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and \$13,228,000 above the budget request. The Committee notes the inconsistency with which the Administration proposes full funding for Payments in Lieu of Taxes (as is provided elsewhere in this bill) and proposes zero funding for the National Wildlife Refuge Fund.

NORTH AMERICAN WETLANDS CONSERVATION FUND

The North American Wetlands Conservation Act of 1989 provided for grants to carry out wetlands conservation projects in the United States, Canada, and Mexico for the benefit of wetlands-associated migratory birds and other wildlife. Additional program funding comes from fines, penalties, and forfeitures collected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918; from Federal fuel excise taxes on small gasoline engines, as directed by amendments to the Federal Aid in Sport Fish Restoration Act of 1950, to benefit coastal ecosystem projects; and from interest accrued on the fund established under the Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Act of 1937. Authorization of appropriations expired in fiscal year 2012.

Appropriation enacted, 2015	\$34,145,000
Budget estimate, 2016	34,145,000
Recommended, 2016	35,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2015	+855,000
Budget estimate, 2016	+855,000

The Committee recommends \$35,000,000 for the North American Wetlands Conservation Fund, \$855,000 above the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and the budget request, and consistent with the reauthorization level proposed in the last Congress.

NEOTROPICAL MIGRATORY BIRD CONSERVATION

The Neotropical Migratory Bird Conservation Act of 2000 authorized grants for the conservation of neotropical migratory birds in the United States, Latin America and the Caribbean, with 75 per-

cent of the amounts available to be expended on projects outside the United States. Authorization of appropriations expired in fiscal year 2010.

Appropriation enacted, 2015	\$3,660,000
Budget estimate, 2016	4,160,000
Recommended, 2016	3,660,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2015	0
Budget estimate, 2016	- 500,000

The Committee recommends \$3,660,000 for neotropical migratory bird conservation, equal to the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and \$500,000 below the budget request.

MULTINATIONAL SPECIES CONSERVATION FUND

The Multinational Species Conservation Fund provides technical support and cost-sharing grant assistance to countries to strengthen anti-poaching activities; builds community support for conservation near the species' habitats; conducts surveys, monitoring, and applied research; and provides infrastructure and field equipment necessary to conserve habitats. These funds help to leverage work with partners and other collaborators to conserve and protect African and Asian elephants, rhinoceroses, tigers, great apes and marine turtles and their habitats. Authorizations of appropriations for the programs within this Fund have expired.

Appropriation enacted, 2015	\$9,061,000
Budget estimate, 2016	11,061,000
Recommended, 2016	9,561,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2015	+500,000
Budget estimate, 2016	- 1,500,000

The Committee recommends \$9,561,000 for the Multinational Species Conservation Fund, \$500,000 above the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and \$1,500,000 below the budget request. A detailed table of funding recommendations below the account level is provided at the end of this report. The Committee recognizes that international wildlife trafficking has national security implications and therefore supports the Service's interagency and international cooperative efforts. The Committee further urges the Service and other interested parties to seek to evaluate and reauthorize these programs.

STATE AND TRIBAL WILDLIFE GRANTS

The State and Tribal Wildlife Grants Program provides Federal grant funds to the States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the territories, and Tribes, to develop and implement programs for the benefit of at-risk fish and wildlife that are not under Federal jurisdiction. The intent is to avoid the costly and time-consuming process entered into through the Endangered Species Act or other regulatory actions.

Appropriation enacted, 2015	\$58,695,000
Budget estimate, 2016	70,000,000
Recommended, 2016	59,195,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2015	+500,000
Budget estimate, 2016	- 10,805,000

The Committee recommends \$59,195,000 for State and Tribal Wildlife Grants, \$500,000 above the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and \$10,805,000 below the budget request. The increase above the enacted level is for State competitive grants. The Service is directed to focus the State competitive grants program on species the Service finds to be warranted for listing but precluded because of higher priorities, and on species proposed for listing but not yet listed. States are encouraged to do the same with the formula grants.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

The mission of the National Park Service (Service) is to preserve unimpaired the natural and cultural resources and values of the national park system for the enjoyment, education, and inspiration of this and future generations. Established in 1916, the National Park Service has stewardship responsibilities for the protection and preservation of the heritage resources of the national park system. The system, consisting of 407 separate and distinct units, is recognized globally as a leader in park management and resource preservation. The national park system represents much of the finest the Nation has to offer in terms of scenery, historical and archeological relics, and cultural heritage. Through its varied sites, the National Park Service attempts to explain America's history, interpret its culture, preserve examples of its natural ecosystems, and provide recreational and educational opportunities for U.S. citizens and visitors from all over the world. In addition, the National Park Service provides support to tribal, local, and State governments to preserve culturally significant, ecologically important, and public recreational lands.

The National Park Service will be 100 years old in 2016, and the Service has embarked on a ten-year effort to enhance the national parks leading up to this historic celebration. The Committee supports this effort leading to a second century of conservation, environmental stewardship and recreation benefiting millions of visitors from throughout the world.

OPERATION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM

Appropriation enacted, 2015	\$2,275,773,000
Budget estimate, 2016	2,515,131,000
Recommended, 2016	2,327,811,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2015	+52,038,000
Budget estimate, 2016	-187,320,000

The Committee recommends \$2,327,811,000 for Operation of the National Park System (ONPS), \$52,038,000 above the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and \$187,320,000 below the budget request. The amounts recommended by the Committee compared with the budget estimates by activity are shown in the table at the end of this report.

Centennial of the National Park Service.—The Centennial of the National Park Service marks the beginning of a second century of stewardship, education, conservation, and recreation involving some of America's most treasured spaces. The Committee recognizes the importance of this historic national celebration and is committed to its success.

Accordingly, the Committee provides \$52,038,000 in new discretionary funding within the ONPS account to support the Centennial Initiative and related efforts, including funds to address deferred and cyclic maintenance needs. Specifically, the bill provides \$13,538,000 as requested to support new responsibilities and critical needs across the System including critical operating needs at Park Service sites associated with the Civil Rights Movement; \$8,000,000 as requested to restore seasonal ranger staff and enhance education and interpretive services; and \$2,000,000 as requested to support increased volunteer capacity through partner organizations. The bill also includes \$3,500,000 to support the Service's Civil Rights initiative. Lastly, the bill provides new discretionary funding within ONPS to address deferred maintenance needs including \$15,000,000 for repair and rehabilitation projects and \$10,000,000 to address cyclic maintenance needs. These funds are supplemented by \$20,000,000 provided within the Centennial Challenge matching grant program account dedicated to supporting signature projects and programs which provide critical visitor services enhancements for parks beyond amounts provided for basic operations.

Given the scope of the Centennial Initiative, the Committee directs the Service to provide a report, not later than 90 days after enactment of this Act, detailing the distribution of funds supporting the Centennial Initiative and the anticipated return on investment on this substantial Federal investment.

Resource Stewardship.—The bill provides \$321,483,000 for resource stewardship. Increases above the fiscal year 2015 enacted level include \$1,276,000 as requested to support new responsibilities and critical needs, and \$3,000,000 to document and preserve Civil Rights history in the National Park System as part of the Service's Civil Rights initiative. The bill also includes \$2,000,000 to continue zebra and quagga mussel containment, prevention, and enforcement. This funding was included in the fiscal year 2015 enacted bill but was not proposed in the budget request.

Visitor Services.—The bill provides \$251,447,000 for visitor services. Increases above the fiscal year 2015 enacted level include \$2,000,000 as requested to support increased volunteer capacity through partner organizations; \$4,000,000 as requested to restore seasonal ranger staff; \$1,961,000 as requested to support new responsibilities and critical needs; and \$500,000 as requested to support the Service's Civil Rights initiative. The bill also includes funding for the National Capital Area Performing Arts Program which was proposed for termination in the budget request.

Park Protection.—The bill provides \$351,953,000 for park protection. Increases above the fiscal year 2015 enacted level include \$2,000,000 to restore seasonal ranger staff and \$1,151,000 to support new responsibilities and critical needs as requested.

Facility Maintenance and Operations.—The bill provides \$731,355,000 for facility maintenance and operations. Increases above the fiscal year 2015 enacted bill include \$2,000,000 as requested to restore seasonal ranger staff and \$7,043,000 as requested to support new responsibilities and critical needs. The recommendation also includes \$15,000,000 for repair and rehabilitation projects and \$10,000,000 to address cyclic maintenance needs.

Park Support.—The bill provides \$491,569,000 for park support. Increases above the fiscal year 2015 enacted level include \$2,107,000 as requested to support new responsibilities and critical needs.

Additional Guidance.—The Committee recommendation for Operation of the National Park System includes the following additional guidance:

Aquatic Invasive Species.—The Committee remains concerned about the spread of quagga and zebra mussels in the West. The Committee directs the Secretary of the Interior to continue developing and updating, using the best available science minimum protocols and training techniques for Federal, State, local, and private entities, a consistent standard of inspection and decontamination of recreational watercraft and equipment, as prescribed in the February 2010 Quagga/Zebra Mussel Action Plan for Western U.S. Waters.

Further, consistent with fiscal year 2015, the Committee provides the Service with \$2,000,000 for quagga and zebra mussel containment, prevention, and enforcement and directs the Service to prioritize the decontamination of watercraft and equipment leaving the watersheds of contaminated bodies, including Lake Powell and Lake Mead. Lastly, the Committee directs the Service to provide, not later than 90 days after enactment of this Act, a progress report on steps taken in recent years to address this pervasive threat to western watersheds.

White-Nose Syndrome (WNS) in bats.—The Committee remains concerned over the effects white-nose syndrome is having on the important roles bats perform in ecological functions in parks. The Committee provides funds as requested to support the Service's efforts to control the spread of the disease; protect and better inventory NPS bat and cave resources; expand research and partnerships for research on WNS management; monitor NPS resources for WNS; conduct public education about WNS; and standardize visitor WNS screening procedures across park units.

Mississippi National River and Recreation Area (MNRRA).—The Committee understands that the Service is negotiating to extend the lease for the temporary headquarters facility of the Mississippi National River and Recreation Area (MNRRA). Recognizing the temporary nature of the headquarters and the lack of visitor use facilities adjacent to the Mississippi river, the Service is directed to undertake a study for the development of a permanent headquarters and visitor use facility in close proximity to the existing headquarters and the river.

James A. Garfield Memorial.—The Committee recognizes that there are a number of nationally significant presidential legacy sites outside of the National Park System. Understanding the historical, educational, cultural, and recreational value these sites offer the American public, the Committee believes presidential legacy sites should remain accessible and structurally protected. Recently, several Members of Congress submitted a letter to the Service requesting a study assessing the suitability of the James A. Garfield Memorial at Lake View Cemetery for inclusion as an affiliated area. The Committee encourages the Service to conduct an assessment as soon as possible.

Everglades Restoration.—The Committee notes the substantial progress made toward restoration of the Everglades ecosystem and continues to support this multi-year effort to preserve one of the great ecological treasures of the United States. The Service is directed to work with the Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of Florida and relevant Federal agencies (including but not limited to the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Environmental Protection Agency) to develop a range of options to address the water quality issues of the L-28 canal system. The Service is to report back to the Committee on these options within 180 days of enactment of this Act.

Further, the Committee encourages the Service to complete the land exchange authorized in section 7107(b)(3) of the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009. According to the Service, the land exchange supports the mission of the Everglades National Park and is vital to the long-term protection of the entire Everglades ecosystem. Completion of the land exchange will ensure that important operational phases, such as freshwater storage and sheet flow restoration, for the federally funded Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan (CERP) will not be delayed.

Golden Spike Sesquicentennial.—The Committee notes that 2019 marks the sesquicentennial of the completion of the first transcontinental railroad. The Golden Spike National Historic Site in Utah celebrates this historic achievement. The Committee urges the Service to begin planning, in conjunction with State and local governments, the observance of the Golden Spike Sesquicentennial and celebration of this milestone in American history.

Made in America.—The Committee directs the Service to identify if authorized concessioners are offering products made in the United States, explore viable ways to encourage the sale of American made products, and provide to the Committee the estimated economic impact of requiring all authorized concessioners to sell only American made goods.

Intellectual Property.—The Committee directs the Service to provide a report on intellectual property rights that have been lost by the Service, and processes that can be undertaken to preserve intellectual property of the Service moving forward.

Eastern Legacy Study (Lewis and Clark Trail Study).—The Eastern Legacy Study, authorized to determine the feasibility of extending the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail, is now two years overdue. While the Committee appreciates that the study area is approximately 7,400 miles across 14 eastern States and the District of Columbia, the Committee directs the Service to work expeditiously to complete the study in a timely fashion and report back to the Committee on any impediments to completion.

NDAA evaluation.—The Committee urges the Service to evaluate Section 3040 of the Carl Levin and Howard P. “Buck” McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 and report back to the Committee within 90 days of enactment of this Act on the Service’s evaluation.

GIS tools.—The Committee is aware of geospatial platforms and GIS tools that may be used to support planning, design, repair, stewardship, and restoration of national parks’ facilities, recreational assets, and natural and cultural resources. Such platforms and tools have been effectively deployed by the Service and other agencies to support conservation and preservation efforts in-

cluding Chesapeake Bay restoration. The Committee urges the Service to provide a report to the Committee not later than 90 days after enactment of this Act on how the use of such platforms and tools could be expanded by the Service to support planning and management.

Flight 93 Memorial.—Since the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, nearly 2.5 million people have visited the site of the Flight 93 National Memorial in Shanksville, Pennsylvania. The memorial honors the 40 men and women who died saving the White House or U.S. Capitol from a potentially catastrophic terrorist attack. The Committee is pleased by progress of the Visitor Center and Learning Center and looks forward to their formal dedication in September, 2015. The bill provides requested funds to support operations and maintenance, interpretive staff, and other critical needs at the memorial. The Committee remains firmly committed to the timely completion of remaining phases of the Flight 93 Memorial including construction of the pedestrian trail from the Visitor Center to the Wall of Names, and the Tower of Voices.

U.S. Capitol Concerts.—The Committee continues its longstanding support for funding for the National Capitol Area Performing Arts Program and directs the Service to maintain funding for the summer concert series staged on the U.S. Capitol grounds at the fiscal year 2015 enacted level.

Ozark National Scenic Riverways.—The Committee understands concerns have been expressed regarding potential access restrictions in certain areas of the Ozark National Scenic Riverways. The Service is directed to work collaboratively with affected parties to ensure that implementation of the General Management Plan for the Ozark National Scenic Riverways addresses the legitimate concerns of affected stakeholders including, but not limited to, local communities and businesses.

America's First Frontier.—The Committee urges the Service to advance interpretive efforts at existing National Park Service sites and in collaboration with other Federal, State, and local agencies, including other bureaus within the Department of the Interior, to detail the start of westward expansion through the Northwest Territory as America's First Frontier. Further, the Committee directs the Service to report back to the Committee within 90 days of enactment of this Act on steps being taken to advance such interpretive collaboration.

Midwest Region.—The Committee understands that the Midwest Region of the National Park Service is conducting a review of the operations of Perry's Victory and International Peace Memorial and River Raisin National Battlefield to determine whether administrative efficiencies can be gained from the two parks sharing certain staff resources. Within 90 days of enactment of this Act, the Committee directs the Service to submit a status report of this review and provide assurances that both parks will be able to continue to carry out their unique missions as directed by Congress in their establishment.

Yosemite National Park.—The Committee remains concerned that visitors to Yosemite Valley may experience a diminished level of service as a result of the implementation of the Merced River Plan. The Service is directed to work with its concessioners at Yosemite National Park to ensure there is no interruption to visitor

and recreational services, including bicycle rentals and ice skating, as the park implements the Merced River Plan.

Leasing of Historic Buildings.—Leasing of historic park buildings has proven to be an effective public-private partnership that has brought private investment to the repair and maintenance of historic park resources. In previous years, the Committee has encouraged the Service to make expanded use of leasing authority. The Committee commends the Service for recent steps it has taken to increase the utilization of this tool, including establishing a leasing manager to oversee and expand the historic leasing program. The Committee directs the Service to provide a report, within six months of enactment of this Act, detailing its progress towards expanding use of this authority. Included in this report should be (1) an assessment of how many historic structures are leasable, (2) the cost of undertaking a leasing program, and (3) any statutory or regulatory impediments that now inhibit the enhanced use of leasing of historic structures.

Park Partnerships.—Over the past several years and most recently in its explanatory statement accompanying the Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2015, the Committee has expressed its support for ongoing public-private partnerships and strongly encouraged the Service to expand their use. These partnerships can leverage Federal dollars and add value to national parks by bringing wide-ranging perspectives to the efficient management of park resources. The Committee believes such partnerships, especially with Service nonprofit partners such as friends groups and cooperating associations, can be important contributors to enhancing the visitor experience.

Further, the Committee believes there is merit in the Service working with qualified partners to cooperatively finance improvements to park facilities and programs, including repairing and rehabilitating facilities and landscapes to reduce the maintenance backlog, and providing educational and interpretive programs. The Committee commends the Service for efforts thus far made to engage partners and encourages the Service to find ways to further engage partners to facilitate the accomplishment of park projects consistent with the applicable laws and regulations that govern use of Federal appropriations.

Bill Language.—The Committee has, since 2006, included bill language authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to acquire or lease property to facilitate the transportation of visitors to and from Ellis, Governors, and Liberty Islands, NY and NJ. The language was necessitated by the need to establish a screening process for visitors to the Statue of Liberty in the aftermath of the events of September 11, 2001. While the location of future, permanent screening facilities for the ferry operation to the Statue of Liberty and Ellis Island is now uncertain, prior-year bill language is retained as the Service reviews the security risks of alternative sites before making final decisions on the future location of permanent security screening facilities. The bill also includes language in Title I General Provisions addressing (1) the Volunteers in Parks (VIP) program, and (2) heritage areas.

NATIONAL RECREATION AND PRESERVATION

The National Recreation and Preservation account provides for outdoor recreation planning, preservation of cultural and national heritage resources, technical assistance to Federal, State and local agencies, and administration of Historic Preservation Fund grants.

Appropriation enacted, 2015	\$63,117,000
Budget estimate, 2016	54,199,000
Recommended, 2016	62,467,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2015	- 650,000
Budget estimate, 2016	+8,268,000

The Committee recommends \$62,467,000 for National Recreation and Preservation, \$650,000 below the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and \$8,268,000 above the budget request. The amounts recommended by the Committee compared with the budget estimates by activity are shown in the table at the end of this report.

Additional Guidance.—The following additional direction and guidance is provided with respect to funding provided within this account:

Heritage Partnership Program (HPP).—The Committee recommends \$19,671,000 for the Heritage Partnership Program, \$650,000 below the fiscal year 2015 enacted level. These funds support grants to local non-profit groups in support of historical and cultural recognition, preservation and tourism activities. The reduction below the fiscal year 2015 enacted level reflects funding for a former heritage area that is now a freestanding Service unit no longer funded via the heritage area program. Congress has in recent years expanded from 27 to 49 the number of authorized heritage partnerships, creating additional pressure on available grant funding. The National Park Service, as the administrator of the program, has developed a funding strategy that ensures newer areas receive enough Federal funding to establish themselves to a level that may eventually become self-sustaining. Under this approach, older, more established, areas will continue to receive funds, but at a level that recognizes the decades of significant Federal financial support these areas have received. Heritage areas were never intended to receive Federal funding in perpetuity, yet the Committee notes they continue to depend on annual appropriations at sustained historical levels.

The Committee has in the recent past provided direction for the development of self-sufficiency plans, and the Committee fully expects pressure on HPP funding to increase in future years. Accordingly, the Committee directs that participating heritage areas move expeditiously to develop plans for long-term self-sustainability. The Committee supports the Service's efforts to allocate funding in a manner that moves all heritage areas towards self-sustainability.

Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Grants.—The Committee supports the budget request for the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Grant Program.

Japanese American Confinement Site Grants.—The Committee supports the budget request for the Japanese American Confinement Site Grant Program which leverages proportional funding through partnerships with local preservation groups to preserve Japanese American World War II confinement sites.

American Battlefield Protection Program Assistance Grants.—The Committee supports the budget request for the American Battlefield Protection Program which assists in the preservation and protection of America’s battlefields through site identification, documentation, planning, interpretation, and educational efforts.

HISTORIC PRESERVATION FUND

The Historic Preservation Fund supports the State historic preservation offices to perform a variety of functions. These include State management and administration of existing grant obligations; review and advice on Federal projects and actions; determinations and nominations to the National Register; Tax Act certifications; and technical preservation services. The States also review properties to develop data for planning use. Funding in this account also supports direct grants to qualifying organizations for individual preservation projects and for activities in support of heritage tourism and local historic preservation.

Appropriation enacted, 2015	\$56,410,000
Budget estimate, 2016	89,910,000
Recommended, 2016	60,910,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2015	+4,500,000
Budget estimate, 2016	– 29,000,000

The Committee recommends \$60,910,000 for historic preservation, \$4,500,000 above the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and \$29,000,000 below the budget request.

Additional Guidance.—The following guidance is provided with respect to funding provided within this account:

State and Tribal Historic Preservation Offices.—The bill provides \$46,925,000 for State Historic Preservation Offices and \$8,985,000 for Tribal Historic Preservation Offices. The bill also provides \$5,000,000 for competitive grants of which \$500,000 is for grants to underserved communities and \$4,500,000 is for competitive grants to document, interpret, and preserve historical sites associated with the Civil Rights Movement.

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriation enacted, 2015	\$138,339,000
Budget estimate, 2016	250,967,000
Recommended, 2016	139,555,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2015	+1,216,000
Budget estimate, 2016	– 111,412,000

The Committee recommends \$139,555,000 for Construction, \$1,216,000 above the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and \$111,412,000 below the budget request.

Line-Item Construction.—The bill provides \$62,894,000 in funding for line-item construction projects. The amount provided fully funds the top ten construction projects as prioritized by the Service in the fiscal year 2016 budget request. Requests for reprogramming will be considered pursuant to the guidelines in the front of the report.

Bill Language.—The Committee has maintained bill language providing that a single procurement may be issued which includes the full scope of the project for any project initially funded in fiscal

year 2016 with a future phase indicated in the NPS five-year Line Item Construction program. The solicitation and contract in such procurement shall be subject to availability of funds. Executing a single contract has the potential to increase economies of scale and reduce overall costs.

LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND

RESCISSION

Appropriation enacted, 2015	-\$28,000,000
Budget estimate, 2016	- 30,000,000
Recommended, 2016	- 28,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2015	0
Budget estimate, 2016	+2,000,000

The Committee recommends the rescission of the annual contract authority provided by 16 U.S.C. 4601-10a. This authority has not been used in years and there are no plans to use it in fiscal year 2016. The Committee does not agree with the Administration's proposal to permanently cancel the authority.

LAND ACQUISITION AND STATE ASSISTANCE

Appropriation enacted, 2015	\$98,960,000
Budget estimate, 2016	117,500,000
Recommended, 2016	84,367,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2015	- 14,593,000
Budget estimate, 2016	- 33,133,000

The Committee recommends \$84,367,000 for Land Acquisition and State Assistance, \$14,593,000 below the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and \$33,133,000 below the budget request. In addition to the traditional State Conservation Grants, the Committee continues funding for the competitive grant program at the fiscal year 2015 enacted level of \$3,000,000. The recommendation includes \$9,000,000 for the American Battlefield Protection Program, \$14,000 above the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and the budget request. The amounts recommended by the Committee compared with the budget estimates by activity are shown in the table at the end of this report.

The recommendation includes \$9,000,000 for land acquisition projects included in the fiscal year 2016 budget request. The Service is directed to re-prioritize its project list as necessary to focus on acquisitions where opportunities for recreation, and local, State, and congressional support, are strongest.

The recommendation includes \$4,500,000 for inholdings, donations, and exchanges. The Service is directed to notify the Committee of any land acquired with these funds. The Committee defines "inholding" as non-Federal land within authorized National Park Service Unit boundaries and bordered by not less than 51 percent of Federal public land.

Consistent with other land acquisition accounts funded by this appropriation, the recommendation includes \$2,000,000 for acquisitions that improve access to existing Federal public lands via road, river, or trail for hunting, fishing, and other public recreation, as authorized by law or regulation.

CENTENNIAL CHALLENGE

Appropriation enacted, 2015	\$10,000,000
Budget estimate, 2016	50,000,000
Recommended, 2016	20,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2015	+10,000,000
Budget estimate, 2016	-30,000,000

The Committee provides \$20,000,000 for the Centennial Challenge matching grant program, a key component of the Service's Centennial Initiative. The Committee notes that \$10,000,000 in Centennial Challenge funds provided to the Service in fiscal year 2015 was matched with \$15,900,000 from more than 90 partner organizations nationwide. These funds are now financing 106 projects to improve visitor services at more than 100 parks in 31 States and the District of Columbia. The Committee commends the Service for its success in garnering non-Federal assistance for the completion of these and future projects as the Service approaches its Centennial.

The Committee understands that funds provided will be matched on at least a 1:1 basis and administered under existing Service partnership authorities. Funds provided will be dedicated to supporting signature projects and programs which provide critical enhancements for the parks beyond amounts provided for basic operations. The Committee directs that preference be given to projects that have a clear and immediate visitor benefit as well as a higher partner match. The Committee notes that the Service has a long history of working with philanthropic partners and fully supports the use of public-private partnerships wherever feasible.

UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

The United States Geological Survey (USGS, or "Survey") was established by an Act of Congress on March 3, 1879, to support the mission of the Department of the Interior and its science requirements. The USGS also works in collaboration with other Federal, State, and tribal cooperators to conduct research and provide scientific data and information to describe and understand the Earth; minimize loss of life and property from natural disasters; manage water, biological, energy, and mineral resources; and enhance and protect our quality of life. The USGS is the Federal government's largest earth-science research agency and the primary source of data on the Nation's surface and ground water resources. Its programs address increasingly complex societal issues such as the development of alternative and unconventional energy resources, management of critical ecosystems, understanding and adaptation to climate change, and responses to natural and human-induced hazards. For more than a century, the diversity of scientific expertise and collaborative partnerships with universities, research institutions, and major public and private laboratories has enabled USGS to carry out large-scale, multi-disciplinary investigations and provide impartial scientific information to resource managers, planners, policymakers, and the public.

SURVEYS, INVESTIGATIONS, AND RESEARCH

Appropriation enacted, 2015	\$1,045,000,000
Budget estimate, 2016	1,194,782,000
Recommended, 2016	1,045,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2015	0
Budget estimate, 2016	- 149,782,000

The Committee recommends \$1,045,000,000 for Surveys, Investigations, and Research, equal to the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and \$149,782,000 below the budget request. The Committee recommendation maintains funding for the Survey recognizing that its scientific work is vital to managers at Federal, State, and local levels to inform public policy decisions regarding human health, public safety, and national security.

Ecosystems.—The Committee recommends \$154,041,000 for ecosystem programs, \$3,000,000 below the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and \$22,258,000 below the budget request.

Climate and Land Use Change.—The Committee recommends \$138,975,000 for climate and land use change programs, \$3,000,000 above the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and \$52,853,000 below the budget request. The Committee supports the continuation of the LandSat program and includes the requested increase of \$4,300,000 for LandSat 9. In addition, the Committee directs the USGS Southeast Center to continue to work on developing strategic decision making approaches to understanding the region's most vulnerable, flood-prone, coastal areas.

The Committee supports all remaining programs at their fiscal year 2015 enacted levels, including the early earthquake warning and event characterization program. As such the bill does not include the proposed \$1,551,000 reduction for early earthquake warning.

Further, the Committee continues to be concerned about the lack of knowledge and onshore, real-time instrumentation available for the Cascadia subduction zone. Scientific understanding of earthquakes and the ocean environment will benefit from collecting offshore data. Therefore, the Committee encourages the Survey to plan for offshore monitoring of the Cascadia subduction zone in future budget requests to ensure maximum effectiveness of the earthquake early warning system. In addition, since 1995, the United States Geological Survey, in conjunction with State and local emergency management officials, has been working to develop the Mount Rainier lahar-warning system. The Committee urges the Survey to develop an estimate for the cost to replace or upgrade any older technologies, and an estimate for the expansion of the lahar-warning system, to encompass all six impacted river valleys.

The Committee understands that marine geohazards (earthquake-induced tsunamis, landslide-induced tsunamis and subsea volcano eruptions) pose a threat to citizens living on the West Coast, as well as the submarine areas in U.S. Island Territories that contain rich deposits of rare earth minerals and other strategic minerals important to national defense. To better understand marine hazard risk and resource availability, the Committee encourages the Survey to work in partnership with other Federal agencies and non-governmental organizations where practicable to

support research and assessments of marine hazards and critical minerals on deepwater ships of exploration.

White-Nose Syndrome in bats.—The Committee provides requested funds to support efforts to understand and respond to white-nose syndrome.

Bill Language.—The bill provides two-year funding authority except for satellite operations and deferred maintenance and capital improvement projects, which are no-year authority. Provisos include a funding limitation on surveys on private property and a cost-share requirement on topographic mapping and water resources activities in cooperation with States and municipalities.

BUREAU OF OCEAN ENERGY MANAGEMENT

The Bureau of Ocean Energy Management is responsible for the environmentally and economically sound development of the Nation's offshore energy and mineral resources. The Bureau's management of these resources helps meet the Nation's energy needs by providing access to—and fair return to the American taxpayer for—offshore energy and mineral resources through strategic planning and resource and economic evaluation. Conventional energy activities include development of the Five-Year Outer Continental Shelf Oil and Gas Leasing Program; assessment of mineral resource potential, tracking of inventories of oil and gas reserves, and development of production projections; and economic evaluation to ensure the receipt of fair value through lease sales and lease terms.

OCEAN ENERGY MANAGEMENT

Appropriation enacted, 2015	\$169,770,000
Budget estimate, 2016	170,857,000
Recommended, 2016	167,270,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2015	–2,500,000
Budget estimate, 2016	–3,587,000

The Committee recommends \$167,270,000 for Ocean Energy Management, \$2,500,000 below the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and \$3,587,000 below the budget request. This amount will be partially offset with the estimated collection of offsetting rental receipts and cost recovery fees totaling \$96,622,000. The Committee recommendation does not provide funding for National Ocean Policy Coastal and Marine Spatial Planning.

The Committee continues to include bill language authorizing higher minimum rates of basic pay through fiscal year 2017 for petroleum engineers and technicians at the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management and the Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement.

BUREAU OF SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL ENFORCEMENT

The Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement is responsible for oversight of exploration, development, and production operations for oil, gas, and other marine minerals on the Outer Continental Shelf. Leases in Federal waters off the shores of California, Alaska, and the Gulf of Mexico provide about 25 percent of the Nation's oil production and more than 10 percent of domestic natural gas production. The Bureau facilitates the safe and environmentally responsible development of oil and gas and the conserva-

tion of offshore resources. The Bureau's safety and environmental compliance activities include oil and gas permitting; facility inspections, regulations and standards development; safety and oil spill research; field operations; environmental compliance and enforcement; review of operator oil spill response plans; production and development; and operation of a national training center for inspectors and engineers.

OFFSHORE SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL ENFORCEMENT

Appropriation enacted, 2015	\$189,726,000
Budget estimate, 2016	189,772,000
Recommended, 2016	188,354,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2015	-1,372,000
Budget estimate, 2016	-1,418,000

The Committee recommends \$188,354,000 for Offshore Safety and Environmental Enforcement, \$1,372,000 below the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and \$1,418,000 below the budget request. This amount will be partially offset with the estimated collection of offsetting rental receipts, cost recovery fees and inspection fees totaling \$116,207,000.

OIL SPILL RESEARCH

Appropriation enacted, 2015	\$14,899,000
Budget estimate, 2016	14,899,000
Recommended, 2016	14,899,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2015	0
Budget estimate, 2016	0

The Committee recommends \$14,899,000 for Oil Spill Research, equal to the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and the budget request.

OFFICE OF SURFACE MINING RECLAMATION AND ENFORCEMENT

The Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement (OSM), through its regulation and technology account, regulates surface coal mining operations to ensure that the environment is reclaimed once mining is completed. The OSM accomplishes this mission by providing grants and technical assistance to those States that maintain their own regulatory and reclamation programs and by conducting oversight of State programs. Further, the OSM administers the regulatory programs in the States that do not have their own programs and on Federal and tribal lands. Through its Abandoned Mine Land (AML) reclamation program, the OSM provides funding for environmental restoration at abandoned coal mines based on fees collected from current coal production operations. In their un-reclaimed condition these abandoned sites endanger public health and safety, and prevent the beneficial use of land and water resources. Mandatory appropriations provide funding for the abandoned coal mine sites as required under the 2006 amendments to the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act (SMCRA).

REGULATION AND TECHNOLOGY

Appropriation enacted, 2015	\$122,713,000
Budget estimate, 2016	128,388,000
Recommended, 2016	123,253,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2015	+540,000
Budget estimate, 2016	-5,135,000

The Committee recommends \$123,253,000 for Regulation and Technology, \$540,000 above the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and \$5,135,000 below the budget request. The bill funds regulatory grants at \$68,590,000, equal to the fiscal year 2015 enacted level. The bill also includes the requested \$750,000 increase to support electronic permitting.

The Committee continues to reject the proposal to increase inspections and enhance Federal oversight of State regulatory programs. Delegation of the authority to the States is the cornerstone of the surface mining regulatory program, and State regulatory programs do not require enhanced Federal oversight to ensure continued implementation of a protective regulatory framework. Accordingly, the Committee has not provided the requested funding and FTE increase for those activities within the Regulation and Technology account.

ABANDONED MINE RECLAMATION FUND

Appropriation enacted, 2015	\$27,399,000
Budget estimate, 2016	32,074,000
Recommended, 2016	57,303,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2015	+29,904,000
Budget estimate, 2016	+25,229,000

The Committee recommends \$57,303,000 for the Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund, \$29,904,000 above the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and \$25,229,000 above the budget request. Of the funds provided, \$27,303,000 shall be derived from the Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund consistent with the fiscal year 2015 appropriation, and \$30,000,000 shall be derived from the General Fund.

The Committee provides \$30,000,000 for grants to States for the reclamation of abandoned mine lands in conjunction with economic and community development and reuse goals. It is the Committee's intent that States shall use these funds to accelerate the remediation of AML sites with economic and community development end uses in mind. In doing so, the Committee envisions a collaborative partnership between the State AML programs and their respective State and local economic and community development programs that will explore ways to return legacy coal sites to productive reuse. The Committee notes that these grants are provided from the General Fund and are therefore separate from the estimated \$185 million in mandatory payments from the Abandoned Mine Land fund in fiscal year 2016. The Committee believes that an incremental approach is warranted to better understand programmatic impacts of proposing criteria changes to the underlying law. As such, the Committee expects that State efforts under this pilot program will inform future policy discussions, possibly under a reauthorization of SMCRA, which the Committee supports.

Grants shall be provided to the three Appalachian States with the largest unfunded needs for the reclamation of Priority 1 and

Priority 2 sites as delineated in the Abandoned Mine Land Inventory System. State AML programs, in consultation with State economic and community development authorities, shall develop a list of eligible AML projects in Appalachian counties that have a nexus to economic and community development, and select qualifying AML projects that have the potential to create long-term economic benefits. State AML programs should consider whether a model similar to the Appalachian Regional Commission grants process could streamline project selection, and whether an interagency agreement or other contracting mechanisms could streamline program implementation. Eligible grant recipients are limited to State and local governmental entities who may subcontract project-related activities as appropriate.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS AND BUREAU OF INDIAN EDUCATION

The Bureau of Indian Affairs, the Bureau of Indian Education, and the Office of the Assistant Secretary-Indian Affairs (together, “Indian Affairs”) provide services directly or through contracts, grants, or compacts to a service population of more than 1.7 million American Indians and Alaska Natives who are enrolled members of 566 federally recognized Tribes in the 48 contiguous United States and Alaska. While the role of the organization has changed significantly in the last four decades in response to a greater emphasis on Indian self-determination, Tribes still look to Indian Affairs for a broad spectrum of services. Programs are funded and operated in a highly decentralized manner, with almost 85 percent of all appropriations expended at the local level, and more than 62 percent of appropriations provided directly to Tribes and tribal organizations through grants, contracts, and compacts.

In preparation of the fiscal year 2016 budget, the Subcommittee held two days of hearings and received testimony from more than 75 witnesses on a variety of topics pertaining to American Indian and Alaska Native programs. The Federal government has a legal and moral obligation to provide quality services to American Indians and Alaska Natives. On a nonpartisan basis, the Committee continues to protect and, where possible, strengthen the budgets of those agencies and programs serving Indian Country in this bill to address longstanding needs.

OPERATION OF INDIAN PROGRAMS

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriation enacted, 2015	\$2,429,236,000
Budget estimate, 2016	2,660,591,000
Recommended, 2016	2,505,670,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2015	+76,434,000
Budget estimate, 2016	- 154,921,000

The Committee recommends \$2,505,670,000 for the operation of Indian programs, \$76,434,000 above the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and \$154,921,000 below the budget request. Except where indicated below, all budget line items are funded at the fiscal year 2015 enacted level. A detailed table of funding recommendations below the account level is provided at the end of this report.

Contract Support Costs.—The recommendation includes \$272,000,000 as requested for full funding of estimated contract

support costs. Bill language has been added making these funds available until expended and protecting against the use of other appropriations to meet unanticipated shortfalls. The Bureau is directed to work with Tribes and tribal organizations to ensure that budget estimates continue to be as accurate as possible.

Road Maintenance.—The recommendation includes \$26,693,000 for road maintenance as requested. The Committee recognizes that too many roads on Indian reservations are in poor condition and are a significant safety concern.

Social Services.—The recommendation includes \$41,871,000 for social services, \$1,000,000 above the fiscal year 2015 enacted level, for expansion of the Tiwahe (Family) Initiative.

Trust-Natural Resources Management.—The Committee is concerned about tribal communities that face severe challenges to their long-term resilience because of risks associated with climate, geography, and extreme weather conditions. The Bureau is encouraged to work with at-risk Tribes to identify and expedite the necessary resources to support mitigation and, where necessary, relocation.

Trust-Real Estate Services.—The recommendation includes \$125,817,000 for trust-real estate services, \$1,185,000 below the fiscal year 2015 enacted level.

The Committee is concerned about the Department's goal of placing more than 500,000 acres of land into trust by the end of fiscal year 2016. Such a goal incentivizes haste and leads to situations such as in Clark County, Washington. On March 9, 2015, the Department took into trust approximately 152 acres in Clark County on behalf of the Cowlitz Indian tribe, notwithstanding ongoing litigation in the matter. The Committee directs the Department to: (1) report to the Committee within 30 days of enactment of this Act on (a) the process it has established for taking the land out of trust should the court order the Department to do so; and (b) the cost to the Department of taking the land out of trust; and (2) focus not on an acre goal but on reducing the current backlog of fee-to-trust applications. It is entirely appropriate for the government's goal to be to process those applications as efficiently and fairly as possible. The Committee recommends cuts to central and regional oversight in light of the program's current goal.

Public Safety and Justice.—The recommendation includes \$357,358,000 for public safety and justice, \$4,508,000 above the fiscal year 2015 enacted level. Tribal Justice and Support is funded at \$7,245,000, which is \$1,000,000 above the budget request, in order to increase technical assistance and training in Indian Country to carry out the new provisions of the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013. Additional increases above the fiscal year 2015 enacted level include \$1,000,000 for expansion of the Tiwahe Initiative, and \$1,500,000 for tribal courts.

For the purpose of addressing the needs of American Indian youth in custody at tribal detention centers operated or administered by the BIA, the Committee considers educational and health-related services to juveniles in custody to be allowable costs for detention/corrections program funding.

Community and Economic Development.—The recommendation includes the requested amount to establish the Indian Energy

Service Center. The Bureau is directed to consult with affected tribes regarding staffing and related functions of the new office.

Bureau of Indian Education.—The Committee recommends \$854,160,000 for Bureau of Indian Education (BIE) system operations and maintenance, \$43,629,000 above the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and \$50,304,000 below the budget request. Indian education remains among the Committee's top priorities because it is a fundamental trust responsibility and because elementary and secondary students in particular have fallen far behind their peers for reasons now well documented by the Government Accountability Office, the Department of Education, and others.

The Committee recommends \$15,520,000 for early child and family development, equal to the fiscal year 2015 enacted level. The Committee strongly supports early childhood development models that address the achievement gap of Indian children primarily located on rural reservations by teaching preschool Indian children the skills they need to begin school and offering developmental opportunities for parents. The BIE is directed to publish its report on the 2013–14 school year internal review of early childhood education programs in order to improve program direction and transparency.

The recommendation includes \$75,335,000 to fully fund tribal grant support costs, as requested, \$12,940,000 above the fiscal year 2015 enacted level. Fully funding these costs is consistent with the policy of fully funding contract support costs, and is instrumental for tribal control of schools.

The recommendation includes \$2,000,000 as requested for the development and operation of tribal departments or divisions of education as authorized in 25 U.S.C. 2020. The recommendation includes \$1,000,000 to restore juvenile detention education program grants.

The recommendation includes \$14,739,000 for the Johnson-O'Malley program. The Bureau is directed to consult with Tribes and Congress before proposing any changes in the distribution of future funds or in the frequency or method of future counts.

The Bureau is encouraged to coordinate with the Indian Health Service to establish a pilot program integrating preventive dental care at schools within the Bureau system.

The Committee is supportive of standards and curricula that emphasize tribal history, language and culture. As alternative proposals are considered, language immersion should be carefully considered as a serious option for improved language development and student outcomes.

The Committee continues language limiting the expansion of grades and schools in the BIE system, including charter schools. The intent of the language is to prevent already limited funds from being spread further to additional schools and grades. The intent is not to limit tribal flexibility at existing schools. Nothing in the bill is intended to prohibit a Tribe from converting a tribally-controlled school already in the BIE system to a charter school in accordance with State and Federal law.

The recommendation continues bill language providing the Secretary with the authority to approve satellite locations of existing BIE schools if a Tribe can demonstrate that the establishment of such locations would provide comparable levels of education as are

being offered at such existing BIE schools, and would not significantly increase costs to the Federal Government. The intent is for this authority to be exercised only in extraordinary circumstances to provide Tribes with additional flexibility regarding where students are educated without compromising how they are educated, and to significantly reduce the hardship and expense of transporting students over long distances, all without unduly increasing costs that would otherwise unfairly come at the expense of other schools in the BIE system.

The Committee acknowledges the inconsistency that not all tribal colleges and universities are forward-funded so as to align with academic calendars instead of fiscal calendars. The Administration is encouraged to submit a proposal beginning with the fiscal year 2017 budget submission to transition to forward-funding over a period of three to five years the remaining tribal colleges and universities, including the Institute of American Indian and Alaska Native Culture and Arts Development.

The Committee remains concerned that control of BIE’s budget, procurement, hiring, and facilities maintenance and construction reside not within BIE but within the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Deputy Assistant Secretary—Management (see Government Accountability Office report GAO–13–774). The Secretary is urged to reorganize Indian Affairs so as to improve leadership stability and accountability within the BIE.

Indirect Costs.—The Committee is concerned that a recent Administration policy change with regard to indirect cost reimbursements may not fairly apply to Indian Tribes and tribal organizations. The Secretary is directed to report to the Committee justifying this policy change and in particular its application to tribal enrollment activities.

CONSTRUCTION

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriation enacted, 2015	\$128,876,000
Budget estimate, 2016	188,973,000
Recommended, 2016	187,620,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2015	+58,744,000
Budget estimate, 2016	– 1,353,000

The Committee recommends \$187,620,000 for Construction, \$58,744,000 above the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and \$1,353,000 below the budget request. A detailed table of funding recommendations below the account level is provided at the end of this report. The Committee recommendation includes further details below.

Education.—The recommendation includes \$133,245,000 for Education Construction, as requested, \$58,744,000 above the fiscal year 2015 enacted level. The recommendation reestablishes the budget line item for replacement of individual BIE facilities that pose serious health and safety risks to students, as requested. Serious health and safety hazards exist at BIE facilities across the country, including the Bug-O-Nay-Ge-Shig School of the Leech Lake Band of Ojibwe. The Secretary is directed to develop a comprehensive plan to work with Tribes to repair and replace all substandard educational facilities. The Secretary is urged to consider alternative

funding mechanisms to supplement appropriations for replacing schools and facilities, including the use of bonds.

Public Safety and Justice.—The Bureau is encouraged to consider establishing regional detention centers at new or existing facilities, such as the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes’ Justice Center, as it works to combat the crime problem in Indian Country.

Maintenance Shortfalls.—The Bureau is encouraged to request full funding for facilities maintenance needs in future budget requests.

INDIAN LAND AND WATER CLAIM SETTLEMENTS AND MISCELLANEOUS PAYMENTS TO INDIANS

Appropriation enacted, 2015	\$35,655,000
Budget estimate, 2016	67,656,000
Recommended, 2016	65,412,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2015	+29,757,000
Budget estimate, 2016	–2,244,000

The Committee recommends \$65,412,000 for Indian Land and Water Claim Settlements and Miscellaneous Payments to Indians, \$29,757,000 above the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and \$2,244,000 below the budget request. A detailed table of funding recommendations below the account level is provided at the end of this report.

The Committee believes that the resolution of pending Indian water rights settlements is critically important to resolve outstanding legal claims against the United States and to provide Tribes with clean and reliable water supplies that are fundamental to economic growth and self-determination. They also benefit surrounding communities by providing water rights certainty. The Committee supports the Department’s efforts to fulfill commitments relating to Indian water rights settlements and its participation in negotiations of the Pechanga Band of Luiseno Mission Indians Water Rights Settlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEED LOAN PROGRAM ACCOUNT

Appropriation enacted, 2015	\$7,731,000
Budget estimate, 2016	7,748,000
Recommended, 2016	7,731,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2015	0
Budget estimate, 2016	–17,000

The Committee recommends \$7,731,000 for the Indian Guaranteed Loan Program Account, equal to the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and \$17,000 below the budget request. Unemployment is a serious problem in Indian Country. This program enables Indian Tribes and native-owned businesses to secure financing for development projects and for startup and expansion of business operations.

DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

The Office of the Secretary supports a wide-range of Departmental business, policy, and oversight functions. In September 2010, Secretarial Order 3306 established the Office of Natural Resources Revenue as part of the reorganization of the former Min-

erals Management Service (MMS). This revenue collection and compliance function is now managed within the Office of the Secretary.

DEPARTMENTAL OPERATIONS

Appropriation enacted, 2015	\$265,263,000
Budget estimate, 2016	327,939,000
Recommended, 2016	717,279,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2015	+452,016,000
Budget estimate, 2016	+389,340,000

The Committee recommends \$717,279,000 for Departmental Operations, \$452,016,000 above the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and \$389,340,000 above the budget request. Increases above the fiscal year 2015 enacted level include \$1,288,000 to support the Office of Natural Resources Revenue (ONNR) Onshore Production Verification pilot; \$2,600,000 as requested for ONNR to help with certain Trust responsibilities for the Osage Nation consistent with the services ONNR already provides to every other Tribe; and \$452,000,000 to fully fund the Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT) program for fiscal year 2016. The bill does not provide requested funds for the Coastal Resilience Fund.

National Monument Designations.—The Department is directed to work collaboratively with interested parties, including but not limited to, the Congress, States, local communities, tribal governments and others prior to planning, implementing, or making national monument designations.

Software License Management.—The Committee commends the Department for instituting reforms addressing the management of software licenses, including the capability to obtain automated reports on demand, to better manage these assets. The Committee urges the Department to use these reports to manage software spending Department-wide and require its bureaus and smaller offices which include the Office of the Secretary, Office of the Special Trustee, Office of Insular Affairs, Office of the Solicitor, and the Office of the Inspector General, to purchase software licenses on contract vehicles that leverage Interior's economies of scale. The Committee directs the Department to provide a briefing not later than 180 days after enactment of this Act on efficiencies obtained through automated inventories of software licenses in use across the Department.

Bill Language.—The Committee has included bill language providing full funding for the Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT) Program for fiscal year 2016. The bill does not include language authorizing the establishment of the Department of the Interior Experienced Services Program. While the Committee supports the Department's goal of utilizing the skills of older workers to help it accomplish its mission and objectives, the Committee urges the Department to work closely with the authorizing committees of jurisdiction in the House and Senate to achieve this goal within the context of the upcoming reauthorization of the Older Americans Act.

INSULAR AFFAIRS

ASSISTANCE TO TERRITORIES

The Office of Insular Affairs (OIA) was established on August 4, 1995, through Secretarial Order No. 3191, which also abolished the former Office of Territorial and International Affairs. The OIA has important responsibilities to help the United States government fulfill its responsibilities to the four U.S. territories of Guam, American Samoa (AS), U.S. Virgin Islands (USVI) and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI) and also the three freely associated States: the Federated States of Micronesia (FSM), the Republic of the Marshall Islands (RMI) and the Republic of Palau. The permanent and trust fund payments to the territories and the compact nations provide substantial financial resources to these governments. During fiscal year 2004, financial arrangements for the Compacts of Free Association with the FSM and the RMI were implemented. These also included mandatory payments for certain activities previously provided in discretionary appropriations as well as Compact impact payments of \$30,000,000 per year split among Guam, CNMI, AS, and Hawaii.

Appropriation enacted, 2015	\$85,976,000
Budget estimate, 2016	99,660,000
Recommended, 2016	85,976,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2015	0
Budget estimate, 2016	- 13,684,000

The Committee recommends \$85,976,000 for Assistance to Territories, equal to the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and \$13,684,000 below the budget request. A detailed table of funding recommendations below the account level is provided at the end of this report.

COMPACT OF FREE ASSOCIATION

Appropriation enacted, 2015	\$16,465,000
Budget estimate, 2016	3,318,000
Recommended, 2016	3,318,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2015	- 13,147,000
Budget estimate, 2016	0

The Committee recommends \$3,318,000 for Compact of Free Association, \$13,147,000 below the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and equal to the budget request. The Committee expects the Compact will be renegotiated and therefore the discretionary stopgap funding will not be necessary in fiscal year 2016. A detailed table of funding recommendations below the account level is provided at the end of this report.

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation enacted, 2015	\$65,800,000
Budget estimate, 2016	69,888,000
Recommended, 2016	65,142,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2015	- 658,000
Budget estimate, 2016	- 4,746,000

The Committee recommends \$65,142,000 for salaries and expenses of the Office of the Solicitor, \$658,000 below the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and \$4,746,000 below the budget request.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation enacted, 2015	\$50,047,000
Budget estimate, 2016	52,224,000
Recommended, 2016	50,047,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2015	0
Budget estimate, 2016	-2,177,000

The Committee recommends \$50,047,000 for salaries and expenses of the Office of Inspector General, equal to the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and \$2,177,000 below the budget request. The Office is encouraged to update its 2004 report on Indian detention facilities.

OFFICE OF THE SPECIAL TRUSTEE FOR AMERICAN INDIANS
FEDERAL TRUST PROGRAMS
(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Congress has designated the Secretary of the Interior as the trustee delegate with responsibility for approximately 55 million surface acres of land, 57 million acres of subsurface mineral interests, and nearly \$4.4 billion that is held in trust by the Federal Government on behalf of American Indians, Alaska Natives, and federally recognized Indian Tribes. The Office of the Special Trustee's trust management of these assets includes conserving, maintaining, accounting, investing, disbursing, and reporting to individual Indians and federally recognized Tribes and tribal organizations on asset transactions generated from sales, leasing and other commercial activities on these lands.

Appropriation enacted, 2015	\$139,029,000
Budget estimate, 2016	142,978,000
Recommended, 2016	139,029,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2015	0
Budget estimate, 2016	-3,949,000

The Committee recommends \$139,029,000 for Federal trust programs, equal to the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and \$3,949,000 below the budget request. A detailed table of funding recommendations below the account level is provided at the end of this report.

DEPARTMENT WIDE PROGRAMS
WILDLAND FIRE

The Department's Wildland Fire Management and FLAME wild-fire suppression reserve accounts support fire activities for the Bureau of Land Management, the National Park Service, the Fish and Wildlife Service, and the Bureau of Indian Affairs. The Committee recommends a total of \$896,795,000 for the Department's wildland fire accounts, including \$92,000,000 in the FLAME wildfire sup-

pression reserve fund. This fully funds the fire accounts at the 10-year average of expenditures.

WILDLAND FIRE MANAGEMENT

Appropriation enacted, 2015	\$804,779,000
Budget estimate, 2016	805,495,000
Recommended, 2016	804,795,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2015	+16,000
Budget estimate, 2016	- 700,000

The Committee recommends \$804,795,000 for Wildland Fire Management at the Department of the Interior, \$16,000 above the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and \$700,000 below the budget request. The detailed allocation of funding for these accounts is included in the table at the end of this report.

The Committee notes that the budget request included a provision almost identical to legislation that has been developed in the House (H.R. 167) and the Senate (S. 235). The budget request proposes to allow wildland fire suppression costs above 70 percent of the 10-year average for fire suppression to be paid from within the discretionary budget cap adjustment established for natural disasters, recognizing that wildland fires are a natural disaster akin to hurricanes, tornadoes, and floods. As the issue of the disaster cap adjustment falls outside of the Committee's jurisdiction, the Committee's recommendation does not include the request for suppression funding through the disaster cap adjustment. As in recent years, suppression operations are fully funded at the 10-year average level within the suppression operations account and the FLAME wildfire suppression reserve fund.

Wildfire Preparedness.—The Committee recommends \$318,970,000 for Wildfire Preparedness, equal to the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and \$4,715,000 below the budget request. The Department should immediately notify the Committees on Appropriations if it appears that funding shortfalls may limit needed fire-fighting capacity.

Wildfire Suppression Operations.—The Committee recommends \$291,673,000, for Wildfire Suppression Operations, \$16,000 above the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and \$23,102,000 above the budget request.

Fuels Management.—The Committee recommends \$164,000,000 for the Fuels Management program, equal to the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and \$15,721,000 above the budget request.

The Department is directed to implement effective treatments in frequent fire forests that restore forest resiliency and reduce hazardous fuels. Treatments should be placed to effectively modify fire behavior and protect assets at risk including life and property.

Burned Area Rehabilitation.—The Committee recommends \$18,035,000 for the Burned Area Rehabilitation program, equal to the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and \$935,000 below the budget request. The Committee notes that funding for emergency stabilization is meant to supplement emergency stabilization funding provided under suppression (generally ten percent), not replace it. The Committee is also concerned by the delay of emergency stabilization and rehabilitation funds to State and/or regional offices and directs the Department to more quickly allocate these funds so that critical work can be completed in a timely manner. Finally, the De-

partment is directed to work with the Bureau of Land Management on the seed procurement direction provided in this report.

The Committee is concerned with the pace of planning and implementation of post-fire rehabilitation by the Department of the Interior. The slow pace of rehabilitation leaves communities unable to access timber resources and delays the regeneration of Federal forests. The Committee directs the Department of the Interior to prioritize and expedite planning and implementation of post-fire rehabilitation projects.

FLAME WILDFIRE SUPPRESSION RESERVE FUND

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriation enacted, 2015	\$92,000,000
Budget estimate, 2016	0
Recommended, 2016	92,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2015	0
Budget estimate, 2016	+92,000,000

The Committee recommends \$92,000,000 for the FLAME Wildfire Suppression Reserve Fund, equal to the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and \$92,000,000 above the budget request. As discussed above under the Wildland Fire Management account, the Committee fully funds the 10-year average expenditure for wildfire suppression.

CENTRAL HAZARDOUS MATERIALS FUND

Appropriation enacted, 2015	\$10,010,000
Budget estimate, 2016	10,011,000
Recommended, 2016	10,010,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2015	0
Budget estimate, 2016	-1,000

The Committee recommends \$10,010,000 for the Central Hazardous Materials Fund, equal to the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and \$1,000 below the budget request.

NATURAL RESOURCE DAMAGE ASSESSMENT AND RESTORATION

NATURAL RESOURCE DAMAGE ASSESSMENT FUND

Appropriation enacted, 2015	\$7,767,000
Budget estimate, 2016	9,236,000
Recommended, 2016	7,689,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2015	-78,000
Budget estimate, 2016	-1,547,000

The Committee recommends \$7,689,000 for the Natural Resource Damage Assessment Fund, \$78,000 below the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and \$1,547,000 below the budget request. A detailed table of funding recommendations below the account level is provided at the end of this report.

WORKING CAPITAL FUND

Appropriation enacted, 2015	\$57,100,000
Budget estimate, 2016	74,462,000
Recommended, 2016	56,529,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2015	– 571,000
Budget estimate, 2016	– 17,933,000

The Committee recommends \$56,529,000 for the Working Capital Fund, \$571,000 below the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and \$17,933,000 below the budget request.

GENERAL PROVISIONS, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

Section 101 continues a provision providing for emergency transfer authority (intra-bureau) with the approval of the Secretary.

Section 102 continues a provision providing for emergency transfer authority (Department-wide) with the approval of the Secretary.

Section 103 continues a provision providing for the use of appropriations for certain services.

Section 104 continues a provision permitting the transfer of funds between the Bureau of Indian Affairs and Bureau of Indian Education, and the Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians.

Section 105 continues a provision permitting the redistribution of tribal priority allocation and tribal base funds to alleviate funding inequities.

Section 106 continues a provision authorizing the acquisition of lands for the purpose of operating and maintaining facilities that support visitors to Ellis, Governors, and Liberty Islands, NJ and NY.

Section 107 continues a provision allowing Outer Continental Shelf inspection fees to be collected by the Secretary of the Interior.

Section 108 continues a provision allowing for the reorganization of the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, Regulation and Enforcement only in conformance with Committee reprogramming guidelines.

Section 109 continues a provision allowing the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) to enter into long-term cooperative agreements for long-term care and maintenance of excess wild horses and burros on private land.

Section 110 continues a provision dealing with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's responsibilities for mass marking of salmonid stocks.

Section 111 modifies a provision addressing BLM actions regarding grazing on public lands.

Section 112 continues a provision prohibiting funds to implement, administer or enforce Secretarial Order 3310 issued by the Secretary of the Interior on December 22, 2010.

Section 113 continues a provision providing the Secretary of the Interior statutory authority to enter into rental or lease agreements that benefit Bureau of Indian Education operated schools.

Section 114 addresses the National Park Service's ability to implement the Volunteers in Parks program in anticipation of in-

creased volunteer activity related to the Service's Centennial in 2016.

Section 115 continues a provision allowing the Bureau of Indian Affairs and Bureau of Indian Education to more efficiently and effectively perform reimbursable work.

Section 116 addresses National Heritage Areas.

Section 117 delays the issuance of further rules for sage-grouse.

Section 118 continues a provision providing the Secretary of the Interior certain offshore pay authority.

Section 119 continues a provision providing the Secretary of the Interior certain onshore pay authority.

Section 120 maintains the status quo on regulations relating to the legal domestic trade and transport of products containing ivory.

Section 121 directs the Secretary to reissue two final rules removing recovered wolves in Wyoming and the Great Lakes from the endangered species list.

Section 122 protects human activities unrelated to the decline of the northern long-eared bat.

TITLE II—ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) was created by Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1970, which consolidated nine programs from five different agencies and departments. Major EPA programs include air and water quality, drinking water, hazardous waste, research, pesticides, radiation, toxic substances, enforcement and compliance assurance, pollution prevention, Inland oil spill, Superfund, Brownfields, and the Leaking Underground Storage Tank program. In addition, EPA provides Federal assistance for wastewater treatment, sewer overflow control, drinking water facilities, other water infrastructure projects, and diesel emission reduction projects. The Agency is responsible for conducting research and development, establishing environmental standards through the use of risk assessment and cost-benefit, monitoring pollution conditions, seeking compliance through enforcement actions, managing audits and investigations, and providing technical assistance and grant support to States and Tribes, which are delegated authority for much of the program implementation. Under existing statutory authority, the Agency contributes to specific homeland security efforts and may participate in international environmental activities.

Among the statutes for which the Environmental Protection Agency has sole or significant oversight responsibilities are:

National Environmental Policy Act of 1969.

Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act.

Toxic Substances Control Act.

Clean Water Act [Federal Water Pollution Control Act].

Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act.

Ocean Dumping Act [Marine Protection, Research, and Sanctuaries Act of 1972].

Oil Pollution Act of 1990.

Safe Drinking Water Act [Public Health Service Act (Title XIV)].

Solid Waste Disposal Act, as amended by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act.

Clean Air Act.

Great Lakes Legacy Act of 2002.

Bioterrorism Preparedness and Response Act of 2002.

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA).

Small Business Liability Relief and Brownfields Revitalization Act of 2002 (amending CERCLA).

Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986.

Pollution Prevention Act of 1990.

Pollution Prosecution Act of 1990.

Pesticide Registration Improvement Act of 2003.

Energy Policy Act of 2005.

Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007.

For fiscal year 2016, the Committee recommends \$7,422,157,000 for the Environmental Protection Agency, \$717,730,000 below the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and \$1,169,561,000 below the budget request. Comparison to the budget request and fiscal year 2015 enacted levels is shown by account in the table at the end of the report.

Reprogramming.—The Agency is held to the reprogramming limitation of \$1,000,000. This limitation will be applied to each program area in every account at the levels provided in the table at the end of this report. This will allow the Agency the flexibility to reprogram funds within a set program area. However, where the Committee has cited funding levels for certain program projects or activities within a program area, the reprogramming limitation continues to apply to those funding levels. Further, the Agency may not use any amount of de-obligated funds to initiate a new program, office, or initiative without the prior approval of the Committee. The other guidelines laid out in the “Reprogramming Guidelines” section of this report continue to be in effect.

Congressional Budget Justification.—The Committee directs the Agency to include in future justifications the following items: (1) a comprehensive index of programs and activities within the program projects; (2) the requested bill language, with changes from the enacted language highlighted, at the beginning of each account section; (3) a justification for every program/project, including those proposed for elimination; (4) a comprehensive, detailed explanation of all changes within a program project; (5) a table showing consolidations, realignments or other transfers of resources and personnel from one program project to another such that the outgoing and receiving program projects offset and clearly illustrate a transfer of resources; and, (6) a table listing the budgets and FTE by major office within each National Program Management area with pay/non-pay breakouts. Further, if EPA is proposing to change state allocation formulas for the distribution of appropriated funds, then EPA should include such proposals in the Congressional justification.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

The Science and Technology (S&T) account funds all Environmental Protection Agency research (including Superfund research activities paid with funds moved into this account from the Hazardous Substance Superfund account). This account includes programs carried out through grants, contracts, and cooperative agreements, cooperative research and development agreements, and interagency agreements, with other Federal agencies, States, universities, nonprofit organizations, and private business, as well as

in-house research. It also funds personnel compensation and benefits, travel, supplies and operating expenses, including rent, utilities and security, for all Agency research. Research addresses a wide range of environmental and health concerns across all environmental media and encompasses both long-term basic and near-term applied research to provide the scientific knowledge and technologies necessary for preventing, regulating, and abating pollution, and to anticipate emerging environmental issues.

Appropriation enacted, 2015	\$734,648,000
Budget estimate, 2016	769,088,000
Recommended, 2016	704,918,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2015	– 29,730,000
Budget estimate, 2016	– 64,170,000

The bill provides \$704,918,000 for Science and Technology, \$29,730,000 below the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and \$64,170,000 below the budget request. The Committee recommends that \$16,217,000 be paid to this account from the Hazardous Substance Superfund account for ongoing research activities. A detailed table of funding recommendations below the account level is provided at the end of this report, and the Committee provides the following additional detail by program area:

Homeland Security.—The Committee recommends \$37,122,000 and rejects the program change for the Climate Ready Water Utilities Initiative.

Research: Air, Climate and Energy.—The Committee recommends \$88,282,000 and does not include funding for proposed additional hydraulic fracturing research activities with the Department of Energy and the Department of the Interior.

Research: Chemical Safety and Sustainability.—The Committee recommends \$126,930,000, equal to the fiscal year 2015 enacted level. The Committee continues to support EPA’s leadership role in the creation of a new paradigm for chemical risk assessment based on the incorporation of advanced molecular biological and computational methods in lieu of animal toxicity tests. The Committee encourages EPA to continue to expand its support for computational approaches in health research to further define toxicity and disease pathways and develop tools for their integration into evaluation strategies. Fiscal year 2016 funding should be prioritized to expeditiously incorporate these emerging scientifically validated tools in EPA risk assessments along with other Agency programs as a way to more effectively and efficiently identify risks.

Research: National Priorities.—The bill provides \$4,100,000 which shall be used for extramural research grants, independent of the STAR grant program, to fund high-priority water quality and availability research by not-for-profit organizations who often partner with the Agency. Funds shall be awarded competitively with priority given to partners proposing research of national scope for “Intelligent Water Systems” and who provide a 25 percent match. The Agency is directed to allocate funds to grantees within 180 days of enactment of this Act.

Further, the Committee provides \$3,000,000 for the Agency to further research on oil and gas development in the Appalachian Basin, of which \$2,000,000 is available for extramural funding.

Research: Safe and Sustainable Water Resources.—The Committee recommends \$102,576,000, and includes no funding for the climate research plan that EPA initiated in fiscal year 2015 without Congressional approval. To date Congress has provided nearly \$30 million to fund EPA’s research to determine whether there is a relationship between hydraulic fracturing activities and drinking water. The Committee finds this amount to be sufficient to accomplish the requested study and provides no further funding in fiscal year 2016.

Additional Guidance.—The Committee has included the following additional guidance with respect to funding provided under this account.

Validation and Reproducibility of Scientifically Significant Studies.—The National Academy of Sciences has acknowledged that reproducibility of research results is fundamental to the scientific process. The Committee understands that EPA is likely to rely on the findings of the Zhang et al. (Cancer Epidemiol Biomarkers Prev; 2010 Jan; 19(1); 80–88) study for scientifically significant decisions in fiscal year 2016. This study, however, has drawn criticisms about its methods and interpretations. Given the public health importance of the findings of this study, validation of the findings is crucial. Therefore, EPA is directed to develop a peer-reviewed protocol to replicate the scientific findings of this study. Following development of the protocol, the Agency is directed to issue a request for proposals and award a contract to conduct this replication study. Further, EPA is directed to incorporate the results of the replication study into any draft or final scientific assessments prior to making such assessments publicly available.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAMS AND MANAGEMENT

The Environmental Programs and Management account encompasses a broad range of abatement, prevention, enforcement, and compliance activities, and personnel compensation, benefits, travel, and expenses for all programs of the Agency except Science and Technology, Hazardous Substance Superfund, Leaking Underground Storage Tank Trust Fund, Inland Oil Spill Programs, and the Office of Inspector General.

Abatement, prevention, and compliance activities include setting environmental standards, issuing permits, monitoring emissions and ambient conditions and providing technical and legal assistance toward enforcement, compliance, and oversight. In most cases, the States are directly responsible for actual operation of the various environmental programs, and the Agency’s activities include oversight and assistance.

In addition to program costs, this account funds administrative costs associated with the operating programs of the Agency, including support for executive direction, policy oversight, resources management, general office and building services for program operations, and direct implementation of Agency environmental programs for headquarters, the ten EPA regional offices, and all non-research field operations.

Appropriation enacted, 2015	\$2,613,679,000
Budget estimate, 2016	2,841,718,000
Recommended, 2016	2,472,289,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2015	– 141,390,000
Budget estimate, 2016	– 369,429,000

The bill provides \$2,472,289,000 for Environmental Programs and Management, \$141,390,000 below the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and \$369,429,000 below the budget request. A detailed table of funding recommendations below the account level is provided at the end of this report, and the Committee provides the following additional detail by program area:

Brownfields.—The Committee recommends \$23,680,000 and does not include funding for the Smart Growth program, a voluntary interagency partnership established in 2009 without a Congressional mandate.

Clean Air and Climate.—The Committee recommends \$247,472,000. Within this amount, the recommendation includes \$20,036,000 for Federal Stationary Source Regulations, and the amount provided does not include funding for EPA’s greenhouse gas rules for stationary sources. Within the funds provided, the Committee includes a \$3,000,000 increase to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of both preconstruction and operating permitting programs.

Environmental Protection: National Priorities.—The bill provides \$12,700,000 for a competitive grant program to provide technical assistance for improved water quality or safe drinking water to rural and urban communities or individual private well owners. The Agency is directed to provide \$11,000,000 for grants to qualified not-for-profit organizations, on a national or multi-state regional basis, for on-site training and technical assistance for water systems in rural or urban communities. The Agency is also directed to provide \$1,700,000 for grants to qualified not-for-profit organizations for technical assistance for individual private well owners, with priority given to organizations that provide technical and educational assistance to individual private well owners. The Agency shall require each grantee to provide a minimum 10 percent match, including in-kind contributions. The Agency is directed to allocate funds to grantees within 180 days of enactment of this Act.

Geographic Programs.—The bill provides \$400,523,000. The Committee has provided funding for programs that support restoration and protection of our nation’s most important water bodies, as protection of these resources continues to be a priority. From within the amount provided, the Committee directs the following:

Great Lakes Restoration Initiative.—The Committee recommends \$300,000,000 for the Great Lakes Restoration Initiative (GLRI) equal to the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and \$50,000,000 above the budget request. With this funding the Committee has provided more than \$2 billion to restore the Great Lakes since fiscal year 2010 and the GLRI continues to be the largest single recipient of funds within Geographic Programs. The Agency shall continue to follow the direction as provided in House Report 112–589. Further, recent algal blooms have emerged as a significant threat to public health. As such, the Committee supports a coordinated Federal approach to addressing this issue, including the Agency’s collaboration with NASA, NOAA, and the U.S. Geological Survey to develop

an early warning indicator system. The Agency is encouraged to evaluate whether the Great Lakes Federal Interagency Task Force should designate a coordinator to work with Federal, State, tribal, and local governments.

Chesapeake Bay.—The Committee recommends \$60,000,000. From within the amount provided, \$5,000,000 is for nutrient and sediment removal grants and \$5,000,000 is for small watershed grants to control polluted runoff from urban, suburban and agricultural lands.

Puget Sound.—The Committee recommends \$25,000,000. Funds shall be allocated in the same manner as directed in House Report 112–331. The Committee directs EPA to expeditiously obligate funds, in a manner consistent with the authority and responsibilities under Section 320 and the National Estuary Program.

Indoor Air and Radiation.—The Committee recommends \$29,237,000. The Committee rejects the requested increase to support the uranium mill tailings rulemaking and directs EPA to withdraw the proposed rule as the Committee questions whether EPA has enough data to inform a revised standard and proceed with a final rule. Should EPA need additional resources for a data collection, the Committee will consider those requests in the future.

Using funds provided herein for fiscal year 2016, the Administrator shall conduct a study to survey the level of radon present in the Nation's school buildings consistent with 15 USC 2667. The Administrator shall transmit a report to Congress with the data and results of the study and shall share the data and results of the study with State, local and tribal school district administrators consistent with the terms and conditions of this Act for posting of reports. The report should identify school districts in high-risk radon areas.

To facilitate an effective school district response in all areas, not just those in high-risk areas, an additional \$500,000 is provided for the distribution of technical guidance. The Administrator shall distribute technical guidance using consensus national standards to all school districts to guide their engineering and architecture staff, consultants, radon contractors, and other professionals to reduce exposure of children to radon.

Further, using the funds provided, EPA should develop in consultation with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the Department of Housing and Urban Development, and the Department of Agriculture, a national awareness campaign to educate consumers about radon health impacts.

Information Exchange/Outreach.—The Committee recommends \$109,010,000 of which \$2,200,000 is for the Administrator's Immediate Office, \$6,100,000 is for the Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Affairs, and \$4,000,000 is for the Office of Public Affairs. The Committee is troubled by reports that the Agency engaged in grassroots lobbying during the public comment period of the Clean Water Rule: Definition of 'Waters of the United States (WOTUS).' The Agency, in possible violation of the Anti-Lobbying Act (18 U.S. Code § 1913) and Department of Justice legal opinions, sought out public opinion from stakeholders supportive of the WOTUS rule in order to influence the public comment outcome. The EPA Administrator later used the skewed results as evidence of public support before Congress. The Committee instructs the

Agency to follow current law and not engage in inappropriate grassroots lobbying in Agency communications to the public.

Legal/Science/Regulatory/Economic Review.—The Committee recommends \$90,503,000 and does not include funding for the Smart Growth Program. The Committee recommends \$20,700,000 for the Office of Policy.

Operations and Administration.—The Committee recommends \$480,482,000. The Committee remains concerned about a number of management issues that have surfaced over the past year. The lack of administrative controls for employee payroll, travel, bonuses, and time and attendance has fostered several instances of waste, fraud and abuse of appropriated funds. The Committee continues to be troubled by the Agency's practice of transferring carry-over amounts to fund current year payroll, fixed costs, or contract needs. This practice invalidates Agency estimates of fixed cost needs and further calls into question the Agency's management of funds. The Committee calls for increased oversight and financial management at the Agency and will be closely monitoring adjustments of appropriated funds below the level described in the table at the end of the report.

Water: Ecosystems.—The Committee recommends \$44,980,000. From within the amount provided, the recommendation includes \$16,800,000 to provide \$600,000 to each National Estuary Program (NEP) funded under Section 320 of the Clean Water Act. The Committee also provides \$300,000 in competitive grants within the coastal activities and encourages EPA to work in consultation with the NEP directors to identify worthy projects and activities. In addition, the Committee recommends \$19,882,000 for the wetlands program. The Committee directs EPA to use the funds provided to accelerate the processing of mining permits with the Corps of Engineers. Further, the Committee directs EPA, in consultation with the Corps of Engineers, to continue to report monthly on the number of Section 404 permits under review according to the directive in Division G of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2014.

Water Quality Protection.—The Committee recommends \$192,550,000. The Committee supports EPA's efforts to expand technical assistance for communities seeking to develop and implement an integrated planning approach to meeting Clean Water Act (CWA) requirements.

From within this amount, the Committee provides \$4,400,000 to fund the establishment of the Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act (WIFIA) program within EPA. In doing so the Committee adheres to the annual statutory cap of \$2,200,000 for EPA administrative costs since funds within this account are available for two years. The Committee believes this offers EPA the flexibility to identify and aggressively hire mission critical talent areas at any point during the next two years. The Committee expects that EPA will be well positioned to propose and implement the fully authorized level for WIFIA loans in fiscal year 2017.

Additional Guidance.—The Committee has included the following additional guidance with respect to funding provided under this account.

Administrator Priorities.—EPA is directed to submit a report within 90 days of enactment of this Act that identifies how any fiscal year 2014 and 2015 funding was used, by account, program

area, and program project. Each activity funded should include a justification for the effort and any anticipated results.

Antimicrobial Solutions for Citrus Disease.—The Committee recognizes the importance of antimicrobial crop protection tools in combating citrus greening and continues to support EPA's cooperation with the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Multi-Agency Coordination Group.

Artificial Turf.—The Committee is aware of EPA's previous studies on artificial turf and infill products, and its most recent work with the Association of State and Territorial Health Officials to further define the safety of these products. The Committee encourages the Agency to provide guidance about the safety of crumb rubber in artificial turf.

Composite Wood Products.—The Formaldehyde Standards for Composite-Wood Products Act directed EPA to develop a national standard for formaldehyde emissions that replicates the California regulations. The Committee urges EPA to finalize a rule on the national formaldehyde standard for composite wood products that is consistent with the California regulations for laminated products and consistent with the intent of the 2010 Act.

Conflicts of Interest.—The Committee maintains that clear and consistent conflict-of-interest rules are not applied uniformly to the members of EPA's Science Advisory Boards (SABs), and this has been a long-standing issue across multiple Administrations that EPA has yet to resolve. Further, EPA's process for selecting independent scientific advisors unnecessarily excludes State, local, private sector and tribal experts in a manner that does not allow for a balanced panel of experts and, in fact, ensures a biased process. The lack of transparency in how Board members are selected erodes the credibility and objectivity of the scientific reviews undertaken by these Boards.

For fiscal year 2016, the Administrator shall develop a policy statement on science quality and integrity that shall be adhered to by the SAB and all Board members. EPA's policies shall include not less than 10 percent of membership from States and Tribes who are often underrepresented as noted in the May 2014 National Academy of Sciences review of EPA's IRIS program. Should the Administrator decide that financial-related metrics are appropriate to identify conflicts-of-interest or bias, then EPA's policy shall also include an evaluation of potential bias based on receipt of former and current Federal grants or public statements or positions as well as other appropriate safeguards to ensure balance amongst SAB and other advisory board experts. In addition, the policy statement shall include direction on the treatment of public comments and responses to such comments.

When complete, the Committee directs EPA to submit the draft policy statement to the National Academy of Sciences for review of the updated conflict of interest policy, policy for committee composition and balance, and eligibility requirements for service on the Science Advisory Boards that will ensure fairness and objectivity. The National Academy shall determine if the new policies meet the intent of the directives above and, if so, shall certify to the Committee on Appropriations that EPA's conflict of interest policies offer a revised, balanced framework. EPA shall suspend all current

and planned SAB reviews until such documents have been provided to the Academy for review.

E15 outreach.—The Committee directs the Agency to provide a report on efforts in fiscal year 2015 and 2016 to establish and implement public educational outreach for proper and EPA-approved usage of 15 percent by volume ethanol blended gasoline in accordance with the Misfueling Mitigation Plan and as provided in the Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2015.

Exempt Aquifers.—The Committee is concerned that EPA may revoke exempt aquifer designations that have been in effect for more than 30 years. The Committee directs EPA to work in a collaborative manner with the State of California and the energy producing industry on the information and data requested and procedures for the submission of applications for review and processing. Furthermore, the Committee directs EPA to work promptly to review and process applications once submitted to ensure robust oil and natural gas production in the State and the resumption of timely permitting of new oil and natural gas wells.

Ozone.—The Committee is aware that the Agency has proposed more stringent standards for ozone and that EPA is scheduled to issue a final rule in fiscal year 2016. The Committee is also aware that the Agency only recently finalized the implementation regulations for States and affected entities to implement the current 2008 standards, effective April 6, 2015. Further, the Committee is aware that the Agency has hundreds of backlogged State Implementation Plans pending with the agency for which EPA has not yet completed its review. As such, the Committee has provided resources under the Federal Support for Air Quality program to allow EPA to address the backlog of operating permits and State Implementation Plans in need of attention, and the Committee has also provided additional resources in the State and Tribal Assistance Grants account to assist States and Tribes in areas of non-attainment. The Committee strongly urges EPA to allow States to fully implement the 2008 standards before making further changes to those standards.

HAZARDOUS WASTE ELECTRONIC MANIFEST SYSTEM FUND

This account supports all activities necessary for the development of the system established by the Hazardous Waste Electronic Manifest Establishment Act (P.L. 112–195).

Appropriation enacted, 2015	\$3,674,000
Budget estimate, 2016	7,368,000
Recommended, 2016	0
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2015	–3,674,000
Budget estimate, 2016	–7,368,000

The Committee continues to support the expeditious development of a system that would allow for the electronic tracking of hazardous waste shipments pursuant to P.L. 112–195. To date the Committee has provided EPA with sufficient funds to develop the system consistent with EPA’s initial cost estimates. Before additional funds are appropriated, the Committee directs EPA to work with the appropriate Committees to extend the authorization for appropriations beyond fiscal year 2015, and to provide a robust jus-

tification for any costs that exceed the amounts appropriated through fiscal year 2015.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

The Office of Inspector General (OIG) provides audit, evaluation, and investigation products and advisory services to improve the performance and integrity of EPA programs and operations. The Inspector General (IG) will continue to perform the function of IG for the Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board. This account funds personnel compensation and benefits, travel, and expenses (excluding rent, utilities, and security costs) for the Office of Inspector General. In addition to the funds provided under this heading, this account receives funds from the Hazardous Substance Superfund account.

Appropriation enacted, 2015	\$41,489,000
Budget estimate, 2016	50,099,000
Recommended, 2016	40,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2015	- 1,489,000
Budget estimate, 2016	- 10,099,000

The bill provides \$40,000,000, which is \$1,489,000 below the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and \$10,099,000 below the budget request. In addition, the Committee recommends \$8,459,000 as a payment to this account from the Hazardous Substance Superfund account. The Inspector General is directed to prioritize funds to projects that prevent and detect fraud, waste and abuse at the Environmental Protection Agency.

BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

The Buildings and Facilities account provides for the design and construction of EPA-owned facilities as well as for the repair, extension, alteration, and improvement of facilities used by the Agency. The funds are used to correct unsafe conditions, protect health and safety of employees and Agency visitors, and prevent deterioration of structures and equipment.

Appropriation enacted, 2015	\$42,317,000
Budget estimate, 2016	51,507,000
Recommended, 2016	34,467,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2015	- 7,850,000
Budget estimate, 2016	- 17,040,000

The bill provides \$34,467,000, which is \$7,850,000 below the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and \$17,040,000 below the budget request. The Committee supports proposed projects that will reduce Agency operational and rent costs. EPA should prioritize projects based on anticipated cost savings and allocate funds accordingly.

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE SUPERFUND

The Hazardous Substance Superfund (Superfund) program was established in 1980 by the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act to clean up emergency hazardous materials, spills, and dangerous, uncontrolled, and/or abandoned hazardous waste sites. The Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) expanded the program substantially in 1986, authorizing approximately \$8,500,000,000 in revenues over

five years. In 1990, the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act extended the program's authorization through 1994 for \$5,100,000 with taxing authority through calendar year 1995.

The Superfund program is operated by EPA subject to annual appropriations from a dedicated trust fund and from general revenues. Enforcement activities are used to identify and induce parties responsible for hazardous waste problems to undertake cleanup actions and pay for EPA oversight of those actions. In addition, responsible parties have been required to cover the cost of fund-financed removal and remedial actions undertaken at spills and waste sites by Federal and State agencies. Funds are paid from this account to the Office of Inspector General and Science and Technology accounts for Superfund related activities.

Appropriation enacted, 2015	\$1,088,769,000
Budget estimate, 2016	1,153,834,000
Recommended, 2016	1,088,769,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2015	0
Budget estimate, 2016	-65,065,000

The bill provides \$1,088,769,000 for the Hazardous Substance Superfund program equal to the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and \$65,065,000 below the budget request.

Remedial Cleanup.—The Committee recommends \$725,558,000. While the Committee understands this increase is insufficient to eliminate the backlog of unfunded new starts, the Committee expects the Agency to use the additional funds to initiate remediation at highly contaminated, orphan sites. Further the Committee expects the additional funding will also support pipeline activities such as remedial investigations, feasibility studies, and remedial designs which are critical steps prior to construction. The Committee continues to support EPA's added financial and project management efforts that enable the Agency to de-obligate unused funds from sites and redirect those funds to new construction projects.

Additional Guidance.—The Committee has included the following additional guidance with respect to funding provided under this account:

Financial Assurance.—The Committee directs the Administrator to complete a thorough analysis of the capacity of the financial and credit markets to provide the necessary instruments (surety bonds, letters of credit, insurance, and trusts) for meeting any new financial responsibility requirements pursuant to section 108(b) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S. C. 9608(b)). The Committee provides no funds for EPA to develop, propose, finalize, implement, enforce, or administer any regulation that would establish any such new financial responsibility requirements until the Administrator demonstrates that such an analysis has been completed.

Lead at Superfund Sites.—Using the funds provided, the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency shall contract with the National Academy of Sciences to conduct a study of the sources of lead in the environment at each designated Superfund site that is proximal to a historic surface lead mining district. The study shall focus on whether naturally occurring lead, lead-based paint, and the consumer use of products containing lead are significant sources of lead at such sites. The Administrator shall transmit to

Congress a report containing the results of the study not later than one year after the date of enactment of this Act.

Superfund Special Accounts.—The Committee supports the steps EPA has taken toward the effective, centralized management of Superfund special accounts, and appreciates the information included as part of the Congressional Justification.

LEAKING UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK TRUST FUND PROGRAM

Subtitle I of the Solid Waste Disposal Act, as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act, authorized the establishment of a response program for cleanup of releases from leaking underground storage tanks. Owners and operators of facilities with underground tanks must demonstrate financial responsibility and bear initial responsibility for cleanup. The Federal trust fund is funded through the imposition of a motor fuel tax of one-tenth of a cent per gallon.

In addition to State resources, the Leaking Underground Storage Tanks (LUST) Trust Fund provides funding to clean up sites, enforces necessary corrective actions, and recovers costs expended from the Fund for cleanup activities. The underground storage tank response program is designed to operate primarily through cooperative agreements with States. Funds are also used for grants to non-State entities, including Indian Tribes, under Section 8001 of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act. The Energy Policy Act of 2005 expanded the authorized activities of the Fund to include the underground storage tank program. In 2006, Congress amended section 9508 of the Internal Revenue Code to authorize expenditures from the trust fund for prevention and inspection activities.

Appropriation enacted, 2015	\$91,941,000
Budget estimate, 2016	95,326,000
Recommended, 2016	91,941,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2015	0
Budget estimate, 2016	-3,385,000

The bill provides \$91,941,000 for the Leaking Underground Storage Tank (LUST) Trust Fund Program, equal to the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and \$3,385,000 below the budget request.

INLAND OIL SPILL PROGRAMS

This appropriation, authorized by the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended by the Oil Pollution Act of 1990, provides funds to prepare for and prevent releases of oil and other petroleum products in navigable waterways. In addition, EPA is reimbursed for incident specific response costs through the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund managed by the United States Coast Guard.

EPA is responsible for directing all cleanup and removal activities posing a threat to public health and the environment; conducting site inspections; providing a means to achieve cleanup activities by private parties; reviewing containment plans at facilities; reviewing area contingency plans; pursuing cost recovery of fund-financed cleanups; and conducting research of oil cleanup techniques. Funds for this appropriation are provided through the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund which is composed of fees and collections made through provisions of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990, the

Comprehensive Oil Pollution Liability and Compensation Act, the Deepwater Port Act of 1974, the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act Amendments of 1978, and the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended. Pursuant to law, the Trust Fund is managed by the United States Coast Guard.

Appropriation enacted, 2015	\$18,209,000
Budget estimate, 2016	23,378,000
Recommended, 2016	17,944,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2015	- 265,000
Budget estimate, 2016	- 5,434,000

The bill provides \$17,944,000 for the Inland Oil Spill program, \$265,000 below the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and \$5,434,000 below the budget request.

STATE AND TRIBAL ASSISTANCE GRANTS

The State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG) account provides grant funds for programs operated primarily by State, local, tribal and other governmental partners. The account includes two broad types of funds: (1) Infrastructure Assistance, which is used primarily by local governments for projects supporting environmental protection; and, (2) Categorical Grants, which assist State and tribal governments and other environmental partners with the operation of environmental programs. The account also includes specific program grants such as competitive Brownfields grants and diesel emissions reduction grants.

In the STAG account, EPA provides funding for infrastructure projects through two State Revolving Funds (Clean Water and Drinking Water), geographic specific projects in Alaskan Native Villages and on the United States-Mexico Border, Brownfields revitalization projects, diesel emission reduction grants, and other targeted infrastructure projects.

The State Revolving Funds (SRFs) provide Federal financial assistance to protect the Nation's water resources. The Clean Water SRF helps eliminate municipal discharge of untreated or inadequately treated pollutants and thereby helps maintain or restore the country's water to a swimmable and/or fishable quality. The Clean Water SRF provides resources for municipal, inter-municipal, State, and interstate agencies and tribal governments to plan, design, and construct wastewater facilities and other projects, including non-point source, estuary, stormwater, and sewer overflow projects. The Safe Drinking Water SRF finances improvements to community water systems so that they can achieve compliance with the mandates of the Safe Drinking Water Act and continue to protect public health.

Many of the major Federal environmental statutes include provisions that allow the Federal government, through EPA, to delegate to the States and Tribes the day-to-day management of environmental programs or to approve State and Tribal environmental programs. The Federal statutes were designed to recognize the States as partners and co-regulators, allowing the States to issue and enforce permits, carry out inspections and monitoring, and collect data. To assist the States in this task, the statutes also authorized EPA to provide grants to the States and Tribes. These grants, which cover every major aspect of environmental protection, in-

clude those programs authorized by sections 319 and 106 of the Clean Water Act (Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended) (for non-point source pollution and the water quality permits programs), sections 105 and 103 of the Clean Air Act (for State and Local air quality management programs), section 128 of CERCLA (for State and tribal response programs), section 1443(a) of the Safe Drinking Water Act (for public water system supervision), and section 3011 of RCRA (for the implementation of State hazardous waste programs).

Appropriation enacted, 2015	\$3,545,161,000
Budget estimate, 2016	3,599,400,000
Recommended, 2016	2,979,829,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2015	- 565,332,000
Budget estimate, 2015	- 619,571,000

The bill provides \$2,979,829,000 for the State and Tribal Assistance Grants account, \$565,332,000 below the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and \$619,571,000 below the budget request. The Committee provides the following additional detail by program area:

Infrastructure Assistance.—The Committee has appropriated nearly \$25 billion for water and wastewater infrastructure assistance since 2009, and notes that \$6 billion is “revolving” and available for drinking water and wastewater infrastructure projects in fiscal year 2015 from appropriated funds, State match contributions, loan repayments, and interest. Nevertheless, little progress has been made to reduce the known water infrastructure gap. The Committee believes that EPA and the States must expeditiously allocate existing funds to projects in order to address the pressing infrastructure needs facing the country. In addition, the Committee continues to encourage EPA and water infrastructure stakeholders to promote alternate financing mechanisms for water infrastructure at local, State and Federal levels as it is widely accepted that Federal financing through the State Revolving Funds remains an important yet insufficient tool to address the Nation’s water needs. Public-private partnerships, greater access to financing from private activity bonds, and improved asset management are just a few of the mechanisms that the Committee believes could serve to increase investment in a complementary way to Federal appropriations and reduce costs.

In addition, the Committee continues bill language to allow EPA and the States to provide additional forms of subsidy to those communities which cannot afford the below market rates provided by an SRF loan.

The Committee has a history of including a provision affording a procurement preference for iron and steel products produced in the United States in projects receiving funds from the State revolving fund or, now, the Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act. The Committee clarifies the intent that iron and steel products that are substantially transformed in the United States shall be considered “produced in the United States” for the purpose of water infrastructure projects.

Diesel Emission Reduction Grants (DERA).—The bill provides \$50,000,000 for DERA grants. The DERA program is the only EPA air program that has been reauthorized by Congress, and at least 10 million older heavily polluting diesel engines remain in use that

have yet to be retrofitted, repowered, or replaced. Further, according to the second report to Congress, approximately 70 percent of competitive projects have occurred in areas of non-attainment for particulate matter and ozone. For fiscal year 2016, the Committee directs EPA to continue to make at least 70 percent of DERA grants available to improve air quality in non-attainment areas. The Committee encourages EPA to provide a third report to Congress prior to January 1, 2016, that includes the analysis requested in Public Law 111-364.

Targeted Airshed Grants.—The bill provides \$20,000,000 for targeted airshed grants to reduce air pollution in non-attainment areas. These grants shall be distributed on a competitive basis to non-attainment areas that EPA determines are ranked as the top five most polluted areas relative to annual ozone or particulate matter 2.5 standards. To determine these areas, the Agency shall use the most recent design values calculated from validated air quality data. The Committee notes that these funds are available for emission reduction activities deemed necessary for compliance with national ambient air quality standards and included in a State Implementation Plan submitted to EPA. Not later than the end of fiscal year 2016, EPA should provide a report to the Committees on Appropriations that includes a table showing how fiscal year 2015 and 2016 funds were allocated. The table should also include grant recipients and metrics for anticipated or actual results.

Categorical Grants.—For categorical grants to States and other environmental partners for the implementation of delegated programs, the bill provides \$1,044,829,000.

Radon.—The Committee continues to support efforts that raise awareness about the associated risks of radon exposure, as ongoing, unmitigated exposures result in over 21,000 radon-induced lung cancer deaths per year. Therefore, the Committee provides \$8,051,000, equal to the fiscal year 2015 enacted level. Following consultation with stakeholders, the Committee finds that the fiscal year 2016 radon funds could be more effectively targeted. Of the funds provided, the Committee directs \$3,000,000 for State efforts to promote radon awareness via hospitals, clinics, and other health care providers and medical professionals. The Committee encourages States to incorporate radon exposure prevention in cancer control plans developed under the National Comprehensive Cancer Control Program. Funding is provided elsewhere in the bill for EPA to develop, in consultation with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the Department of Housing and Urban Development, and the Department of Agriculture, a national awareness campaign to educate consumers about radon health impacts.

Further, the bill provides \$3,000,000 for State grants for radon testing and remediation of schools located in known high-risk radon areas. States shall apply consensus national standards and use professionals certified to conduct radon testing and remediation. Eligible school districts shall include those in high-risk radon areas based on the most current information available to EPA and the States. To the extent that this testing data may inform the EPA study requested elsewhere in the bill, the Committee encourages EPA and the States to incorporate data from this effort into such study.

Lastly, the Committee provides \$2,054,000 for EPA and States to offer continuing education and technical support on radon testing and mitigation standards, techniques, and best practices for home builders, real estate professionals, building code officials, radon testers, mitigators and home inspectors. Using these funds, the Committee also encourages EPA and the States to convene dialogues involving representatives of home builders, real estate professionals, building code officials, radon testers, mitigators, home inspectors, public health officials, and cancer prevention advocates to consider whether updated code requirements for State and/or local adoption may have merit.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

(INCLUDING TRANSFER AND RESCISSION OF FUNDS)

The Committee continues bill language carried in prior years concerning Tribal Cooperative Authority, the collection and obligation of pesticides fees, and additional transfer authorities for the purposes of implementing the Great Lakes Restoration Initiative.

The Committee has included bill language authorizing up to \$150,000 to be spent for facility repairs at any one time.

The Committee has included bill language to guide the direction of the Agency's policies and actions related to carbon dioxide emissions from biomass.

The Committee rescinds \$8,000,000 of unobligated grant funds.

TITLE III—RELATED AGENCIES

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOREST SERVICE

The U.S. Forest Service manages 193 million acres of National Forests, Grasslands, and a Tallgrass Prairie, including lands in 44 States and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and cooperates with States, other Federal agencies, Tribes and private landowners to sustain the Nation's forests and grasslands. The Forest Service administers a wide variety of programs, including forest and rangeland research, State and private forestry assistance, cooperative forest health programs, an international program, National Forest System, and wildland fire management. The National Forest System (NFS) includes 155 national forests, 20 National grasslands, 20 National recreation areas, a National Tallgrass prairie, six National monuments, and six land utilization projects. The NFS is managed for multiple uses, beginning with wood, water and forage, and expanded under the Multiple Use Sustained Yield Act to include recreation, grazing, fish and wildlife habitat management.

Fiscal Year 2017 Budget Request.—The Committee appreciates the detailed programmatic information provided by the Forest Service in its budget requests to Congress. For the fiscal year 2017 budget request, the Committee directs the Service to provide project statements showing total available funding, justifications of increases and decreases, and classifications of objects for each account. This will ensure the Committee receives the same information from the Forest Service as it does from all other USDA agen-

cies and offices and the other agencies funded by Interior and Environment Appropriations Acts.

Air Asset Integrity.—The Forest Service shall ensure that an Aircraft Structural Integrity Plan or comparable analysis to plan for the maintenance of the seven HC-130H aircraft to be transferred to the Forest Service pursuant to the fiscal year 2014 National Defense Authorization Act (P.L. 113-66) is developed. Based on this analysis, the Forest Service shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations, as part of the annual Congressional justifications, estimated costs for operations and maintenance of the HC-130H aircraft for the current and following five years.

The Forest Service also shall provide estimated operations and maintenance costs for the C-23B Sherpa aircraft to be transferred. Not later than 90 days after the Forest Service takes ownership of the first HC-130H aircraft, and annually thereafter, the Forest Service shall submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations on operations and maintenance costs of each HC-130H and C-23B Sherpa aircraft transferred pursuant to the Fiscal Year 2014 National Defense Authorization Act (P.L. 113-66), as well as light fixed-wing aircraft currently owned by the Forest Service, by tail number.

As part of any request for funds to perform modifications to the C-23B Sherpa aircraft transferred pursuant to the fiscal year 2014 National Defense Authorization Act (P.L. 113-66), the Forest Service shall provide information on the balances remaining in the Working Capital Fund of the Forest Service for light fixed-wing aircraft.

In addition, not later than 90 days after enactment of this Act, the Forest Service shall provide a report to the Committees on Appropriations on the status of efforts to strengthen performance metrics on firefighting aviation, with a focus on the performance of contracted and agency-owned aviation assets.

Forest Service Hiring Practices.—The Committee is concerned that past ranger district and national forest consolidations have resulted in fewer Forest Service personnel at the district level and fewer line officers conducting the day-to-day work that is needed in the national forests. As such, the Committee directs the Forest Service to place first priority on hiring ranger district-based employees before hiring for forests and regions. The Committee encourages the Service to set a goal of hiring ranger district-based employees within four months of a vacancy.

Bill Language.—The Committee includes the following bill language related to the Forest Service in Title IV General Provisions: Section 407, allowing forest management plans to expire if the Forest Service has made a good faith effort to update plans commensurate with appropriated funds; Section 410, regarding timber sales of Alaskan western red cedar; Section 419, extending the Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act for one year; Section 424, prohibiting the use of appropriated funds to close areas open to recreational hunting and shooting as of January 1, 2013; Section 432, allowing the Forest Service to renew grazing permits; Section 433, making vacant allotments for permittees affected by drought or wildfire; and Section 434, prohibiting the Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management from requiring relinquishment of all or a portion of water rights as a condition for permit renewals (this

includes all permits issued by the Bureau and the Forest Service and is not limited to grazing permits).

FOREST AND RANGELAND RESEARCH

Appropriation enacted, 2015	\$296,000,000
Budget estimate, 2016	291,982,000
Recommended, 2016	277,507,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2015	– 18,493,000
Budget estimate, 2016	– 14,475,000

The Committee recommends \$277,507,000 for Forest and Rangeland Research, \$18,493,000 below the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and \$14,475,000 below the budget request.

Forest Inventory and Analysis (FIA).—The Committee recommends \$70,000,000 for the FIA program, equal to the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and \$13,000,000 below the budget request.

The Committee finds that State forestry agencies and their cooperators are often able to accomplish critical FIA work with equal quality at lower costs than the Forest Service. The Forest Service is directed to work with State foresters to identify ways to more efficiently deliver the program in all States, including timely inventory updates, and should explore opportunities to work with additional State forestry agencies and their cooperators who can accomplish necessary field work at lower cost.

Forest Products Laboratory.—The Committee remains concerned about the increasing costs of forest management, hazardous fuels reduction and forest restoration. As such, it encourages the Forest Products Laboratory to focus on strategies to increase markets to offset or alleviate this additional cost. The Committee believes green building markets are a growing opportunity for American-grown wood and continues to encourage the Forest Service to work through the science and technology capabilities of the Laboratory to position wood as a green building material and improve the performance and affordability of wood-framed construction.

The Committee encourages the agency to increase its research on wood building products that can be used to improve the performance and affordability of wood-framed construction.

Urban Forest Research.—The Committee encourages the Forest Service to support urban forest research initiatives, related social and socio-economic research, and cooperative activities that help cities monitor and care for their urban forests. The Committee directs the Forest Service to provide information and tools, including inventories of urban forests, to help cities, towns, and metropolitan areas systematically assess the health and changing conditions of their urban forests and to plan strategic actions to sustainably maintain these forests.

Bighorn Sheep Research.—The Forest Service is urged to collaborate with the Bureau of Land Management and the Agricultural Research Service on research involving the risk of disease transmission between domestic and bighorn sheep.

Local Need Research.—The Committee is concerned about the lack of localized need research projects currently underway. The Committee directs the research stations to focus on the needs of the forests and to develop projects in coordination with the National Forest System.

Northern Long-Eared Bat.—The Committee is encouraged by the Forest Service’s research, in partnership with private landowners, State agencies, and non-profit organizations, that successfully treated northern long-eared and other bat species for white-nose syndrome, and directs the Service to allocate \$1,000,000 for additional research on this disease.

STATE AND PRIVATE FORESTRY

Appropriation enacted, 2015	\$232,653,000
Budget estimate, 2016	236,611,000
Recommended, 2016	220,665,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2015	– 11,988,000
Budget estimate, 2016	– 15,946,000

The Committee recommends \$220,665,000 for State and Private Forestry, \$11,988,000 below the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and \$15,946,000 below the budget request.

Landscape Scale Restoration.—The Committee recommends \$14,000,000 for Landscape Scale Restoration, equal to the fiscal year 2015 level and \$9,513,000 below the budget request.

The Committee supports continuing to use the majority of these resources for interstate competitive projects and recommends these competitive projects address national priorities of concern. The Committee encourages application in priority landscapes as identified in State Forest Action Plans, producing measurable economic, ecological and social benefits.

Forest Health Management.—The Committee recommends \$99,600,000 for Forest Health Management, \$4,977,000 below the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and \$76,000 below the budget request.

Forest Stewardship Program.—The Committee recommends \$23,036,000 for the Forest Stewardship Program, equal to the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and \$13,000 below the budget request.

The Committee recognizes the Forest Stewardship Program is undergoing revisions to better align and focus it on delivering on-the-ground outcomes based on the priorities identified in the State Forest Action Plans. The Committee is encouraged by this progress and urges the agency to continue to deliver on-the-ground results on priority resource concerns, to use program resources for the most efficient strategies for accomplishing results, to leverage collaborative public-private efforts, and to better engage landowners in action that addresses priority resource concerns, especially landowners who are not currently engaged in active management.

Forest Legacy.—The recommendation includes \$50,660,000 for Forest Legacy, of which \$44,410,000 fully funds the first 13 projects in the budget request, and of which not to exceed \$6,250,000 may be used for program administration.

Community Forest and Open Space Conservation.—The Committee recommends \$1,683,000 for Community Forest and Open Space Conservation, \$317,000 below the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and equal to the budget request.

Urban and Community Forestry.—The Committee recommends \$23,686,000 for Urban and Community Forestry, \$4,354,000 below the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and equal to the budget request.

International Forestry.—The Committee recommends \$8,000,000 for International Forestry, equal to the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and \$3,996,000 above the budget request.

The Committee supports the Forest Service's International Program and recognizes its successful work to advance international trade for U.S. timber producers and forestry interests at international policy deliberations, to protect the United States from invasive species that threaten our forests, and to recover U.S. migratory waterfowl in decline. The International Program enables experts from the Federal government to participate in negotiations for trade agreements and assist with forestry work abroad. This program plays a large role in protecting the U.S. forest products industry by improving the sustainability and legality of timber management overseas thereby reducing the amount of underpriced and illegally harvested timber on the world market.

NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriation enacted, 2015	\$1,494,330,000
Budget estimate, 2016	1,648,314,000
Recommended, 2016	1,490,093,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2015	– 4,237,000
Budget estimate, 2016	– 158,221,000

The Committee recommends \$1,490,093,000 for the National Forest System, \$4,237,000 below the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and \$158,221,000 below the budget request.

Integrated Resource Restoration.—The Committee notes that similar to each of fiscal years 2011 through 2015, the budget request includes a major restructuring in which several programs are combined to form the Integrated Resource Restoration (IRR) budget line. The Committee supports the continuation of the pilot project established in the fiscal year 2012 Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies conference report. The Committee must see demonstrable results from the program, including true management efficiencies, tangible accomplishments, and accountability prior to the consideration of expanding IRR nationwide. As such, the Committee rejects the proposed restructuring and continues funding for the individual budget line items as in the Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2015.

Land Management Planning, Inventory and Monitoring.—The Committee recommends \$32,020,000 for Land Management Planning and \$144,890,000 for Inventory and Monitoring. The Committee does not accept the proposed merging of the Land Management Planning and Inventory and Monitoring line items.

Recreation, Heritage and Wilderness.—The Committee recommends \$256,839,000 for Recreation, Heritage and Wilderness, \$4,880,000 below the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and \$7,103,000 below the budget request. Of the funds available to Manage Recreation Operations, \$750,000 shall be for the maintenance of rural airstrips. The Committee directs the Forest Service to consult with Congress, State and local officials, and affected stakeholders prior to making a determination to close or terminate the use of any rural airstrips.

The Committee encourages the Service to continue long-standing partnerships that support outdoor ethics and stewardship programming.

The Committee directs the Forest Service to conduct the appropriate analysis regarding any lands that could be incorporated into the Granite Chief Wilderness area of the Tahoe National Forest. The analysis should take into special consideration the potential effect of expanding the wilderness area on local water agencies, households and other water users. The Committee reminds the Service of the importance to engage all local stakeholders, including local government institutions, private citizens, and community groups, in its analysis.

The Committee understands that the Service is conducting a wilderness inventory and evaluation for portions of the Inyo, Sierra and Sequoia National Forest. Recreation and tourism at these national forests support the economies of many communities near these forests. Under current law and regulation, any land recommended by the Forest Service for wilderness protection will significantly restrict access and recreation in these forests, creating de facto wilderness without Congressional approval. The Committee directs the Service to carefully conduct its analysis, ensuring that it takes into full account the economic effects of its decisions, the desires and needs of the local communities and their local, State and federally elected representatives.

Grazing Management.—The Committee recommends \$55,356,000 for Grazing Management, equal to the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and \$5,650,000 above the budget request. The Committee rejects the proposal to increase fees for grazing.

The Committee encourages the Forest Service to improve its monitoring of grazing permits in allotments where riparian streamside health is a concern for listed or threatened species. The Committee also requests each Forest Service region to increase transparency and reporting on how their monitoring resources are used on the ground to satisfy monitoring requirements or for other purposes.

Forest Products.—The Committee recommends \$355,000,000 for Forest Products, \$15,870,000 above the fiscal year 2015 enacted level. The Committee rejects the proposal to consolidate this budget line into the Integrated Resource Restoration program.

The Committee believes improving implementation and efficiency of timber sales is a vital component to forest health. The budget request assumes 3.2 billion board feet of timber volume will be sold in fiscal year 2016. The Committee recommends \$15,870,000 above the fiscal year 2015 enacted level for the Forest Products account to support an increased level of timber sales and encourages the Forest Service to implement larger projects and reduce unit costs.

The Committee requests the Forest Service provide a report within 60 days of enactment of this Act regarding personal-use firewood permits and sales. The report should include historical information regarding the personal use of firewood from national forests as well as firewood's relation to the Federal timber program.

The Forest Service has identified 58 million acres at high risk to catastrophic wildfires. The Committee commends the Service for increasing the acres it has treated but notes that to make a substantial reduction in fire suppression costs many more acres need to be

treated per year. As such, the Committee directs the Forest Service to include hard targets in performance evaluations. In addition, individual ranger districts, where appropriate, should develop a systematic, long-term entry approach to access land in need of treatment.

Vegetation and Watershed Management.—The Committee recommends \$184,716,000 for Vegetation and Watershed Management, equal to the fiscal year 2015 enacted level. The Committee rejects the proposal to consolidate this budget line into the Integrated Resource Restoration program.

Wildlife and Fisheries Habitat Management.—The Committee recommends \$140,466,000 for Wildlife and Fisheries Habitat Management, equal to the fiscal year 2015 enacted level. The Committee rejects the proposal to consolidate this budget line into the Integrated Resource Restoration program.

Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Fund.—The Committee recommends \$40,000,000, for the Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Fund, equal to the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and \$20,000,000 below the budget request.

The Committee recognizes the need to ensure forest resiliency and support multiple uses on national forest lands. The Committee urges the Forest Service to incorporate a variety of landscapes, including wet forests, as it develops future projects for the Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Program.

The Committee reminds the Forest Service that stewardship contracts are not intended to replace, diminish, or adversely impact the Service's timber sales program. The Committee encourages the Service to focus on stewardship contracts that include low per-unit costs for timber sales, high-value timber harvesting and hazardous fuels reduction measures.

Minerals and Geology Management.—The Committee recommends \$76,423,000 for Minerals and Geology Management, equal to the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and \$5,734,000 above the budget request.

The Committee expects that the Forest Service will not promulgate regulations under the authority provided by section 2508 of Public Law 102–486 regarding certain oil and gas activities where the Federal government has acquired an interest in surface lands but not in oil and gas deposits that may be present under these lands. The Committee intends that the Third Circuit Court of Appeals decision in *Minard Run Oil Co. v. U.S. Forest Serv.*, 670 F.3d 236 (3d Cir. 2011) will continue to apply to all Forest Service actions regarding oil and gas development of outstanding and reserved mineral rights on the Allegheny National Forest.

Landownership Management.—The Committee recommends \$77,730,000 for Landownership Management, equal to the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and \$6,129,000 above the budget request.

Law Enforcement Operations.—The Committee recommends \$126,653,000 for Law Enforcement Operations, equal to the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and \$623,000 above the budget request.

The Committee continues to be concerned about the increasing incidence of illegal marijuana cultivation on public lands and the corresponding effects it has on the environment, forest restoration and habitat, employee and public safety, tourism, and communities. The Committee believes Forest Service Law Enforcement and In-

vestigations should be included as an integral participant in the annual forest planning process as a means to ensure stronger collaboration among all partners and focused enforcement strategies aimed at safety, interdiction and mitigation.

Valles Caldera National Preserve.—The Committee provides no funding for the Preserve. The National Defense Authorization Act, 2015, transferred responsibility for the Preserve from the Forest Service to the Department of the Interior.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT AND MAINTENANCE

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriation enacted, 2015	\$360,374,000
Budget estimate, 2016	341,924,000
Recommended, 2016	357,363,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2015	– 3,011,000
Budget estimate, 2016	+15,439,000

The Committee recommends \$357,363,000 for Capital Improvement and Maintenance, \$3,011,000 below the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and \$15,439,000 above the budget request.

Facilities Maintenance and Construction.—The Committee recommends \$71,390,000 for Facilities Maintenance and Construction, \$210,000 below the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and \$305,000 below the budget request. Specifically, the Committee recommends \$55,369,000 for facilities maintenance and \$16,021,000 for facilities construction.

Road Maintenance and Construction.—The Committee recommends \$165,293,000 for Road Maintenance and Construction, \$2,801,000 below the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and \$11,031,000 above the budget request. Specifically, the Committee recommends \$140,653,000 for road maintenance and \$24,640,000 for road construction.

Should the Forest Service find it necessary within the Gifford Pinchot National Forest or any National Forest within the State of Washington to either reduce the roads to maintenance level 1 or to decommission, the Forest Service should give precedence to the reduction of the road to Maintenance Level 1. Decommissioning should only be done after final plantation restoration work in Late Successional Reserve habitat development, or on a portion of road where resource protection cannot be adequately met by closing and stabilizing.

Trail Maintenance and Construction.—The Committee recommends \$77,530,000 for Trail Maintenance and Construction, equal to the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and \$4,986,000 below the budget request. Specifically, the Committee recommends \$69,777,000 for trail maintenance and \$7,753,000 for trail construction.

Deferred Maintenance.—The Committee recommends \$3,150,000 for Deferred Maintenance, equal to the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and \$30,301,000 below the budget request.

Legacy Roads and Trail Remediation.—The Committee recommends \$40,000,000 for Legacy Roads and Trails, equal to the fiscal year 2015 enacted level. The Committee rejects the proposal to consolidate this budget line into the Integrated Resource Restoration program.

LAND ACQUISITION

Appropriation enacted, 2015	\$47,500,000
Budget estimate, 2016	63,000,000
Recommended, 2016	20,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2015	- 27,500,000
Budget estimate, 2016	- 43,000,000

The Committee recommends \$20,000,000 for Land Acquisition, \$27,500,000 below the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and \$43,000,000 below the budget request. In addition to the table at the end of this report, the recommendation includes the following instructions and changes to the budget request:

The recommendation includes \$9,000,000 for land acquisition projects included in the fiscal year 2016 budget request. The Forest Service is directed to re-prioritize its project list as necessary to focus on acquisitions where opportunities for recreation, and local, State, and congressional support, are strongest.

The recommendation includes \$1,500,000 for inholdings. The Service is directed to notify the Committee of any land acquired with these funds. The Committee defines "inholding" as non-Federal land within authorized National Forest System boundaries and bordered not less than 51 percent by Federal public land.

Consistent with other land acquisition accounts funded by this appropriation, the recommendation includes \$2,000,000 for acquisitions that improve access to existing Federal public lands via road, river, or trail for hunting, fishing, and other public recreation, as authorized by law or regulation.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS FOR NATIONAL FORESTS SPECIAL ACTS

Appropriation enacted, 2015	\$950,000
Budget estimate, 2016	1,950,000
Recommended, 2016	950,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2015	0
Budget estimate, 2016	- 1,000,000

The Committee recommends \$950,000 for Acquisition of Lands for National Forests Special Acts, equal to the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and \$1,000,000 below the budget request.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS TO COMPLETE LAND EXCHANGES

Appropriation enacted, 2015	\$216,000
Budget estimate, 2016	216,000
Recommended, 2016	216,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2015	0
Budget estimate, 2016	0

The Committee recommends \$216,000 for Acquisition of Lands to Complete Land Exchanges under the Act of December 4, 1967 (16 U.S.C. 484a), equal to the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and the budget request.

RANGE BETTERMENT FUND

Appropriation enacted, 2015	\$2,320,000
Budget estimate, 2016	2,320,000
Recommended, 2016	2,320,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2015	0
Budget estimate, 2016	0

The Committee recommends \$2,320,000, for the Range Betterment Fund, equal to the fiscal year 2015 level and budget request, to be derived from grazing receipts from national forests (Public Law 94-579) and to be used for range rehabilitation, protection, and improvements including seeding, reseeding, fence construction, weed control, water development, and fish and wildlife habitat enhancement in 16 western States.

GIFTS, DONATIONS AND BEQUESTS FOR FOREST AND RANGELAND RESEARCH

Appropriation enacted, 2015	\$45,000
Budget estimate, 2016	45,000
Recommended, 2016	45,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2015	0
Budget estimate, 2016	0

The Committee recommends \$45,000 for Gifts, Donations and Bequests for Forest and Rangeland Research, equal to the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and the budget request.

MANAGEMENT OF NATIONAL FOREST LANDS FOR SUBSISTENCE USES

Appropriation enacted, 2015	\$2,500,000
Budget estimate, 2016	\$2,441,000
Recommended, 2016	2,441,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2015	-59,000
Budget estimate, 2016	0

The Committee recommends \$2,441,000 for the Management of National Forest Lands for Subsistence Uses in Alaska, \$59,000 below the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and equal to the budget request.

WILDLAND FIRE

The Wildland Fire Management and FLAME wildfire suppression reserve accounts support the wildland fire activities of the Forest Service. The Committee recommends a total of \$2,688,078,000 for the Forest Service wildland fire accounts, including \$315,000,000 in the FLAME wildfire suppression reserve fund. This fully funds the fire accounts at the 10-year average of expenditures.

WILDLAND FIRE MANAGEMENT

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

Appropriation enacted, 2015	\$2,333,298,000
Budget estimate, 2016	2,354,029,000
Recommended, 2016	2,373,078,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2015	+39,780,000
Budget estimate, 2016	+19,049,000

The Committee recommends \$2,373,078,000 for Wildland Fire Management, \$39,780,000 above the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and \$19,049,000 above the budget request.

The Committee notes that the budget request included a provision almost identical to legislation that has been developed in the House (H.R. 167) and the Senate (S. 235). The budget request proposes to allow wildland fire suppression costs above 70 percent of the 10-year average for fire suppression to be paid from within the discretionary budget cap adjustment established for natural disasters, recognizing that wildland fires are a natural disaster akin to hurricanes, tornadoes, and floods. As the issue of the disaster cap adjustment falls outside the Committee's jurisdiction, this Committee's recommendation does not include the request for suppression funding through the disaster cap adjustment. As in recent years, suppression operations are fully funded at the 10-year average level within the suppression operations account and the FLAME wildfire suppression reserve fund.

Satellite Technologies.—The Committee encourages the Forest Service to consider the potential use of existing commercial satellite technology to provide early warning, mitigation and response capabilities for wildland fires and to determine whether such technology may provide a low-cost early warning capability to save lives and property.

Unmanned Aerial Vehicles.—The Committee is aware of the successful firefighting demonstration performed by an unmanned helicopter at a Federal Aviation Administration unmanned aircraft system test site in November 2014 and urges the Service to continue to evaluate the effectiveness of this technology and its potential integration into the aviation asset modernization plan.

Partnerships.—The Committee recognizes the severe threat of wildfire to communities and natural resources within the Wildland Urban Interface. The Committee maintains that limited Federal budgets require innovative approaches that directly improve the capacity and capability of firefighters and communities to respond to and fight wildland fires. The Committee directs the Service to utilize regional partnerships to implement cost-shared approaches to install fire suppression response and suppression infrastructure as well as to coordinate programs that emphasize collaborative management of such programs. Priority should be given to on-going programs that have demonstrated the ability to implement such approaches.

Wildfire Preparedness.—The Committee recommends \$1,082,620,000 for Wildfire Preparedness, \$63,220,000 below the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and equal to the budget request.

Wildfire Suppression Operations.—The Committee recommends \$811,000,000 for Wildfire Suppression Operations, \$103,000,000 above the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and \$16,466,000 above the budget request. The Committee recommendation fully meets the 10-year average expenditure on all suppression activities.

Hazardous Fuels.—The Committee recommends \$361,749,000 for hazardous fuels reduction, equal to the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and \$2,623,000 above the budget request, and includes \$5,000,000 for biomass utilization grants. The Committee recommends prioritizing funding for proactive hazardous fuels management and fire mitigation.

The Forest Service is directed to implement effective treatments in frequent fire forests that restore forest resiliency and reduce hazardous fuels. Treatments should be placed to effectively modify fire behavior and protect assets at risk including life and property.

The Committee continues to be concerned with the pace of planning and implementation of post-fire rehabilitation by the Forest Service. The slow pace of rehabilitation leaves communities unable to access timber resources and delays the regeneration of Federal forests. The Committee directs the Forest Service to prioritize and expedite planning and implementation of post-fire rehabilitation projects.

Fire Plan Research and Development.—The Committee recommends \$19,795,000 for Fire Plan Research and Development, equal to the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and \$25,000 below the budget request.

Joint Fire Science Program.—The Committee recommends \$6,914,000 for the Joint Fire Science Program, equal to the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and \$3,000 below the budget request.

State Fire Assistance.—The Committee recommends \$78,000,000 for State Fire Assistance, equal to the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and \$12,000 below the budget request.

Volunteer Fire Assistance.—The Committee recommends \$13,000,000 for Volunteer Fire Assistance, equal to the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and the budget request.

FLAME WILDFIRE SUPPRESSION RESERVE FUND

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

Appropriation enacted, 2015	\$303,060,000
Budget estimate, 2016	0
Recommended, 2016	315,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2015	+11,940,000
Budget estimate, 2016	+315,000,000

The Committee recommends \$315,000,000 for the FLAME Wildfire Suppression Reserve Fund, \$11,940,000 above the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and \$315,000,000 above the budget request. As discussed above under Wildland Fire Management, the Committee fully funds the 10-year average expenditure for wildfire suppression.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS, FOREST SERVICE

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

The Committee has included administrative provisions as requested, unless otherwise stated below.

The Committee continues the administrative provision regarding Wildland Fire Management and the FLAME Wildfire Suppression Reserve Fund as included in the Consolidated and Further Appropriations Act, 2015.

The Committee retains the administrative provision regarding reprogramming authority.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE

The provision of Federal health services to Indians is based on a relationship between Indian Tribes and the U.S. Government first set forth in the 1830s by the U.S. Supreme Court under Chief Justice John Marshall. Numerous treaties, statutes, constitutional provisions, and international laws have reconfirmed this relationship. Principal among these is the Snyder Act of 1921, which provides the basic authority for most Indian health services provided by the Federal government to American Indians and Alaska Natives. The Indian Health Service (IHS) provides direct health care services in 28 hospitals, 61 health centers, three school health centers, and 34 health stations. Tribes and tribal groups, through contracts and compacts with the IHS, operate 17 hospitals, 249 health centers, six school health centers, and 70 health stations (including 164 Alaska Native village clinics).

INDIAN HEALTH SERVICES

Appropriation enacted, 2015	\$4,182,147,000
Budget estimate, 2016	4,463,260,000
Recommended, 2016	4,321,539,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2015	+139,392,000
Budget estimate, 2016	-141,721,000

The Committee recommends \$4,321,539,000 for Indian Health Services, \$139,392,000 above the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and \$141,721,000 below the budget request. In addition to the table at the end of this report, the recommendation includes the following instructions and changes to the budget request:

Staffing for New Facilities.—The recommendation includes \$16,222,000 for the staffing of newly opened health facilities, as requested. Funds for the staffing of new facilities are limited to facilities funded through the Health Care Facilities Construction Priority System or the Joint Venture Construction Program that have opened in fiscal year 2015 or will open in fiscal year 2016. None of these funds may be allocated to a facility until such facility has achieved beneficial occupancy status.

Dental Health.—The recommendation includes \$178,959,000 for dental health, \$4,977,000 above the fiscal year 2015 enacted level. The Service is encouraged to coordinate with the Bureau of Indian Education to establish a pilot program integrating preventive dental care at schools within the Bureau system.

Purchased/Referred Care (formerly Contract Health Services).—The recommendation includes \$935,726,000 for Purchased/Referred Care. The Committee urges the Service, Tribes, and the congressional authorizing committees to make reasonable and expeditious progress to address the concerns and recommendations made by the Government Accountability Office (GAO), most notably with regard to unfair allocations, third-party overbilling, and under-enrollment in other qualifying Federal programs.

The Committee urges the Service to work expeditiously with the relevant Congressional authorizing committees to enact authorization for the Service to cap payment rates for non-hospital services, as recommended by the Government Accountability Office (GAO)

13–272). Failure to do so costs the program an estimated \$30 million annually that could be used to purchase more services.

Contract Support Costs.—The recommendation includes \$717,970,000 as requested for full funding of estimated contract support costs. Bill language has been added making these funds available until expended and protecting against the use of other appropriations to meet unanticipated shortfalls. The Service is directed to work with Tribes and tribal organizations to ensure that budget estimates continue to be as accurate as possible.

Eligibility.—The Committee recognizes the Federal government’s trust responsibility for providing healthcare for American Indians and Alaska Natives. The Committee is aware that the definition of who is an “Indian” is inconsistent across various Federal health programs, which has led to confusion, increased paperwork and even differing determinations of health benefits within Indian families themselves. The Committee therefore directs the Department of Health and Human Services, the Indian Health Service, and the Department of the Treasury to work together to establish a consistent definition of an “Indian” for purposes of providing health benefits.

Urban Indian Health.—The recommendation includes \$44,410,000 for Urban Indian Health, \$806,000 above the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and the budget request. The agency is directed to include current services estimates for Urban Indian Health in future budget requests. The Committee notes the agency’s failure to report the results of the needs assessment directed by House Report 111–180. Therefore the recommendation includes a reduction to the Service leadership budget, along with bill language requiring a program strategic plan developed in consultation with urban Indians and the National Academy of Public Administration.

Shortage of Health Care Providers.—The Service is encouraged to work with Tribes and health care organizations to find creative ways to address the Service’s health care provider shortage, including improvements to the credentialing process.

INDIAN HEALTH FACILITIES

Appropriation enacted, 2015	\$460,234,000
Budget estimate, 2016	639,725,000
Recommended, 2016	466,329,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2015	+6,095,000
Budget estimate, 2015	– 173,396,000

The Committee recommends \$466,329,000 for Indian Health Facilities, \$6,095,000 above the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and \$173,396,000 below the budget request. In addition to the table at the end of this report, the recommendation includes the following instructions:

Staffing for New Facilities.—The recommendation includes \$1,584,000 for the staffing of newly opened health facilities as requested. The stipulations included in the Indian Health Services account regarding the allocation of funds pertains to this account as well.

NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SCIENCES

The National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences, an agency within the National Institutes of Health, was authorized in section 311(a) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 and in section 126(g) of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 to conduct certain research and worker training activities associated with the nation's Hazardous Substance Superfund program.

Appropriation enacted, 2015	\$77,349,000
Budget estimate, 2016	77,349,000
Recommended, 2016	77,349,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2015	0
Budget estimate, 2016	0

The Committee recommends \$77,349,000 for the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences, equal to the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and the budget request.

AGENCY FOR TOXIC SUBSTANCES AND DISEASE REGISTRY

TOXIC SUBSTANCES AND ENVIRONMENTAL PUBLIC HEALTH

The Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR), an agency in the Department of Health and Human Services, was created in section 104(i) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980. The Agency's mission is to serve the public through responsive public health actions to promote healthy and safe environments and prevent harmful toxic exposures. ATSDR assesses hazardous exposures in communities near toxic waste sites and advises the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and other government agencies, community groups and industry partners on actions needed to protect people's health. In addition, ATSDR conducts toxicological and applied research to support environmental assessments, supports health surveillance systems and registries, develops and disseminates information on hazardous substances, provides education and training on hazardous exposures, and responds to environmental emergencies. Through a national network of scientists and public health practitioners in State health departments, regional EPA offices and headquarters, ATSDR helps to protect people from acute toxic exposures that occur from hazardous leaks and spills, environment-related poisonings, and natural and terrorism-related disasters.

Appropriation enacted, 2015	\$74,691,000
Budget estimate, 2016	74,691,000
Recommended, 2016	74,691,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2015	0
Budget estimate, 2016	0

The Committee recommends \$74,691,000 for the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, equal to the fiscal year 2015 level and the budget request.

OTHER RELATED AGENCIES

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY AND OFFICE OF
ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

The Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) was established by Congress under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA). The Office of Environmental Quality (OEQ), which provides professional and administrative staff for the Council, was established in the Environmental Quality Improvement Act of 1970. The Council on Environmental Quality has statutory responsibility for overseeing Federal agency implementation of the requirements of NEPA. CEQ also assists in coordinating environmental programs among the Federal agencies in the Executive Branch.

Appropriation enacted, 2015	\$3,000,000
Budget estimate, 2016	3,015,000
Recommended, 2016	3,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2015	0
Budget estimate, 2016	- 15,000

The Committee recommends \$3,000,000 for the Council on Environmental Quality and Office of Environmental Quality, equal to the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and \$15,000 below the budget request.

CHEMICAL SAFETY AND HAZARD INVESTIGATION BOARD

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board (CSB) is an independent Federal agency charged with investigating industrial chemical accidents. The board members are appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. The CSB conducts root-cause investigations of chemical accidents at fixed industrial facilities. Root causes are usually deficiencies in safety management systems, but can be any factor that would have prevented the accident if that factor had not occurred. Other accident causes often involve equipment failures, human errors, unforeseen chemical reactions or other hazards. CSB does not issue fines or citations, but does make recommendations to plants, regulatory agencies such as the Occupational Safety and Health Administration and the Environmental Protection Agency, industry organizations, and labor groups. Congress designed the CSB to be non-regulatory and independent of other agencies so that its investigations might, where appropriate, review the effectiveness of regulations and regulatory enforcement.

Appropriation enacted, 2015	\$11,000,000
Budget estimate, 2016	12,271,000
Recommended, 2016	11,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2015	0
Budget estimate, 2016	- 1,271,000

The Committee recommends \$11,000,000 for Salaries and Expenses of the Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board,

equal to the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and \$1,271,000 below the budget request.

OFFICE OF NAVAJO AND HOPI INDIAN RELOCATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation was established by Public Law 93–531 to plan and conduct relocation activities associated with the settlement of a land dispute between the Navajo Nation and the Hopi Tribe.

Appropriation enacted, 2015	\$7,341,000
Budget estimate, 2016	8,400,000
Recommended, 2016	7,341,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2015	0
Budget estimate, 2016	–1,059,000

The Committee recommends \$7,341,000 for the Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation, equal to the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and \$1,059,000 below the budget request. Of this amount, \$200,000 shall be transferred to the Department of the Interior Office of Inspector General to continue auditing the program. Members of the Committee recently traveled to the lands in dispute and met with members of the Hopi Tribe and the Navajo Nation to better understand the issues. The Committee will be working to bring this program to an expeditious and fair end in the near future.

INSTITUTE OF AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE CULTURE AND ARTS DEVELOPMENT

2015 PAYMENT TO THE INSTITUTE

Appropriation enacted, 2015	\$9,469,000
Budget estimate, 2016	11,619,000
Recommended, 2016	9,469,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2015	0
Budget estimate, 2016	–2,150,000

The Committee recommends \$9,469,000 in direct appropriations for the Institute of American Indian and Alaska Native Culture and Arts Development, equal to the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and \$2,150,000 below the budget request. The Committee encourages the Institute to submit a budget request beginning with fiscal year 2017, in coordination with other tribal colleges and universities, to transition appropriations to a school calendar as opposed to a fiscal calendar, over a period of three to five years.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

The Smithsonian Institution is the world’s largest museum and research complex, with 19 museums and galleries, numerous research centers, libraries, archives, and the National Zoological Park. Funded by both private and Federal sources, the Smithsonian is unique in the Federal establishment. Created by an Act of Congress in 1846 to carry out the trust included in James Smithson’s will, it has been engaged for 169 years in the “increase and diffusion of knowledge.” Last year, the Smithsonian attracted

over 27 million visits to its museums, galleries, and zoological park. Additional millions also view Smithsonian traveling exhibitions and participate in the annual Folklife Festival on the National Mall. As custodian of the National Collections, the Smithsonian is responsible for more than 138 million art objects, natural history specimens, and artifacts. These scientific and cultural collections are a vital resource for global research and conservation efforts. The collections are displayed for the enjoyment and education of visitors and are available for research by the staff of the Institution and by thousands of visiting students, scientists, and historians each year.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation enacted, 2015	\$675,343,000
Budget estimate, 2016	735,825,000
Recommended, 2016	680,422,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2015	+5,079,000
Budget estimate, 2016	-55,403,000

The Committee recommends \$680,422,000 for Salaries and Expenses of the Smithsonian Institution, \$5,079,000 above the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and \$55,403,000 below the budget request.

Additional Guidance.—The following additional direction and guidance is provided with respect to funding provided within this account:

Collections Care.—The Committee maintains its longstanding commitment to the preservation of priceless, irreplaceable Smithsonian Institution collections and has provided funds, as requested, for the collections care initiative. The Committee is pleased by continuing efforts to improve the long-term inventory, preservation, and storage of historical collections including the military uniform collection at the National Museum of American History.

National Museum of African American History and Culture.—The Committee maintains its support for the National Museum of African American History and Culture (NMAAHC) and recognizes the need to address a number of funding priorities in advance of the museum's opening in 2016.

Science Education.—STEM education (Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics) is critical to our country's capacity to innovate and better prepare our Nation's young people for the high technology jobs of tomorrow. The Committee remains concerned by the lack of coordination and communication of STEM activities, budgets, and achievements across the Federal government. The Committee has not included requested funding for STEM engagement believing funds should be directed to higher priority needs within the Institution.

Latino Programs, Exhibitions, Collections and Public Outreach.—The Committee supports the Smithsonian Latino Center's goal of promoting the inclusion of Latino contributions in Smithsonian Institution programs, exhibitions, collections and public outreach. The Committee urges collaboration among interested parties to advance these goals more fully by utilizing existing Smithsonian Institution museum locations for the expansion of the Smithsonian Latino Center's programming, exhibition and collection space. The Committee has provided funds, as requested, to support the Institution's Latino initiatives.

Ocean Education and Research.—The Smithsonian is encouraged to work with Executive Branch agencies, including NOAA, and other relevant organizations to further education related to America's oceans and to advance research in marine science.

FACILITIES CAPITAL

Appropriation enacted, 2015	\$144,198,000
Budget estimate, 2016	200,000,000
Recommended, 2016	139,119,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2015	– 5,079,000
Budget estimate, 2016	– 60,881,000

The Committee recommends \$139,119,000 for Facilities Capital, \$5,079,000 below the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and \$60,881,000 below the budget request.

The Committee supports revitalization of Smithsonian Institution facilities and the planning and design of future projects. The Committee has provided funds to continue ongoing revitalization projects at the National Museum of Natural History, National Zoological Park, National Museum of American History, National Air and Space Museum, National Museum of the American Indian, Museum Support Center, and the Suitland Collections Facility. The Committee urges the Smithsonian to use remaining revitalization funds provided to support the highest priority projects on the Facilities Capital Program list.

NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART

The National Gallery of Art is one of the world's great galleries. Its magnificent works of art, displayed for the benefit of millions of visitors annually, and its two iconic buildings and sculpture garden, serve as an example of a successful cooperative endeavor between private individuals and institutions and the Federal government. With the special exhibitions shown in the Gallery, and through the many exhibitions which travel across the country, the Gallery brings great art treasures to Washington, D.C., and to the Nation. Through its educational and teacher training programs and its website, the Gallery provides art history materials, rich online educational materials, direct loans, and broadcast programs to millions of Americans in every State.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation enacted, 2015	\$119,500,000
Budget estimate, 2016	126,660,000
Recommended, 2016	119,500,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2015	0
Budget estimate, 2016	– 7,160,000

The Committee recommends \$119,500,000 for Salaries and Expenses of the National Gallery of Art, equal to the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and \$7,160,000 below the budget request.

Bill Language.—The Committee has included bill language, as requested, specifying the amount provided for Special Exhibitions.

REPAIR, RESTORATION AND RENOVATION OF BUILDINGS

Appropriation enacted, 2015	\$19,000,000
Budget estimate, 2016	26,000,000
Recommended, 2016	19,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2015	0
Budget estimate, 2016	-7,000,000

The Committee recommends \$19,000,000 for Repair, Restoration and Renovation of buildings at the National Gallery of Art, equal to the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and \$7,000,000 below the budget request.

Bill Language.—The Committee has included bill language, as requested, relating to lease agreements of no more than 10 years that addresses space needs created by ongoing renovations in the Master Facilities Plan.

JOHN F. KENNEDY CENTER FOR THE PERFORMING ARTS

The John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts is a living memorial to the late President Kennedy and is the National Center for the Performing Arts. The Center houses nine stages and seven theaters which have a total of more than 7,300 seats. The Center consists of over 1.5 million square feet of usable floor space with visitation averaging 8,000 on a daily basis. The support systems in the building often operate at capacity 18 hours a day, seven days a week, 365 days a year.

OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE

Appropriation enacted, 2015	\$22,000,000
Budget estimate, 2016	21,660,000
Recommended, 2016	21,660,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2015	-340,000
Budget estimate, 2016	0

The Committee recommends \$21,660,000 for Operations and Maintenance, \$340,000 below the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and equal to the budget request.

CAPITAL REPAIR AND RESTORATION

Appropriation enacted, 2015	\$10,800,000
Budget estimate, 2016	14,740,000
Recommended, 2016	11,140,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2015	+340,000
Budget estimate, 2016	-3,600,000

The Committee recommends \$11,140,000 for Capital Repair and Restoration \$340,000 above the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and \$3,600,000 below the budget request.

WOODROW WILSON INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR SCHOLARS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars promotes policy-relevant research and dialogue to increase understanding and enhance the capabilities and knowledge of leaders, citizens, and institutions worldwide. The Center hosts scholars and policy makers to do their own advanced study, research and writing and

facilitates debate and discussions among scholars, public officials, journalists and business leaders from across the country on relevant, major long-term issues facing this Nation and the world.

Appropriation enacted, 2015	\$10,500,000
Budget estimate, 2016	10,420,000
Recommended, 2016	10,420,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2015	- 80,000
Budget estimate, 2016	0

The Committee recommends \$10,420,000 for Salaries and Expenses of the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, \$80,000 below the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and equal to the budget request.

NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS

GRANTS AND ADMINISTRATION

Appropriation enacted, 2015	\$146,021,000
Budget estimate, 2016	147,949,000
Recommended, 2016	146,021,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2015	0
Budget estimate, 2016	- 1,928,000

The Committee recommends \$146,021,000 for the National Endowment for the Arts (NEA), equal to the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and \$1,928,000 below the budget request.

Consistent with the Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2015, no funds have been provided for the “Our Town” initiative. The Committee believes direct grant funding can be better utilized supporting other effective priorities including arts therapy and engagement treatment programs for service members. The Committee supports the NEA’s participation in the National Initiative on Arts and the Military, a collaborative effort involving Federal agencies, the military, and nonprofit and private sector partners working to advance the policy, research, and practice of arts therapy for military veterans and their families.

Further, the Committee commends the NEA for its collaboration with the Walter Reed National Military Center in creating the NEA/Walter Reed Healing Arts Partnership. Since 2011, this unique partnership has supported creative and innovative arts therapies for service members returning from Afghanistan and Iraq. This collaborative relationship has also resulted in clinical research at the Fort Belvoir Community Hospital Brain Injury Clinic in Virginia to evaluate the potential health benefits of creative arts therapy interventions for troops including service members with Traumatic Brain Injury and Post Traumatic Stress.

The Committee values greatly the longstanding collaborative relationship between the NEA and the States. State Arts Agencies support the arts for communities at the grassroots level regardless of their geographic location, providing much of their funding to smaller organizations, community groups, and schools rather than well-established arts organizations.

The Committee remains committed to supporting proven national initiatives with broad geographic reach. The Big Read, Challenge

America, and Shakespeare in American Communities are among the cost-effective grant programs with broad, bipartisan Congressional support that meet these criteria, supporting the NEA's goal of extending the arts to underserved populations in both urban and rural communities across the United States.

Bill Language.—Each year, the Committee provides in bill language specific guidelines under which the Endowment is directed to distribute taxpayer dollars in support of the arts. With the exception of established honorific programs, grant funding to individual artists is strictly prohibited. The Committee directs that priority be given to providing services or grant funding for projects, productions, or programs that encourage public knowledge, education, understanding, and appreciation of the arts. Any reduction in support to the States for arts education should be no more than proportional to other funding decreases taken in other NEA programs.

Reforms originally instituted by the Committee in P.L. 108–447 relating to grant guidelines and program priorities are fully restated in Sections 413 and 414 of the bill. The Committee expects the NEA to adhere to them fully. These reforms maintain broad bipartisan support and continue to serve well both the NEA and the public.

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES

GRANTS AND ADMINISTRATION (INCLUDING MATCHING GRANTS)

Appropriation enacted, 2015	\$146,021,000
Budget estimate, 2016	147,942,000
Recommended, 2016	146,021,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2015	0
Budget estimate, 2016	–1,921,000

The Committee recommends a total of \$146,021,000 for the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH), equal to the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and \$1,921,000 below the budget request.

The Committee commends the NEH for its support of grant programs like the Warrior-Scholar Project to benefit veterans and service members transitioning to civilian life. Within funds provided, the Committee encourages the NEH to prioritize efforts to connect the humanities to the experience of veterans and provide educational opportunities for these American heroes.

The Committee commends the NEH Federal/State Partnership for its ongoing, successful collaboration with State humanities councils in each of the 50 states as well as Washington, D.C., the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and American Samoa. Every NEH dollar received by a council is matched by a local contribution. In recent years, the proportion of NEH program funds supporting the work of State humanities councils has grown to nearly 40 percent. The Committee urges the NEH to provide program funding to support the work of State humanities councils consistent with the guidance provided in the Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2015.

COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

The Commission of Fine Arts was established in 1910 to advise the Federal government on matters pertaining to the design of national symbols, and particularly to guide the architectural development of Washington, D.C. The Commission's work includes advice on designs for parks, public buildings, public art, as well as the design of national monuments, coins and medals, and overseas American military cemeteries. In addition, the Commission conducts design reviews of semipublic and private structures within the Old Georgetown Historic District and within certain areas of the National Capital that are adjacent to areas of Federal interest. The Commission reviews approximately 700 projects annually. The Commission also administers the National Capital Arts and Cultural Affairs program.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation enacted, 2015	\$2,524,000
Budget estimate, 2016	2,653,000
Recommended, 2016	2,524,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2015	0
Budget estimate, 2016	- 129,000

The Committee recommends \$2,524,000 for Salaries and Expenses of the Commission of Fine Arts, equal to the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and \$129,000 below the budget request.

NATIONAL CAPITAL ARTS AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS

Appropriation enacted, 2015	\$2,000,000
Budget estimate, 2016	2,000,000
Recommended, 2016	2,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2015	0
Budget estimate, 2016	0

The National Capital Arts and Cultural Affairs (NCACA) program was established in Public Law 99-190 to support organizations that perform, exhibit, and/or present the arts in the Nation's Capital. The Committee recommends \$2,000,000, equal to the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and the budget request.

Bill Language.—The bill does not include requested language addressing limitations on grant recipient eligibility. The Committee directs the program to provide a report, not later than 90 days after enactment of this Act, detailing the potential future impact of inclusion of such bill language on those arts and cultural affairs organizations that received NCACA grant funding in fiscal year 2015.

ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 established the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP). The ACHP was granted permanent authorization as part of the National Historic Preservation Act Amendments of 2006 (Public Law 109-453). The ACHP promotes the preservation, enhancement, and productive

use of our nation's historic resources and advises the President and Congress on national historic preservation policy.

Appropriation enacted, 2015	\$6,204,000
Budget estimate, 2016	6,080,000
Recommended, 2016	6,080,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2015	- 124,000
Budget estimate, 2016	0

The Committee recommends \$6,080,000 for Salaries and Expenses of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), \$124,000 below the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and equal to the budget request.

NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The National Capital Planning Act of 1952 designated the National Capital Planning Commission as the central planning agency for the Federal government in the National Capital Region. The three major functions of the Commission are to prepare and adopt the Federal elements of the National Capital Comprehensive Plan; prepare an annual report on a five-year projection of the Federal Capital Improvement Program; and review plans and proposals submitted to the Commission.

Appropriation enacted, 2015	\$7,948,000
Budget estimate, 2016	8,348,000
Recommended, 2016	7,948,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2015	0
Budget estimate, 2016	- 400,000

The Committee recommends \$7,948,000 for Salaries and Expenses of the National Capital Planning Commission, equal to the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and \$400,000 below the budget request.

UNITED STATES HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL MUSEUM

HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL MUSEUM

In 1980, Congress passed legislation creating a 65-member Holocaust Memorial Council with the mandate to create and oversee a living memorial/museum to victims of the Holocaust. The museum opened in April 1993. Construction costs for the museum came solely from donated funds raised by the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum Campaign, and appropriated funds were used for planning and development of programmatic components, overall administrative support, and annual commemorative observances. Since the opening of the museum, appropriated funds have been provided to pay for the ongoing operating costs of the museum as authorized by Public Law 102-529 and Public Law 106-292. Private funds support educational outreach throughout the United States.

Appropriation enacted, 2015	\$52,385,000
Budget estimate, 2016	54,959,000
Recommended, 2016	52,385,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2015	0
Budget estimate, 2016	- 2,574,000

The Committee recommends \$52,385,000 for the Holocaust Memorial Museum, equal to the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and \$2,574,000 below the budget request.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER MEMORIAL COMMISSION

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Memorial Commission was created by Congress in 1999 through Public Law 106–79 for the purpose of establishing a permanent national memorial to Dwight D. Eisenhower, Supreme Commander of the Allied Forces in Europe in World War II and 34th President of the United States. The Commission consists of 12 members including four members of the House of Representatives, four Senators, and four private citizens appointed by the President.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation enacted, 2015	\$1,000,000
Budget estimate, 2016	2,000,000
Recommended, 2016	0
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2015	–1,000,000
Budget estimate, 2016	–2,000,000

The bill does not include funding for the Salaries and Expenses account.

The Committee strongly supports the construction of a permanent memorial to Dwight D. Eisenhower. However, the Commission’s ongoing indifference to the views of the Eisenhower family, and the resulting lack of consensus on the memorial design, remain an area of significant concern. It is inconceivable and unacceptable to the Committee that a memorial to Dwight D. Eisenhower could be designed, approved, and built without the active support of the Eisenhower family. Legitimate issues raised by the Eisenhower family over the size, scope, and values reflected in the memorial’s design have been routinely disregarded even as the Commission has continued to aggressively pursue required project approvals.

Accordingly, the Committee believes a “reset” is necessary in order for the project to continue. Such a reset should include 1) an open competition and selection and approval of a new design utilizing the existing designated memorial site that includes the participation of the Eisenhower family and other partners in the planning and approval process and, 2) the appointment of new Commission staff.

The Committee notes with concern both the number of consultants under contract with the Commission and the amount paid to these consultants. The Committee has learned that, to date, the Commission has paid contract staff and consultants nearly \$7,000,000 from the salaries and expenses account. Additional amounts, including \$16,000,000 for the memorial’s architect and design firm, have been paid from the construction account. The Committee understands that some contract expenses which had been paid from the salaries and expenses account are now being paid using previously appropriated construction account funds.

The Committee further understands that the unobligated balance for the Salary and Expenses account is presently more than \$1,000,000. The Committee believes additional review of these Commission expenditures is necessary and, therefore, directs the

Commission to provide not later than 30 days after enactment of this Act, a list of all paid contractors and consultants to the Commission since fiscal year 2011, their function, contract amount, payment amounts made to each to date, and whether payments to such contractors or consultants have been paid from the Salaries and Expenses account or the Construction account.

Also worth noting is the Commission's anemic fundraising record. In spite of paying a fundraising consultant \$1,400,000 over the last four years, the Commission has raised less than \$450,000 to date (including \$300,000 from a single donor). This leaves the Commission well behind its fundraising goal to complete the memorial. The Eisenhower family, whose support is critical to raising funds, has indicated its willingness and desire to assist with fundraising should a memorial be built that more closely reflects the Eisenhower family's values.

Given these concerns, the Committee strongly urges the authorizers of jurisdiction in the House and Senate to work expeditiously on legislation to authorize an open, public, and transparent new design process that is collaborative and involves the various constituencies as partners including, but not limited to, the Congress, the Eisenhower family, the Eisenhower Commission, the National Park Service, the Commission on Fine Arts, and the National Capitol Planning Commission. Such legislation should direct the appointment of a new Commission staff.

In the interim, the Committee directs that monthly expenditures by the Commission shall be limited to payroll, rent, utilities and other fixed costs associated with essential daily operations of the Commission only. No funds previously appropriated shall be used for travel-related expenses. The Committee also directs the Commission to submit to the Committees on Appropriations a monthly report on all expenditures from amounts previously appropriated.

CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION

Appropriation enacted, 2015	\$0
Budget estimate, 2016	68,200,000
Recommended, 2016	0
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2015	0
Budget estimate, 2016	-68,200,000

The bill does not include funding for the Capital Construction account. No additional funding will be provided until a public competition for a new design occurs utilizing the existing designated memorial site. The Committee continues bill language maintaining the approved site of the memorial and preventing construction of the memorial to begin until all necessary construction funds have been appropriated.

TITLE IV—GENERAL PROVISIONS

Section 401 continues a provision prohibiting activities to promote public support or opposition to legislative proposals.

Section 402 continues a provision providing for annual appropriations unless expressly provided otherwise in this Act.

Section 403 continues a provision providing restrictions on departmental assessments unless approved by the Committees on Appropriations.

Section 404 continues a limitation on accepting and processing applications for patents and on the patenting of Federal lands; permits processing of grandfathered applications; and permits third-party contractors to process grandfathered applications.

Section 405 continues a provision regarding the payment of contract support costs for fiscal year 2014 and prior years.

Section 406 addresses the payment of contract support costs for fiscal year 2016.

Section 407 continues a provision allowing Forest Service land management plans to be more than 15 years old if the Secretary is acting in good faith to update such plans and prohibiting the use of funds to implement new wilderness directives under the planning rule.

Section 408 continues a provision limiting preleasing, leasing, and related activities within the boundaries of National Monuments.

Section 409 continues a provision which restricts funding for acquisition of land from being used for declarations of taking or complaints in condemnation.

Section 410 continues a provision addressing timber sales involving Alaskan western red cedar.

Section 411 continues a provision which prohibits no-bid contracts and grants except under certain circumstances.

Section 412 continues a provision which requires public disclosure of certain reports.

Section 413 continues a provision which delineates the grant guidelines for the National Endowment for the Arts.

Section 414 continues a provision which delineates the program priorities for the programs managed by the National Endowment for the Arts.

Section 415 continues a provision requiring the Department of the Interior, the EPA, the Forest Service, and the Indian Health Service to provide the Committees on Appropriations a quarterly report on the status of balances of appropriations.

Section 416 requires the President to submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations no later than 120 days after the fiscal year 2017 budget is submitted to Congress describing in detail all Federal agency obligations and expenditures for climate change programs and activities in fiscal years 2015 and 2016.

Section 417 continues a provision prohibiting the use of funds to promulgate or implement any regulation requiring the issuance of permits under title V of the Clean Air Act for carbon dioxide, nitrous oxide, water vapor, or methane emissions.

Section 418 continues a provision prohibiting the use of funds to implement any provision in a rule if that provision requires mandatory reporting of greenhouse gas emissions from manure management systems.

Section 419 provides a one-year extension of the current recreation fee authority.

Section 420 continues a provision from the Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2015 modifying authorities relating to the Dwight D. Eisenhower Memorial Commission.

Section 421 prohibits the use of funds to regulate the lead content of ammunition or fishing tackle.

Section 422 prohibits the use of funds to develop, adopt, implement, administer, or enforce a change or supplement to a rule or guidance documents pertaining to the definition of waters under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act.

Section 423 prohibits the use of funds to develop, carry out, implement, or enforce proposed regulations published on June 18, 2010.

Section 424 prohibits the use of funds to limit recreational shooting and hunting on Federal and public lands except for public safety.

Section 425 prohibits the use of funds for the National Ocean Policy developed under Executive Order 13547.

Section 426 prohibits EPA from using funds to implement, administer, or enforce the lead renovation rule until EPA has approved a commercially available lead test kit.

Section 427 prohibits EPA from using funds to develop, propose, finalize, implement, enforce, or administer any regulation that would establish new financial responsibility requirements under CERCLA.

Section 428 prohibits EPA from using funds to develop, issue, implement, or enforce any greenhouse gas New Source Performance Standards on any new or existing source that is an electric utility generating unit.

Section 429 prohibits the use of funds from making any change to the regulations in effect on October 1, 2012, pertaining to the definitions of the terms “fill material” or “discharge of fill material”.

Section 430 continues a provision through fiscal year 2017 authorizing the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture to consider local contractors when awarding contracts for certain activities on public lands.

Section 431 extends the authorization for the Chesapeake Bay Initiative.

Section 432 extends certain authorities through fiscal year 2016 allowing the Forest Service to renew grazing permits.

Section 433 makes available vacant allotments for permittees impacted by drought or wildland fire.

Section 434 clarifies the protection of water rights with regard to Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management permits.

Section 435 limits the use of funds for status changes of certain chemicals.

Section 436 sets requirements for the use of American iron and steel for certain loans and grants.

Section 437 prohibits the use of funds pertaining to certain updates to the social cost of carbon.

Section 438 establishes a Spending Reduction Account in the bill.

BILL-WIDE REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

The following items are included in accordance with various requirements of the Rules of the House of Representatives:

FULL COMMITTEE VOTES

Pursuant to the provisions of clause 3(b) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the results of each roll call vote

on an amendment or on the motion to report, together with the names of those voting for and those voting against, are printed below:

[INSERT FULL COMMITTEE VOTES]

STATEMENT OF GENERAL PERFORMANCE GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

Pursuant to clause 3(c)(4) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following is a statement of general performance goals and objectives for which this measure authorizes funding:

The Committee on Appropriations considers program performance, including a program's success in developing and attaining outcome-related goals and objectives, in developing funding recommendations.

RESCISSION OF FUNDS

Pursuant to clause 3(f)(2) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following table is submitted describing the rescission recommended in the accompanying bill:

Department and activity:
Amounts recommended for rescission:

Department of the Interior: Land and Water Conservation	
Fund (contract authority)	\$28,000,000.
Environmental Protection Agency: STAG	\$8,000,000.

TRANSFERS OF FUNDS

Pursuant to clause 3(f)(2) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following table is submitted describing the transfer of funds in the accompanying bill.

APPROPRIATION TRANSFERS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL

Account from which transfer is made	Amount (000's)	Account to which transfer is made	Amount (000's)
Department of the Interior, National Park Service	not specified	Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration	not specified
Department of the Interior, BIA/BIE, Operation of Indian Programs	not specified	Indian forest land assistance accounts	not specified
Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs Construction	not specified	Bureau of Reclamation	not specified
Department of the Interior, Office of Insular Affairs	not specified	Secretary of Agriculture	not specified
Department of the Interior, Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians	not specified	Department of the Interior, BIA/BIE, Operation of Indian Programs, Office of the Solicitor, Salaries and Expenses; Office of the Secretary, Departmental Operations	not specified
Department of the Interior, Wildland Fire Management	not specified	Department of the Interior, for repayment of advances made during emergencies	not specified
Department of the Interior, Wildland Fire Management	up to \$50,000	Forest Service, Wildland Fire Management	up to \$50,000
Department of the Interior, FLAME Wildfire Suppression Reserve Fund	not specified	Department of the Interior, Wildland Fire Management	not specified
Department of the Interior, Intra-Bureau	not specified	Department of the Interior, Intra-Bureau, for emergency purposes as specified	not specified
Department of the Interior, Department-Wide	not specified	Department of the Interior, Department-Wide, for emergency purposes as specified	not specified
Bureau of Indian Affairs and Bureau of Indian Education, and Office of the Special Trustee	not specified	Indian trust management and reform activities	not specified
Environmental Protection Agency, Hazardous Substance Superfund	not specified	Other Federal Agencies	not specified
Environmental Protection Agency, Hazardous Substance Superfund	\$8,459	Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Inspector General	\$8,459
Environmental Protection Agency, Hazardous Substance Superfund	\$16,217	Environmental Protection Agency, Science and Technology	\$16,217
Environmental Protection Agency, Administrative Provisions	up to \$300,000	Any Federal Department or Agency for Great Lakes Initiative	up to \$300,000
Forest Service, National Forest System	up to \$65,560	Forest Service, National Forest System, Integrated Resource Restoration pilot program	up to \$65,560
Forest Service, Capital Improvement and Maintenance	not specified	General Fund of the Treasury	not specified
Forest Service, Capital Improvement and Maintenance	up to \$14,743	Forest Service, National Forest System, Integrated Resource Restoration pilot program	up to \$14,743
Forest Service, Wildland Fire Management	not specified	Forest Service, for repayment of advances made during emergencies	not specified
Forest Service, Wildland Fire Management	not specified	Forest Service, State and Private Forestry	not specified
Forest Service, Wildland Fire Management	not specified	Forest Service, National Forest System	not specified
Forest Service, Wildland Fire Management	not specified	Forest Service, Forest and Rangeland Research	not specified
Forest Service, Wildland Fire Management	up to \$50,000	Secretary of the Interior	up to \$50,000
Forest Service, Wildland Fire Management	up to \$28,077	Forest Service, National Forest System, Integrated Resource Restoration pilot program	up to \$28,077
Forest Service, FLAME Wildfire Suppression Reserve Fund	not specified	Forest Service, Wildland Fire Management	not specified
Forest Service, Administrative Provisions	not specified	Forest Service, Wildland Fire Management	not specified
Forest Service, Administrative Provisions	not specified	Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management	not specified
Forest Service, Administrative Provisions	up to \$82,000	USDA, Working Capital Fund	up to \$82,000
Forest Service, Administrative Provisions	up to \$14,500	USDA, Greenbook	up to \$14,500
Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation, Salaries and Expenses	\$200	Department of the Interior, Office of Inspector General	\$200

DISCLOSURE OF EARMARKS AND CONGRESSIONALLY DIRECTED
SPENDING ITEMS

Neither the bill nor the report contains any Congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits as defined by clause 9 of rule XXI.

COMPLIANCE WITH RULE XIII, CLAUSE 3(e) (RAMSEYER RULE)

In compliance with clause 3(e) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, changes in existing law made by the bill, as reported, are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in italic, and existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

[INSERT FROM LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL]

CHANGES IN APPLICATION OF EXISTING LAW

Pursuant to clause 3(f)(1)(A) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following statements are submitted describing the effect of provisions in the accompanying bill, which directly or indirectly change the application of existing law. In most instances these provisions have been included in prior appropriations Acts.

The bill includes the following changes in application of existing law:

OVERALL BILL

Providing that certain appropriations remain available until expended or extends the availability of funds beyond the fiscal year where programs or projects are continuing but for which legislation does not specifically authorize such extended availability. This authority tends to result in savings by preventing the practice of committing funds on low priority projects at the end of the fiscal year to avoid losing the funds.

Limiting, in certain instances, the obligation of funds for particular functions or programs. These limitations include restrictions on the obligation of funds for administrative expenses, travel expenses, the use of consultants, and programmatic areas within the overall jurisdiction of a particular agency.

Limiting official entertainment or reception and representation expenses for selected agencies in the bill.

Continuing ongoing activities of those Federal agencies, which require annual authorization or additional legislation, which has not been enacted.

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

Providing funds to the Bureau for the management of lands and resources.

Providing funds to the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation under certain conditions.

Permitting the use of fees for processing applications for permit to drill.

Permitting the use of mining fee collections for program operations.

Permitting the use of fees from communication site rentals.

LAND ACQUISITION

Providing that the appropriation shall be derived from the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

OREGON AND CALIFORNIA GRANT LANDS

Providing funds for the Oregon and California Grant Lands.

Authorizing the transfer of certain collections from the Oregon and California Land Grants Fund to the Treasury.

RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

Allowing certain funds to be transferred to the Department of the Interior for range improvements.

SERVICE CHARGES, DEPOSITS, AND FORFEITURES

Allowing the use of certain collected funds for certain administrative costs and operation of termination of certain facilities.

Allowing the use of funds on any damaged public lands.

Authorizing the Secretary to use monies from forfeitures, compromises or settlements for improvement, protection and rehabilitation of public lands under certain conditions.

MISCELLANEOUS TRUST FUNDS

Allowing certain contributed funds to be advanced for administrative costs and other activities of the Bureau.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Permitting the Bureau to enter into agreements with public and private entities, including States.

Permitting the Bureau to manage improvements to which the United States has title.

Permitting the payment of rewards for information on violations of law on Bureau lands.

Providing for cost-sharing arrangements for printing services.

Permitting the Bureau to conduct certain projects for State governments on a reimbursable basis.

Prohibiting the use of funds for the destruction of wild horses and burros.

UNITED STATES FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Limiting funds for certain Endangered Species Act programs.

LAND ACQUISITION

Providing that the appropriation shall be derived from the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

Providing that funding for projects may not be used for administrative costs.

COOPERATIVE ENDANGERED SPECIES CONSERVATION FUND

Providing that the appropriation shall be derived from the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

STATE AND TRIBAL WILDLIFE GRANTS

Providing for a State and Tribal wildlife grants program.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Providing that programs may be carried out by direct expenditure, contracts, grants, cooperative agreements and reimbursable agreements with public and private entities.

Providing for repair of damage to public roads.

Providing options for the purchase of land not to exceed \$1.

Permitting cost-shared arrangements for printing services.

Permitting the acceptance of donated aircraft.

Providing that fees collected for non-toxic shot review and approval shall be available without further appropriation for the expenses of non-toxic shot review related expenses.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

OPERATION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM

Designating funds for Everglades restoration.

Providing for repair, rehabilitation and maintenance of National Park Service assets.

NATIONAL RECREATION AND PRESERVATION

Providing for expenses not otherwise provided for.

HISTORIC PRESERVATION

Providing for expenses derived from the Historic Preservation Fund.

CONSTRUCTION

Providing funds for construction, improvements, repair or replacement of physical facilities including modified water deliveries to Everglades National Park with certain restrictions.

Providing that a single procurement may be issued for any project funded in fiscal year 2015 with a future phase indicated in the National Park Service 5-year Line Item Construction Plan.

LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND

Rescinding Land and Water Conservation Fund contract authority.

LAND ACQUISITION AND STATE ASSISTANCE

Providing that the appropriation shall be derived from the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

CENTENNIAL CHALLENGE

Providing funds for Centennial Challenge projects with no less than 50 percent of the cost of each project derived from non-Federal sources.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Allowing certain franchise fees to be available for expenditure without further appropriation to extinguish or reduce liability for certain possessory interests.

Providing for the retention of administrative costs under certain Land and Water Conservation Fund programs.

Allowing National Park Service funds to be transferred to the Federal Highway Administration for purposes authorized under 23 U.S.C. 204 for reasonable administrative support costs.

UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

SURVEYS, INVESTIGATIONS, AND RESEARCH

Providing funds to classify lands as to their mineral and water resources.

Providing funds to give engineering supervision to power permittees and Federal Energy Regulatory Commission licensees.

Limiting funds for the conduct of new surveys on private property without permission.

Limiting funds for cooperative topographic mapping or water resource data collection and investigations.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Allowing funds to be used for certain contracting, technical services, construction, maintenance, acquisition, and representation expenses.

Permitting the use of certain contracts, grants, and cooperative agreements.

Recognizing students and recent graduates as Federal employees for the purposes of travel and work injury compensation.

BUREAU OF OCEAN ENERGY MANAGEMENT

Permitting funds for mineral leasing and environmental study; enforcing laws and contracts; and for matching grants.

Providing that funds may be used which shall be derived from non-refundable cost recovery fees collected in 2014.

Permitting the use of certain excess receipts from Outer Continental Shelf leasing activities.

Providing for reasonable expenses related to volunteer beach and marine cleanup activities.

Prohibiting the use of funds for regulating non-lease holders.

BUREAU OF SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL ENFORCEMENT

Permitting funds for mineral leasing and environmental study; enforcing laws and contracts; and for matching grants.

Providing that funds may be used which shall be derived from non-refundable cost recovery fees collected in 2014.

Permitting the use of certain excess receipts from Outer Continental Shelf leasing activities.

Permitting the use of funds derived from non-refundable inspection fees collecting in 2014.

Requiring that not less than 50 percent of inspection fees expended be used on personnel, expanding capacity and reviewing applications for permit to drill.

OIL SPILL RESEARCH

Providing that funds shall be derived from the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund.

OFFICE OF SURFACE MINING RECLAMATION AND ENFORCEMENT

REGULATION AND TECHNOLOGY

Permitting payment to State and tribal personnel for travel and per diem expenses for training.

Permitting the use of certain offsetting collections from permit fees.

ABANDONED MINE RECLAMATION FUND

Allowing the use of debt recovery to pay for debt collection.

Allowing that certain funds made available under title IV of Public Law 95-87 may be used for any required non-Federal share of the cost of certain projects.

Allowing funds to be used for travel expenses of State and tribal personnel while attending certain OSM training.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS AND BUREAU OF INDIAN EDUCATION

OPERATION OF INDIAN PROGRAMS

Limiting funds for official reception and representation expenses.

Limiting funds for welfare assistance payments, except for disaster relief.

Allowing tribal priority allocation funds to be used for unmet welfare assistance costs.

Providing forward-funding for school operations of Bureau-funded schools and other education programs.

Providing that limited funds shall be available until expended for certain purposes.

Allowing the transfer of certain forestry funds.

Allowing the use of funds to purchase uniforms or other identifying articles of clothing for personnel.

CONSTRUCTION

Providing for the transfer of Navajo irrigation project funds to the Bureau of Reclamation.

Providing that six percent of Federal Highway Trust Fund contract authority may be used for construction management costs.

Providing Safety of Dams funds on a non-reimbursable basis.

Requiring the use of administrative and cost accounting principles for certain school construction projects and exempting such projects from certain requirements.

Requiring conformance with building codes and health and safety standards.

Specifying the procedure for dispute resolution.

Limiting the control of construction projects when certain time frames have not been met.

Allowing reimbursement of construction costs from the Office of Special Trustee.

INDIAN GUARANTEED LOAN PROGRAM ACCOUNT

Limiting funds for administrative expenses and for subsidizing total loan principal.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Allowing the use of funds for direct expenditure, contracts, cooperative agreements, compacts, and grants.

Allowing contracting for the San Carlos Irrigation Project.

Limiting the use of funds for certain contracts, grants and cooperative agreements.

Allowing Tribes to return appropriated funds.

Prohibiting funding of Alaska schools.

Limiting the number of schools and the expansion of grade levels in individual schools.

Specifying distribution of indirect and administrative costs for certain Tribes.

Prohibiting the implementation of a new tribal recognition rule.

DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Allowing the use of certain funds for official reception and representation expenses.

Permitting payments to former Bureau of Mines workers.

Designating funds for mineral revenue management activities.

Designating funds for consolidated appraisal services to be derived from the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

Designating funds for mineral revenue management activities.

Allowing certain refunds of overpayments in connection with certain Indian leases.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Allowing certain payments authorized for the Payments in Lieu of Taxes Program to be retained for administrative expenses.

Providing that no Payments in Lieu of Taxes Program payment be made to otherwise eligible units of local government if the computed amount of the payment is less than \$100.

Providing that a payment made to a unit of general local government for fiscal year 2016 may be reduced by the Secretary to correct overpayments, and increased by the Secretary to correct underpayments, to such unit of local government for the previous fiscal year.

Extending funding for Payment in Lieu of Taxes.

INSULAR AFFAIRS

ASSISTANCE TO TERRITORIES

Designating funds for various programs and for salaries and expenses of the Office of Insular Affairs.

Allowing audits of the financial transactions of the Territorial and Insular governments by the GAO.

Providing grant funding under certain terms of the Agreement of the Special Representatives on Future United States Financial Assistance for the Northern Mariana Islands.

Providing for capital infrastructure in various Territories.

Allowing appropriations for disaster assistance to be used as non-Federal matching funds for hazard mitigation grants.

COMPACT OF FREE ASSOCIATION

Providing grants to Palau, the Marshall Islands, and Micronesia.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS, INSULAR AFFAIRS

Allowing, at the request of the Governor of Guam, for certain discretionary or mandatory funds to be used to assist securing certain rural electrification loans through the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

OFFICE OF SPECIAL TRUSTEE FOR AMERICAN INDIANS

FEDERAL TRUST PROGRAMS

Limiting the amount of funding available for the historical accounting of Indian trust fund accounts.

Allowing transfers to other Department of the Interior accounts.

Providing no-year funding for certain Indian Self-Determination Act grants.

Exempting quarterly statements for Indian trust accounts \$15 or less.

Requiring annual statements and records maintenance for Indian trust accounts.

Limiting use of funds to correct administrative errors in Indian trust accounts.

Permitting the use of recoveries from erroneous payments pursuant to Indian trust accounts.

DEPARTMENT-WIDE PROGRAMS

WILDLAND FIRE MANAGEMENT

Providing funds for wildland fire management.

Designating funds for renovation or construction of fire facilities and designating funds for Wildfire suppression operations.

Permitting the repayments of funds transferred from other accounts for firefighting.

Designating funds for hazardous fuels and burned area rehabilitation.

Permitting the use of funds for lodging and subsistence of firefighters.

Permitting the use of grants, contracts and cooperative agreements for hazardous fuels reduction, including cost-sharing and local assistance.

Permitting cost-sharing of cooperative agreements with non-Federal entities under certain circumstances.

Providing for local competition for hazardous fuel reduction activities.

Permitting reimbursement to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Marine Fisheries Service for consultation activities under the Endangered Species Act.

Providing certain terms for leases of real property with local governments.

Providing for the transfer of funds between the Department of the Interior and the Department of Agriculture for wildland fire management.

Providing funds for support of Federal emergency response actions.

Allowing for international forestry assistance to or through the Department of State.

FLAME WILDFIRE SUPPRESSION RESERVE FUND

Providing funds for the FLAME fund.

CENTRAL HAZARDOUS MATERIALS FUND

Providing funds for response action, including associated activities, performed pursuant to the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act.

WORKING CAPITAL FUND

Allowing funds for the financial and business management system and information technology improvement.

Prohibiting use of funds to establish reserves in the working capital fund with exceptions.

Allowing assessments for reasonable charges for training services at the National Indian Program Center and use of these funds under certain conditions.

Providing space and related facilities or the lease of related facilities, equipment or professional services of the National Indian Program Training Center to state, local and Tribal employees or other persons for cultural, educational or recreational activities.

Providing that the Secretary may enter into grants and cooperative agreements to support the Office of Natural Resource Revenue's collection and disbursement of royalties, fees, and other mineral revenue proceeds, as authorized by law.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISION

Allowing acquisition of certain aircraft.

Allowing the sale of existing aircraft with proceeds used to offset the purchase price of replacement aircraft.

GENERAL PROVISIONS, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Allowing transfer of funds for certain reconstruction of facilities, aircraft or utilities in emergency situations.

Allowing transfer of funds in certain emergency situations, including wildfires and oil spill response, if other funds provided in other accounts will be exhausted within 30 days and a supplemental appropriation is requested as promptly as possible.

Permitting the Department to use limited funding for certain services.

Permitting the transfer of funds between the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Office of Special Trustee for American Indians and limiting amounts for historical accounting activities.

Authorizing the redistribution of Tribal Priority Allocation funds to address unmet needs.

Authorizing the acquisition of lands and leases for Ellis, Governors and Liberty Islands.

Providing the authority for the Secretary to collect nonrefundable inspection fees.

Permitting the reorganization of the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, Enforcement and Regulation.

Permitting the Secretary of the Interior to enter into long-term agreements for wild horse and burro holding facilities.

Requiring the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to mark hatchery salmon.

Addressing BLM actions regarding grazing on public lands.

Prohibiting the use of funds to implement, administer or enforce Secretarial Order 3310.

Providing the Secretary of the Interior statutory authority to enter into rental or lease agreements that benefit Bureau of Indian Education operated schools.

Authorizing funds for the Volunteers in Parks program.

Authorizing Indian Affairs to record obligations against accounts receivable, provided that total obligations do not exceed total budgetary resources.

Providing authorities for heritage areas.

Limiting funds for a proposed rule for sage-grouse pursuant to the Endangered Species Act.

Extending authority to pay certain offshore petroleum-related personnel at a higher rate.

Extending authority to pay certain onshore petroleum-related personnel at a higher rate.

Maintaining the status quo on regulations relating to the legal domestic trade and transport of products containing ivory.

Requiring the reissuance of certain final rules and prohibiting such rules from further judicial review.

Requiring that an interim rule pursuant to section 4(d) of the Endangered Species Act be amended.

TITLE II—ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Providing for operating expenses in support of research and development.

Designating funding for National Priorities research as specified in the explanatory statement to this Act.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAMS AND MANAGEMENT

Allowing hire and maintenance of passenger motor vehicles and operation of aircraft and purchase of reprints and library memberships in societies or associations which issue publications to members only or at a price to members lower than to subscribers who are not members.

Limiting amounts for official representation and reception expenses.

Providing two-year funding availability for administrative costs of Brownfields program.

Designating funding for National Priorities as specified in the explanatory statement to this Act.

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE SUPERFUND

Allowing distribution of funds to purchase services from other agencies under certain circumstances.

Providing for the transfer of funds within certain agency accounts.

LEAKING UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK PROGRAM

Providing for grants to Federally-recognized Indian Tribes.

STATE AND TRIBAL ASSISTANCE GRANTS

Limiting funding amounts for certain programs.

Specifying funding for capitalization grants for the Clean Water and Drinking Water State Revolving Funds and allowing certain amounts for additional subsidies.

Designating funds for specific sections of law.

Providing certain grants under authority of Section 103, Clean Air Act.

Providing waivers for certain uses of Clean Water and Drinking Water State Revolving Funds for State administrative costs for grants to federally-recognized Indian Tribes and grants to specific Territories and Freely Associated States.

Requiring that 10 percent Clean Water and 20 percent of Drinking Water funds shall be used by States for forgiveness of principal or negative interest loans.

Prohibiting the use of funds for jurisdictions that permit development or construction of additional colonia areas.

Providing funding for environmental information exchange network initiatives grants, statistical surveys of water resources and enhancements to State monitoring programs, tribal grants, and underground storage tank projects.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Allowing awards of grants to federally-recognized Indian Tribes.

Authorizing the collection and obligation of pesticide registration service fees.

Allowing the transfer of funds from the "Environmental Programs and Management" account to support the Great Lakes Restoration Initiative and providing for certain interagency agreements and grants to various entities in support of this effort.

Providing amounts for construction, alteration, repair, rehabilitation, and renovation of facilities.

Rescinding unobligated grants.

Providing for grants to federally recognized Tribes.

TITLE III—RELATED AGENCIES

FOREST SERVICE

FOREST AND RANGELAND RESEARCH

Providing funds for forest and rangeland research.
Designating funds for the forest inventory and analysis program.

STATE AND PRIVATE FORESTRY

Providing for forest health management, including treatments of certain pests or invasive plants, and for restoring damaged forests, and for cooperative forestry, education and land conservation activities, and conducting an international program.

Providing that the appropriation for the Forest Legacy program shall be derived from the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM

Providing funds for the National Forest System.
Depositing funds in the Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Fund.
Designating funds for forest products.
Designating funds in the Integrated Resource Restoration pilot program.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT AND MAINTENANCE

Providing funds for construction, reconstruction, and maintenance and acquisition of buildings and other facilities and infrastructure; and for construction, capital improvement, decommissioning, and maintenance of forest roads and trails.

Requiring that funds becoming available in fiscal year 2016 for the road and trails fund (16 U.S.C. 501) shall be transferred to the Treasury.

Providing for the transfer of funds to the National Forest System for the Integrated Resource Restoration pilot program.

LAND ACQUISITION

Providing that the appropriation shall be derived from the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS FOR NATIONAL FORESTS SPECIAL ACTS

Requiring that funding for the program is derived from forest receipts.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS TO COMPLETE LAND EXCHANGES

Requiring that funding for the program is derived from funds deposited by State, county, or municipal governments and non-Federal parties pursuant to Land Sale and Exchange Acts.

RANGE BETTERMENT FUND

Providing that fifty percent of monies received for grazing fees shall be used for range improvements and limiting administrative expenses to six percent.

GIFTS, DONATIONS AND BEQUESTS

Providing for gifts, donations and bequest per Federal law.

MANAGEMENT OF NATIONAL FORESTS FOR SUBSISTENCE USES

Providing funds for subsistence uses per the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act.

WILDLAND FIRE MANAGEMENT

Permitting the use of funds for emergency rehabilitation and restoration and hazardous fuels reduction to support emergency response and wildfire suppression.

Allowing the use of wildland fire funds to repay advances from other accounts.

Allowing reimbursement of States for certain wildfire emergency activities.

Designating funds for the Joint Fire Sciences Program and extending authorities for Fire Science Research.

Allowing funds to be available for emergency rehabilitation, hazardous fuels reduction and emergency response.

Designating funds for suppression, hazardous fuels reduction and national fire plan research.

Designating funds for State fire assistance and volunteer fire assistance Federal and State and private lands.

Providing for cooperative agreements and grants.

Allowing funds available for Community Forest Restoration Act to be used on non-Federal land.

Limiting the transfer of wildland fire management funds between the Department of the Interior and the Department of Agriculture.

Designating the use of hazardous fuels reduction funds for biomass grants.

Providing that funds transferred from the FLAME Wildfire Suppression Reserve Fund shall be assessed for cost pools.

Permitting the transfer of funds for the Integrated Resources Restoration pilot.

FLAME WILDFIRE SUPPRESSION RESERVE FUND

Providing funds for the FLAME fund and authorizing transfers under certain conditions.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Permitting the purchase of passenger motor vehicles and proceeds from the sale of aircraft may be used to purchase replacement aircraft.

Allowing funds for certain employment contracts.

Allowing funds to be used for purchase and alteration of buildings.

Allowing for acquisition of certain lands and interests.

Allowing expenses for certain volunteer activities.

Providing for the cost of uniforms.

Providing for debt collections on certain contracts.

Allowing transfer of funds in certain emergency situations if all other funds provided for wildfire suppression will be obligated within 30 days and the Secretary notifies the Committees.

Allowing funds to be used through the Agency for International Development for work in foreign countries and to support other forestry activities outside of the United States.

Allowing the Forest Service, acting for the International Program, to sign certain funding agreements with foreign governments and institutions as well as with certain domestic agencies.

Authorizing the expenditure or transfer of funds for wild horse and burro activities.

Prohibiting the transfer of funds under the Department of Agriculture transfer authority under certain conditions.

Limiting the transfer of funds for the Working Capital Fund and Department Reimbursable Program (also known as Greenbook charges).

Limiting funds to support the Youth Conservation Corps and Public Lands Corps.

Limiting the use of funds for official reception and representation expenses.

Providing for matching funds for the National Forest Foundation.

Providing for matching funds for the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation.

Allowing funds to be used for technical assistance for certain rural communities.

Allowing funds for payments to counties in the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area.

Allowing funds to be used for the Older Americans Act.

Permitting funding assessments for facilities maintenance, rent, utilities, and other support services.

Limiting funds to reimburse the Office of General Counsel at the Department of Agriculture.

Permitting eligible employees to be considered a Federal Employee.

INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE

INDIAN HEALTH SERVICES

Providing that tribal contract and grant funding is deemed obligated at the time of grant or contract award and remains available until expended.

Providing no-year funds for contract medical care including the Indian Catastrophic Health Emergency Fund.

Providing for loan repayment under sections 104 and 108 of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act with certain conditions and making the funds available for certain other purposes.

Providing that certain contracts and grants may be performed in two fiscal years.

Providing for use of collections and reporting of collections under Title IV of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act.

Providing no-year funding for scholarship funds.

Providing for the collection of individually identifiable health information relating to the Americans with Disabilities Act by the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Permitting the use of Indian Health Care Improvement Fund monies for facilities improvement and providing no-year funding availability.

Providing that certain funds are made available until expended.

INDIAN HEALTH FACILITIES

Providing that facilities funds may be used to purchase land, modular buildings and trailers.

Providing for TRANSAM equipment to be purchased from the Department of Defense.

Prohibiting the use of funds for sanitation facilities for new homes funded by the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Allowing for the purchase of ambulances.

Providing for a demolition fund.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Providing for per diem expenses for senior level positions.

Providing for payments for telephone service in private residences in the field, purchase of motor vehicles, aircraft and reprints.

Providing for purchase and erection of modular buildings.

Providing funds for uniforms.

Allowing funding to be used for attendance at professional meetings.

Providing that health care may be extended to non-Indians at Indian Health Service facilities, subject to charges, and for the expenditure of collected funds.

Providing for transfers of funds from the Department of Housing and Urban Development to the Indian Health Service.

Prohibiting limitations on certain Federal travel and transportation expenses.

Allowing de-obligation and re-obligation of funds applied to self-governance funding agreements.

Prohibiting the expenditure of funds to implement new eligibility regulations.

Permitting certain reimbursements for goods and services provided to Tribes.

Providing that reimbursements for training, technical assistance, or services include total costs.

Providing that a strategic plan be developed for the Urban Indian Health Program in consultation with the National Academy of Public Administration.

AGENCY FOR TOXIC SUBSTANCES AND DISEASE REGISTRY TOXIC SUBSTANCES AND ENVIRONMENTAL PUBLIC HEALTH

Providing for the conduct of health studies, testing, and monitoring.

Providing deadlines for health assessments and studies.

Limiting the number of toxicological profiles.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY AND OFFICE OF
ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

Limiting the use of funds for official reception and representation expenses.

Designating the appointment and duties of the chairman.

OFFICE OF NAVAJO AND HOPI INDIAN RELOCATION

Providing for the transfer of funds to the Department of the Interior Office of Inspector General.

CHEMICAL SAFETY AND HAZARD INVESTIGATION BOARD

Permitting use of funds for hire of passenger vehicles, uniforms or allowances, and limiting the use of funds for per diem expenses and the number of senior level positions.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Limiting certain lease terms.

Providing for purchase of passenger vehicles and certain rental, repair and cleaning of uniforms.

Designating funds for certain programs including the National Museum of African American History and Culture and providing no-year funds.

Providing that funds may be used to support American overseas research centers.

Allowing for advance payments to independent contractors performing research services or participating in official Smithsonian presentations.

FACILITIES CAPITAL

Designating funds for maintenance, repair, rehabilitation, and construction and for consultant services.

NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Allowing payment in advance for membership in library, museum, and art associations or societies.

Allowing for purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms for guards and employees and allowances therefor.

Allowing purchase or rental of devices for protecting buildings and contents thereof, and maintenance, alteration, improvement, and repair of buildings, approaches, and grounds.

Providing for restoration and repair of works of art by contract under certain circumstances.

Providing no-year funds for special exhibitions.

REPAIR, RESTORATION, AND RENOVATION OF BUILDINGS

Providing lease agreements of no more than 10 years addressing space needs created by renovations under the Master Facilities Plan.

Permitting the Gallery to perform work by contract under certain circumstances.

JOHN F. KENNEDY CENTER FOR THE PERFORMING ARTS

OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE

Providing funds to the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts Kennedy Center for operational and maintenance costs.

CAPITAL REPAIR AND RESTORATION

Providing funds to the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts Kennedy Center for facility repair.

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS

GRANTS AND ADMINISTRATION

Providing funds for the support of projects and productions in the arts, including arts education and public outreach activities.

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES

GRANTS AND ADMINISTRATION

Specifying funds to carry out the matching grants program.

Allowing obligation of National Endowment for the Humanities current and prior year funds from gifts, bequests, and devises of money for which equal amounts have not previously been appropriated.

Administrative Provisions, National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities Prohibiting the use of funds for grants and contracts which do not include the text of 18 U.S.C. 1913.

Prohibiting the use of appropriated funds and permitting the use of non-appropriated funds for reception expenses.

Allowing the chairperson of the National Endowment for the Arts to approve small grants under certain circumstances.

COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Permitting the charging and use of fees for its publications and accepting gifts related to the history of the Nation's Capital.

NATIONAL CAPITAL ARTS AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS

Providing funding for the National Capital Arts and Cultural Affairs.

NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION

Providing funding for the National Capital Planning Commission.

Providing that one-quarter of one percent may be used for official reception and representational expenses.

UNITED STATES HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL MUSEUM

Designating funds for equipment replacement.

Designating funds for repair, rehabilitation and for exhibition design and production and providing no year availability for these funds.

TITLE IV—GENERAL PROVISIONS

Prohibiting the use of funds to promote or oppose legislative proposals on which Congressional action is incomplete.

Providing for annual appropriations unless expressly provided otherwise in this Act.

Providing for reprogramming procedures, disclosure of administrative expenses, assessments and requirements for operating plans.

Continuing a limitation on accepting and processing applications for patents and on the patenting of Federal lands; permitting processing of grandfathered applications; and permitting third-party contractors to process grandfathered applications.

Limiting the use of funds for contract support costs on Indian contracts.

Allowing the extension of forest plans and prohibiting funds for the revised Chapter 70 of the Forest Service Handbook related to wilderness per the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act.

Limiting leasing and preleasing activities within National Monuments.

Limiting takings for acquisition of lands except under certain conditions.

Modifying a provision addressing timber sales involving Alaskan Red Cedar.

Prohibiting funds to enter into certain no-bid contracts except under certain conditions.

Requiring reports to Congress to be posted on public agency websites.

Continuing a provision that delineates grant guidelines for the National Endowment for the Arts.

Continuing a provision that delineates program priorities for the programs managed by the National Endowment for the Arts.

Requiring that the Department of the Interior, the EPA, the Forest Service, and the Indian Health Service provide the Committees on Appropriations a quarterly report on the status of balances of appropriations.

Requiring a government-wide report regarding expenditures on climate change.

Continuing a provision prohibiting the use of funds to promulgate or implement any regulation requiring the issuance of permits under title V of the Clean Air Act for carbon dioxide, nitrous oxide, water vapor, or methane emissions.

Continuing a provision prohibiting the use of funds to implement any provision in a rule if that provision requires mandatory report-

ing of greenhouse gas emissions from manure management systems.

Providing a one-year extension of the Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act.

Modifying authorities relating to the Dwight D. Eisenhower Memorial Commission.

Prohibiting the use of funds to regulate the lead content of ammunition or fishing tackle.

Prohibiting the use of funds to develop, adopt, implement, administer, or enforce a change or supplement to a rule or guidance documents pertaining to the definition of waters under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act.

Prohibiting the use of funds to develop, carry out, implement, or enforce proposed regulations published on June 18, 2010.

Prohibiting the use of funds to limit recreational shooting and hunting on Federal and public lands except for public safety.

Prohibiting the use of funds to implement the National Ocean Policy under Executive Order 13547.

Prohibiting EPA from using funds to implement, administer, or enforce the lead renovation rule until EPA has approved a commercially available lead test kit.

Prohibiting EPA from using funds to develop, propose, finalize, implement, enforce, or administer any regulation that would establish new financial responsibility requirements under CERCLA.

Prohibiting the use of funds to develop, issue, implement, or enforce any greenhouse gas New Source Performance Standards on any new or existing source that is an electric utility generating unit.

Prohibiting the use of funds from making any change to the regulations in effect on October 1, 2012, pertaining to the definitions of the terms “fill material” or “discharge of fill material”.

Continuing a provision through fiscal year 2017 authorizing the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture to consider local contractors when awarding contracts for certain activities on public lands.

Extending the authority for the Chesapeake Bay Initiative.

Extending the maximum authorized term for grazing permits and leases.

Making available vacant grazing allotments for permittees impacted by drought or wildfire.

Clarifying the protection of water rights with regard to Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management permits.

Limiting the use of funds for status changes of certain chemicals.

Applying requirements for the use of American iron and steel for certain loans and grants.

Prohibiting the use of funds pertaining to certain updates to the social cost of carbon.

Establishing a Spending Reduction Account in the bill.

APPROPRIATIONS NOT AUTHORIZED BY LAW

Pursuant to clause 3(f)(1)(B) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following table lists the appropriations in the accompanying bill which are not authorized by law:

[Dollars in thousands]

	Last year of authorization	Authorization level	Appropriations in last year of authorization	Appropriations in this bill
Bureau of Land Management				
All discretionary programs	2002	Such sums...	1,862,170	1,116,594
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service				
Endangered Species Act (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.)	1992	41,500	42,373	151,648*
Marine Mammal Protection Act (16 U.S.C. 1361 – 1407)	1999	14,768	2,008	5,470
Nonindigenous Aquatic Nuisance Species Prevention and Control Act (16 U.S.C. 4701 et seq.)	2002	6,000	6,000	13,056
African Elephant Conservation Act (16 U.S.C. 4201 et seq.)	2012	5,000	1,645	1,832
Rhinoceros and Tiger Conservation Act (16 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.)	2012	10,000	2,471	2,690
Asian Elephant Conservation Act (16 U.S.C. 4201 et seq.)	2012	5,000	1,645	1,557
North American Wetlands Conservation Act (16 U.S.C. 4401-4406)	2012	75,000	35,554	35,000
Coastal Barrier Resources Act of 1982, amended by Improvement Act of 2000 & Reauthorization Act of 2005	2010	2,000	1,390	1,390
Great Ape Conservation Act (16 U.S.C. 6301 et seq.)	2010	5,000	2,500	1,975
Marine Turtle Conservation Act (16 U.S.C. 6601)	2009	5,000	2,000	1,507
National Fish and Wildlife Foundation Establishment Act (16 U.S.C. 3701 et seq.)	2010	25,000	7,537	7,022
Neotropical Migratory Bird Conservation Act of 2000 (16 U.S.C. 6101 et seq.)	2010	6,500	5,000	3,660
Partners for Fish and Wildlife Act (16 U.S.C. 3771 et seq.)	2011	75,000	60,134	51,776
U.S. Geological Survey				
Energy Resources Program (50 U.S.C. 167n, P.L. 113-40)	2015	1,000	24,895	24,895
Earthquake Hazards Program (P.L. 108-360, 42 U.S.C. Sec. 7701-7709)	2009	88,900	55,126	59,503
Science Synthesis, Analysis, and Research (42 U.S.C. 15908 sec 351, P.L. 109-58)	2010	30,000	1,000	24,299
Water Resources Research Act Program (42 U.S.C. 10301 – 10303, P.L. 109-471)	2011	12,000	6,486	6,500
Bureau of Indian Affairs				
The No Child Left Behind Act (20 U.S.C. 7401 et seq., P.L. 107-110)	2007	N/A	549,293	722,193
Indian Child Protection and Family Violence Prevention Act (25 U.S.C. 3210, 104 Stat. 4531, P.L. 101 630, Title IV.)	1997	30,000	26,116	41,871
Indian Tribal Justice Act, as amended by TLOA (Tribal Law and Order Act of 2010, P.L. 111-211)	2015	58,400	28,617	32,025
The Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1001 et seq P.L. 110-315)	2013	N/A	52,398	57,368
Tribally Controlled Colleges or University Assistance Act of 1978 (20 U.S.C. 1018 et seq P.L. 110-315)	2013	N/A	64,947	69,793
The Higher Education Act of 1965 (25 USC 1862 (a) and (b))	2013	N/A	6,434	6,814
Office of Insular Affairs				
Brown Tree Snake Control and Eradication Act of 2004(P.L. 108-384)	2010	No more than 3,000	2,994	3,500
Environmental Protection Agency				
Clean Air Act	1997	Such sums...	450,000	647,000
Hazardous Substance Superfund	1994	5,100	1,480,853	1,088,769
Great Lakes	2008	\$25,000	\$475,000	300,000

Lake Champlain Basin	2008	\$11,000	\$3,000	1,399
Long Island Sound Restoration	2010	\$40,000	\$7,000	3,940
Lake Pontchartrain Basin	2011	\$20,000	\$1,000	948
Chesapeake Bay Restoration	2005	\$40,000	\$23,000	60,000
National Estuary Program	2010	\$35,000	\$33,000	25,098
State and Tribal Assistance Grants:				
Alaska and Rural Native Villages	2010	\$13,000	\$13,000	10,000
CERCLA/Brownfields Cat Grant	2006	50,000	49,000	47,745
Brownfield Revitalization Funding	2006	200,000		75,000
Drinking Water SRF	2003	1,000,000	845,000	757,000
Grants for State Public Water	2003	100,000	93,000	101,963
Lead Containment Control Act of 1988	1992	Such sums .	15,000	14,049
Mexico Border	2011	--	\$17,000	5,000
Non-Point Source Management Program	1991	130,000	51,000	159,252
Pollution Control	1990	\$75,000	\$73,000	230,806
Pollution Prevention Act	1993	8,000	6,800	4,765
Radon Abatement Act	1991	10,000	9,000	8,051
Underground Storage Tanks	1988	25,000	7,000	1,498
State Hazardous Waste Program Grants	1988	60,000	67,000	99,693
Toxic Substances Control Act	1983	1,500	0	4,919
Tribal General Assistance Program	1992	Such sums	--	65,476
Underground Injection Control Grants	2003	15,000	11,000	10,506
USDA Forest Service, National Forest Foundation **	1997	Such sums...	2,000	Up to 3,000
Council on Environmental Quality, Office of Environmental Quality	1986	480	670	3,000
Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation	2008	30,000	9,000	7,341
John F. Kennedy Center	2014	35,967	34,398	32,800
National Endowment for the Arts	1993	Such sums...	174,460	146,021
National Endowment for the Humanities	1993	Such sums...	177,413	146,021

* Appropriations in this bill for Endangered Species Act implementation are a conservative estimate.

** Reauthorization has not happened as of the date this document was printed.

COMPARISON WITH BUDGET RESOLUTION

Section 308(a)(1)(A) of the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-344), as amended, requires that the report accompanying a bill providing new budget authority contain a statement detailing how the authority compares with the reports submitted under section 302 of the Act for the most recently agreed to concurrent resolution on the budget for the fiscal year. This information follows:

[INSERT COMPARISON WITH BUDGET RESOLUTION TABLE]

FIVE-YEAR OUTLAY PROJECTIONS

In compliance with section 308(a)(1)(B) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-344), as amended, the following table contains five-year projections associated with the budget authority provided in the accompanying bill:

[INSERT FIVE YEAR OUTLAY PROJECTIONS TABLE]

ASSISTANCE TO STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

In accordance with section 308(a)(1)(C) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-344), as amended, the financial assistance to State and local governments is as follows:

[INSERT ASSISTANCE TO STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS TABLE]

PROGRAM DUPLICATION

No provision of this bill establishes or reauthorizes a program of the Federal government known to be duplicative of another Federal program, a program that was included in any report from the Government Accountability Office to Congress pursuant to section 21 of Public Law 111-139, or a program related to a program identified in the most recent Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance.

DIRECTED RULE MAKING

Pursuant to section 3(1) of H. Res. 5 (114th Congress), the Committee estimates that the bill directs three rule makings in section 121 and section 122.

TABLE OF FUNDING RECOMMENDATIONS

The following table provides the amounts recommended by the Committee compared with the budget estimates by account.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2015
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2016
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
TITLE I - DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR					
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT					
Management of Lands and Resources					
Land Resources:					
Soil, water and air management.....	43,239	46,755	43,239	---	-3,516
Rangeland management.....	79,000	76,444	79,000	---	+2,556
Grazing administration management.....	---	16,500	---	---	-16,500
Grazing administration management offsetting collections.....	---	-16,500	---	---	+16,500
Forestry management.....	9,838	9,980	9,838	---	-142
Riparian management.....	21,321	22,784	21,321	---	-1,463
Cultural resources management.....	15,131	17,206	15,131	---	-2,075
Wild horse and burro management.....	77,245	80,555	77,245	---	-3,310
Subtotal.....	245,774	253,724	245,774	---	-7,950
Wildlife and Fisheries:					
Wildlife management.....	52,338	89,381	89,381	+37,043	---
Fisheries management.....	12,530	12,685	12,530	---	-155
Subtotal.....	64,868	102,066	101,911	+37,043	-155
Threatened and endangered species.....	21,458	21,567	21,458	---	-109

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2015
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2016
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Recreation Management:					
Wilderness management.....	18,264	18,559	18,264	---	-295
Recreation resources management.....	48,697	56,851	48,697	---	-8,154
Subtotal.....	66,961	75,410	66,961	---	-8,449
Energy and Minerals:					
Oil and gas management.....	53,183	59,671	53,183	---	-6,488
Oil and gas permit processing.....	32,500	7,125	32,500	---	+25,375
Oil and gas inspection and enforcement.....	41,126	48,000	41,126	---	-6,874
Subtotal, Oil and gas.....	126,809	114,796	126,809	---	+12,013
Oil and gas permit processing fees.....	-32,500	---	-32,500	---	-32,500
Oil and gas inspection and enforcement fees.....	---	-48,000	---	---	+48,000
Subtotal, offsetting collections.....	-32,500	-48,000	-32,500	---	+15,500
Coal management.....					
Coal management.....	9,595	10,868	9,595	---	-1,273
Other mineral resources.....	10,586	11,879	10,586	---	-1,293
Renewable energy.....	29,061	29,356	29,061	---	-295
Subtotal, Energy and Minerals.....	143,551	118,899	143,551	---	+24,652
Realty and Ownership Management:					
Alaska conveyance.....	22,000	22,220	22,000	---	-220
Cadastral, lands, and realty management.....	45,658	51,252	45,658	---	-5,594
Subtotal.....	67,658	73,472	67,658	---	-5,814

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2015
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2016
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Resource Protection and Maintenance:					
Resource management planning.....	38,125	59,341	46,125	+8,000	-13,216
Abandoned mine lands.....	16,987	19,946	16,987	---	-2,959
Resource protection and law enforcement.....	25,325	25,495	25,325	---	-170
Hazardous materials management.....	15,612	15,786	15,612	---	-174
Subtotal.....	96,049	120,568	104,049	+8,000	-16,519
Transportation and Facilities Maintenance:					
Annual maintenance.....	38,637	38,942	38,637	---	-305
Deferred maintenance.....	26,995	31,387	26,995	---	-4,392
Subtotal.....	65,632	70,329	65,632	---	-4,697
Workforce and Organizational Support:					
Administrative support.....	47,127	50,942	47,127	---	-3,815
Bureauwide fixed costs.....	91,010	93,645	91,010	---	-2,635
Information technology management.....	25,696	25,958	25,696	---	-262
Subtotal.....	163,833	170,545	163,833	---	-6,712
Challenge cost share.....	2,413	12,416	2,400	-13	-10,016
National landscape conservation system, base program..	31,819	48,470	31,819	---	-16,651
Communication site management.....	2,000	2,000	2,000	---	---
Offsetting collections.....	-2,000	-2,000	-2,000	---	---
Subtotal, Management of lands and resources.....	970,016	1,067,466	1,015,046	+45,030	-52,420

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2015
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2016
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Mining Law Administration:					
Administration.....	39,696	39,696	39,696	---	---
Offsetting collections.....	-57,000	-56,000	-56,000	+1,000	---
Subtotal, Mining Law Administration.....	-17,304	-16,304	-16,304	+1,000	---
Total, Management of Lands and Resources.....	952,712	1,051,162	998,742	+46,030	-52,420
Land Acquisition					
Land Acquisition.....	14,226	30,384	2,500	-11,726	-27,884
Emergencies, Hardships, and Inholdings.....	1,616	1,616	1,000	-616	-616
Acquisition Management.....	1,904	2,000	1,750	-154	-250
Recreational Access.....	2,000	4,000	2,000	---	-2,000
Total, Land acquisition.....	19,746	38,000	7,250	-12,496	-30,750
Oregon and California Grant Lands					
Western Oregon resources management.....	101,423	95,255	98,248	-3,175	+2,993
Western Oregon information and resource data systems..	1,772	1,786	1,772	---	-14
Western Oregon transportation & facilities maintenance	9,517	9,602	9,517	---	-85
Western Oregon construction and acquisition.....	312	324	312	---	-12
Western Oregon national monument.....	753	767	753	---	-14
Total, Oregon and California Grant Lands.....	113,777	107,734	110,602	-3,175	+2,868

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2015
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2016
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request

Range Improvements					
Current appropriations.....	10,000	10,000	10,000	---	---
Service Charges, Deposits, and Forfeitures					
Service charges, deposits, and forfeitures.....	32,465	31,050	31,050	-1,415	---
Offsetting fees.....	-32,465	-31,050	-31,050	+1,415	---
Total, Service Charges, Deposits & Forfeitures..	---	---	---	---	---
Miscellaneous Trust Funds and Permanent Operating Funds					
Current appropriations.....	24,000	24,000	24,000	---	---
=====					
TOTAL, BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT.....	1,120,235	1,230,896	1,150,594	+30,359	-80,302
(Mandatory).....	(34,000)	(34,000)	(34,000)	---	---
(Discretionary).....	(1,086,235)	(1,196,896)	(1,116,594)	(+30,359)	(-80,302)
=====					

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2015
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2016
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
UNITED STATES FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE					
Resource Management					
Ecological Services (FY 2015 Structure):					
Endangered species:					
Candidate conservation.....	12,030	---	---	-12,030	---
Listing and critical habitat.....	20,515	---	---	-20,515	---
Consultation and HCPS.....	62,550	---	---	-62,550	---
Recovery.....	77,916	---	---	-77,916	---
Subtotal.....	173,011	---	---	-173,011	---
Habitat conservation:					
Partners for fish and wildlife.....	51,776	---	---	-51,776	---
Conservation planning assistance.....	33,014	---	---	-33,014	---
Coastal programs.....	13,184	---	---	-13,184	---
National wetlands inventory.....	4,861	---	---	-4,861	---
Subtotal.....	102,835	---	---	-102,835	---
Environmental contaminants.....	9,557	---	---	-9,557	---
Subtotal, Ecological services.....	285,403	---	---	-285,403	---
Ecological Services (Proposed FY 2016 Structure):					
Listing.....	---	23,002	10,257	+10,257	-12,745
Planning and consultation.....	---	108,943	100,787	+100,787	-8,156

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2015
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2016
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Conservation and restoration.....	---	126,298	33,396	+33,396	-92,902
(National Wetlands Inventory).....	---	(4,871)	(3,721)	(+3,721)	(-1,150)
(Coastal Barrier Resources Act).....	---	(1,390)	(1,390)	(+1,390)	---
Recovery.....	---	---	87,480	+87,480	+87,480
Subtotal.....	---	258,243	231,920	+231,920	-26,323
Habitat conservation (Proposed FY 2016 Structure):					
Partners for fish and wildlife.....	---	52,393	51,776	+51,776	-617
Coastal programs.....	---	13,375	13,375	+13,375	---
Subtotal.....	---	65,768	65,151	+65,151	-617
National Wildlife Refuge System:					
Wildlife and habitat management.....	230,343	249,632	230,343	---	-19,489
Visitor services.....	70,319	76,792	70,819	+500	-5,973
Refuge law enforcement.....	38,054	38,959	38,959	+905	---
Conservation planning.....	2,988	2,665	3,023	+35	+358
Refuge maintenance.....	132,498	139,910	139,910	+7,412	---
Subtotal.....	474,202	508,158	483,054	+8,852	-25,104
Conservation and Enforcement:					
Migratory bird management.....	46,468	53,602	47,718	+1,250	-5,884
Law enforcement.....	66,737	75,423	73,772	+7,035	-1,651
International affairs.....	14,506	14,696	14,599	+93	-97
Science support.....	16,985	---	---	-16,985	---
Subtotal.....	144,696	143,721	136,089	-8,607	-7,632

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2015
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2016
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Fish and Aquatic Conservation:					
National fish hatchery system operations.....	52,860	53,418	52,418	-442	-1,000
Maintenance and equipment.....	17,920	19,920	19,920	+2,000	---
Aquatic habitat and species conservation.....	76,668	74,152	70,250	-6,418	-3,902
Subtotal.....	147,448	147,490	142,588	-4,860	-4,902
Cooperative landscape conservation.....	13,988	17,869	6,994	-6,994	-10,875
Science Support:					
Adaptive science.....	---	15,159	5,259	+5,259	-9,900
Service science.....	---	16,516	6,468	+6,468	-10,048
Subtotal.....	---	31,675	11,727	+11,727	-19,948
General Operations:					
Central office operations.....	39,985	42,257	39,985	---	-2,272
Regional office operations.....	37,722	41,798	37,722	---	-4,076
Service-wide bill paying.....	35,227	35,898	35,177	-50	-721
National Fish and Wildlife Foundation.....	7,022	7,022	7,022	---	---
National Conservation Training Center.....	21,965	25,830	22,914	+949	-2,916
Health benefits for seasonal employees.....	---	1,103	---	---	-1,103
Subtotal.....	141,921	153,908	142,820	+899	-11,088
Total, Resource Management.....	1,207,658	1,326,832	1,220,343	+12,655	-106,489

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2015
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2016
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Construction					
Construction and rehabilitation:					
Line item construction projects.....	6,554	11,554	4,011	-2,543	-7,543
Bridge and dam safety programs.....	1,972	1,972	1,972	---	---
Nationwide engineering service.....	7,161	7,286	7,161	---	-125
Total, Construction.....	15,687	20,812	13,144	-2,543	-7,668
Land Acquisition					
Acquisitions.....	25,071	35,911	9,000	-16,071	-26,911
Emergencies, Hardships, and Inholdings.....	5,351	5,351	2,500	-2,851	-2,851
Exchanges.....	1,500	1,500	1,000	-500	-500
Acquisition Management.....	12,613	12,773	10,000	-2,613	-2,773
Highlands Conservation Act Grants.....	3,000	---	3,000	---	+3,000
Recreational Access.....	---	2,500	2,000	+2,000	-500
Land Protection Planning.....	---	465	---	---	-465
Total, Land Acquisition.....	47,535	58,500	27,500	-20,035	-31,000
Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund					
Grants and administration:					
Conservation grants.....	10,508	10,508	10,508	---	---
HCP assistance grants.....	9,485	7,390	9,485	---	+2,095
Administration.....	2,702	3,002	2,702	---	-300
Subtotal.....	22,695	20,900	22,695	---	+1,795

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2015
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2016
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Land acquisition:					
Species recovery land acquisition.....	9,462	11,162	9,462	---	-1,700
HCP land acquisition grants to states.....	17,938	17,938	17,938	---	---
Subtotal.....	27,400	29,100	27,400	---	-1,700
Total, Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund.....	50,095	50,000	50,095	---	+95
National Wildlife Refuge Fund					
Payments in lieu of taxes.....	13,228	---	13,228	---	+13,228
North American Wetlands Conservation Fund					
North American Wetlands Conservation Fund.....	34,145	34,145	35,000	+855	+855
Neotropical Migratory Bird Conservation					
Migratory bird grants.....	3,660	4,160	3,660	---	-500
Multinational Species Conservation Fund					
African elephant conservation fund.....	1,582	2,582	1,832	+250	-750
Rhinoceros and tiger conservation fund.....	2,440	3,440	2,690	+250	-750
Asian elephant conservation fund.....	1,557	1,557	1,557	---	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2015
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2016
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Great ape conservation fund.....	1,975	1,975	1,975	---	---
Marine turtle conservation fund.....	1,507	1,507	1,507	---	---
Total, Multinational Species Conservation Fund..	9,061	11,061	9,561	+500	-1,500
State and Tribal Wildlife Grants					
State wildlife grants (formula).....	49,124	51,000	49,124	---	-1,876
State wildlife grants (competitive).....	5,487	13,000	5,987	+500	-7,013
Tribal wildlife grants.....	4,084	6,000	4,084	---	-1,916
Total, State and tribal wildlife grants.....	58,695	70,000	59,195	+500	-10,805
TOTAL, U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE.....	1,439,764	1,575,510	1,431,726	-8,038	-143,784
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE					
Operation of the National Park System					
Park Management:					
Resource stewardship.....	317,207	351,242	321,483	+4,276	-29,759
Visitor services.....	242,986	276,935	251,447	+8,461	-25,488
Park protection.....	348,802	359,034	351,953	+3,151	-7,081
Facility operations and maintenance.....	697,312	848,944	731,355	+34,043	-117,589
Park support.....	489,462	498,373	491,569	+2,107	-6,804
Subtotal.....	2,095,769	2,334,528	2,147,807	+52,038	-186,721

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2015
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2016
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
External administrative costs.....	180,004	180,603	180,004	---	-599
Total, Operation of the National Park System.....	2,275,773	2,515,131	2,327,811	+52,038	-187,320
National Recreation and Preservation					
Recreation programs.....	589	858	589	---	-269
Natural programs.....	13,560	13,743	13,560	---	-183
Cultural programs.....	24,562	25,502	24,562	---	-940
International park affairs.....	1,648	1,667	1,648	---	-19
Environmental and compliance review.....	433	440	433	---	-7
Grant administration.....	2,004	2,037	2,004	---	-33
Heritage Partnership Programs.....	20,321	9,952	19,671	-650	+9,719
Total, National Recreation and Preservation.....	63,117	54,199	62,467	-650	+8,268
Historic Preservation Fund					
State historic preservation offices.....	46,925	46,925	46,925	---	---
Tribal grants.....	8,985	9,985	8,985	---	-1,000
Competitive grants.....	500	30,500	5,000	+4,500	-25,500
New Grants to Historically Black Colleges and Universities.....	---	2,500	---	---	-2,500
Total, Historic Preservation Fund.....	56,410	89,910	60,910	+4,500	-29,000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2015
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2016
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Construction					
General Program:					
Line item construction and maintenance.....	61,878	153,344	62,894	+1,216	-90,450
Emergency and unscheduled.....	3,855	3,855	3,855	---	---
Housing.....	2,200	2,200	2,200	---	---
Dam safety.....	1,248	1,248	1,248	---	---
Equipment replacement.....	13,500	13,500	13,500	---	---
Planning, construction.....	7,266	16,520	7,266	---	-9,254
Construction program management.....	36,771	48,330	36,771	---	-11,559
General management plans.....	11,821	11,970	11,821	---	-149
Total, Construction.....	138,339	250,967	139,555	+1,216	-111,412
Land and Water Conservation Fund (rescission of contract authority).....	-28,000	-30,000	-28,000	---	+2,000
Land Acquisition and State Assistance					
Assistance to States:					
State conservation grants (formula).....	42,000	45,000	42,000	---	-3,000
State conservation grants (competitive).....	3,000	5,000	3,000	---	-2,000
Administrative expenses.....	3,117	3,161	3,117	---	-44
Subtotal.....	48,117	53,161	48,117	---	-5,044

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2015
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2016
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
National Park Service:					
Acquisitions.....	23,475	34,818	9,000	-14,475	-25,818
Recreational Access.....	---	2,000	2,000	+2,000	---
American Battlefield Protection Program.....	8,986	8,986	9,000	+14	+14
Emergencies, Hardships, Relocations, and Deficiencies.....	3,928	3,928	2,500	-1,428	-1,428
Acquisition Management.....	9,526	9,679	9,250	-276	-429
Inholdings, Donations, and Exchanges.....	4,928	4,928	4,500	-428	-428
Subtotal.....	50,843	64,339	36,250	-14,593	-28,089
Total, Land Acquisition and State Assistance.....	98,960	117,500	84,367	-14,593	-33,133
Centennial Challenge.....	10,000	50,000	20,000	+10,000	-30,000
TOTAL, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE.....	2,614,599	3,047,707	2,667,110	+52,511	-380,597
UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY					
Surveys, Investigations, and Research					
Ecosystems:					
Status and trends.....	20,473	22,178	20,473	---	-1,705
Fisheries: Aquatic and endangered resources.....	20,886	25,422	19,886	-1,000	-5,536
Wildlife: Terrestrial and endangered resources.....	45,257	46,671	44,257	-1,000	-2,414
Terrestrial, Freshwater and marine environments.....	36,224	42,755	35,224	-1,000	-7,531
Invasive species.....	16,830	19,281	16,830	---	-2,451

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2015
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	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Cooperative research units.....	17,371	19,992	17,371	---	-2,621
Total, Ecosystems.....	157,041	176,299	154,041	-3,000	-22,258
Climate and Land Use Change:					
Climate variability:					
Climate science centers.....	26,735	37,403	26,435	-300	-10,968
Climate research and development.....	21,495	26,656	20,495	-1,000	-6,161
Carbon sequestration.....	9,359	18,513	9,359	---	-9,154
Subtotal.....	57,589	82,572	56,289	-1,300	-26,283
Land Use Change:					
Land remote sensing.....	67,894	97,531	72,194	+4,300	-25,337
Land change science.....	10,492	11,725	10,492	---	-1,233
Subtotal.....	78,386	109,256	82,686	+4,300	-26,570
Total, Climate and Land Use Change.....	135,975	191,828	138,975	+3,000	-52,853
Energy, Minerals, and Environmental Health:					
Minerals resources.....	45,931	47,717	45,931	---	-1,786
Energy resources.....	24,895	28,068	24,895	---	-3,173
Contaminant biology.....	10,197	12,070	10,197	---	-1,873
Toxic substances hydrology.....	11,248	15,447	11,248	---	-4,199
Total, Energy, Minerals, and Env Health.....	92,271	103,302	92,271	---	-11,031

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2015
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	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Natural Hazards:					
Earthquake hazards.....	59,503	57,952	59,503	---	+1,551
Volcano hazards.....	25,121	25,709	25,121	---	-588
Landslide hazards.....	3,485	4,039	3,485	---	-554
Global seismographic network.....	4,853	9,799	4,853	---	-4,946
Geomagnetism.....	1,888	3,624	1,888	---	-1,736
Coastal and marine geology.....	40,336	45,230	40,336	---	-4,894
Total, Natural Hazards.....	135,186	146,353	135,186	---	-11,167
Water Resources:					
Groundwater resources.....	11,348	---	---	-11,348	---
National water quality assessment.....	59,459	---	---	-59,459	---
National streamflow information program.....	34,901	---	---	-34,901	---
Hydrologic research and development.....	11,215	---	---	-11,215	---
Hydrologic networks and analysis.....	30,134	---	---	-30,134	---
Cooperative Water Program.....	57,710	---	---	-57,710	---
Water Availability and Use Science Program.....	---	46,758	40,919	+40,919	-5,839
Groundwater and Streamflow Information Program.....	---	73,533	69,707	+69,707	-3,826
National Water Quality Program.....	---	96,087	94,141	+94,141	-1,946
Water Resources Research Act Program.....	6,500	6,500	6,500	---	---
Total, Water Resources.....	211,267	222,878	211,267	---	-11,611

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2015
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(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Core Science Systems:					
Science, synthesis, analysis, and research.....	24,299	25,897	24,299	---	-1,598
National cooperative geological mapping.....	24,397	25,339	24,397	---	-942
National Geospatial Program.....	58,532	75,731	58,532	---	-17,199
Total, Core Science Systems.....	107,228	126,967	107,228	---	-19,739
Science Support:					
Administration and Management.....	84,192	90,599	84,192	---	-6,407
Information Services.....	21,419	22,229	21,419	---	-810
Total, Science Support.....	105,611	112,828	105,611	---	-7,217
Facilities:					
Rental payments and operations & maintenance.....	93,141	107,047	93,141	---	-13,906
Deferred maintenance and capital improvement.....	7,280	7,280	7,280	---	---
Total, Facilities.....	100,421	114,327	100,421	---	-13,906
TOTAL, UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.....	1,045,000	1,194,782	1,045,000	---	-149,782
BUREAU OF OCEAN ENERGY MANAGEMENT					
Ocean Energy Management					
Renewable energy.....	23,104	24,278	23,104	---	-1,174
Conventional energy.....	49,633	59,869	49,633	---	-10,236

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2015
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2016
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Environmental assessment.....	65,712	68,045	63,212	-2,500	-4,833
General support services.....	15,002	---	15,002	---	+15,002
Executive direction.....	16,319	18,665	16,319	---	-2,346
Subtotal.....	169,770	170,857	167,270	-2,500	-3,587
Offsetting rental receipts.....	-94,868	-92,961	-92,961	+1,907	---
Cost recovery fees.....	-2,480	-3,661	-3,661	-1,181	---
Subtotal, offsetting collections.....	-97,348	-96,622	-96,622	+726	---
=====					
TOTAL, BUREAU OF OCEAN ENERGY MANAGEMENT.....	72,422	74,235	70,648	-1,774	-3,587
=====					
BUREAU OF SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL ENFORCEMENT					
Offshore Safety and Environmental Enforcement					
Environmental enforcement.....	8,314	---	8,314	---	+8,314
Operations, safety and regulation.....	133,597	151,768	133,094	-503	-18,674
Administrative operations.....	15,676	18,268	15,676	---	-2,592
General support services.....	13,912	---	13,912	---	+13,912
Executive direction.....	18,227	19,736	17,358	-869	-2,378
Subtotal.....	189,726	189,772	188,354	-1,372	-1,418
Offsetting rental receipts.....	-50,412	-49,399	-49,399	+1,013	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2015
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(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Inspection fees.....	-65,000	-65,000	-59,000	+6,000	+6,000
Cost recovery fees.....	-8,167	-7,808	-7,808	+359	---
Subtotal, offsetting collections.....	-123,579	-122,207	-116,207	+7,372	+6,000
Total, Offshore Safety and Environmental Enforcement.....	66,147	67,565	72,147	+6,000	+4,582
Oil Spill Research					
Oil spill research.....	14,899	14,899	14,899	---	---
TOTAL, BUREAU OF SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL ENFORCEMENT.....	81,046	82,464	87,046	+6,000	+4,582
OFFICE OF SURFACE MINING RECLAMATION AND ENFORCEMENT					
Regulation and Technology					
Environmental protection.....	91,832	91,880	91,832	---	-48
Permit fees.....	40	1,800	40	---	-1,860
Offsetting collections.....	-40	-1,900	-40	---	+1,860
Technology development and transfer.....	14,455	20,086	15,205	+750	-4,881
Financial management.....	505	711	505	---	-206
Executive direction.....	15,921	15,711	15,711	-210	---
Civil penalties (indefinite).....	100	100	100	---	---
Subtotal.....	122,813	128,488	123,353	+540	-5,135

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2015
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2016
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Civil penalties (offsetting collections).....	-100	-100	-100	---	---
Total, Regulation and Technology.....	122,713	128,388	123,253	+540	-5,135
Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund					
Environmental restoration.....	9,480	11,431	9,480	---	-1,951
Technology development and transfer.....	3,544	6,283	3,544	---	-2,739
Financial management.....	6,396	6,477	6,396	---	-81
Executive direction.....	7,979	7,883	7,883	-96	---
State grants.....	---	---	30,000	+30,000	+30,000
Total, Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund.....	27,399	32,074	57,303	+29,904	+25,229
TOTAL, OFFICE OF SURFACE MINING RECLAMATION AND ENFORCEMENT.....	150,112	160,462	180,556	+30,444	+20,094
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS AND BUREAU OF INDIAN EDUCATION					
Operation of Indian Programs					
Tribal Budget System					
Tribal Government:					
Aid to tribal government.....	24,614	24,833	24,614	---	-219

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2015
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2016
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Consolidated tribal government program.....	76,348	77,088	76,348	---	-740
Self governance compacts.....	158,767	162,321	158,767	---	-3,554
Contract support.....	246,000	272,000	272,000	+26,000	---
Indian self determination fund.....	5,000	5,000	5,000	---	---
New tribes.....	463	464	463	---	-1
Small and needy tribes.....	1,845	3,095	1,845	---	-1,250
Road maintenance.....	26,481	26,693	26,693	+232	---
Tribal government program oversight.....	8,181	12,273	8,181	---	-4,092
Subtotal.....	547,679	583,767	573,911	+26,232	-9,856
Human Services:					
Social services.....	40,871	47,179	41,871	+1,000	-5,308
Welfare assistance.....	74,809	74,791	74,809	---	+18
Indian child welfare act.....	15,433	15,641	15,433	---	-208
Housing improvement program.....	8,009	8,021	8,009	---	-12
Human services tribal design.....	407	246	407	---	+161
Human services program oversight.....	3,105	3,126	3,105	---	-21
Subtotal.....	142,634	149,004	143,634	+1,000	-5,370
Trust - Natural Resources Management:					
Natural resources, general.....	5,089	8,168	5,089	---	-3,079
Irrigation operations and maintenance.....	11,359	12,898	11,359	---	-1,539
Rights protection implementation.....	35,420	40,138	35,420	---	-4,718
Tribal management/development program.....	9,244	14,263	9,244	---	-5,019
Endangered species.....	2,675	3,684	2,675	---	-1,009
Cooperative landscape conservation.....	9,948	30,355	9,948	---	-20,407
Integrated resource information program.....	2,996	3,996	2,996	---	-1,000

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AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2016
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Agriculture and range.....	30,494	30,751	30,494	---	-257
Forestry.....	47,735	51,914	47,735	---	-4,179
Water resources.....	10,297	14,917	10,297	---	-4,620
Fish, wildlife and parks.....	13,577	15,646	13,577	---	-2,069
Resource management program oversight.....	6,018	6,066	6,018	---	-48
Subtotal.....	184,852	232,796	184,852	---	-47,944
Trust - Real Estate Services.....	127,002	143,686	126,817	-1,185	-17,869
Education:					
Elementary and secondary programs (forward funded) ..	536,897	565,517	550,034	+13,137	-15,483
(Tribal grant support costs).....	(62,395)	(75,335)	(75,335)	---	---
Post secondary programs (forward funded).....	69,793	69,793	69,793	---	---
Subtotal, forward funded education.....	606,690	635,310	619,827	+13,137	-15,483
Elementary and secondary programs.....	119,195	142,361	139,195	+20,000	-3,166
Post secondary programs.....	64,182	69,412	64,182	---	-5,230
Education management.....	20,464	57,381	30,956	+10,492	-26,425
Subtotal, Education.....	810,531	904,464	854,160	+43,629	-50,304
Public Safety and Justice:					
Law enforcement.....	328,296	334,976	331,304	+3,008	-3,672
Tribal courts.....	23,280	28,173	24,780	+1,500	-3,393
Fire protection.....	1,274	1,274	1,274	---	---
Subtotal.....	352,850	364,423	357,358	+4,508	-7,065

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2015
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2016
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Community and economic development.....	35,996	40,619	40,505	+4,509	-114
Executive direction and administrative services.....	227,692	241,832	225,433	-2,259	-16,399
(housing improvement, road maint, etc. in bill lang)...	(48,553)	(46,863)	(48,785)	(+232)	(+2,122)
Total, Operation of Indian Programs.....	2,429,236	2,660,591	2,505,670	+76,434	-154,921
Construction					
Education.....	74,501	133,245	133,245	+58,744	---
Public safety and justice.....	11,306	11,306	11,306	---	---
Resources management.....	34,427	34,488	34,427	---	-61
General administration.....	8,642	9,934	8,642	---	-1,292
Total, Construction.....	128,876	188,973	187,620	+58,744	-1,353
Indian Land and Water Claim Settlements and Miscellaneous Payments to Indians					
White Earth Land Settlement Act (Admin) (P.L. 99-264)...	625	625	625	---	---
Hoopa-Yurok Settlement Fund (P.L. 96-420)(P.L. 100-580)...	250	250	250	---	---
Pyramid Lake Water Rights Settlement (P.L. 101-618)....	142	142	142	---	---
Navajo Water Resources Development Trust Fund (P.L. 111-11).....	4,000	4,000	4,000	---	---
Navajo Gallup Water Settlement (P.L. 111-11).....	9,000	17,800	15,556	+6,556	-2,244
Taos Pueblo Water Rights Settlement (P.L. 111-291).....	15,392	29,212	29,212	+13,820	---
Aamodt Settlement (P.L. 111-291).....	6,248	15,627	15,627	+9,381	---
Total, Indian Land and Water Claim Settlements and Miscellaneous Payments to Indians.....	35,655	67,656	65,412	+29,757	-2,244

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2015
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2016
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Indian Guaranteed Loan Program Account					
Indian guaranteed loan program account.....	7,731	7,748	7,731	---	-17
TOTAL, BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS AND INDIAN EDUCATION.....	2,601,498	2,924,968	2,766,433	+164,935	-158,535
DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES					
Office of the Secretary					
Leadership and administration.....	122,885	128,256	119,013	-3,872	-9,243
Management services.....	20,747	20,966	20,747	---	-219
New Coastal Resilience Fund.....	---	50,000	---	---	-50,000
Office of Natural Resources Revenue.....	121,631	128,717	125,519	+3,888	-3,198
Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT).....	---	---	452,000	+452,000	+452,000
Total, Office of the Secretary.....	265,263	327,939	717,279	+452,016	+389,340
Insular Affairs					
Assistance to Territories					
Territorial Assistance					
Office of Insular Affairs.....	9,448	10,184	9,448	---	-736
Technical assistance.....	14,504	24,239	14,504	---	-9,735

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2015
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2016
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Maintenance assistance fund.....	1,081	5,000	1,081	---	-3,919
Brown tree snake.....	3,500	3,000	3,500	---	+500
Coral reef initiative.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	---	---
Empowering Insular Communities.....	2,971	4,421	2,971	---	-1,450
Compact impact.....	3,000	1,344	3,000	---	+1,656
Subtotal, Territorial Assistance.....	35,504	49,188	35,504	---	-13,684
American Samoa operations grants.....	22,752	22,752	22,752	---	---
Northern Marianas covenant grants.....	27,720	27,720	27,720	---	---
Total, Assistance to Territories (discretionary).....	85,976	99,660	85,976	---	-13,684
(mandatory).....	(58,256)	(71,940)	(58,256)	---	(-13,684)
	(27,720)	(27,720)	(27,720)	---	---
Compact of Free Association					
Compact of Free Association - Federal services.....	2,818	2,818	2,818	---	---
Enewetak support.....	500	500	500	---	---
Compact payments, Palau.....	13,147	---	---	-13,147	---
Total, Compact of Free Association.....	16,465	3,318	3,318	-13,147	---
Total, Insular Affairs.....	102,441	102,978	89,294	-13,147	-13,684
(discretionary).....	(74,721)	(75,256)	(61,574)	(-13,147)	(-13,684)
(mandatory).....	(27,720)	(27,720)	(27,720)	---	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2015
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2016
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Office of the Solicitor					
Legal services.....	59,091	63,167	58,500	-591	-4,667
General administration.....	4,971	4,982	4,921	-50	-61
Ethics.....	1,738	1,739	1,721	-17	-18
Total, Office of the Solicitor.....	65,800	69,888	65,142	-658	-4,746
Office of Inspector General					
Audit and investigations.....	37,538	39,503	37,538	---	-1,965
Administrative services and information management....	12,509	12,721	12,509	---	-212
Total, Office of Inspector General.....	50,047	52,224	50,047	---	-2,177
Office of Special Trustee for American Indians					
Federal Trust Programs					
Program operations, support, and improvements.....	136,998	140,938	136,998	---	-3,940
(Office of Historical Accounting).....	(23,061)	(22,120)	(22,120)	(-941)	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2015
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2016
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Executive direction.....	2,031	2,040	2,031	--	-9
Total, Office of Special Trustee for American Indians.....	139,029	142,978	139,029	--	-3,949
TOTAL, DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES.....	622,560	696,007	1,060,791	+438,211	+364,784
(Discretionary).....	(594,860)	(668,287)	(1,033,071)	(+438,211)	(+364,784)
(Mandatory).....	(27,720)	(27,720)	(27,720)	--	--
DEPARTMENT-WIDE PROGRAMS					
Wildland Fire Management					
Fire Operations:					
Preparedness.....	318,970	323,685	318,970	--	-4,715
Fire suppression operations.....	291,657	268,571	291,673	+16	+23,102
Subtotal, Fire operations.....	610,627	592,256	610,643	+16	+18,387

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2015
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2016
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Other Operations:					
Fuels Management.....	164,000	148,279	164,000	---	+15,721
Resilient Landscapes.....	---	30,000	---	---	-30,000
Burned area rehabilitation.....	18,035	18,970	18,035	---	-935
Fire facilities.....	6,127	10,000	6,127	---	-3,873
Joint fire science.....	5,990	5,990	5,990	---	---
Subtotal, Other operations.....	194,152	213,239	194,152	---	-19,087
Subtotal, Wildland fire management.....	804,779	805,495	804,795	+16	-700
Total, Wildland fire management.....	804,779	805,495	804,795	+16	-700
FLAME Wildfire Suppression Reserve Account					
FLAME wildfire suppression reserve account.....	92,000	---	92,000	---	+92,000
Total, all wildland fire accounts.....	896,779	805,495	896,795	+16	+91,300
Suppression Cap Adjustment.....	---	200,000	---	---	-200,000
Total, Wildland Fire Management with cap adjustment.....	896,779	1,005,495	896,795	+16	-108,700
Central Hazardous Materials Fund					
Central hazardous materials fund.....	10,010	10,011	10,010	---	-1

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2015
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2016
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Natural Resource Damage Assessment Fund					
Damage assessments.....	2,500	2,063	2,475	-25	+412
Program management.....	2,192	2,466	2,170	-22	-296
Restoration support.....	2,075	3,607	2,054	-21	-1,553
Oil Spill Preparedness.....	1,000	1,100	990	-10	-110
Total, Natural Resource Damage Assessment Fund..	7,767	9,236	7,689	-78	-1,547
Working Capital Fund.....					
	57,100	74,462	56,529	-571	-17,933
TOTAL, DEPARTMENT-WIDE PROGRAMS.....					
Appropriations.....	971,656	1,099,204	971,023	-633	-128,181
Disaster Relief cap adjustment.....	(971,656)	(899,204)	(971,023)	(-633)	(+71,819)
	---	(200,000)	---	---	(-200,000)
TOTAL, TITLE I, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.....					
Appropriations.....	10,718,912	12,086,235	11,430,927	+712,015	-655,308
Rescissions of contract authority.....	(10,746,912)	(12,116,235)	(11,458,927)	(+712,015)	(-657,308)
(Mandatory).....	(-28,000)	(-30,000)	(-28,000)	---	(+2,000)
(Discretionary without cap adjustment).....	(61,720)	(61,720)	(61,720)	---	---
(Disaster Relief cap adjustment).....	(10,657,192)	(11,824,516)	(11,369,207)	(+712,015)	(-455,308)
	---	(200,000)	---	---	(-200,000)

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2015
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2016
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
TITLE II - ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY					
Science and Technology					
Clean Air and Climate.....	116,541	124,844	107,738	-8,803	-17,106
(Climate protection program).....	(8,018)	(8,124)	(8,018)	---	(-106)
Enforcement.....	13,669	14,398	13,125	-544	-1,273
Homeland security.....	37,122	38,150	37,122	---	-1,028
Indoor air and Radiation.....	5,997	6,615	5,997	---	-618
IT / Data management / Security.....	3,089	3,196	3,089	---	-107
Operations and administration.....	68,339	79,170	68,339	---	-10,831
Pesticide licensing.....	6,027	7,691	6,027	---	-1,664
Research: Air, climate and energy.....	91,906	100,342	88,282	-3,624	-12,060
Research: Chemical safety and sustainability.....	126,930	140,722	126,930	---	-13,792
(Research: Computational toxicology).....	(21,409)	(33,775)	(21,409)	---	(-12,366)
(Research: Endocrine disruptor).....	(16,253)	(15,417)	(16,253)	---	(+836)
Research: National priorities.....	4,100	---	7,100	+3,000	+7,100
Research: Safe and sustainable water resources.....	107,434	111,022	102,576	-4,858	-8,446
Research: Sustainable and healthy communities.....	149,975	139,172	135,074	-14,901	-4,098
Water: Human health protection.....	3,519	3,766	3,519	---	-247
Total, Science and Technology.....	734,648	769,088	704,918	-29,730	-64,170
(by transfer from Superfund).....	(18,850)	(16,217)	(16,217)	(-2,633)	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2015
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2016
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Environmental Programs and Management					
Brownfields.....	25,593	29,599	23,680	-1,913	-5,919
Clean air and climate..... (Climate protection program)	273,108 (95,436)	336,907 (109,625)	247,472 (85,160)	-25,636 (-10,276)	-89,435 (-24,465)
Compliance.....	101,665	122,424	100,048	-1,617	-22,376
Enforcement..... (Environmental justice)	240,637 (6,737)	269,256 (13,971)	226,656 (6,737)	-13,981 ---	-42,600 (-7,234)
Environmental protection: National priorities.....	12,700	---	12,700	---	+12,700
Geographic programs:					
Great Lakes Restoration Initiative.....	300,000	250,000	300,000	---	+50,000
Chesapeake Bay.....	73,000	70,000	60,000	-13,000	-10,000
San Francisco Bay.....	4,819	3,988	3,988	-831	---
Puget Sound.....	28,000	29,998	25,000	-3,000	-4,998
Long Island Sound.....	3,940	2,893	3,940	---	+1,047
Gulf of Mexico.....	4,482	3,908	3,908	-574	---
South Florida.....	1,704	1,340	1,340	-364	---
Lake Champlain.....	4,399	1,399	1,399	-3,000	---
Lake Pontchartrain.....	948	948	948	---	---
Southern New England Estuaries.....	5,000	5,000	---	-5,000	-5,000
Other geographic activities.....	1,445	939	---	-1,445	-939
Subtotal.....	427,737	370,413	400,523	-27,214	+30,110

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2015
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2016
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Homeland security.....	10,195	10,274	10,195	---	-79
Indoor air and radiation.....	27,637	30,277	29,237	+1,600	-1,040
Information exchange / Outreach.....	126,538	155,678	109,010	-17,528	-46,668
(Children and other sensitive populations: Agency coordination).....	(6,548)	(8,035)	(6,548)	---	---
(Environmental education).....	(8,702)	(10,969)	---	(-8,702)	(-1,487)
International programs.....	15,400	16,561	14,100	-1,300	-2,461
IT / Data management / Security.....	90,536	103,061	85,773	-4,763	-17,288
Legal/science/regulatory/economic review.....	111,414	138,786	90,503	-20,911	-48,283
Operations and administration.....	482,751	505,402	480,482	-2,269	-24,920
Pesticide licensing.....	102,363	111,765	102,363	---	-9,402
Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA).....	104,877	111,242	104,877	---	-6,365
Toxics risk review and prevention.....	92,521	87,705	92,521	---	+4,816
(Endocrine disruptors).....	(7,553)	(4,259)	(7,553)	---	(+3,294)
Underground storage tanks (LUST / UST).....	11,285	11,657	11,295	---	-362
Water: Ecosystems: National estuary program / Coastal waterways.....	26,723	27,310	25,098	-1,625	-2,212
Wetlands.....	21,065	23,334	19,882	-1,183	-3,452
Subtotal.....	47,788	50,644	44,980	-2,808	-5,664

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2015
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2016
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Water: Human health protection.....	98,507	125,768	93,324	-5,183	-32,444
Water quality protection.....	210,417	254,299	192,550	-17,867	-61,749
Total, Environmental Programs and Management.....	2,613,679	2,841,718	2,472,289	-141,390	-369,429
Hazardous Waste Electronic Manifest System Fund					
E-Manifest System Fund.....	3,674	7,368	---	-3,674	-7,368
Office of Inspector General					
Audits, evaluations, and investigations.....	41,489	50,099	40,000	-1,489	-10,099
(by transfer from Superfund).....	(9,939)	(8,459)	(8,459)	(-1,480)	---
Buildings and Facilities					
Homeland security: Protection of EPA personnel and infrastructure.....	6,676	7,875	6,676	---	-1,199
Operations and administration.....	35,641	43,632	27,791	-7,850	-15,841
Total, Buildings and Facilities.....	42,317	51,507	34,467	-7,850	-17,040

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2015
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2016
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Hazardous Substance Superfund					
Audits, evaluations, and investigations.....	9,939	8,459	8,459	-1,480	---
Compliance.....	1,067	1,067	995	---	-72
Enforcement.....	166,375	173,263	160,375	-6,000	-12,888
Homeland security.....	36,362	33,767	33,767	-2,595	---
Indoor air and radiation.....	1,985	2,180	1,985	---	-195
Information exchange / Outreach.....	1,328	1,366	1,328	---	-38
IT /data management/security.....	14,485	15,642	14,485	---	-1,157
Legal/science/regulatory/economic review.....	1,253	1,241	1,241	-12	---
Operations and administration.....	128,105	137,340	125,525	-2,580	-11,815
Research: Chemical safety and sustainability.....	2,843	2,831	2,831	-12	---
Research: Sustainable communities.....	14,032	12,220	12,220	-1,812	---
Superfund cleanup:					
Superfund: Emergency response and removal.....	181,306	190,732	181,306	---	-9,426
Superfund: Emergency preparedness.....	7,636	7,843	7,636	---	-207
Superfund: Federal facilities.....	21,125	26,265	21,125	---	-5,140
Superfund: Remedial.....	501,000	539,618	615,491	+14,491	-24,127
Subtotal.....	711,067	764,458	725,558	+14,491	-38,900
Total, Hazardous Substance Superfund.....					
(transfer out to Inspector General).....	1,088,769	1,153,834	1,088,769	---	-65,065
(transfer out to Science and Technology).....	(-9,939)	(-8,459)	(-8,459)	(+1,480)	---
	(-18,850)	(-16,217)	(-16,217)	(+2,633)	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2015
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2016
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Leaking Underground Storage Tank Trust Fund (LUST)					
Enforcement.....	620	627	620	---	-7
Operations and administration.....	1,352	1,681	1,352	---	-329
Research: Sustainable communities.....	320	348	320	---	-28
Underground storage tanks (LUST / UST).....	89,649	92,670	89,649	---	-3,021
(LUST/UST).....	(9,240)	(9,409)	(9,240)	---	(-169)
(LUST cooperative agreements).....	(55,040)	(54,402)	(55,040)	---	(+638)
(Energy Policy Act grants).....	(25,369)	(28,859)	(25,369)	---	(-3,490)
Total, Leaking Underground Storage Tank Trust Fund.....	91,941	95,326	91,941	---	-3,385
Inland Oil Spill Program (formerly Oil Spill Response)					
Compliance.....	139	155	139	---	-16
Enforcement.....	2,413	2,424	2,413	---	-11
Oil.....	14,409	18,524	14,409	---	-4,115
Operations and administration.....	584	1,762	498	-86	-1,264
Research: Sustainable communities.....	664	513	485	-179	-28
Total, Inland Oil Spill Program.....	18,209	23,378	17,944	-265	-5,434

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2015
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2016
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG)					
Alaska Native villages.....	10,000	10,000	10,000	---	---
Brownfields projects.....	80,000	110,000	75,000	-5,000	-35,000
Clean water state revolving fund (SRF).....	1,448,887	1,116,000	1,018,000	-430,887	-98,000
Diesel emissions grants.....	30,000	10,000	50,000	+20,000	+40,000
Drinking water state revolving fund (SRF).....	906,896	1,186,000	757,000	-149,896	-429,000
Mexico border.....	5,000	5,000	5,000	---	---
Targeted airshed grants.....	10,000	---	20,000	+10,000	+20,000
Subtotal, Infrastructure assistance grants.....	2,490,783	2,437,000	1,935,000	-555,783	-502,000
Categorical grants:					
Beaches protection.....	9,549	---	---	-9,549	---
Brownfields.....	47,745	49,500	47,745	---	-1,755
Environmental information.....	9,646	25,346	9,646	---	-15,700
Hazardous waste financial assistance.....	99,693	99,693	99,693	---	---
Lead.....	14,049	14,049	14,049	---	---
Nonpoint source (Sec. 319).....	159,252	164,915	159,252	---	-5,663
Pesticides enforcement.....	18,050	18,050	18,050	---	---
Pesticides program implementation.....	12,701	13,201	12,701	---	-500
Pollution control (Sec. 106).....	230,806	249,164	230,806	---	-18,358
(Water quality monitoring).....	(17,848)	(18,500)	(17,848)	---	(-652)
Pollution prevention.....	4,765	4,765	4,765	---	---
Public water system supervision.....	101,963	109,700	101,963	---	-7,737
Radon.....	8,051	---	8,051	---	+8,051
State and local air quality management.....	228,219	268,229	228,219	---	-40,010
Toxic substances compliance.....	4,919	4,919	4,919	---	---
Tribal air quality management.....	12,829	12,829	12,829	---	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2015
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2016
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Tribal general assistance program.....	65,476	96,375	65,476	---	-30,899
Underground injection control (UIC).....	10,506	10,506	10,506	---	---
Underground storage tanks.....	1,498	1,498	1,498	---	---
Wetlands program development.....	14,661	19,661	14,661	---	-5,000
Subtotal, Categorical grants.....	1,054,378	1,162,400	1,044,829	-9,549	-117,571
Total, State and Tribal Assistance Grants.....	3,545,161	3,599,400	2,979,829	-565,332	-619,571
Subtotal, ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY.....	8,179,887	8,591,718	7,430,157	-749,730	-1,161,561
Administrative Provisions					
Rescission.....	-40,000	---	-8,000	+32,000	-8,000
TOTAL, TITLE II, ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY					
Appropriations.....	8,139,887	8,591,718	7,422,157	-717,730	-1,169,561
Rescissions.....	(8,179,887)	(8,591,718)	(7,430,157)	(-749,730)	(-1,161,561)
(By transfer).....	(-40,000)	---	(-8,000)	(+32,000)	(-8,000)
(Transfer out).....	(28,789)	(24,676)	(24,676)	(-4,113)	---
	(-28,789)	(-24,676)	(-24,676)	(+4,113)	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2015
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2016
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
TITLE III - RELATED AGENCIES					
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE					
FOREST SERVICE					
Forest and Rangeland Research					
Forest inventory and analysis.....	70,000	83,000	70,000	---	-13,000
Research and development programs.....	226,000	208,982	207,507	-18,493	-1,475
Total, Forest and rangeland research.....	296,000	291,982	277,507	-18,493	-14,475
State and Private Forestry					
Landscape scale restoration.....	14,000	23,513	14,000	---	-9,513
Forest Health Management:					
Federal lands forest health management.....	58,922	58,998	58,922	---	-76
Cooperative lands forest health management.....	45,655	40,678	40,678	-4,977	---
Subtotal.....	104,577	99,676	99,600	-4,977	-76

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2015
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2016
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Cooperative Forestry:					
Forest stewardship.....	23,036	23,049	23,036	---	-13
Forest legacy.....	53,000	61,000	50,660	-2,340	-10,340
Community forest and open space conservation.....	2,000	1,683	1,683	-317	---
Urban and community forestry.....	28,040	23,686	23,686	-4,354	---
Subtotal, Cooperative Forestry.....	106,076	109,418	99,065	-7,011	-10,353
International forestry.....					
International forestry.....	8,000	4,004	8,000	---	+3,996
Total, State and Private Forestry.....	232,653	236,611	220,665	-11,988	-15,946
National Forest System					
Integrated resource restoration.....	---	822,110	---	---	-822,110
Land management planning.....	37,754	---	32,020	-5,734	+32,020
Inventory and monitoring.....	151,019	---	144,890	-6,129	+144,890
Land management planning, assessment and monitoring.....	---	184,236	---	---	-184,236
Recreation, heritage and wilderness.....	261,719	263,942	256,839	-4,880	-7,103
Grazing management.....	55,356	49,706	55,356	---	+5,650
Forest products.....	339,130	---	355,000	---	+355,000
Vegetation and watershed management.....	184,716	---	184,716	---	+184,716
Wildlife and fish habitat management.....	140,466	---	140,466	---	+140,466
Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Fund.....	40,000	60,000	40,000	---	-20,000
Minerals and geology management.....	76,423	70,689	76,423	---	+5,734
Landownership management.....	77,730	71,601	77,730	---	+6,129

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2015
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2016
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Law enforcement operations.....	126,653	126,030	126,653	---	+623
Valles Caldera National Preserve.....	3,364	---	---	-3,364	---
Total, National Forest System.....	1,494,330	1,648,314	1,490,093	-4,237	-158,221
Capital Improvement and Maintenance					
Facilities:					
Maintenance.....	55,369	55,674	55,369	---	-305
Construction.....	16,231	16,021	16,021	-210	---
Subtotal.....	71,600	71,695	71,390	-210	-305
Roads:					
Maintenance.....	143,454	129,580	140,653	-2,801	+11,073
Construction.....	24,640	24,682	24,640	---	-42
Subtotal.....	168,094	154,262	165,293	-2,801	+11,031
Trails:					
Maintenance.....	69,777	74,264	69,777	---	-4,487
Construction.....	7,753	8,252	7,753	---	-499
Subtotal.....	77,530	82,516	77,530	---	-4,986

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2015
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2016
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Deferred maintenance.....	3,150	33,451	3,150	---	-30,301
Legacy road and trail remediation.....	40,000	---	40,000	---	+40,000
Subtotal, Capital improvement and maintenance....	360,374	341,924	357,363	-3,011	+15,439
Deferral of road and trail fund payment.....	-17,000	-17,000	-16,000	+1,000	+1,000
Total, Capital improvement and maintenance.....	343,374	324,924	341,363	-2,011	+16,439
Land Acquisition					
Acquisitions.....	36,000	47,250	9,000	-27,000	-38,250
Acquisition Management.....	7,500	8,500	7,250	-250	-1,250
Cash Equalization.....	500	250	250	-250	---
Recreational Access.....	2,000	5,000	2,000	---	-3,000
Critical Inholdings/Wilderness.....	1,500	2,000	1,500	---	-500
Total, Land Acquisition.....	47,500	63,000	20,000	-27,500	-43,000
Acquisition of land for national forests, special acts	950	1,950	950	---	-1,000
Acquisition of lands to complete land exchanges.....	216	216	216	---	---
Range betterment fund.....	2,320	2,320	2,320	---	---
Gifts, donations and bequests for forest and rangeland research.....	45	45	45	---	---
Management of national forest lands for subsistence uses.....	2,500	2,441	2,441	-59	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2015
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2016
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Wildland Fire Management					
Fire operations:					
Wildland fire preparedness.....	1,145,840	1,082,620	1,082,620	-63,220	---
Wildland fire suppression operations.....	708,000	794,534	811,000	+103,000	+16,466
Subtotal, Fire operations.....	1,853,840	1,877,154	1,893,620	+39,780	+16,466
Other operations:					
Hazardous fuels.....	361,749	359,126	361,749	---	+2,623
(Hazardous Fuels Base Program).....	(346,749)	---	(356,749)	(+10,000)	(+356,749)
(Biomass Grants).....	(15,000)	---	(5,000)	(-10,000)	(+5,000)
Fire plan research and development.....	19,795	19,820	19,795	---	-25
Joint fire sciences program.....	6,914	6,917	6,914	---	-3
State fire assistance.....	78,000	78,012	78,000	---	-12
Volunteer fire assistance.....	13,000	13,000	13,000	---	---
Subtotal, Other operations.....	479,458	476,875	479,458	---	+2,583
Subtotal, Wildland Fire Management.....	2,333,298	2,354,029	2,373,078	+39,780	+19,049
FLAME Wildfire Suppression Reserve Account					
FLAME wildfire suppression reserve account.....	303,060	---	315,000	+11,940	+315,000
Total, all wildland fire accounts.....	2,636,358	2,354,029	2,688,078	+51,720	+334,049

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2015
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2016
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Suppression cap adjustment.....	---	854,578	---	---	-854,578
Total, Wildland Fire Management with cap adjustment.....	2,636,358	3,208,607	2,688,078	+51,720	-520,529
Total, Forest Service without Wildland Fire Management.....	2,419,888	2,571,803	2,355,600	-64,288	-216,203
TOTAL, FOREST SERVICE.....	5,056,246	5,780,410	5,043,678	-12,568	-736,732
Appropriations.....	(5,073,246)	(4,942,832)	(5,059,678)	(-13,568)	(+116,846)
Disaster Relief cap adjustment.....	---	(854,578)	---	---	(-854,578)
=====					
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES					
INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE					
Indian Health Services					
Clinical Services:					
Hospital and health clinics.....	1,836,789	1,936,323	1,878,944	+42,155	-57,379
Dental health.....	173,982	181,459	178,959	+4,977	-2,500
Mental health.....	81,145	84,485	83,199	+2,054	-1,286
Alcohol and substance abuse.....	190,981	227,062	198,172	+7,191	-28,890
Purchased/referred care.....	914,139	984,475	935,726	+21,587	-48,749
Subtotal.....	3,197,036	3,413,804	3,275,000	+77,964	-138,804

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2015
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2016
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Preventive Health:					
Public health nursing.....	75,640	79,576	78,499	+2,859	-1,077
Health education.....	18,026	19,136	18,802	+776	-334
Community health representatives.....	58,469	62,363	61,129	+2,660	-1,234
Immunization (Alaska).....	1,826	1,950	1,826	---	-124
Subtotal.....	153,961	163,025	160,256	+6,295	-2,769
Other services:					
Urban Indian health.....	43,604	43,604	44,410	+806	+806
Indian health professions.....	48,342	48,342	48,342	---	---
Tribal management grant program.....	2,442	2,442	2,442	---	---
Direct operations.....	68,065	68,338	67,384	-681	-954
Self-governance.....	5,727	5,735	5,735	+8	---
Contract support costs.....	662,970	717,970	717,970	+55,000	---
Subtotal.....	831,150	886,431	886,283	+55,133	-148
Total, Indian Health Services.....	4,182,147	4,463,260	4,321,539	+139,392	-141,721
Indian Health Facilities					
Maintenance and improvement.....	53,614	89,097	53,614	---	-35,483
Sanitation facilities construction.....	79,423	115,138	79,423	---	-35,715
Health care facilities construction.....	85,048	185,048	85,048	---	-100,000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2015
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2016
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Facilities and environmental health support.....	219,612	226,870	224,882	+5,270	-1,988
Equipment.....	22,537	23,572	23,362	+825	-210
Total, Indian Health Facilities.....	460,234	639,725	466,329	+6,095	-173,396
TOTAL, INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE.....	4,642,381	5,102,985	4,787,868	+145,487	-315,117
NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH					
National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences....	77,349	77,349	77,349	---	---
AGENCY FOR TOXIC SUBSTANCES AND DISEASE REGISTRY					
Toxic substances and environmental public health.....	74,691	74,691	74,691	---	---
TOTAL, DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES..	4,794,421	5,255,025	4,939,908	+145,487	-315,117
OTHER RELATED AGENCIES					
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT					
Council on Environmental Quality and Office of Environmental Quality.....	3,000	3,015	3,000	---	-15

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2015
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2016
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
CHEMICAL SAFETY AND HAZARD INVESTIGATION BOARD					
Salaries and expenses.....	11,000	12,271	11,000	---	-1,271
OFFICE OF NAVAJO AND HOPI INDIAN RELOCATION					
Salaries and expenses.....	7,341	8,400	7,341	---	-1,059
INSTITUTE OF AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE CULTURE AND ARTS DEVELOPMENT					
Payment to the Institute.....	9,469	11,619	9,469	---	-2,150
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION					
Salaries and Expenses					
Museum and Research Institutes:					
National Air and Space Museum.....	18,603	19,469	18,603	---	-866
Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory.....	23,957	24,343	23,957	---	-386
Major scientific instrumentation.....	4,118	6,118	4,118	---	-2,000
Universe Center.....	184	184	184	---	---
National Museum of Natural History.....	47,992	48,935	47,992	---	-943
National Zoological Park.....	25,420	26,603	26,120	+700	-483
Smithsonian Environmental Research Center.....	3,909	3,992	3,909	---	-83
Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute.....	14,025	14,271	14,025	---	-246
Biodiversity Center.....	1,520	2,285	1,520	---	-765
Arthur M. Sackler Gallery/Freer Gallery of Art.....	6,049	6,169	6,049	---	-120
Center for Folklife and Cultural Heritage.....	2,503	2,603	2,503	---	-100

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2015
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2016
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Cooper-Hewitt, National Design Museum.....	4,755	4,842	4,755	---	-87
Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden.....	4,301	4,605	4,301	---	-304
National Museum of African Art.....	4,227	4,632	4,227	---	-405
World Cultures Center.....	284	284	284	---	---
Anacostia Community Museum.....	2,093	2,415	2,093	---	-322
Archives of American Art.....	1,859	1,898	1,859	---	-39
National Museum of African American History and Culture.....	40,648	41,501	41,148	+500	-353
National Museum of American History.....	22,840	24,333	22,840	---	-1,493
National Museum of the American Indian.....	31,444	32,077	31,444	---	-633
National Portrait Gallery.....	5,997	6,448	5,997	---	-451
Smithsonian American Art Museum.....	9,474	10,005	9,474	---	-531
American Experience Center.....	593	595	593	---	-2
Subtotal, Museums and Research Institutes.....	276,795	288,607	277,995	+1,200	-10,612
Mission enabling: Program support and outreach:					
Outreach.....	9,150	14,317	9,150	---	-5,167
Communications.....	2,567	3,945	2,567	---	-1,378
Institution-wide programs.....	10,505	14,784	14,384	+3,879	-400
Office of Exhibits Central.....	2,974	3,037	2,974	---	-63
Museum Support Center.....	1,848	1,884	1,848	---	-36
Museum Conservation Institute.....	3,244	3,308	3,244	---	-64
Smithsonian Institution Archives.....	2,167	2,223	2,167	---	-56
Smithsonian Institution Libraries.....	10,399	10,748	10,399	---	-349
Subtotal, Program support and outreach.....	42,854	54,246	46,733	+3,879	-7,513

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2015
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2016
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Office of Chief Information Officer.....	48,929	53,395	48,929	---	-4,466
Administration.....	34,067	34,977	34,067	---	-910
Inspector General.....	3,416	3,476	3,416	---	-60
Facilities services:					
Facilities maintenance.....	71,403	86,695	71,403	---	-15,292
Facilities operations, security and support.....	197,879	214,429	197,879	---	-16,550
Subtotal, Facilities services.....	269,282	301,124	269,282	---	-31,842
Subtotal, Mission enabling.....	398,548	447,218	402,427	+3,879	-44,791
Total, Salaries and expenses.....	675,343	735,825	680,422	+5,079	-55,403
Facilities Capital					
Revitalization.....	97,588	144,590	112,000	+14,412	-32,590
Facilities planning and design.....	22,600	55,410	27,119	+4,519	-28,291
Construction.....	24,010	---	---	-24,010	---
Total, Facilities Capital.....	144,198	200,000	139,119	-6,079	-60,881
TOTAL, SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.....	819,541	935,825	819,541	---	-116,284

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2015
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2016
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART					
Salaries and Expenses					
Care and utilization of art collections.....	39,418	42,226	39,418	---	-2,808
Operation and maintenance of buildings and grounds....	33,858	34,532	33,858	---	-674
Protection of buildings, grounds and contents.....	22,418	22,943	22,418	---	-525
General administration.....	23,806	26,959	23,806	---	-3,153
Total, Salaries and Expenses.....	119,500	126,660	119,500	---	-7,160
Repair, Restoration and Renovation of Buildings					
Base program.....	19,000	26,000	19,000	---	-7,000
TOTAL, NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART.....	138,500	152,660	138,500	---	-14,160
JOHN F. KENNEDY CENTER FOR THE PERFORMING ARTS					
Operations and maintenance.....					
Capital repair and restoration.....	22,000	21,660	21,660	-340	---
	10,800	14,740	11,140	+340	-3,600
TOTAL, JOHN F. KENNEDY CENTER FOR THE PERFORMING ARTS.....	32,800	36,400	32,800	---	-3,600

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2015
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(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
WOODROW WILSON INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR SCHOLARS					
Salaries and expenses.....	10,500	10,420	10,420	-80	---
NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES					
National Endowment for the Arts					
Grants and Administration					
Grants:					
Direct grants.....	62,380	63,420	62,380	---	-1,040
Challenge America grants.....	7,600	7,600	7,600	---	---
Subtotal.....	69,980	71,020	69,980	---	-1,040
State partnerships:					
State and regional.....	36,716	37,262	36,716	---	-546
Underserved set-aside.....	9,937	10,084	9,937	---	-147
Subtotal.....	46,653	47,346	46,653	---	-693
Subtotal, Grants.....	116,633	118,366	116,633	---	-1,733

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2015
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(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Program support.....	1,990	1,780	1,780	-210	---
Administration.....	27,398	27,803	27,808	+210	-195
Total, Arts.....	146,021	147,949	146,021	---	-1,928
National Endowment for the Humanities					
Grants and Administration					
Grants:					
Bridging cultures.....	3,500	---	---	-3,500	---
Special Initiative: The Common Good.....	---	5,500	3,695	+3,695	-1,805
Federal/State partnership.....	42,528	43,040	43,040	+512	---
Preservation and access.....	15,460	15,200	15,200	-260	---
Public programs.....	13,684	13,454	13,454	-230	---
Research programs.....	14,784	14,536	14,536	-248	---
Education programs.....	13,265	13,040	13,040	-225	---
Program development.....	500	500	500	---	---
Digital humanities initiatives.....	4,400	4,480	4,480	+80	---
Subtotal, Grants.....	108,121	109,750	107,945	-176	-1,805
Matching Grants:					
Treasury funds.....	2,400	2,400	2,400	---	---
Challenge grants.....	8,500	8,500	8,500	---	---
Subtotal, Matching grants.....	10,900	10,900	10,900	---	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2015
 AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2016
 (Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Administration.....	27,000	27,292	27,176	+176	-116
Total, Humanities.....	146,021	147,942	146,021	---	-1,921
TOTAL, NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES.....	292,042	295,891	292,042	---	-3,849
COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS					
Salaries and expenses.....	2,524	2,653	2,524	---	-129
NATIONAL CAPITAL ARTS AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS					
Grants.....	2,000	2,000	2,000	---	---
ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION					
Salaries and expenses.....	6,204	6,080	6,080	-124	---
NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION					
Salaries and expenses.....	7,948	8,348	7,948	---	-400
UNITED STATES HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL MUSEUM					
Holocaust Memorial Museum.....	52,385	54,959	52,385	---	-2,574

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2015
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(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER MEMORIAL COMMISSION					
Construction.....	---	68,200	---	---	-68,200
Salaries and expenses.....	1,000	2,000	---	-1,000	-2,000
Total, DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER MEMORIAL COMMISSION.	1,000	70,200	---	-1,000	-70,200
TOTAL, TITLE III, RELATED AGENCIES.					
(Disaster Relief cap adjustment).....	11,246,921	12,646,176	11,378,636	+131,715	-1,267,540
	---	(854,578)	---	---	(-854,578)
GRAND TOTAL					
Appropriations.....	30,105,720	33,324,129	30,231,720	+126,000	-3,092,409
Rescissions.....	(30,173,720)	(32,299,551)	(30,267,720)	(+94,000)	(-2,031,831)
Rescissions of contract authority.....	(-40,000)	---	(-8,000)	(+32,000)	(-8,000)
Disaster Relief cap adjustment.....	(-28,000)	(-30,000)	(-28,000)	---	(+2,000)
	---	(1,054,578)	---	---	(-1,054,578)
(By transfer).....	(28,789)	(24,676)	(24,676)	(-4,113)	---
(Transfer out).....	(-28,789)	(-24,676)	(-24,676)	(+4,113)	---
(Discretionary total).....	(30,416,000)	(32,207,831)	(30,170,000)	(-246,000)	(-2,037,831)

From: Strickler, Matt
To: ["stephene_harding@ios.doi.gov"](mailto:stephene_harding@ios.doi.gov)
Subject: FW: Interior House SAP
Date: Tuesday, June 23, 2015 5:50:20 PM
Attachments: [SAP on H.R. 2822.pdf](#)

NGOs get this before we do?

From: Mary Beth Beetham [mailto:MBEETHAM@defenders.org]
Sent: Tuesday, June 23, 2015 5:46 PM
To: Strickler, Matt
Subject: Interior House SAP

Assume you have seen.....



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EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

June 23, 2015
(House Rules)

STATEMENT OF ADMINISTRATION POLICY
H.R. 2822 — Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies
Appropriations Act, 2016
(Rep. Rogers, R-KY)

The Administration strongly opposes House passage of H.R. 2822, making appropriations for the Department of the Interior, Environment, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2016, and for other purposes. The bill drastically underfunds core Department of the Interior programs as well as the Environmental Protection Agency's operating budget, which supports nationwide protection of human health and our vital air, water and land resources. Funding levels in the bill would prevent investments that reduce future costs to taxpayers by facilitating increased energy development and maintaining facilities and infrastructure in national parks, refuges, forests, public lands, and Indian Country. They would make it harder for States and businesses to plan and execute changes that would decrease carbon pollution and address the challenges the Nation faces from climate change. They would also reduce support for partnerships and effective collaboration with States, local governments and private entities on efforts to restore and conserve natural resources. Further, the bill includes numerous highly problematic ideological provisions that have no place in funding legislation. These provisions threaten to undermine the ability of States and communities to address climate change and protect a resource that is essential to America's health—clean water, as well as the most basic protections for America's special places and the people and wildlife that rely on them. If the President were presented with H.R. 2822, his senior advisors would recommend that he veto the bill.

Enacting H.R. 2822 and adhering to the congressional Republican budget's overall spending limits for fiscal year (FY) 2016 would hurt our economy and shortchange investments in middle-class priorities. Sequestration was never intended to take effect: rather, it was supposed to threaten such drastic cuts to both defense and non-defense funding that policymakers would be motivated to come to the table and reduce the deficit through smart, balanced reforms. The Republican framework would bring base discretionary funding for both non-defense and defense for FY 2016 to the lowest real levels in a decade. Compared to the President's Budget, the cuts would result in tens of thousands of the Nation's most vulnerable children losing access to Head Start, millions fewer workers receiving job training and employment services, and drastic cuts to research awards and grants, along with other impacts that would hurt the economy, the middle class, and Americans working hard to reach the middle class.

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State and Tribal Wildlife Grants. The Administration opposes the 15 percent reduction to State and Tribal Wildlife Grants compared to the FY 2016 Budget request. This important program allows States and Tribes, key partners in conservation, to strategically protect wildlife and conserve habitat in a way that complements Federal investments and yields better results for the public.

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Hydraulic Fracturing: Section 439 of the bill would block DOI from implementing, administering or enforcing the Bureau of Land Management's recently-finalized Hydraulic Fracturing rule. This would leave the agency reliant on 30-year old requirements and prevent it from taking key steps to improve the safety of oil and gas drilling activities and improve opportunities for BLM to coordinate standards and processes with States and Tribes to reduce administrative costs and improve efficiency.

Stream Buffer Regulation. Section 423 would prohibit DOI's Office of Surface Mining, Reclamation, and Enforcement from updating 30-year-old stream protection regulations to reflect modern science and technology and better protect people and the environment, provide industry more certainty, and address recent court decisions.

Hunting, Fishing and Recreational Shooting. Sections 421 and 424 would substantially impair the enforcement of a longstanding ban on the use of lead ammunition in the hunting of migratory waterfowl, and would complicate in other ways the overall implementation of hunting, fishing, and recreational shooting on public lands.

Wildlife Trafficking. Section 120 would interfere with ongoing Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) actions to combat wildlife trafficking, curb the poaching of African Elephants, and restrict trade in ivory, which would impair U.S. leadership in the global fight against ivory poaching.

Endangered Species Act Restrictions. Sections 117, 121, and 122 of the bill undercut the Endangered Species Act by limiting the ability of the FWS to properly protect, based on the best available science, a number of species, including the greater sage grouse, northern long-eared bat, and certain gray wolf populations. Language provisions, like those affecting the sage

grouse, would only create additional uncertainty and undermine unprecedented efforts to conserve the sagebrush landscape and the Western way of life.

Federal Acknowledgement of American Indian Tribes. Language under the heading "Bureau of Indian Affairs, Administrative Provisions" in the bill would block DOI from finalizing, implementing, administering, or enforcing the Administration's proposed Federal acknowledgment rule, preventing DOI's effort to improve the regulations governing the process and criteria by which the Secretary of the Interior acknowledges an Indian Tribe.

DOI and Department of Agriculture (USDA), Forest Service

Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF). The Administration objects to the drastic reduction of \$152 million, or 38 percent, to the requested discretionary funding for DOI and USDA LWCF programs. LWCF is a cornerstone of Federal conservation and recreation preservation efforts. This funding level would severely impede agency capacity to further protect our Nation's natural heritage. To date, the LWCF has contributed to the protection of key public lands, such as Rocky Mountain National Park, Mount Rainier National Park, and portions of the Appalachian Trail, among others, as well as State and local recreation projects and important cultural heritage sites.

Wildland Fire Suppression. The Administration's cap adjustment for wildfire suppression was not included in this bill. Continued inaction on this proposal, which has bipartisan support, would increase the likelihood of disruptive funding transfers for suppression and away from the very restoration and fire risk reduction programs that are meant to restore landscapes and reduce suppression costs and restore landscapes.

Land Management Operations. The Administration opposes the \$502 million, or 8 percent, reduction to operational funding to land management agencies, relative to the FY 2016 Budget request. This reduction would undermine support for the provision of basic public and business services that support the long-term health and resilience of national parks, forests, refuges, and other public lands.

Water Rights on Federal Land. Section 434 prohibits agencies from conditioning land use authorizations on the transfer, relinquishment, or impairment of a water right, or on the acquisition of a water right in the name of the United States. This language is unnecessary for its intended purpose, and would preclude land management agencies from protecting the public interest. The provision would eliminate the ability of land management agencies to maintain sufficient water for other congressionally-designated purposes and ensure water rights are tied to the activities for which they were developed. These restrictions would also hamper cooperative work with land users to improve land conditions, such as range improvements, or conduct habitat mitigation activities as part of land use agreements.

Department of Agriculture (USDA), Forest Service

Land Management Improvements. The bill provides \$357 million for capital improvement and maintenance of the national forest system, a 5 percent increase from the FY 2016 Budget request. While the Administration supports the capital improvement and maintenance of the Nation's public forests in order to increase its health, resilience, and accessibility, the increase in this bill comes at the expense of other needed priorities.

Department of Health and Human Services

Indian Health Service (IHS) Topline. The Administration strongly opposes the reduction to funding for Native American health care programs and facilities of the Indian Health Service (IHS) by \$300 million, or 6 percent, below the FY 2016 Budget request. This would result in inadequate funding for the provision of health care to a population that is sicker and poorer compared to national averages. For example, compared to the FY 2016 Budget request, the bill reduces funding by nearly \$50 million for Purchased and Referred Care, a program that supports health care not available in IHS and tribal facilities, which would exacerbate existing levels of denied care and waiting lists for services.

Contract Support Costs. The Administration objects to the limitation in funding for tribal Contract Support Costs (CSC) for BIA and IHS. Specifically, the bill would limit funding for CSC that could perpetuate the funding issues described in the Supreme Court's *Salazar v. Ramah Navajo Chapter* decision. The Congress should pursue a long-term solution for CSC appropriations, providing an increase in funding in FY 2016 as part of a transition to a new three-year mandatory funding stream in FY 2017, as proposed in the President's Budget.

Other Provisions

Smithsonian Institution. The bill reduces funding for the Smithsonian Institution by \$116 million, or 12 percent, below the FY 2016 Budget request—a reduction that can be expected to reduce public access to the Smithsonian as well as increase safety concerns through delays in planned renovations. With over 30 million visits to Smithsonian facilities recorded in 2014, it is important to ensure the museums, galleries, National Zoological Park, and nine research facilities that make up the world's largest museum and research complex remain open, maintained, and available to the generations of Americans who make use of this unique institution each year. Specifically, the bill reductions would delay renovation for the National Air and Space Museum, where the museum has had to establish temporary covered walkways to protect the public from potential falling debris from its facade, and would reduce operating hours for the museums, including the new National Museum of African American History and Culture.

Digital Accountability and Transparency Act of 2014 (DATA Act). The Administration urges the Congress to fully fund the FY 2016 Budget requests for DOI and EPA to implement the DATA Act. This funding would support efforts to provide more transparent Federal spending data, such as updating information technology systems, changing business processes, and employing a uniform procurement instrument identifier.

U.S. Digital Service Team. The Administration urges the Congress to fully fund the FY 2016 Budget requests for DOI and EPA to develop U.S. Digital Service teams. This funding would support managing the agency's digital services that have the greatest impact to citizens and businesses.

Constitutional Concerns

Several provisions in the bill raise separation of powers concerns.

The Administration looks forward to working with the Congress as the FY 2016 appropriations process moves forward.

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From: Strickler, Matt
To: ["Stephene Harding"](mailto:stephenne_harding@ios.doi.gov)
Subject: RE: OFFICIAL RELEASE: Statement of Administration Policy on H.R. 2822 – Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2016
Date: Tuesday, June 23, 2015 6:13:28 PM

Thanks. I don't even know if our Rules members had it.

From: Stephenne Harding [mailto:stephenne_harding@ios.doi.gov]
Sent: Tuesday, June 23, 2015 6:10 PM
To: Strickler, Matt
Subject: Fwd: OFFICIAL RELEASE: Statement of Administration Policy on H.R. 2822 – Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2016

Well here it is officially....

Sent from my iPhone

Begin forwarded message:

From: "Milakofsky, Benjamin" <benjamin_milakofsky@ios.doi.gov>
Date: June 23, 2015 at 6:01:41 PM EDT
To: DOI_Politicals <doi_politicals@ios.doi.gov>
Subject: Fwd: OFFICIAL RELEASE: Statement of Administration Policy on H.R. 2822 – Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2016

----- Forwarded message -----

From: **OMB Communications** <OMB-Communications@whitehouse.gov>
Date: Tue, Jun 23, 2015 at 5:57 PM
Subject: OFFICIAL RELEASE: Statement of Administration Policy on H.R. 2822 – Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2016
To: benjamin_milakofsky@ios.doi.gov

https://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/omb/legislative/sap/114/saphr2822r_20150623.pdf

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

June 23, 2015
(House Rules)

STATEMENT OF ADMINISTRATION POLICY
H.R. 2822 – Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies
Appropriations Act, 2016
(Rep. Rogers, R-KY)

The Administration strongly opposes House passage of H.R. 2822, making appropriations for the Department of the Interior, Environment, and related agencies

for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2016, and for other purposes. The bill drastically underfunds core Department of the Interior programs as well as the Environmental Protection Agency's operating budget, which supports nationwide protection of human health and our vital air, water and land resources. Funding levels in the bill would prevent investments that reduce future costs to taxpayers by facilitating increased energy development and maintaining facilities and infrastructure in national parks, refuges, forests, public lands, and Indian Country. They would make it harder for States and businesses to plan and execute changes that would decrease carbon pollution and address the challenges the Nation faces from climate change. They would also reduce support for partnerships and effective collaboration with States, local governments and private entities on efforts to restore and conserve natural resources. Further, the bill includes numerous highly problematic ideological provisions that have no place in funding legislation. These provisions threaten to undermine the ability of States and communities to address climate change and protect a resource that is essential to America's health—clean water, as well as the most basic protections for America's special places and the people and wildlife that rely on them. If the President were presented with H.R. 2822, his senior advisors would recommend that he veto the bill.

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in trust under the Indian Reorganization Act (IRA). In *Carciari v. Salazar*, 555 U.S. 397 (2009), the Supreme Court held that the Secretary could acquire land in trust under the IRA only for tribes that were "under Federal jurisdiction" in 1934. A legislative solution would help achieve the goals of the IRA and tribal self-determination by clarifying that DOI's authority under the law applies to all tribes, whether recognized in 1934 or after. Such legislation would be consistent with the longstanding policy of assisting Tribes in establishing and protecting a land base sufficient to allow them to provide for the health, welfare, and safety of tribal members, and in treating all tribes equally for purposes of setting aside lands for tribal communities.

Hydraulic Fracturing: Section 439 of the bill would block DOI from implementing, administering or enforcing the Bureau of Land Management's recently-finalized Hydraulic Fracturing rule. This would leave the agency reliant on 30-year old requirements and prevent it from taking key steps to improve the safety of oil and gas drilling activities and improve opportunities for BLM to coordinate standards and processes with States and Tribes to reduce administrative costs and improve efficiency.

Stream Buffer Regulation. Section 423 would prohibit DOI's Office of Surface Mining, Reclamation, and Enforcement from updating 30-year-old stream protection regulations to reflect modern science and technology and better protect people and the environment, provide industry more certainty, and address recent court decisions.

Hunting, Fishing and Recreational Shooting. Sections 421 and 424 would substantially impair the enforcement of a longstanding ban on the use of lead ammunition in the hunting of migratory waterfowl, and would complicate in other ways the overall implementation of hunting, fishing, and recreational shooting on public lands.

Wildlife Trafficking. Section 120 would interfere with ongoing Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) actions to combat wildlife trafficking, curb the poaching of African Elephants, and restrict trade in ivory, which would impair U.S. leadership in the global fight against ivory poaching.

Endangered Species Act Restrictions. Sections 117, 121, and 122 of the bill undercut the Endangered Species Act by limiting the ability of the FWS to properly protect, based on the best available science, a number of species, including the greater sage grouse, northern long-eared bat, and certain gray wolf populations. Language provisions, like those affecting the sage grouse, would only create additional uncertainty and undermine unprecedented efforts to conserve the sagebrush landscape and the Western way of life.

Federal Acknowledgement of American Indian Tribes. Language under the heading "Bureau of Indian Affairs, Administrative Provisions" in the bill would block DOI from finalizing, implementing, administering, or enforcing the Administration's proposed Federal acknowledgment rule, preventing DOI's effort to improve the regulations governing the process and criteria by which the Secretary of the Interior acknowledges an Indian Tribe.

DOI and Department of Agriculture (USDA), Forest Service

Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF). The Administration objects to the drastic reduction of \$152 million, or 38 percent, to the requested discretionary funding for DOI and USDA LWCF programs. LWCF is a cornerstone of Federal conservation

and recreation preservation efforts. This funding level would severely impede agency capacity to further protect our Nation's natural heritage. To date, the LWCF has contributed to the protection of key public lands, such as Rocky Mountain National Park, Mount Rainier National Park, and portions of the Appalachian Trail, among others, as well as State and local recreation projects and important cultural heritage sites.

Wildland Fire Suppression. The Administration's cap adjustment for wildfire suppression was not included in this bill. Continued inaction on this proposal, which has bipartisan support, would increase the likelihood of disruptive funding transfers for suppression and away from the very restoration and fire risk reduction programs that are meant to restore landscapes and reduce suppression costs and restore landscapes.

Land Management Operations. The Administration opposes the \$502 million, or 8 percent, reduction to operational funding to land management agencies, relative to the FY 2016 Budget request. This reduction would undermine support for the provision of basic public and business services that support the long-term health and resilience of national parks, forests, refuges, and other public lands.

Water Rights on Federal Land. Section 434 prohibits agencies from conditioning land use authorizations on the transfer, relinquishment, or impairment of a water right, or on the acquisition of a water right in the name of the United States. This language is unnecessary for its intended purpose, and would preclude land management agencies from protecting the public interest. The provision would eliminate the ability of land management agencies to maintain sufficient water for other congressionally-designated purposes and ensure water rights are tied to the activities for which they were developed. These restrictions would also hamper cooperative work with land users to improve land conditions, such as range improvements, or conduct habitat mitigation activities as part of land use agreements.

-
Department of Agriculture (USDA), Forest Service

Land Management Improvements. The bill provides \$357 million for capital improvement and maintenance of the national forest system, a 5 percent increase from the FY 2016 Budget request. While the Administration supports the capital improvement and maintenance of the Nation's public forests in order to increase its health, resilience, and accessibility, the increase in this bill comes at the expense of other needed priorities.

Department of Health and Human Services

Indian Health Service (IHS) Topline. The Administration strongly opposes the reduction to funding for Native American health care programs and facilities of the Indian Health Service (IHS) by \$300 million, or 6 percent, below the FY 2016 Budget request. This would result in inadequate funding for the provision of health care to a population that is sicker and poorer compared to national averages. For example, compared to the FY 2016 Budget request, the bill reduces funding by nearly \$50 million for Purchased and Referred Care, a program that supports health care not available in IHS and tribal facilities, which would exacerbate existing levels of denied care and waiting lists for services.

-
Contract Support Costs. The Administration objects to the limitation in funding for tribal Contract Support Costs (CSC) for BIA and IHS. Specifically, the bill would

limit funding for CSC that could perpetuate the funding issues described in the Supreme Court's *Salazar v. Ramah Navajo Chapter* decision. The Congress should pursue a long-term solution for CSC appropriations, providing an increase in funding in FY 2016 as part of a transition to a new three-year mandatory funding stream in FY 2017, as proposed in the President's Budget.

Other Provisions

Smithsonian Institution. The bill reduces funding for the Smithsonian Institution by \$116 million, or 12 percent, below the FY 2016 Budget request—a reduction that can be expected to reduce public access to the Smithsonian as well as increase safety concerns through delays in planned renovations. With over 30 million visits to Smithsonian facilities recorded in 2014, it is important to ensure the museums, galleries, National Zoological Park, and nine research facilities that make up the world's largest museum and research complex remain open, maintained, and available to the generations of Americans who make use of this unique institution each year. Specifically, the bill reductions would delay renovation for the National Air and Space Museum, where the museum has had to establish temporary covered walkways to protect the public from potential falling debris from its facade, and would reduce operating hours for the museums, including the new National Museum of African American History and Culture.

Digital Accountability and Transparency Act of 2014 (DATA Act). The Administration urges the Congress to fully fund the FY 2016 Budget requests for DOI and EPA to implement the DATA Act. This funding would support efforts to provide more transparent Federal spending data, such as updating information technology systems, changing business processes, and employing a uniform procurement instrument identifier.

U.S. Digital Service Team. The Administration urges the Congress to fully fund the FY 2016 Budget requests for DOI and EPA to develop U.S. Digital Service teams. This funding would support managing the agency's digital services that have the greatest impact to citizens and businesses.

Constitutional Concerns

Several provisions in the bill raise separation of powers concerns.

The Administration looks forward to working with the Congress as the FY 2016 appropriations process moves forward.

* * * * *

[Unsubscribe](#)

--

Ben Milakofsky

Deputy Chief of Staff

Department of the Interior

202-208-3437 (direct)

Ben_Milakofsky@ios.doi.gov

From: McDonough, Alexander (Reid)
To: [Harding, Stephenne](mailto:Stephenne.Harding@ios.doi.gov)
Subject: RE: Fracking Ruling from the Bench
Date: Wednesday, June 24, 2015 10:10:39 AM

Thank you for keeping us posted.

From: Harding, Stephenne [mailto:stephenne_harding@ios.doi.gov]
Sent: Wednesday, June 24, 2015 9:47 AM
To: McDonough, Alexander (Reid); Hunt, Jasmine (Durbin); Gray, Spencer (Energy); Becker-Dippmann, Angela (Energy)
Subject: Fracking Ruling from the Bench

FYI: This is for close hold as things unfold....

The current state of play is that the BLM is consulting with the Office of the Solicitor and the Department of Justice about the decision of the U.S. District Court in Wyoming to temporarily stay implementation of the hydraulic fracturing rule. While the matter is being resolved, the BLM will follow the Court's order and will continue to process applications for permit to drill and inspect well sites under its pre-existing regulations.

All that said, since it was ruled from the Bench and there is nothing in writing, everything is still in flux as people try and figure out exactly what is going to happen and what exactly the judge intended so as that comes out the previous statement could change.

Stay tuned...I'll try and send you more as things evolve.

--

Stephenne Harding
Deputy Director
Congressional and Legislative Affairs
Department of the Interior
Stephenne_Harding@ios.doi.gov
202-208-6174 (desk)
202-341-8080 (cell)

From: Repko, Mary Frances
To: [McDonough, Alexander \(Reid\)](#); [Neimeyer, Sarah](#); vaught.laura@epa.gov; [Elizabeth Murray \(emurray@tdylc.com\)](mailto:Elizabeth.Murray@tdylc.com)
Subject: FW: FLOOR UPDATE - 18 VOTES
Date: Wednesday, July 08, 2015 1:46:12 PM

From: Democratic Whip
Sent: Wednesday, July 08, 2015 1:45:36 PM (UTC-05:00) Eastern Time (US & Canada)
Subject: FLOOR UPDATE - 18 VOTES

dem_whip_floor_update.jpg



At approximately 1:45 – 1:50 p.m., the House will take the following votes:

- 1) **H.Res. 347** – H.R. 5 – Elementary and Secondary Education Reauthorization Act and H.R. 2647 – Resilient Federal Forests Act – **VOTE NO** – 15 minutes
- 2) **Garamendi Amendment** – Increases the Fish and Wildlife Services Resource Management account for the removal of aquatic vegetation by \$3.9 million and decreases the Bureau of Land Management account by \$4.1 million – 2 minutes
- 3) **Capps Amendment** – Increases the Inland Oil Spill Programs account by \$5.4 million and decreases the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management Ocean Energy Management account by the same amount – 2 minutes
- 4) **Sablan Amendment** – Increases the Insular Affairs Assistance to Territories account by \$5 million and decreases the Office of the Secretary Departmental Operations account by the same amount – 2 minutes
- 5) **Castor Amendment** – Increases the Environmental Protection Agency’s (EPA) Environmental Programs and Management account by \$1.9 million to add money to the Brownfields program and decreases the Office of the Secretary Departmental Operations account by the same amount – 2 minutes
- 6) **Grijalva/Lowenthal Amendment #1** – Strikes section 423 of the underlying bill, a section which prohibits the Office of Surface Mining from updating the stream buffer rule to protect streams from the disposal of surface mining waste – 2 minutes
- 7) **Tsongas Amendment #1** – Strikes section 425 of the underlying bill, a section which prohibits the use of funds in the bill for implementation of the coastal and marine spatial planning and ecosystem-based management components of the National Ocean Policy – 2 minutes
- 8) **Grijalva Amendment #2** – Strikes section 433 of the underlying bill, a section which requires the Secretaries of Agriculture or Interior to make vacant grazing allotments available, without environmental review, to grazing permit holders who are leasing grazing lands that are unusable because of drought or wildfire – 2 minutes
- 9) **Polis Amendment #1** – Strikes section 437 of the underlying bill, a section that would prohibit any agency in the bill from using funds to conduct rulemakings or issue guidance that takes into account the social cost of carbon pollution – 2 minutes

- 10) **Edwards Amendment** – Strikes section 438, a section that would prohibit the EPA Administrator from using funds to propose, promulgate, administer or enforce air quality standards with respect to ozone pollution – 2 minutes
- 11) **Lawrence Amendment** – Strikes section 439, a section that prohibits the Interior Department from using funds to implement, administer, or enforce the final rule entitled “Hydraulic Fracturing on Federal and Indian Lands” – 2 minutes
- 12) **Polis Amendment #2** – Prohibits the use of funds in the bill to sell federal public lands in contravention of existing land sale authorities under the Federal Land Policy and Management Act and without full environmental review – 2 minutes
- 13) **Tsongas Amendment #2** – Prohibits the use of funds to implement or enforce sections 117, 121, and 122 of the underlying bill related to endangered and threatened species protections. These sections prohibit the Secretary of the Interior from writing or issuing a proposed rule for the protection of sage-grouse, require the Secretary to reissue final rules overturned by a federal court to delist wolves in the Great Lakes region and Wyoming, and direct the Secretary to amend an interim rule on the conservation of the threatened northern long-eared bat to reopen the rule’s comment period and allow incidental killing of the animals – 2 minutes
- 14) **Grijalva Amendment #3** – Prohibits the use of funds to implement or enforce section 120 of the underlying bill, a section which prohibits the Interior Department from developing or revising regulations regarding imported ivory – 2 minutes
- 15) **Beyer Amendment** – Prohibits the use of funds in contravention of Presidential executive orders that direct federal agencies to incorporate climate-resilience considerations into policies and procedures throughout the Federal Government (Executive Order 13514 of October 5, 2009 or Executive Order 13653 of November 1, 2013) – 2 minutes
- 16) **Blackburn Amendment** – Cuts all accounts in the bill by 1% across-the-board – 2 minutes
- 17) **Pearce Amendment** – Prohibits the use of funds in the bill to increase the rate of any royalty required to be paid to the United States for oil and gas produced on Federal land, or to prepare or publish a proposed rule relating to such an increase – 2 minutes
- 18) **Hardy Amendment** – Prohibits the use of funds in the bill for the designation of a National Monument in the counties of Mohave and Coconino in Arizona; Modoc and Siskiyou in California; Chaffee, Moffat, and Park, Colorado; Lincoln, Clark, and Nye, Nevada; Otero in New Mexico; Jackson, Josephine, and Malheur in the Oregon; or in Wayne, Garfield, and Kane in Utah – 2 minutes

Following votes, the House will debate H.Res. 310 – Expressing the sense of the House of Representatives regarding Srebrenica and H.Res. 337 – Calling for substantive dialogue, without preconditions, in order to address Tibetan grievances and secure a negotiated agreement for the Tibetan people, as amended – under suspension of the Rules.

After suspension debate, the House will debate the four amendments to H.R. 5. Following amendment debate, the House will take votes. These will be the last votes for the day.

After last votes, the House will continue debating amendment at the end of the bill to H.R. 2822 – Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2016. Any recorded votes requested will be postponed.

****Members are advised, that if they have amendments to the end of the bill, they need to come to the Floor today to offer their amendment.**

Next/Last votes predicted: approximately 4:30 – 4:45 p.m., on amendments, motion to recommit, and passage of H.R. 5 and suspensions.

****When the House is in session, additional updates from the House Floor can be found on the [DemCom Floor Feed](#), a secure site for Democratic staff. Login with your House username and password. Please e-mail DemCom@mail.house.gov with any questions or problems.**

If you have any questions please contact: Shuwanza Goff or Danielle Aviles at 5-3130.

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From: Repko, Mary Frances
To: [McDonough, Alexander \(Reid\)](#); [Neimeyer, Sarah](#); vaught.laura@epa.gov; [Elizabeth Murray \(emurray@tdylc.com\)](mailto:Elizabeth.Murray@tdylc.com)
Subject: FW: FLOOR UPDATE - 18 VOTES
Date: Wednesday, July 08, 2015 1:52:16 PM

From: Democratic Whip
Sent: Wednesday, July 08, 2015 1:51:31 PM (UTC-05:00) Eastern Time (US & Canada)
Subject: FLOOR UPDATE - 18 VOTES

dem_whip_floor_update.jpg



The House is now taking the following votes:

- 1) **H.Res. 347** – Rule providing for consideration of H.R. 5 – Elementary and Secondary Education Reauthorization Act and H.R. 2647 – Resilient Federal Forests Act – **VOTE NO** – 15 minutes
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If you have any questions please contact: Shuwanza Goff or Danielle Aviles at 5-3130.

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From: Vecera, Andrew
To: [Stephenne Harding \(stephenne_harding@ios.doi.gov\)](mailto:Stephenne.Harding@ios.doi.gov)
Subject: Follow-Up to Voicemail
Date: Wednesday, July 15, 2015 3:47:09 PM

Hey Stephenne –

I just left you a voicemail concerning the OSM SBZ rule which is proposed to be released tomorrow. I was wondering if there would be an “embargoed” press release that would be released early to staff, and if you get send that my way, as you had w/ the HF rule.

My number is 226-3044, and I look forward to hearing from you.

Thanks!

Andrew Vecera

Counsel - Majority

Subcommittee on Energy and Mineral Resources

House Committee on Natural Resources

1333 Longworth House Office Building

202-225-9297

From: Bullock, Jed
To: "[Zepeda, Rebecca](#)"
Subject: information about offshore oil and gas development off of Puerto Rico
Date: Thursday, July 16, 2015 10:59:42 AM
Attachments: [CRS Memo Offshore Energy Territories-10-28-2011.pdf](#)
[Nov 2013 USGS Assesment of Underwater Energy Resources in PR and USVI.pdf](#)

Rebecca,

FYI, in support of our conversation just now about inclusion of Puerto Rico and the other territories in OCSLA:

As of today, Puerto Rico is not within the scope of the *Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act* (OCSLA)—which governs how the federal government, through the Department of the Interior, grants leases to the highest qualified responsible bidder on the basis of sealed competitive bids for the extraction and development of minerals (including oil and gas deposits) that lie beneath or on the seabed. Because Puerto Rico and the other U.S. territories are not defined as being a part of the “Outer Continental Shelf” under OCSLA, the Interior Department does not extend its process for granting leases to these areas. Congress would need to amend OCSLA to extend this leasing program and authority to these territories. That has been considered in the past, but legislation to accomplish that objective passed the House of Representatives in the 113th Congress but died in the Senate.

As you know the larger debate about federal leasing for offshore oil and gas exploration and development around the United States has its fair share of controversy—notwithstanding the more technical question of whether Puerto Rico and the other territories are included in the program or not.

You can read generally about how leasing rights are obtained on-line at Interior Department-BOEM’s website at—

<http://www.boem.gov/OCS-Lands-Act-History/>

The process involves BOEM developing a 5-year leasing plan in which the federal government identifies the various areas of the outer continental shelf (OCS) that it plans to open up for oil and gas exploration and development. The interested companies silently bid on those proposed leases, and BOEM selects the winner bidder and grants the lease. If Congress were to expand the scope of OCSLA to encompass Puerto Rico, it would still be up to BOEM to decide whether to propose leasing in the waters off Puerto Rico—but BOEM would, unlike is the case now, have that option.

I have attached a legal memorandum that the Resident Commissioner had the Congressional Research Service (CRS) prepare in 2011 on this issue. I have also attached the November 2013 assessment of resources that the U.S. Geologic Survey (USGS) prepared for Puerto Rico.

INFORMATION FROM 2014:

Thank you for your telephone call last week inquiring about how an individual or entity can effectively file a claim with the federal government to potentially explore and extract the 244 billion cubic feet of gas and six million barrels of natural gas liquids estimated last year by the United States Geologic Survey (USGS) to be lying within the portion of the “*Muertos Deformed Belt Assessment Unit*” that is part of the Puerto Rico–U.S. Virgin Islands EEZ (see: <http://pubs.usgs.gov/fs/2013/3101/>; December 2013).

As we discussed there is currently no federally-permitted or leasing regime in place to facilitate private exploration of resources in the EEZ surrounding Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands. This is because both territories are not defined to be within the [Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act](#) (OCSLA), the statute that authorizes the U.S. Department of the Interior to lease areas of the EEZ for exploration. Under the OCSLA, the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM) within the Department identifies areas of the EEZ that would be open for leasing auctions every five years. Below is the most recent notice for public comment on the latest proposed five-year leasing plan.

The U.S. House of Representatives has passed legislation to add Puerto Rico and each of the other U.S. territories in the OCSLA, action that if enacted into law would permit BOEM to include the EEZs surrounding the territories in future five-year leasing plans. Although this legislation has passed the House, it remains pending in the U.S. Senate. It is part of a larger bill proposing to open up more areas of the U.S. EEZ to oil and gas exploration, and it faces opposition because it seeks to make decisions that are otherwise presently left to the discretion of the Administration, i.e. BOEM.

The relevant section of this legislation for the territories is Section 501 of H.R. 2231, the [Offshore Energy and Jobs Act](#). Here is the excerpt:

TITLE V--UNITED STATES TERRITORIES
SEC. 501. APPLICATION OF OUTER CONTINENTAL SHELF LANDS
ACT WITH RESPECT TO TERRITORIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

Section 2 of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1331) is amended--

- (1) in paragraph (a), by inserting after `control' the following: `or lying within the United States exclusive economic zone and the Continental Shelf adjacent to any territory of the United States';
- (2) in paragraph (p), by striking `and' after the semicolon at the end;
- (3) in paragraph (q), by striking the period at the end and inserting `; and'; and
- (4) by adding at the end the following:

`(r) The term `State' includes each territory of the United States.'.

From: On Behalf Of Congressional Affairs, BOEM
Sent: Wednesday, July 30, 2014 10:01 AM
Subject: BOEM Extends Comment Period for Information Request on Next Five Year Oil and Gas Leasing Program

For Immediate Release:
July 30, 2014

**BOEM Extends Comment Period for Information Request
on Next Five Year Oil and Gas Leasing Program**

WASHINGTON — The Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM) announced today that it is extending the public comment period for the Request for Information (RFI) and Comments on the Preparation of the 2017-2022 Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) Oil and Gas Leasing Program. The RFI was released in mid-June as the initial step in the multi-year offshore oil and gas planning process. This extension of the comment period is being issued in response to requests from several states.

The bureau will allow an additional 15 days for the public to submit information and comments.

The June publication of the RFI began a 45-day comment period. With the extension, BOEM will accept comments until August 15. Substantial public involvement and extensive analysis will accompany all stages of the planning process, which will take up to three years to complete.

The RFI itself does not identify any specific course of action. As required by statute and consistent with previous efforts, BOEM will evaluate all of the OCS planning areas during this first stage of the planning process.

The OCS Lands Act requires the Secretary of the Interior, through BOEM, to prepare and maintain a schedule of proposed oil and gas lease sales in federal waters, indicating the size, timing and location of auctions that would best meet national energy needs for the five-year period following its approval. In developing the Five Year Program, the Secretary is required to achieve an appropriate balance among the potential for environmental impacts, discovery of oil and gas, and adverse effects on the coastal zone.

Using the information received from the RFI, BOEM will prepare a Draft Proposed Program, followed by a Proposed Program and a Proposed Final Program. Throughout the planning process, BOEM consults with all interested parties and seeks additional public comment. Concurrently, BOEM will prepare a Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement (PEIS) required by the National Environmental Policy Act to evaluate the potential environmental impacts of various OCS oil and gas leasing alternatives under the Proposed Program and to help inform decisions on the Proposed Final Program.

The current Five Year Program for 2012–2017, which expires in August 2017, schedules 15 potential lease sales in six planning areas with the greatest resource potential, including more than 75 percent of the estimated undiscovered, technically recoverable oil and gas resources in federal offshore waters. BOEM has held five sales thus far, including annual auctions in the Central and Western Gulf of Mexico and a single sale in the portion of the Eastern Gulf not subject to the Congressional moratorium.

BOEM will accept comments on our website or in writing. To submit via [our website](#), click on the “Open Comment Documents” link and follow instructions to view relevant documents and submit comments. In written form, deliver to: Ms. Kelly Hammerle, Five Year Program Manager; Bureau of Ocean Energy Management; 381 Elden Street - HM-3120; Herndon, Virginia 20170. Additional information on the process of developing the next Five-Year Program as well as on the current Five Year Program can be found [here](#).

###

BOEM promotes energy independence, environmental protection and economic development through responsible, science-based management of offshore conventional and renewable energy and marine mineral resources.

###

Office of Congressional Affairs
Bureau of Ocean Energy Management
Department of the Interior



<http://www.boem.gov>

MEMORANDUM

October 24, 2011

To: Honorable Pedro Pierluisi
Attention: Jed Bullock

From: Adam Vann, Legislative Attorney, 7-6978

Subject: **Federal Statutes Governing Permitting of Offshore Renewable Energy Projects near U.S. Territories**

This memorandum summarizes the statutory framework governing federal permitting and oversight of offshore wind farms and other offshore renewable energy technologies and analyzes the applicability of these statutes to areas off the coasts of U.S. territories. The memorandum discusses the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (OCSLA), its applicability to wind energy projects generally, and the applicability of the terms of that act to the areas off the coasts of U.S. territories. The memorandum also analyzes the applicability of other renewable energy statutes to these areas.

There is no overarching rule that governs the applicability of federal statutes to the territories. Instead, applicability is determined on a case by case basis based on perceived Congressional intent. Therefore, analysis of each of the various statutes governing renewable offshore energy production is necessary in order to determine whether and how a particular framework applies to areas off the coasts of the territories. Because different statutory and regulatory frameworks govern offshore wind energy projects and other types of offshore renewable energy projects, the memorandum discusses various types of projects in turn.

Offshore Wind Energy

Applicability of the OCSLA to Wind Energy Projects and to the Territories

The OCSLA is the primary federal statute that governs energy exploration and production in offshore areas subject to the control of the federal government. The statute governs such activity only on the areas of the “outer Continental shelf” subject to the control of the federal government.

Prior to 2005, it was not clear whether and how the OCSLA applied to the permitting of offshore wind energy projects. The Army Corps of Engineers exercised primary permitting authority pursuant to Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act,¹ but there were questions as to whether the Federal Energy

¹ 33 U.S.C. § 403.

Regulatory Commission (FERC), or the Minerals Management Service (MMS) of the Department of the Interior, also had authority over such projects.

This uncertainty regarding permitting and regulation of offshore renewable energy projects was clarified by Section 388 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005. Section 388 of EPAct amended the OCSLA by adding a new subsection that authorizes the Secretary of the Interior, in consultation with other federal agencies, to grant leases, easements, or rights-of-way on the OCS for certain activities—wind energy development among them—not authorized by other OCSLA provisions, the Deepwater Port Act, the Ocean Thermal Energy Conversion Act, or “other applicable law.”² A memorandum of understanding between the Department of the Interior and FERC signed in April of 2009 confirmed the exclusive jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior, exercised through the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, Regulation and Enforcement (BOEMRE),³ over “the production, transportation, or transmission of energy from non-hydrokinetic renewable energy projects on the OCS.”⁴

Section 388 of EPAct clarifies that renewable energy projects on the OCS, like offshore oil and gas exploration and production, are permitted and regulated by BOEMRE under the OCSLA. Because the applicability of federal law to the U.S. territories is determined on a case by case basis, the terms of the OCSLA dictate whether and how the federal government permits and regulates energy projects on the outer continental shelf off the coasts of the territories.

Section 8(a) of the OCSLA authorizes the leasing of the “submerged lands of the outer Continental shelf” for oil and natural gas exploration and production.⁵ Similarly, Section 8(p), added to the OCSLA by Section 388 of EPAct, authorizes leasing “on the outer Continental shelf” for other “energy-related purposes.” The OCSLA defines the “outer Continental shelf” as “all submerged land lying seaward and outside of the areas of lands beneath navigable waters as defined in Section 2 of the Submerged Lands Act, ... and of which the subsoil and seabed appertain to the United States and are under its jurisdiction and control.”⁶ The Submerged Lands Act defines “land beneath navigable waters” as the lands within the boundaries of the States or extending three miles from the coast lines of the States (or further if such boundaries were established at the time the State joined the Union).⁷ Therefore, the applicability of the OCSLA depends on whether the waters off the coasts of the U.S. territories constitutes land “lying seaward and outside” the areas off the coasts of the States.

It seems unlikely that the waters off the coasts of the territories would be considered to be “lying seaward and outside” the areas off the coasts of the States. The use of the term “States” without reference to the territories suggests that the Submerged Lands Act intended to exclude waters off the coasts of the

² 43 U.S.C. § 1337(p)(1).

³ This Memorandum of Understanding originally confirmed the exclusive jurisdiction of MMS over the described projects. BOEMRE was created in June 2010 as a successor agency to MMS. Department of the Interior Secretarial Order No. 3302, *Change of the Name of the Minerals Management Service to the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, Regulation, and Enforcement* (June 18, 2010). Thus the jurisdiction of MMS agreed to in the April 2009 MOU was transferred to BOEMRE in June of 2010. Similarly, many of the rulemakings or other administrative actions taken by MMS as described in this memorandum now authorize activity by or assert the jurisdiction of BOEMRE as the successor agency to MMS.

⁴ Memorandum of Understanding Between the U.S. Department of the Interior and the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, April 9, 2009 (2009 MOU), available at <http://www.ferc.gov/legal/maj-ord-reg/mou/mou-doi.pdf>. Federal jurisdiction over offshore hydrokinetic projects, which are projects that use the movement of water to generate energy, are discussed later in this report.

⁵ 43 U.S.C. § 1337(a)(1).

⁶ 43 U.S.C. § 1331(a).

⁷ 43 U.S.C. § 1301(a).

territories from its definition of lands beneath navigable waters. Although waters off the coasts of territories are obviously “outside” the areas of the coasts of the States, they likely would not be considered “seaward” of such waters. The term “seaward” is not defined in the OCSLA, so there is some ambiguity with respect to whether waters off the coasts of territories would be considered “seaward” of the state coastal areas, but it seems unlikely that the term would be interpreted as encapsulating areas so far from the coasts of the states. The definition of the term “boundaries” found in the Submerged Lands Act suggests that “seaward” is not intended to capture such areas. Boundaries are defined to include “the seaward boundaries of a State or its boundaries in the Gulf of Mexico or any of the Great Lakes,”⁸ suggesting that “seaward” boundaries include only the offshore areas on the east and west coasts of the continental United States. Because waters must be both “outside” and “seaward” of the areas off the coasts of the States to be considered part of the “outer Continental shelf” for purposes of the OCSLA, the areas off the coasts of the U.S. territories may not be considered part of the “outer Continental shelf,” and if that is the case such areas could not be leased for oil and gas exploration production or for other energy-related purposes pursuant to the OCSLA.

Although there is some ambiguity in the definition of “outer Continental shelf” in the OCSLA, and thus some ambiguity about its applicability to the waters off the coasts of U.S. territories, it should be noted that the federal agencies tasked with leasing under the OCSLA do not lease the areas off the coasts of U.S. territories for oil and gas exploration and production or other energy-related purposes. This may be due to a lack of resource potential as well as the terms of the OCSLA. A report by the Department of the Interior concerning the application of federal laws in the U.S. territories noted that “[t]here is no authority for the leasing of such OCS submerged lands off the coasts of the territories, and apparently it has never become an issue—possibly because of the absence of known mineral deposits, or possibly because of the absence at least in the case of some territories of anything resembling a continental shelf.”⁹

Applicability of the Rivers and Harbors Act

As noted above, EPAAct 2005 and a subsequent MOU between FERC and MMS/BOEMRE clarified that BOEMRE is tasked with permitting non-hydrokinetic energy projects on the U.S. OCS. As the above analysis concludes, the areas off the coasts of the U.S. territories appears not to be part of the “outer Continental shelf” as that phrase is defined in the OCSLA. However, Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act provides that “[t]he creation of any obstruction not affirmatively authorized by Congress, to the navigable capacity of any of the waters of the United States is prohibited ... except on plans recommended by the Chief of Engineers and authorized by the Secretary of the Army.”¹⁰

Although it is not made explicit in the text of the act, “navigable waters of the United States” has been interpreted to include the navigable waters of the territories.¹¹ Although it cannot be said conclusively if a particular offshore area would constitute a “navigable water” without knowledge of the characteristics of that area, it is likely that many offshore areas near the coasts of the territories would be considered navigable waters. The regulations adopted by the Army Corps of Engineers clarify the Corps’ jurisdiction under this act by providing that “[t]he navigable waters of the United States over which the Corps of Engineers regulatory jurisdiction extends include all ocean and coastal waters within a zone three

⁸ 43 U.S.C. § 1301(b).

⁹ *The Application of Federal Laws In ... American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Marianas Islands, and the U.S. Virgin Islands*, U.S. Department of the Interior, Office of the Solicitor, Memorandum 43-1, at p. 1238 (April 1986).

¹⁰ 33 U.S.C. § 403.

¹¹ *The Application of Federal Laws In ... American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Marianas Islands, and the U.S. Virgin Islands*, U.S. Department of the Interior, Office of the Solicitor, Memorandum 33-1(a) (April 1987).

geographical (nautical) miles seaward from the baseline (The Territorial Seas).”¹² Projects located off the coasts of the territories that fall within this definition of “navigable waters” would be permitted by the Army Corps of Engineers under the Rivers and Harbors Act.

Other Offshore Alternative Energy Projects

Offshore wind farms are not the only non-fossil fuel offshore energy projects addressed by federal statute and regulation. There are also legal frameworks in place for the authorization and oversight of offshore thermal and hydrokinetic energy projects.

Hydrokinetic Energy

Hydrokinetic energy is the production of energy through the harnessing of the movements of a body of water; for example waves, tides and currents. Currently there are no hydrokinetic projects off the coast of the United States or the territories. However, FERC is authorized to license these facilities pursuant to Section 4(e) of the Federal Power Act, which authorizes the agency to issue licenses:

for the development, transmission, and utilization of power across, along, from or in any of the streams or other bodies of water over which Congress has jurisdiction under its authority to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several States, or upon any part of the public lands and reservations of the United States (including the Territories) ...¹³

The 2009 MOU mentioned previously in this memorandum further confirms that FERC’s jurisdiction extends to hydrokinetic projects, stating that “[t]he Commission will issue licenses under Part I of the Federal Power Act ... for the construction and operation of hydrokinetic projects on the OCS and will conduct any necessary analyses ... related to those actions.”

Ocean Thermal Energy Conversion

Another potential offshore alternative energy source is ocean thermal energy. Ocean thermal energy is a technology that uses the differences in ocean water temperatures at various depths to generate electric power. Although a number of experiments have taken place to demonstrate the possibilities of this alternative energy source, there are currently no commercial-scale thermal energy conversion operations. However, there is a federal law that contemplates such projects. The Ocean Thermal Energy Conversion Act of 1980 (OTECA) grants the Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) the authority to issue licenses for ocean thermal energy projects in the territorial seas of the United States (out to 12 nautical miles from the shoreline).¹⁴ The Department of Energy, after consultation with NOAA, may also authorize small-scale demonstration projects that do not need to comply with NOAA licensing requirements.¹⁵ OTECA applies to the waters off the coasts of the U.S. territories including Puerto Rico, as each are defined as “States” in the act.¹⁶

¹² 33 C.F.R. § 329.12.

¹³ 16 U.S.C. § 797(e).

¹⁴ 42 U.S.C. § 9111.

¹⁵ *Id.* at § 9126.

¹⁶ *Id.* at § 9102(15).

Federal Environmental Statutes

The statutes discussed above direct various federal authorities to issue permits or licenses for offshore alternative energy projects. However, they are not the only statutes that need to be considered before an offshore energy project can be installed. Other statutes that may impact potential offshore energy development include, but are not limited to, environmental protection statutes such as:

- The Coastal Zone Management Act (CZMA).¹⁷ The CZMA encourages states to enact coastal zone management plans to coordinate protection of habitats and resources in coastal waters. Projects that may impact a state's coastal zone must conform with the state's coastal zone management program, if the state has adopted such a plan and the plan has been approved by NOAA.¹⁸ The act includes all of the territories under its definition of "coastal states" and therefore the statute applies to the territories. Puerto Rico has a coastal zone management plan approved by NOAA; thus projects that impact the coastal areas of Puerto Rico must demonstrate that they are consistent with the plan.
- The National Environmental Protection Act (NEPA).¹⁹ NEPA requires federal agencies to take a "hard look" at, and to disclose, the environmental consequences of their actions. In general, NEPA and its implementing regulations require various levels of environmental analysis depending on the circumstances and the type of federal action contemplated. Federal case law has concluded that the requirements of NEPA apply to all federal agency actions that impact the environment in the U.S. territories.²⁰
- The Endangered Species Act (ESA),²¹ the Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA),²² and the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA).²³ Briefly, each of these laws sets parameters for federal activities that potentially inflict certain kinds of harm upon designated species of plants and animals. Each are likely applicable to activities in or near the territories, although some have argued that there is ambiguity with respect to their applicability to the territories.²⁴

¹⁷ 16 U.S.C. § 1451 *et seq.*

¹⁸ *Id.* at § 1456(c). The act does allow parties to petition the Secretary of Commerce to override a negative consistency determination from the state agency tasked with evaluating coastal zone management plan consistency.

¹⁹ 42 U.S.C. §§ 4321 *et seq.*

²⁰ *See, e.g., People of Saipan, By and Through Guerrero v. U.S. Dept. of the Interior*, 502 F.2d 90, 94 (9th Cir. 1974).

²¹ 16 U.S.C. §§ 1531 *et seq.*

²² 16 U.S.C. §§ 1361 *et seq.*

²³ 16 U.S.C. §§ 703 *et seq.*

²⁴ For further discussion of the applicability of these statutes in the territories, *see The Application of Federal Laws In ... American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Marianas Islands, and the U.S. Virgin Islands*, U.S. Department of the Interior, Office of the Solicitor, Memoranda 16-5, 16-13 and 16-16 (October 1984).

World Petroleum Resources Project

Assessment of Undiscovered Technically Recoverable Oil and Gas Resources of Puerto Rico and the Puerto Rico–U.S. Virgin Islands Exclusive Economic Zone, 2013

Using a geology-based assessment methodology, the U.S. Geological Survey estimated means of 19 million barrels of undiscovered, technically recoverable oil and 244 billion cubic feet of undiscovered natural gas in the Puerto Rico–U.S. Virgin Islands Exclusive Economic Zone.

Introduction

The U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) assessed the potential for undiscovered conventional oil and natural gas resources of Puerto Rico and the Puerto Rico–U.S. Virgin Islands Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ; EEZ–Scan Scientific Staff, 1987) (fig. 1). The assessment was based on the postulated presence and viability of petroleum-system elements including petroleum source rocks (quality, source-rock maturation, generation, and migration), reservoir rocks (depositional environments, sequence stratigraphy, and petrophysical properties), traps (type and formation), and timing considerations. Using this geologic framework, the USGS defined three hypothetical petroleum systems and five assessment units (AUs) (table 1). This study assessed the potential for technically

recoverable resources in new field discoveries; economic resources were not evaluated.

Five hypothetical AUs were geologically defined to encompass those areas of the EEZ that were further evaluated for potential oil and gas resources (fig. 1): North Coast Basin AU, San Juan Basin AU, South Coast Basin AU, North Mona Basin AU, and the Muertos Deformed Belt AU. The five AUs combine to form about 13 percent of the total area of evaluation. Most of the evaluation area, including Atlantic oceanic crust, Caribbean oceanic crust, Puerto Rico Trench area, and shelf areas have no petroleum potential and were not considered further. In addition, there is no potential for oil and gas resources within the onshore area of Puerto Rico or the U.S. Virgin Islands.



Figure 1. Map showing the extent of the Puerto Rico–U.S. Virgin Islands Exclusive Economic Zone (red line) and the five geologic assessment units (AUs) defined for this study (yellow polygons).

Table 1. Puerto Rico–U.S. Virgin Islands Exclusive Economic Zone assessment results.

[MMBO, million barrels of oil; BCFG, billion cubic feet of gas; MMBNGL, million barrels of natural gas liquids. Results shown are fully risked estimates. For gas accumulations, all liquids are included as NGL (natural gas liquids). Undiscovered gas resources are the sum of nonassociated gas (gas in gas accumulations) and associated gas (gas in oil accumulations). F95 represents a 95-percent chance of at least the amount tabulated; other fractiles are defined similarly. Fractiles are additive under the assumption of perfect positive correlation. TPS, Total Petroleum System; AU, Assessment Unit. Gray shading indicates not applicable]

Total Petroleum Systems (TPS) and Assessment Units (AU)	AU Probability	Field Type	Total Undiscovered Resources											
			Oil (MMBO)				Gas (BCFG)				NGL (MMBNGL)			
			F95	F50	F5	Mean	F95	F50	F5	Mean	F95	F50	F5	Mean
Paleogene TPS														
North Coast Basin AU (61170201)	0.04	Oil	Not quantitatively assessed											
		Gas												
San Juan Basin AU (61170202)	0.04	Oil	Not quantitatively assessed											
		Gas												
North Mona Basin AU (61170203)	0.02	Oil	Not quantitatively assessed											
		Gas												
Paleogene TPS														
South Coast Basin AU (61160201)	0.008	Oil	Not quantitatively assessed											
		Gas												
Upper Cretaceous-Tertiary TPS														
Muertos Deformed Belt AU (61160101)	0.20	Oil	0	0	120	19	0	0	236	39	0	0	9	1
		Gas					0	0	1,296	205	0	0	30	5
Total conventional resources			0	0	120	19	0	0	1,532	244	0	0	39	6

Resource Summary

The areas represented by the AUs of the Puerto Rico–U.S. Virgin Islands EEZ, with the exception of the Muertos Deformed Belt AU, have been considered in previous oil and gas investigations (Zapp and others, 1948; Monroe, 1973; Meyerhoff and others, 1983; Larue and Torrini, 1995). In this study the postulated petroleum-system elements of the North Coast Basin AU, San Juan Basin AU, South Coast Basin AU, and the North Mona Basin AU are highly uncertain resulting in low geologic probabilities (that is, the geologic probability of at least one oil or gas accumulation of 5 million barrels of oil equivalent or greater based on postulated petroleum-system elements) (table 1) and were not quantitatively assessed. The petroleum-system elements of the Muertos Deformed Belt AU, although largely uncertain and risked, resulted in geologic AU probability above the threshold of 10 percent, and the AU was assessed quantitatively (table 1). Within the portion of the Muertos Deformed Belt AU that is part of the Puerto Rico–U.S. Virgin Islands EEZ, we estimated fully risked means of 19 million barrels of oil, 244 billion cubic feet of gas, and 6 million barrels of natural gas liquids. The assessment of undiscovered petroleum resources at the 95th and 50th fractiles (table 1) is zero and reflects the low geologic AU probability of 20 percent and high geologic uncertainty on petroleum-system elements.

For Further Information

Supporting geologic studies of the Puerto Rico–U.S. Virgin Islands EEZ assessment are in progress. Assessment results are available at the USGS Energy Program Web site at <http://energy.usgs.gov/OilGas/>.

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Monroe, W.H., 1973, Stratigraphy and petroleum possibilities of mid-Tertiary rocks in Puerto Rico: American Association of Petroleum Geologists Bulletin, v. 57, no. 6, p. 1086–1099.

Zapp, A.D., Berquist, H.R., and Thomas, C.R., 1948, Tertiary geology of the coastal plains of Puerto Rico: U.S. Geological Survey Oil and Gas Investigations Preliminary Map No. 85, 2 sheets, scale 1:60,000.

Puerto Rico–U.S. Virgin Islands EEZ Assessment Team

Christopher J. Schenk, Ronald R. Charpentier, Timothy R. Klett, Stephanie B. Gaswirth, Janet K. Pitman, Michael E. Brownfield, Tracey J. Mercier, Craig J. Wandrey, and Jean N. Weaver.

From: Gray, Spencer (Energy)
To: [Harding, Stephenne](#); [Douglas, Lara](#)
Subject: Re: Hoeven 41 tomorrow
Date: Thursday, July 30, 2015 11:46:12 AM

Made an offer to Hoeven for a pilot program in ND for 3 years using any extra pilot streamlining office funds and (Hoeven's addition) allowing the Secretary to delegate (Hoeven wants to the state director) authority to waive APD requirements.

Looks like will be accepted.

From: Harding, Stephenne
Sent: Thursday, July 30, 2015 9:27 AM
To: Douglas, Lara
Cc: Gray, Spencer (Energy)
Subject: Re: Hoeven 41 tomorrow

Can you loop me in so I can hear what the lawyers said? 208-6174

On Thu, Jul 30, 2015 at 9:24 AM, Douglas, Lara <ledouglas@blm.gov> wrote:

Calling you now - long story short, all the onshore orders and the fracking rule would not apply, but rules related to royalty accounting and leasing still would.

Lara

Lara Douglas
Legislative Affairs Division
Bureau of Land Management
(202) 912-7173
ledouglas@blm.gov

On Thu, Jul 30, 2015 at 9:07 AM, Gray, Spencer (Energy) <Spencer_Gray@energy.senate.gov> wrote:

Lemme know when you get a read--thanks!

From: Gray, Spencer (Energy)
Sent: Wednesday, July 29, 2015 10:14 PM
To: Douglas, Lara
Cc: Harding, Stephenne
Subject: RE: Hoeven 41 tomorrow

And confirming: because of the exemption from all oil and gas orders, our read is that no drilling regulations would apply to federal minerals covered by the amendment. Do you read it the same way?

From: Douglas, Lara [mailto:ledouglas@blm.gov]
Sent: Wednesday, July 29, 2015 10:09 PM
To: Gray, Spencer (Energy)
Cc: Harding, Stephenne
Subject: Re: Hoeven 41 tomorrow

Thanks, Spencer!

Lara Douglas

Legislative Affairs Division

Bureau of Land Management

(202) 912-7173

ledouglas@blm.gov

On Wed, Jul 29, 2015 at 9:59 PM, Gray, Spencer (Energy)
<Spencer_Gray@energy.senate.gov> wrote:

Hoeven 41 will have a vote tomorrow and is likely to pass. Not clear we'll pull any Rs our way.

--

Stephenne Harding
Deputy Director
Congressional and Legislative Affairs
Department of the Interior
Stephenne_Harding@ios.doi.gov
202-208-6174 (desk)
202-341-8080 (cell)

From: Gray, Spencer (Energy)
To: [Harding, Stephenne](#)
Cc: [Douglas, Lara](#)
Subject: Re: Hoeven 41 tomorrow
Date: Thursday, July 30, 2015 12:30:44 PM

Yup. at secretary level. And some applicable law language

From: Harding, Stephenne
Sent: Thursday, July 30, 2015 12:14 PM
To: Gray, Spencer (Energy)
Cc: Douglas, Lara
Subject: Re: Hoeven 41 tomorrow

So the option to waive is still in our authority?

On Thu, Jul 30, 2015 at 11:45 AM, Gray, Spencer (Energy)

<Spencer_Gray@energy.senate.gov> wrote:

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<Spencer_Gray@energy.senate.gov> wrote:

Hoeven 41 will have a vote tomorrow and is likely to pass. Not clear we'll pull any Rs our way.

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--

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202-341-8080 (cell)

From: Mulvenon, Ryan (Reid)
To: [Camille \(Calimlim\) Touton](mailto:Camille.Calimlim.Touton)
Subject: FW: Reid Announces President Obama As Keynote For National Clean Energy Summit
Date: Thursday, August 06, 2015 4:07:35 PM

More info about this year's event is here... <http://www.cleanenergysummit.org/>

From: Recto, Bianca (DPCC) <Bianca_Recto@DPCC.SENATE.GOV>
Sent: Saturday, August 1, 2015 8:31 AM
To: REID-NVMEDIA@DEMOCRATIC-MESSAGE-CENTER.SENATE.GOV
Reply To: Recto, Bianca (DPCC)
Subject: Reid Announces President Obama As Keynote For National Clean Energy Summit



FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Aug. 1, 2015

PRESIDENT BARACK OBAMA TO DELIVER KEYNOTE ADDRESS AT “NATIONAL CLEAN ENERGY SUMMIT 8.0: POWERING PROGRESS” IN LAS VEGAS, AUG. 24

LAS VEGAS — President Barack Obama will lead the nation’s foremost clean energy conversation as the keynote speaker during the “[National Clean Energy Summit 8.0: Powering Progress](#)” at [Mandalay Bay Resort Convention Center](#) in Las Vegas Monday, Aug. 24. In its eighth year, the annual summit brings together clean energy advocates, business leaders, students, public officials and decision makers to discuss solutions for the advancement of the clean energy economy.

“I have so much affection and admiration for President Obama and we are thrilled to welcome him to participate in this year’s summit,” said U.S. Senator Harry Reid. “President Obama’s record on clean energy and climate stands above all others. His administration has made the largest investment in clean energy in American history and there is no place better than Nevada to discuss how we will continue this progress.”

Under the direction of President Obama, the United States is leading global efforts to address the threat of climate change, while making great strides domestically by increasing the use of wind, geothermal and solar power and reducing carbon emissions in record numbers. During the summit, President Obama and other clean energy visionaries will discuss topics such as securing greater energy independence, empowering Americans to develop existing clean energy resources and job creation through renewable energy initiatives.

“It’s a tremendous honor to welcome President Obama as the keynote speaker at this year’s summit,” said Board Chair of the Clean Energy Project, Kathleen Drakulich. “Clean energy solutions have grown and diversified Nevada’s economy and are key to the future of our country. We are thrilled at the opportunity to hear the President’s vision for continued innovation and development during his visit to Nevada, one of the leading states for clean energy.”

“MGM Resorts International believes in the need for businesses to make a conscious effort to reduce their carbon footprint,” said Chairman and CEO of MGM Resorts International, Jim Murren. “President Obama has made significant strides in this space and has been a strong ally in the fight for clean energy.”

“We’re so delighted that President Obama will be this year’s keynote speaker at the National Clean Energy Summit,” said President of the Center for American Progress, Neera Tanden. “At the Center for American Progress, we’re dedicated to improving the lives of all Americans and finding alternative energy solutions today that will benefit generations to come.”

“UNLV is a proud co-sponsor of The National Clean Energy Summit,” said President of the University of Nevada, Las Vegas, Len Jessup. “President Obama has prioritized funding for important clean energy research and education activities that are making a positive impact in Nevada.”

“National Clean Energy Summit 8.0: Powering Progress” is co-sponsored by [U.S. Senator Harry Reid](#), [Center for American Progress](#), the [Clean Energy Project](#), [MGM Resorts International](#) and the [University of Nevada, Las Vegas](#). Past speakers at the annual summit include Hillary Clinton, Bill Clinton, Joe Biden, Arnold Schwarzenegger, Elon Musk and many more. Sen. Harry Reid, John Podesta and Secretary Ernest Moniz will join President Obama as speakers at this year’s summit, with additional speakers and details about panels to follow.

WHAT: “National Clean Energy Summit 8.0: Powering Progress”

WHO: **President Barack Obama**, 44th President of the United States
U.S. Senator Harry Reid
John Podesta, Former Counselor to President Barack Obama
Secretary Ernest Moniz, Secretary of Energy
Dan Klaich, Chancellor of the Nevada System of Higher Education (NSHE)
Diarmuid O’Connell, Vice President of Business Development at Tesla Motors
Jamie Evans, Managing Director at Panasonic Eco Solutions
Dr. Ellen Williams, Director of the Advanced Research Projects Agency–Energy (ARPA-E)
Thomas Voss, Chairman of Smart Wires
Amy Ericson, Country President for the United States at Alstom
Susan Kennedy, CEO and Board Member of Advanced Microgrid Solutions
Neera Tanden, President of the Center for American Progress
Bill Ritter, Former Governor of Colorado
Antonio Villaraigosa, Former Mayor of Los Angeles
Nancy Pfund, Founder and Managing Partner of DBL Investors

Geisha Williams, President of Electric Operations at Pacific Gas and Electric Company

WHEN: Monday, Aug. 24, 2015
9 a.m. – 6 p.m.

WHERE: Mandalay Bay Resort Convention Center
3950 S. Las Vegas Blvd.
Las Vegas, NV 89119

REGISTER: To register for Summit 8.0 and for the latest information about the panels and panelists, please visit cleanenergysummit.org

###

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From: Congressman Don Beyer
To: alan_hood@ios.doi.gov
Subject: Off to a Great Start
Date: Wednesday, September 02, 2015 10:21:23 AM

District Update | September 2, 2015

[Click here](#) if you have trouble viewing this email



Off to a great start



I want to update you on my efforts during the first half of 2015.

First of all, it is an honor to serve as the Congressman of Virginia's 8th district. I am finding the House of Representatives to be an often-collaborative, energized body. Many issues bridge the partisan divide, and I believe there is appetite for even more. My main areas of focus are creating the new American economy, climate change, and women's economic empowerment.

As we continue our work to bring the economy back to full steam, I am working with many members of Congress to end sequestration, a critical issue nationally and an essential issue for our local economy, where the federal government presence is strong. I am a cosponsor of legislation to raise the minimum wage, and I support President Obama's executive order to increase the number of people eligible for [overtime pay](#). And I have pushed the Securities and Exchange Commission to require CEOs of public companies to disclose the ratio of their pay to median employee pay.

On our efforts to fight [climate change](#), I am a cosponsor of the Healthy Climate and Family Security Act of 2015, which would put a price on carbon and return the dividends to the American people. To continue protecting our natural resources, I fought attempts to strip funds from the Environmental Protection Agency and the Department of the Interior during appropriations efforts on the House floor. [I rose to speak](#) for land and water conservation, to defend the Endangered Species Act as well as the President's ban on ivory, national ocean planning, as well as the critical issue of infrastructure funding for our own [Memorial Bridge](#).

In order to spur the nation's economy, we must do more to promote women's economic empowerment. I introduced the [Gender Diversity Investment Act](#), which would enable federal employees to invest in companies with demonstrable commitment to pay equity, women's

Are you signed up?

I hope you will [sign up for my e-newsletter](#) so that I can keep in touch with you about the work I am doing in Congress.

[Sign up today!](#)

Join me for our first [women's conference on October 10th](#).

Did you see my piece for MSNBC on [Why I'll Vote in favor of the Iran Deal?](#)

Did you know that I re-introduced the [Humane Cosmetics Act?](#)



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representation on boards, and flexible work and leave policies. I am a cosponsor of the [Paycheck Fairness Act](#), as well as legislation to require paid family and medical leave for federal employees (as a model for the private sector). I hope you will join me for our first [women's conference on October 10th](#) to discuss this and more.

While I focus on those priorities, many other vital issues are in the mix. I have been the lead or co-lead on eights bills, ranging from [education](#) and [innovation](#) to [federal employee pay and benefits](#), to the [Keeping Guns from Criminals Act](#). And with so much communication from you, the deeply educated and politically astute residents of northern Virginia, my staff and I are keeping abreast of many other issues in our neighborhoods and beyond.

There is much more that I hope to do, and will do with your help. Relentless, optimistic, creative, and bold – together, we can provide the leadership to achieve sustained higher economic growth, and renew the strength of our middle class and create new pathways to get there.

It is an honor to represent you in Congress.

My best,



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From: Zepeda, Rebecca
To: [Brian Modeste](mailto:Brian.Modeste)
Subject: Fwd: OFFICIAL RELEASE: Statement of Administration Policy on H.R. 2822 – Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2016
Date: Wednesday, September 02, 2015 4:00:37 PM

----- Forwarded message -----

From: **Kia'aina, Esther** <esther_kiaaina@ios.doi.gov>
Date: Tue, Jun 23, 2015 at 6:33 PM
Subject: Fwd: OFFICIAL RELEASE: Statement of Administration Policy on H.R. 2822 – Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2016
To: Alicia Dammar <Lisa_Dammar@ios.doi.gov>, Annette Stewart <Annette_Stewart@ios.doi.gov>, Charlene Leizear <charlene_leizear@ios.doi.gov>, Cheryl Burkindine <burkindinecb@state.gov>, "Dunn, Jonathan" <jonathan_dunn@ios.doi.gov>, Esther Kia'aina <esther_kiaaina@ios.doi.gov>, Francisco Taitano <francisco_taitano@ios.doi.gov>, Hailey M McCoy <Hailey_McCoy@ios.doi.gov>, Jennifer Feng <jennifer_feng@ios.doi.gov>, John Magistro <john_magistro@ios.doi.gov>, Joseph McDermott <Joseph_McDermott@ios.doi.gov>, Karen Koltes <karen_koltes@ios.doi.gov>, Keith Aughenbaugh <Keith_Aughenbaugh@ios.doi.gov>, "Krystina J. Borja" <Krystina_Borja@ios.doi.gov>, Lydia Faleafine-Nomura <Lydia_Nomura@ios.doi.gov>, Marina Tinitali <Marina_Tinitali@ios.doi.gov>, Mark Brown <Mark_Brown@ios.doi.gov>, Mary Baltimore <Mary_Baltimore@ios.doi.gov>, Merriam Porter <Merriam_Porter@ios.doi.gov>, Nikolao Pula <Nikolao_Pula@ios.doi.gov>, Ryan Edgar <Ryan_Edgar@ios.doi.gov>, Shirley Lewis <shirley_lewis@ios.doi.gov>, Stephen Sander <Stephen_Sander@ios.doi.gov>, Steve Savage <steve@uscompact.org>, Sylvia Holton <sylvia_holton@ios.doi.gov>, Tanya H Joshua <Tanya_Joshua@ios.doi.gov>, Tapuitea McMullin (b) (6) <[REDACTED]@gmail.com>, Tom Bussanich <Tom_Bussanich@ios.doi.gov>, Wali Osman <Wali_Osman@ios.doi.gov>, Wendy Fink <wendy_r_fink@ios.doi.gov>, "Zepeda, Rebecca" <rebecca_zepeda@ios.doi.gov>

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From: **Milakofsky, Benjamin** <benjamin_milakofsky@ios.doi.gov>
Date: Tue, Jun 23, 2015 at 6:01 PM
Subject: Fwd: OFFICIAL RELEASE: Statement of Administration Policy on H.R. 2822 – Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2016
To: DOI_Politicals <doi_politicals@ios.doi.gov>

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From: **OMB Communications** <OMB-Communications@whitehouse.gov>
Date: Tue, Jun 23, 2015 at 5:57 PM
Subject: OFFICIAL RELEASE: Statement of Administration Policy on H.R. 2822 – Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2016
To: benjamin_milakofsky@ios.doi.gov

https://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/omb/legislative/sap/114/saphr2822r_20150623.pdf

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

June 23, 2015
(House Rules)

STATEMENT OF ADMINISTRATION POLICY

H.R. 2822 – Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies

Appropriations Act, 2016

(Rep. Rogers, R-KY)

The Administration strongly opposes House passage of H.R. 2822, making appropriations for the Department of the Interior, Environment, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2016, and for other purposes. The bill drastically underfunds core Department of the Interior programs as well as the Environmental Protection Agency's operating budget, which supports nationwide protection of human health and our vital air, water and land resources. Funding levels in the bill would prevent investments that reduce future costs to taxpayers by facilitating increased energy development and maintaining facilities and infrastructure in national parks, refuges, forests, public lands, and Indian Country. They would make it harder for States and businesses to plan and execute changes that would decrease carbon pollution and address the challenges the Nation faces from climate change. They would also reduce support for partnerships and effective collaboration with States, local governments and private entities on efforts to restore and conserve natural resources. Further, the bill includes numerous highly problematic ideological provisions that have no place in funding legislation. These provisions threaten to undermine the ability of States and communities to address climate change and protect a resource that is essential to America's health—clean water, as well as the most basic protections for America's special places and the people and wildlife that rely on them. If the President were presented with H.R. 2822, his senior advisors would recommend that he veto the bill.

Enacting H.R. 2822 and adhering to the congressional Republican budget's overall spending limits for fiscal year (FY) 2016 would hurt our economy and shortchange investments in middle-class priorities. Sequestration was never intended to take effect: rather, it was supposed to threaten such drastic cuts to both defense and non-defense funding that policymakers would be motivated to come to the table and reduce the deficit through smart, balanced reforms. The Republican framework would bring base discretionary funding for both non-defense and defense for FY 2016 to the lowest real levels in a decade. Compared to the President's Budget, the cuts would result in tens of thousands of the Nation's most vulnerable children losing access to Head Start, millions fewer workers receiving job training and employment services, and drastic cuts to research awards and grants, along with other impacts that would hurt the economy, the middle class, and Americans working hard to reach the middle class.

Sequestration funding levels would also put our national security at unnecessary risk, not only through pressures on defense spending, but also through pressures on State, USAID, Homeland Security, and other non-defense programs that help keep us safe. More broadly, the strength of our economy and the security of our Nation are linked. That is why the President has been clear that he is not willing to lock in sequestration going forward, nor will he accept

fixes to defense without also fixing non-defense.

The President's senior advisors would recommend that he veto H.R. 2822 and any other legislation that implements the current Republican budget framework, which blocks the investments needed for our economy to compete in the future. The Administration looks forward to working with the Congress to reverse sequestration for defense and non-defense priorities and offset the cost with commonsense spending and tax expenditure cuts, as Members of Congress from both parties have urged.

The Administration would like to take this opportunity to share additional views regarding the Committee's version of the bill.

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

EPA Operating Budget. The Administration disagrees strongly with the bill's reduction to EPA's operating budget by \$474 million, or 13 percent, compared to the FY 2016 Budget request. This reduced level of funding would significantly undermine implementation of the Clean Power Plan and the recently finalized Clean Water Rule. The Clean Power Plan is a flexible and practical approach to addressing the risks of climate change by reducing carbon pollution from the electric power sector, the largest source of carbon pollution in the United States. Climate change is not only an environmental challenge, it is also an economic, public health, and national security challenge. Unabated climate change is projected to hamper economic growth in the United States and put the health and well-being of the Nation at risk from extreme weather events, wildland fire, poor air quality, and illnesses transmitted by food, water, and disease carriers such as mosquitos and ticks. Failing to address climate change would also exacerbate poverty and contribute to environmental degradation in developing countries, potentially resulting in resource shortages, political instability, and conflict. Meanwhile, the bill also reduces funding to implement the recently finalized Clean Water Rule that would ensure waters protected under the Clean Water Act are more precisely defined and predictably determined. By delaying implementation of this rule, business and industry face a more costly, difficult, and slower permitting process.

State Categorical Grants. The Administration opposes the \$118 million reduction to State and Tribal Categorical grants compared to the FY 2016 Budget request. Often, States and Tribes implement environmental programs through delegated authorities. However, the bill reduces these grants to States and Tribes to carry out activities such as water quality permitting, air monitoring, and hazardous waste management programs. In addition, the bill reduces funding for brownfields projects by \$35 million, or 32 percent, from the FY 2016 Budget request. This reduced level of funding severely limits opportunities for local communities to revitalize their contaminated lands to improve environmental quality and spark economic redevelopment.

State Revolving Funds (SRFs). The Administration objects to the funding levels provided for EPA's Clean Water and Drinking Water SRFs. The bill reduces SRF funding by a combined \$527 million from the FY 2016 Budget request, reducing necessary support to help communities finance water infrastructure improvements, resulting in approximately 200 fewer projects being funded nationally.

Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Limits for Power Plants. The Administration strongly objects to section 428 of the bill, which would prohibit the use of funds to propose, finalize, implement

or enforce carbon pollution standards for fossil fuel-fired electric generating units that are the largest source of carbon pollution in the United States. The bill seeks to derail Administration efforts to address under section 111 of the Clean Air Act the urgent economic, public health, and national security impacts of unabated climate change. Failure to reduce the utility sector's carbon footprint places the Nation at risk from extreme weather events, wildland fire, poor air quality, global instability, accelerated environmental degradation, and illnesses transmitted by food, water, and disease carriers such as mosquitos and ticks.

Clean Water Act (CWA). The Administration believes that the CWA provisions in the bill undermine efforts to protect America's clean water resources, which are critical to American families and businesses. The Administration strongly objects to section 422 of the bill in particular, which would disrupt the Administration's current efforts to clarify the scope of CWA, hamstring future regulatory efforts, and create significant ambiguity regarding existing regulations and guidance.

Social Cost of Carbon (SCC). The Administration regards the SCC as an essential component of the environmental rulemaking process and opposes the Congress' interference with the Interagency Working Group's (IWG) development of the SCC. The Administration strongly objects to section 437 of the bill, which would force the IWG to revise the SCC using only the discount rates and "domestic" SCC values stated in Executive Order 12866 and Office of Management and Budget Circular A-4. This revision would ignore the trans-boundary movement of carbon, fail to capture key costs of carbon emissions, and disrupt dozens of upcoming rules that would use the SCC to monetize carbon reduction benefits.

Limitations on Significant New Alternatives Policy (SNAP) Program under the Clean Air Act (CAA). The Administration objects to section 435 of the bill, which would block the finalization, implementation, and enforcement of a rule to prohibit certain uses of climate super-pollutants known as hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs). Domestic action to reduce use of HFCs is consistent with U.S. advocacy for addressing HFCs on a global basis, such as through an amendment to the Montreal Protocol.

National Ocean Policy. The Administration objects to section 425 of the bill, which prohibits any funding provided in the bill from being used to implement the marine planning components of the National Ocean Policy. This provision would prohibit the Department of the Interior (DOI) and EPA from participating in marine and coastal planning efforts, a process to better determine how the ocean, the Nation's coasts, and the Great Lakes are managed in an efficient manner.

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA) Financial Assurance. The Administration objects to section 427 of the bill, which prohibits the use of funds to develop, propose, finalize, and implement financial responsibility requirements under CERCLA 108(b). On May 19, 2015, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit ordered EPA to develop an expedited schedule for financial responsibility rules for the hardrock mining industry and for three other industries. This provision would severely limit EPA's ability to develop these rules in a timely manner and abrogates EPA's responsibilities laid out in CERCLA 108(b).

Classification of Forest Biomass Fuels as Carbon-Neutral. The Administration objects to the bill's representation of forest biomass as categorically "carbon-neutral." This language conflicts with existing EPA policies on biogenic CO₂ and interferes with the position of States

that do not apply the same policies to forest biomass as other renewable fuels like solar or wind. This language stands in contradiction to a wide-ranging consensus on policies and best available science from EPA's own independent Science Advisory Board, numerous technical studies, many States, and various other stakeholders.

e-Manifest. The Administration objects to the elimination of funding for e-Manifest development, EPA's system for electronically tracking the transport of hazardous waste. While the Administration acknowledges the concern about the pace of development of the e-Manifest, eliminating the requested \$7 million in funding at this time would jeopardize EPA's ongoing progress to develop the system and begin operations in the coming years.

Lead Test Kits. The Administration objects to section 426 of the bill that would disrupt EPA's current activities under the 2008 Lead Renovation, Repair and Painting rule until EPA approves a commercially available "improved" lead paint test kit. This provision would undermine EPA's efforts to protect sensitive populations from exposure to lead, a known toxin to children and developing fetuses, during home renovation projects.

Department of the Interior (DOI)

Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) Topline. The Administration opposes the \$159 million, or 5 percent, reduction to BIA as compared to the FY 2016 Budget request. This funding level would limit DOI's ability to make key investments in education and wrap-around services to support Native youth, eliminating all increases to post-secondary scholarships and \$10 million for education program enhancement funds to allow Bureau of Indian Education to drive school improvement and reforms. The bill reduces funding for initiatives aimed at supporting tribal self-determination through the creation of a one-stop portal to facilitate access to Federal resources and funding to address data gaps in Indian Country, and the creation of an Office of Indian Affairs Policy, Program Evaluation, and Data to support effective, data-driven, tribal policy making and program implementation. In addition, this bill eliminates all increases to natural resources management on tribal lands, including funds to help tribal communities prepare for and respond to the impacts of climate change.

National Park Service (NPS) Centennial. The Administration opposes funding levels provided for the NPS Centennial. The bill fails to provide adequate funding to prepare for the Centennial in 2016, resulting in the delay of roughly 70 percent of line-item park construction projects and 36 percent of repair and rehabilitation projects, and forgoes millions in matching private donations. The bill also fails to provide funding for engaging youth and cultivating the next generation of conservation-minded individuals, including funding for transportation assistance to students from Title I schools.

Onshore Inspection Fees. The bill does not include a proposal in the FY 2016 Budget request to institute a new onshore oil and gas inspection fee program. The proposal, which is similar to the program already in place for offshore operations, would cover the cost of inspection activities and reduce the net cost to taxpayers of operating the Bureau of Land Management's (BLM) oil and gas program. Failure to adopt the new fees and associated funding would hamper the BLM's ability to protect human safety, conserve energy resources, facilitate the proper reporting of oil and gas production, and ensure environmental requirements are being followed in all phases of development.

State and Tribal Wildlife Grants. The Administration opposes the 15 percent reduction to

State and Tribal Wildlife Grants compared to the FY 2016 Budget request. This important program allows States and Tribes, key partners in conservation, to strategically protect wildlife and conserve habitat in a way that complements Federal investments and yields better results for the public.

Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT). The bill provides \$452 million for PILT, which the Administration has proposed to fund through a separate mandatory appropriation in line with its previous congressional enactment. While the Administration appreciates the Committee's support for PILT, inclusion of these funds in the bill comes at the expense of all other programs funded by the bill.

Carcieri Land into Trust. The bill fails to include the provision in the FY 2016 Budget request to clarify and reaffirm the Secretary of the Interior's authority to acquire land in trust under the Indian Reorganization Act (IRA). In *Carcieri v. Salazar*, 555 U.S. 397 (2009), the Supreme Court held that the Secretary could acquire land in trust under the IRA only for tribes that were "under Federal jurisdiction" in 1934. A legislative solution would help achieve the goals of the IRA and tribal self-determination by clarifying that DOI's authority under the law applies to all tribes, whether recognized in 1934 or after. Such legislation would be consistent with the longstanding policy of assisting Tribes in establishing and protecting a land base sufficient to allow them to provide for the health, welfare, and safety of tribal members, and in treating all tribes equally for purposes of setting aside lands for tribal communities.

Hydraulic Fracturing: Section 439 of the bill would block DOI from implementing, administering or enforcing the Bureau of Land Management's recently-finalized Hydraulic Fracturing rule. This would leave the agency reliant on 30-year old requirements and prevent it from taking key steps to improve the safety of oil and gas drilling activities and improve opportunities for BLM to coordinate standards and processes with States and Tribes to reduce administrative costs and improve efficiency.

Stream Buffer Regulation. Section 423 would prohibit DOI's Office of Surface Mining, Reclamation, and Enforcement from updating 30-year-old stream protection regulations to reflect modern science and technology and better protect people and the environment, provide industry more certainty, and address recent court decisions.

Hunting, Fishing and Recreational Shooting. Sections 421 and 424 would substantially impair the enforcement of a longstanding ban on the use of lead ammunition in the hunting of migratory waterfowl, and would complicate in other ways the overall implementation of hunting, fishing, and recreational shooting on public lands.

Wildlife Trafficking. Section 120 would interfere with ongoing Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) actions to combat wildlife trafficking, curb the poaching of African Elephants, and restrict trade in ivory, which would impair U.S. leadership in the global fight against ivory poaching.

Endangered Species Act Restrictions. Sections 117, 121, and 122 of the bill undercut the Endangered Species Act by limiting the ability of the FWS to properly protect, based on the best available science, a number of species, including the greater sage grouse, northern long-eared bat, and certain gray wolf populations. Language provisions, like those affecting the sage grouse, would only create additional uncertainty and undermine unprecedented efforts to conserve the sagebrush landscape and the Western way of life.

Federal Acknowledgement of American Indian Tribes. Language under the heading "Bureau of Indian Affairs, Administrative Provisions" in the bill would block DOI from finalizing, implementing, administering, or enforcing the Administration's proposed Federal acknowledgment rule, preventing DOI's effort to improve the regulations governing the process and criteria by which the Secretary of the Interior acknowledges an Indian Tribe.

DOI and Department of Agriculture (USDA), Forest Service

Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF). The Administration objects to the drastic reduction of \$152 million, or 38 percent, to the requested discretionary funding for DOI and USDA LWCF programs. LWCF is a cornerstone of Federal conservation and recreation preservation efforts. This funding level would severely impede agency capacity to further protect our Nation's natural heritage. To date, the LWCF has contributed to the protection of key public lands, such as Rocky Mountain National Park, Mount Rainier National Park, and portions of the Appalachian Trail, among others, as well as State and local recreation projects and important cultural heritage sites.

Wildland Fire Suppression. The Administration's cap adjustment for wildfire suppression was not included in this bill. Continued inaction on this proposal, which has bipartisan support, would increase the likelihood of disruptive funding transfers for suppression and away from the very restoration and fire risk reduction programs that are meant to restore landscapes and reduce suppression costs and restore landscapes.

Land Management Operations. The Administration opposes the \$502 million, or 8 percent, reduction to operational funding to land management agencies, relative to the FY 2016 Budget request. This reduction would undermine support for the provision of basic public and business services that support the long-term health and resilience of national parks, forests, refuges, and other public lands.

Water Rights on Federal Land. Section 434 prohibits agencies from conditioning land use authorizations on the transfer, relinquishment, or impairment of a water right, or on the acquisition of a water right in the name of the United States. This language is unnecessary for its intended purpose, and would preclude land management agencies from protecting the public interest. The provision would eliminate the ability of land management agencies to maintain sufficient water for other congressionally-designated purposes and ensure water rights are tied to the activities for which they were developed. These restrictions would also hamper cooperative work with land users to improve land conditions, such as range improvements, or conduct habitat mitigation activities as part of land use agreements.

Department of Agriculture (USDA), Forest Service

Land Management Improvements. The bill provides \$357 million for capital improvement and maintenance of the national forest system, a 5 percent increase from the FY 2016 Budget request. While the Administration supports the capital improvement and maintenance of the Nation's public forests in order to increase its health, resilience, and accessibility, the increase in this bill comes at the expense of other needed priorities.

Department of Health and Human Services

Indian Health Service (IHS) Topline. The Administration strongly opposes the reduction to funding for Native American health care programs and facilities of the Indian Health Service (IHS) by \$300 million, or 6 percent, below the FY 2016 Budget request. This would result in inadequate funding for the provision of health care to a population that is sicker and poorer compared to national averages. For example, compared to the FY 2016 Budget request, the bill reduces funding by nearly \$50 million for Purchased and Referred Care, a program that supports health care not available in IHS and tribal facilities, which would exacerbate existing levels of denied care and waiting lists for services.

Contract Support Costs. The Administration objects to the limitation in funding for tribal Contract Support Costs (CSC) for BIA and IHS. Specifically, the bill would limit funding for CSC that could perpetuate the funding issues described in the Supreme Court's *Salazar v. Ramah Navajo Chapter* decision. The Congress should pursue a long-term solution for CSC appropriations, providing an increase in funding in FY 2016 as part of a transition to a new three-year mandatory funding stream in FY 2017, as proposed in the President's Budget.

Other Provisions

Smithsonian Institution. The bill reduces funding for the Smithsonian Institution by \$116 million, or 12 percent, below the FY 2016 Budget request—a reduction that can be expected to reduce public access to the Smithsonian as well as increase safety concerns through delays in planned renovations. With over 30 million visits to Smithsonian facilities recorded in 2014, it is important to ensure the museums, galleries, National Zoological Park, and nine research facilities that make up the world's largest museum and research complex remain open, maintained, and available to the generations of Americans who make use of this unique institution each year. Specifically, the bill reductions would delay renovation for the National Air and Space Museum, where the museum has had to establish temporary covered walkways to protect the public from potential falling debris from its facade, and would reduce operating hours for the museums, including the new National Museum of African American History and Culture.

Digital Accountability and Transparency Act of 2014 (DATA Act). The Administration urges the Congress to fully fund the FY 2016 Budget requests for DOI and EPA to implement the DATA Act. This funding would support efforts to provide more transparent Federal spending data, such as updating information technology systems, changing business processes, and employing a uniform procurement instrument identifier.

U.S. Digital Service Team. The Administration urges the Congress to fully fund the FY 2016 Budget requests for DOI and EPA to develop U.S. Digital Service teams. This funding would support managing the agency's digital services that have the greatest impact to citizens and businesses.

Constitutional Concerns

Several provisions in the bill raise separation of powers concerns.

The Administration looks forward to working with the Congress as the FY 2016 appropriations process moves forward.

* * * * *

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Ben Milakofsky

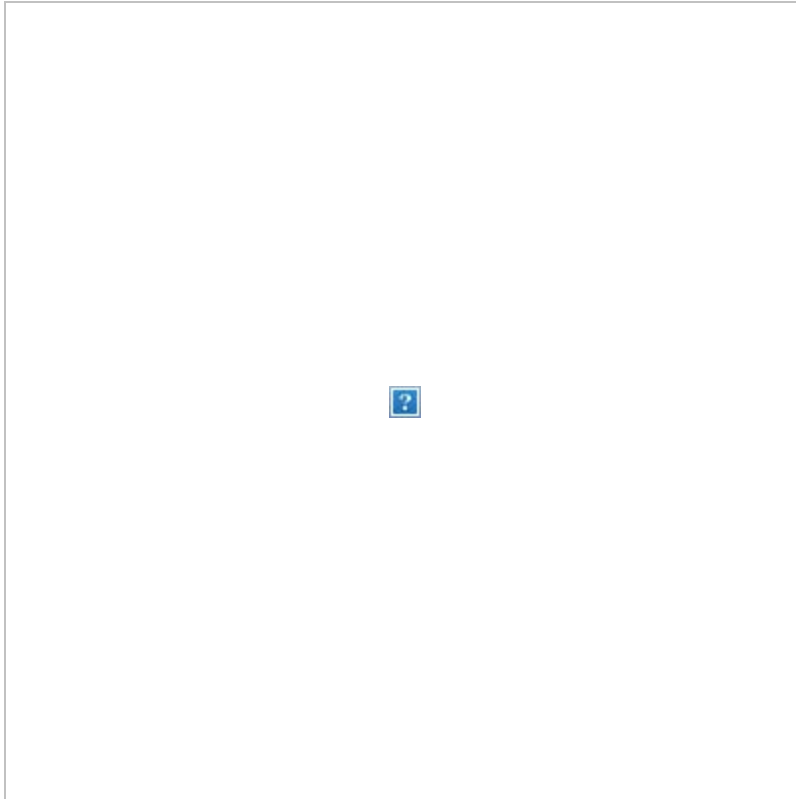
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Ben_Milakofsky@ios.doi.gov

From: McCarthy Press Shop
To: Kristen_Sarri@ios.doi.gov
Subject: Why would he help Iran but not America?
Date: Tuesday, September 15, 2015 7:15:49 PM



September 15, 2015

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President Obama Wants to Lift the Iranian Oil Export Ban But Keep America's

Lifting the oil export ban would grow our economy, improve our trade, and bolster our geopolitical standing. **So why would President Obama want to keep the oil export ban on America while lifting the sanction on Iranian oil?**

Currently, Iranian oil is under sanction because the world understands that if Iran sold more of their oil abroad it would be a boom for their economy and would increase their influence in the region and the world. In fact, the sanctions on Iranian oil have been so devastating that they helped to bring Iran to the negotiating table. Lifting the oil export ban was a key bargaining chip, and in negotiations the Obama Administration agreed to lift them.

But when it comes to America, President Obama is much less willing to negotiate. White House Spokesman Josh Earnest **said** today that the

president doesn't support legislation [announced](#) by Leader McCarthy to lift the oil export ban even though lifting the ban would improve our economy.

It makes absolutely no sense that the President would want to let Iran benefit from free energy trade while denying those same benefits to America.

If there was ever a time to lift the oil export ban, it's now. This outdated policy from the 1970s was created in a time when people thought Peak Oil was just on the horizon and scarcity left Americans waiting in lines to get gasoline. Now, America is [the world's leading producer of gas and oil](#), which has lifted up our economy and helped us largely break free from our dependence on foreign oil.

But the benefits of American energy can extend beyond our borders. Our allies, especially in Europe, do not share our newfound energy independence. For example, Russia continues to use its energy as a weapon to keep Europe at bay and cow Ukraine into submission. American energy can relieve our allies' dependence on energy from Russia, bringing them greater security and independence.

But keeping America's oil export ban while opening world markets to Iranian oil would have the exact opposite effect. Instead of growing America's economy, Iran's would grow. Instead of relieving our allies' dependence on oil from destabilizing countries, their dependence would increase. **So the question is, when it comes to energy, why would this Administration want to help Iran and hinder the United States?**



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From: McCarthy Press Shop
To: jason_powell@ios.doi.gov
Subject: Why would he help Iran but not America?
Date: Tuesday, September 15, 2015 7:16:03 PM



September 15, 2015

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President Obama Wants to Lift the Iranian Oil Export Ban But Keep America's

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From: Helfrich, Devin
To: ["Harding, Stephenne"](#)
Subject: RE: BLM's Fracking Rule Court Decision
Date: Wednesday, September 30, 2015 4:48:55 PM

This is not true

"Through the EPA's amendment to the SDWA, Congress clearly expressed its intent that non-diesel hydraulic fracturing be removed from the realm of federal regulation, thereby lodging authority to regulate that activity within the States and Tribes," the judge wrote.

Devin Helfrich

Legislative Director | Congressman Alan Lowenthal (CA-47)
108 Cannon House Office Building, Washington, DC 20515
Office: (202) 225-7924 | Fax: (202) 225-7926

From: Harding, Stephenne [mailto:stephenne_harding@ios.doi.gov]
Sent: Wednesday, September 30, 2015 4:41 PM
To: Stephenne Harding
Subject: BLM's Fracking Rule Court Decision

All--

A federal judge in Wyoming today issued a preliminary injunction against the Interior Department's fracking regulations. At this point the BLM is consulting with the Office of the Solicitor and the Department of Justice about the decision of the U.S. District Court in Wyoming to issue a preliminary injunction of the hydraulic fracturing rule. While the matter is being resolved, the BLM will follow the Court's order and will continue to process applications for permit to drill and inspect well sites under its pre-existing regulations.

Please let me know if you have further questions.

Cheers,

Stephenne

--
Stephenne Harding
Deputy Director
Congressional and Legislative Affairs
Department of the Interior
Stephenne_Harding@ios.doi.gov
202-208-6174 (desk)
202-341-8080 (cell)

From: Feldgus, Steve
To: ["Harding, Stephenne"](#)
Subject: RE: BLM's Fracking Rule Court Decision
Date: Wednesday, September 30, 2015 5:00:42 PM

I have many questions (and exclamatory statements) that would be inappropriate at this juncture.

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From: Repko, Mary Frances
To: [McDonough, Alexander \(Reid\)](#); [Neimeyer, Sarah](#); vaught.laura@epa.gov; [Elizabeth Murray \(emurray@tdylc.com\)](mailto:Elizabeth.Murray@tdylc.com)
Subject: FW: THE DAILY WHIP: THURSDAY, OCTOBER 8, 2015
Date: Thursday, October 08, 2015 9:54:27 AM

From: Democratic Whip
Sent: Thursday, October 08, 2015 9:53:03 AM (UTC-05:00) Eastern Time (US & Canada)
To: Repko, Mary Frances
Subject: THE DAILY WHIP: THURSDAY, OCTOBER 8, 2015

Office of the Democratic Whip Steny H. Hoyer



DemocraticWhip.gov - (202) 225-3130

FLOOR SCHEDULE FOR THURSDAY, OCTOBER 8, 2015



HOUSE MEETS AT:	FIRST VOTE PREDICTED:	LAST VOTE PREDICTED:
10:00 a.m.: Morning Hour 12:00 p.m.: Legislative Business Fifteen "One Minutes"	???	???

****Members are advised that the House will meet at 12:00 p.m. and recess immediately to allow for the Republican Conference Meeting. One minutes will occur after the House reconvenes.**

[H.Res. 462](#) – Rule providing for consideration of both [H.R. 538](#) – Native American Energy Act (Rep. Young (AK) – Natural Resources) and [H.R. 702](#) – To Adapt to Changing Crude Oil Market Conditions (Rep. Barton – Energy and Commerce) (One hour of debate).

For H.R. 538, the Rules Committee has recommended a structured Rule that provides for one hour of general debate equally divided and controlled by the Chair and Ranking Member of the Committee on Natural Resources. The Rule allows for 2 amendments, debatable for 10 minutes equally divided between the offeror and an opponent. The Rule allows one motion to recommit, with or without instructions, and waives all points of order against the legislation.

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The Rules Committee rejected a motion by Mr. McGovern of Massachusetts to consider H.R. 538 and H.R. 702 under open Rules. **Members are urged to VOTE NO.**

[H.R. 538](#) – Native American Energy Act (Rep. Young (AK) – Natural Resources). H.R. 538 seeks to foster energy development on Native American tribal lands by authorizing expedited review and consideration of energy projects or appraisals, which in turn will lead to less environmental protection, public involvement, and regulatory oversight. H.R. 538 would deem an appraisal approved if the Department of the Interior fails to respond within sixty days.

H.R. 538 will also amend the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) to limit review of an environmental impact statement for projects on Native American tribal lands to only tribal members and individuals residing within an undefined "affected area." The

language in H.R. 538 is so broadly written that there are no specifics on what an affected area would include and this provision could potentially apply to additional projects such as mining contracts, proposed water development projects, construction of solid waste facilities, construction of tribal casinos, and non-tribal partner projects that are located on Indian lands.

H.R. 538 weakens environmental justice protections by making it extremely difficult for members of the public to challenge energy projects by preventing the recovery of attorney's fees for their claims and potentially making the plaintiff responsible for the defendant's attorney fees and costs.

Lastly, H.R. 538 contains a provision that would exempt tribal land from the Department of the Interior's regulations on hydraulic fracturing or "fracking."

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Bill Text for H.R. 538:

[PDF Version](#)

Background for H.R. 538:

[House Report \(HTML Version\)](#)

[House Report \(PDF Version\)](#)

TOMORROW'S OUTLOOK

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[Export-Import] bank... So let's just do it already."

- Rep. Stephen Fincher (R-TN), The Hill, 10/7/2015

Visit www.democraticwhip.gov for more press, floor and member resources.

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From: Democratic Whip
To: csalotti@ios.doi.gov
Subject: THE DAILY WHIP: THURSDAY, OCTOBER 8, 2015
Date: Thursday, October 08, 2015 9:55:24 AM

Office of the Democratic Whip Steny H. Hoyer



DemocraticWhip.gov - (202) 225-3130

FLOOR SCHEDULE FOR THURSDAY, OCTOBER 8, 2015



HOUSE MEETS AT:	FIRST VOTE PREDICTED:	LAST VOTE PREDICTED:
10:00 a.m.: Morning Hour 12:00 p.m.: Legislative	???	???

Business		
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Bill Text for H.R. 538:

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From: Democratic Whip
To: meghan_conklin@ios.doi.gov
Subject: THE DAILY WHIP: THURSDAY, OCTOBER 8, 2015
Date: Thursday, October 08, 2015 10:03:51 AM

Office of the Democratic Whip Steny H. Hoyer



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FLOOR SCHEDULE FOR THURSDAY, OCTOBER 8, 2015



HOUSE MEETS AT:	FIRST VOTE PREDICTED:	LAST VOTE PREDICTED:
10:00 a.m.: Morning Hour 12:00 p.m.: Legislative	???	???

Business		
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Bill Text for H.R. 538:

[PDF Version](#)

Background for H.R. 538:

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From: Democratic Whip
To: sarah_neimeyer@ios.doi.gov
Subject: THE DAILY WHIP: THURSDAY, OCTOBER 8, 2015
Date: Thursday, October 08, 2015 10:08:33 AM

Office of the Democratic Whip Steny H. Hoyer



DemocraticWhip.gov - (202) 225-3130

FLOOR SCHEDULE FOR THURSDAY, OCTOBER 8, 2015



HOUSE MEETS AT:	FIRST VOTE PREDICTED:	LAST VOTE PREDICTED:
10:00 a.m.: Morning Hour 12:00 p.m.: Legislative	???	???

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Bill Text for H.R. 538:

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From: Democratic Whip
To: lara_levison@ios.doi.gov
Subject: THE DAILY WHIP: THURSDAY, OCTOBER 8, 2015
Date: Thursday, October 08, 2015 10:08:39 AM

Office of the Democratic Whip Steny H. Hoyer



DemocraticWhip.gov - (202) 225-3130

FLOOR SCHEDULE FOR THURSDAY, OCTOBER 8, 2015



HOUSE MEETS AT:	FIRST VOTE PREDICTED:	LAST VOTE PREDICTED:
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From: Democratic Whip
To: pamela_barkin@ios.doi.gov
Subject: THE DAILY WHIP: THURSDAY, OCTOBER 8, 2015
Date: Thursday, October 08, 2015 10:08:57 AM

Office of the Democratic Whip Steny H. Hoyer



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FLOOR SCHEDULE FOR THURSDAY, OCTOBER 8, 2015



HOUSE MEETS AT:	FIRST VOTE PREDICTED:	LAST VOTE PREDICTED:
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From: Democratic Whip
To: carlos_uriarte@ios.doi.gov
Subject: THE DAILY WHIP: THURSDAY, OCTOBER 8, 2015
Date: Thursday, October 08, 2015 10:10:46 AM

Office of the Democratic Whip Steny H. Hoyer



DemocraticWhip.gov - (202) 225-3130

FLOOR SCHEDULE FOR THURSDAY, OCTOBER 8, 2015



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For H.R. 538, the Rules Committee has recommended a structured Rule that provides for one hour of general debate equally divided and controlled by the Chair and Ranking Member of the Committee on Natural Resources. The Rule allows for 2 amendments, debatable for 10 minutes equally divided between the offeror and an opponent. The Rule allows one motion to recommit, with or without instructions, and waives all points of order against the legislation.

For H.R. 702, the Rules Committee has recommended a structured Rule that provides for one hour of general debate equally divided and controlled by the Chair and Ranking Member of the Committee on Energy and Commerce. The Rule allows for 10 amendments, debatable for 10 minutes equally divided between the offeror and an opponent. The Rule allows one motion to recommit, with or without instructions, and waives all points of order against the legislation.

The Rules Committee rejected a motion by Mr. McGovern of Massachusetts to consider H.R. 538 and H.R. 702 under open Rules. **Members are urged to VOTE NO.**

[H.R. 538](#) – Native American Energy Act (Rep. Young (AK) – Natural Resources). H.R. 538 seeks to foster energy development on Native American tribal lands by authorizing expedited review and consideration of energy projects or appraisals, which in turn will lead to less environmental protection, public involvement, and regulatory oversight. H.R. 538 would deem an appraisal approved if the Department of the Interior fails to respond within sixty days.

H.R. 538 will also amend the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) to limit review of an environmental impact statement for projects on Native American tribal lands to only tribal members and individuals residing within an undefined "affected area." The language in H.R. 538 is so broadly written that there are no specifics on what an affected area would include and this provision could potentially apply to additional projects such as mining contracts, proposed water development projects, construction of solid waste facilities, construction of tribal casinos, and non-tribal partner projects that are located on Indian lands.

H.R. 538 weakens environmental justice protections by making it extremely difficult for members of the public to challenge energy projects by preventing the recovery of attorney's fees for their claims and potentially making the plaintiff responsible for the defendant's attorney fees and costs.

Lastly, H.R. 538 contains a provision that would exempt tribal land from the Department of the Interior's regulations on hydraulic fracturing or "fracking."

The Rule provides for no further general debate and makes in order 10 amendments, debatable for 10 minutes, equally divided between the offeror and an opponent. The amendments are:

Young (AK) Manager's Amendment. Clarifies that a state, tribes, and local governments in an affected area of a proposed federal action on Indian lands may continue, as provided under current law, to comment on an environmental impact statement required under the National Environmental Policy Act, and that Section 4 shall not limit any public comment on a federal action concerning gaming on Indian lands under the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act.

Lujan Grisham Amendment. Allows the Forest Service to create a pilot program that would execute contracts with tribes to perform administrative, management, and other functions of programs of the Tribal Forest Protection Act of 2004.

Bill Text for H.R. 538:

[PDF Version](#)

Background for H.R. 538:

[House Report \(HTML Version\)](#)

[House Report \(PDF Version\)](#)

TOMORROW'S OUTLOOK

The GOP Leadership has announced the following schedule for Friday, October 9: The House will meet at 9:00 a.m. for legislative business. The House is expected to consider H.R. 702 – To Adapt to Changing Crude Oil Market Conditions (Rep. Barton – Energy and Commerce) (Subject to a Rule).

THE DAILY QUOTE

"This is getting ridiculous. A clear majority of Congress wants to reauthorize the [Export-Import] bank... So let's just do it already."

- Rep. Stephen Fincher (R-TN), The Hill, 10/7/2015

[Permalink](#)

[Change subscription settings](#)

From: Stansbury, Melanie (Energy)
To: [Pamela Williams \(pamela_williams@ios.doi.gov\)](mailto:pamela_williams@ios.doi.gov); [Fain Gildea \(fain_gildea@ios.doi.gov\)](mailto:Fain Gildea (fain_gildea@ios.doi.gov)); [Letty Belin \(letty_belin@ios.doi.gov\)](mailto:Letty Belin (letty_belin@ios.doi.gov))
Subject: FW: OFFICIAL RELEASE: Statement of Administration Policy on H.R. 2028 – Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2016
Date: Thursday, October 08, 2015 2:46:02 PM

Hi guys! I am sure you saw this—but sending along—crazy cuts to IWS!

Hope all is well!

From: OMB Communications <OMB-Communications@WhiteHouse.gov>
Sent: Thursday, October 8, 2015 12:52 PM
Reply To: OMB-Communications@WhiteHouse.gov
Subject: OFFICIAL RELEASE: Statement of Administration Policy on H.R. 2028 – Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2016

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

October 8, 2015

(Senate)

STATEMENT OF ADMINISTRATION POLICY
H.R. 2028 – Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies
Appropriations Act, 2016
(Sen. Cochran, R-MS)

The Administration strongly opposes Senate passage of H.R. 2028, making appropriations for energy and water development, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2016, and for other purposes. Although the bill supports key national security items, the bill drastically underfunds critical investments that develop American energy sources to build a clean and secure energy future; develop and commercialize the emerging technologies that create high-quality jobs and enhance the Nation's economic competitiveness; and improve resilience against current and ongoing climate impacts that threaten our economy, public health, and natural resources. As a result, it would put at risk U.S. competitiveness in new markets for clean energy industries such as advanced vehicles, advanced manufacturing, energy efficiency for homes and businesses, and domestic renewable energy such as wind, solar, and biomass. If the President were presented with H.R. 2028, his senior advisors would recommend that he veto the bill.

Enacting H.R. 2028 and adhering to the congressional Republican budget's overall spending limits for fiscal year (FY) 2016 would hurt our economy and shortchange investments in middle-class priorities. Sequestration was never intended to take effect: rather, it was supposed to threaten such drastic cuts to both defense and non-defense funding that policymakers would be motivated to come to the table and reduce the deficit through smart, balanced reforms. The Republican framework would bring base discretionary funding for both non-defense and defense for FY 2016 to the lowest real levels in a decade. Compared to the President's Budget, the cuts would result in tens of thousands of the Nation's most vulnerable children losing access to Head Start, millions fewer workers receiving job training and employment services, and drastic cuts to scientific research awards and grants, along with other impacts that would hurt the economy, the middle class, and Americans working hard to reach the middle class.

Sequestration funding levels would also put our national security at unnecessary risk, not only through pressures on defense spending, but also through pressures on State, USAID, Homeland Security, and other non-defense programs that help keep us safe. More broadly, the strength of our economy and the security of our Nation are linked. That is why the President has been clear that he is not willing to lock in sequestration going forward, nor will he accept fixes to defense without also fixing non-defense.

The President's senior advisors would recommend that he veto H.R. 2028 and any other legislation that implements the current Republican budget framework, which blocks the investments needed for our economy to compete in the future. The Administration looks forward to working with the Congress to reverse sequestration for defense and non-defense priorities and offset the cost with commonsense spending and tax expenditure cuts, as Members of Congress from both parties have urged.

The Administration would like to take this opportunity to share additional views regarding the Committee's version of the bill.

Department of Energy (DOE)

Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy. The Administration strongly objects to the \$1.9 billion provided in the bill for the Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy. Overall, this level is \$790 million below the FY 2016 Budget request. Relative to the FY 2016 Budget request, the bill reduces funding for renewable energy by 34 percent, sustainable transportation by 23 percent, and energy efficiency by 35 percent. These reductions would significantly underfund critical activities that support the development and commercialization of clean energy technologies including wind energy and advanced manufacturing capabilities. At this funding level, the number of research, development, and demonstration projects supported in cooperation with industry, universities, and the national labs would be reduced, limiting innovation and technological advancement, curtailing solutions to reduce U.S. dependence on oil and reduce energy waste, and undermining the Nation's industrial competitiveness in the future global clean energy economy. The Congress is urged to fully fund the FY 2016 Budget request of \$2.7 billion.

Advanced Research Projects Agency-Energy (ARPA-E). The Administration objects to the \$291 million provided in the bill for ARPA-E, which is \$34 million or 10 percent below the FY 2016 Budget request. This funding reduction would impact investments in transformational technologies that reduce energy-related emissions, increase energy efficiency across multiple economic sectors, and reduce energy imports.

Electricity Delivery and Energy Reliability. The Administration objects to the \$151 million provided in the bill for Electricity Delivery and Energy Reliability, which is \$119 million or 44 percent below the FY 2016 Budget request. At the funding levels provided in the bill, critical activities supporting a secure, reliable, and modernized electricity grid as well as energy assurance, would go unfunded. Investments in a modernized grid are necessary to move the Nation to a cleaner more secure energy future.

Fossil Energy and Nuclear Energy. The Administration notes that the bill includes funding above the FY 2016 Budget request in some areas that are already well established in the market, including for nuclear (\$948 million, \$41 million or 4.5 percent above the FY 2016 Budget request) and for Fossil Energy Research and Development (\$598 million, \$38 million or 6.8 percent above the FY 2016 Budget request), yet makes drastic reductions in those areas that are most crucial to the Nation's clean energy future and continued U.S. technology leadership. The Administration encourages the Congress to fund DOE's energy programs at the requested level, as this balances the portfolio among items of short-, medium-, and long-term progress and accounts for the potential contributions to U.S. leadership in these technology areas.

Office of Science. The Administration appreciates the Committee's support for the Office of Science, in particular the support for capable exascale computing. However, the level of funding provided, which is \$0.2 billion below the FY 2016 Budget request of \$5.3 billion, would reduce research and development programs throughout the agency and the Administration encourages the Congress to fully fund the FY 2016 Budget request.

Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR). The Administration opposes the \$200 million level provided for the SPR, which is \$57 million or 22 percent below the FY 2016 Budget request of \$257 million. At this funding level, the bill fails to fund activities supporting timely replacement of equipment and physical systems that are necessary to begin to address the backlog of deferred maintenance activities, and to enhance distribution flexibility and reliability. Absent this funding, the SPR's energy security mission might be at risk.

Energy Information Administration (EIA). The Administration urges the Congress to fully fund the FY 2016 Budget request of \$131 million for EIA to address critical energy data gaps, expand domestic energy data and analysis, and increase energy data integration with Canada and Mexico.

Nuclear Waste. The Administration appreciates the Committee's support for implementing a workable solution for the management and disposal of the Nation's nuclear waste.

Federal Information Technology Acquisition Reform Act. The Administration strongly objects to section 312 of the bill, which excludes information technology (IT) spending at DOE labs from the management improvements and accountability introduced by the Federal Information Technology Acquisition Reform Act. This exclusion would

constrain the ability of the Secretary and Chief Information Officer to ensure the Department's mission is effectively and efficiently executed by reducing duplicative IT systems, implementing a comprehensive cybersecurity solution, and addressing other IT management issues, which support the President's goal to deliver a Government that is more effective, efficient, and accountable.

Digital Accountability and Transparency Act of 2014 (DATA Act). The Administration urges the Congress to fully fund the FY 2016 Budget request for DOE and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission to implement the DATA Act. This funding would support efforts to provide more transparent Federal spending for data activities, updating IT systems, changing business processes, and employing a uniform procurement instrument identifier.

U.S. Digital Service Team. The Administration urges the Congress to fund the FY 2016 Budget request for DOE and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission to develop a U.S. Digital Service team. This funding would support efforts to manage digital services that have the greatest impact to citizens and businesses.

Corps of Engineers – Civil Works (Corps)

Overall Funding. The bill funds the Corps civil works program at a net level of \$5.4 billion. The Administration believes the more appropriate overall funding levels proposed in the FY 2016 Budget request would limit spending on projects that provide a low return to the Nation.

Office of the Assistant Secretary. The bill funds the Office of the Assistant Secretary at \$3 million, a roughly \$2 million, or 35 percent, decrease from the FY 2016 Budget request. This reduction would not support the staffing necessary to provide oversight of the civil works program.

Corps Regulatory Program. The Administration encourages the Congress to fund the Corps' regulatory program at the requested level. A \$5 million reduction in funding would inhibit the Corps' ability to issue permits in a timely manner, which could negatively affect business and development, and to protect important aquatic resources, while undertaking needed programmatic improvements, including implementation of the Clean Water rulemaking.

Fill Material under the Clean Water Act. The Administration believes it is essential to retain Federal Agency discretion to pursue rulemakings they deem necessary to protect America's clean water resources, which are critical to American families and businesses. The Administration strongly opposes section 104 of the bill, which could hamstring future regulatory work.

Federal Flood Risk Management Standard. The Administration objects to section 503 of the bill, which prohibits funds from being used to implement, administer, carry out, modify, revise, or enforce Executive Order 13690 entitled "Establishing a Federal Flood Risk Management Standard and a Process for Further Soliciting and Considering Stakeholder Input." If enacted, this provision would undermine Federal agencies' ability to protect Federal investments and could make our communities more vulnerable to flood risks.

Department of the Interior, Bureau of Reclamation, and Central Utah Project

Overall Funding. The bill provides \$1.1 billion for the Bureau of Reclamation and \$10 million for the Central Utah Project. The Administration appreciates the Committee's support of the Bureau and the Central Utah Project.

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San Joaquin River Restoration. The Administration appreciates the Committee's support of this important program to restore and maintain fish populations and reduce or avoid water supply impacts. This restoration program is a multi-year effort that is integral to the implementation of Federal legislation that settled 18 years of litigation.

California Storage Projects. The Administration strongly supports efforts to help alleviate the effects of drought in the West; however, the Administration is concerned with section 207, which establishes deadlines for completing feasibility studies for certain water storage projects. The provision is unnecessary and the dates provided in the bill could prevent the participation of non-Federal partners in certain of the studies and may inhibit the Administration's

ability to consider a full range of options for addressing these issues.

Dam Safety Authorization. Section 205 of the bill amends the Reclamation Safety of Dams Act to allow new or supplementary non-safety-related project construction in conjunction with Safety of Dams work, provided that the additional costs are allocated to the authorized project purposes. Any such authorization should ensure that the beneficiaries of the non-safety-related project construction pay their full share of the costs as a condition of construction and that there be no repayment contract for that portion of the project.

Constitutional Concerns

Certain provisions in the bill, including sections 101 and 201, raise separation of powers concerns.

The Administration looks forward to working with the Congress as the FY 2016 appropriations process moves forward.

* * * * *

[Unsubscribe](#)

The White House 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW Washington DC 20500 202-456-1111

From: Stansbury, Melanie (Energy)
To: williams_pamela
Cc: [Fain Gildea \(fain_gildea@ios.doi.gov\)](mailto:Fain_Gildea(fain_gildea@ios.doi.gov)); [Letty Belin \(letty_belin@ios.doi.gov\)](mailto:Letty_Belin(letty_belin@ios.doi.gov))
Subject: RE: FW: OFFICIAL RELEASE: Statement of Administration Policy on H.R. 2028 – Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2016
Date: Thursday, October 08, 2015 4:00:30 PM

Definitely!

Hope all is well with you guys otherwise. I had a great time at the Team Chairs meeting. Thanks so much for the invite. Was lovely to see and meet everyone.

Hope to see you all soon!

From: williams, pamela [mailto:pamela_williams@ios.doi.gov]
Sent: Thursday, October 08, 2015 3:01 PM
To: Stansbury, Melanie (Energy)
Cc: Fain Gildea (fain_gildea@ios.doi.gov); Letty Belin (letty_belin@ios.doi.gov)
Subject: Re: FW: OFFICIAL RELEASE: Statement of Administration Policy on H.R. 2028 – Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2016

Thanks Melanie. Can't speak for Letty and she is in Africa but Fain and I had not seen this. Budget communication challenges still alive and well around here. Glad there is a veto threat.

On Thu, Oct 8, 2015 at 2:45 PM, Stansbury, Melanie (Energy) <Melanie_Stansbury@energy.senate.gov> wrote:
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EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
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WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

October 8, 2015

(Senate)

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Constitutional Concerns

Certain provisions in the bill, including sections 101 and 201, raise separation of powers concerns.

The Administration looks forward to working with the Congress as the FY 2016 appropriations process moves forward.

* * * * *

[Unsubscribe](#)

The White House 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW Washington DC 20500 202-456-1111

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Pamela Williams
Director
Secretary's Indian Water Rights Office
Department of the Interior
1849 C St NW RM 6038
Washington, D.C. 20240
(202) 208- 1442 (Office)

From: Vance, Sarah (OGRR)
To: jason_powell@ios.doi.gov; p2wilkin@blm.gov
Cc: [McGrath, William](#); [Dockham, Andrew](#)
Subject: House Oversight and Government Reform Committee Letter to Director Kornze
Date: Friday, October 16, 2015 4:28:46 PM
Attachments: [2015-10-16 JC CL to Kornze-BLM - Fracking Rule due 10-30.pdf](#)

Attached is a letter from the House Committee on Oversight and Government Reform. The original will be mailed. The Committee requests a response as soon as possible, but no later than 5:00 p.m. on Friday, October 30. Please acknowledge receipt of this message and attachment.

Sarah Vance

Committee on Oversight and Government Reform
U.S. House of Representatives
(202) 225-5074

Congress of the United States

House of Representatives

COMMITTEE ON OVERSIGHT AND GOVERNMENT REFORM

2157 RAYBURN HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING

WASHINGTON, DC 20515-6143

MAJORITY (202) 225-5074
MINORITY (202) 225-5051

<http://oversight.house.gov>

October 16, 2015

The Honorable Neil Kornze
Director
U.S. Bureau of Land Management
1849 C Street NW, Room 5665
Washington, DC 20240

Dear Director Kornze:

The hydraulic fracturing rule finalized by the Bureau of Land Management in March 2015 will impinge on thousands of wells, impose significant costs, and expand federal oversight of hydraulic fracturing operations in the West.¹ As a result, several states, including Utah and Wyoming, Indian tribes and other affected parties, have litigated to prevent the rule from being implemented.² On September 30, 2015, a federal judge in Wyoming granted an injunction that blocked the rule on the grounds that BLM exceeded its authority to regulate hydraulic fracturing.³

Given the controversy surrounding this rule, and the impact that it will have on the West, the Committee is reviewing the process by which the rule was made. To assist the Committee, please provide the following documents and information:

1. All documents and communications that comprise the full administrative record relating to the hydraulic fracturing rule issued by BLM on or about March 20, 2015.
2. All documents and communications, including, but not limited to, maps, charts, diagrams, photos, logs, illustrations, memoranda, guidelines, orders, instructions, regulations, journals, notes, periodicals, studies, proposals, meeting minutes/agendas, agreements, reports, contracts, matrices, comments, correspondence, lists, and presentations, referring or relating to the hydraulic fracturing rule.

¹ Michelle Ye Hee Lee, *You can't trust the numbers on the new fracking regs*, WASH. POST, Mar. 30, 2015, available at <http://www.washingtonpost.com/blogs/fact-checker/wp/2015/03/30/you-cant-trust-the-numbers-on-the-new-fracking-regs/> (last visited Sep. 30, 2015).

² Ann Butler, *BLM fracking rule stayed*, DURANGO HERALD, June 24, 2015.

³ Tom Morton, *Judge Grants Injunction Blocking Fracking in Favor of Energy Groups, States, Tribe*, K2 RADIO WYOMING, Sep. 30, 2015, available at <http://k2radio.com/judge-grants-injunction-blocking-fracking-in-favor-of-energy-groups-states-tribe/> (last visited Sep. 30, 2015).

The Honorable Neil Kornze

October 16, 2015

Page 2

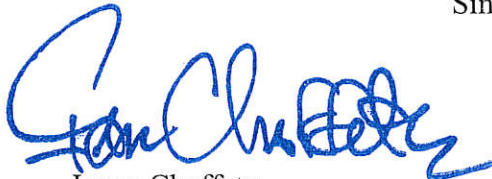
It is our understanding that much of this information has already been gathered as part of the litigation process and we expect that BLM will produce those records promptly. Records that BLM has withheld from plaintiffs as privileged should also be produced pursuant to this request.

Please provide the requested information as soon as possible, but no later than 5:00 p.m. on October 30, 2015. An attachment to this letter provides additional information about responding to the Committee's request. When producing documents to the Committee, please deliver production sets to the OGR Majority staff in room 2157 of the Rayburn House Office Building and the OGR Minority staff in room 2471 of the Rayburn House Office Building. The Committee prefers, if possible, to receive all documents in electronic format.

The Committee on Oversight and Government Reform is the principal oversight committee of the House of Representatives and has broad authority to investigate "any matter" at "any time" under House Rule X.

Please contact Bill McGrath of the Committee staff at (202) 225-5074 with any questions about this request. Thank you for your prompt attention to this matter.

Sincerely,



Jason Chaffetz
Chairman



Cynthia Lummis
Chairman
Subcommittee on the Interior

cc: The Honorable Elijah E. Cummings, Ranking Member

The Honorable Brenda L. Lawrence, Ranking Member
Subcommittee on the Interior

Enclosure

Responding to Committee Document Requests

1. In complying with this request, you are required to produce all responsive documents that are in your possession, custody, or control, whether held by you or your past or present agents, employees, and representatives acting on your behalf. You should also produce documents that you have a legal right to obtain, that you have a right to copy or to which you have access, as well as documents that you have placed in the temporary possession, custody, or control of any third party. Requested records, documents, data or information should not be destroyed, modified, removed, transferred or otherwise made inaccessible to the Committee.
2. In the event that any entity, organization or individual denoted in this request has been, or is also known by any other name than that herein denoted, the request shall be read also to include that alternative identification.
3. The Committee's preference is to receive documents in electronic form (i.e., CD, memory stick, or thumb drive) in lieu of paper productions.
4. Documents produced in electronic format should also be organized, identified, and indexed electronically.
5. Electronic document productions should be prepared according to the following standards:
 - (a) The production should consist of single page Tagged Image File ("TIF"), files accompanied by a Concordance-format load file, an Opticon reference file, and a file defining the fields and character lengths of the load file.
 - (b) Document numbers in the load file should match document Bates numbers and TIF file names.
 - (c) If the production is completed through a series of multiple partial productions, field names and file order in all load files should match.
 - (d) All electronic documents produced to the Committee should include the following fields of metadata specific to each document:

BEGDOC, ENDDOC, TEXT, BEGATTACH, ENDATTACH,
PAGECOUNT, CUSTODIAN, RECORDTYPE, DATE, TIME, SENTDATE,
SENTTIME, BEGINDATE, BEGINTIME, ENDDATE, ENDTIME, AUTHOR, FROM,
CC, TO, BCC, SUBJECT, TITLE, FILENAME, FILEEXT, FILESIZE,
DATECREATED, TIMECREATED, DATELASTMOD, TIMELASTMOD,
INTMSGID, INTMSGHEADER, NATIVELINK, INTFILPATH, EXCEPTION,
BEGATTACH.
6. Documents produced to the Committee should include an index describing the contents of the production. To the extent more than one CD, hard drive, memory stick, thumb drive, box or folder is produced, each CD, hard drive, memory stick, thumb drive, box or folder should contain an index describing its contents.

7. Documents produced in response to this request shall be produced together with copies of file labels, dividers or identifying markers with which they were associated when the request was served.
8. When you produce documents, you should identify the paragraph in the Committee's schedule to which the documents respond.
9. It shall not be a basis for refusal to produce documents that any other person or entity also possesses non-identical or identical copies of the same documents.
10. If any of the requested information is only reasonably available in machine-readable form (such as on a computer server, hard drive, or computer backup tape), you should consult with the Committee staff to determine the appropriate format in which to produce the information.
11. If compliance with the request cannot be made in full by the specified return date, compliance shall be made to the extent possible by that date. An explanation of why full compliance is not possible shall be provided along with any partial production.
12. In the event that a document is withheld on the basis of privilege, provide a privilege log containing the following information concerning any such document: (a) the privilege asserted; (b) the type of document; (c) the general subject matter; (d) the date, author and addressee; and (e) the relationship of the author and addressee to each other.
13. If any document responsive to this request was, but no longer is, in your possession, custody, or control, identify the document (stating its date, author, subject and recipients) and explain the circumstances under which the document ceased to be in your possession, custody, or control.
14. If a date or other descriptive detail set forth in this request referring to a document is inaccurate, but the actual date or other descriptive detail is known to you or is otherwise apparent from the context of the request, you are required to produce all documents which would be responsive as if the date or other descriptive detail were correct.
15. Unless otherwise specified, the time period covered by this request is from January 1, 2009 to the present.
16. This request is continuing in nature and applies to any newly-discovered information. Any record, document, compilation of data or information, not produced because it has not been located or discovered by the return date, shall be produced immediately upon subsequent location or discovery.
17. All documents shall be Bates-stamped sequentially and produced sequentially.
18. Two sets of documents shall be delivered, one set to the Majority Staff and one set to the Minority Staff. When documents are produced to the Committee, production sets shall be delivered to the Majority Staff in Room 2157 of the Rayburn House Office Building and the Minority Staff in Room 2471 of the Rayburn House Office Building.

19. Upon completion of the document production, you should submit a written certification, signed by you or your counsel, stating that: (1) a diligent search has been completed of all documents in your possession, custody, or control which reasonably could contain responsive documents; and (2) all documents located during the search that are responsive have been produced to the Committee.

Definitions

1. The term “document” means any written, recorded, or graphic matter of any nature whatsoever, regardless of how recorded, and whether original or copy, including, but not limited to, the following: memoranda, reports, expense reports, books, manuals, instructions, financial reports, working papers, records, notes, letters, notices, confirmations, telegrams, receipts, appraisals, pamphlets, magazines, newspapers, prospectuses, inter-office and intra-office communications, electronic mail (e-mail), contracts, cables, notations of any type of conversation, telephone call, meeting or other communication, bulletins, printed matter, computer printouts, teletypes, invoices, transcripts, diaries, analyses, returns, summaries, minutes, bills, accounts, estimates, projections, comparisons, messages, correspondence, press releases, circulars, financial statements, reviews, opinions, offers, studies and investigations, questionnaires and surveys, and work sheets (and all drafts, preliminary versions, alterations, modifications, revisions, changes, and amendments of any of the foregoing, as well as any attachments or appendices thereto), and graphic or oral records or representations of any kind (including without limitation, photographs, charts, graphs, microfiche, microfilm, videotape, recordings and motion pictures), and electronic, mechanical, and electric records or representations of any kind (including, without limitation, tapes, cassettes, disks, and recordings) and other written, printed, typed, or other graphic or recorded matter of any kind or nature, however produced or reproduced, and whether preserved in writing, film, tape, disk, videotape or otherwise. A document bearing any notation not a part of the original text is to be considered a separate document. A draft or non-identical copy is a separate document within the meaning of this term.
2. The term “communication” means each manner or means of disclosure or exchange of information, regardless of means utilized, whether oral, electronic, by document or otherwise, and whether in a meeting, by telephone, facsimile, email (desktop or mobile device), text message, instant message, MMS or SMS message, regular mail, telexes, releases, or otherwise.
3. The terms “and” and “or” shall be construed broadly and either conjunctively or disjunctively to bring within the scope of this request any information which might otherwise be construed to be outside its scope. The singular includes plural number, and vice versa. The masculine includes the feminine and neuter genders.
4. The terms “person” or “persons” mean natural persons, firms, partnerships, associations, corporations, subsidiaries, divisions, departments, joint ventures, proprietorships, syndicates, or other legal, business or government entities, and all subsidiaries, affiliates, divisions, departments, branches, or other units thereof.

5. The term “identify,” when used in a question about individuals, means to provide the following information: (a) the individual's complete name and title; and (b) the individual's business address and phone number.
6. The term “referring or relating,” with respect to any given subject, means anything that constitutes, contains, embodies, reflects, identifies, states, refers to, deals with or is pertinent to that subject in any manner whatsoever.
7. The term “employee” means agent, borrowed employee, casual employee, consultant, contractor, de facto employee, independent contractor, joint adventurer, loaned employee, part-time employee, permanent employee, provisional employee, subcontractor, or any other type of service provider.

From: Ripchensky, Darla (Energy)
To: sarah_neimeyer@ios.doi.gov; Stephene_Harding@ios.doi.gov
Cc: [McCormick, Patrick \(Energy\)](#); [Donnelly, Kellie \(Energy\)](#); [Fowler, Sam \(Energy\)](#)
Subject: Questions for the Record for Kristen Sarri from the 10/20/15 ENR Cmte Nominations Hearing
Date: Thursday, October 22, 2015 3:31:46 PM
Attachments: [QFRs for Kristen Sarri 10-22-15 ENR Cmte Noms Hrg.docx](#)

Good afternoon, Sarah and Stephenne. Attached are Questions for the Record which have been submitted to Ms. Sarri by various Members of the Energy Committee from Tuesday's nominations hearing. We respectfully request that you provide Ms. Sarri's responses to these questions as soon as possible but no later than **Tuesday, November 3, 2015** for inclusion in the official hearing record.

Please provide the responses directly to me, and feel free to contact me if you have any questions. Thank you for your assistance with this request.

Sincerely,

Darla Ripchensky, PMP
Chief Clerk
U.S. Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources
304 Dirksen Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20510
202.224.3607

U.S. Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources
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Questions from Chairman Lisa Murkowski

Question 1 On Friday, October 16, Interior denied lease extensions for Shell and Statoil, while canceling offshore lease sales that were planned for the Arctic in 2016 and 2017.

- a. Please provide a log of all documents, including any economic or national security analyses that Interior carried out prior to these decisions and any communications Interior had with environmental groups about them.
- b. The press release from Interior cited low industry interest in the region. Please provide specific evidence of low interest based on actual comments from industry.
- c. Without a final and stable regulatory regime, interested companies have been unable to initiate any exploration program in the Arctic. In contrast to Shell, these companies have not announced a suspension of their interest. Why is Interior not working with them to ensure a fair pathway especially lease extensions that will facilitate commercial exploration?
- d. The only federal production on Alaska's North Slope has been from Northstar, in the federal area of the Beaufort. The State has annual lease sales for waters within three miles of shore, and two of the three recent fields that have been developed in Alaska are in that offshore area. Did Interior consider this when canceling the 2017 sale planned for the Beaufort? And, if not, why?
- e. Why didn't Interior consider the language in S. 2011, which would establish an annual near-shore Beaufort area lease sale, and consider working with the State of Alaska to leverage state and federal resources to develop these shallow-water areas?
- f. Interior's press release also cited current market conditions as a reason for the denials and cancellations. What is the approximate timeline for the development of an Arctic lease, from the day the lease is won at auction until the first day of commercial production from it? Does Interior believe that current market conditions will prevail for the duration of the timeline for the development of Arctic leases? Please provide copies of any analyses that Interior conducted to corroborate this statement.

Question 2 Given that the State of Alaska has overseen more than 17 billion barrels of production on the North Slope, and that BLM has limited resources, why has Interior not partnered with Alaska to ensure a consistent commercial environment?

Question 3 Why has Interior demanded a dedicated separator unit at GMT-1, as opposed to a multi-phase meter?

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Question 4 This summer, Interior undertook field work to advance the completion of land conveyances owed to the State of Alaska under its original Statehood entitlement from 1959 and to Alaska Natives as a result of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1971 and the Alaska Native Allotment program. But, to my knowledge, the Department still has 1.9 million acres to convey by interim conveyance and more than 40 million acres left to convey by patent.

There is disagreement between BLM and the State over the documentation that should be provided by the federal government to complete patenting of lands. The Department wants to amend a 1973 agreement with the State to reduce the number of physical property boundaries required in the patenting process—a reduction to which the State objects—given concerns about the underlying accuracy of GPS ground data calibration stations in Alaska.

- a. What do you anticipate to be the outcome of this dispute?
- b. How will BLM proceed in the future if the State does not agree to a GPS-based patenting process?
- c. How long is the Department predicting it will take to complete all currently pending conveyances by patent to the State and to Alaska Natives?

Question 5 BLM is currently in the process of updating a number of regional land plans in Alaska. The plans all appear to propose a significant expansion in the number and acreage of Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACECs) compared to the existing area land plans.

- a. What is prompting the significant increase in proposed ACECs?
- b. What assurances can you give Alaskans that they will continue to be able to utilize BLM lands for economic activities and development? Please provide specific examples to support your answer.

Question 6 The federal government owns roughly 640 million acres, or about 28 percent of the land in the United States. Three Interior agencies manage large amounts of this total: BLM, with 247 million acres; FWS, with 89 million acres, and NPS, with 80 million acres. Federal land ownership is concentrated in the West, and more than 60 percent of Alaska is federal land. A number of states, especially in the West, are seeking more state and local control over land and resources and are requesting transfers of land to the states.

- a. What is the Interior Department's position on the transfer of federal lands to states?
- b. Does the Interior Department believe there should be a limit on the maximum amount of federal land within a state? Please provide a percentage limit, if Interior believes such a limit should exist.

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- c. Are there other ways in which Interior could provide states with more control over federal land within their borders?

Question 9 I understand Interior is almost finished developing a database of all lands in Alaska conveyed to Alaska Native Corporations as a part of ANILCA that contained known contamination caused by the federal government prior to conveyance.

- a. How does Interior plan to speed up and coordinate the clean-up of contamination caused by federal agencies on these lands?
- b. Would BLM be willing to serve as the coordinating agency to speed up the clean-up of environmental contamination on lands conveyed to Native corporations in Alaska?

Question 10 Through September of this year, 50,000 wildland fires have burned 9.1 million acres. More acres have burned in the first nine months of 2015 than in all of 2013 and 2014 combined. More than half of that acreage burned on lands managed by Interior agencies (5.1 million acres). Federal spending on wildland fire management has more than doubled over the past two decades (in terms of 2014 dollars), and the cost to suppress wildfires continues to escalate. Several GAO reports have identified potential issues with Interior's wildland fire responsiveness and stewardship of appropriated funds.

- a. What measures has Interior implemented, or will Interior implement in the future, to ensure that Interior is responsibly managing its lands to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildfires?

Question 11 Currently, there is a considerable difference of opinion among the American public about the role of Interior in managing lands and resources. Differences center on whether land should be used to produce local or national benefits; the extent, type, and location of development versus protection; and the role of states and the public in deciding how federal lands and resources should be managed.

- a. How will you resolve differing views of the role of Interior in managing natural resources? And what facts in your background can you identify that show that you are unbiased?
- b. Should Interior's management of lands and resources prioritize national or local benefits?
- c. Under your leadership, what balance would Interior seek to strike in managing lands for protection and development?

Question 12 Interior, along with other federal departments, will likely have flat or declining budgets for the foreseeable future. This heightens the need for Interior to manage fiscal resources

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efficiently and become more effective in delivering services. It also raises a number of broad fiscal and management issues.

- a. What is the process within and the role of PMB regarding the development of the budget?
- b. Does PMB review bureau budgets before they are proposed to the Secretary, and what role do you personally play in reviewing agency budgets?
- c. Do you meet with bureau directors and assistant secretaries?
- d. What do you see as your role in ensuring presidential priorities are reflected in bureau budgets?
- e. How do you advise the Secretary on budget decisions?
- f. What actions can Interior take to restructure agencies and programs, particularly to minimize duplication and fragmentation? What role do you play in such an effort? Have you begun any such effort at this point? Do you plan to?
- g. How do you believe the Department and its bureaus should prioritize its many functions and activities to focus on the most critical services and aspects of its mission? Do you believe your office will play a lead role in the effort? What do you believe are the most critical services and aspects of the Department's mission?

Question 11 Interior is currently considering a number of applications for geological and geophysical (G&G) permits to perform seismic surveys in the Atlantic Ocean. Interior issued a record of decision broadly approving G&G activities in the Atlantic in summer 2014, but many of the individual permit applications are still undergoing review.

- a. What priority would you place on expediting the review of the seismic permits?

Question 1 The Energy Policy Act of 2005 (EPA) included a provision to initiate and fund a pilot program at seven BLM field offices in an effort to streamline the permitting process for oil and gas leases on federal lands. Initial results from the pilot project were published by Interior according to the timetable required by EPA (within three years after enactment). The conclusion was that the pilot program improved the processing times for applications for permits to drill at the pilot offices overall and increased the number of environmental inspections.

- a. What is your assessment of the pilot program today to streamline oil and gas permits?
- b. Has Interior considered a similar program to expedite permitting for offshore leases?

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Question 13 Interior has taken many steps since 2010 to effectively enhance offshore operations. This includes drilling safety regulations, safety and environmental management systems regulations, and various notices to lessees with additional requirements.

- a. Do the new regulations that have already been finalized over the past six years include new and heightened standards for well control and blowout preventer equipment?
- b. Have regulations addressing questions that arose out of the Macondo incident been finalized? If so, for how long?
- c. Did Interior undertake an assessment of the regulatory requirements already set in place to identify any gaps that may exist, focus on those areas for regulatory updates, and use those as the basis for the items included in the BSEE-proposed Well Control Rule?
- d. When Interior is promulgating new rules and regulations, should it utilize the experience and on the ground expertise of the regional staff, whether BSEE or BLM personnel?
- e. How extensive was Interior's Headquarters outreach to the Gulf of Mexico BSEE regional staff in the development and now the updating of the proposed Well Control rule? Are Headquarters staff the best experts to develop such a technical rule for offshore operations?
- f. There is great concern that the proposed Well Control Rule may actually increase risk and decrease safety, and that a number of operational technical issues must be fixed for the proposed rule to enhance safety rather than decrease it.
 - i. How many meetings has BSEE held with technical experts from companies operating offshore? Have the meetings been time-constrained?
 - ii. Would you agree that a number of key safety concerns have yet to be fully discussed and vetted?
 - iii. Do you believe that Interior should undertake additional technical engagement so that the complex issues and concerns associated with the rule are addressed?
 - iv. Will you commit to ensuring that safety concerns are addressed and offshore personnel and the environment are protected before the Well Control rule goes final?

Question 14 Over the last several years Interior has proposed or finalized a number of offshore and onshore rules and regulations, including the BLM hydraulic fracturing rule; updates to BLM

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Onshore Order 3, 4, and 5; controversial BLM Land Use Plan Amendments that limit areas where oil and natural gas development can take place; changes to ONRR's civil penalty regulations; additional regulations for Arctic OCS operations; the Well Control Rule; potential changes to onshore royalties and bonus bids; and more. Interior is also expected to propose increased regulation of onshore venting and flaring soon, and there are also a number of additional items included in the Unified Agenda that have not been proposed.

All of this regulatory activity is taking place at a time when private investment on federal land for oil and natural gas production continues to fall. Each of these items on their own may have a chilling effect on future investment and interest in federal production of oil and gas. Taken together, the cumulative impacts could alter not only production on federal lands, but also government revenues that result from such production.

- a. Is anyone (whether an office or individual) at Interior responsible for analyzing and considering the cumulative effect of each regulation on an individual basis, as well as in conjunction with the entire suite of regulations issued by Interior? And, if so, please identify the Office or individual responsible.
- b. Is anyone (whether an office or individual) at Interior responsible for analyzing and considering the effects that rules from other agencies—for example, EPA—will have, on an individual and cumulative basis, on energy production on federal lands and revenues resulting from it? And, if so, please identify the Office or individual responsible.
- c. Are the responsibilities listed in questions (a) and (b) above suitable for the Assistant Secretary for Policy, Management and Budget? And, if not, why not?
- d. If confirmed, what will you do to ensure that Interior adheres to its multiple use mandate, and continues to place great value on the oil and gas production on federal lands and the important revenues that come to the Treasury as a result of it?
- e. If confirmed, will you undertake an assessment of the cumulative impacts that Interior's decisions and regulations are having on energy production on federal land, including in Alaska, and the revenues that flow to the Treasury as a result?

Question 15 Because ESA is such a powerful statute, a handful of special interest groups and even elements within the listing services have begun using it not for conservation, but as a means to impose controls on management of federal and even private lands. It appears the purpose of the ESA is being shifted away from pursuing the recovery of species to listing as many species as possible. The effect is that more and more of the USFWS's resources are being diverted away from programs and actions that would assist in recovery of species, and instead to the task of deciding whether to list them under the ESA.

- a. Do you agree with these assertions? And, if not, why?

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- b. How effective is the significant regulatory framework that has grown from it?
- c. How do you believe that expertise within the USFWS, coupled with expertise in the state, academic, and private sectors, can be harnessed together to pursue recovery of species, as opposed to endless battles over listings?
- d. To what extent do funding programs that incentivize partnerships to meet the requirements of the ESA, guide your thinking when reviewing the USFWS budget? Should this be a priority?

Question 16 The Obama Administration routinely calls for higher taxes on domestic oil and gas producers in its annual budget requests and other proposals.

- a. Has the Office of Policy, Management, and Budget conducted any analysis of the impact that these tax increases would have on domestic oil and gas production levels, particularly in the current low-price environment? And, if not, why not?
- b. What level of decreased domestic oil and gas production would the Administration be willing to accept as a result of higher taxes on oil and gas producers?

Question 1 Oil and gas production in Alaska's federal areas would produce significant revenues for the Treasury through bonus bids, rents, royalties, corporate and individual income taxes, and more.

- a. Has the Office of Policy, Management, and Budget conducted any analysis of the revenues that the federal government could accrue if the resources in the National Petroleum Reserve-Alaska, the non-wilderness portion of ANWR, and the Beaufort and Chukchi Seas are fully explored and produced? And, if not, why?
- b. Has the Office of Policy, Management, and Budget conducted any analysis of the revenues that will be lost to the federal government as a result of Interior's decisions to block and delay development in the areas listed in (a)? And if not, why?

Question 1 Although not located on Interior-managed lands, the Gold King Mine incident in Colorado involving a surge of acid mine drainage illustrates the potential hazards at abandoned hardrock mining sites. Interior is conducting a technical review of this incident at the request of EPA.

- a. What is the status of Interior's technical review of the Gold King Mine incident?
- b. What is Interior doing to ensure the independence of this review?

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Question 1 The Bureau of Reclamation manages hundreds of dams, reservoirs and related water supply and delivery facilities which are in need of costly maintenance and upgrades.

- a. How might you address Reclamation's aging infrastructure challenges?
- b. Should there be a Department-level approach to address not only Reclamation's aging infrastructure challenges, but also the maintenance backlog and capital needs of other DOI bureaus (e.g., NPS, FWS, etc.)? And, if not, why not?
- c. Do you favor the use of public-private partnerships to help fund improvements for aging infrastructure? And, if not, why not?
- d. Should the federal government divest itself of some of Reclamation's assets? If so, has the Bureau or the Department determined the assets that are candidates for divestment?

Question 2 USGS is considered the scientific arm of Interior, yet several Interior agencies contain scientific expertise and scientific programs. This could lead to questions about the roles of the respective agencies, their coordination and cooperation, and their partnerships with nonfederal entities.

- a. How would you ensure that scientific activities within Interior are complementary and not duplicative among agencies?
- b. How would you expand or enhance cooperative scientific partnerships with other federal agencies? Would you enhance public-private partnerships related to science with nonfederal agencies, and if so, how?

Question 3 The Administration is seeking \$900 million per year for the Land and Water Conservation Fund, in perpetuity, yet many Americans wonder why the Federal Government is buying more land when it cannot afford to properly maintain and safeguard what it currently owns.

- a. What is the current maintenance backlog for the agencies within the Department of the Interior? Please provide a total estimated number and a breakdown of the backlog between individual agencies.
- b. Do you agree that the Department or any of its constituent elements should address the maintenance backlog before we acquire additional federal lands? If not, can you please explain why, with such an enormous maintenance backlog, Interior would focus such a large amount of money on acquiring more federal land?
- c. More generally, how do you reconcile additional federal land acquisition, adding to the federal burden at this time of staggering national debt and maintenance backlogs?

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Question 2 The National Park Service has closed a number of preserves in Alaska to certain methods of bear and wolf hunting or shortened the hunting seasons as defined by the Alaska Board of Game. When instituting the closures, the NPS has cited "Park Values" in those closures.

- a. Do you believe that Alaskans should be able to conduct their traditional and customary hunting techniques in Alaska?
- b. Please provide a definition of "Park Values."
- c. Do you believe that the State of Alaska has the right to manage wildlife within the borders of the State? Under what circumstances and subject to what limits is it proper for the federal government to reverse State Board of Game decisions?

Question 3 The Department of the Interior controls more than 60 percent of the land in Alaska, which amounts to well over 200 million acres. If confirmed, Alaska-related issues would likely make up a large percentage of your policy portfolio, so I want to ensure that you have appropriate knowledge and expertise before you are confirmed.

- a. Have you ever been to Alaska? If so, please elaborate on your experience in the State.
- b. What do you understand to be Alaskans' main concerns with the Department of the Interior?
- c. Are you aware of the percentage of Alaskans who support offshore drilling in the Arctic, as well as drilling in the non-wilderness portion of ANWR? Do you dispute the figures I offered in my opening statement at the hearing?
- d. Please explain, in detail, your knowledge of and experience in working with ANILCA and ANCSA. If you do not have knowledge of those laws, how do you plan to fill in the gaps of your experience?

Question 4 I mentioned in my opening statement that I am not about to forget the isolated community of King Cove, Alaska or how the Department of the Interior has left its nearly 1,000 residents without reliable access to emergency medical transportation.

- a. Whether from within the Department or from another agency in the Administration, were you involved in Secretary Jewell's decision to reject the land exchange that would have facilitated a life-saving road for King Cove? If so, please describe your involvement.
- b. Have you been involved in any effort of the Department related to King Cove since you have been with the Department? If so, please describe your involvement.

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- c. How many medevacs have been carried out from King Cove since Secretary Jewell rejected a life-saving road for the community on December 23, 2013?
- d. How many of those medevacs have been carried out by the Coast Guard?
- e. What is the average cost of a Coast Guard medevac from King Cove?
- f. Do you believe that the Department of the Interior has adequately fulfilled its Trust Responsibility to the Aleut Native people of King Cove?
- g. Who, specifically, at the Department is working to identify and evaluate options that would improve access to affordable transportation and health care for the residents of King Cove, as Secretary Jewell pledged would happen?

Question 5 The King Cove road decision by Secretary Jewell has highlighted a very real reason why I am deeply concerned about any new proposals to designate wilderness in Alaska, or anywhere, for that matter.

- a. Do you believe there is ever a time when it is appropriate to adjust a boundary of a wilderness area?
- b. Do you believe it would be appropriate for the President to designate more land in Alaska as wilderness? If so, please identify such lands and state the legal basis under which those lands could be designated as wilderness.

Questions from Senator John Barrasso

Question 1 Earlier this year, the Department of the Interior (DOI) announced a series of listening sessions on the federal coal program. According to DOI, the purpose of these listening sessions was to seek information from the public about how the BLM can best carry out its responsibility to ensure that American taxpayers receive a fair return on the coal resources managed by the federal government on their behalf.

Please explain in detail why you believe now is an appropriate time for DOI to consider raising royalty rates and other costs on the production of federal coal.

Question 2 Would exports of federal coal from ports in the states of Oregon and Washington raise additional revenue for the federal government? Please answer yes or no. If no, please explain your answer.

Question 3 What specific steps, if any, have you taken to assist other federal agencies, such as the Army Corps of Engineers, in addressing permit applications for coal export terminals in the states of Oregon and Washington?

U.S. Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources
October 10, 2015 Hearing on Pending Nominations
Questions for the Record Submitted to Kristin Sarri

Question from Senator Debbie Stabenow

Question The Great Lakes ecosystem has been severely damaged by more than 180 invasive and non-native species. A study found the total economic impact of invasive species in the Great Lakes region to be as high as \$5.7 billion per year. Great Lakes sport and commercial fishing are the most impacted industries, with losses estimated at \$4.5 billion annually.

One of my top priorities is to make sure measures are taken to prevent Asian Carp from becoming another invasive to wreak havoc on the Great Lakes. The Fish and Wildlife Service and the US Geological Service are important partners in this effort, and I applaud both for their valuable contributions. However, this work can only continue with sufficient resources.

Can you assure me that the Interior Department will request the necessary funding and provide sufficient direction in FY2017 to enable the Fish and Wildlife Service and the U.S. Geological Service to continue providing vital assistance to efforts to combat Asian Carp in the Great Lakes basin?

Question from Senator Jeff Flake

Question On October 13, 2015, the Office of Inspector General (OIG) released a report titled, "Reimbursable Activities Funded Through the National Park Service's Construction Account." Among its findings, the OIG concluded that the National Park Service (NPS or Park Service) improperly used its construction account to fund reimbursable activities performed under interagency agreements. It further states, "NPS is using the construction account to pay nonconstruction expenses and treating its account as if it were a revolving fund." According to the OIG, the Park Service believes this is "a convenient method to fund reimbursable agreements." Do you agree with the OIG's conclusions in the report? If confirmed, what if anything would you do to address the OIG's concerns?

Questions from Senator Steve Daines

Background Montana is home to twelve federally recognized Indian Tribes, seven Indian reservations and the state-recognized Little Shell Tribe. Many decisions by federal agencies impact these tribes' sovereignty and their livelihoods—whether it's the Department of Interior agencies, or others like the Department of Defense (U.S. Air Force and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers) or the EPA. However, too often these federal agencies fail to meaningfully consult with Indian Tribes, even after President Obama has reinforced the importance of the federal government's tribal trust relationship through his Executive Order 13175. In Montana specifically, the Crow Tribe has been very disappointed in the lack of consultation regarding the

U.S. Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources
October 10, 2015 Hearing on Pending Nominations
Questions for the Record Submitted to Kristin Sarri

Gateway Pacific Terminal project in Washington State by the Corps of Engineers. Moreover, the EPA's tribal consultation on the Clean Power Plan was also disappointing to the Crow Tribe and other Indian Tribes like the Navajo Nation. The Crow Tribe relies on coal production for most of its nonfederal revenue and good-paying jobs for tribal members. It is the duty of the Department of Interior, especially, to uphold the tribal trust responsibility.

Question 1 What is your view on the duty of Department of Interior to ensure it undergoes meaningful consultation in regards to federal decisions impacting Indian Tribes; and, intervene in other decisions by other federal agencies in consultation if and when necessary?

Question 2 What will you do differently, if confirmed, to ensure tribes like the Crow Tribe have the opportunity for meaningful consultation with agencies within the Department of Interior and within other Departments/agencies like the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and the Environmental Protection Agency regarding federal decisions?

Questions from Senator Lamar Alexander

Question 1 Earlier this year, I introduced the James K. Polk Presidential Home Study Act to direct the Park Service to conduct a special resource study for the James K. Polk home in Columbia, Tennessee. In July, the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee approved the legislation. During a legislative hearing this summer, the National Park Service expressed support for my legislation and requested a few minor changes, which have been made. If confirmed, will you recommend that the Department of the Interior support my legislation to determine if the James K. Polk Home meets the criteria for inclusion in the National Park System?

Question 2 This summer, the Department of Interior announced that site managers for the new Manhattan Project National Historical Park will be located in three communities - Oak Ridge, Hanford, and Los Alamos. How does the Department anticipate the relationship between the site managers and the superintendent will work? If regular appropriations are provided for the park, how long does the Department anticipate it will take before the park is open to the public?

Question 3 Last year, Secretary Jewell said she would not resist legislation to reimburse states for keeping the parks open during the government shutdown. Do you agree that states should be reimbursed for keeping the parks open during the government shutdown if this bill becomes law?

From: Feeley, Drew
To: "Jason.Powell@ios.doi.gov"
Cc: [McGrath, William](#); [Kerner, Henry](#); [Hambleton, Ryan](#); [Beaumont, Melissa](#)
Subject: BLM's document production for fracking rule
Date: Monday, November 09, 2015 10:27:22 AM

Hi Jason – We received BLM's Oct. 30 document production for the fracking rule per the request by Chairs Chaffetz and Lummis in their Oct. 16 letter. After looking through it, we wanted to follow up with you on a couple of matters. Are you free tomorrow morning for a brief phone call – either between 9:30-10am or 11-noon?

Thank you,

Drew

Drew Feeley
Counsel
Subcommittee on the Interior
House Committee on Oversight and Gov't Reform
Office: (202) 226-4253
Cell: (202) 774-8934
Email: Drew.Feeley@mail.house.gov

From: Feeley, Drew
To: ["Powell, Jason"](#)
Cc: [McGrath, William](#); [Kerner, Henry](#); [Hambleton, Ryan](#); [Beaumont, Melissa](#)
Subject: RE: BLM's document production for fracking rule
Date: Monday, November 09, 2015 1:39:50 PM

Jason – Does 4:15 tomorrow work?

From: Powell, Jason [mailto:jason_powell@ios.doi.gov]
Sent: Monday, November 09, 2015 1:09 PM
To: Feeley, Drew
Cc: McGrath, William; Kerner, Henry; Hambleton, Ryan; Beaumont, Melissa
Subject: Re: BLM's document production for fracking rule

Hi Drew,

I am happy to chat. Tomorrow morning is a little bit tight. I may be able to make 11:30 am work, but is there any chance you are available in the afternoon?

Regards,

Jason

On Mon, Nov 9, 2015 at 10:27 AM, Feeley, Drew <Drew.Feeley@mail.house.gov> wrote:
Hi Jason – We received BLM's Oct. 30 document production for the fracking rule per the request by Chairs Chaffetz and Lummis in their Oct. 16 letter. After looking through it, we wanted to follow up with you on a couple of matters. Are you free tomorrow morning for a brief phone call – either between 9:30-10am or 11-noon?

Thank you,

Drew

Drew Feeley
Counsel
Subcommittee on the Interior
House Committee on Oversight and Gov't Reform
Office: (202) 226-4253
Cell: (202) 774-8934
Email: Drew.Feeley@mail.house.gov

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Jason R. Powell, Senior Counsel
Office of Congressional and Legislative Affairs
Office of the Secretary
U.S. Department of the Interior
1849 C Street, NW
Washington, DC 20240

Phone: 202-208-4946

Jason_powell@ios.doi.gov

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From: Feeley, Drew
To: "[Powell, Jason](#)"
Cc: [McGrath, William](#); [Kerner, Henry](#); [Hambleton, Ryan](#); [Beaumont, Melissa](#)
Subject: RE: BLM's document production for fracking rule
Date: Monday, November 09, 2015 4:24:09 PM

Great – The best number to call is (202) 225-6534. Thanks again, Jason.

From: Powell, Jason [mailto:jason_powell@ios.doi.gov]
Sent: Monday, November 09, 2015 4:17 PM
To: Feeley, Drew
Cc: McGrath, William; Kerner, Henry; Hambleton, Ryan; Beaumont, Melissa
Subject: Re: BLM's document production for fracking rule

Yes. That works. I will give you a call at 4:15 tomorrow.

Jason

On Mon, Nov 9, 2015 at 1:39 PM, Feeley, Drew <Drew.Feeley@mail.house.gov> wrote:
Jason – Does 4:15 tomorrow work?

From: Powell, Jason [mailto:jason_powell@ios.doi.gov]
Sent: Monday, November 09, 2015 1:09 PM
To: Feeley, Drew
Cc: McGrath, William; Kerner, Henry; Hambleton, Ryan; Beaumont, Melissa
Subject: Re: BLM's document production for fracking rule

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Regards,

Jason

On Mon, Nov 9, 2015 at 10:27 AM, Feeley, Drew <Drew.Feeley@mail.house.gov> wrote:
Hi Jason – We received BLM's Oct. 30 document production for the fracking rule per the request by Chairs Chaffetz and Lummis in their Oct. 16 letter. After looking through it, we wanted to follow up with you on a couple of matters. Are you free tomorrow morning for a brief phone call – either between 9:30-10am or 11-noon?

Thank you,

Drew

Drew Feeley
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Email: Drew.Feeley@mail.house.gov

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From: Feeley, Drew
To: "[Powell, Jason](#)"
Cc: [McGrath, William](#); [Carr, Machalagh](#); [Kerner, Henry](#); [Hambleton, Ryan](#); [Beaumont, Melissa](#)
Subject: RE: BLM's document production for fracking rule
Date: Tuesday, November 10, 2015 4:50:40 PM

Jason – Thanks for taking the time to talk this afternoon. As we discussed, we'd like to follow up on the doc production status next Friday the 20th. Are you free between 10:30-3 for another call?

Thanks,

Drew

From: Feeley, Drew
Sent: Monday, November 09, 2015 4:24 PM
To: 'Powell, Jason'
Cc: McGrath, William; Kerner, Henry; Hambleton, Ryan; Beaumont, Melissa
Subject: RE: BLM's document production for fracking rule

Great – The best number to call is (202) 225-6534. Thanks again, Jason.

From: Powell, Jason [mailto:jason_powell@ios.doi.gov]
Sent: Monday, November 09, 2015 4:17 PM
To: Feeley, Drew
Cc: McGrath, William; Kerner, Henry; Hambleton, Ryan; Beaumont, Melissa
Subject: Re: BLM's document production for fracking rule

Yes. That works. I will give you a call at 4:15 tomorrow.

Jason

On Mon, Nov 9, 2015 at 1:39 PM, Feeley, Drew <Drew.Feeley@mail.house.gov> wrote:
Jason – Does 4:15 tomorrow work?

From: Powell, Jason [mailto:jason_powell@ios.doi.gov]
Sent: Monday, November 09, 2015 1:09 PM
To: Feeley, Drew
Cc: McGrath, William; Kerner, Henry; Hambleton, Ryan; Beaumont, Melissa
Subject: Re: BLM's document production for fracking rule

Hi Drew,

I am happy to chat. Tomorrow morning is a little bit tight. I may be able to make 11:30 am work, but is there any chance you are available in the afternoon?

Regards,

Jason

On Mon, Nov 9, 2015 at 10:27 AM, Feeley, Drew <Drew.Feeley@mail.house.gov> wrote:
Hi Jason – We received BLM's Oct. 30 document production for the fracking rule per the

request by Chairs Chaffetz and Lummis in their Oct. 16 letter. After looking through it, we wanted to follow up with you on a couple of matters. Are you free tomorrow morning for a brief phone call – either between 9:30-10am or 11-noon?

Thank you,

Drew

Drew Feeley
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From: Feeley, Drew
To: ["Powell, Jason"](#)
Cc: [McGrath, William](#); [Carr, Machalagh](#); [Kerner, Henry](#); [Hambleton, Ryan](#); [Beaumont, Melissa](#)
Subject: RE: BLM's document production for fracking rule
Date: Thursday, November 12, 2015 9:53:06 AM

Friday the 20th at 11:30 sounds good. We can use the same number as Tuesday - (202) 225-6534.
Thanks again, Jason.

From: Powell, Jason [mailto:jason_powell@ios.doi.gov]
Sent: Tuesday, November 10, 2015 7:08 PM
To: Feeley, Drew
Cc: McGrath, William; Carr, Machalagh; Kerner, Henry; Hambleton, Ryan; Beaumont, Melissa
Subject: Re: BLM's document production for fracking rule

How about 11:30 am?

Jason

On Tue, Nov 10, 2015 at 4:50 PM, Feeley, Drew <Drew.Feeley@mail.house.gov> wrote:
Jason – Thanks for taking the time to talk this afternoon. As we discussed, we'd like to follow up on the doc production status next Friday the 20th. Are you free between 10:30-3 for another call?

Thanks,

Drew

From: Feeley, Drew
Sent: Monday, November 09, 2015 4:24 PM
To: 'Powell, Jason'
Cc: McGrath, William; Kerner, Henry; Hambleton, Ryan; Beaumont, Melissa
Subject: RE: BLM's document production for fracking rule

Great – The best number to call is (202) 225-6534. Thanks again, Jason.

From: Powell, Jason [mailto:jason_powell@ios.doi.gov]
Sent: Monday, November 09, 2015 4:17 PM
To: Feeley, Drew
Cc: McGrath, William; Kerner, Henry; Hambleton, Ryan; Beaumont, Melissa
Subject: Re: BLM's document production for fracking rule

Yes. That works. I will give you a call at 4:15 tomorrow.

Jason

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Jason – Does 4:15 tomorrow work?

From: Powell, Jason [mailto:jason_powell@ios.doi.gov]
Sent: Monday, November 09, 2015 1:09 PM
To: Feeley, Drew
Cc: McGrath, William; Kerner, Henry; Hambleton, Ryan; Beaumont, Melissa

Subject: Re: BLM's document production for fracking rule

Hi Drew,

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Jason

On Mon, Nov 9, 2015 at 10:27 AM, Feeley, Drew <Drew.Feeley@mail.house.gov> wrote:
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Thank you,

Drew

Drew Feeley
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From: Ripchensky, Darla (Energy)
To: [Patrick Wilkinson](mailto:Patrick.Wilkinson@blm.gov)
Cc: [Lara Douglas \(ledouglas@blm.gov\)](mailto:Lara.Douglas@blm.gov); [Murfitt, Lucy \(Energy\)](mailto:Murfitt.Lucy@blm.gov); [Gray, Spencer \(Energy\)](mailto:Gray.Spencer@blm.gov); [Hansen, Heidi \(Energy\)](mailto:Hansen.Heidi@blm.gov); [McCormick, Patrick \(Energy\)](mailto:McCormick.Patrick@blm.gov); [Jill Moran](mailto:Jill.Moran@blm.gov); [sarah_neimeyer@ios.doi.gov](mailto:sarah.neimeyer@ios.doi.gov); [Stephene Harding@ios.doi.gov](mailto:Stephene.Harding@ios.doi.gov)
Subject: RE: RQST ACTION: Rersponses from Dir. Kornze to Questions for the Record from the Senate ENR Committee' Subcmte on Public Lands, Forests, and Mining on April 30, 2015
Date: Monday, November 16, 2015 5:56:58 PM

Hi Patrick and Lara, can you please provide status of the responses to QFRs from the Apr 30 PLFM subcmte hearing? Many thanks!

Sincerely,
Darla Ripchensky

From: Patrick Wilkinson [mailto:p2wilkin@blm.gov]
Sent: Thursday, October 29, 2015 11:33 AM
To: Ripchensky, Darla (Energy)
Cc: Lara Douglas (ledouglas@blm.gov); Murfitt, Lucy (Energy); Gray, Spencer (Energy); Hansen, Heidi (Energy); McCormick, Patrick (Energy); Jill Moran
Subject: Re: RQST ACTION: Rersponses from Dir. Kornze to Questions for the Record from the Senate ENR Committee' Subcmte on Public Lands, Forests, and Mining on April 30, 2015

Daria - I will give you a call next week when I'm back from a work trip. Unfortunately the message remains the same.

Sent from my iPhone

On Oct 28, 2015, at 6:37 AM, Ripchensky, Darla (Energy)
<Darla_Ripchensky@energy.senate.gov> wrote:

Good morning Patrick and Lara. Please advise status of Director Kornze's responses to QFRs from the Apr 30th PLFM subcmte hearing.

Sincerely,

Darla Ripchensky, PMP
Chief Clerk
U.S. Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources
304 Dirksen Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20510
202.224.3607

From: Wilkinson, Patrick [mailto:p2wilkin@blm.gov]
Sent: Tuesday, September 29, 2015 3:33 PM
To: Ripchensky, Darla (Energy)
Cc: Lara Douglas (ledouglas@blm.gov); Murfitt, Lucy (Energy); Gray, Spencer (Energy); Hansen, Heidi (Energy)
Subject: Re: RQST ACTION: Rersponses from Dir. Kornze to Questions for the Record from the Senate ENR Committee' Subcmte on Public Lands, Forests, and Mining on April 30, 2015

Darla - Lara or I will give you a call.
Patrick

On Mon, Sep 28, 2015 at 11:06 AM, Ripchensky, Darla (Energy)
<Darla_Ripchensky@energy.senate.gov> wrote:

Good morning, Patrick and Lara. Can you please advise when we can expect to receive Director Kornze's responses to QFRs for the April 30th hearing? We have received requests from Members and it has now been over 5 months since the hearing on April 30. I would be most appreciative of an update or, even better, receiving the responses for the official hearing record. Many thanks for your help with this request.

Sincerely,
Darla Ripchensky

From: Ripchensky, Darla (Energy)
Sent: Monday, September 21, 2015 11:10 AM
To: Lara Douglas (ledouglas@blm.gov)
Cc: Patrick Wilkinson (p2wilkin@blm.gov)
Subject: RE: Questions for the Record from the Senate ENR Committee' Subcmte on Public Lands, Forests, and Mining on April 30, 2015

Good morning, can you please provide me with status of Director Kornze's responses to QFRs from the April 30th hearing?

Sincerely,
Darla Ripchensky

From: Ripchensky, Darla (Energy)
Sent: Monday, August 03, 2015 12:47 PM
To: Lara Douglas (ledouglas@blm.gov)
Cc: Patrick Wilkinson (p2wilkin@blm.gov)
Subject: FW: Questions for the Record from the Senate ENR Committee' Subcmte on Public Lands, Forests, and Mining on April 30, 2015

From: Ripchensky, Darla (Energy)
Sent: Thursday, May 07, 2015 1:07 PM
To: 'director@blm.gov'
Cc: Murfitt, Lucy (Energy); Gray, Spencer (Energy); Hansen, Heidi (Energy)
Subject: Questions for the Record from the Senate ENR Committee' Subcmte on Public Lands, Forests, and Mining on April 30, 2015

Good afternoon, Director Kornze. Attached are Questions for the Record which have been submitted to you by various Members of the ENR Committee from the subcommittee hearing which was held last Thursday regarding "The BLM's Final Rule on Hydraulic Fracturing." We respectfully request that you provide your responses to these questions by **Thursday, May 21, 2015** for inclusion in the official hearing record.

Please provide the responses directly to me, and feel free to contact me if you have any questions. Thank you for your assistance with this request.

Sincerely,

Darla Ripchensky, PMP
Administrative Director
U.S. Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources

304 Dirksen Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20510
202.224.3607

--

Patrick Wilkinson
U.S. Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management
Legislative Affairs Division (WO 620)
Phone: (202) 912-7429
Fax: (202) 245-0050

From: Hunt, Ryan (Appropriations)
To: ["Harding, Stephenne"; Smith, Linda H; "tricia_hall@ios.doi.gov" \(tricia_hall@ios.doi.gov\)](#)
Subject: RE: BLM's Fracking Rule Court Decision
Date: Monday, November 16, 2015 8:14:47 PM

Working on pushback of House/Senate riders. Can I have an update on fracking rule – has BLM decided whether to appeal district court's injunction? What else is happening on fracking rule, and why not accept either rider if rule doesn't move forward in current form?

From: Harding, Stephenne [mailto:stephenne_harding@ios.doi.gov]
Sent: Wednesday, September 30, 2015 4:41 PM
To: Stephenne Harding
Subject: BLM's Fracking Rule Court Decision

All--

A federal judge in Wyoming today issued a preliminary injunction against the Interior Department's fracking regulations. **At this point** the BLM is consulting with the Office of the Solicitor and the Department of Justice about the decision of the U.S. District Court in Wyoming to issue a preliminary injunction of the hydraulic fracturing rule. While the matter is being resolved, the BLM will follow the Court's order and will continue to process applications for permit to drill and inspect well sites under its pre-existing regulations.

Please let me know if you have further questions.

Cheers,

Stephenne

--

Stephenne Harding
Deputy Director
Congressional and Legislative Affairs
Department of the Interior
Stephenne_Harding@ios.doi.gov
202-208-6174 (desk)
202-341-8080 (cell)

From: Ripchensky, Darla (Energy)
To: [Wilkinson, Patrick](#)
Cc: [Lara Douglas \(ledouglas@blm.gov\)](#); [Murfitt, Lucy \(Energy\)](#); [Gray, Spencer \(Energy\)](#); [Hansen, Heidi \(Energy\)](#); [McCormick, Patrick \(Energy\)](#); [Jill Moran](#); [sarah_neimeyer@ios.doi.gov](#); [Stephenne_Harding@ios.doi.gov](#); [Quinn, Matthew](#); [Craig S Leff](#)
Subject: RE: ROST ACTION: Rersponses from Dir. Kornze to Questions for the Record from the Senate ENR Committee" Subcmte on Public Lands, Forests, and Mining on April 30, 2015
Date: Tuesday, November 17, 2015 1:10:59 PM

Thanks Patrick. Can you please provide a time period when the responses can be expected? One of our Members has again contacted me requesting them. Many thanks.

Sincerely,
Darla Ripchensky

From: Wilkinson, Patrick [mailto:p2wilkin@blm.gov]
Sent: Tuesday, November 17, 2015 12:17 PM
To: Ripchensky, Darla (Energy)
Cc: Lara Douglas (ledouglas@blm.gov); Murfitt, Lucy (Energy); Gray, Spencer (Energy); Hansen, Heidi (Energy); McCormick, Patrick (Energy); Jill Moran; sarah_neimeyer@ios.doi.gov; Stephenne_Harding@ios.doi.gov; Quinn, Matthew; Craig S Leff
Subject: Re: ROST ACTION: Rersponses from Dir. Kornze to Questions for the Record from the Senate ENR Committee' Subcmte on Public Lands, Forests, and Mining on April 30, 2015

Hi Darla - We haven't forgotten about these and are still working to get them to you. Feel free to call me if you have any further questions - 202.912.7429.
Patrick

On Mon, Nov 16, 2015 at 5:56 PM, Ripchensky, Darla (Energy) <Darla_Ripchensky@energy.senate.gov> wrote:
Hi Patrick and Lara, can you please provide status of the responses to QFRs from the Apr 30 PLFM subcmte hearing? Many thanks!
Sincerely,
Darla Ripchensky

From: Patrick Wilkinson [mailto:p2wilkin@blm.gov]
Sent: Thursday, October 29, 2015 11:33 AM
To: Ripchensky, Darla (Energy)
Cc: Lara Douglas (ledouglas@blm.gov); Murfitt, Lucy (Energy); Gray, Spencer (Energy); Hansen, Heidi (Energy); McCormick, Patrick (Energy); Jill Moran
Subject: Re: ROST ACTION: Rersponses from Dir. Kornze to Questions for the Record from the Senate ENR Committee' Subcmte on Public Lands, Forests, and Mining on April 30, 2015
Daria - I will give you a call next week when I'm back from a work trip. Unfortunately the message remains the same.

Sent from my iPhone
On Oct 28, 2015, at 6:37 AM, Ripchensky, Darla (Energy) <Darla_Ripchensky@energy.senate.gov> wrote:

Good morning Patrick and Lara. Please advise status of Director Kornze's responses to QFRs from the Apr 30th PLFM subcmte hearing.

Sincerely,
Darla Ripchensky, PMP

Chief Clerk
U.S. Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources
304 Dirksen Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20510
202.224.3607

From: Wilkinson, Patrick [<mailto:p2wilkin@blm.gov>]
Sent: Tuesday, September 29, 2015 3:33 PM
To: Ripchensky, Darla (Energy)
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Subject: Re: RQST ACTION: Rersponses from Dir. Kornze to Questions for the Record from the Senate ENR Committee' Subcmte on Public Lands, Forests, and Mining on April 30, 2015

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Darla Ripchensky

From: Ripchensky, Darla (Energy)
Sent: Monday, September 21, 2015 11:10 AM
To: Lara Douglas (ledouglas@blm.gov)
Cc: Patrick Wilkinson (p2wilkin@blm.gov)
Subject: RE: Questions for the Record from the Senate ENR Committee' Subcmte on Public Lands, Forests, and Mining on April 30, 2015

Good morning, can you please provide me with status of Director Kornze's responses to QFRs from the April 30th hearing?

Sincerely,
Darla Ripchensky

From: Ripchensky, Darla (Energy)
Sent: Monday, August 03, 2015 12:47 PM
To: Lara Douglas (ledouglas@blm.gov)
Cc: Patrick Wilkinson (p2wilkin@blm.gov)
Subject: FW: Questions for the Record from the Senate ENR Committee' Subcmte on Public Lands, Forests, and Mining on April 30, 2015

From: Ripchensky, Darla (Energy)
Sent: Thursday, May 07, 2015 1:07 PM
To: 'director@blm.gov'
Cc: Murfitt, Lucy (Energy); Gray, Spencer (Energy); Hansen, Heidi (Energy)
Subject: Questions for the Record from the Senate ENR Committee' Subcmte on Public Lands, Forests, and Mining on April 30, 2015
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Administrative Director

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Patrick Wilkinson

U.S. Department of the Interior

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From: Ripchensky, Darla (Energy)
To: [Wilkinson, Patrick](#)
Cc: [Lara Douglas \(ledouglas@blm.gov\)](#); [Murfitt, Lucy \(Energy\)](#); [Gray, Spencer \(Energy\)](#); [Hansen, Heidi \(Energy\)](#); [McCormick, Patrick \(Energy\)](#); [Jill Moran](#); [sarah_neimeyer@ios.doi.gov](#); [Stephenne_Harding@ios.doi.gov](#); [Quinn, Matthew](#); [Craig S Leff](#)
Subject: RE: ROST ACTION: Rersponses from Dir. Kornze to Questions for the Record from the Senate ENR Committee"
Subcmte on Public Lands, Forests, and Mining on April 30, 2015
Date: Wednesday, November 18, 2015 1:35:07 PM

Thank you!

From: Wilkinson, Patrick [mailto:p2wilkin@blm.gov]
Sent: Wednesday, November 18, 2015 1:29 PM
To: Ripchensky, Darla (Energy)
Cc: Lara Douglas (ledouglas@blm.gov); Murfitt, Lucy (Energy); Gray, Spencer (Energy); Hansen, Heidi (Energy); McCormick, Patrick (Energy); Jill Moran; sarah_neimeyer@ios.doi.gov; Stephenne_Harding@ios.doi.gov; Quinn, Matthew; Craig S Leff
Subject: Re: ROST ACTION: Rersponses from Dir. Kornze to Questions for the Record from the Senate ENR Committee' Subcmte on Public Lands, Forests, and Mining on April 30, 2015

Darla,
Unfortunately, we can't speculate on a delivery date. I am making sure everyone on our end is aware of the interest in these.
Patrick

On Tue, Nov 17, 2015 at 1:10 PM, Ripchensky, Darla (Energy)

<Darla_Ripchensky@energy.senate.gov> wrote:

Thanks Patrick. Can you please provide a time period when the responses can be expected? One of our Members has again contacted me requesting them. Many thanks.

Sincerely,
Darla Ripchensky

From: Wilkinson, Patrick [mailto:p2wilkin@blm.gov]
Sent: Tuesday, November 17, 2015 12:17 PM
To: Ripchensky, Darla (Energy)
Cc: Lara Douglas (ledouglas@blm.gov); Murfitt, Lucy (Energy); Gray, Spencer (Energy); Hansen, Heidi (Energy); McCormick, Patrick (Energy); Jill Moran; sarah_neimeyer@ios.doi.gov; Stephenne_Harding@ios.doi.gov; Quinn, Matthew; Craig S Leff
Subject: Re: ROST ACTION: Rersponses from Dir. Kornze to Questions for the Record from the Senate ENR Committee' Subcmte on Public Lands, Forests, and Mining on April 30, 2015

Hi Darla - We haven't forgotten about these and are still working to get them to you.
Feel free to call me if you have any further questions - 202.912.7429.
Patrick

On Mon, Nov 16, 2015 at 5:56 PM, Ripchensky, Darla (Energy)

<Darla_Ripchensky@energy.senate.gov> wrote:

Hi Patrick and Lara, can you please provide status of the responses to QFRs from the Apr 30 PLFM subcmte hearing? Many thanks!

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Cc: Murfitt, Lucy (Energy); Gray, Spencer (Energy); Hansen, Heidi (Energy)

Subject: Questions for the Record from the Senate ENR Committee' Subcmte on Public Lands, Forests, and Mining on April 30, 2015

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Please provide the responses directly to me, and feel free to contact me if you have any questions. Thank you for your assistance with this request.

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Phone: (202) 912-7429

Fax: (202) 245-0050

From: Clark, Kellin (Tester)
To: [Harding, Stephenne](mailto:Stephenne.Harding@ios.doi.gov)
Subject: RE: Big Favor
Date: Friday, November 20, 2015 4:23:53 PM
Attachments: [R43455.pdf](#)
[R44145.pdf](#)
[R43092.pdf](#)
[R40979.pdf](#)
[IF10305.pdf](#)
[IF10150.pdf](#)

From: Harding, Stephenne [mailto:stephenne_harding@ios.doi.gov]
Sent: Friday, November 20, 2015 3:56 PM
To: Clark, Kellin (Tester)
Subject: Big Favor

Can you pull any CRS reports you can find on these issues?

Thanks!

Waters of the United States (WOTUS)
Principles Requirements and Guidelines
Clean Power Plan (CPP)
Ozone Rule at EPA
--Forestry
Drought (In CA or Colorado River)
Flood Risk Management Standard
Climate Resilience work
NEPA Greenhouse Gas Guidance
Illegal fishing - IUU

--

Stephenne Harding
Deputy Director
Congressional and Legislative Affairs
Department of the Interior
Stephenne_Harding@ios.doi.gov
202-208-6174 (desk)
202-341-8080 (cell)



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EPA and the Army Corps' Rule to Define "Waters of the United States"

Claudia Copeland

Specialist in Resources and Environmental Policy

October 13, 2015

Congressional Research Service

7-5700

www.crs.gov

R43455

Summary

On May 27, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) jointly announced a final rule defining the scope of waters protected under the Clean Water Act (CWA). The rule revises regulations that have been in place for more than 25 years. Revisions are being made in light of 2001 and 2006 Supreme Court rulings that interpreted the regulatory scope of the CWA more narrowly than the agencies and lower courts were then doing, and created uncertainty about the appropriate scope of waters protected under the CWA.

According to the agencies, the new rule revises the existing administrative definition of “waters of the United States” consistent with the CWA, legal rulings, the agencies’ expertise and experience, and science concerning the interconnectedness of tributaries, wetlands, and other waters and effects of these connections on the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of downstream waters. Waters that are “jurisdictional” are subject to the multiple regulatory requirements of the CWA. Non-jurisdictional waters are not subject to those requirements.

This report describes the final revised rule—which the agencies refer to as the Clean Water Rule—and includes a table comparing the existing regulatory language that defines “waters of the United States” with the revisions. The rule is particularly focused on clarifying the regulatory status of surface waters located in isolated places in a landscape. It does not modify some categories of waters that are jurisdictional under existing rules (traditional navigable waters, interstate waters and wetlands, the territorial seas, and impoundments). The rule also lists waters that would not be jurisdictional, such as prior converted cropland and certain ditches. It makes no change to existing statutory exclusions, such as CWA permit exemptions for normal farming and ranching activities. The rule will replace EPA-Corps guidance that was issued in 2003 and 2008, which has guided agency interpretation of the Court’s rulings but also has caused considerable confusion. Much of the controversy since the Supreme Court rulings has focused on the degree to which isolated waters and small streams are jurisdictional. Under the EPA-Corps guidance, many of these waters have required case-specific evaluation to determine if jurisdiction applies. Under the final rule, some of these waters would continue to need case-specific review, but fewer than under the existing agency guidance documents. The final rule also explicitly excludes specified waters from the definition of “waters of the United States” (e.g., prior converted croplands, stormwater management systems, and groundwater).

Changes in the final rule would increase the *categorical* assertion of CWA jurisdiction, in part as a result of expressly declaring some types of waters jurisdictional by rule (such as all waters adjacent to a jurisdictional water), making these waters subject to the act’s permit and other requirements if pollutant discharges occur. Nevertheless, the agencies believe that the rule does not exceed the CWA’s lawful coverage or protect new types of waters that have not been protected historically (i.e., under existing rules that the new rule will replace). While it would enlarge jurisdiction beyond that under the existing EPA-Corps guidance, they believe that it would not enlarge jurisdiction beyond what is consistent with the Supreme Court’s current reading of jurisdiction and would reduce jurisdiction over some waters, as a result of exclusions and exemptions. The agencies estimate that the new rule will result in approximately 3-5% more positive assertions of jurisdiction over U.S. waters, compared with current field practice.

Congressional interest in the rule has been strong since it was proposed in 2014 and is continuing in the 114th Congress. The agencies contend that the final rule responds to those criticisms of the proposed rule. Their stated intention has been to clarify the rules and make jurisdictional determinations more predictable, less ambiguous, and more timely. Some stakeholders believe that the agencies largely succeeded in that objective, while others do not. Challenges to the rule were filed in multiple federal district and appellate courts by industry groups, more than half of

the states, and several environmental groups. The rule became effective on August 28, 2015, but on October 9, a federal court blocked the rule's implementation nationwide.

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Introduction

On May 27, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) jointly announced a final rule defining the scope of waters protected under the Clean Water Act (CWA). The rule would revise regulations that have been in place for more than 25 years.¹ Revisions were proposed in March 2014 in light of Supreme Court rulings in 2001 and 2006 that interpreted the regulatory scope of the CWA more narrowly than the agencies and lower courts were then doing, and created uncertainty about the appropriate scope of waters protected under the CWA.²

In April 2011, EPA and the Corps proposed guidance on policies for determining CWA jurisdiction to replace guidance previously issued in 2003 and 2008; all were intended to lessen confusion over the Court's rulings for the regulated community, regulators, and the general public. The guidance documents sought to identify, in light of the Court's rulings, categories of waters that remain jurisdictional, categories not jurisdictional, and categories that require a case-specific analysis to determine if CWA jurisdiction applies. The 2011 proposed guidance identified similar categories as in the 2003 and 2008 documents, but it would have narrowed categories that require case-specific analysis in favor of asserting jurisdiction categorically for some types of waters. The new rule will replace the existing 2003 and 2008 guidance, which had remained in effect because the 2011 proposed guidance was not finalized.³

The 2011 proposed guidance was extremely controversial, especially with groups representing property owners, land developers, and the agriculture sector, who contended that it represented a massive federal overreach beyond the agencies' statutory authority. Most state and local officials were supportive of clarifying the extent of CWA-regulated waters, but some were concerned that expanding the CWA's scope could impose costs on states and localities as their own actions (e.g., transportation projects) become subject to new requirements. Most environmental advocacy groups welcomed the proposed guidance, which would more clearly define U.S. waters that are subject to CWA protections, but some in these groups favored even a stronger document. Still, both supporters and critics of the 2011 proposed guidance urged the agencies to replace guidance, which is non-binding and not subject to full notice-and-comment rulemaking procedures, with revised regulations that define "waters of the United States." Three opinions in the 2006 Supreme Court *Rapanos* ruling similarly urged the agencies to initiate a rulemaking, as they did subsequently.

In the 112th and 113th Congresses, a number of legislative proposals were introduced to bar EPA and the Corps from implementing the 2011 proposed guidance or developing regulations based on it; none of these proposals was enacted. Similar criticism followed almost immediately after release of the proposed rule on March 25, 2014, with some Members asserting that it would result in job losses and damage economic growth. Supporters of the Administration, on the other hand, defended the agencies' efforts to protect U.S. waters and reduce frustration that has resulted from

¹ Definition of "waters of the United States" is found at 33 C.F.R. §328.3 (Corps) and 40 C.F.R. §122.2 (EPA). The term is similarly defined in other EPA regulations, as is the term "navigable waters." It is not defined in the CWA. See **Table 1**.

² *Solid Waste Agency of Northern Cook County v. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (SWANCC)*, 531 U.S. 159 (2001), and *Rapanos v. United States*, 547 U.S. 715 (2006).

³ For background on the Supreme Court rulings, subsequent guidance, and other developments, see CRS Report RL33263, *The Wetlands Coverage of the Clean Water Act (CWA): Rapanos and Beyond*, by Robert Meltz and Claudia Copeland.

the unclear jurisdiction of the act.⁴ Support was expressed by environmental and conservation organizations, among others.⁵

The CWA and the Revised Rule

The proposed rule was published in the *Federal Register* on April 21, 2014.⁶ The revised rule became effective August 28, 2015, 60 days after publication in the *Federal Register*.⁷ Judicial review of the rule began on July 13, 2015,⁸ but legal challenges were filed in multiple federal courts even before that date, and on October 9, a federal court issued an order to stay implementation of the rule nationwide, pending further developments (see "Recent Developments"). **Table 1** in this report provides a comparison of the existing regulatory language promulgated in 1986 that defines "waters of the United States" with language in the proposed rule and the final rule.

The CWA protects "navigable waters," a term defined in the act to mean "the waters of the United States, including the territorial seas."⁹ Waters need not be truly navigable to be subject to CWA jurisdiction. Both the legislative history and the case law surrounding the CWA confirm that jurisdiction is not limited to traditional navigable waters, that is, waters that are, were, or could be used in interstate or foreign commerce.¹⁰ Waters that are jurisdictional are subject to the multiple regulatory requirements of the CWA: standards, discharge limitations, permits, and enforcement. Non-jurisdictional waters, in contrast, are not subject to these federal legal requirements. The act's single definition of "navigable waters" applies to the entire law. In particular, it applies to federal prohibition on discharges of pollutants except in compliance with the act's requirements (§301), requirements for point sources to obtain a permit prior to discharge (§§402 and 404), water quality standards and measures to attain them (§303), oil spill liability and oil spill prevention and control measures (§311), certification that federally permitted activities comply with state water quality standards (§401), and enforcement (§309). It impacts the Oil Pollution Act and other environmental laws, as well.¹¹ The CWA leaves it to the agencies to define the term "waters of the United States" in regulations, which EPA and the Corps have done several times, most recently in 1986.

⁴ Anthony Adragna and Amena Saiyid, "Republicans Contend EPA Overreached on Clean Water Act Jurisdiction Proposal," *Daily Environment Report*, vol. 58 (March 26, 2014), p. A-7.

⁵ U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, "Here's What They're Saying About the Clean Water Act Proposed Rule," press release, March 26, 2014, <http://yosemite.epa.gov/opa/admpress.nsf/3881d73f4d4aaa0b85257359003f5348/3f954c179cf0720985257ca7004920fa>.

⁶ Department of Defense, Department of the Army, Corps of Engineers, and Environmental Protection Agency, "Definition of 'Waters of the United States' Under the Clean Water Act, Proposed Rule," 79 *Federal Register* 22188-22274, April 21, 2014. The agencies extended the original 90-day comment period twice for a total of 207 days.

⁷ Department of the Army, Corps of Engineers, and Environmental Protection Agency, "Clean Water Rule: Definition of 'Waters of the United States,' Final Rule," 80 *Federal Register* 37054-37127, June 29, 2015. Hereinafter, Final Rule. Documents related to the rule on the EPA website include an economic analysis of the Clean Water Rule and a technical support document; see <http://www2.epa.gov/cleanwaterrule/documents-related-clean-water-rule>.

⁸ See 40 C.F.R. §23.2.

⁹ CWA §502(7); 33 U.S.C. §1362(7).

¹⁰ *United States v. Riverside Bayview Homes, Inc.*, 474 U.S. §121, 133 (1985).

¹¹ For example, the reach of the Endangered Species Act (ESA) is affected, because that act's requirement for consultation by federal agencies over impacts on threatened or endangered species is triggered through the issuance of federal permits.

According to the agencies, the new rule—which they now refer to as the Clean Water Rule—revises the existing administrative definition of “waters of the United States” in regulations consistent with legal rulings—especially the recent Supreme Court cases—and science concerning the interconnectedness of tributaries, wetlands, and other waters to downstream waters and effects of these connections on the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of downstream waters. The agencies assert that the rule also reflects their expertise and experience in administering the CWA, including making more than 120,000 case-specific jurisdictional determinations since 2008. The rule is particularly focused on clarifying the regulatory status of surface waters located in isolated places in a landscape (the types of waters with ambiguous jurisdictional status following the Supreme Court’s 2001 ruling in *SWANCC*) and small streams, rivers that flow for part of the year, and nearby wetlands (the types of waters affected by the Court’s 2006 ruling in *Rapanos*).

In developing the rule, EPA and the Corps relied on a synthesis prepared by EPA’s Office of Research and Development of more than 1,200 published and peer-reviewed scientific reports; the synthesis discusses the current scientific understanding of the connections or isolation of streams and wetlands relative to large water bodies such as rivers, lakes, estuaries, and oceans. The purpose of the scientific synthesis report was to summarize current understanding of these connections, the factors that influence them, and the mechanisms by which connected waters affect the function or condition of downstream waters. The document was reviewed by EPA’s Science Advisory Board (SAB), which provides independent engineering and scientific advice to the agency and which completed its review in October 2014. A number of EPA’s critics suggested that the agencies should have deferred developing or proposing a rule until a final scientific review document was complete. Some also expressed concern that the final report would not be available during the public comment period on the rule, which closed on November 14, 2014. Based on completion of the SAB review, EPA issued a final scientific assessment report in January 2015, saying that it would assist the agencies in developing the final rule. (See the **Appendix** for discussion of the connectivity report.)

A key conclusion in the science report that was also emphasized by the SAB review is that streams and wetlands fall along a gradient of connectivity that can be described in terms of frequency; duration; magnitude; timing; and rates of change of water, material, and biotic fluxes to downstream waters. However, science cannot in all cases provide “bright lines” to interpret and implement policy. In the preamble to the final rule, EPA and the Corps acknowledge this point.

... the agencies’ interpretive task in this rule ... requires scientific and policy judgment, as well as legal interpretation. The science demonstrates that waters fall along a gradient of chemical, physical, and biological connection to traditional navigable waters, and it is the agencies’ task to determine where along that gradient to draw lines of jurisdiction under the CWA. In making this determination, the agencies must rely, not only on the science, but also on their technical expertise and practical experience in implementing the CWA during a period of over 40 years. In addition, the agencies are guided, in part, by the compelling need for clearer, more consistent, and easily implementable standards to govern the administration of the Act, including brighter line boundaries where feasible and appropriate.¹²

¹² Final Rule, p. 37057.

Overview of the Revised Rule

The final rule announced on May 27 retains much of the structure of the agencies' existing definition of "waters of the United States." Like the 2003 and 2008 guidance and the 2014 proposal, it identifies categories of waters that are and are not jurisdictional, as well as categories of waters that require a case-specific evaluation. The final rule revises parts of the 2014 proposed rule; the text box, below, lists the key changes in the final rule.

Key Changes in the Final Rule from the Proposed Rule

In the preamble to the final rule, EPA and the Corps observe that—

many ... commenters and stakeholders urged EPA to improve upon the April 2014 proposal, by providing more bright line boundaries and simplifying definitions that identify waters that are protected under the CWA, all for the purpose of minimizing delays and costs, making protection of clean water more effective, and improving predictability and consistency for landowners and regulated entities. (Final Rule, p. 37057)

To that end, the final rule revises parts of the proposal.

- **Adjacent waters**—the final rule establishes distance limits, based on waters that are defined as "neighboring," which is an aspect of "adjacent."
- **Tributaries**—the final rule removes wetlands and other waters that typically lack a bed and bank and an ordinary high water mark from the definition of "tributary" and moves such waters to "adjacent waters."
- The final rule identifies two sets of waters for purposes of conducting a case-specific significant nexus analysis to determine if CWA jurisdiction applies, narrowing the scope of waters that could be assessed under a case-specific significant nexus analysis compared with the proposed rule. First are five specific subcategories of waters (prairie potholes, Carolina bays and Delmarva bays, pocosins, western vernal pools, and Texas coastal prairie wetlands). Second are waters located in whole or in part within the 100-year floodplain of a traditional navigable water, interstate water, or the territorial seas and within 4,000 feet of the high tide line or ordinary high water mark of a jurisdictional water.
- The final rule redefines excluded ditches.
- The final rule refines proposed exclusions (e.g., artificial lakes and ponds, certain water-filled depressions).
- The final rule adds exclusions for features that were not previously excluded (e.g., stormwater management structures and systems, water distributary and wastewater recycling structures, groundwater recharge basins, puddles).

Waters That Are Categorically Jurisdictional

Under the first section of the revised regulation, the following six categories of waters would be jurisdictional by rule without additional or case-specific analysis:

- Waters susceptible to interstate commerce, known as traditional navigable waters (no change from existing rules or the 2014 proposal);
- All interstate waters, including interstate wetlands (no change from existing rules or the 2014 proposal);
- The territorial seas (no change from existing rules or 2014 the proposal);
- Tributaries of the above waters if they meet the definition of "tributary" (these waters are jurisdictional under existing rules, but the term "tributary" is newly defined in the proposed and final rule);
- Impoundments of the above waters or a tributary, as defined in the rule (no change from existing rules or the 2014 proposal); and

- All waters, including wetlands, ponds, lakes, oxbows, and similar waters, that are adjacent to a water identified in the above categories (these are considered jurisdictional under the final rule because the agencies conclude that they have a significant nexus to a traditional navigable water, interstate water, or the territorial seas; the final rule provides a revised definition that for the first time sets limits on what will be considered "adjacent").

The concept of significant nexus is critical because courts have ruled that, to establish CWA jurisdiction of waters, there needs to be "some measure of the significance of the connection for downstream water quality," as Justice Kennedy stated in the 2006 *Rapanos* case. He said, "Mere hydrologic connection should not suffice in all cases; the connection may be too insubstantial for the hydrologic linkage to establish the required nexus with navigable waters as traditionally understood."¹³ However, as EPA and the Corps observed in the proposed and final rules, significant nexus is not itself a scientific term, but rather a determination made by the agencies in light of the law, science, and the agencies' experience and expertise. Functions that might demonstrate significant nexus include sediment trapping and retention of flood waters. In the rule, the agencies note that a hydrologic connection is not necessary to demonstrate significant nexus, because the function may be demonstrated even in the absence of a connection (e.g., pollutant trapping is another such function).

In the final rule, the agencies responded to comments that had requested some limits on the definition of adjacent waters. Under the rule, a water that is adjacent to a jurisdictional water is itself jurisdictional if it meets the related definition of "neighboring" (see **Table 1**). The final rule establishes maximum distances, or specific boundaries from jurisdictional waters, for purposes of defining "neighboring:"

1. all waters located in whole or in part within 100 feet of the ordinary high water mark (OHWM)¹⁴ of a jurisdictional water;
2. all waters located in whole or in part within the 100-year floodplain¹⁵ that are not more than 1,500 feet from the OHWM of a jurisdictional water;
3. all waters located in whole or in part within 1,500 feet of the high tide line of a jurisdictional water and within 1,500 feet of the OHWM of the Great Lakes.

The entire water is "neighboring" if a portion of it is located within these defined boundaries. Also, for purposes of adjacency, an open water such as a pond includes any wetlands within or abutting its ordinary high water mark.

Under existing regulations, tributaries have been jurisdictional without qualification and were not defined. In the final rule, a tributary can be natural or constructed, but it must have both a bed and bank¹⁶ and ordinary high water mark to be categorically jurisdictional. A tributary as defined by the rule does not lose its jurisdictional status even if there is one or more natural breaks (e.g., a debris pile) or constructed/man-made breaks (e.g., a bridge or dam).

¹³ 547 U.S. at 784-785.

¹⁴ Ordinary high water mark (OHWM) generally defines the lateral limits of a water. The term is defined in the final rule; see **Table 1**.

¹⁵ The 100-year floodplain is the land that is predicted to flood during a 100-year storm, that is, a storm which has a 1% chance of occurring in any given year.

¹⁶ In many tributaries, the bed is that part of the channel below the OHWM, and the banks often extend above the OHWM.

Waters Requiring Significant Nexus Analysis

Beyond the categories of waters that would be categorically jurisdictional under the rule are waters that will be jurisdictional based on a determination that there is a significant nexus to a jurisdictional downstream water. Under existing rules, the regulatory term "other waters" applies to wetlands and non-wetland waters that do not fall into the category of waters that are susceptible to interstate commerce (traditional navigable waters), interstate waters, the territorial seas, tributaries, or waters adjacent to waters in one of these four categories. Existing regulations contain a non-exclusive list of "other waters," such as intrastate lakes, mudflats, prairie potholes, and playa lakes (see **Table 1**). Headwaters, which constitute most "other waters," supply most of the water to downstream traditional navigable waters, interstate waters, and the territorial seas.

EPA and the Corps recognize that the Supreme Court decisions in *SWANCC* and *Rapanos* put limitations on the scope of waters that may be determined to be jurisdictional under the CWA. Much of the controversy since the Court's rulings has focused on uncertainty as to what degree "other waters" are jurisdictional, either by definition/rule, or as determined on a case-by-case basis to evaluate significant nexus to a jurisdictional water. In his opinion in the *Rapanos* case, Justice Kennedy concluded that wetlands have the requisite significant nexus to a jurisdictional water if the wetlands "either alone or in combination with similarly situated [wet]lands in the region, significantly affect the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of other covered waters more readily understood as 'navigable.'"¹⁷

Since *SWANCC*, intrastate, non-navigable waterbodies (often referred to as geographically isolated waters) for which the sole basis for asserting jurisdiction is interstate commerce are excluded from jurisdiction, unless Corps and EPA Headquarters jointly approve case-specific assertion of jurisdiction. Under the 2003 and 2008 guidance, which will be replaced by the new rule, all other "other waters" have required a case-by-case evaluation to determine if a significant nexus exists, thus providing a finding of CWA jurisdiction. There likewise has been uncertainty as to what degree "other waters" that are not excluded from jurisdiction are similarly situated and thus may be aggregated or combined for a significant nexus determination, as described by Justice Kennedy in *Rapanos*.

In the proposed rule, "other waters," including wetlands, that are adjacent to a jurisdictional water were categorically jurisdictional. Non-adjacent "other waters" and wetlands would continue to require a case-by-case determination of significant nexus. Also, the proposed rule allowed broader aggregation of "other waters" that are similarly situated than under the existing guidance,¹⁸ which could result in more "other waters" being found to be jurisdictional following a significant nexus evaluation.

Some in the regulated community urged EPA and the Corps to provide metrics, such as quantifiable flow rates or minimum number of functions for "other waters," to establish a significant nexus to jurisdictional waters. The agencies declined to do so in the proposed rule, saying that absolute standards would not allow sufficient flexibility to account for variability of conditions and the varied functions that different waters provide.

The agencies acknowledged that there may be more than one way to determine which "other waters" are jurisdictional, and they requested comment on alternate approaches, combinations of

¹⁷ 547 U.S. at 780.

¹⁸ Under the proposed rule, "other waters" could be aggregated for a significant nexus determination if they perform similar functions and are located sufficiently close together to be evaluated as a single landscape unit in the same watershed with regard to their effect on a jurisdictional downstream water.

approaches, scientific and technical data, case law, and other information that would clarify which “other waters” should be considered categorically jurisdictional or following a case-specific significant nexus determination. In addition, they asked for public comment on whether to conclude by rule that certain types of “other waters”—prairie potholes, pocosins, and perhaps other categories of waters—have a significant nexus and are *per se* jurisdictional. These waters would not require a case-by-case analysis.

The final rule no longer refers to “other waters,” but it establishes two defined sets of additional waters that will be a “water of the United States” if they are determined to have a significant nexus to a jurisdictional water. Under the rule, only these waters will require case-specific evaluation, as others are either categorically jurisdictional or categorically excluded from jurisdiction.

First are five subcategories of waters previously considered “other waters”: prairie potholes, Carolina bays and Delmarva bays, pocosins, western vernal pools, and Texas coastal prairie wetlands. Historically under existing rules (which the new rule will replace), these were “other waters” and were jurisdictional if their use, degradation, or destruction could affect interstate or foreign commerce. Since 2008, some waters in these categories (e.g., vernal pools, pocosins) that are adjacent to a tributary system have been subject to case-specific significant nexus evaluation to determine if jurisdiction applies. According to the Corps, broadly speaking, when a significant nexus evaluation has been completed under the 2008 guidance on any type of aquatic resource, a high percentage of those evaluations resulted in a finding of jurisdiction.¹⁹

In the final rule, based on reviewing the science concerning these types of waters, the agencies concluded that waters within the five subcategories are “similarly situated” in areas of the country where they are located (following Justice Kennedy’s opinion). Under the rule, they will be jurisdictional if a significant nexus to downstream waters is found, based on case-specific evaluation in combination with waters from the same subcategory in the same watershed. While these subcategories of waters are not jurisdictional as a class under the final rule—as some environmental advocates would prefer—the rule allows for case-specific analysis that may find them to be a “water of the United States”²⁰ and is likely to find them jurisdictional in most cases, according to EPA.²¹

The second set of additional waters that require a significant nexus evaluation under the final rule are waters located in whole or in part within the 100-year floodplain of a traditional navigable water, interstate water, or the territorial seas and within 4,000 feet of the high tide line or OHWM of a jurisdictional water. However, because waters located in the 100-year floodplain and within 1,500 feet of the OHWM of a jurisdictional water are “adjacent” under the new rule, they are categorically jurisdictional. Thus, this second set of waters requiring a significant nexus analysis really applies to waters located within the 100-year floodplain of a traditional navigable water, interstate water, or the territorial seas that are between 1,500 feet and 4,000 feet of the OHWM of a jurisdictional water.

As noted previously, one of the agencies’ goals in developing the new rule was to clarify its requirements and lessen the number of instances requiring a time-consuming analysis to determine if CWA jurisdiction applies. The final rule provides two specific categories or

¹⁹ U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, personal communication, June 5, 2015.

²⁰ Also under the final rule, if a water in any of these subcategories meets the rule’s definition of “adjacent,” it is jurisdictional without requiring a significant nexus determination.

²¹ Annie Snider, “In Major Shift, new Rule Excludes Some Wetlands, Ponds,” *E&E News*, May 28, 2015.

subcategories of waters that will need a significant nexus evaluation, which is more limited than under current field practice and the existing EPA-Corps guidance documents. Under the final rule, waters other than these two types are either categorically jurisdictional or categorically excluded from jurisdiction.

Exclusions and Definitions

The second section of the final rule excludes specified waters from the definition of “waters of the United States.” The listed waters and features are not jurisdictional even if they would otherwise be included within categories that are jurisdictional. The exclusions are:

- Waste treatment systems, including treatment ponds or lagoons that are designed to meet CWA requirements (no substantive change from existing rules or the 2014 proposal);
- Prior converted cropland (no change from existing rules or the 2014 proposal);
- A list of features that have been excluded by long-standing practice and guidance and would now be excluded by rule, such as artificially irrigated areas that would revert to dry land should application of irrigation water to the area cease; artificial reflecting pools or swimming pools created in dry land; and puddles (see **Table 1** for the full list);
- Groundwater (traditionally not regulated under the CWA and expressly excluded under the rule);
- Stormwater control features constructed to convey, treat, or store stormwater that are created in dry land (new provision in the final rule responding to concerns that the rule would adversely affect the ability of municipalities to operate and maintain stormwater systems, including rain gardens and green infrastructure);
- Constructed detention and retention basins created in dry land used for wastewater recycling, as well as groundwater recharge basins and percolation ponds built for wastewater recycling (new in the final rule, in response to public comments); and
- Three types of ditches: ditches with ephemeral flow that are not a relocated tributary or excavated in a tributary; ditches with intermittent flow that are not a relocated tributary, or excavated in a tributary, or that do not drain wetlands, regardless of whether or not the wetland is a jurisdictional water; and ditches that do not flow, either directly or through another water, to a traditional navigable water, interstate water, impoundment, or the territorial seas, regardless of whether the flow is ephemeral, intermittent, or perennial. The treatment of ditches was one of the largest controversies of the proposed rule (see “Concerns of Agriculture and Local Governments”). Under existing rules and long-standing practice, many but not all ditches have been jurisdictional. The proposed rule for the first time attempted to define which ditches are and are not protected under the CWA, but the proposal was confusing and widely criticized. Under the final rule, a ditch may be a “water of the United States” only if it meets the definition of “tributary” and is not otherwise excluded under this provision.

The final rule makes no change to and does not affect existing statutory and regulatory exclusions: exemptions for normal farming, ranching, and silviculture activities such as plowing, seeding, and cultivation (CWA §404(f)); exemptions for permitting of agricultural stormwater

discharges and return flows from irrigated agriculture; or exemptions for water transfers that do not introduce pollutants into a waterbody. Nor would it directly change permitting processes.

Definitions of key terms are included in the third section of the rule. Because definitions often are critical to interpreting statutory law and regulations, some stakeholder groups criticized the proposed rule, suggesting that the definitions would enable broader assertion of CWA jurisdiction than is consistent with law and science. Many argued that several of the defined terms in the proposal were confusing, and further that the proposed rule failed to define terms such as "upland," "gullies," and "rills," which they believed needed to be clarified.

The agencies responded in several ways (See **Table 1**):

- In some cases, a particular term that was controversial with public commenters is not used in the final rule, therefore no definition is needed (e.g., "upland").
- In some cases, the term is clarified in the preamble to the rule (e.g., "ephemeral, intermittent, and perennial," "bed and banks," "dry land," and "puddle").
- In some cases, the rule was modified to clarify the term (e.g., "significant nexus").
- In some cases, the agencies declined to add a definition if they concluded that doing so might lead to more confusion (e.g., "ditch").
- Two terms defined in other Corps regulations are carried forward into the final rule, without change, at the request of commenters ("ordinary high water mark" and "high tide line").
- Finally, the agencies declined to define some terms that might have a narrow or geographic-specific application that would not be appropriate for a national rule.

Definitions of two terms in the proposed rule ("riparian area" and "floodplain") are omitted from the final rule, although they are defined in the preamble to the new rule. Both terms had been criticized by commenters for vagueness or ambiguity. Many requested that a specific floodplain interval or other clear limitation be established. In the final rule, the agencies reference the "100-year floodplain," in part because the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) have mapped large portions of these areas in the United States, producing maps that are publicly available, well known, and well understood. Also, the agencies concluded that the use of "riparian area" was unnecessarily complicated and that, as a general matter, waters in a riparian area will also be in the 100-year floodplain.²²

Impacts of the Proposed Rule

Overall, EPA and the Corps say that their intent in the Clean Water rule was to clarify their jurisdiction, in light of the Supreme Court's ruling, not to expand it. Nevertheless, the agencies acknowledge that the rule would increase the *categorical* assertion of CWA jurisdiction, when compared to a baseline of current practices under the 2003 and 2008 EPA-Corps guidance. This results in part from the agencies' expressly declaring some types of waters categorically jurisdictional and not requiring case-specific evaluation of them (such as all waters adjacent to a jurisdictional water).

²² Final Rule, p. 37082. The rule does not address changes that might result from future revisions to or updating of FEMA and NRCS maps.

In changing the regulatory definition of “waters of the United States,” there may be instances in which the CWA applies categorically for the first time, and there also may be instances in which the CWA no longer applies (i.e., as a result of exemptions and exclusions). The agencies intend that the rule will result in less ambiguity about whether the CWA applies than under existing regulations, legal rulings, and guidance.

The agencies believe that the rule does not protect any new types of waters that have not been protected historically (that is, beyond the existing regulations, which the new rule will replace) and that it does not exceed the CWA’s coverage. That is, while it would enlarge *categorical* jurisdiction beyond that under the 2003 and 2008 EPA-Corps guidance, which the agencies believe was narrower than is justified by science and the law, they believe that it would not enlarge jurisdiction beyond what is consistent with the Supreme Court’s current reading of jurisdiction.

The agencies’ categorical assertion of waters that are jurisdictional, compared to current practice, does not identify specific waters that will be found to be jurisdictional—i.e., a particular stream or pond—but the rule attempts to draw more of a bright line of CWA jurisdiction than in the past. Moreover, the agencies made a number of changes in the final rule to provide more certainty and clarity, including “bright lines” of jurisdictional demarcation in several parts of the rule.

In an Economic Analysis document accompanying the final rule, the agencies estimate that the new rule will result in 2.84%–4.65% more positive assertions of jurisdiction over U.S. waters, compared with current field practice.²³ However, compared with the agencies’ existing regulations, the final rule reflects a reduction in waters protected by the CWA, according to EPA and the Corps.

According to the analysis, costs to regulated entities and governments (federal, state, and local) are likely to increase as a result of the rule, but the rule itself does not impose direct costs. Indirect costs would result from additional permit application expenses (for CWA Section 404 permitting; stormwater permitting for construction and development activities; and permitting of pesticide discharges and confined animal feeding operations [CAFOs] for discharges to waters that would now be determined jurisdictional) and additional requirements for oil storage and production facilities needing to develop and implement spill prevention, control and countermeasure (SPCC) plans. Federal and state governments would likely experience about \$1 million annually in additional costs to administer and process permits. Other costs would likely include compensatory mitigation requirements for permit impacts (if applicable), affecting land developers and state and local governments. The economic analysis considered two scenarios for analyzing impacts of the rule. The agencies estimate that indirect costs associated with the final rule range from \$158 million to \$307 million per year under a “low end” estimate and \$237 million to \$465 million per year under a “high end” estimate.²⁴

The Section 404 program would see the greatest potential impact as a result of revised assertion of CWA jurisdiction. Most of the projected costs are likely to affect landowners and development companies, state and local governments investing in infrastructure, and industries involved in resource extraction.

²³ U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and U.S. Department of the Army, *Economic Analysis of the EPA-Army Corps Clean Water Rule*, May 2015, <http://www2.epa.gov/cleanwaterrule/final-clean-water-rule-economic-analysis>, p. 53. Hereinafter, Economic Analysis.

²⁴ See the Economic Analysis for explanation and details.

The agencies believe that indirect benefits accruing from the proposed rule include the value of ecosystem services provided by the waters and wetlands protected as a result of CWA requirements, such as habitat for aquatic and other species, support for recreational fishing and hunting, and flood protection. Other benefits would include government savings on enforcement expenses, because the rule is intended to provide greater regulatory certainty, thus reducing the need for government enforcement. Business and government may also achieve savings from reduced uncertainty concerning where CWA jurisdiction applies, they believe. In all, the agencies estimate that benefits of the final rule range from \$339 million to \$350 million per year under a “low end” estimate and \$555 million to \$572 million under a “high end” estimate. However, they note that there is uncertainty and there are limitations associated with the results, due to data and information gaps, as well as analytic challenges. The analysis does not quantify all possible costs and benefits, and values are meant to be illustrative, not definitive.²⁵ Overall, they conclude that benefits would exceed costs.

Concerns of Agriculture and Local Governments

The agriculture sector has been vigorous in criticizing and challenging EPA regulatory actions that may affect the sector’s operations, making potential impacts of the proposed rule on agriculture a likely focus of controversy. Even before release of the proposed rule, one of the sector’s concerns about a new “waters of the United States” rule has been whether it would modify existing statutory provisions that exempt “normal farming and ranching” practices from dredge and fill permitting or others that exclude certain agricultural discharges, such as irrigation return flow and stormwater runoff, from all CWA permitting. As described above, the final rule makes no change and does not affect these exemptions, which are self-implementing. An EPA fact sheet discusses the continued exclusions and exemptions.²⁶ Another of agriculture’s concerns was the proposed rule’s exclusion of some ditches; many said that the proposal was confusing and could be interpreted as extending CWA jurisdiction to agricultural drainage ditches.

Simultaneous with announcing the Clean Water Rule in March 2014, EPA and the Corps issued an interpretive rule that identified 56 conservation practices approved by the U.S. Department of Agriculture’s Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) that qualify for exemption under the CWA Section 404(f)(1)(A) exclusion of “normal farming and ranching” activities from Section 404 permit requirements and do not require determination whether the discharge involves a “water of the United States.” Essentially, the interpretive rule was intended to provide guidance to determine activities that qualify for 404(f)(1)(A) exemptions. The 56 practices, which are a subset of all NRCS conservation practices, are practices such as stream crossings and wetland restoration that take place in aquatic, riparian, or wetland environments. Through this interpretive rule, the agencies intended to resolve uncertainties about “normal farming” activities that are exempt from permitting when these conservation practices are used. In other words, effective immediately, producers who utilize any of the 56 identified practices according to NRCS technical standards would not need to seek a determination of CWA jurisdiction nor seek a CWA permit. The three agencies also signed a Memorandum of Understanding detailing implementation of the interpretive rule and identifying a process for reviewing and updating the

²⁵ *Ibid.*, p. v.

²⁶ See http://www2.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2014-03/documents/cwa_ag_exclusions_exemptions.pdf. Comments submitted to the docket for the interpretive rule (Docket ID No. EPA-HQ-OW-2013-0820) are available at <http://www.regulations.gov>.

list of qualifying NRCS conservation practices. Although the interpretive rule became effective immediately, EPA and the Corps accepted public comment until July 7, 2014.²⁷

The interpretive rule was intended to clarify agricultural practices that are exempt from CWA Section 404 permitting. Nevertheless, there was confusion about many issues, including NRCS's role in providing technical assistance to farmers with respect to 404 permitting, and the apparent requirement that these practices had to meet NRCS technical standards to qualify for the exemption. Public comments submitted on the interpretive rule were uniformly critical—including comments submitted by agriculture stakeholder groups, environmental groups, and some state environmental agencies. Agriculture groups argued that it was procedurally flawed, because it would have substantive impact on farmers, and thus should have been subject to notice-and-comment rulemaking procedures under the Administrative Procedure Act. Many also argued that the interpretive rule narrowed the CWA 404(f)(1)(A) statutory exemptions, because the practices listed in the rule already were excluded from Section 404. Under the interpretive rule, farmers would have to comply with NRCS standards in order to qualify for exemption, resulting in a disincentive to conservation, they said. On the other hand, environmental groups and some state environmental agencies were critical of the interpretive rule for different reasons. They contended that it would exempt activities from permitting that are not truly associated with ongoing farming and that the rule was thus too broad. Some of the listed practices, such as stream crossings, can have significant harmful impacts on water quality and result in violations of state water quality standards, they said.

EPA and Corps officials acknowledged that the 2014 interpretive rule did not appear to have had the intended benefits of clarifying agricultural exemptions and exempting, not contracting, the number of exempted activities, and they said that the agencies and U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) were weighing alternatives to the rule. However, before the agencies proposed or took action on the interpretive rule, in the FY2015 omnibus appropriations act, passed in December 2014 (H.R. 83/P.L. 113-235), Congress included a provision directing EPA and the Corps to withdraw it (see "Conclusion" below). On January 29, 2015, the agencies signed a memorandum withdrawing the interpretive rule, effective immediately.²⁸ Following Congress's action in December, the EPA Administrator indicated that the agency would work with USDA to provide certainty to the regulated community, in a way that provides value both to the government and the agriculture community. No further actions have been announced.

Local Government Concerns

Some local governments also criticized the proposed "waters of the United States" rule. In particular, the National Association of Counties (NACo) argued that counties and other local governments would be affected by the proposed rule in the arena of ditches. NACo pointed out that local governments own and maintain public infrastructure including roadside ditches, flood control channels, and stormwater management structures. Because the proposed rule would have defined some ditches as "waters of the United States" if they meet certain conditions, NACo

²⁷ Department of Defense, Department of the Army, Corps of Engineers, and Environmental Protection Agency, "Notice of Availability Regarding the Exemption From Permitting Under Section 404(f)(1)(A) of the Clean Water Act to Certain Agricultural Conservation Practices," 79 *Federal Register* 22276, April 21, 2014. The list of practices, the Memorandum of Understanding, and the interpretive rule are available at <http://water.epa.gov/lawsregs/guidance/wetlands/agriculture.cfm>. USDA had no formal role in developing the Corps-EPA proposed rule, but it was among the federal agencies commenting on it during interagency review.

²⁸ Environmental Protection Agency and Department of Defense, "Notice of Withdrawal," 80 *Federal Register* 6705, February 6, 2015.

contended that the proposal potentially increases the number of county-owned ditches under federal jurisdiction. Permit requirements are not an issue, NACo says, but permitting can be time-consuming and expensive.

EPA and Corps officials believed that exclusion of most ditches in the proposed rule actually would decrease federal jurisdiction over ditches. But the issue remained controversial and was addressed with modifications in the final rule. The agencies believe that the exclusions included in the final rule will address the vast majority of roadside and other transportation ditches, as well as ditches on agricultural lands.²⁹

Conclusion

The EPA Administrator stated at a congressional hearing in 2014 that it generally takes about one year to finalize a rule. Complex and controversial rules often take much longer from proposal to promulgation. This rule to define “waters of the United States” was finalized 14 months after the proposed rule was announced.

Legal challenges are likely to delay implementation of any rule for years. New regulations may clarify many current questions, but they are unlikely to please all of the competing interests, as one environmental advocate observed.

However, a rulemaking would only benefit wetlands if it did not reduce the jurisdiction offered by current regulations and if the Administration remained faithful to sound science. If politics were to trump science in the rulemaking process, the likelihood of such a protective rule would not be promising. Also, rules are subject to legal challenge and can be tied up in court for years before they are implemented.³⁰

Another consideration is possible action by Congress, even though a final rule has been promulgated. Congressional interest in the rule has been strong since the proposed rule was announced in March 2014. Hearings were held during the 113th Congress and have continued in the 114th Congress; bills to bar the agencies from finalizing the proposed rule or otherwise alter the agencies' course regarding the rule have been introduced. (For information, see CRS Report R43943, *EPA and the Army Corps' "Waters of the United States" Rule: Congressional Response and Options*, by Claudia Copeland.)

Many critics in Congress and elsewhere urged that the proposed Clean Water Rule be withdrawn, or that the agencies propose a supplemental rule, subject to another round of public comments. EPA and Corps officials pointed out that doing so would leave in place the status quo—with determinations of CWA jurisdiction being made by 38 Corps districts pursuant to existing regulations, coupled with non-binding agency guidance, and many of these determinations involving time-consuming case-specific evaluation.

Some industry and agriculture groups that had criticized the status quo in the past said more recently that they preferred it to the 2014 proposed rule, which they believed was ambiguous and overly broad. EPA and Corps officials believe that the final rule responds to those criticisms. The agencies' intention has been to clarify the rules and make jurisdictional determinations more predictable, less ambiguous, and more timely. Based on press reports of stakeholders' early

²⁹ Final Rule, p. 37097.

³⁰ James Murphy, “*Rapanos v. United States*: Wading Through Murky Waters,” *National Wetlands Newsletter*, vol. 28, no. 5, September-October 2006, p. 19.

reactions to the final rule, some believe that the agencies largely succeeded in that objective, while others believe that they did not.³¹

Recent Developments

Legal challenges to the Clean Water Rule were filed in multiple federal courts soon after it was announced. These lawsuits, filed by industry groups, more than half of the states, and several environmental groups (nearly 90 plaintiffs so far), will test whether the agencies' interpretation of CWA jurisdiction is consistent with the Supreme Court's rulings and whether the rule complies with substantive and procedural requirements of the CWA and other laws.

Because of some uncertainty about the correct judicial venue for challenging the rule,³² petitions for review have been filed both in federal district courts and courts of appeal. As of October 1, petitions for review of the rule filed in eight appellate courts have been consolidated in the Sixth Circuit. Sixteen separate challenges also were filed in 12 federal district courts. On October 9, a three-judge panel of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit placed a nationwide stay on the 2015 rule, pending further developments, including the need to determine the court's own jurisdictional authority.³³ On the substance of the complaints, the court said there was a good chance that the plaintiffs would prevail on the merits. A two-judge majority said that the significance of the new rule warranted leaving the prior regulatory regime in place, while the third judge said that until the question of subject-matter jurisdiction is answered, the new rule should not be stayed.³⁴ As a result of the court's order, the Corps and EPA will continue to make CWA jurisdictional determinations based on the 2008 guidance, as they did before promulgation of the 2015 rule.

³¹ See, for example, Amena H. Saiyid, "Obama Says Water Jurisdiction Rule Provides Clarity, Certainty; Critics Claim Overreach," *Daily Environment Report*, May 28, 2015, p. A-1. Also see releases from organizations such as the American Farm Bureau Federation, "Final 'Waters of the U.S.' Rule: No, No, No! No Clarity, No Certainty, No Limits on Agency Power," June 11, 2015 (http://www.fb.org/index.php?action=newsroom_news_article&id=311); and the National Association of Counties, "NACo Voices Concern on Final 'Waters of the U.S.' Rule," June 8, 2015 (<http://www.naco.org/legislation/WW/Lists/Posts/Post.aspx?ID=1037>).

³² The judicial review section of the CWA, Section 509, vests exclusive, original review jurisdiction over enumerated EPA actions under the act in the federal courts of appeals. The initial issue with Section 509 is that none of the listed EPA actions clearly cover the Clean Water Rule. Indeed, in the preamble to the final rule, EPA and the Corps acknowledge that "[t]he Supreme Court and lower courts have reached different conclusions on the types of actions that fall within section 509," and offers no opinion of its own as to review of the Clean Water Rule. If a court finds that the rule is not covered by Section 509, review jurisdiction presumably will lie in the district courts pursuant to the federal question statute. That statute, applicable where no more specific statute provides otherwise, gives the district courts original jurisdiction over "all civil actions arising under the ... laws ... of the United States." (28 U.S.C. §1331) See CRS Legal Sidebar WSLG1369, *The EPA/Corps Clean Water Rule: What Court or Courts Get to Rule on the Legal Challenges?*

³³ On August 27, a district court in North Dakota issued a preliminary injunction that blocked implementation of the rule in 13 states, but not in the remaining 37 states.

³⁴ *In re Environmental Protection Agency and Department of Defense*, Nos. 15-3799 et al. (6th Cir., Oct. 9, 2015), <http://www.ca6.uscourts.gov/opions.pdf/15a0246p-06.pdf>.

Table I. Comparison of “Definition of Waters of the United States” Regulatory Language

Existing Regulatory Language, 2014 Proposed Rule, and Revised Language in Final Rule Announced May 27, 2015

Existing Regulatory Language ^a	Proposed Regulatory Language	Revised Regulatory Language	Comments ^b
(a) The term <i>waters of the United States</i> means	(a) For purposes of all sections of the Clean Water Act, 33 U.S.C. 1251 <i>et seq.</i> and its implementing regulations, subject to the exclusions in subsection (b) of this section, the term “waters of the United States” means:	(a) For purposes of all sections of the Clean Water Act, 33 U.S.C. 1251 <i>et seq.</i> and its implementing regulations, subject to the exclusions in subsection (b) of this section, the term “waters of the United States” means:	
(1) All waters which are currently used, or were used in the past, or may be susceptible to use in interstate or foreign commerce, including all waters which are subject to the ebb and flow of the tide;	(1) All waters which are currently used, were used in the past, or may be susceptible to use in interstate or foreign commerce, including all waters which are subject to the ebb and flow of the tide;	(1) All waters which are currently used, were used in the past, or may be susceptible to use in interstate or foreign commerce, including all waters which are subject to the ebb and flow of the tide;	These waters are often referred to as “traditional navigable waters” (TNWs), which include but are not limited to the “navigable waters of the United States” within the meaning of Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899. No change from the existing rule or 2014 proposal.
(2) All interstate waters including interstate wetlands;	(2) All interstate waters, including interstate wetlands;	(2) All interstate waters, including interstate wetlands;	These waters include tributaries to interstate waters, waters adjacent to interstate waters, waters adjacent to tributaries of interstate waters, and others that have a significant nexus to interstate waters. No change from the existing rule or 2014 proposal. Interstate waters would continue to be “waters of the United States” even if they are not navigable in fact and do not connect to such waters.
(3) All other waters such as intrastate lakes, rivers, streams (including intermittent streams), mudflats, sandflats, wetlands, sloughs, prairie potholes, wet meadows, playa lakes, or natural ponds, the use, degradation or destruction of which could affect interstate or foreign commerce including any such waters: (i) Which are or could be used by	(7) On a case-specific basis, other waters, including wetlands, provided that those waters alone, or in combination with other similarly situated waters, including wetlands, located in the same region, have a significant nexus to a water identified in paragraphs (a)(1) through (3) of this section.	(7) All waters in paragraphs (i) through (v) of this paragraph where they are determined, on a case-specific basis, to have a significant nexus to a water identified in paragraphs (a)(1) through (3) of this section. The waters identified in paragraphs (i) through (v) of this paragraph are similarly situated and shall be combined, for purposes of a	In the existing rule, there is a non-exclusive list of the types of “other waters” which may be found to be “waters of the U.S.” The existing description is omitted under the final rule as unnecessary and confusing because it has been incorrectly read as an exclusive list.

Existing Regulatory Language ^a	Proposed Regulatory Language	Revised Regulatory Language	Comments ^b
<p>interstate or foreign travelers for recreational or other purposes; or</p> <p>(ii) From which fish or shellfish are or could be taken and sold in interstate or foreign commerce; or</p> <p>(iii) Which are or could be used for industrial purpose by industries in interstate commerce;</p>		<p>significant nexus analysis, in the watershed that drains to the nearest water identified in paragraphs (a)(1) through (3) of this section. Waters identified in this paragraph shall not be combined with waters identified in paragraph (a)(6) of this section when performing a significant nexus analysis. If waters identified in this paragraph are also an adjacent water under paragraph (a)(6), they are an adjacent water and no case-specific significant nexus analysis is required.</p> <p>(i) <i>Prairie potholes</i>. Prairie potholes are a complex of glacially formed wetlands, usually occurring in depressions that lack permanent natural outlets, located in the upper Midwest.</p> <p>(ii) <i>Carolina bays and Delmarva bays</i>. Carolina bays and Delmarva bays are ponded, depressional wetlands that occur along the Atlantic coastal plain.</p> <p>(iii) <i>Pocosins</i>. Pocosins are evergreen shrub- and tree-dominated wetlands found predominantly along the Central Atlantic coastal plain.</p> <p>(iv) <i>Western vernal pools</i>. Western vernal pools are seasonal wetlands located in parts of California and associated with topographic depression, soils with poor drainage, mild, wet winters and hot, dry summers.</p> <p>(v) <i>Texas coastal prairie wetlands</i>. Texas coastal prairie wetlands are freshwater wetlands that occur as a mosaic of depressions, ridges, intermound flats, and mima mound wetlands located along</p>	<p>Under the final rule, the five subcategories of waters listed in this paragraph are not jurisdictional as a single category or class, but the agencies have determined that they are similarly situated because they perform similar functions and are located sufficiently close to each other to function together in affecting downstream waters. Therefore, EPA and the Corps believe that it is reasonable that these waters be evaluated in combination (i.e., prairie potholes with prairie potholes) for purposes of a case-specific significant nexus. They may be evaluated either individually or as a group of waters in a region, meaning the watershed that drains to the nearest traditional navigable water, interstate water, or the territorial seas through a single point of entry.</p>

Existing Regulatory Language ^a	Proposed Regulatory Language	Revised Regulatory Language	Comments ^b
(4) All impoundments of waters otherwise defined as waters of the United States under the definition;	(4) All impoundments of waters identified in paragraphs (a)(1) through (3) and (5) of this section;	<p>the Texas Gulf Coast.</p> <p>(8) All waters located within the 100-year floodplain of a water identified in (a)(1) through (3) of this section and all waters located within 4,000 feet of the high tide line or ordinary high water mark of a water identified in paragraphs (a)(1) through (5) of this section where they are determined on a case-specific basis to have a significant nexus to a water identified in paragraphs (a)(1) through (3) of this section. For waters determined to have a significant nexus, the entire water is a water of the United States if a portion is located within the 100-year floodplain of a water identified in (a)(1) through (3) of this section or within 4,000 feet of the high tide line or ordinary high water mark. Waters identified in this paragraph shall not be combined with waters identified in paragraph (a)(6) of this section when performing a significant nexus analysis. If waters identified in this paragraph are also an adjacent water under paragraph (a)(6), they are an adjacent water, and no case-specific significant nexus is required.</p> <p>(4) All impoundments of waters otherwise identified as waters of the United States under this section;</p>	<p>For these waters, the agencies have not made a determination that the waters are “similarly situated” (unlike the waters described in paragraph (a)(7)). As a result, a significant nexus analysis for these waters will include a case-specific assessment of whether there are any similarly situated waters, as well as whether the water, alone or in combination with any waters determined to be similarly situated, has a significant nexus to a traditional navigable water, interstate water, or territorial seas.</p> <p>In a change from the proposed rule, the final rule sets a distance threshold for case-specific evaluation of these waters for significant nexus. In addition to distance, aquatic functions will play a prominent role in determining whether specific waters covered by this paragraph have a significant nexus.</p> <p>Impoundments of a traditional navigable water, interstate water, the territorial seas, or a tributary are jurisdictional by rule.</p> <p>As a matter of policy and law, impoundments do not de-federalize a water, even where there is no longer flow below the impoundment. That is, damming or impounding a water of the United States does not make the water</p>

Existing Regulatory Language ^a	Proposed Regulatory Language	Revised Regulatory Language	Comments ^b
(5) Tributaries of waters identified in paragraphs (a)(1) through (4) of this section;	(5) All tributaries of waters identified in paragraphs (a)(1) through (4) of this section;	(5) All tributaries, as defined in paragraph (c)(3) of this section, of waters identified in paragraphs (a)(1) through (3) of this section;	<p>non-jurisdictional.</p> <p>Tributaries, as defined in the final rule, of a traditional navigable water, interstate water, the territorial seas, or an impoundment would be jurisdictional by rule and do not require a case-specific significant nexus analysis.</p> <p>Unless excluded under subsection (b) of the rule, any water that meets the rule's definition of tributary is a water of the United States. Waters that meet the rule's definition of tributary remain tributaries even if there is a manmade or natural break at some point along the connection to the traditional navigable water, interstate water, or the territorial sea, so long as bed and banks and an ordinary high water mark are present upstream of the break.</p> <p>"Tributary" is defined below. It includes natural, undisturbed waters and those that have been man-altered or constructed, but which science shows function as a tributary.</p>
(6) The territorial seas;	(3) The territorial seas;	(3) The territorial seas;	<p>This term establishes the seaward limit of "waters of the United States." Jurisdictional by rule; no change from the existing rule. The term generally refers to the part of the ocean immediately adjacent to shoreline and extending seaward up to 12 miles.</p>

Existing Regulatory Language ^a	Proposed Regulatory Language	Revised Regulatory Language	Comments ^b
<p>(7) Wetlands adjacent to waters (other than waters that are themselves wetlands) identified in paragraphs (a)(1) through (6) of this section.</p>	<p>(6) All waters, including wetlands, adjacent to a water identified in paragraphs (a)(1) through (5) of this section; and</p>	<p>(6) All waters adjacent to a water identified in paragraphs (a)(1) through (5) of this section, including wetlands, ponds, lakes, oxbows, impoundments, and similar waters;</p>	<p>All waters adjacent to a traditional navigable water, interstate water, the territorial seas, impoundment, or tributary would be jurisdictional by rule. Under the rule, an adjacent water includes wetlands within or abutting its ordinary high water mark. Waters separated by a berm or other similar feature remain “adjacent.”</p>
<p>(8) Waters of the United States do not include prior converted cropland.^c Notwithstanding the determination of an area’s status as prior converted cropland by any other Federal agency, for the purposes of the Clean Water Act, the final authority regarding Clean Water Act jurisdiction remains with EPA.</p>	<p>(b) The following are not “waters of the United States”</p> <p>(2) Prior converted cropland. Notwithstanding the determination of an area’s status as prior converted cropland by any other federal agency, for the purposes of the Clean Water Act, the final authority regarding Clean Water Act jurisdiction remains with EPA.</p>	<p>(b) The following are not “waters of the United States”</p> <p>(2) Prior converted cropland. Notwithstanding the determination of an area’s status as prior converted cropland by any other federal agency, for the purposes of the Clean Water Act, the final authority regarding Clean Water Act jurisdiction remains with EPA.</p>	<p>No change proposed.</p>
<p>Waste treatment systems, including treatment ponds or lagoons designed to meet the requirements of CWA (other than cooling ponds as defined in 40 C.F.R. 423.11(m) which also meet the criteria of this definition) are not waters of the United States.^d</p>	<p>(1) Waste treatment systems, including treatment ponds or lagoons, designed to meet the requirements of the Clean Water Act.</p>	<p>(1) Waste treatment systems, including treatment ponds or lagoons designed to meet the requirements of the Clean Water Act.</p>	<p>The agencies do not believe that omitting the parenthetical reference to 40 C.F.R. 423.11(m) is a change in substance to the waste treatment exclusion or how it is applied.</p>
	<p>(3) Ditches that are excavated wholly in uplands, drain only uplands or non-jurisdictional waters, and have less than perennial flow.</p> <p>(4) Ditches that do not contribute flow, either directly or through another water, to a water identified in paragraphs (a)(1) through (4) of this section.</p>	<p>(3) The following ditches:</p> <p>(i) Ditches with ephemeral flow that are not a relocated tributary or excavated in a tributary.</p> <p>(ii) Ditches with intermittent flow that are not a relocated tributary, excavated in a tributary, or drain wetlands.</p> <p>(iii) Ditches that do not flow, either directly or through another water, into a</p>	<p>Under the final rule, a ditch may be a “water of the United States” only if it meets the definition of “tributary” and is not excluded under this subparagraph.</p> <p>The final rule codifies and clarifies long-standing practice and guidance (including 1986 and 1988 preamble language), which has been to exclude these waters from jurisdiction.</p>

Existing Regulatory Language ^a	Proposed Regulatory Language	Revised Regulatory Language	Comments ^b
	<p>(5) The following features:</p> <p>(i) Artificially irrigated areas that would revert to upland should application of irrigation water to that area cease;</p> <p>(ii) artificial lakes or ponds created by excavating and/or diking dry land and used exclusively for such purposes as stock watering, irrigation, settling basins, or rice growing;</p> <p>(iii) artificial reflecting pools or swimming pools created by excavating and/or diking dry land;</p> <p>(iv) small ornamental waters created by excavating and/or diking dry land for primarily aesthetic reasons;</p> <p>(v) water-filled depressions created incidental to construction activity;</p>	<p>water identified in paragraphs (a)(1) through (3) of this section.</p> <p>(4) The following features:</p> <p>(i) Artificially irrigated areas that would revert to dry land should application of water to that area cease;</p> <p>(ii) Artificial, constructed lakes and ponds created in dry land such as farm and stock watering ponds, irrigation ponds, settling basins, fields flooded for rice growing, log cleaning ponds, or cooling ponds;</p> <p>(iii) Artificial reflecting pools or swimming pools created in dry land;</p> <p>(iv) Small ornamental waters created in dry land;</p> <p>(v) Water-filled depressions created in dry land incidental to mining or construction activity, including pits</p>	<p>A ditch that relocates a stream is not an excluded ditch, and a stream is relocated either when at least a portion of its original channel has been physically moved, or when the majority of its flow has been redirected.</p> <p>If a ditch has been cut to carry intermittent or perennial flow from a wetland, the ditch is serving as a conduit for transferring flow from a wetland to a downstream water. Thus, the ditch has changed the wetland's hydrologic regime, and the segment of the ditch that physically intersects the wetland would be considered jurisdictional.</p> <p>The final rule confirms long-standing policy that ditches may function as point sources that discharge pollutants, thus subject to CWA Section 402.</p> <p>The final rule codifies long-standing practice and guidance (including 1986 and 1988 preamble language), which has been to exclude these waters from jurisdiction. These waters would not be jurisdictional by rule. The final rule is revised to omit terms that were confusing in the proposal (e.g., "upland") and clarify others (e.g., "water-filled depressions").</p> <p>The list of excluded features is illustrative, not exhaustive.</p>

Existing Regulatory Language ^a	Proposed Regulatory Language	Revised Regulatory Language	Comments ^b
	<p>(vi) groundwater, including groundwater drained through subsurface drainage systems; and</p> <p>(vii) gullies and rills and non-wetland swales.</p>	<p>excavated for obtaining fill, sand, or gravel that fill with water;</p> <p>(vi) Erosional features, including gullies, rills, and other ephemeral features that do not meet the definition of tributary, non-wetland swales, and lawfully constructed grassed waterways; and</p> <p>(vii) Puddles.</p> <p>(5) Groundwater, including groundwater drained through subsurface drainage systems.</p> <p>(6) Stormwater control features constructed to convey, treat, or store stormwater that are created in dry land.</p> <p>(7) Wastewater recycling structures constructed in dry land; detention and retention basins built for wastewater recycling; groundwater recharge basins; percolation ponds built for wastewater recycling; and water distributary structures built for wastewater recycling.</p>	<p>The exclusion does not apply to surface expressions of groundwater, such as where groundwater emerges on the surface and becomes baseflow in streams or spring fed ponds.</p> <p>The exclusion is intended to address engineered stormwater control structures in municipal or urban environments.</p> <p>It is intended to exclude the diverse range of stormwater control features that are currently in place, such as rain gardens, low impact development and flood control systems, and may be developed in the future.</p> <p>This exclusion codifies long-standing agency practice and encourages water management practices that the agencies agree are important and beneficial.</p>
<p>(b) The term <i>wetlands</i> means those areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or ground water at a frequency</p>	<p>(c) Definitions—</p> <p>(6) Wetlands: The term <i>wetlands</i> means those areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or ground water at</p>	<p>(c) Definitions—In this section, the following definitions apply:</p> <p>(4) <i>Wetlands.</i> The term <i>wetlands</i> means those areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or groundwater at a</p>	<p>No change.</p> <p>Wetlands are ecosystems that often occur at the edge of aquatic (water,</p>

Existing Regulatory Language ^a	Proposed Regulatory Language	Revised Regulatory Language	Comments ^b
<p>and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bogs, and similar areas.</p> <p>(c) The term <i>adjacent</i> means bordering, contiguous, or neighboring. Wetlands separated from other waters of the United States by man-made dikes or barriers, natural river berms, beach dunes and the like are “adjacent wetlands.”</p>	<p>a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bogs, and similar areas.</p> <p>(1) Adjacent: The term <i>adjacent</i> means bordering, contiguous or neighboring. Waters, including wetlands, separated from other waters of the United States by man-made dikes or barriers, natural river berms, beach dunes and the like are “adjacent waters.”</p>	<p>frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that, under normal circumstances, do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bogs, and similar areas.</p> <p>(1) <i>Adjacent.</i> The term <i>adjacent</i> means bordering, contiguous, or neighboring a water identified in paragraphs (a)(1) through (5) of this section, including waters separated by constructed dikes or barriers, natural river berms, beach dunes, and the like. For purposes of adjacency, an open water such as a pond or lake includes any wetlands within or abutting its ordinary high water mark. Adjacency is not limited to waters located laterally to a water identified in paragraphs (a)(1) through (5) of this section. Adjacent waters also include all waters that connect segments of a water identified in paragraphs (a)(1) through (5) or are located at the head of a water identified in paragraphs (a)(1) through (5) of this section and are bordering, contiguous, or neighboring such waters. Waters being used for established normal farming, ranching, and silviculture activities (33 U.S.C. 1344(f)) are not adjacent.</p>	<p>fresh or salty) or terrestrial (upland) systems. Wetlands typically represent transitional zones between aquatic and upland systems.</p> <p>The rule includes wetlands and other waters that meet the definition of adjacent, including “neighboring,” which is defined separately.</p> <p>Only waters, not land, are adjacent.</p> <p>Within the definition of “adjacent,” the terms bordering and contiguous are well understood, and the agencies will continue to interpret and implement those terms consistent with current policy and practice.</p>
<p>(d) The term <i>high tide line</i> means the line of intersection of the land with the water’s surface at the maximum height reached by a rising tide. The high tide line may be determined, in the absence of actual data, by a line of oil or scum along shore objects, a more or less</p>	<p>No change proposed</p>	<p>(7) <i>High tide line.</i> The term <i>high tide line</i> means the line of intersection of the land with the water’s surface at the maximum height reached by a rising tide. The high tide line may be determined, in the absence of actual data, by a line of oil or scum along shore objects, a more or less</p>	

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<p>continuous deposit of fine shell or debris on the foreshore or berm, other physical markings or characteristics, vegetation lines, tidal gages, or other suitable means that delineate the general height reached by a rising tide. The line encompasses spring high tides and other high tides that occur with periodic frequency but does not include storm surges in which there is a departure from the normal or predicted reach of the tide due to the piling up of water against a coast by strong winds, such as those accompanying a hurricane or other intense storm.</p>		<p>continuous deposit of fine shell or debris on the foreshore or berm, other physical markings or characteristics, vegetation lines, tidal gages, or other suitable means that delineate the general height reached by a rising tide. The line encompasses spring high tides and other high tides that occur with periodic frequency but does not include storm surges in which there is a departure from the normal or predicted reach of the tide due to the piling up of water against a coast by strong winds such as those accompanying a hurricane or other intense storm.</p>	
<p>(e) The term <i>ordinary high water mark</i> means that line on the shore established by the fluctuations of water and indicated by physical characteristics such as clear, natural line impressed on the bank, shelving, changes in the character of soil, destruction of terrestrial vegetation, the presence of litter and debris, or other appropriate means that consider the characteristics of the surrounding area.</p>	<p>No change proposed</p>	<p>(6) <i>Ordinary high water mark</i>. The term <i>ordinary high water mark</i> means that line on the shore established by the fluctuations of water and indicated by physical characteristics such as a clear, natural line impressed on the bank, shelving, changes in the character of soil, destruction of terrestrial vegetation, the presence of litter and debris, or other appropriate means that consider the characteristics of the surrounding area.</p>	<p>“Ordinary high water mark” sets the boundary of adjacent non-wetland waters (e.g., open waters such as lakes and ponds). Physical indicators of ordinary high water mark can be created by perennial, intermittent, and ephemeral flows.</p>
	<p>(2) Neighboring: The term <i>neighboring</i>, for purposes of the term “adjacent” in this section, includes waters located within the riparian area or floodplain of a water identified in paragraphs (a)(1) through (a)(5) of this section, or waters with a surface or shallow subsurface hydrologic connection to such a jurisdictional water.</p>	<p>(2) <i>Neighboring</i>. The term <i>neighboring</i> means: (i) All waters located within 100 feet of the ordinary high water mark of a water identified in paragraphs (a)(1) through (5) of this section. The entire water is neighboring if a portion is located within 100 feet of the ordinary high water mark; (ii) All waters located within the 100-year floodplain of a water identified in</p>	<p>“Neighboring” is the key determinant of whether a water is “adjacent,” and thus jurisdictional by rule. Where the 100-year floodplain is greater than 1,500 feet, all wetlands within 1,500 feet of the tributary’s ordinary high water mark are jurisdictional because they are “neighboring” to the tributary, regardless of the wetland’s position relative to each other. Waters within the 100-year floodplain</p>

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	<p>(3) Riparian area: The term <i>riparian area</i> means an area bordering a water where surface or subsurface hydrology influence the ecological processes and plant and animal community structure in that area. Riparian areas are transitional areas between aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems that influence the exchange of energy and materials between those ecosystems.</p> <p>(4) Floodplain: The term floodplain means an area bordering inland or coastal waters that was formed by sediment deposition from such water under present climatic conditions and is inundated during periods of moderate to high water flows.</p> <p>(5) Tributary: The term <i>tributary</i> means a waterbody physically characterized by the presence of a bed and banks and</p>	<p>paragraphs (a)(1) through (5) of this section and not more than 1,500 feet from the ordinary high water mark of such water. The entire water is neighboring if a portion is located within 1,500 feet of the ordinary high water mark and within the 100-year floodplain;</p> <p>(iii) All waters located within 1,500 feet of the high tide line of a water identified in paragraphs (a)(1) or (a)(3) of this section, and all waters within 1,500 feet of the ordinary high water mark of the Great Lakes. The entire water is neighboring if a portion is located within 1,500 feet of the high tide line or within 1,500 feet of the ordinary high water mark of the Great Lakes.</p>	<p>that are located more than 1,500 feet and up to 4,000 feet from the ordinary high water mark, or high tide line, are subject to case-specific significant nexus analysis under paragraph (a)(8).</p> <p>Omitted in the final rule because the agencies determined that the use of the riparian area was unnecessarily complicated and that as a general matter, waters within the riparian area will be within the 100-year floodplain.</p> <p>Omitted in the final rule, which uses reference to 100-year floodplain in order to more clearly identify the outer limit of “neighboring.”</p> <p>This term has not previously been defined in any regulation or preamble. Bed and banks and ordinary high water</p>

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<p>ordinary high water mark, as defined at 33 C.F.R. §328.3(e), which contributes flow, either directly or through another water, to a water identified in paragraphs (a)(1) through (4) of this section. In addition, wetlands, lakes, and ponds are tributaries (even if they lack a bed and banks or ordinary high water mark) if they contribute flow, either directly or through another water to a water identified in paragraphs (a)(1) through (3) of this section. A water that otherwise qualifies as a tributary under this definition does not lose its status as a tributary if, for any length, there are one or more man-made breaks (such as bridges, culverts, pipes, or dams) or one or more natural breaks (such as wetlands at the head of or along the run of a stream, debris piles, boulder fields, or a stream that flows underground) so long as a bed and banks and an ordinary high water mark can be identified upstream of the break. A tributary, including wetlands, can be a natural, man-altered, or man-made waterbody and includes waters such as rivers, streams, lakes, ponds, impoundments, canals, and ditches not excluded in paragraph (b)(3) or (4) of this section.</p>		<p>directly or through another water (including an impoundment identified in paragraph (a)(4) of this section), to a water identified in paragraphs (a)(1) through (3) of this section that is characterized by the presence of the physical indicators of a bed and banks and an ordinary high water mark. These physical indicators demonstrate there is volume, frequency, and duration of flow sufficient to create a bed and banks and an ordinary high water mark, and thus to qualify as a tributary. A tributary can be a natural, man-altered, or man-made water and includes waters such as rivers, streams, canals, and ditches not excluded under paragraph (b) of this section. A water that otherwise qualifies as a tributary under this definition does not lose its status as a tributary if, for any length, there are one or more constructed breaks (such as bridges, culverts, pipes, or dams), or one or more natural breaks (such as wetlands along the run of a stream, debris piles, boulder fields, or a stream that flows underground) so long as a bed and banks and an ordinary high water mark can be identified upstream of the break. A water that otherwise qualifies as a tributary under this definition does not lose its status as a tributary if it contributes flow through a water of the United States that does not meet the definition of tributary or through a non-jurisdictional water to a water identified in paragraphs (a)(1) through (3) of this section.</p>	<p>mark (OHWM) are features that generally are physical indicators of flow. OHWM generally defines the lateral limits of a water. In many tributaries, the bed is that part of the channel below the OHWM, and the banks often extend above the OHWM.</p> <p>Man-altered and man-made tributaries perform many of the same functions as natural tributaries and provide connectivity between streams and downstream rivers.</p>

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<p>(7) Significant nexus: The term <i>significant nexus</i> means that a water, including wetlands, either alone or in combination with other similarly situated waters in the region (i.e., the watershed that drains to a water identified in paragraphs (a)(1) through (3) of this section), significantly affects the chemical, physical or biological integrity of a water identified in paragraphs (a)(1) through (3) of this section. For an effect to be significant, it must be more than speculative or insubstantial. Other waters, including wetlands, are similarly situated when they perform similar functions and are located sufficiently close together or close to a “water of the U.S.” so that they can be evaluated as a single landscape unit with regard to their effect on the chemical, physical, or biological integrity of a water identified in paragraphs (a)(1) through (3) of this section.</p>	<p>(8) <i>Significant nexus.</i> The term <i>significant nexus</i> means that a water, including wetlands, either alone or in combination with other similarly situated waters in the region, significantly affects the chemical, physical, or biological integrity of a water identified in paragraphs (a)(1) through (3) of this section. The term “in the region” means the watershed that drains to the nearest water identified in paragraphs (a)(1) through (3) of this section. For an effect to be significant, it must be more than speculative or insubstantial. Waters are similarly situated when they function alike and are sufficiently close to function together in affecting downstream waters. For purposes of determining whether or not a water has a significant nexus, the water’s effect on downstream (a)(1) through (3) waters shall be assessed by evaluating the aquatic functions identified in paragraphs (A) through (I) of this paragraph.^e A water has a significant nexus when any single function or combination of functions performed by the water, alone or together with similarly situated waters in the region, contributes significantly to the chemical, physical, or biological integrity of the nearest water identified in paragraphs (a)(1) through (3) of this section. Functions relevant to the significant nexus evaluation are the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Sediment trapping, (ii) Nutrient recycling, (iii) Pollutant trapping, transformation, 	<p>In the final rule, the agencies list specific functions relevant to significant nexus evaluation to add clarity and transparency. A water does not need to perform all functions. If a water performs a single function that has significant impact on a downstream water, that is a significant nexus.</p> <p>Under the final rule, only waters covered by subparagraph (a)(7) or (a)(8) require case-specific analysis.</p>	

Existing Regulatory Language ^a	Proposed Regulatory Language	Revised Regulatory Language	Comments ^b
		filtering, and transport, (iv) Retention and attenuation of flood waters, (v) Runoff storage, (vi) Contribution of flow, (vii) Export of organic matter, (viii) Export of food resources, and (ix) Provision of life cycle-dependent aquatic habitat (such as foraging, feeding, nesting, breeding, spawning, or use as a nursery area) for species located in a water identified in paragraphs (a)(1) through (3) of this section.	

Source: Prepared by CRS.

Notes: The proposed rule that was announced on March 25, 2014, was published in the *Federal Register* on April 21, 2014 (79 *Federal Register* 22188-22274). The final revised rule was announced jointly by EPA and the Army Corps on May 27, 2015, and was published in the *Federal Register* on June 29: Department of the Army, Corps of Engineers, and Environmental Protection Agency, “Clean Water Rule: Definition of ‘Waters of the United States,’ Final Rule,” 80 *Federal Register* 37054-37127, June 29, 2015.

- a. 33 C.F.R. 328.3, 40 C.F.R. 122.2, 40 C.F.R. 230.3, and 40 C.F.R. 232.2 (definition of “waters of the United States”). The term “navigable waters” is defined at 40 C.F.R. 110.1 (Discharge of Oil); 40 C.F.R. 112.2 (Oil Pollution Prevention); 40 C.F.R. 116.3 (Designation of Hazardous Substance); 40 C.F.R. 117.1(i) (Determination of Reportable Quantities for Hazardous Substances); 40 C.F.R. 300.5 and Appendix E 1.5 to Part 300 (National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan); and 40 C.F.R. 302.3 (Designation, Reportable Quantities, and Notification).
- b. Comments in this table are drawn from the preamble and text of the final rule.
- c. The term “prior converted cropland” is included in the U.S. Department of Agriculture’s administrative definition of the term “wetland” (see 7 C.F.R. 12.2).
- d. A definition of “waste treatment system” is found in EPA regulations (35 C.F.R. 35.905): “Complete waste treatment system. A complete waste treatment system consists of all of the treatment works necessary to meet the requirements of title III of the Act, involved in (a) The transport of waste waters from individual homes or buildings to a plant or facility where treatment of the waste water is accomplished; (b) the treatment of the waste waters to remove pollutants; and (c) the ultimate disposal, including recycling or reuse, of the treated waste waters and residues which result from the treatment process. One complete waste treatment system would, normally, include one treatment plant or facility, but also includes two or more connected or integrated treatment plants or facilities.”
- e. Probably should be “(i) through (ix) of this paragraph.”

Appendix. EPA's Connectivity Report and Review by the Science Advisory Board

In September 2013, EPA released a draft report that reviews and synthesizes the peer-reviewed scientific literature on the connectivity or isolation of streams and wetlands relative to large water bodies such as rivers, lakes, estuaries, and oceans. As described below, after review and revision, this report was finalized in January 2015. The purpose of the review, according to EPA, was to summarize current understanding about these connections, the factors that influence them, and mechanisms by which connected waters affect the function or condition of downstream waters. The focus of the draft report, which was prepared by EPA's Office of Research and Development, was on small or temporary non-tidal streams, wetlands, and open waters. Based on the reviewed literature, it made certain findings.

- All tributary streams, including perennial, intermittent, and ephemeral streams, are physically, chemically, and biologically connected to downstream rivers.
- Wetlands and open waters in riparian areas and floodplains also are physically, chemically, and biologically connected with rivers and serve an important role in the integrity of downstream waters. In these types of wetlands, water-borne materials can be transported from the wetland to the river network and vice versa (e.g., water from a stream flows into and affects the wetland).
- Wetlands and open waters where water only flows from the wetland or water to a river network, (i.e., non-floodplain waters and wetlands that lack surface water inlets) such as many prairie potholes, vernal pools, and playa lakes, provide numerous functions that can benefit downstream water quality and integrity. However, because such wetlands occur on a gradient of connectivity, it is difficult to generalize, from the literature alone, about their effects on downstream waters or to generalize about the degree of connectivity (absolute or relative).

EPA asked its Science Advisory Board (SAB) to review the draft report and to comment on whether its conclusions and findings are supported by the available science.³⁵ The EPA draft report is not intended as a policy document—it does not reference either the Scalia plurality or Kennedy tests in *Rapanos*, nor does it address legal standards for CWA jurisdiction. Nevertheless, the report is important to EPA and the Corps because, when finalized, it will provide a scientific basis needed to clarify CWA jurisdiction and, thus, to inform the “waters of the United States” rulemaking.³⁶ The SAB convened a special panel of scientists to review the draft synthesis document. This ad hoc panel held meetings and teleconferences from late 2013 through mid-2014 and prepared a report with recommendations.

In its report,³⁷ the SAB ad hoc panel found strong support for the first two of EPA's major conclusions in the synthesis document and concluded that it is a thorough and technically

³⁵ The SAB was established pursuant to the Environmental Research, Development, and Demonstration Authorization Act (42 U.S.C. 4365) to provide independent scientific and technical advice to the EPA Administrator on the technical basis for agency positions and regulations.

³⁶ See U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, “Clean Water Act Definition of ‘Waters of the United States,’” <http://water.epa.gov/lawsregs/guidance/wetlands/CWAwaters.cfm>.

³⁷ Science Advisory Board, “SAB Review of the Draft EPA Report *Connectivity of Streams and Wetlands to Downstream Waters: A Review and Synthesis of the Scientific Evidence*, Draft Report,” August 11, 2014, 105 pp., (continued...)

accurate review of the literature on the connectivity of streams and wetlands to downstream waters. In particular, the panel agreed with EPA's conclusions that ephemeral, intermittent, and perennial streams exert a strong influence on the character and functioning of downstream waters and that tributary streams are connected to downstream waters. Further, the panel agreed with EPA that streams and wetlands in floodplain settings are physically, chemically, and/or biologically connected to downstream navigable waters.

The ad hoc panel found that the peer-reviewed literature supports EPA's conclusions in the synthesis report that connectivity occurs along a gradient or continuum between fully connected and completely isolated, with a transition in between that varies case-by-case. However, the panel concluded that the EPA report often refers to connectivity as though it is a binary property (connected versus not connected). Instead, the panel found that there are four dimensions to connectivity (longitudinal, lateral, vertical, and temporal). It is technically more accurate to state that the consequences to downstream waters are determined by variation in the frequency, duration, predictability, and magnitude of connections and that relatively low levels of connectivity can be meaningful in terms of impacts.

The ad hoc panel disagreed with EPA's third major conclusion, that it is difficult to generalize from currently available literature the degree of connectivity or the downstream effects of non-floodplain waters and wetlands that are not connected to a river network through surface or shallow subsurface water. The SAB panel found that "the scientific literature supports a more definitive statement that reflects how numerous functions of non-floodplain wetlands sustain the physical, chemical, and/or biological integrity of downstream waters, although the degree of connectivity can vary widely."³⁸ The report would be strengthened, the ad hoc panel said, if it framed the discussion of connectivity gradients and their consequences as a function of the magnitude, duration, and frequency of connectivity pathways among wetlands and downstream waters and if it quantified each connection, to the degree possible, while identifying research and data gaps. The panel found that at sufficiently large spatial and temporal scales, all waters and wetlands are connected. More important are the degree of connection (e.g., frequency, duration) and the extent to which those connections affect the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of downstream waters. Within non-floodplain wetlands, the degree of connectivity and implications for integrity of downstream waters vary considerably.

The EPA Report suggests that determining the connectedness of each non-floodplain wetland must be done on a case-by-case basis. The SAB suggests that the vast majority of non-floodplain wetlands can be classified with respect to some degree of hydrologic, chemical or biological connections to downstream waters; however, some hydrologically and spatially disconnected wetlands may need to be considered on a case-by-case basis. The challenge for the EPA is to describe the hierarchy of decisions and the tools necessary to assess the degree of connection necessary to warrant case-by-case analysis.³⁹

The full, chartered SAB reviewed the ad hoc panel's report in September 2014. SAB members said that the panel's review of the draft EPA study was technically accurate and clear and that it accurately established linkages between streams, wetlands, and downstream waters. The SAB members asked for several minor revisions to the ad hoc panel's report, which were reflected in

(...continued)

[http://yosemite.epa.gov/sab/SABPRODUCT.NSF/81e39f4c09954fcb85256ead006be86e/212BB1480331835285257D350041A1C0/\\$File/SAB+Connectivity+Panel+Draft+Report_8_11_14_%28quality+review+draft%29.pdf](http://yosemite.epa.gov/sab/SABPRODUCT.NSF/81e39f4c09954fcb85256ead006be86e/212BB1480331835285257D350041A1C0/$File/SAB+Connectivity+Panel+Draft+Report_8_11_14_%28quality+review+draft%29.pdf).

³⁸ Ibid., pp. 1, 6.

³⁹ Ibid., p. 56.

an October 17, 2014, letter to the EPA Administrator with its findings and recommendations regarding the synthesis document.⁴⁰

Based on the SAB review, EPA's scientists revised the draft scientific assessment report and released a final report in January 2015.⁴¹ As revised, the report endorses the SAB recommendation in full by interpreting the literature on connectivity of streams to downstream waters as reflecting a gradient approach that recognizes variation in the frequency, duration, magnitude, predictability, and consequences of those connections. In the final report, EPA says that connectivity of streams and wetlands to downstream waters occurs along a continuum, and that variation in the degree of connectivity influences the range of functions provided by streams and wetlands. The final report no longer concludes that there is insufficient science to find that there are connections between non-floodplain wetlands and downstream waters, suggesting that case-specific analysis may not be needed for all such waters to determine that CWA jurisdiction applies.

SAB Review of the Proposed "Waters of the U.S." Rule

In addition to advising the EPA Administrator on the "connectivity" report, the chartered SAB agreed to review the adequacy of the scientific and technical basis of the proposed "waters of the United States" rule. As input to the SAB, members of the ad hoc panel that reviewed the "connectivity" report subsequently reviewed the proposed rule. (Unlike their formal review of the "connectivity" report, the panel did not seek consensus on their views of the scientific basis of the proposed CWA rule.) The ad hoc panel sought to bring their scientific expertise to questions of law and policy in the proposed rule, but at the same time, members' comments highlighted some difficulties in doing so.

Members of the ad hoc panel found general agreement that, based on available science, tributaries and adjacent waters and wetlands are appropriately jurisdictional under the proposed rule. They generally agreed that from a scientist's perspective, key terms in the proposed rule need clarification and better definition, including "significant," "similarly situated," "floodplain," and "adjacent." The definition of "adjacent" is important, for example, because where "adjacent" is determined then determines the beginning of "other waters" that require case-by-case evaluation of jurisdiction. Several said that the proposed definition of "tributary" should be broader, that is, that it should specify a bed and bank (as proposed) and *in some cases* an ordinary high water mark (but not in all cases, as proposed in the rule). Several referred to the panel's review of the "connectivity" report and said that the rule should equally reflect the importance of chemical and biological connections between waters, as well as hydrological connections, in determining significant nexus, as the panel's report did. Similarly, several noted the emphasis in the panel's report on connections resulting from groundwater pathways—shallow subsurface, shallow or deep groundwater—in questioning the categorical exclusion of federal jurisdiction over groundwater in the proposed rule.⁴² Likewise, some on the panel said that the distinction between

⁴⁰ The October 17, 2014, letter and SAB final peer review of the draft "connectivity" report is available at [http://yosemite.epa.gov/sab/sabproduct.nsf/WebReportsLastFiveBOARD/AF1A28537854F8AB85257D74005003D2/\\$File/EPA-SAB-15-001+unsigned.pdf](http://yosemite.epa.gov/sab/sabproduct.nsf/WebReportsLastFiveBOARD/AF1A28537854F8AB85257D74005003D2/$File/EPA-SAB-15-001+unsigned.pdf).

⁴¹ Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Research and Development, *Connectivity of Streams & Wetlands to Downstream Waters: A Review & Synthesis of the Scientific Evidence*, EPA/600/R-14-475F, January 2015, <http://cfpub.epa.gov/ncea/cfm/recordisplay.cfm?deid=296414>.

⁴² In addition to uncertainty over the scope of CWA jurisdiction in general, courts are split on the question of whether EPA and the Corps may assert jurisdiction over groundwater connected to navigable waters. The statutory language is ambiguous when discussing groundwater. See Anna Makowski, "Beneath the Surface of the Clean Water Act: (continued...)"

ditches that would and would not be jurisdictional under the proposed rule is unclear and may not be adequately supported by the science, although they recognized that the agencies may have policy reasons for including some ditches as jurisdictional and excluding others.

The full chartered SAB also considered the ad hoc panel's review of the proposed "waters of the United States" rule in September, and it approved an advisory letter to be sent to the EPA Administrator.⁴³ The letter also supports case-by-case consideration of most "other waters" as "waters of the United States," but it finds that there is adequate scientific evidence to support a determination that certain types of waters in particular U.S. regions (e.g., prairie potholes, Texas coastal prairie wetlands) could be categorically considered waters of the United States, thus not requiring case-specific analysis. In the letter, the SAB urged EPA to reconsider the definition of tributaries, which the proposed rule defines as having a bed, a bank, and an ordinary high water mark, because in the SAB's judgment, not all tributaries have ordinary high water marks. Finally, the letter disagrees with certain categorical exclusions in the proposed rule, saying that science does not justify excluding waters such as groundwater, ditches with only intermittent or ephemeral flow, gullies, rills, and non-wetland swales, because in many cases they can be connected to jurisdictional waters or can be conduits for moving water between jurisdictional waters.

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Exploring the Depth of the Act's Jurisdictional Scope of Groundwater Pollution," *Oregon Law Review*, vol. 91 (2012), pp. 495-526.

⁴³ The text of the SAB letter concerning the proposed rule is available at [http://yosemite.epa.gov/sab/sabproduct.nsf/518D4909D94CB6E585257D6300767DD6/\\$File/EPA-SAB-14-007+unsigned.pdf](http://yosemite.epa.gov/sab/sabproduct.nsf/518D4909D94CB6E585257D6300767DD6/$File/EPA-SAB-14-007+unsigned.pdf).



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EPA's Clean Power Plan: Highlights of the Final Rule

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Summary

On August 3, 2015, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) released a prepublication version of the final rule known as the Clean Power Plan (CPP). The CPP final rule requires states to reduce carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions or emission rates—measured in pounds of CO₂ emissions per megawatt-hour of electricity generation—from existing fossil fuel electricity generating units. EPA estimates that in 2030, the CPP will result in CO₂ emission levels from the electric power sector that are 32% below 2005 levels. This report provides an initial analysis of EPA's final rule.

The 2015 final rule is substantially different from the rule EPA proposed on June 18, 2014. For example, a major change in EPA's final rule is EPA's establishment of uniform national CO₂ emission performance rates for each of the two subcategories of electricity generating units—fossil-fuel-fired electric steam generating units (whether coal, oil, or natural gas) and stationary combustion turbines (natural gas combined cycle)—affected by the rule. These standards are the underpinnings for the state-specific emission rate and mass-based targets.

The state-specific emission rate and mass-based targets are considerably different from the proposed rule. The state targets in the final rule imply lower percentage reductions for some states, while implied percentage reductions are higher for others states compared to the proposed rule. The state-specific targets differ in the final rule, because EPA altered its methodology (i.e., underlying calculations and assumptions) compared to the proposed rule, which involved four “building blocks.” EPA eliminated building block 4 (energy efficiency improvements) and modified components in building blocks 1-3. In particular, the final rule's estimated renewable energy generation level in 2030 is more than twice the level in the proposed rule.

In the final rule, EPA continues to use 2012 data as the baseline for calculated state targets. However, the agency made several state-specific adjustments to address concerns raised by stakeholders. Perhaps the most substantial adjustments are in states that generate a significant percentage of electricity from hydropower.

EPA also modified its treatment of nuclear power in the final rule, removing both “at risk” and under-construction nuclear power from the emission rate calculations. EPA clarified that the final rule would allow the generation from under-construction units, new nuclear units, and capacity upgrades to help states meet their compliance objectives.

EPA would allow states to use “qualified biomass” as a means of meeting state-specific reduction requirements. This appears to be a narrower approach to biomass than in the proposed rule.

Multiple stakeholders raised concerns about electricity reliability. The final rule contains, among other changes, a provision for a reliability “safety valve” for individual power plants. EPA states that there may be a need for generating units to continue to operate and release “excess emissions” if an emergency situation arises that could compromise electric system reliability. The reliability safety valve allows for a 90-day reprieve from CO₂ emissions limits.

The final rule requires states to submit to EPA their plans to comply with the rule by September 6, 2016. A state may choose to seek a two-year extension (September 6, 2018) to submit its final plan if the state needs to complete administrative and stakeholder processes. Under the final rule, states can submit one of two types of plans: an “emission standards” approach or a “state measures” approach. An emission standards approach imposes federally enforceable emission standards directly on affected units in the state. In contrast, a state measures approach must meet equivalent rates statewide, but this approach may include some elements that are not federally

enforceable, such as renewable energy and/or energy efficiency requirements that could apply to affected units or other entities.

In EPA's final rule, compliance begins in 2022, giving the states two additional years (compared to the proposed rule) before their plans must go into effect. Also, EPA created a new program to encourage states to support renewable energy and energy efficiency projects (in low-income communities) in 2020 and 2021.

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Introduction

On August 3, 2015, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) released a prepublication version (i.e., not yet published in the *Federal Register*) of its final rule, known as the Clean Power Plan (CPP), pursuant to Section 111(d) of the Clean Air Act.¹ The CPP final rule establishes regulations that would reduce carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions or emission rates from existing electricity generating units (EGUs).

In general, an affected EGU is a fossil-fuel-fired unit (e.g., coal, oil, or natural gas) that was in operation or had commenced construction as of January 8, 2014;² has a generating capacity above a certain threshold; and sells a certain amount of its electricity generation to the electric grid. EPA estimates that in 2030, the CPP will result in a 32% reduction in CO₂ emissions from the electric power sector in the United States compared to 2005 levels.³ By comparison, in its proposed rule, EPA had estimated that in 2030, the rule would have resulted in a 30% reduction in CO₂ emissions from the electric power sector in the United States compared to 2005 levels.⁴

The proposed rule received considerable attention from Congress, state officials, and a wide spectrum of stakeholders. EPA conducted hundreds of stakeholder meetings and received 4.3 million comments on the proposal.⁵

The CPP final rule is substantially different from the proposed rule published in the *Federal Register* on June 18, 2014.⁶ This report provides an initial analysis of EPA's final rule, summarizing highlights and identifying differences between the final and proposed rules. The topics discussed do not represent an exhaustive list of the differences from the proposed rule or the support or opposition that may be raised by various stakeholders. This report does not provide a legal analysis of the final rule.⁷

¹ 42 U.S.C. §7411(d).

² This is the date of the proposed rule for new sources. See EPA, "Standards of Performance for Greenhouse Gas Emissions From New Stationary Sources: Electric Utility Generating Units," 79 *Federal Register* 1430, January 8, 2014. A "New Source Performance Standards" (NSPS) rule under Section 111(b) of the Clean Air Act is a prerequisite for the standards for existing sources under Section 111(d), which is the focus of this report. EPA also announced a final NSPS rule for this source category on August 3, 2015. See <http://www2.epa.gov/cleanpowerplan/carbon-pollution-standards-new-modified-and-reconstructed-power-plants>.

³ EPA, "Carbon Pollution Emission Guidelines for Existing Stationary Sources: Electric Utility Generating Units," Final Rule, prepublication version (hereafter "Final rule"), August 3, 2015, p. 380. See also EPA, *Regulatory Impact Analysis for the Clean Power Plan Final Rule*, August 2015.

⁴ EPA, *Regulatory Impact Analysis for the Proposed Carbon Pollution Guidelines for Existing Power Plants and Emission Standards for Modified and Reconstructed Power Plants*, June 2014.

⁵ For more background on the statutory authority, history, and legal and administrative processes involving the proposed rulemaking, see CRS Report R43572, *EPA's Proposed Greenhouse Gas Regulations for Existing Power Plants: Frequently Asked Questions*, by James E. McCarthy et al.

⁶ EPA, "Carbon Pollution Emission Guidelines for Existing Stationary Sources: Electric Utility Generating Units," 79 *Federal Register* 34830, June 18, 2014.

⁷ For more information, see CRS Legal Sidebar WSLG1359, *EPA's Clean Power Plan: Likely Legal Challenges – Part 1*, by Robert Meltz and Alexandra M. Wyatt and CRS Legal Sidebar WSLG1360, *EPA's Clean Power Plan: Likely Legal Challenges – Part 2*, by Robert Meltz and Alexandra M. Wyatt.

Highlights and Differences from the Proposed Rule

State Plan Requirements and Options

Under Section 111(d) of the Clean Air Act (CAA), states must establish performance standards that reflect the “best system of emission reduction” (BSER) that the EPA Administrator determines has been adequately demonstrated, taking into account costs and any non-air-quality health and environmental impacts and energy requirements.

The final rule requires states to submit to EPA either an initial plan or final plan by September 6, 2016. Like the proposed rule, states can submit either individual plans or multi-state plans. If a state submits an initial plan in 2016, the state can seek an extension from EPA to submit its final plan by September 6, 2018. If EPA grants the extension, the state must submit a progress report by September 6, 2017. By comparison, the proposed rule would have allowed states to receive a one-year extension for submitting their final plan and a two-year extension if states submitted a multi-state plan.

The final rule allows states to select from two types of plans, described by EPA as (1) an “emission standards” approach or (2) a “state measures” approach.⁸ If a state chooses the emission standards approach, the state would implement the federally enforceable emission rate standards (discussed below) directly at the affected EGUs in the state. This approach could involve multiple states and an emission rate trading system or a mass-based trading system.

Emission Rate Targets and Mass-Based Targets

An emission rate target is measured in pounds of CO₂ emissions per megawatt-hour (MWh) of electricity generation. EPA uses the state-specific emission rate targets to calculate equivalent state-specific mass-based targets, which are measured in metric tons of CO₂. Although EPA's emission rates are in pounds per megawatt-hour, most national and international measures of CO₂ emissions are provided in metric tons. One metric ton is approximately 2,205 pounds.

A state measures approach allows a state to achieve the equivalent of the CO₂ emission standards approach by using some combination of federally enforceable standards for EGUs and elements that would be enforceable only under state laws. Examples of such elements include renewable energy and/or energy efficiency requirements that could be applied to affected EGUs or other entities. A plan that employs the state measures approach requires the inclusion of federally enforceable standards that would take effect if the state measures approach did not achieve the required result. If a state uses the state measures approach, the state must use a mass-based target “to provide certainty that the state measures are achieving the required emission reductions.”⁹ Multi-state systems are allowed with this approach as well.¹⁰

⁸ Final rule, p. 241; see also EPA, *The Role of States: States Decide How to Achieve Their Goal*, August 2015, <http://www.epa.gov/airquality/cpp/fs-cpp-states-decide.pdf>.

⁹ Final rule, p. 852.

¹⁰ Nine states in the Northeast and Mid-Atlantic regions have established a program, which took effect in 2009, to control CO₂ emissions from power plants. For more details, see CRS Report R41836, *The Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative: Lessons Learned and Issues for Congress*, by Jonathan L. Ramseur.

Federal Implementation Plan

EPA cannot compel a state to submit a state plan pursuant to CAA Section 111(d). If a state fails to submit a satisfactory plan by EPA's regulatory deadline, CAA Section 111(d) directs EPA to prescribe a plan for the state, often described as a federal implementation plan (FIP).

On the same day (August 3, 2015) that EPA released a prepublication version of its CPP final rule, EPA released a prepublication version of a proposed rule that presents two options for a FIP: a rate-based and a mass-based emissions trading program.¹¹ A 90-day comment period for the proposed rule will start when the proposal is published in the *Federal Register*.

Timing Requirements for State Targets

The proposed rule set a final emission rate target for each state for 2030 and an interim target to be achieved “on average” between 2020 and 2029. In EPA's final rule the interim targets would be measured between 2022 and 2029, effectively giving the states an additional two years before reductions are necessary. As discussed below, EPA created a new program (the Clean Energy Incentive Program) in the final rule to encourage states to take action in 2020 and 2021.

In addition, the final rule requires states to demonstrate their progress in implementing a gradual application of BSER with “glide paths” that the states identify for reductions in three time periods: 2022-2024, 2025-2027, and 2028-2029. The interim target is, nonetheless, to be achieved using the average of the eight-year interim period.

National Performance Standards

A major change in EPA's final rule compared with the proposed rule is its core of what EPA called “a traditional, performance-based approach to establishing emission guidelines for affected sources.”¹² The final rule establishes uniform national CO₂ emission performance rates (measured in pounds of CO₂ per MWh of electricity generation) for each of the two subcategories of EGUs—fossil-fuel-fired electric steam generating units (e.g., coal, oil, or natural gas units) and stationary combustion turbines (e.g., natural gas combined cycle units)—affected by the rule. These standards are the underpinnings for the state-specific emission rates and mass-based targets. The methodology for these targets is discussed below.

State-Specific Targets

Like the proposed rule, EPA's final rule contains state-specific emission rate targets and mass-based targets. These targets apply to the state's total electricity portfolio (which can include generation from renewables and nuclear power), not the individual units, as with the national performance standards (above). The interim and final targets, however, differ from the ones in the proposed rule. **Table A-1** lists each state's 2012 baseline, its 2030 emission rate target, and the implied percentage reduction required to achieve the 2030 target. The mass-based targets are based on the emission rate targets.

¹¹ Available at <http://www.epa.gov/airquality/cpp/cpp-proposed-federal-plan.pdf>.

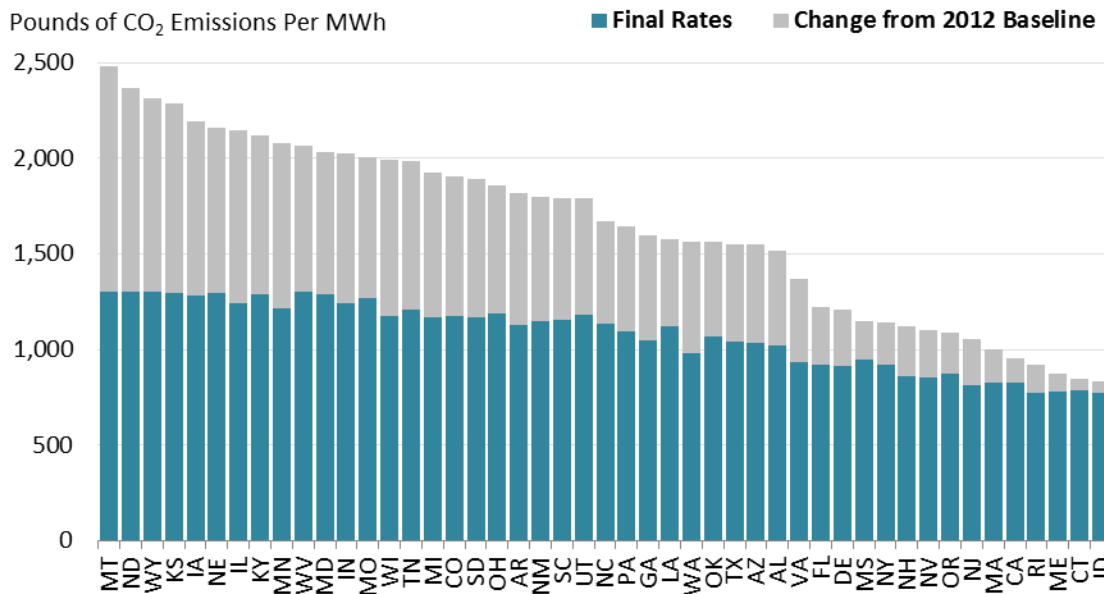
¹² Final rule, p. 230.

For comparison purposes, **Table A-1** also lists the same information from the proposed rule. The final rule implies lower percentage reduction requirements for some states and implies higher percentage reduction requirements for others compared to the proposed rule.

Figure 1 compares the state-specific emission rate targets in 2030 (the dark-colored columns) with the state-specific emission rate baselines in 2012 (the combined dark- and light-colored columns). The light-colored columns illustrate the emission rate reductions required by 2030.

Figure 1. State-Specific Emission Rate Targets in 2030 Compared to 2012 Emission Rate Baselines

States Listed in Order of Their 2012 Emission Rate Baselines (High to Low)



Source: Prepared by CRS; final rule target and baseline data from EPA, CO₂ Emission Performance Rate and Goal Computation Technical Support Document for CPP Final Rule (August 2015) and accompanying spreadsheets, <http://www2.epa.gov/cleanpowerplan/clean-power-plan-final-rule-technical-documents>.

Notes: The dark-colored columns illustrate the state-specific emission rate targets in 2030. The combined dark- and light-colored columns illustrate the state-specific emission rate baselines in 2012. The light-colored columns illustrate the emission rate reduction requirements states must achieve by 2030.

EPA did not establish emission rate goals for Vermont and the District of Columbia because they do not currently have affected EGUs. Although Alaska and Hawaii have targets in the proposed rule, in its final rule, EPA stated that Alaska, Hawaii, and the two U.S. territories with affected EGUs (Guam and Puerto Rico) will not be required to submit state plans on the schedule required by the final rule, because EPA “does not possess all of the information or analytical tools needed to quantify” the best system of emission reduction for these areas. EPA stated it will “determine how to address the requirements of section 111(d) with respect to these jurisdictions at a later time.”

EPA did not establish emission rate goals for Vermont and the District of Columbia because they do not currently have affected EGUs. In its final rule, EPA stated that Alaska, Hawaii, and the two U.S. territories with affected EGUs (Guam and Puerto Rico) will not be required to submit state plans on the schedule required by the final rule. EPA asserts it “does not possess all of the information or analytical tools needed to quantify” the BSERs for these areas. EPA stated it will

“determine how to address the requirements of section 111(d) with respect to these jurisdictions at a later time.”¹³

In addition, EPA crafted emission rate targets for three areas of Indian country. The tribes have “the opportunity, but not the obligation,” to establish and submit plans to meet their emission rate targets. If a tribe does not seek authority to submit its own plan, EPA is responsible for establishing a plan if the agency determines at a later date that “a plan is necessary or appropriate.”¹⁴

EPA's Methodology

The methodology (i.e., underlying calculations and assumptions) in the final rule that EPA used to create (1) the national CO₂ emission performance rates and (2) the state-specific emission rate (and mass-based) targets is considerably different than EPA's methodology in its proposed rule. Although an in-depth comparison between the two approaches is beyond the scope of this report,¹⁵ some initial observations are included below.

In its proposed rule, EPA applied four “building blocks” to the state 2012 baselines to generate emission rate targets for each state. The four building blocks in the June 2014 proposed rule involved estimates of various opportunities for states to decrease their emission rates:

1. Coal-fired power plant efficiency improvements;
2. Natural gas combined cycle (NGCC) displacement of more carbon-intensive sources, particularly coal;
3. Increased use of renewable energy and preservation of existing and under-construction nuclear power; and
4. Energy efficiency improvements.

In its final rule, EPA eliminated building block 4 and modified the components in building blocks 1-3. In particular, the renewable energy assumptions (building block 3) changed dramatically in the final rule. According to EPA, the final rule's renewable energy generation level in 2030 is more than twice the level in the proposed rule.¹⁶ In addition, EPA assumed a coal-fired plant efficiency improvement of 6% in the proposed rule (building block 1), while the final rule includes region-specific improvements that range from 2.1% to 4.3%. The natural gas generation assumptions in building block 2 changed as well.

In its final rule, EPA established CO₂ emission performance standards for two subcategories of affected sources: (1) fossil-fuel-fired electric steam generating units (e.g., coal- and oil-fired units) and (2) stationary combustion turbines (e.g., natural gas combined cycle units). To derive the BSER on which these rates were based, EPA divided the states into three regions, illustrated in **Figure 2** and compiled 2012 data—CO₂ emissions and electricity generation—from each source in each state. Using the final rule's new building block applications, EPA calculated annual emission rates for each source type in each of the three regions. EPA's final rule uses the least

¹³ Ibid., p. 417.

¹⁴ Ibid., p. 1007.

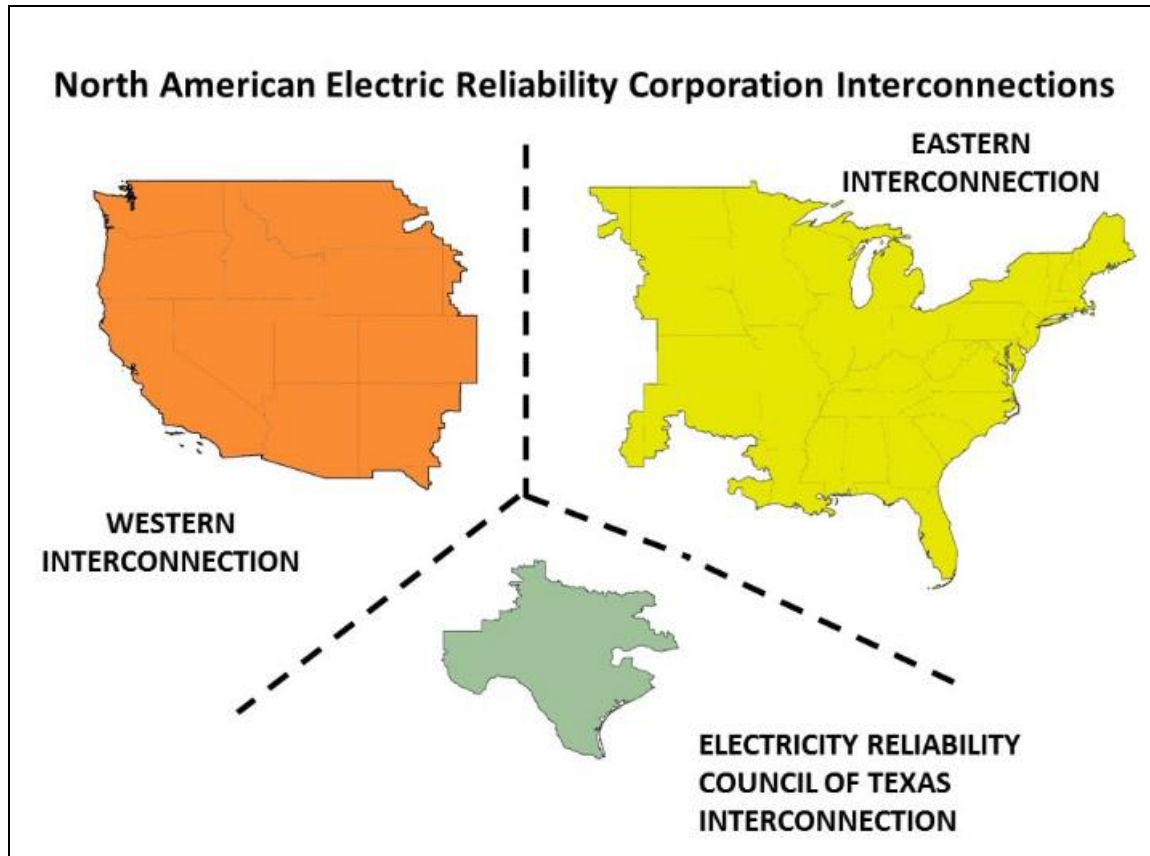
¹⁵ For a detailed analysis of the proposed rule's methodology, see CRS Report R43652, *State CO₂ Emission Rate Goals in EPA's Proposed Rule for Existing Power Plants*, by Jonathan L. Ramseur.

¹⁶ See EPA, *Greenhouse Gas Mitigation Measures*, Technical Support Document, August 2015, p. 4-11, <http://epa.gov/airquality/cpp/tsd-cpp-ghg-mitigation-measures.pdf>.

stringent emission rate for each source as the national performance standard for each fossil fuel source.

To generate state-specific emission rate targets, EPA applied the annual performance rates to each state's baseline (2012) fossil fuel generation mix. These state-specific emission rate targets are listed in **Table A-1**.

Figure 2. Regions in EPA's Methodology



Source: Reproduced from EPA, *Overview of the Clean Power Plan: Cutting Carbon Pollution from Power Plants*, August 2015, <http://www.epa.gov/airquality/cpp/fs-cpp-overview.pdf>. The figure has a minor error, as the Texas region should be labeled as the Electric Reliability Council of Texas (ERCOT) Interconnection.

Notes: EPA did not establish emission rate goals for Vermont and the District of Columbia because they do not currently have affected EGUs. Although Alaska and Hawaii have targets in the proposed rule, in its final rule, EPA stated that Alaska, Hawaii, and the two U.S. territories with affected EGUs (Guam and Puerto Rico) will not be required to submit state plans on the schedule required by the final rule, because EPA "does not possess all of the information or analytical tools needed to quantify" the best system of emission reduction for these areas. EPA stated it will "determine how to address the requirements of section 111(d) with respect to these jurisdictions at a later time."

2012 Baseline

After EPA's proposed rule in June 2014, multiple states and stakeholders raised a variety of concerns with EPA's use of 2012 as the baseline year to calculate the emission rate targets. In both its proposed and final rules, EPA uses 2012 as the baseline year in its emission rate and mass-based target calculations. However, EPA made several state-specific adjustments in the final rule to address some of the concerns. Perhaps the most substantial adjustments are in states that

generate a significant percentage of electricity from hydropower. According to EPA, 2012 was an “outlier” year for snowpack, resulting in relatively high use of hydropower and a corresponding decrease in fossil fuel generation in particular states.¹⁷ As **Table A-1** indicates, this adjustment seemed to have a considerable impact in states that use a high percentage of hydropower: Washington, Oregon, Idaho, and Maine. In addition, EPA made other state-specific adjustments for EGUs that came online during 2012.

Renewable Energy Treatment

Renewable energy played a significant role in the proposed rule, and its role appears to be even greater in the final rule. Although an in-depth analysis of renewable energy in the final rule is beyond the scope of this report, a comparison of estimated results from the Regulatory Impact Analyses (RIA) accompanying the proposed and final rules indicates a substantial increase in EPA’s analysis of renewable energy’s contribution to the nation’s electricity portfolio by 2030. For example, in the proposed rule RIA, non-hydro renewable energy generation was projected to increase by 2% in 2030, compared to a business-as-usual scenario.¹⁸ In the final rule RIA, non-hydro renewable energy generation was projected to increase by 9% in 2030 (under a rate-based scenario), compared to a business-as-usual scenario.¹⁹

In addition, renewable energy is included in a new voluntary program that EPA developed for the final rule. This program would provide incentives to states to develop renewable energy projects in 2020 and 2021 (discussed below).

Energy Efficiency Treatment

As mentioned above, EPA’s final rule does not include demand-side energy efficiency (EE) improvements in its emission rate methodology. In EPA’s proposed rule, EE improvements were addressed in building block 4. The impacts of building block 4 on emission rate targets varied by state.²⁰ In general, the effects appeared more pronounced in states that generate a large percentage of their electricity from sources that were not already included in the proposed rule emission rate equation—primarily hydroelectric power and, to some extent, nuclear power.

In its final rule, EPA explained its reasoning for removing EE from the building blocks:

[Clean Air Act] section 111 has allowed regulated entities to produce as much of a particular good as they desire provided that they do so through an appropriately clean (or low-emitting) process. While building blocks 1, 2, and 3 fall squarely within this paradigm, the proposed building block 4 does not.²¹

Building block 4 is outside our paradigm for section 111 as it targets consumer-oriented behavior and demand for the good, which would reduce the amount of electricity to be produced.²²

¹⁷ Final rule, starting on p. 793.

¹⁸ EPA, *Regulatory Impact Analysis for the Proposed Carbon Pollution Guidelines for Existing Power Plants and Emission Standards for Modified and Reconstructed Power Plants*, June 2014, Table 3-11.

¹⁹ EPA, *Regulatory Impact Analysis for the Clean Power Plan Final Rule*, August 2015, Table 3-11.

²⁰ See Table 7 in CRS Report R43652, *State CO₂ Emission Rate Goals in EPA’s Proposed Rule for Existing Power Plants*, by Jonathan L. Ramseur.

²¹ Final rule, p. 390.

²² *Ibid.*, p. 604.

Although EPA removed EE from its emission rate calculations, states may choose to employ EE improvement activities as part of their plans to meet their targets. In particular, the final rule includes a new voluntary program that provides incentives for early investments (in 2020 and 2021) in EE programs in low-income communities (as discussed below).

Nuclear Power Treatment

EPA modified its treatment of nuclear power in the final rule. In its proposed rule, EPA factored “at risk” nuclear power (estimated at 5.8%)²³ into the state emission rate methodology. As a result, states had an incentive to maintain the at-risk nuclear power generation or their emission rates would increase (all else being equal). The final rule does not include at-risk nuclear generation in its building block calculations. EPA stated:

It is inappropriate to base the BSER in part on the premise that the preservation of existing low- or zero-carbon generation, as opposed to the production of incremental, low- or zero-carbon generation, could reduce CO₂ emissions from current levels.²⁴

In addition, in its final rule, EPA decided not to include under-construction nuclear power capacity in the emission rate calculations. In its proposed rule, EPA identified five under-construction nuclear units at facilities in Georgia, South Carolina, and Tennessee. Including the estimated generation from these anticipated units in the emission rate equation would have substantially lowered the emission rate targets of these three states. If the final rule had retained this feature, and these nuclear units did not complete construction and enter service, these three states would likely have more difficulty achieving their emission rate goals. EPA clarified that the final rule would allow the generation from under-construction units, new nuclear units, and capacity upgrades to help sources meet emission rate or mass-based targets.

Biomass Treatment²⁵

In its final rule, EPA would allow states to use “qualified biomass” as a means of meeting state-specific reduction requirements.²⁶ This appears to be a narrower approach than was taken in the proposed rule. Also, EPA requires additional accounting and reporting requirements if a state decides to use qualified biomass. The agency gives some indication as to which biomass types may qualify:

The EPA generally acknowledges the CO₂ and climate policy benefits of waste-derived biogenic feedstocks and certain forest- and agriculture-derived industrial byproduct feedstocks.... Use of such waste derived and certain industrial byproduct biomass feedstocks would likely be approvable as qualified biomass in a state plan when proposed with measures that meet the biomass monitoring, reporting and verification requirements.²⁷

²³ Using projections from Energy Information Administration, EPA determined that 5.8% of total U.S. nuclear power capacity was at risk of being retired in the near future. See EPA, *GHG Abatement Measures*, Technical Support Document, June 2014, <http://www2.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2014-06/documents/20140602tsd-ghg-abatement-measures.pdf>.

²⁴ Final rule, p. 388.

²⁵ For more information on biomass issues, see CRS Report R41440, *Biopower: Background and Federal Support*, by Kelsi Bracmort.

²⁶ EPA defines qualified biomass as a “feedstock that is demonstrated as a method to control increases of CO₂ levels in the atmosphere.” Final rule, p. 1552.

²⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 1166.

EPA's review of biomass power and its role in the CPP will continue, with the agency looking at efforts external but still relevant to the CPP and biomass. For example, in November 2014, EPA released a second draft of the technical report, *Framework for Assessing Biogenic Carbon Dioxide for Stationary Sources*. EPA expects another round of peer review for this report in 2015. In addition, EPA stated that it will “closely monitor overall bioenergy demand and associated landscape conditions for changes that might have negative impacts on public health or the environment.”²⁸

Clean Energy Incentive Program²⁹

EPA's final CPP includes a Clean Energy Incentive Program (CEIP) “to reward early investments in renewable energy (RE) generation and demand-side energy efficiency (EE) measures ... during 2020 and/or 2021.”³⁰ The CEIP was not part of the proposed rule and is optional for states. States would need to include particular design elements in their final plans if they want to participate.

The CEIP sets up a system to award credits to EE projects in low-income communities and RE projects (only wind and solar) in participating states.³¹ The credits are in the form of emission rate credits (ERCs) or emission allowances, depending on whether a state uses an emission rate or mass-based target, respectively. The credits could be sold to or used by an affected emission source to comply with the state-specific requirements (e.g., emission rate or mass-based targets).

RE projects would receive one credit (either an allowance or ERC) from the state and one credit from EPA for every two megawatt-hours (MWh) of solar or wind generation. EE projects in low-income communities would receive double credits: For every two MWh of avoided electricity generation, EE projects will receive two credits from the state and two credits from EPA. EPA will match up to 300 million short tons in credits during the CEIP program life. The amount of EPA credits potentially available to each state participating in the CEIP depends on the relative amount of emission reduction each state is required to achieve compared to its 2012 baseline. Thus, states with greater reduction requirements would have access to a greater share of the EPA credits.

To generate the credits, states would effectively borrow from their mass-based or rate-based compliance targets for the interim 2022-2029 compliance period. EPA would provide its share of credits from a to-be-established reserve. In its proposed rule for the federal implementation plan (discussed above), EPA is asking for comments on the size of the credit reserve and other CEIP implementation details.³²

Electricity Reliability³³

The proposed CPP generated substantial interest in the potential effects of the rule on the reliability of the electric power supply. EPA asserts that it does not want compliance with the final rule to interfere with industry's ability to maintain the reliability of the nation's electricity supply. EPA's final rule would address electric system reliability in several ways.

²⁸ Ibid., p. 1165.

²⁹ This section was written by Jane A. Leggett, Specialist in Energy and Environmental Policy, 7-9525.

³⁰ EPA, *Fact Sheet: Clean Energy Incentive Program*, August 2015, <http://www.epa.gov/airquality/cpp/fs-cpp-ceip.pdf>.

³¹ Final rule, starting on p. 865.

³² Available at <http://www.epa.gov/airquality/cpp/cpp-proposed-federal-plan.pdf>.

³³ This section was written by Richard J. Campbell, Specialist in Energy Policy, 7-7905.

In the final rule, we are requiring that each state demonstrate in its final state plan submittal that it has considered reliability issues in developing its plan. Second, we recognize that issues may arise during the implementation of the guidelines that may warrant adjustments to a state's plan in order to maintain electric system reliability. The final guidelines make clear that states have the ability to propose amendments to approved plans in the event that unanticipated and significant electric system reliability challenges arise and compel affected EGUs to generate at levels that conflict with their compliance obligations under those plans.³⁴

In particular, the final rule contains a provision for a reliability "safety valve" for individual power plants.³⁵ EPA states that there may be a need for an EGU to continue to operate and release "excess emissions" if an emergency situation arises that could compromise electric system reliability. The reliability safety valve allows for a 90-day reprieve from carbon emissions limits. EPA stated that the safety valve could be triggered only in an emergency situation. For example, extreme weather events are "of short duration and would not require major—if any—adjustments to emission standards for affected EGUs or to state plans."³⁶

In addition, EPA, the Department of Energy, and the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission have agreed to coordinate efforts while the state compliance plans are developed and implemented to ensure that the power sector can continue to maintain electric reliability. A formal memorandum expresses their joint understanding of how they will cooperate, monitor, implement, share information, and resolve difficulties that may be encountered.³⁷

³⁴ Final rule, p. 49.

³⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 1122.

³⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 1123.

³⁷ *EPA-DOE-FERC Coordination on Implementation of the Clean Power Plan*, August 2015, <http://www.ferc.gov/media/headlines/2015/PPP-EPA-DOE-FERC.pdf>.

Appendix. Additional Information

Table A-1. State-Specific Emission Rate Targets (2030) and Reduction Requirements Compared to 2012 Baselines

Proposed Rule vs. Final Rule

State	Proposed Rule			Final Rule		
	2012 Emission Rate Baseline	2030 Emission Rate Target	Percentage Change Compared to Baseline	2012 Emission Rate Baseline	2030 Emission Rate Target	Percentage Change Compared to Baseline
Pounds of CO₂ emissions per MWh						
Alabama	1,444	1,059	27%	1,518	1,018	33%
Alaska	1,351	1,003	26%	Not established	Not established	NA
Arizona	1,453	702	52%	1,552	1,031	34%
Arkansas	1,634	910	44%	1,816	1,130	38%
California	698	537	23%	954	828	13%
Colorado	1,714	1,108	35%	1,904	1,174	38%
Connecticut	765	540	29%	846	786	7%
Delaware	1,234	841	32%	1,209	916	24%
Florida	1,199	740	38%	1,221	919	25%
Georgia	1,500	834	44%	1,597	1,049	34%
Hawaii	1,540	1,306	15%	Not established	Not established	NA
Idaho	339	228	33%	834	771	8%
Illinois	1,894	1,271	33%	2,149	1,245	42%
Indiana	1,924	1,531	20%	2,025	1,242	39%
Iowa	1,552	1,301	16%	2,195	1,283	42%
Kansas	1,940	1,499	23%	2,288	1,293	43%
Kentucky	2,158	1,763	18%	2,122	1,286	39%
Louisiana	1,455	883	39%	1,577	1,121	29%
Maine	437	378	14%	873	779	11%
Maryland	1,870	1,187	37%	2,031	1,287	37%
Massachusetts	925	576	38%	1,003	824	18%
Michigan	1,690	1,161	31%	1,928	1,169	39%
Minnesota	1,470	873	41%	2,082	1,213	42%
Mississippi	1,093	692	37%	1,151	945	18%
Missouri	1,963	1,544	21%	2,008	1,272	37%
Montana	2,246	1,771	21%	2,481	1,305	47%
Nebraska	2,009	1,479	26%	2,161	1,296	40%
Nevada	988	647	35%	1,102	855	22%

State	Proposed Rule			Final Rule		
	2012 Emission Rate Baseline	2030 Emission Rate Target	Percentage Change Compared to Baseline	2012 Emission Rate Baseline	2030 Emission Rate Target	Percentage Change Compared to Baseline
New Hampshire	905	486	46%	1,119	858	23%
New Jersey	928	531	43%	1,058	812	23%
New Mexico	1,586	1,048	34%	1,798	1,146	36%
New York	978	549	44%	1,140	918	19%
North Carolina	1,647	992	40%	1,673	1,136	32%
North Dakota	1,994	1,783	11%	2,368	1,305	45%
Ohio	1,850	1,338	28%	1,855	1,190	36%
Oklahoma	1,387	895	35%	1,565	1,068	32%
Oregon	717	372	48%	1,089	871	20%
Pennsylvania	1,531	1,052	31%	1,642	1,095	33%
Rhode Island	907	782	14%	918	771	16%
South Carolina	1,587	772	51%	1,791	1,156	35%
South Dakota	1,135	741	35%	1,895	1,167	38%
Tennessee	1,903	1,163	39%	1,985	1,211	39%
Texas	1,284	791	38%	1,553	1,042	33%
Utah	1,813	1,322	27%	1,790	1,179	34%
Virginia	1,302	810	38%	1,366	934	32%
Washington	756	215	72%	1,566	983	37%
West Virginia	2,019	1,620	20%	2,064	1,305	37%
Wisconsin	1,827	1,203	34%	1,996	1,176	41%
Wyoming	2,115	1,714	19%	2,315	1,299	44%

Source: Prepared by CRS; proposed rule target and baseline data from EPA, *Goal Computation Technical Support Document* (June 2014) and accompanying spreadsheets, <http://www2.epa.gov/carbon-pollution-standards/clean-power-plan-proposed-rule-technical-documents>; final rule target and baseline data from EPA, *CO₂ Emission Performance Rate and Goal Computation Technical Support Document for CPP Final Rule* (August 2015) and accompanying spreadsheets, <http://www2.epa.gov/cleanpowerplan/clean-power-plan-final-rule-technical-documents>.

Notes: EPA did not establish emission rate goals for Vermont and the District of Columbia because they do not currently have affected EGUs. Although Alaska and Hawaii had targets in the proposed rule, in its final rule, EPA stated that Alaska, Hawaii, and the two U.S. territories with affected EGUs (Guam and Puerto Rico) will not be required to submit state plans on the schedule required by the final rule, because EPA “does not possess all of the information or analytical tools needed to quantify” the best system of emission reduction for these areas. EPA stated it will “determine how to address the requirements of section 111(d) with respect to these jurisdictions at a later time.”

EPA used different formulas to prepare the 2012 baselines in the proposed and final rules. The final rule baseline includes pounds of CO₂ generated from affected EGUs in each state (the numerator) divided by the electricity generated from these units. The proposed rule baseline included pounds of CO₂ generated from affected EGUs in each state (the numerator) divided by the electricity generated from these units *and* “at-risk” nuclear power and renewable energy generation (the denominator). Including these additional elements in the denominator can yield lower baselines compared to the final rule.

In addition, EPA made several state-specific adjustments to the 2012 baselines in the final rule. In all cases, these adjustments increased the state baselines.

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Ozone Air Quality Standards: EPA's 2015 Revision

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Summary

On October 1, 2015, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) finalized revisions to the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for ground-level ozone. The rule sets more stringent standards, lowering both the primary (health-based) and secondary (welfare-based) standards from the current 75 parts per billion (ppb) to 70 ppb. This report discusses the standard-setting process, the specifics of the current and past reviews, and issues raised by the final rulemaking.

NAAQS are standards for outdoor (ambient) air that are intended to protect public health and welfare from harmful concentrations of pollution. By lowering the NAAQS for ozone, EPA has concluded that protecting public health and welfare requires lower concentrations of ozone pollution than were previously judged to be safe. In high enough concentrations, ozone aggravates heart and lung diseases and may contribute to premature death. Ozone also can have negative effects on forests and crop yields, which the secondary (welfare-based) NAAQS is intended to protect.

NAAQS do not directly limit emissions of a pollutant; rather, they set in motion a long process in which states and EPA identify areas that do not meet the standards and states prepare implementation plans to demonstrate how emissions will be lowered sufficiently to reach attainment in those areas. Using monitoring data and recommendations submitted by the states, EPA expects to designate nonattainment areas for the revised ozone NAAQS no earlier than October 2017, and states would have until at least 2020 to achieve compliance with the revised standards. Areas with more severe ozone pollution would have additional time to reach attainment, with an ultimate deadline as late as 2037 in the most polluted areas.

As of October 2015, 122 million people (40% of the U.S. population) lived in areas classified as “nonattainment” for the current 75 ppb ozone NAAQS. These areas include 224 counties in 25 states and the District of Columbia. The revised standard may affect more areas. If the nonattainment designations were made using current (i.e., 2012-2014) monitoring data, EPA estimates that 241 counties in 33 states would be in nonattainment at 70 ppb. The actual designations will be based on later (likely 2014-2016) monitoring data, and may differ.

EPA projects that most areas will be able to reach attainment of the new standards as a result of already promulgated regulations for gasoline, autos, power plants, and other sources of emissions. Thus, the agency’s estimates of the cost of NAAQS compliance included in the Regulatory Impact Analysis accompanying the final rule are substantially lower than many earlier analyses (including the agency’s own). EPA estimates the cost of meeting a 70 ppb standard in all states except California at \$1.4 billion annually in 2025. Because most areas in California would have until the 2030s to reach attainment, EPA provided separate cost estimates for California (\$0.80 billion post-2015). EPA’s cost estimates are substantially less than one from the National Association of Manufacturers that has been widely circulated. EPA estimates the economic value of the benefits of reducing ozone concentrations at \$2.9 billion-5.9 billion annually by 2025. Some stakeholders have argued that EPA overstates these benefits.

Members of Congress have shown particular interest in whether the expected benefits of the proposed standards justify their projected costs—a perennial issue raised by stakeholders when EPA considers revising NAAQS. Both nationwide and in California, the agency expects the benefits of attainment to exceed the costs, but there is controversy over the methods used to estimate both. More importantly, as the Clean Air Act is currently written, the agency is prohibited from weighing costs against benefits in setting the standards. The statute simply states

that the Administrator is to set the primary standard at a level requisite to protect public health, allowing an adequate margin of safety.

Because of the potential cost, various interest groups have lobbied against strengthening the standards. In the 114th Congress, four bills have been introduced to delay the promulgation of a revised ozone NAAQS or to change EPA's authority to revise the standards: H.R. 1044, H.R. 1327/S. 640, H.R. 1388/S. 751, and H.R. 2111. The standards could also be the subject of a resolution of disapproval under the Congressional Review Act.

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Introduction

On October 1, 2015, under the authority of Sections 108 and 109 of the Clean Air Act (CAA) as amended,¹ the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) finalized revisions² to the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for ground-level ozone³ from the then-current level of 75 parts per billion (ppb) to 70 ppb. The revised standards are based on a review of 2,300 scientific studies by EPA staff.⁴ The EPA science assessment was itself reviewed by a panel of 20 outside scientific experts, a group known as the Clean Air Scientific Advisory Committee (CASAC).⁵

The EPA Administrator was under a court order to sign any changes to the standards by October 1, 2015. A comment period, public hearings, and interagency review had followed the publication of a proposed range of standards in December 2014.

Ground-level ozone (often referred to as “smog”) is associated with potentially serious health effects when present in high enough concentrations. These health effects include aggravated asthma, chronic bronchitis, and heart attacks, and in some cases premature death. In its revised Regulatory Impact Analysis (RIA) accompanying the final rule,⁶ EPA states that reducing concentrations to 70 parts per billion (ppb) versus the previous standard of 75 ppb⁷ would avoid 320 to 660 premature deaths annually in 2025 nationwide (excluding California). [Note: California was excluded from EPA’s estimate of both costs and benefits of the nationwide standard, because most areas of the state will have until the 2030s to reach attainment of the NAAQS.⁸ California costs and benefits are presented separately in the “Costs and Benefits of Control” section of this report.]

¹ The Clean Air Act, codified as 42 U.S.C. 7401 *et seq.*

² U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), “National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Ozone: Final Rule,” October 1, 2015, <http://www3.epa.gov/ozonepollution/actions.html>. The rule appeared in the Federal Register October 26, 2015, at 80 *Federal Register* 65292.

³ Ground-level (tropospheric) ozone can be a lung irritant with serious adverse health effects. In the stratosphere, however, ozone protects the Earth from harmful ultraviolet rays of the sun. For more information, see EPA, “Ozone—Good Up High Bad Nearby,” at <http://www.epa.gov/airquality/gooduphigh/>.

⁴ See EPA, “Final Report: Integrated Science Assessment of Ozone and Related Photochemical Oxidants,” U.S. EPA, Washington, DC, EPA/600/R-10/076F, 2013, <http://cfpub.epa.gov/ncea/isa/recordisplay.cfm?deid=247492>.

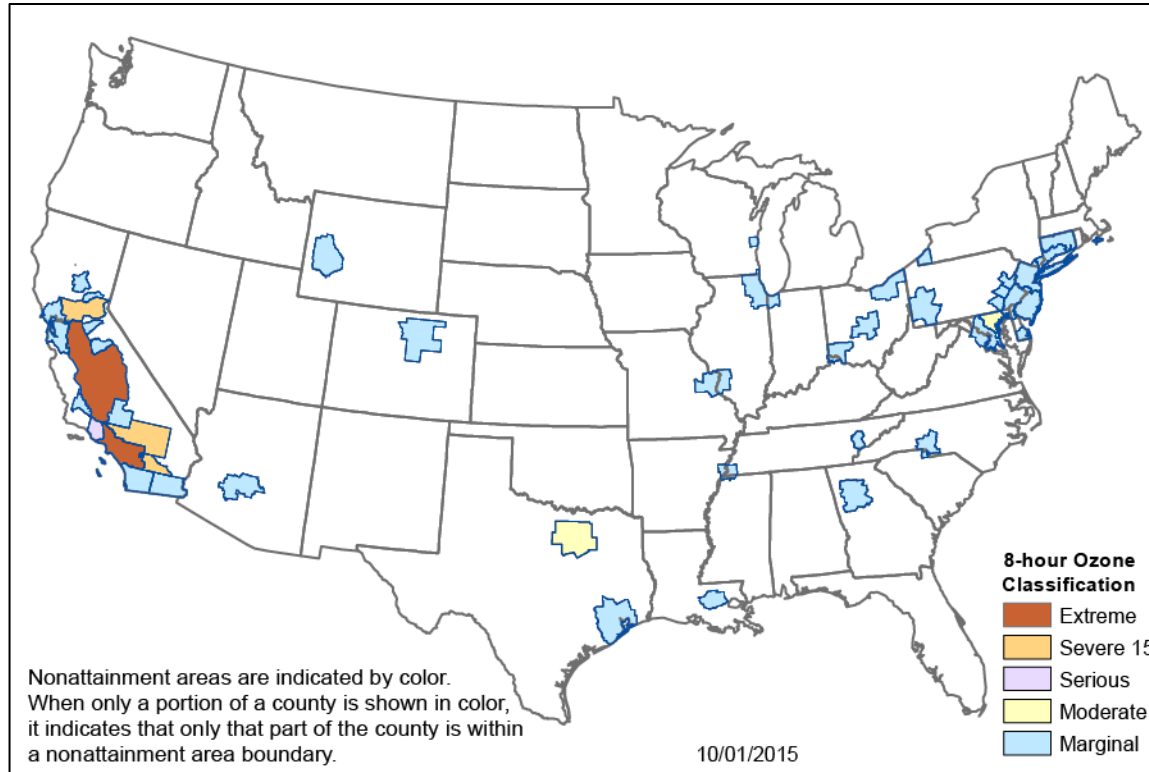
⁵ CASAC’s review of the ISA, dated November 14, 2012, can be found at [http://yosemite.epa.gov/sab/sabproduct.nsf/60C2732674A5EEF385257AB6007274B9/\\$File/EPA-CASAC-13-001+unsigned.pdf](http://yosemite.epa.gov/sab/sabproduct.nsf/60C2732674A5EEF385257AB6007274B9/$File/EPA-CASAC-13-001+unsigned.pdf).

⁶ EPA, *Regulatory Impact Analysis of the Final Revisions to the National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Ground-Level Ozone*, September 2015, pp. ES-14 to ES-19, at <http://www3.epa.gov/ozonepollution/pdfs/20151001ria.pdf>. Hereinafter, “EPA, 2015 RIA.” A separate estimate for California shows a 70 ppb NAAQS resulting in 120-220 premature deaths avoided annually post-2025 (p. ES-18).

⁷ The ozone NAAQS is also frequently expressed in terms of parts per *million* rather than parts per *billion*. A standard of 0.075 parts per million (ppm) would be the same as a standard of 75 parts per billion (ppb), and is often referred to as such. This report uses parts per billion in most cases, as does EPA in most of the explanatory materials accompanying the standard. Until 2008, the standard was expressed in parts per million with two decimal places (e.g., 0.08 ppm from 1997 to 2008). Without a third decimal place, concentrations as high as 0.084 ppm (or 84 ppb) could be rounded to 0.08 and considered to be in attainment of the standard. The 2008 standard added greater precision to the standard by adding a third decimal place (0.075 ppm).

⁸ Most of California’s population lives in areas classified as Severe or Extreme for their nonattainment, under the Clean Air Act’s statutory categorization scheme. These areas have more stringent emission control requirements and more time to reach attainment, so EPA provided separate cost-benefit estimates for the state.

Figure 1. Current Ozone Nonattainment Areas, October 2015 (2008 Standard, 0.075 ppm)



Source: U.S. EPA Green Book, http://www.epa.gov/airquality/greenbk/map8hr_2008.html. Map shows areas designated nonattainment by EPA as of October 1, 2015.

Notes: Nonattainment designations were based on 2008-2010 monitoring data in most cases. Some areas that have not attained the 2008 standard are also designated nonattainment for the less stringent 1997 standard. These areas may have more recent monitoring data that demonstrate attainment with the 1997 (and the 2008) standards, but they must have an approved maintenance plan in place before they will be removed from the list of nonattainment areas.

High ozone concentrations also affect the growth of plants, causing damage to both forests and field crops. In 2006, the U.S. Forest Service examined 380 monitoring sites in the Mid-Atlantic and Southeastern states and found visible injury to forest plants from ozone at 121 (32%) of them. At 20 of the sites, the damage was described as “severe.”⁹ In addition, EPA found that “several economically important crop species are sensitive to ozone levels typical of those found in the United States,” and estimated that crop losses could be reduced by \$400 million to \$620 million annually by implementation of a more stringent ozone standard.¹⁰

While EPA’s analysis has found that there would be substantial health and welfare benefits to reducing ozone, the agency also has concluded that there could be substantial costs. EPA estimates the economic value of the benefits of reducing ozone concentrations to 70 ppb (for areas other than California) at \$2.9 billion-5.9 billion annually by 2025, with costs at \$1.4 billion annually in 2025.¹¹

The ozone NAAQS are among EPA’s most far-reaching standards. At the current level, set in March 2008 (75 ppb), 122 million people live in areas that were designated nonattainment for the standards (see **Figure 1**).¹² These 45 areas (referred to as “nonattainment areas”) include 224 counties in 25 states and the District of Columbia. The areas generally coincide with metropolitan areas, but may be larger or smaller.

The agency states that if the most recent available monitoring data (for the years 2012-2014) were used to identify nonattainment areas for the revised standards, the number of counties showing nonattainment would be 241 in 33 states (see **Figure 2**).¹³ Actual nonattainment designations will not be made until late 2017 at the earliest, however, and EPA notes that the decisions will most likely be based on 2014-2016 monitoring data. In the intervening years, the emissions that contribute to ozone formation are likely to decline, in response to already promulgated standards for motor vehicles, gasoline, power plants, and other sources of emissions. Thus, the number of counties showing nonattainment may be less than the estimate shown in **Figure 2**.¹⁴

The potential economic, health, and environmental impacts of a change in the ozone NAAQS have led to great interest in EPA’s ongoing review of the standards. To assist Members and staff in evaluating EPA’s review, this report provides background on NAAQS, the process used to establish them, the 2008 ozone standards, and issues that may be raised as EPA implements the final rule.

⁹ EPA, *Regulatory Impact Analysis, Final National Ambient Air Quality Standard for Ozone*, July 2011, p. 64, at http://www.epa.gov/glo/pdfs/201107_OMBdraft-OzoneRIA.pdf.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, p. 74.

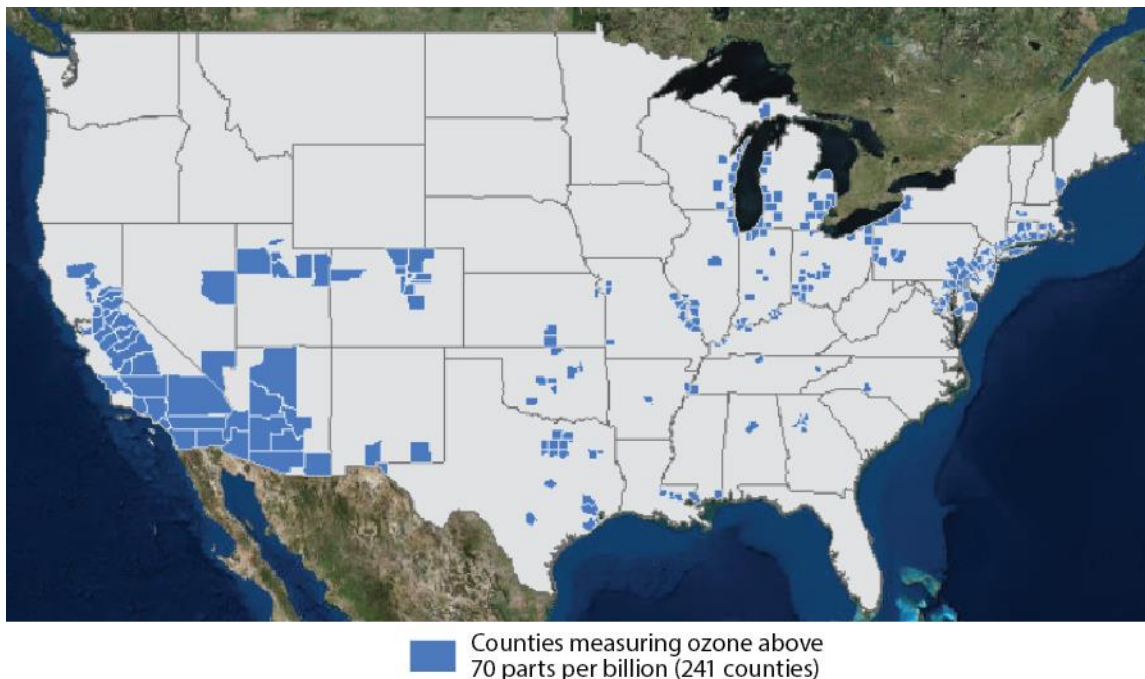
¹¹ EPA, 2015 RIA, p. ES-15. Most of California’s population lives in areas classified as Severe or Extreme for their nonattainment, under the Clean Air Act’s statutory categorization scheme. These areas have more stringent emission control requirements and more time to reach attainment, so EPA provided separate cost-benefit estimates for the state.

¹² For specifics, see EPA’s “Green Book,” at <http://www.epa.gov/oaqps001/greenbk/hntc.html>.

¹³ EPA, “Ozone Maps,” at <http://www3.epa.gov/ozonepollution/maps.html>.

¹⁴ When the agency last promulgated a revision to the ozone NAAQS in March 2008, it identified 345 counties with monitors showing nonattainment of the new standard. By the time the agency designated nonattainment areas in May 2012, the number of nonattaining counties had declined to 232.

Figure 2. Counties Where Measured Ozone Is Above the Final Standard of 0.070 ppm, Based on 2012-2014 Monitoring Data



Source: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, “Ozone Maps,” <http://www3.epa.gov/ozonepollution/maps.html>.

Notes: Actual nonattainment area designations will be made in 2017 or later based on 2014-2016 or later monitoring data.

What Are NAAQS?

NAAQS are federal standards that apply to ambient (outdoor) air. Section 109 of the Clean Air Act directs EPA to set both primary NAAQS, which are standards, “the attainment and maintenance of which in the judgment of the [EPA] Administrator ... are requisite to protect the public health,” with “an adequate margin of safety,” and secondary NAAQS, which are standards necessary to protect public welfare, a broad term that includes damage to crops, vegetation, property, building materials, climate, etc.¹⁵

The pollutants for which NAAQS have been set are generally referred to as “criteria” pollutants. The act defines them as pollutants that “endanger public health or welfare,” and whose presence in ambient air “results from numerous or diverse mobile or stationary sources.”¹⁶ Six pollutants are currently identified as criteria pollutants: ozone, particulates, carbon monoxide, sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxides, and lead. The EPA Administrator can add to this list if she determines that additional pollutants meet the definition, or delete pollutants from the list if they no longer meet the definition. There have been no changes to the list, however, since the late 1970s.

¹⁵ The CAA’s definition of welfare is found in Section 302(h) of the act (42 U.S.C. 7602(h)).

¹⁶ Authority to establish NAAQS comes from both Sections 108 and 109 of the act; this definition of criteria pollutants is found in Section 108. The authority and procedures for controlling the sources of criteria pollutants are found throughout Titles I, II, and IV of the act. Many pollutants that are less widely emitted are classified as “hazardous air pollutants” and are regulated under a different section of the act (Section 112). That section lists 187 pollutants or groups of pollutants as hazardous and establishes different authorities and requirements for controlling their emissions.

NAAQS are at the core of the Clean Air Act even though they do not directly regulate emissions. In essence, they are standards that define what EPA considers to be clean air for the pollutant in question. Once a NAAQS has been set, the agency, using monitoring data and other information submitted by the states, identifies areas that exceed the standards and must reduce pollutant concentrations (referred to as “nonattainment areas”). This designation process is often delayed by litigation over the standards, by EPA’s agreement to reconsider aspects of them, or by consultations with the states regarding the specifics of the areas to be designated. Designation of nonattainment areas for the 1997 ozone NAAQS, for example, took seven years. Designations under the 2008 standards took four years.

After nonattainment areas are designated, state and local governments have up to three years to produce State Implementation Plans (SIPs), which outline the measures that will reduce emission levels and attain the standards. Finalizing SIPs, through EPA review and approval, often takes longer.

Under the CAA, actual attainment of the standards is allowed to stretch over a 3-year to 20-year period, depending on the severity of the area’s pollution. Ozone nonattainment areas are designated as Marginal, Moderate, Serious, Severe, or Extreme, depending on the level of pollution. Each of these classifications comes with required pollution control measures: the more severe the pollution, the more stringent are the required controls, and the longer the area is allowed before it must demonstrate attainment.¹⁷

Thus, establishment or revision of a NAAQS is not an event that requires immediate compliance with an air quality standard; rather, it sets in motion a long and complex implementation process. That process may ultimately have far-reaching impacts for public health and welfare, for sources of pollution in numerous economic sectors, and for states and local governments.

EPA has several tools available to encourage nonattainment areas to comply with a NAAQS. The most frequently mentioned of these is the potential for highway-fund sanctions: failure to submit or implement a SIP adequate to attain or maintain compliance with the NAAQS can lead to the temporary suspension of federal highway funds for new non-safety-related projects. Ultimately, EPA can impose a federal implementation or maintenance plan (a FIP) in an area that does not have an approved SIP. Imposition of sanctions or FIPs is relatively rare, however: generally the states avoid sanctions by submitting plans that require sufficient emission reductions to be deemed adequate by EPA.

In addition to state and local actions to address ambient concentrations of NAAQS pollutants, EPA itself acts to control emissions and concentrations of criteria pollutants through national standards. These national standards apply to products that contribute to ozone and other criteria pollution (particularly mobile sources, such as automobiles) and to stationary sources (such as power plants). These standards lead to emission reductions that states can factor into their implementation plans, reducing the need for local air pollution control measures.

Reviewing the Ozone NAAQS

Section 109(d) of the Clean Air Act requires the agency to review each NAAQS every five years. That schedule is rarely met, but it often triggers lawsuits that force the agency to undertake a

¹⁷ For a more detailed discussion, see CRS Report RL30853, *Clean Air Act: A Summary of the Act and Its Major Requirements*.

review.¹⁸ In June 2013, the Sierra Club and three other groups filed suit over EPA's failure to complete the current ozone review by the March 2013 deadline, and a court subsequently ordered EPA to propose any changes to the standards by December 1, 2014, and complete the review, with promulgation of any revisions by October 1, 2015.¹⁹

An historical review of the ozone NAAQS and their revisions is presented in **Table 1**.

The NAAQS Review Process

Reviewing an existing NAAQS is generally a long process. To begin the process, EPA scientists compile the scientific literature published since the last NAAQS revision, and summarize it in a report known as a Criteria Document or Integrated Science Assessment (ISA). The ISA for ozone, completed in February 2013, reviewed 2,300 scientific studies.²⁰

Ozone ISAs cover topics as wide-ranging as the physics and chemistry of ozone in the atmosphere; environmental concentrations, patterns, and exposure; dosimetry; animal-to-human extrapolation; toxicology; interactions with co-occurring pollutants; controlled human exposure studies; epidemiology; effects on vegetation and ecosystems; effects on UVB (ultraviolet light) exposures and climate; and effects on man-made materials.

Following completion of the ISA, EPA prepares a Risk and Exposure Assessment to identify exposure pathways, at-risk populations, and health endpoints. This document was completed for the current review in August 2014.²¹

A final document prepared by EPA staff, the Staff Paper or Policy Assessment, summarizes the information compiled in the ISA and Risk Assessment and provides the Administrator with options regarding the indicators, averaging times, statistical form, and numerical level (concentration) of the NAAQS. A Policy Assessment was completed and publicly released on August 29, 2014.²²

To ensure that NAAQS reviews meet the highest scientific standards, the 1977 amendments to the Clean Air Act required the Administrator to appoint an independent Clean Air Scientific Advisory Committee (CASAC). CASAC has seven members, largely from academia and from private research institutions. In conducting NAAQS reviews, their expertise is supplemented by panels of the nation's leading experts on the health and environmental effects of the specific pollutants that are under review. These panels can be rather large. The panel for the current ozone review, for example, has 20 members. CASAC and the public make suggestions regarding the membership of the panels on specific pollutants, with the final selections made by EPA. The panels evaluate

¹⁸ CRS Report R41563, *Clean Air Issues in the 112th Congress*, summarized EPA's recent efforts to review the NAAQS and implement revisions, including the next steps for each of the six criteria pollutants. Reviews of all six pollutants (ozone, PM, lead, NO₂, CO, and SO₂) have been completed since 2006, with the standards being made more stringent for five of the six.

¹⁹ *Sierra Club v. EPA*, No. 13-2809 (N.D. Cal., Apr. 30, 2014). (unpublished)

²⁰ EPA, Office of Research and Development, *Integrated Science Assessment of Ozone and Related Photochemical Oxidants*, Final Report, February 2013, at <http://www.epa.gov/ncea/isa/ozone.htm>. For access to references cited in the first, second, and third external review draft and final ozone ISAs, see EPA's "Health and Environmental Research Online" page at http://hero.epa.gov/index.cfm/project/page/project_id/1628.

²¹ EPA, *Ozone (O₃) Standards - Documents from Current Review - Risk and Exposure Assessments*, at http://www.epa.gov/ttn/naaqs/standards/ozone/s_o3_2008_rea.html.

²² EPA, Office of Air and Radiation, *Policy Assessment for the Review of the Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards*, August 2014, at <http://www.epa.gov/ttn/naaqs/standards/ozone/data/20140829pa.pdf>. Hereinafter "EPA, 2014 Policy Assessment."

the agency's work during NAAQS-setting and NAAQS-revision, rather than conducting their own independent review of the standards.

Table I. History of the National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Ozone
1971-2014

Year	Final Rule/Decision	Primary/Secondary	Indicator	Averaging Time	Level	Form
1971	36 FR 8186 Apr 30, 1971	Primary and Secondary	Total photochemical oxidants	1-hour	0.08 ppm	Not to be exceeded more than one hour per year.
1979	44 FR 8202 Feb 8, 1979	Primary and Secondary	Ozone	1-hour	0.12 ppm	Attainment is defined when the expected number of days per calendar year, with maximum hourly average concentration greater than 0.12 ppm, is equal to or less than one.
1993	58 FR 13008 Mar 9, 1993	EPA decided that revisions to the standards were not warranted at the time.				
1997	62 FR 38856 Jul 18, 1997	Primary and Secondary	Ozone	8-hour	0.08 ppm	Annual fourth-highest daily maximum 8-hr concentration, averaged over 3 years.
2008	73 FR 16483 Mar 27, 2008	Primary and Secondary	Ozone	8-hour	0.075 ppm	Annual fourth-highest daily maximum 8-hr concentration, averaged over 3 years.
2015	October 1, 2015	Primary and Secondary	Ozone	8-hour	0.070 ppm	Annual fourth-highest daily maximum 8-hr concentration, averaged over 3 years.

Source: CRS, based on U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, http://epa.gov/ttn/naaqs/standards/ozone/s_o3_history.html.

Recent Reviews of the Ozone Standard

EPA last changed the NAAQS for ozone in March 2008, from 0.08 ppm (effectively 84 ppb) to 0.075 ppm (75 ppb). Although the standard was strengthened, the level chosen at that time was

subject to controversy. A 23-member CASAC Review Panel unanimously recommended a range of standards more stringent than what the Administrator chose.²³

In September 2009, EPA agreed to reconsider the 2008 standard. As a result, a more stringent primary standard and a different version of the secondary standard were proposed in January 2010. After a year and a half of public comment and review, EPA sent what it considered a final set of standards to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for interagency review. The process was short-circuited, however, by a presidential decision to await conclusion of the next regular review—the review now nearing completion—before promulgating any change.

The Primary Standard

The review completed in 2008 found evidence of health effects, including mortality, at levels of exposure below the then-current 0.08 ppm standard. As a result, both EPA staff and CASAC recommended strengthening the standard. CASAC stated: “There is no scientific justification for retaining the current [0.08 ppm] primary 8-hr NAAQS.”²⁴ The panel unanimously recommended a range of 0.060 to 0.070 ppm (60 to 70 parts per billion) for the primary (health-based) 8-hour standard.

EPA staff also recommended strengthening the primary standard. They recommended “considering a standard level within the range of somewhat below 0.080 parts per million (ppm) to 0.060 ppm.”²⁵

Based on these recommendations, and his own judgment regarding the strength of the science, Stephen Johnson, the Bush Administration’s last EPA Administrator, chose to finalize the standard at 0.075 ppm (75 parts per billion).²⁶ That revision led to designation of nonattainment areas in April and May 2012, as shown above in **Figure 1**.²⁷

The Regulatory Impact Analysis that accompanied the final 2008 standard identified 345 counties in 36 states in exceedance of the 0.075 ppm standard, using data for 2004-2006 (the most recent available at the time). By May 2012, when the nonattainment areas were actually designated, the number of counties in nonattainment had fallen to 232 in 26 states and the District of Columbia,

²³ In a letter to the Administrator sent after promulgation of the NAAQS, the panel’s chair stated, “Nevertheless, the members of the CASAC Ozone Review Panel do not endorse the new primary ozone standard as being sufficiently protective of public health. The CASAC—as the Agency’s statutorily-established science advisory committee for advising you on the national ambient air quality standards—unanimously recommended decreasing the primary standard to within the range of 0.060–0.070 ppm. It is the Committee’s consensus scientific opinion that your decision to set the primary ozone standard above this range fails to satisfy the explicit stipulations of the Clean Air Act that you ensure an adequate margin of safety for all individuals, including sensitive populations.” Letter of Rogene F. Henderson, Chair, Clean Air Scientific Advisory Committee, to EPA Administrator Stephen L. Johnson, April 7, 2008, at [http://yosemite.epa.gov/sab/sabproduct.nsf/4AF8764324331288852574250069E494/\\$File/EPA-CASAC-08-009-unsigned.pdf](http://yosemite.epa.gov/sab/sabproduct.nsf/4AF8764324331288852574250069E494/$File/EPA-CASAC-08-009-unsigned.pdf).

²⁴ Letter of Rogene Henderson, Chair, Clean Air Scientific Advisory Committee, to Hon. Stephen L. Johnson, EPA Administrator, October 24, 2006, available at [http://yosemite.epa.gov/sab/sabproduct.nsf/AB290E0DB8B72A33852572120055858F/\\$File/casac-07-001.pdf](http://yosemite.epa.gov/sab/sabproduct.nsf/AB290E0DB8B72A33852572120055858F/$File/casac-07-001.pdf).

²⁵ “Review of National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Ozone Final Staff Paper, Human Exposure and Risk Assessments and Environmental Report,” Fact Sheet, at http://www.epa.gov/ttn/naaqs/standards/ozone/data/2007_01_finalsp_factsheet.pdf.

²⁶ All of EPA’s references to the 2008 standard are expressed as parts per million (e.g., 0.075 ppm), but many references in the press convert this to a more readable parts per billion (i.e., 75 parts per billion).

²⁷ Detailed information on the designations, including links to *Federal Register* notices, can be found on EPA’s website at <http://www.epa.gov/airquality/ozonepollution/designations/2008standards/regs.htm#may12>.

based mostly on data for 2008-2010.²⁸ In the intervening years, emissions declined in most areas as more stringent standards for both mobile and stationary sources took effect. The recession and other economic factors also contributed to the lower numbers. When the economy is operating well below capacity, emissions generally decline; and changes in the economy (e.g., fewer vehicle miles traveled and a switch to cleaner fuels) have resulted in lower emissions.

Reconsideration of the 2008 Standard

As noted, EPA began a process to reconsider the 2008 ozone NAAQS in September 2009, and proposed a more stringent primary NAAQS in January 2010. The reconsideration process, which generally relied on the same data as that used to set the 2008 standard, led EPA to recommend a primary NAAQS of 0.070 ppm (70 ppb), within the range recommended by the CASAC Ozone Review Panel in 2008. A draft final standard was prepared and sent to OMB for final interagency review in the summer of 2011, but was withdrawn at the President's request in September 2011.

The Current Review

The current review, after assessing hundreds of new studies, has reached conclusions similar to those of the 2008 process:

The available scientific evidence and exposure/risk information provide strong support for considering a primary O₃ [ozone] standard with a revised level in order to increase public health protection, including for at-risk populations and lifestages. Staff concludes that it is appropriate in this review to consider a revised primary O₃ standard level within the range of 70 ppb to 60 ppb. A standard set within this range would result in important improvements in public protection, compared to the current standard, and could reasonably be judged to provide an appropriate degree of public health protection, including for at-risk populations and lifestages. In its advice to the Administrator, CASAC also concluded that the scientific evidence and exposure/risk information support consideration of standard levels from 70 to 60 ppb. Within this range, CASAC concluded that a level of 70 ppb would provide little margin of safety and, therefore, provided the policy advice that the level of the O₃ standard should be set below 70 ppb.²⁹

Based on these recommendations, the EPA Administrator proposed revising the primary NAAQS on November 26, 2014, to a level somewhere in the range of 65 to 70 ppb. She also asked for comments on retaining the current 75 ppb standard or promulgating a standard of 60 ppb.

The Secondary Standard

As part of the review completed in 2008, the 2009-2011 reconsideration process, and the current review, EPA has also assessed the secondary NAAQS for ozone. As explained above, secondary NAAQS are standards necessary to protect public welfare, a broad term that includes damage to crops, vegetation, property, building materials, climate, etc.³⁰ Prior to 2008, the secondary standard was identical to the primary standard—0.08 ppm beginning in 1997.

²⁸ EPA, "Nonattainment Designations for the 2008 Ozone Standards—Counties by State, April 30, 2012 and May 31, 2012," at <http://www.epa.gov/air/ozonepollution/designations/2008standards/final/finaldes.htm>. A few states had certified monitoring data for 2009-2011, and their designations were based on that three-year period. As of January 2015, the number is 227 counties in 26 states and the District of Columbia. For a listing, see U.S. EPA Green Book, "8-Hr Ozone (2008) Nonattainment Areas," at <http://www.epa.gov/airquality/greenbook/hntc.html>.

²⁹ EPA, 2014 Policy Assessment, p. ES-5.

³⁰ The Clean Air Act's definition of welfare is found in Section 302(h) of the act (42 U.S.C. 7602(h)).

Ozone affects both tree growth and crop yields, and the damage from exposure is cumulative over the growing season. In order to address this damage, EPA staff recommended in the 2008 review that the Administrator establish a new form for the secondary standard: a seasonal (three-month) average that would cumulate hourly ozone exposures for the daily 12-hour daylight window (termed a “W126 index”).³¹ The staff initially recommended a standard in a range of 7-21 parts per million-hours (ppm-hours). CASAC’s ozone panel agreed unanimously that the form of the secondary standard should be changed as the staff suggested, but it did not agree that the upper bound of the range should be as high as 21 ppm-hours, suggesting that the upper bound be no higher than 15 ppm-hours.³²

The Administrator’s June 2007 proposal was in line with the staff recommendation, 7-21 ppm-hours, but his final March 2008 choice was to duplicate the primary standard he promulgated at that time. He set a secondary standard at 0.075 ppm averaged over 8 hours, rejecting the advice of both CASAC and his staff.

The secondary standard carries no deadline for attainment and has never been the subject of penalties or sanctions for areas that failed to meet it, but there was substantial disagreement between the Bush Administration EPA and the Office of Management and Budget over the form in which this standard should be set. OMB maintained that EPA had failed to consider or evaluate the effects of a W126 standard on “economic values, personal comfort, and well-being”—terms that are also included in the Clean Air Act’s definition of welfare—and thus did not provide a balanced consideration of welfare effects, as required by the act. OMB also maintained that EPA had not adequately demonstrated that the proposed secondary standard would be more protective than one set equal to the primary standard.³³ Ultimately, OMB prevailed.³⁴

Upon reconsideration, the 2011 draft final standards would also have adopted the W126 index and would have set the secondary standard at 13 ppm-hours, in line with CASAC’s recommendations. With the President’s request to withdraw the draft standard and await completion of the current five-year review, a seasonal standard has yet to be implemented.

EPA’s August 2014 Policy Assessment renewed this debate, this time with an additional thumb on the scale. The agency’s staff again recommended that the Administrator set a secondary standard using the W126 index. The staff recommended a standard somewhere in the range of 7 to 17 ppm-hours, similar to CASAC’s recommended range of 7 to 15 ppm-hours.³⁵ In the interim, the D.C. Circuit Court of Appeals also weighed in. In a July 23, 2013, decision, *Mississippi v. EPA*, the court remanded the 2008 secondary standard to EPA for further explanation or

³¹ The index gives greater weight to higher concentrations of ozone. For a detailed explanation of how it is calculated, see EPA, “June 2007 Proposal to Revise the National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Ground-level Ozone, General Overview,” pp. 14-15, at <http://www.epa.gov/groundlevelozone/pdfs/20070627slides.pdf>.

³² Letter of Rogene Henderson, Chair, Clean Air Scientific Advisory Committee, to Hon. Stephen L. Johnson, EPA Administrator, March 26, 2007, p. 3, available at [http://yosemite.epa.gov/sab/sabproduct.nsf/FE915E916333D776852572AC007397B5/\\$File/casac-07-002.pdf](http://yosemite.epa.gov/sab/sabproduct.nsf/FE915E916333D776852572AC007397B5/$File/casac-07-002.pdf).

³³ See “Ozone Secondary Standard,” Memorandum of Marcus Peacock, EPA Deputy Administrator, to Susan Dudley, OMB, March 7, 2008, p. 2, at http://www.reginfo.gov/public/postreview/Steve_Johnson_Letter_on_NAAQs_final_3-13-08_2.pdf. For additional discussion, also see CRS Report RL34057, *Ozone Air Quality Standards: EPA’s March 2008 Revision*.

³⁴ Letter of Susan E. Dudley, Administrator, Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, OMB, to Stephen L. Johnson, EPA Administrator, March 12, 2008, at http://www.reginfo.gov/public/postreview/Steve_Johnson_Letter_on_NAAQs_final_3-13-08_2.pdf.

³⁵ See EPA, 2014 Policy Assessment, pp. ES-9 to ES-12.

reconsideration: the court found that “EPA must expressly ‘determine what level of ... protection is requisite to protect the public welfare,’ [citation omitted] and explain why this is so.”³⁶

The 2015 final rule is something of a hybrid: it describes the protection offered by the proposed secondary standard in terms of a cumulative seasonal approach, but retains the practice of making the standard identical to the primary standard. The overview of the agency’s rule states:

- EPA also is strengthening the secondary standard to improve protection for trees, plants and ecosystems. Like the primary, an area will meet the standard if the fourth-highest maximum daily 8-hour ozone concentration per year, averaged over three years, is equal to or less than 70 ppb. [...]
- The agency has assessed ozone exposure to vegetation using a seasonal index known as a “W126 index.” A W126 index, named after portions of the equation used to calculate it, is a weighted index designed to reflect the cumulative exposures that can damage plants and trees during the consecutive three months in the growing season when daytime ozone concentrations are the highest and plant growth is most affected.
- EPA determined that a W126 index level of 17 parts per million-hours (ppm-hours) is sufficient to protect the public welfare based on the latest science.
- Analyses of data from air quality monitors show that an 8-hour standard of 70 ppb will limit cumulative, seasonal exposures above a W126 index level of 17 ppm-hours, averaged over three years.³⁷

Whether the last bullet is sufficient to address the D.C. Circuit decision in the *Mississippi* case is an open question. CASAC, in its review of the EPA staff recommendations, made two points that might argue against it being sufficient. First, they stated:

The CASAC does not support a level higher than 15 ppm-hrs. For example, at 17 ppm-hrs, the median tree species has 6% relative biomass loss, and the median crop species has over 5% yield loss. These levels are unacceptably high. ... Furthermore, there are specific economically significant crops, such as soybeans, that may not be protected at 15 ppm-hrs but would be protected at lower levels. A level below 10 ppm-hrs is required to reduce foliar injury. A level of 7 ppm-hrs is protective of relative biomass loss for trees and offers additional protection against crop yield loss and foliar injury.³⁸

Second, CASAC specifically did not recommend a three-year average for the secondary standard, stating that if the agency chose a three-year average, “then the level of the standard should be revised downward such that the level for the highest three-month summation in any given year of the three-year period would not exceed the scientifically recommended range of 7 ppm-hrs to 15 ppm-hrs.”³⁹

Controlling Ozone Pollution

Controlling ozone pollution is more complicated than controlling many other pollutants, because ozone generally is not emitted directly by pollution sources. Rather, it forms in the atmosphere

³⁶ *Mississippi v. EPA*, 723 F.3d 246, 272, 273 (D.C. Cir. 2013) (ellipses in original).

³⁷ EPA, “Overview of EPA’s Updates to the Air Quality Standards for Ground-Level Ozone,” October 1, 2015, pp. 4-5, at <http://www3.epa.gov/ozonepollution/pdfs/20151001overviewfs.pdf>.

³⁸ Letter of Dr. H. Christopher Frey, Chair, Clean Air Scientific Advisory Committee, to Hon. Gina McCarthy, Administrator, U.S. EPA, June 26, 2014, p. iii, at [http://yosemite.epa.gov/sab/sabproduct.nsf/5EFA320CCAD326E885257D030071531C/\\$File/EPA-CASAC-14-004+unsigned.pdf](http://yosemite.epa.gov/sab/sabproduct.nsf/5EFA320CCAD326E885257D030071531C/$File/EPA-CASAC-14-004+unsigned.pdf).

³⁹ *Ibid.*, pp. iii-iv.

when volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and nitrogen oxides (NO_x) react in the presence of sunlight. The ozone concentration is as dependent on the temperature and amount of sunshine as it is on the presence of the precursor gases.

In general, ozone is a summertime pollutant. Other factors being equal, a cool, cloudy summer will produce fewer high ozone readings than a warm, sunny summer.

There are also complicated reactions that affect ozone formation. In general, lower emissions of precursor gases (particularly lower emissions of VOCs) lead to less ozone. But under some conditions, *higher* emissions of NO_x lead to lower ozone readings. This makes modeling ozone air quality and predicting attainment more difficult and contentious than the modeling of other air pollutants, and can affect consultations between EPA and the states to determine the boundaries of nonattainment areas and the adequacy of SIPs.

Most stationary and mobile sources of air pollution are considered to be contributors to ozone pollution. Thus, there are literally hundreds of millions of sources of the pollutants of concern, and control strategies require implementation of a wide array of measures. Among the sources of VOCs are motor vehicles (about one-fourth of total emissions), industrial processes, particularly the chemical and petroleum industries, and any use of paints, coatings, and solvents (about 40% for these sources combined). Service stations, pesticide application, dry cleaning, fuel combustion, and open burning are other significant sources of VOCs. Nitrogen oxides come overwhelmingly from motor vehicles and fuel combustion by electric utilities and other industrial sources.

Wintertime Ozone

An emerging set of issues has arisen in regard to wintertime ozone pollution in rural areas of the Western United States. Ozone is generally considered a summertime pollutant, but winter exceedances of the ozone NAAQS have recently been found to occur near oil and gas fields in rural areas of Wyoming, Utah, and Colorado.⁴⁰ At times, ozone concentrations as high as those in Los Angeles, the nation's smoggiest city, have been found in these areas—principally the Upper Green River Basin of Wyoming, the Uintah Basin of Utah, and a nearby area of Colorado. Thus far, only one of these areas, the Upper Green River Basin area of Wyoming, has been designated nonattainment.

The mechanism of ozone formation in the areas is still being studied, but recent assessments have found that the thousands of oil and gas wells in the two basins release VOCs that react with NO_x from oil and gas operations and coal-fired power plants to create ozone. A study of the Uintah Basin by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, EPA, the Bureau of Land Management, the Western Energy Alliance, the Utah Department of Environmental Quality, and seven universities found that sources external to the basin are not major sources of the ozone found within it, and that among inventoried sources within the basin, 98% to 99% of the VOCs and 57% to 61% of the NO_x come from oil and gas operations.⁴¹ The sunlight necessary for

⁴⁰ Wintertime ozone levels are occasionally elevated in urban areas, as well, when concentrations of pollution become trapped in cold stagnant air near the Earth's surface. What is unusual about the rural areas discussed in this section of the report is that they do not experience high ozone concentrations in warm weather. In addition, elevated ozone in Western rural areas is a newly observed phenomenon, whereas pollution episodes associated with temperature inversions in urban areas have been observed for decades.

⁴¹ *2012 Uintah Basin Winter Ozone & Air Quality Study*, Final Report, February 1, 2013, p. 2, at http://rd.usu.edu/files/uploads/ubos_2011-12_final_report.pdf. The remaining NO_x comes primarily from the Bonanza Power Plant.

ozone to be created is magnified when it is reflected off of heavy snow cover. Snow cover also helps create temperature inversions that trap polluted air in the basins. In winters with little snow, there have been few exceedances of the standards.⁴²

In 2012, EPA promulgated standards requiring the reduction of VOC emissions from new and modified oil and gas production and transmission operations, including a requirement to use “green completions” on hydraulically fractured onshore natural gas wells. Further, in 2015, EPA proposed extending VOC reduction requirements to existing oil and gas sources in ozone nonattainment areas and states in the Ozone Transport Region.⁴³ (For a discussion, see CRS Report R42986, *An Overview of Air Quality Issues in Natural Gas Systems*, by Richard K. Lattanzio.) The impact of these regulations on wintertime ozone concentrations is yet to be determined.

Costs and Benefits of Control

As noted elsewhere in this report (“The Role of Cost,” below), EPA is prohibited by statute from taking cost into account in setting NAAQS. Despite that prohibition, in order to comply with an executive order (E.O. 12866) and guidance from the Office of Management and Budget, the agency produces a Regulatory Impact Analysis (RIA) analyzing in detail the costs and benefits of new or revised NAAQS standards.⁴⁴

EPA's Cost Estimates

The RIA for the 2015 final rule shows estimates for 70 ppb (the high end of the range for the proposed NAAQS) and 65 ppb (the low end of the range for the proposed NAAQS). EPA's estimates of the nationwide benefits and costs of the two options for all areas except California are summarized in **Table 2**. The table shows projected annual costs and benefits for the year 2025.

The estimated annual nationwide costs (excluding the cost in California) is \$1.4 billion in 2025 for a 70 ppb standard.⁴⁵ Although this is a large sum, it is substantially less than the cost estimates EPA provided for the same range of standards in 2008 and 2011. At that time, EPA projected costs of \$19 billion to \$25 billion to attain a 70 ppb standard. Two factors account for the reduction in cost:

1. The baseline from which additional costs are projected is now set at 75 ppb (the current standard). In 2011, EPA projected \$7.6 billion to \$8.8 billion in costs to reach what is now the baseline.
2. Other rules promulgated since 2011 (notably the Tier 3 auto emission and gasoline standards and two rules affecting power plants) are expected to reduce ozone precursors whether or not EPA revises the NAAQS. As shown in **Figure 3**,

⁴² Ibid. In the Uintah Basin, for example, winter 2011-2012 measurements indicated no exceedance of the 75 ppb NAAQS for ozone: the highest 8-hour average reading was 63 ppb. In 2010-2011, by contrast, there were 25 winter days with ozone levels exceeding the 75 ppb standard, with the highest 8-hour reading being 139 ppb.

⁴³ EPA, “Control Techniques Guidelines for the Oil and Natural Gas Industry (Draft),” EPA-453/P-15-001, August 2015, http://www.epa.gov/airquality/oilandgas/pdfs/og_ctg_draft_081815.pdf.

⁴⁴ Executive Office of the President, “Regulatory Planning and Review, Executive Order 12866 of September 30, 1993,” 58 *Federal Register* 51735, October 4, 1993, <http://www.archives.gov/federal-register/executive-orders/pdf/12866.pdf>.

⁴⁵ EPA, 2015 RIA, p. ES-15.

the 2015 RIA projects that, by 2025, these other (already promulgated) rules will bring monitored ozone levels to 70 ppb or below in all but 14 counties (excluding California) of the 241 counties currently showing nonattainment with the 70 ppb level.⁴⁶

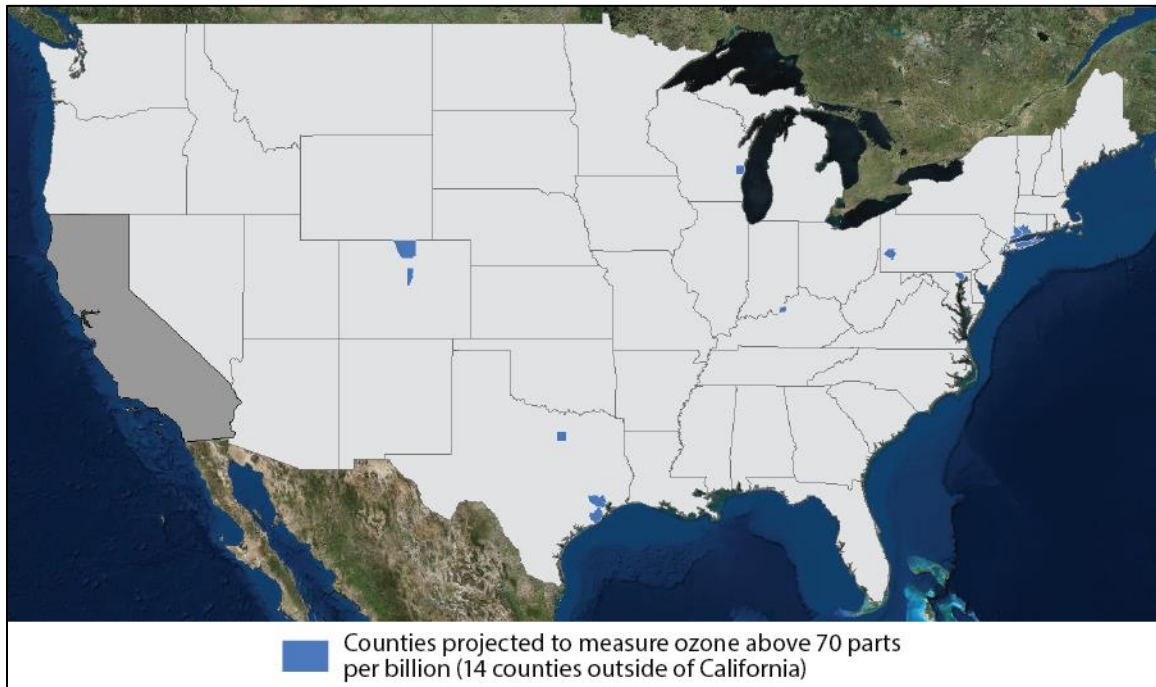
Table 2. Estimated Annual Costs and Health Benefits of Ozone NAAQS Options, Nationwide Except California, in 2025
(in billions of 2011 dollars)

Option	Costs	Health Benefits
70 ppb	\$1.4	\$2.9 to \$5.9
65 ppb	\$16.0	\$15.0 to \$30.0

Source: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, “Regulatory Impact Analysis” of the Final Revisions to the NAAQS for Ground-Level Ozone, September 2015.

Notes: The data reflect annualized costs and annual monetized benefits of achieving the standard in 2025 for all areas of the United States except California. Because of more severe pollution, the Clean Air Act will give most areas of California until the 2030s to reach attainment. The estimates assume a 7% discount rate.

Figure 3. EPA Projection of Counties That Will Not Meet the Proposed Ozone Standards in 2025 Without Promulgation of Additional Emission Controls



Source: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, “Ozone Maps” accompanying the October 2015 release of the final ozone NAAQS rule, <http://www3.epa.gov/ozonepollution/maps.html>.

Notes: EPA did not include areas in California. Because of more severe pollution, the Clean Air Act will give many areas in California until the 2030s to reach attainment.

⁴⁶ See EPA, “Ozone Maps,” <http://www3.epa.gov/ozonepollution/maps.html>.

EPA's Benefit Estimates

As presented in its 2015 RIA, EPA's estimate of monetized nationwide benefits (excluding those in California) range from \$2.9 billion to \$5.9 billion annually in 2025 for a 70 ppb standard. The public health benefits of setting a more stringent ozone standard are the monetized value of such effects as fewer premature deaths, fewer hospital admissions, fewer emergency room visits, fewer asthma attacks, less time lost at work and school, and fewer restricted activity days.⁴⁷ The RIA for the final standard states that the nationwide benefits of the revised standard (excluding California) would include the avoidance of 320 to 660 premature deaths annually in 2025 (at 70 ppb) or 1,590 to 3,320 deaths annually (at 65 ppb).⁴⁸ The dollar value of the avoided premature deaths accounts for 94% to 98% of EPA's total monetized benefits.⁴⁹

The benefit estimates include benefits of reduced fine particle (PM_{2.5}) concentrations associated with ozone controls, in addition to the benefits of reduced ozone itself. The RIA states that "PM_{2.5} co-benefits account for approximately half to three-quarters of the estimated benefits, depending on the standard analyzed and on the choice of ozone and PM mortality functions used."⁵⁰ Including these co-benefits is consistent with the methodology EPA has used in valuing benefits of many other proposed and promulgated standards, but some observers are critical of this approach, noting that including these co-benefits results in a net benefit, whereas an analysis that considered the costs and benefits of ozone reductions in isolation would not. The control technologies used to capture ozone precursors do capture particles and their precursors, however. Since they do so at no additional cost, EPA considers this a benefit of the controls.

Other EPA projections of benefits associated with a 70 ppb standard in 2025 include preventing the following, annually:

- 28-260 nonfatal heart attacks,
- 960 hospital admissions and emergency room visits,
- 340 cases of acute bronchitis,
- 11,000 cases of upper and lower respiratory symptoms,
- 230,000 cases of exacerbated asthma,
- 188,000 days when people miss work or school, and
- 620,000 minor restricted activity days.⁵¹

California and Other Regional Costs and Benefits

EPA provided separate cost and benefit estimates for California. Because of the statutory classification scheme for ozone nonattainment areas, under which more polluted areas have more stringent emission control requirements and more time to reach attainment, most areas of California will have until the 2030s to reach attainment. EPA's California estimates use

⁴⁷ For a full discussion of these variables and their monetized values, see Chapter 6 of the 2008 RIA at http://www.epa.gov/ttn/ecas/regdata/RIAs/452_R_08_003.pdf.

⁴⁸ EPA, 2015 RIA, p. ES-16.

⁴⁹ EPA's estimate uses an approach called the Value of a Statistical Life (VSL). See EPA, 2015 RIA, p. 6-55. For additional information on VSL, see archived CRS Report R41140, *How Agencies Monetize "Statistical Lives" Expected to Be Saved By Regulations*, by Curtis W. Copeland. (The author of that report is no longer with CRS. Questions on it should be directed to Maeve Carey, Analyst in Government Organization and Management.)

⁵⁰ EPA, 2015 RIA, p. 8-11.

⁵¹ EPA, 2015 RIA, p. ES-16.

projections for post-2025 (see **Table 3**). The agency concluded: “Because of the differences in the timing of achieving needed emissions reductions, incurring costs, and accruing benefits for California, the separate costs and benefits estimates for post-2025 should not be added to the primary estimates for 2025.”⁵²

EPA also estimated the costs of the proposed NAAQS separately for the eastern United States (defined as Texas and the 36 states to its north and east) and the western United States (Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, and other states to the west, excluding California). These regional estimates show that 98% of the \$1.4 billion estimated cost to achieve a 70 ppb standard is incurred by emission sources in the eastern United States.⁵³

Table 3. Estimated Annual Costs and Health Benefits of Ozone NAAQS Options in California, Post-2025

(in billions of 2011 dollars)

Option	Costs	Health Benefits
70 ppb	\$0.8	\$1.2 to \$2.1
65 ppb	\$1.5	\$2.3 to \$4.2

Source: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, RIA of the Final Revisions to the NAAQS for Ground-Level Ozone, September 2015.

Notes: The data reflect annualized costs and annual monetized benefits of achieving the standard (or a more stringent, 65 ppb option considered, but not adopted) post-2025 in California. Because of more severe pollution, the Clean Air Act will give most areas of California until the 2030s to reach attainment. The agency states that “estimates of costs and benefits for California in a post-2025 time frame are likely to be relatively more uncertain than the national attainment estimates for 2025.” In particular, the agency did not project emissions and air quality for any year other than 2025, although it assumed that emission controls and associated costs would occur through the beginning of 2038; benefits for California were modeled using population demographics in 2038. The estimates assume a 7% discount rate for future costs and benefits.

Industry Estimates

Industry sources have generally estimated the future cost of emission controls necessary to attain a revised ozone NAAQS to be greater than EPA has. A 2015 study by the National Association of Manufacturers, for example, projected the cost of attaining a more stringent ozone NAAQS, as measured in reduced Gross Domestic Product, at up to \$140 billion annually from 2017 to 2040.⁵⁴

In reaching these conclusions, the NAM study made a number of assumptions different from those in EPA's 2015 RIA:

- The study looked only at the most stringent option in the range proposed by EPA (65 ppb). EPA proposed a standard in the range of 65 to 70 ppb. In EPA's analysis, the cost of attaining a 65 ppb NAAQS would be over 10 times that of a 70 ppb NAAQS.

⁵² EPA, 2015 RIA, p. ES-17.

⁵³ EPA, 2015 RIA, p. ES-17.

⁵⁴ NERA Economic Consulting for the National Association of Manufacturers, *Assessing Economic Impacts of a Stricter National Ambient Air Quality Standard for Ozone*, February 2015, p. S-1, at <http://www.nam.org/Special/Media-Campaign/EPA-Overregulation/Ozone-Regulations.aspx>. Hereinafter, “NAM Report.”

- The NAM study's baseline differs from that of EPA. It appears not to include some recently promulgated EPA regulations that will reduce NO_x emissions (e.g., the Cross State Air Pollution Rule). It also doesn't include EPA's Clean Power Plan, which was finalized after the release of NAM's study, but before promulgation of the final ozone NAAQS. EPA projects that the Clean Power Plan will cause coal-fired electricity generation to decline 12% to 15% in 2025,⁵⁵ resulting in substantial reductions of NO_x emissions.
- The NAM study concluded that more than half of the emission reductions needed to reach attainment would have to come from "unknown controls,"⁵⁶ which, in an earlier version of its study, it estimated could cost as much as \$500,000 per ton of emissions reduced.⁵⁷ EPA's modeling of the rule's costs found that unknown controls would play a much smaller role: both the number of tons to which such controls would apply and the cost per ton would be substantially less.
- NAM's analysis focused exclusively on emissions of NO_x, without any consideration of VOC controls. VOC emissions from petroleum and related industries have more than quadrupled since 2005, according to EPA, while emissions from most other sources have declined.⁵⁸ Recent EPA analyses suggest that there are low cost emission control options in the oil and gas sector.⁵⁹

Issues

The current ozone NAAQS review has raised issues regarding the cost of attainment, background ozone levels, and the schedule for NAAQS reviews. The adequacy of the ozone monitoring network and the role of federal versus state and local pollution control measures are other important issues.

The Role of Cost

The issue of cost is a perennial one in NAAQS decisions, even though EPA is prohibited by the Clean Air Act from considering costs in setting the standards. The Clean Air Act's §109 has been so interpreted since the NAAQS provisions were added to the act in 1970; in 2001, this interpretation was affirmed in a unanimous Supreme Court decision, *Whitman v. American Trucking Associations*.⁶⁰ The Court pointed to numerous other CAA sections where Congress had explicitly allowed consideration of economic factors, concluding that if Congress had intended to

⁵⁵ EPA, Office of Air and Radiation and Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards, *Regulatory Impact Analysis for the Clean Power Plan Final Rule*, August 2015, p. 3-27, at <http://www2.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2015-08/documents/cpp-final-rule-ria.pdf>.

⁵⁶ NAM Report, p. 2.

⁵⁷ NAM Report, July 2014, pp. 12-19, at <http://www.nam.org/Issues/Energy-and-Environment/Ozone-Regulations/NERA-NAM-Ozone-Full-Report-20140726/>. The \$500,000 figure does not appear in the February 2015 NAM report, but the February report continues to rely on scrappage programs to estimate the cost of unknown controls. NAM's present value of the cost of all necessary controls is more than six times that of EPA. See NAM Report, p. 10.

⁵⁸ See EPA, National Emissions Inventory (NEI) Air Pollutant Emission Trends Data, at <http://www.epa.gov/ttn/chief/trends/>.

⁵⁹ See, for example, EPA, "Regulatory Impact Analysis, Final New Source Performance Standards and Amendments to the National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for the Oil and Natural Gas Industry," April 2012, at http://www.epa.gov/ttnecas1/regdata/RIAs/oil_natural_gas_final_neshap_nsps_ria.pdf.

⁶⁰ 531 U.S. 457 (2001).

allow such factors in the setting of a primary NAAQS, it would have been more forthright—particularly given the centrality of the NAAQS concept to the CAA's regulatory scheme. The court concluded that §109(b)(1) “unambiguously bars cost considerations from the NAAQS-setting process.”⁶¹

This is not to say that cost considerations play no role in Clean Air Act decisions, including in *implementation* of a NAAQS. Cost-effectiveness is considered extensively by EPA and the states in selecting emission control options to meet the standards. Also, as discussed above, the agency prepares cost and benefit estimates at the time it proposes or promulgates a NAAQS, both for information purposes, and in order to comply with Executive Order 12866, under which the OMB requires cost-benefit analysis of economically significant rules. But in deciding what level of ambient pollution poses a health threat, the statute bars consideration of costs.

Some Members in Congress would like to change this, by revising the CAA to require consideration of cost in NAAQS decisions. In the 112th Congress, the House twice passed legislation that would have done so: H.R. 2401 and H.R. 3409 would have required the EPA Administrator to take feasibility and costs into consideration in setting National Ambient Air Quality Standards. The Senate did not pass either bill. In the 114th Congress, H.R. 1388 / S. 751 would require EPA to take into consideration feasibility and cost in setting ozone NAAQS, as well as establishing several other conditions on the Administrator's ozone-NAAQS-setting authority.

Background Ozone Levels

A number of states, particularly in the inter-mountain West, experience what are termed high “background” levels of ozone. As EPA explains:

Any ozone formed by processes other than the chemical conversion of local or regional ozone precursor emissions is generically referred to as “background” ozone. Background ozone can originate from natural sources of ozone and ozone precursors, as well as from manmade international emissions of ozone precursors. Natural sources of ozone precursor emissions such as wildfires, lightning, and vegetation can lead to ozone formation by chemical reactions with other natural sources. Another important component of background is ozone that is naturally formed in the stratosphere through interactions of ultraviolet light with molecular oxygen. Stratospheric ozone can mix down to the surface at high concentrations in discrete events called intrusions, especially at higher-altitude locations. The manmade portion of the background includes any ozone formed due to anthropogenic sources of ozone precursors emitted far away from the local area (e.g., international emissions). Finally, both biogenic and international anthropogenic emissions of methane, which can be chemically converted to ozone over relatively long time scales, can also contribute to global background ozone levels.⁶²

In the final rule, EPA identified two definitions of background ozone:⁶³

- natural background (NB) (ozone “that would exist in the absence of any manmade precursor emissions”); and

⁶¹ For further discussion of the American Trucking case, see CRS Report RS20860, *The Supreme Court Upholds EPA Standard- Setting Under the Clean Air Act: Whitman v. American Trucking Ass'ns*, by Robert Meltz and James E. McCarthy.

⁶² EPA, 2014 RIA, pp. 2-10 and 2-11.

⁶³ 80 *Federal Register* 65327, note 84.

- United States background (USB) (ozone “that would exist in the absence of any manmade emissions inside the U.S.”).

What the definitions have in common is that they identify ozone levels that cannot be influenced by actions within the jurisdiction of concern.

EPA noted in the final rule that, “Various commenters maintained that it was inappropriate to revise the current NAAQS based on their view that natural background concentrations in several states are at or above O₃ concentrations associated with meeting a NAAQS set at a level less than 75 ppb (presumably retaining the same indicator, form, and averaging time), making the NAAQS impossible for those states to attain and maintain, a result they claim is legally impermissible.”⁶⁴

The agency did not agree. In the final rule, EPA stated that it had “summarized a variety of modeling-based analyses of background O₃ ... and conducted our own multi-model assessment of USB concentrations across the U.S. ... The EPA analyses ... concluded that seasonal mean daily maximum 8-hour average concentrations of USB O₃ range from 25-50 ppb, with the highest estimates located across the intermountain western U.S.”

In response to the comments, the final rule stated that “EPA analyses indicate that there may be infrequent instances in a limited number of rural areas where background O₃ would be appreciable but not the sole contributor to an exceedance of the revised NAAQS, but do not indicate U.S. background (USB) O₃ concentrations will prevent attainment of a revised O₃ standard with a level of 70 ppb.” Additionally, the rule noted that “the courts have clearly established that “[a]ttainability and technological feasibility are not relevant considerations in the promulgation of [NAAQS].” *API v. EPA*, 665 F. 2d 1176, 1185 (D.C. Cir. 1981). Further, the courts have clarified that the EPA may consider proximity to background concentrations as a factor in the decision whether and how to revise the NAAQS only in the context of considering standard levels within the range of reasonable values supported by the air quality criteria and judgments of the Administrator. 79 *FR* 75242-43 (citing *ATA III*, 283 F. 3d at 379).”⁶⁵

Finally, the final rule outlined various forms of regulatory relief allowed under the statute and EPA implementing regulations, including “the exclusion of air quality monitoring data from design value calculations when there are exceedances caused by certain event-related U.S. background influences (e.g., wildfires or stratospheric intrusions)”;⁶⁶ relief from more stringent requirements in areas designated as “rural transport areas”; and the application of CAA Section 179B, which allows EPA to approve state SIP submissions that demonstrate an area would have met the ozone NAAQS by the attainment date if not for international emissions contributing to the area.⁶⁷

The invocation of these regulatory relief measures, as even EPA acknowledges, is not burden-free: each would require some level of assessment or demonstration by a state and/or EPA. States that have tried to invoke the “exceptional event” exceptions have expressed frustration with the lack of clarity and the burden involved in meeting EPA’s data requirements and, thus, may not be confident in the agency’s offer of regulatory relief.⁶⁸ But, as noted earlier (in **Figure 3**), EPA does

⁶⁴ 80 *Federal Register* 65327.

⁶⁵ 80 *Federal Register* 65328.

⁶⁶ *Ibid.*

⁶⁷ See, EPA, “Tools for Addressing Background Ozone,” <http://www3.epa.gov/ozonepollution/pdfs/20151001toolsfs.pdf>.

⁶⁸ See, for example, the comments of state and local officials on EPA’s proposed 2012 Exceptional Events guidance, at <http://www.regulations.gov/#!documentDetail;D=EPA-HQ-OAR-2011-0887-0051>.

not believe it will be necessary in most cases to invoke such measures. EPA modeling shows only 14 counties outside of California exceeding a 70 ppb standard without any emission control measures additional to those already promulgated as of this date.

Schedule for Review

Section 109(d) of the Clean Air Act requires EPA to conduct reviews of the NAAQS and “make such revisions ... as may be appropriate” at five-year intervals. This required schedule is rarely adhered to: the current ozone review has taken more than seven years, and as shown in **Table 1**, previous ozone reviews have taken as long as 14 years. Once a review is complete, implementation of a revised standard (i.e., the designation of nonattainment areas and the submittal and review of SIPs) generally takes longer than five years; so if EPA were to meet the statutory NAAQS review schedule, it would be likely that the previous review would still be being implemented at the time the next revised NAAQS was being promulgated.

This has led many in Congress and in various affected industries to suggest that there be a longer time between mandatory reviews of the NAAQS: in the 114th Congress, at least five bills have been introduced to date that would change the required schedule for NAAQS reviews (see “Next Steps” section, below).

Although a change in the mandated schedule might seem to be just a recognition that five years is an insufficient period of time for review, the five-year non-discretionary deadline serves an important role in the minds of environment and public health groups: it allows them to file suit under the Clean Air Act’s citizen suit provision to establish a judicial deadline for completion of a review. In the minds of plaintiffs, extending a deadline to 10 years would mean a five-year delay before they could establish a court-ordered schedule for such reviews. Thus, there is substantial opposition to what might otherwise seem a mere recognition of reality.

Monitoring

The existing network of ozone monitors is concentrated in urban areas, because of the larger population potentially affected, and because most of the sources of ozone precursor emissions are located in such areas. But, as noted earlier, ozone is not generally emitted directly by pollution sources. It forms in the atmosphere, often downwind of emission sources. Thus, rural areas can have high ozone concentrations. The new form of the secondary NAAQS discussed by EPA suggested a need for additional monitoring in rural areas to detect impacts of ozone on forests and agricultural production. Both EPA and state monitoring budgets are constrained, however, raising questions as to how any additional monitoring requirement would be funded.

The agency, in a 2009 rulemaking separate from the NAAQS, proposed changing the minimum ozone monitoring requirements for both urban and non-urban areas.⁶⁹ That proposal would have required that each state operate at least three ozone monitors in non-urban areas. It would also have required at least one ozone monitor in each urban area with a population between 50,000 and 350,000. The requirements were not finalized.

In the final rule, EPA made some adjustments to its monitoring requirements,⁷⁰ including updating

⁶⁹ 74 *Federal Register* 34525, July 16, 2009.

⁷⁰ For a summary of these actions, see EPA, “Updates to the Air Quality Index for Ozone and Ozone Monitoring Requirements,” <http://www3.epa.gov/ozonepollution/pdfs/20151001aqifs.pdf>.

1. the Air Quality Index (AQI) based on the strengthened ozone health standard, to provide the public with the most up-to-date information about air quality where they live; updating the monitoring season in 32 states and the District of Columbia;
2. requirements to modernize and streamline the Photochemical Assessment Monitoring Stations (PAMS) Network, which helps provide information on ozone formation and transport; and
3. the Federal Reference Method for monitoring to include an additional method that is based on advanced technology and monitoring methods.

Although EPA has finalized these changes, the agency is not requiring additional monitors in smaller urban or rural areas.

The absence of ozone monitors in rural areas is another factor that should help mitigate concerns of Western states that background levels of ozone will cause rural areas in their states to be designated nonattainment. EPA's policy in designating ozone nonattainment areas has always relied on the submission of EPA-certified monitoring data. Areas without monitors (unless they are contributing to an area with monitored nonattainment) have generally been termed "unclassifiable." When non-regulatory monitors indicate exceedance of the ozone NAAQS, designation as nonattainment does not automatically follow. Rather, the state must first establish regulatory monitors⁷¹ and collect three years of data before submitting a proposed designation to EPA.⁷²

As of May 2015, approximately 814 counties had ozone monitors, according to EPA, while 2,330 counties did not.⁷³

The Role of Federal Versus State and Local Pollution Control Measures

EPA has promulgated more stringent standards for most of the major sources of ozone precursors, including Tier 3 auto emission and fuel standards that will begin to take effect in 2017 and more stringent standards for power plants that begin to take effect in 2015. (For additional information on these standards, see CRS Report R43497, *Tier 3 Motor Vehicle Emission and Fuel Standards* and CRS Report R42144, *EPA's Utility MACT: Will the Lights Go Out?*) These standards should make the task of demonstrating attainment with a more stringent ozone NAAQS substantially easier. As noted earlier, EPA estimates that nationwide (except in California) already promulgated EPA and state regulations would bring all but 14 counties into attainment of a 70 ppb ozone NAAQS by 2025. Some Members in Congress have objected to the standards for motor vehicles, fuels, power plants, and other sources when they were under consideration, but at this date, the

⁷¹ An ambient air monitor used to determine whether an area is in attainment of a NAAQS (a "regulatory monitor") must meet three criteria: it must use methods specified in 40 C.F.R. Part 58, Appendix C; it must meet siting criteria specified in 40 C.F.R. Part 58, Appendix E; and it must meet quality assurance criteria specified in 40 C.F.R. Part 58, Appendix A.

⁷² The Uintah Basin in Utah provides an example. Non-regulatory monitors indicated ozone levels that exceeded the NAAQS in December 2009, January-March 2010, and January-March 2011. The state began collecting regulatory monitoring data in April 2011. As of December 2014, the state has not submitted to EPA data with which to designate the area nonattainment, and the area has not been designated nonattainment.

⁷³ Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards, U.S. EPA, personal communication, May 1, 2015.

net effect of repealing them would be to shift the burden of attaining the ozone NAAQS more squarely in the direction of state and local governments.

A tighter ozone NAAQS has frequently raised the issue of how to control emission sources that contribute to pollution downwind, in other states. Ozone, which forms in the atmosphere from chemical reactions of precursor emissions, is the prime example of such downwind pollution. Under both the Bush and Obama Administrations, EPA has addressed this interstate air pollution issue—through the Clean Air Interstate Rule (CAIR, 2005) and the Cross State Air Pollution Rule (CSAPR, 2011). The D.C. Circuit Court of Appeals found fault with both rules, although it allowed CAIR to take effect pending promulgation of an acceptable replacement.⁷⁴

Whether EPA, in the CSAPR rule, had correctly interpreted its authority to control emissions leading to downwind pollution ultimately reached the Supreme Court. On April 29, 2014, in a 6-2 decision (*EPA v. EME Homer City Generation, LLP*), the Court upheld the methodology at the heart of EPA's CSAPR standard-setting process.⁷⁵ The rule was remanded to the D.C. Circuit for consideration of additional issues, but it is now being implemented.

The complexity of establishing controls on air pollution that crosses state lines has suggested to many stakeholders that Congress should revisit the Clean Air Act sections that authorize or require such controls, and numerous bills have been introduced on the subject over the years. Since the last major CAA revision in 1990, however, none of those bills has made it to the floor of the House or Senate. The Supreme Court's decision in the *Homer City* case may have further reduced the odds of congressional action on the subject.

Next Steps

The ozone NAAQS final rule was signed by the EPA Administrator on October 1, 2015. This action set in motion a long and complex implementation process. EPA will now work with state, federal, and tribal air quality agencies to carry out the duties of air quality management for the revised ozone standards.⁷⁶

Implementation will begin with states reviewing their existing air quality management infrastructure SIP for ozone and reporting back to EPA. Using monitoring data and other information, states are expected to submit proposals for attainment/nonattainment area designations to their local EPA regional office by October 2016. EPA will review these proposals, and after what is often significant dialogue with each state, finalize these designations (reportedly, in late 2017). After nonattainment areas are designated, state and local governments will have up to three years to produce State Implementation Plans (SIPs), which outline the measures that will reduce emission levels. Finalizing SIPs, through EPA review and approval, often takes longer. Finally, under the CAA, actual attainment of the standards is allowed to stretch over a 3-year to 20-year period, depending on the severity of the area's pollution.

Congress had taken an interest in the ozone proposal before it was released, with three bills introduced in the 113th Congress that would have affected the timing and/or EPA's authority to

⁷⁴ For a discussion of the Bush and Obama Administration regulations and the D.C. Circuit decisions remanding them, see CRS Report R42895, *Clean Air Issues in the 113th Congress: An Overview*.

⁷⁵ *EPA v. EME Homer City Generation, L.P.*, 134 S. Ct. 1584 (2014).

⁷⁶ The implementation process is outlined in "Implementing the 2015 Ozone NAAQS," Memorandum of Janet G. McCabe, Acting Assistant Administrator, Office of Air and Radiation, EPA, to Regional Administrators, Regions 1-10, October 1, 2015, at <http://www3.epa.gov/ozonepollution/pdfs/20151001memo.pdf>.

promulgate an ozone NAAQS. In the 114th Congress, there are at least five bills introduced, to date, to address the revision of the ozone (and, in some cases, other) NAAQS:

- H.R. 1044 would require each state to revise the boundaries of ozone and carbon monoxide nonattainment areas that include entire metropolitan or consolidated metropolitan statistical areas, to exclude counties that are not in violation of the NAAQS, as determined by air quality monitoring;
- H.R. 1327 / S. 640, the ORDEAL Act, would delay the review and revision of the ozone NAAQS for three years and require future reviews at 10-year rather than 5-year intervals;
- H.R. 1388 / S. 751, the CASE Act, would prohibit a more stringent ozone standard until at least 85% of the counties in nonattainment areas as of July 2, 2014, attained the current standard, and would require EPA to consider feasibility and cost in setting an ozone NAAQS, among other provisions; and
- H.R. 2111 would, among many other provisions, provide that no funds made available under any act may be used by EPA to implement any ozone standard promulgated after its date of enactment.
- S. 2072 would require EPA to establish a program under which the Administrator defers the designation of an area as a nonattainment area for purposes of the 8-hour ozone national ambient air quality standard if the area achieves and maintains certain standards under a voluntary early action compact plan.

On June 3, 2015, a Senate Environment and Public Works Committee hearing heard testimony regarding the two Senate bills. On April 29, 2015, the House Science, Space, and Technology Committee's Subcommittee on Environment held a hearing on the proposed rule's impact on rural America.

The standards could also be the subject of a resolution of disapproval under the Congressional Review Act. For additional information on the Congressional Review Act, see CRS Report R43992, *The Congressional Review Act: Frequently Asked Questions*, by Maeve P. Carey, Alissa M. Dolan, and Christopher M. Davis.

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California Drought: Hydrological and Regulatory Water Supply Issues

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Summary

California is in its fourth year of drought. As of late July 2015, 47% of California was experiencing *exceptional* drought—the most severe U.S. federal drought classification—and approximately 71% of the state was experiencing *extreme* drought. The 2014 water year (October 2013 through September 2014) was the third driest on record. Water users that receive water supplies from the state of California and federal water projects are experiencing unprecedented water supply shortages due to the drought. Severe water supply shortages also hampered the state during a recent three-year drought (2008-2010). Paleontological and tree-ring records indicate that California has experienced many multiyear droughts over several millennia; however, some experts estimate that the current drought may be the most severe in the past 1,200 years.

This report focuses on hydrological and regulatory compliance issues that affect operation and management of two large water supply projects that serve farms and communities throughout California: the federal Central Valley Project (CVP), owned and operated by the Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation) in the Department of the Interior, and the State Water Project (SWP), owned and operated by the California Department of Water Resources (DWR). Reductions in water supplied by these projects in drought years result in economic disruption across the state such as concentrated crop and financial losses in agricultural areas throughout the Central Valley, including portions of the San Joaquin Valley. At the same time, several fish species—one of which may be close to extinction—whose habitat lies at the heart of California’s water supply system and throughout its northern rivers are in decline. Declining fish species, exacerbated by drought, also may have economic implications, resulting in job and income losses in coastal areas. In addition, the drought and low water supplies affect recreation, power production, other industries, and small and large communities.

With below-average snowpack and severe water shortages again in 2015, a short-term issue for Congress is how to respond to demands for increased water deliveries given other policy concerns, such as avoiding harm to threatened and endangered species. Other issues include how to address water supply availability broadly and how to finance water supply or other projects. These are challenges given fiscal constraints and policies discouraging site-specific project authorizations and appropriations. A long-term issue for Congress is how to address federal water delivery reliability without destabilizing the aquatic ecosystems and related resources (e.g., clean water, commercial and recreational fisheries, etc.) upon which many communities depend.

Several bills were introduced in the 113th Congress to address short- and long-term water shortage issues and CVP and SWP water management (e.g., H.R. 3964, H.R. 5781, and S. 2198). These bills each passed their respective chambers but were not enacted. Legislation with similar aims—to maximize CVP and SWP water supplies—has been introduced in the 114th Congress (H.R. 2898 and S. 1894). H.R. 2898 passed the House on July 16, 2015, and S. 1894 was introduced on July 30, 2015. Other bills introduced in the 114th Congress that address California drought and water management include several authorizing conservation and water H.R. 291 recycling initiatives, among other activities (e.g., and S. 176; H.R. 2983 and S. 1837; and H.R. 3045).

Questions and debate are likely to continue as Congress considers legislation addressing CVP and SWP management and other activities to lessen the impacts of drought. This report provides background and analysis on factors affecting CVP and SWP water management. For information on legislation, see CRS In Focus IF10019, *H.R. 5781: Legislation Proposed to Maximize Water Supplies to Address Drought in California*; CRS Report R43820, *Analysis of H.R. 5781, California Emergency Drought Relief Act of 2014*; and CRS Insight IN10308, *Drought Legislation: H.R. 2898*.

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Introduction

California is experiencing its fourth consecutive year of drought. As of late July 2015, 47% of California was experiencing exceptional drought and more than 94% of the state was facing drought conditions that ranged from severe to exceptional. According to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's (NOAA's) Climate Prediction Center (CPC), the outlook for California through the end of October calls for little if any chance for improvement in drought conditions.¹ Unless there is an anomalous weather event, California likely will experience persistent drought conditions for the rest of the 2015 water year (October 2014-September 2015).²

The Congressional Research Service (CRS) has analyzed a variety of data and information on current California hydrological conditions, regulatory factors affecting management of California's developed water supplies, and restrictions due to baseline water rights allocations and delivery priorities of the Central Valley Project (CVP), a large water supply project that serves farms and communities throughout California. This report provides a summary of California's 2012-2015 drought with comparisons, where applicable, to previous droughts; a summary of the key regulatory requirements that at certain times limit water deliveries (or *exports*) from the San Joaquin and Sacramento Rivers' Delta; and a brief discussion of California water rights and how they relate to different types of federal contracts and their associated water allocations.

The report specifically addresses issues related to management of the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation's (Reclamation's) CVP and to reductions in water deliveries to CVP water users—specifically, to irrigation districts, water districts, and others that have long-term contracts for delivery of CVP water (i.e., CVP contractors). The CVP delivers water to contractors throughout the state, largely serving agricultural water contractors as well as some municipal and industrial (M&I) contractors. A somewhat parallel state system, the State Water Project (SWP) serves primarily M&I water users and some agricultural users. The CVP and SWP are operated in conjunction under a Coordinated Operations Agreement (COA) pursuant to P.L. 99-546.³

Major CVP and SWP pumps that supply water for central and southern California are located at the southern portion of the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers' Delta confluence with San Francisco Bay (Bay-Delta, or Delta, see **Figure 1**). An estimated 25 million people get some, if not all, of their drinking and agricultural water supplies from the Bay-Delta—often referred to as the hub of California's water supply system.⁴ **Figure 2** shows an overview of CVP and SWP facilities statewide.

¹ National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, National Weather Service Climate Prediction Center, *U.S. Seasonal Drought Outlook*, (valid for July 16 – October 31, 2015), http://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/expert_assessment/sdo_summary.html.

² For more information on drought generally, see CRS Report R43407, *Drought in the United States: Causes and Current Understanding*, by Peter Folger and Betsy A. Cody.

³ According to the Bureau of Reclamation, “The [Coordinated Operations Agreement, or COA] defines the rights and responsibilities of the CVP and SWP with respect to in-basin water needs and provides a mechanism to account for those rights and responsibilities.” See U. S. Dept. of the Interior, Bureau of Reclamation, *Biological Assessment on the Continued Long-term Operations of the Central Valley Project and the State Water Project (OCAP)*, pp. 1-9, at http://www.usbr.gov/mp/cvo/OCAP/sep08_docs/OCAP_BA_001_Aug08.pdf.

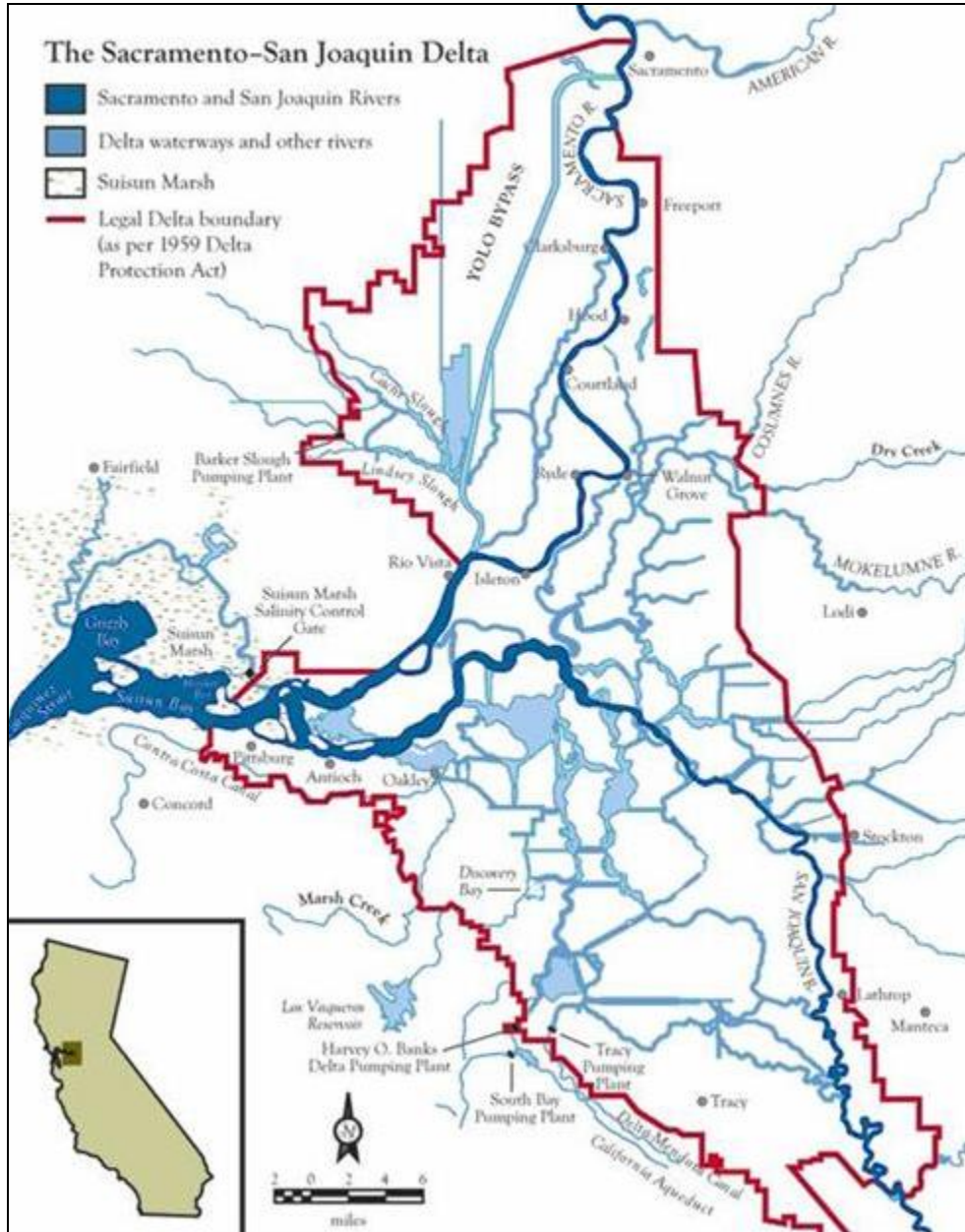
⁴ State of California, Department of Natural Resources and Department of Water Resources, *Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Overview*, Sacramento, CA (no date), p. 2, at http://baydeltaoffice.water.ca.gov/sdb/tbp/deltaoverview/delta_overview.pdf.

Many factors affect CVP water deliveries. These include hydrologic factors, state and federal laws and regulations, court orders implementing those laws and regulations, CVP contract and allocations policies, and the state's long-established state water rights system. The current hydrological drought in California (2012-present) has lasted longer than the previous California drought (2007-2009) and probably is more severe. For example, the 2014 water year (October 2013 through September 2014)⁵ was the third driest in California since record-keeping began in 1895, and 2013 was the driest calendar year on record for the state. The human factors—laws and regulations, water rights, and CVP allocations policies—can magnify the impacts of drought on water deliveries to some contractors. The system of state water rights and water code, together with CVP contract allocations and priorities, largely dictates who gets how much water and when, particularly in times of drought or other changes in the hydrologic cycle.⁶ As with the previous California drought, some stakeholders are questioning the extent to which compliance with environmental laws such as the federal Endangered Species Act (ESA; P.L. 93-205; 16 U.S.C. §§1531 et seq.) and with state water quality laws and regulations are worsening drought impacts and resulting in significantly reduced project water deliveries—particularly CVP and SWP exports of water from the Delta.

⁵ The California Department of Water Resources and the Bureau of Reclamation typically gather data on precipitation, runoff, and water supply storage on a *water year* basis. A water year is from October 1 through September 30, as opposed to the calendar year: January 1 through December 31.

⁶ For information on water rights, see CRS Legal Sidebar WSLG9, *Riparian vs. Appropriated Water Rights*, by Cynthia Brown.

Figure I. Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta
(with CVP and SWP pumping plants)



Source: DeltaRevision, *Delta Maps*, at http://www.deltarevision.com/maps/Delta_land_use_ownership/legal_delta.jpg, 1990.

Notes: State and federal facilities that pump and export water out of the Delta for users south of the Delta are located on the southwestern edge of the legally defined Delta area. CVP = Central Valley Project; SWP = State Water Project.

Figure 2. Major Rivers and Water Infrastructure Facilities in California
(state, federal, and local water project facilities)



Source: California State Department of Water Resources, *California Water Plan Update 2013, Investing in Innovation & Infrastructure*, Vol. I, Chapter 3, Figure 2-3, issued Oct. 30, 2014.

Water shortages due to hydrologic variability, regulatory export, and other management restrictions have resulted in unequal impacts on CVP water contractors because of differences in

priority of water rights and other legal agreements underlying different water contracts and federal and state allocation policies. Combined Delta exports have increased *on average* since the 1980s and early 1990s, even with implementation of several regulatory restrictions; nonetheless, CVP water allocations for some contractors have been reduced significantly.

Controversy over CVP water supply deliveries persists in part because even in years with high levels of precipitation and runoff,⁷ such as 2011, water deliveries still are often reduced below their contract amount for some contractors—typically south-of-Delta (SOD) CVP water service contractors.⁸ Due to low precipitation levels during the 2011-2012 winter months (2012 water year), and again throughout the 2012 and 2013 calendar years, water storage levels leading into the 2013-2014 winter were very low. The result was a low amount of water in reserve going into the spring of 2014—an unusually warm year with below-average precipitation. CVP and SWP contract deliveries were allocated at historic lows in 2014, and even senior water rights users were affected. Some municipalities nearly exhausted water supplies, and some unincorporated areas experienced wells going dry. Historically low levels of winter precipitation and snowpack for the 2015 water year have resulted in reduced water allocations again, including zero allocations for many agricultural water users throughout the CVP. Some communities reliant on groundwater also have experienced dry wells.

The California State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) summarized 2014 drought impacts as follows:⁹

- \$2.2 billion in total economic costs due to drought;
- \$1.5 billion direct loss to agriculture (3% of the state’s total agricultural production value);
- 17,100 jobs lost (3.8% of farm employment);
- 428,000 acres idled (5%) in the Central Valley, Central Coast, and Southern California;
- \$447 million in added groundwater pumping costs;
- 95% winter-run Chinook egg mortality due to high temperatures;
- high spring-run Chinook mortality due to high temperatures;
- lowest survey level of Delta smelt on record;
- second-lowest level of longfin smelt on record;
- population indexes of the striped bass, American shad, and threadfin shad near record lows; and
- potential (unaccounted) impacts to commercial and recreational fishing, recreation, and other nonagricultural water-dependent industries.

⁷ Runoff is what occurs as a result of precipitation—rain or snow—that is in excess of evaporation from the land surface, transpiration from vegetation, and infiltration into soils. The remaining water—runoff—makes its way into rivers, streams, reservoirs, and possibly the ocean. USGS, California Water Science Center, “Annual Runoff Estimate for California, at <http://ca.water.usgs.gov/data/drought/runoff.html>, viewed August 2014.

⁸ For example, even though water year 2011 was classified as a wet year and more water was pumped from the Delta than ever before (6.52 million acre-feet, or MAF), the CVP south-of-Delta agricultural water service contractors’ allocation for 2011 started at 50% of contract supply. Although it increased monthly based on revised projections, it never rose above 80% from April 25 through the rest of the year. Most of the water exported from the Delta in 2011 went to the SWP (3.96 million acre-feet). The CVP total for 2011 was 2.63 MAF.

⁹ California Water Boards, State Water Resources Control Board, Regional Water Quality Control Boards, *2015 Drought Water Project Operations*, PowerPoint presentation, pp. 2-3.

The 113th Congress responded to the 2014 drought by reauthorizing several drought programs, including the Reclamation States Emergency Drought Relief Act (RSEDR), the National Integrated Drought Information System (NIDIS), and agricultural assistance programs (2014 farm bill; Agricultural Act of 2014 [P.L. 113-79]). Congress also included provisions to facilitate water banking, water transfers, and new storage projects in the FY2014 Consolidated Appropriations Act (P.L. 113-76). In addition, the 113th Congress debated California-specific legislation, including S. 2016, S. 2198 (which passed the Senate in May 2014), H.R. 3964 (which passed the House in February 2014), and H.R. 5781, a compromise bill that passed the House in December 2014; however, none were enacted.

Several bills have been introduced in the 114th Congress. For example, H.R. 2898 passed the House on July 16, 2015. The bill is similar in several aspects to previously passed House bills (H.R. 3964 and 5781 from the 113th Congress). Several titles of H.R. 2898 focus on maximizing CVP and SWP water deliveries, while other titles address Bureau of Reclamation project authorization and financing throughout the West. With regard to California-specific provisions, a key challenge for legislators is whether to increase water supplies for CVP and SWP water users, particularly those in the San Joaquin Valley and Southern California areas (SOD), and how this could be accomplished without further threatening or endangering the survival of several fish species and degrading water quality for in-Delta water users. Other bills introduced in the 114th Congress would address drought management in California more broadly by focusing on increasing the provision of water supplies through conservation and recycling, among other activities (e.g., H.R. 291 and S. 176; H.R. 2983 and S. 1837; and H.R. 3045). The state also has been active in addressing the drought, including funding specific water projects and conservation activities and calling for mandatory statewide reductions in water use.¹⁰

What Is Drought?

Droughts have affected the United States, particularly the American West, for centuries. *Drought* is defined in a number of ways; the simplest may be as a deficiency of precipitation over an extended period of time, usually a season or more, resulting in a water shortage for some activity, group, or environmental sector.¹¹ The deficiency usually is evaluated relative to some long-term average condition or balance between precipitation, evaporation, and transpiration by plants. Drought, which has a beginning and an end, is distinguished from *aridity*, which describes to low-rainfall regions and is a relatively permanent feature of climate (e.g., deserts are regions of relatively permanent aridity).¹²

At the national level, drought is monitored and reported in an index known as the U.S. Drought Monitor, which synthesizes various drought indexes and impacts and represents a consensus among academic and federal scientists of ongoing drought conditions. The U.S. Drought Monitor uses five key indicators¹³ as well as expert opinion and other indexes, such as those that account

¹⁰ See “California Drought” at <http://ca.gov/drought/>. See also activities of local water districts at <http://www.acwa.com/content/local-agencies-find-innovative-ways-reduce-use>.

¹¹ National Drought Mitigation Center (NDMC), “What Is Drought?” at <http://drought.unl.edu/DroughtBasics/WhatisDrought.aspx>.

¹² Permanently arid conditions reflect the *climate* of the region, which is the composite of the day-to-day weather over a longer period of time. Climatologists traditionally interpret climate as the 30-year average. See NDMC, “What Is Climatology?” at <http://www.drought.unl.edu/DroughtBasics/WhatisClimatology.aspx>.

¹³ The five key indicators include the Palmer Drought Index, the Climate Prediction Center soil moisture model, U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) weekly streamflow data, the Standardized Precipitation Index, and short- and long-term (continued...)

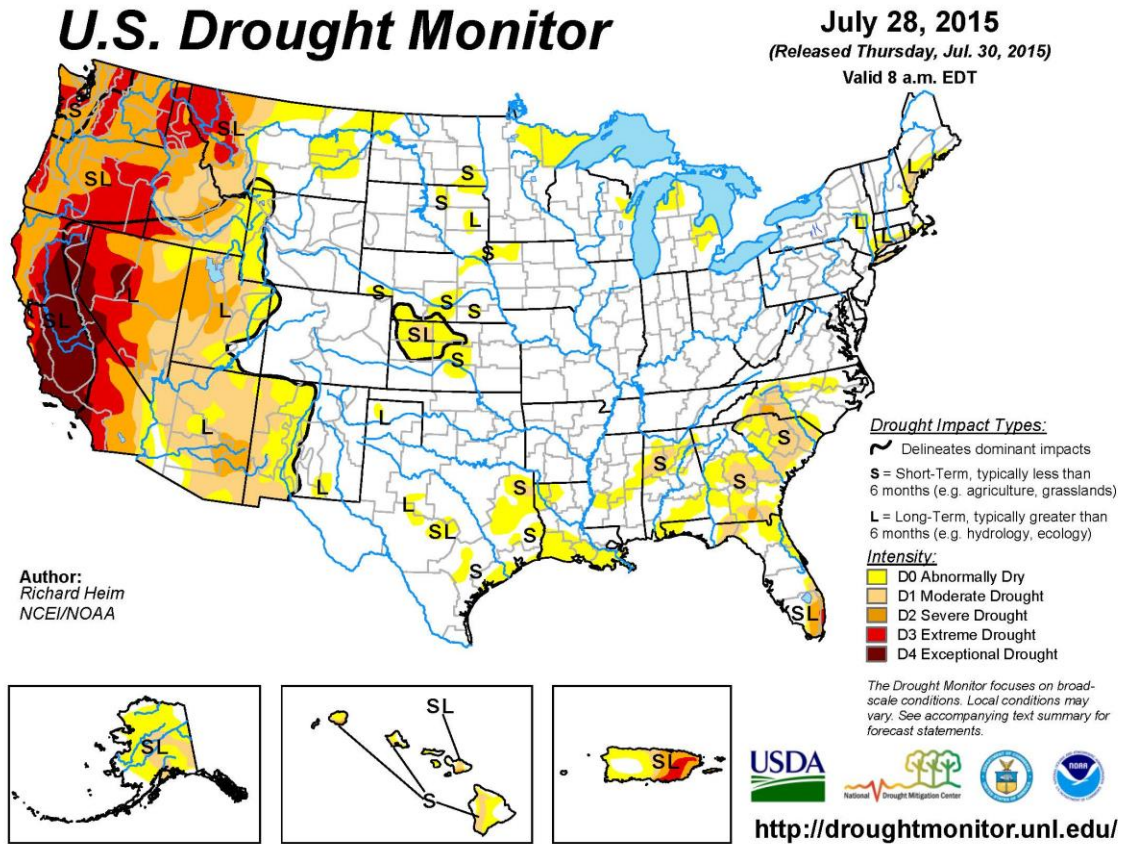
for conditions in the West where snowpack is relatively important and those that are used mainly during the growing season. Drought indexes typically are used to assess and classify the intensity and type of drought. The classification of drought intensity, such as that shown in **Figure 3**, may depend on a single indicator or on several indicators, often combined with expert opinion from the academic, public, and private sectors.

The U.S. Drought Monitor intensity scheme—D0 to D4—is used to depict broad-scale conditions but not necessarily drought circumstances at the local scale. For example, the large regions depicted as red and brown, most notably California and parts of Nevada, in **Figure 3** faced extreme to exceptional drought conditions for the week of July 28, 2015, but they may contain local areas and individual communities that experienced less (or more) severe drought. The U.S. Drought Monitor in **Figure 3** does not reflect availability of water supplied by federal or state reservoirs or projected water deliveries. It strictly represents the hydrological status of California from factors other than deliveries of water mandated or restricted by regulation (e.g., precipitation, snowpack, streamflow, soil conditions, as described above). In addition to the color-coded D0-D4 designations, U.S. Drought Monitor maps often include an *S* and *L* designation to provide additional information about the nature of drought. The *S designation* indicates a combination of drought indexes that reflect impacts that respond to precipitation over several days up to a few months (short-term effects). These effects would include impact to agriculture, topsoil moisture, unregulated streamflows, and aspects of wildfire danger. The *L designation* approximates responses to precipitation over several months up to a few years (long-term effects). These effects would include reservoir levels, groundwater, and lake levels. As **Figure 3** shows, some regions of the United States, such as California, include both an *S* and an *L* designation, indicating that in late July 2015 those regions experienced both short- and long-term impacts.

(...continued)

drought indicator blends. For a discussion of drought indexes, see NDMC, <http://www.droughtmonitor.unl.edu/AboutUs/ClassificationScheme.aspx>.

Figure 3. U.S. Drought Conditions



Source: United States Drought Monitor, at <http://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/>.

California Drought and Hydrological Conditions

At the beginning of the 2015 water year—as of October 1, 2014—nearly 60% of California was experiencing exceptional drought, the most severe U.S. federal drought classification. The dry conditions resulted, in part, because the 2014 water year was the third driest on record in terms of precipitation (2013 was the driest calendar year on record, whereas the 1924 water year was the driest on record).¹⁴ California typically receives more than 80% of its annual precipitation in the November–April winter precipitation season, and the November 2013–April 2014 precipitation for the state as a whole was the sixth driest since records began in 1895.¹⁵

¹⁴ California Department of Water Resources, “Water Year 2014 Ends as 3rd Driest in Precipitation,” press release, September 30, 2014, at <http://www.water.ca.gov/waterconditions/>.

¹⁵ Richard Seager et al., *Causes and Predictability of the 2011–2014 California Drought*, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Assessment Report, December 2014, p. 3, at http://cpo.noaa.gov/sites/cpo/MAPP/Task%20Forces/DTF/californiadrought/california_drought_report.pdf. Hereafter referred to as NOAA Assessment Report 2014.

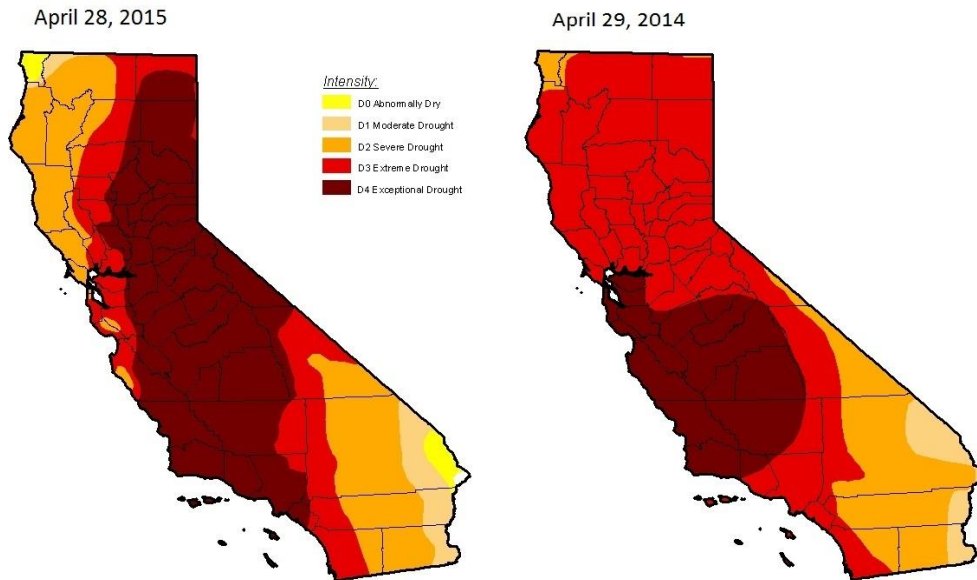
The state is experiencing its fourth consecutive dry year. As of July 28, 2015, 47% of California still was experiencing exceptional drought and more than 94% of the state was facing drought conditions that ranged from severe to exceptional.¹⁶

Water users receiving supplies from California state and federal water projects are experiencing unprecedented water supply shortages due to the drought. Severe water supply shortages also hampered the state during the 2007-2009 drought. Other severe droughts in the last 100 years include a six-year drought (1987–1992); a two-year drought (1976–1977), and an extended dry period during the 1920s and 1930s which included the single driest water year on record—1924. (The driest winter on record was 1976-1977.) Studies of relict tree stumps, tree rings, and other evidence indicate that parts of California have experienced numerous multiyear droughts, some of which lasted for decades or even centuries, during the past 2,000 years.¹⁷ Whether the current drought is the worst in California’s history is currently being debated. The role of human-induced climate change also is being debated, in particular whether the record high temperatures in 2014 combined with low precipitation are a fingerprint of human influence on climate (see text box below).

Figure 4 provides a comparison of drought conditions in California on April 29, 2014, and April 28, 2015. **Figure 4** shows that the area of exceptional drought expanded considerably over the course of the year. According to the U.S. Drought Monitor, exceptional drought nearly doubled in a year, from 25% of California at the end of April 2014 to nearly 47% in late April 2015.

¹⁶ U.S. Drought Monitor, July 28, 2015.

¹⁷ Rachel Berkowitz, “A Dry State in the West,” *Physics Today*, July 2014, at <http://scitation.aip.org/content/aip/magazine/physicstoday/news/10.1063/PT.5.4004>. See also Scott Stine, “Extreme and Persistent Drought in California and Patagonia During Mediaeval Time,” *Nature*, vol. 369 (June 16, 1994), pp. 546-549.

Figure 4. Comparison of California Drought Conditions for April 2014 and April 2015

Source: U.S. Drought Monitor, <http://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/MapsAndData/MapArchive.aspx>, modified by CRS.

Notes: Colors matching drought intensity are identical to those shown in **Figure 3**.

California has experienced years of consecutive drought in the past. Observations of below-average runoff, reservoir levels, and groundwater levels for 2007-2009 were broadly comparable to those observed during previous episodes of drought in California (e.g., 1977-1978 and 1987-1992). Drought conditions for 2015 appear more severe and widespread in scope.

Runoff and Storage

The 2014 water year was one of the driest on record, which has led to below-average storage levels and runoff for the year. According to the California Department of Water Resources (DWR):

Water Year 2014—overlapping with California’s driest calendar year—ended on September 30 as the state’s third driest in 119 years of record, based on statewide precipitation.

As the Water Year ended on September 30, the state’s major reservoirs collectively held only 60 percent of average storage for the date, or about 41 percent of capacity. Cumulative reservoir storage in 1977, California’s driest calendar year on record, was approximately five million acre-feet less than this year, but the state had 16 million fewer people then.¹⁸

¹⁸ California Department of Water Resources, “Water Year 2014 Ends as 3rd Driest in Precipitation,” press release, September 30, 2014, at <http://www.water.ca.gov/waterconditions/news-archive.cfm>.

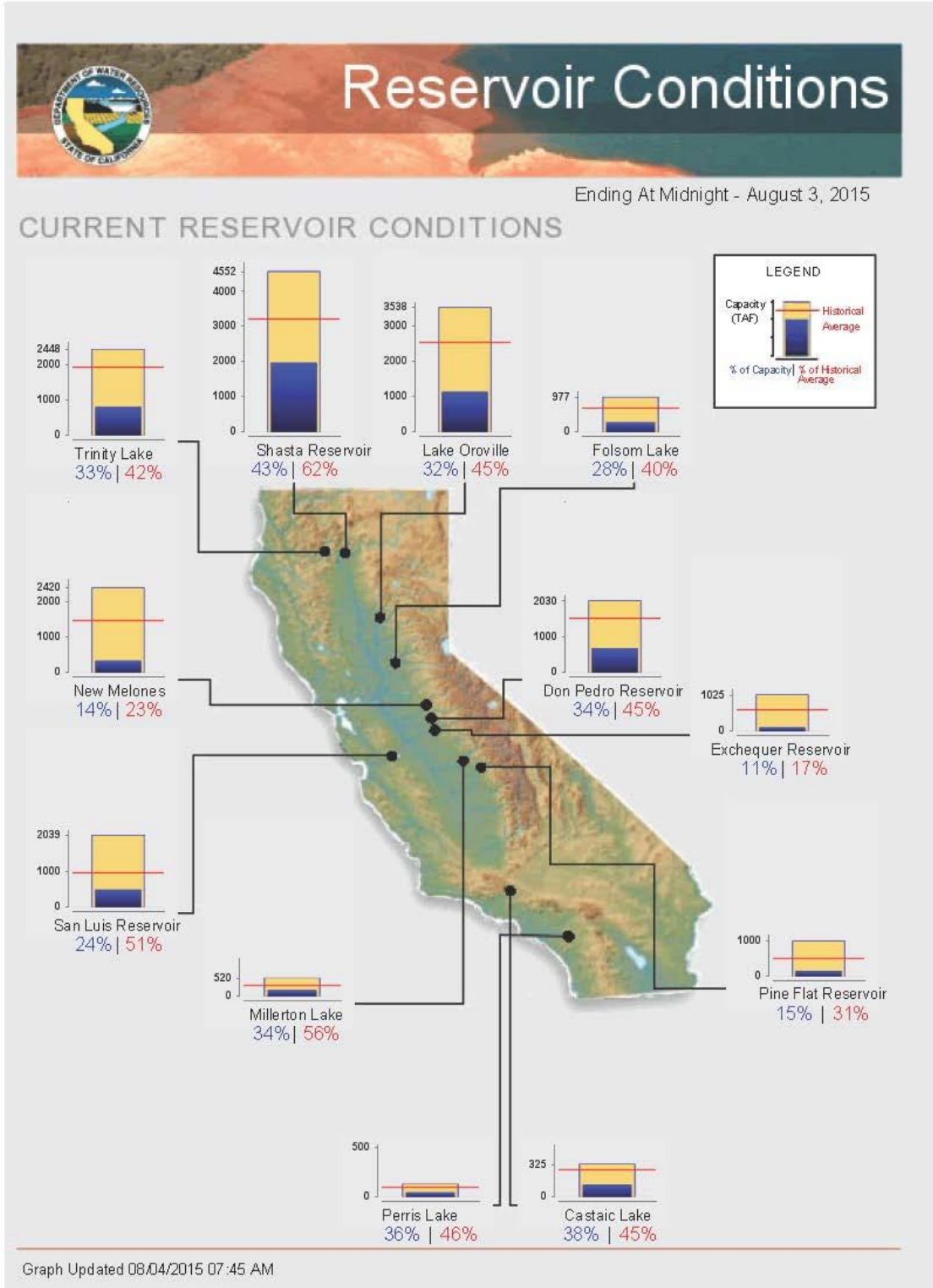
Runoff in California has declined since 2012 and is continuing its downward trend in 2015. According to the U.S. Geological Survey, runoff in California has shown a downward trend since 2006, despite relatively wet years in 2010 and 2011.¹⁹ Below-average runoff indicates an underlying deficit in precipitation, which would support a common definition of drought: less rain or snow than a region would receive compared with some long-term average (consistent with the description of hydrological drought; see “What Is Drought?” above). California has experienced three dry years in a row, and so far 2015 is a fourth dry year, compared with the long-term average.

Figure 5 shows reservoir storage in early August 2015 for several of the major CVP and SWP water storage reservoirs. All the major reservoirs shown in **Figure 5** are well below their historical average capacity.

Snowpack is an essential component of water storage in California. Runoff from the snowpack typically contributes to a large portion of storage in many of the reservoirs shown in **Figure 5**. For a year with average or above-average snowpack levels in early May, runoff from spring snowmelt would be expected to contribute additional water storage in reservoirs through May and June before dropping off in the summer months. **Figure 6** shows this pattern for a wet year (1983), a dry year (1977), the 30-year average, and for 2014 and 2015 (through June 2015). However, the very low snowpack levels in spring 2015 resulted in low amounts of runoff, compared with average values, in early summer. As the figure shows, June runoff in 2015 was about 0.15 inches and trending downward, whereas the 30-year average runoff for June is 0.54 inches. That value likely reflects the unusually low snowpack levels in the Sierras in 2015 (approximately 5% of average for April). Absent the unlikely event of significant amounts of summer precipitation, the trend of below-average runoff shown in **Figure 6** probably will continue.

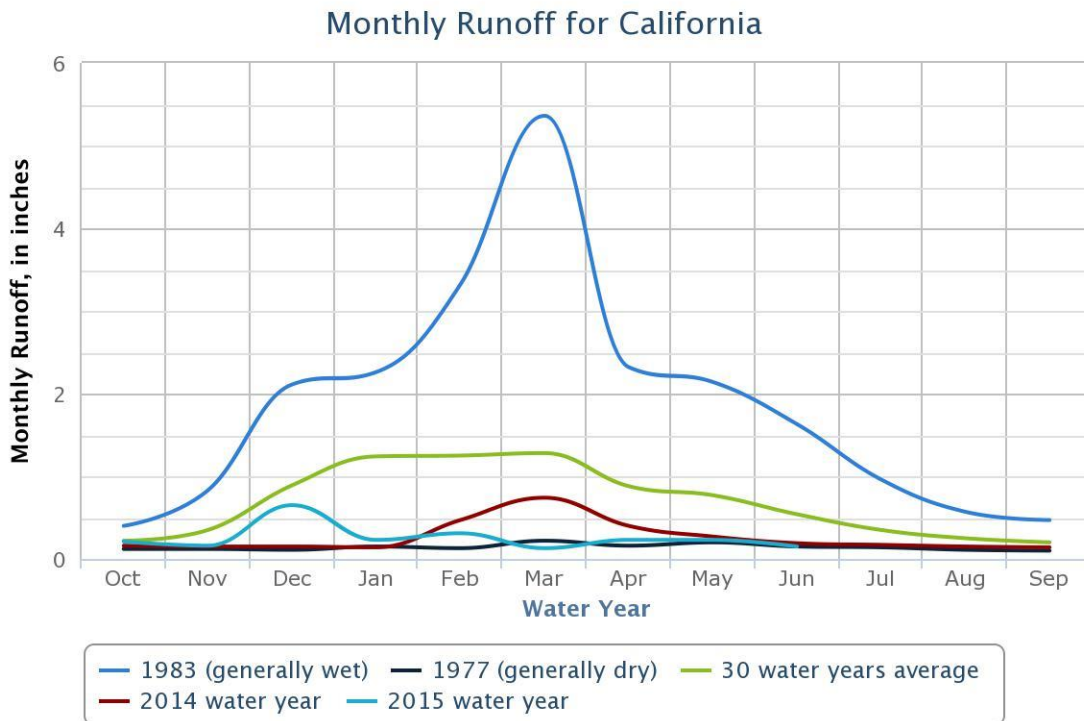
¹⁹ Ibid. USGS plotted a smoothed curve that trended downward from the relatively wet year in 2006 through March 2015, even though water years 2010 and 2011 were relatively wet. The overall downward trend reflects the consecutive dry years 2007-2009, the last three dry years (2012-2014), and a dry 2015 to date.

Figure 5. Major California State and Federal Reservoirs



Source: California Department of Water Resources, California Data Exchange Center, Current Conditions for Major Reservoirs, <http://cdec.water.ca.gov/cgi-progs/products/rescond.pdf>.

Figure 6. Comparison of Runoff Amounts for California Between a Wet Year, Dry Year, 30-Year Average, 2014, and 2015 Through June



Source: U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), California Water Science Center, *Annual Runoff Estimate for California*, at <http://ca.water.usgs.gov/data/drought/runoff.html>, viewed August 4, 2015.

Notes: The original source is an interactive feature, enabling the user to scroll over the lines on the figure and extract runoff amounts in inches for the midpoint of each month. All 2015 data are provisional and subject to change.

Timing

Persistently dry or drought conditions in most of California since 2012 do not necessarily mean that all locations throughout California have experienced similar drought conditions at all times. Drought conditions change over time and vary by location. For example, January is normally the wettest month for California, averaging approximately 4.1 inches of precipitation in the state.²⁰ (See **Table 1.**) In January 2015, however, California received only 0.47 inches, or 12% of average precipitation for the month. By contrast, in December—also one of the wettest months for California—the state received 7.3 inches of precipitation, or 202% of the monthly average of about 3.6 inches. Despite the relatively wet months of November and December 2014, very dry conditions in January and below-average precipitation through April resulted in the cumulative average of annual precipitation at 76% through the first seven months of the water year. During the months of October through March, California typically receives more than 80% of its annual precipitation for the 12-month water year.

²⁰ California Climate Tracker, at http://www.wrcc.dri.edu/monitor/cal-mon/frames_data.html. CRS calculated the average monthly values using California Climate Tracker data back to 1895.

Table 1 also shows that July 2015 was an unusually wet month in California, receiving roughly 10 times the average amount of precipitation that normally falls during the month. However, the above-average rainfall likely will not affect drought conditions significantly. Even though California received more than 1.6 inches of precipitation averaged over the state, well above the normal 0.16 inches, the total amount that fell was less than what the state usually receives each month from November through March, and the total was equal to about the average precipitation California receives in April at the end of the wet season (**Table 1**). Despite the relatively very wet July, the first 10 months of the 2015 water year cumulatively were still below average (about 83% of normal), reflecting the dry winter months in early 2015.

Timing of precipitation, and the consequent amount of runoff in the spring that flows into the state's reservoirs, is a critical factor leading to water delivery decisions in the spring. Where and how precipitation occurs (e.g., snow versus rain) also are critical to water delivery decisions for the SWP and CVP. Both projects rely on precipitation data, including data indicating the water content of snowpack and projected runoff, to decide how much water to allocate to water users early in the water year (February-May).

Table 1. Average and Observed Statewide Precipitation, by Month

(percentage of average by month and cumulatively for water year 2015, through July 31, 2015)

Month	Average Precipitation Statewide (inches)	Water Year 2015		
		Observed Precipitation (inches)	% of Average (by month)	% of Average (cumulative)
October	1.16	0.71	61%	61%
November	2.40	2.0	82%	75%
December	3.60	7.3	202%	139%
January	4.08	0.47	12%	93%
February	3.58	2.7	75%	88%
March	3.03	0.55	18%	77%
April	1.59	1.1	69%	76%
May	0.86	0.77	88%	76%
June	0.34	0.21	62%	76%
July	0.16	1.63	1051%	83%
Total	20.82	17.36	83%	83%

Source: California Climate Tracker, at http://www.wrcc.dri.edu/monitor/cal-mon/frames_data.html. CRS calculated the average monthly values from using California Climate Tracker data back to 1895.

Note: Totals may not sum due to rounding.

Nature of the California Drought: Possible Causes and Consequences

The immediate cause of the current California drought appears to be the region of persistent atmospheric high pressure over the northeast Pacific Ocean offshore Oregon and Washington. The *resilient ridge*, as it is sometimes referred to, has changed the atmospheric circulation patterns so that the wintertime streams of intense precipitation are blocked from reaching the northern California coastline. These weather features are referred to as *atmospheric rivers* (ARs) and are

extremely important contributors to California's precipitation during the winter months. Some shifts in the high-pressure ridge in December 2014 led to a few AR storms in northern California, as discussed above, but since that time the resilient ridge has reestablished itself.

Atmospheric Rivers

ARs play an extremely important role in making or "busting" California droughts. The absence of ARs in January 2014 led to precipitation levels of only 0.43 inches statewide, or 11% of average for the month. January 2015 precipitation was 0.47 inches statewide, nearly mirroring the previous year.²¹ Again, the absence of ARs was in part responsible for the lack of significant precipitation during the crucial month of January. Further, some have speculated that up to half of California droughts are busted by ARs that provide a significant proportion of annual precipitation over a relatively short period.²² However, from May through September, California typically receives less than an inch of precipitation statewide per month, so the occurrence of a drought-busting AR in the 2015 water year is increasingly unlikely.

Did Human-Induced Climate Change Cause the 2012-2015 California Drought?

Two studies published in late 2014 provide examples of the ongoing scientific discussion about whether emissions of heat-trapping greenhouse gases by human activities have influenced the current California drought. One study claimed that the current drought is the most severe in the past 1,200 years of California's history.²³ The study stated that diminished snowpack, streamflows, and reservoir levels resulted in a convergence of reduced surface water supply with increased demand, a combination that appears unique in the state's history. The study stated that 2014 was the worst single drought year in at least the last 1,200 years in California but that it was not the driest year. What made the 2012-2014 drought—and 2014 in particular—stand out was the combination of lack of precipitation and record high temperatures, resulting in extreme dryness according to a soil-moisture metric known as the Palmer Drought Severity Index.²⁴ Attributing a human influence is more tenuous, according to the study, as attribution of a human influence on California rainfall and Pacific storm tracks is equivocal. The study, however, stated that "projections for a continued trend toward higher mean and extreme temperatures are robust." Further, the study linked the future warming to human activities, claiming that "future 'hot' droughts driven by increasing temperatures due to anthropogenic emissions of greenhouse gases ... are assured."

Another study also published in 2014 found that the 2012-2014 dry conditions were not without precedent in California's history. Even with the current drought, the study did not find a clear trend toward wetter or drier conditions over the past 120 years in California.²⁵ It noted that the impacts of lack of precipitation were exacerbated by warm temperatures and that November 2013 through April 2014 was the warmest winter half-year on record.²⁶ This second study focused on the influence of sea surface temperatures (SSTs) on atmospheric behavior (SST forcing) and examined the role of natural atmospheric variability and SST forcing as factors influencing the California drought. In its examination of the causes of the current drought, the study observed that generally California dry winters arise from internal atmospheric variability, but that the past three winters also contained a component of SST forcing. In addition, the study noted that many climate model projections show a future *increase* in California precipitation over the midwinter and that "the recent severe all-winter rainfall deficit is thus not a harbinger of future precipitation

²¹ California Climate Tracker, at http://www.wrcc.dri.edu/monitor/cal-mon/frames_data.html. CRS calculated the average monthly values from using California Climate Tracker data back to 1895.

²² Discussions at the April 20-22, 2015, American Geophysical Union Chapman Conference on California drought.

²³ Daniel Griffin and Kevin J. Anchukaitis, "How Unusual is the 2012-2014 California Drought?," *Geophysical Research Letters*, published online December 3, 2014, DOI: 10.1002/2014GL062433.

²⁴ For a description of the Palmer Drought Severity Index, see the National Drought Mitigation Center, at <http://drought.unl.edu/Planning/Monitoring/ComparisonofIndicesIntro/PDSI.aspx>.

²⁵ Richard Seager et al., *Causes and Predictability of the 2011-2014 California Drought*, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Assessment Report by the NOAA Drought Task Force, December 2014, at http://cpo.noaa.gov/sites/cpo/MAPP/Task%20Forces/DTF/californiadrought/california_drought_report.pdf.

²⁶ California receives most of its precipitation during the winter and early spring months, November through April.

change.” However, this second study also stated that in the future California may experience a net surface moisture deficit due to the projected increase in evapotranspiration, driven by warmer temperatures, which would exceed the projected increase in precipitation. Both studies appear to support that prediction.

Prospects for a Continuing Hydrologic Drought

California receives the bulk of its precipitation in the late fall and winter months (see **Table 1**), and it is difficult to predict with any certainty what the precipitation patterns will be going forward. According to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration’s Climate Prediction Center (CPC), the outlook for California through the end of October calls for little if any chance for improvement in drought conditions.²⁷ Unless there is an anomalous weather event, California likely will experience persistent drought conditions for the rest of the 2015 water year. The CPC notes that August to October is a dry time in California, a fact that strongly favors drought persistence for much of the state. Any improvement in drought conditions likely would be limited to the southeast California desert, which might receive some rainfall associated with the monsoon and tropical cyclone activity in the eastern Pacific.

As of July 2015, atmospheric and oceanic features reflected an ongoing and strengthening El Niño. They also reflected a greater than 90% chance that El Niño will continue through the 2015-2016 winter in the Northern Hemisphere and an 80% chance it will last into early spring 2016.²⁸ Within the modeling community, there appears to be a consensus predicting a strong El Niño, with temperature and precipitation impacts expected to increase in the late fall and winter.²⁹ Strong El Niño conditions have been associated with a greater probability of above-normal precipitation for California and parts of the American Southwest, whereas La Niña conditions often appear to be correlated with drier conditions in those regions.³⁰ However, the relationship between El Niño-Southern Oscillation (ENSO) conditions and the atmospheric circulation patterns and SSTs in the eastern and northeastern Pacific Ocean—which have been shown to be the immediate cause of California’s drought—are complex and unclear.³¹

Groundwater and Land Subsidence

In the Central Valley, one of the typical consequences of below-average precipitation, reduced snowpack levels, and lower reservoir levels is an increase in groundwater pumping to offset reduced surface-water supplies. In an average year, groundwater provides about 45% of California’s water supply; in a drought year such as 2015, it may supply as much as 65%.³² A

²⁷ National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, National Weather Service Climate Prediction Center, “U.S. Seasonal Drought Outlook,” (valid for July 16-October 31, 2015, at http://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/expert_assessment/sdo_summary.html).

²⁸ Climate Prediction Center, *El Niño/Southern Oscillation (ENSO) Diagnostic Discussion*, July 9, 2015, at http://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/analysis_monitoring/enso_advisory/ensodisc.pdf.

²⁹ Ibid.

³⁰ National Drought Mitigation Center, “ENSO and Drought Forecasting,” at <http://drought.unl.edu/DroughtBasics/ENSOandForecasting.aspx>.

³¹ For more information on ENSO and drought, see CRS Report R43407, *Drought in the United States: Causes and Current Understanding*, by Peter Folger and Betsy A. Cody.

³² Luhdorff and Scalmanini Consulting Engineers, James W. Borchers, and Michael Carpenter, *Land Subsidence from Groundwater Use in California*, California Water Foundation, Summary Report, April 2014, at <http://www.californiawaterfoundation.org/uploads/1397858037-SubsidenceShortReportFINAL%2800248030xA1C15%29.pdf>.

result of increased pumping is often a decrease in groundwater storage, as indicated by lower water table levels. (See text box for a discussion of groundwater storage and availability in the Central Valley.) In addition to affecting groundwater storage, rapid and/or large decreases in water table levels, especially when they decline past historical lows, may lead to land subsidence and may pose risks to surface infrastructure such as roads, pipelines, levees, and canals. Land subsidence has been a longtime issue in the Central Valley, with historical levels of subsidence approaching 30 feet (Figure 7).

Figure 7. Land Subsidence in the San Joaquin Valley Southwest of Mendota Between 1925 and 1977



Source: Devin Galloway et al., USGS Circular 1182, “Land Subsidence in the United States,” 1999, p. 23, at <http://pubs.usgs.gov/circ/circ1182/pdf/06SanJoaquinValley.pdf>.

Notes: Approximate location of the maximum land subsidence in the United States, showing the approximate altitude of the land surface in 1925, 1955, and 1977.

In a 2014 summary report, the California Department of Water Resources (DWR) documented that groundwater levels since 2008 in much of the state, and particularly in the Central Valley, were at or below historical lows experienced sometime prior to 2000.³³ The report examined

³³ State of California Department of Water Resources, *Summary of Recent, Historical, and Estimated Potential for Future Land Subsidence in California*, 2014, at <http://www.water.ca.gov/groundwater/docs/> (continued...)

water-level data from long-term wells with a record of 10 or more years. Some wells, especially from portions of the Sacramento Valley, southern San Joaquin Valley, and a few other locations, exhibit groundwater levels more than 50 feet below historical levels. In the Central Valley in 2014, 36% of the long-term wells in the Sacramento Valley and 55% of the long-term wells in the San Joaquin Valley were at or below historical levels recorded during springtime conditions.³⁴ (See **Figure 8**.)

As a result of increased groundwater pumping, subsidence is occurring or reoccurring in many portions of the state. In some cases, it has damaged land surface features (e.g., one study indicated subsidence of 1.35 feet between 1995 and 2010 along the Coachella Branch of the All American Canal in the Coachella Valley, causing earth fissures).³⁵ The California DWR report estimates that areas with the highest potential for future subsidence are in the southern San Joaquin, Antelope, Coachella, and western Sacramento Valleys. (See **Figure 9**.)

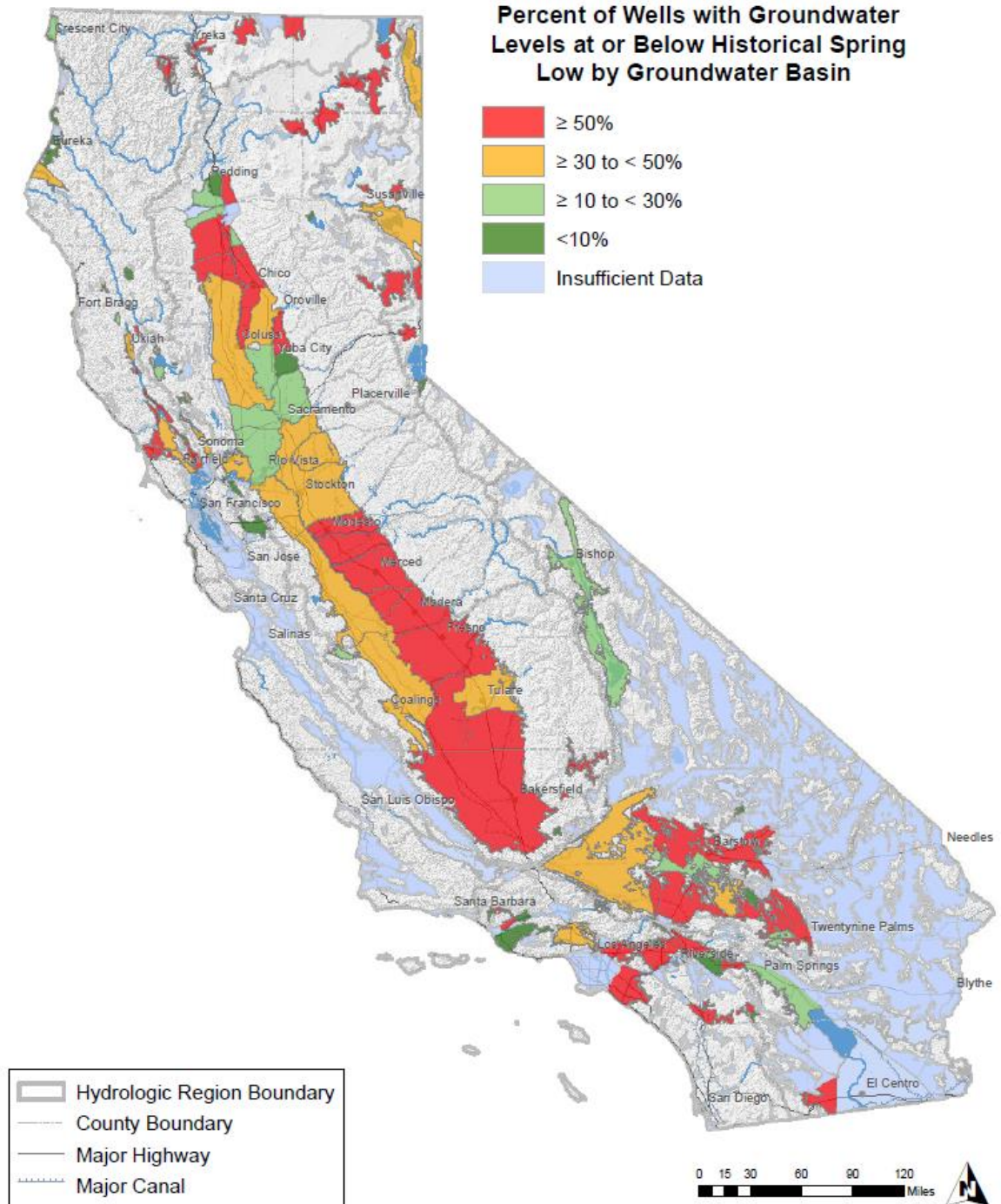
(...continued)

Summary_of_Recent_Historical_Potential_Subsidence_in_CA_Final_with_Appendix.pdf.

³⁴ Ibid.

³⁵ Luhdorff and Scalmanini Consulting Engineers, James W. Borchers, and Michael Carpenter, 2014, p. 3.

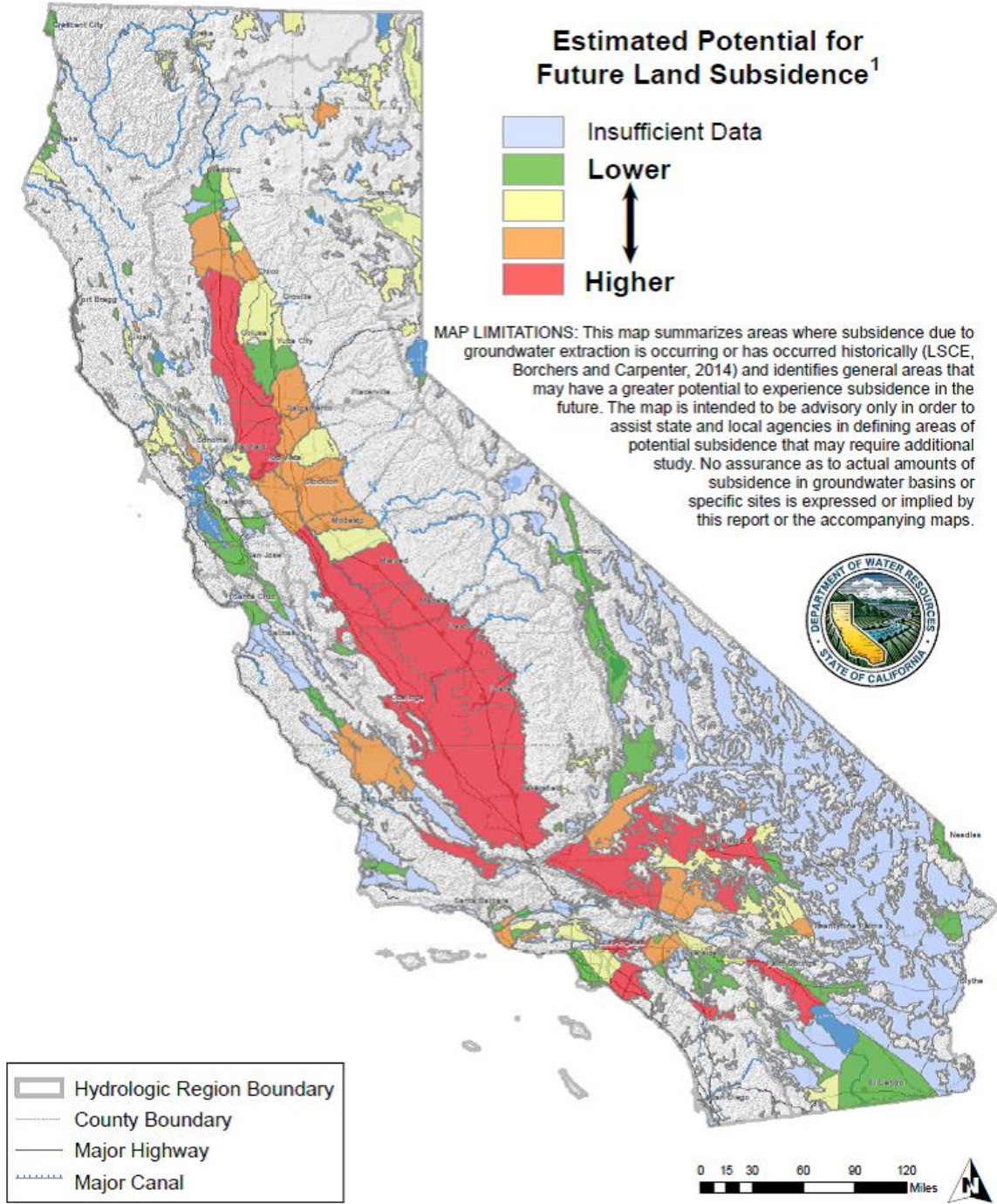
Figure 8. Percentage of Wells with Groundwater Levels at or Below Historical Lows
(regions shown by groundwater basin for spring levels)



Source: State of California Department of Water Resources, *Summary of Recent, Historical, and Estimated Potential for Future Land Subsidence in California*, 2014, p. 4.

Note: Wells with 10 or more years of data were used to construct the map.

Figure 9. Estimated Potential for Future Land Subsidence in California



Source: State of California Department of Water Resources, *Summary of Recent, Historical, and Estimated Potential for Future Land Subsidence in California*, 2014, p. 10.

Notes: According to the report, land subsidence potential shown in the figure was calculated using groundwater level data, previous subsidence studies, instruments in boreholes, and GPS.

Groundwater Availability and Storage in the Central Valley³⁶

Groundwater has been an integral component of water supply for towns and farms in the Central Valley for over a century. Today, groundwater is the principal supply for municipal and industrial use in the San Joaquin Valley. By volume, however, agricultural demand for groundwater dwarfs municipal and industrial demand in the Central Valley, which comprises three-quarters of irrigated land in California and one-sixth of all irrigated land in the United States. The huge agricultural demand exceeds the availability of surface water or groundwater by themselves; it is met only by a combination of surface water and groundwater supplies. According to a U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) analysis, between 1961 and 2003 surface water supplied, on average, about 10 million acre-feet (MAF) per year for irrigation in the Central Valley and groundwater supplied slightly less than 9 MAF per year. Groundwater pumping from Central Valley aquifers constitutes about 20% of total U.S. groundwater demand, which makes it the second-most-pumped aquifer system in the nation.

Groundwater Demand Increases in Dry Years

The relationship between surface water use and groundwater use for irrigation in the Central Valley is complex and variable, but historically the proportion of groundwater use has increased during drier and drought years and has decreased during wetter years. That is, the aquifers function to some extent as multiyear reservoirs that are tapped more heavily when surface water is less available. In the USGS modeling analysis, for example, in a wet year groundwater pumping may be only 4.5 MAF, about half of the surface water deliveries for irrigation, whereas in a dry year groundwater pumping may be nearly 12 MAF and exceed the amount supplied by surface water.

Central Valley Groundwater Supply Decreases

Some question whether groundwater stored in Central Valley aquifers could be further used to help farmers meet their irrigation demands during periods of extended drought or as a long-term substitute for decreased deliveries of surface water as a result of regulatory requirements, legal actions, or other curtailments. The answer depends in part on what is known as the water budget. Put simply, when the amount of groundwater pumped from the Central Valley equals the amount of water returned to the aquifer system, the amount of groundwater held in storage remains the same—the hydrological equivalent of a balanced budget. However, if the amount of groundwater pumped exceeds the amount returned, then groundwater storage decreases. Over the period 1961-2003, USGS estimated that the amount of groundwater held in storage decreased by an average of 1.4 MAF per year, signifying that pumping exceeded recharge even though California went through cycles of wetter and drier years. Decreases in groundwater storage typically are indicated by declines in the water table (i.e., the elevation of the groundwater surface that lies below the land surface). Thus, if groundwater storage continues to decline, then water levels also would be expected to decline.

Increased Groundwater Use Has Consequences

How much the water table would decline is difficult to predict because the geology of the Central Valley aquifer system is not homogenous. Different agricultural regions likely would pump groundwater at different rates depending on a host of factors, such as cost of pumping (which depends partly on the depth to the water table), availability of alternate supplies, groundwater quality, and others. Parts of the Central Valley, such as the western side of the San Joaquin Valley, experienced hundreds of feet of water table decline in the 20th century because of groundwater pumping, which in some places resulted in actual land subsidence approaching 30 feet. Reduced pumping in some of those areas has allowed groundwater levels to recover, however, the compaction of the aquifer from land subsidence means that the volume of groundwater storage has been permanently decreased.

The use of groundwater to offset diminished surface water supplies during droughts is therefore not without consequences. Although the absolute amount of groundwater held in storage in the Central Valley aquifer system is likely huge (one estimate is 800 MAF in the upper 1,000 feet of sediments), increased pumping that outstrips the amount of water returned means that water table levels likely will drop. Lower water tables generally increase pumping costs, increase the likelihood of land subsidence, and may reduce the availability of groundwater to regions where the aquifer sediments are thinner and less extensive or may have impaired water quality.

New California Groundwater Law

³⁶ C. C. Faunt et al., *Groundwater Availability of the Central Valley Aquifer, California*, USGS Professional Paper 1766, 2009, p. 62, at http://pubs.usgs.gov/pp/1766/PP_1766.pdf; U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, *The Central Valley Project: Introduction*, by Eric A. Stene, at <http://www.usbr.gov/history/cvpintro.html>; W. M. Alley, "Tracking U.S. Groundwater Reserves for the Future," *Environment*, vol. 48, no. 3 (2006), pp. 10-25; Devin Galloway, David R. Jones, and S.E. Ingebritsen, *Land Subsidence in the United States, San Joaquin Valley, California*, USGS Circular 1182, 2005, at <http://pubs.usgs.gov/circ/circ1182/>; and California Department of Water Resources, *California Groundwater, Sustainable Groundwater Management*, at <http://www.water.ca.gov/cagroundwater/>.

California Governor Brown signed three bills into law on September 16, 2014, collectively referred to as the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act. The new law establishes a framework that requires local agencies to manage groundwater in a sustainable manner. The law sets out a schedule that begins with the California DWR adopting regulations for evaluating groundwater sustainability plans by June 1, 2016. It also requires formation of regional groundwater sustainability agencies, identifies high- and medium-priority basins in critical groundwater overdraft status, and implements the plans. It ultimately would result in sustainably groundwater management by January 2040.

California's Drought and CVP Operations

Several factors in addition to hydrology affect the operation of the CVP and SWP. These include protections for threatened and endangered species under the federal Endangered Species Act (ESA; P.L. 93-205; 16 U.S.C. §§1531 et seq.); state water quality protections under state law and the federal Clean Water Act (CWA; P.L. 92-500); and other federal and state laws, including the state's system of water rights.

Some observers of the 2012-2015 drought have cited regulatory compliance—particularly restrictions on pumping and proscribed reservoir storage releases under the federal ESA—as a key driver of reduced water supplies, referring to the drought as “Congress-made” or “man-made.”³⁷ The argument stems from the fact that stored water has been released to support threatened and endangered fish species during wet years, rather than storing the water for delivery to users in these dry times. Conversely, fish protection requirements at times require holding back water in reservoirs to provide cold water for fish during warmer periods of the year. Thus, the regulations do not allow that water to be released and pumped further south during the winter for storage or for use at a later time south of the Bay-Delta. Even in above-normal precipitation years, water deliveries have been curtailed for some water users—typically water and irrigation districts with more junior water priorities relative to others receiving water from the CVP system. Such actions have led some to blame federal ESA restrictions for water supply reductions. It is not clear how much more water might have been available to CVP water users had supplies not been restricted due to species protection requirements in prior years—particularly wet years; however, some have estimated that it could be as high as 1.1 million acre-feet (MAF) in a wet year, or 440,000 acre-feet (AF) annually, on average.³⁸

Based on federal and state estimates provided for the 2014 water year—a drought year—it appears that ESA compliance was not the predominant controlling factor in CVP and SWP pumping restrictions.³⁹ State water quality standards and other factors also play an important role

³⁷ Kendall Breitman, “Carly Fiorina Blames Environmentalists for California Drought,” *Politico*, April 6, 2015, at <http://www.politico.com/story/2015/04/carly-fiorina-california-drought-116711.html>. See also U.S. House Committee on Natural Resources at <http://naturalresources.house.gov/issues/issue/?IssueID=5921>.

³⁸ For example, see *San Luis & Delta-Mendota Water Authority, et al., California Department of Water Resources v. Kenneth Lee Salazar, et al., Natural Resources Defense Council*, 1:09-cv-00407-LJO-DLB 9 (9th Cir. Court of Appeals 2014), p. 3 *infra* note 1. Plaintiffs refer to reports projecting that had 2009 been a wet year, the BiOps (biological opinions) would have resulted in “water losses of 1.1 MAF, with an average annual loss over time of 440,000 acre feet” and to a DWR report stating exports in September and October might be reduced by 70%.

³⁹ Email communications from the California Department of Water Resources on May 22, 2015, noting that Endangered Species Act (ESA) impacts to SWP for the 2014 water year are estimated to be 47,000 acre-feet; and email communication from Reclamation on July 14, 2015, noting that ESA impacts on CVP pumping are estimated to be 62,200 acre-feet for the 2014 water year. See also CALFED Operations Group, *Water Year 2014 CVPLA Section 3406(b)(2) Operations and accounting*, January 28, 2015, p. 12, at http://www.usbr.gov/mp/cvo/data/FINAL_WY14_b2_presentation.pdf.

in CVP water management, particularly in dry years, whereas ESA compliance may play a larger role in non-drought years.⁴⁰

The following sections discuss the range of factors that affect Delta pumping and CVP water deliveries. Specifically, they discuss key regulatory and water management factors that contribute to annual water allocation decisions (e.g., biological opinions [BiOps] under the federal ESA, other federal laws such as the Central Valley Project Improvement Act (CVPIA), the federal CWA and resultant state water quality requirements, and the state system of water rights and CVP water allocation priorities). Understanding the limits of the underlying hydrological system upon which CVP water supply allocations are based is critical to addressing short-term and long-term water supply issues for the state. Similarly, it is important to understand the complex mix of regulatory and statutory restrictions, water rights, and contract priorities that affect CVP water management.

Regulatory and Statutory Restrictions Affecting CVP and SWP Water Deliveries

There are at least four key regulatory compliance factors that affect the timing and amount of water that is available for delivery to CVP and SWP contractors.⁴¹ The factors relate primarily to the following:

- State water quality requirements pursuant to state and federal water quality laws;
- Regulations and court orders pertaining to implementation of the federal ESA;⁴²
- Implementation of the 1992 CVPIA; and
- State water rights and CVP water allocation priorities.

Another compliance factor related to state water rights priorities is the contracting process for water delivered from the CVP and SWP. Water users enter contracts with Reclamation and the DWR that include provisions for the amount of water to be delivered and conditions under which water may not be delivered. Specifically, these contracts include provisions noting that contractors are not guaranteed full contracted amounts of water.⁴³ The contracts also provide exceptions for Reclamation to reduce the contract quantity due to hydrologic conditions and other conditions outside the control of the contracting officer.⁴⁴ Other considerations at play during drought years include maintaining deliveries for essential human health and safety and maintaining reservoir reserves for future years in case of long-term or extended drought.

⁴⁰ See, *Infra* note 2.

⁴¹ For purposes of this report, *regulatory compliance restrictions* are defined as restrictions for which the basis in state or federal law generally falls into three categories and has resulted in flow or other requirements restricting pumping: (1) water quality protection; (2) fish and wildlife protection, enhancement, and restoration; and (3) threatened and endangered species protection.

⁴² Requirements of the California Endangered Species Act (CESA) are currently being satisfied through implementation of the federal ESA due to a California state determination that project operations under the federal BiOps are consistent with requirements under CESA. Presumably, if protections afforded to threatened and endangered species under the federal ESA were no longer in place, the state of California could invoke protections under CESA.

⁴³ In total, the CVP has issued contracts for approximately 9 MAF of water, more water than it delivers on average (6 MAF to 7 MAF).

⁴⁴ See U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, Mid-Pacific Region, *Final Form of Contract, 4-19-2004*, Articles 3b, 11, 12a, and 12b, at http://www.usbr.gov/mp/cvpia/3404c/lt_contracts/index.html.

Limitations on Delta Pumping

An estimated 25 million people get some portion, if not all, of their drinking and agricultural water supplies from the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers Delta confluence with San Francisco Bay—often referred to as the hub of California’s water supply system.⁴⁵ Water from the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers enters the Bay-Delta estuary and mixes with tidally influenced saline water from San Francisco Bay. At the southern tip of the Delta, two sets of large pumps—one for the SWP (the Harvey O. Banks pumping station) and one for the CVP (the William C. “Bill” Jones pumping station)—extract water from the Delta and pump it into state and federal canals for delivery to “south-of-Delta” (SOD) water users. For decades, this transfer of water from northern California through the Delta to supply farms and cities in southern California has had profound impacts on fish and wildlife resources, water quality, and regional water supplies. For example, commercial and recreational fisheries on which many north coast fishermen depend are affected by water management and water quality in the Delta and its tributaries, as are communities and farmers within the Delta area who divert water from the Delta for their own use. At the same time, large agricultural areas in the southern portions of the Central Valley and communities as far south as Los Angeles and San Diego also rely on water diverted (or exported) from the Delta.

Over decades—particularly since the 1950s—both state and federal laws have been enacted and implemented to protect Delta resources and the fish, wildlife, and human populations that rely on these resources.⁴⁶ More recently—since the early 1990s—state water quality requirements, ESA requirements, and CVPIA provisions have combined to limit Delta pumping (Delta exports) and thus deliveries to some SOD water users, even in relatively wet years.

Thus, in addition to hydrologic or drought-related restrictions on water supplies, also at issue is how state and federal laws and regulations affect deliveries of water from the CVP and SWP. The effects of reduced pumping—or Delta exports—can and have resulted in economic losses in some of California’s most productive agricultural areas. Some estimate such losses for 2014 at \$1.5 billion in direct agricultural losses (\$800 million in the Central Valley and Tulare Basin, which receive a significant amount of water from the CVP) and \$2.2 billion in total economic costs due to drought.⁴⁷

Changes in water deliveries due to reduced water supplies can pit widespread economic losses in some areas of central and southern California against (1) possible extinction of several species and economic losses to north-coast communities and others dependent on salmon and recreation industries, and (2) in-Delta farmers and communities that rely on freshwater in the Delta to maintain reasonable salinity levels. For example, the 95% loss of winter-run Chinook salmon reproduction and high mortality of spring-run Chinook salmon spawning may result in closures of north-coast commercial or recreational fishing in subsequent years, as occurred during the last

⁴⁵ State of California, Department of Natural Resources and Department of Water Resources, Bay-Delta Conservation Plan, “About the Delta,” at <http://baydeltaconservationplan.com/AboutTheDelta/AbouttheDelta.aspx>.

⁴⁶ For example, as early as 1959, the state of California enacted the Delta Protection Act to provide “assurances to [Delta water interests] that an adequate water supply in the Delta would be maintained” and would “provide protection to the Delta from the effects of tidal salinity.” See Craig M. Wilson, Delta Watermaster, *California’s Area of Origin Laws*, a report to the State Water Resources Control Board and the Delta Stewardship Council, (no date), pp. 5-7. See also CRS Report RL34554, *California Water Law and Related Legal Authority Affecting the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta*, by Cynthia Brown.

⁴⁷ California Water Boards, State Water Resources Control Board, Regional Water Quality Control Boards, *2015 Drought Water Project Operations*, PowerPoint presentation, pp. 2-3.

drought.⁴⁸ And the situation involving reduced Delta pumping is more complex than “farms vs. fish.” Freshwater flows and mixing in the Delta are required for a number of reasons, including maintaining adequate water quality for in-Delta farmers and communities dependent on Delta water supplies and maintaining a salinity barrier to avoid saltwater intrusion deep into the estuary.

Following is a brief description of some of the major regulations and statutory requirements that sometimes restrict flows or otherwise affect Delta pumping and thus at times limit Delta exports to SOD water contractors. Some of these requirements serve more than one purpose. For example, the state Water Quality Control Plan (WQCP, or D-1641), discussed below, includes a significant number of water quality and flow actions to protect or maintain in-Delta water quality (primarily from saltwater intrusion) and to protect fish and wildlife habitat generally.

The 1995 Delta Water Quality Control Plan and Decision 1641

The WQCP was issued by the California State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) to comply with state obligations under the federal CWA.⁴⁹ The plan requires the SWP and CVP to meet certain water-flow objectives in the Delta to maintain desired salinity and other water quality objectives, including conditions and actions to support fish and wildlife habitat. These objectives (e.g., outflow targets, export to inflow ratios, X2 and the Vernalis Adaptive Management Program [VAMP] targets or objectives) often affect the amount and timing of water available to be pumped, or exported, from the Delta, and thus at times result in reduced Delta exports to CVP and SWP water users south of the Delta.⁵⁰ According to Reclamation, implementation of D-1641 significantly reduced water for export and included significant “new ‘export limitation’ criteria such as the export to inflow [E/I] ratios and San Joaquin River pulse period export limits”⁵¹ to manage Delta salinity levels and protect fish and wildlife.

Central Valley Project Improvement Act

In 1992 (at the end of a major six-year California drought), Congress passed the CVPIA.⁵² The act established fish and wildlife purposes as official project purposes of the CVP and called for a number of actions both to protect and restore fish and wildlife resources and to mitigate CVP damages to fish and wildlife resources. These actions included directives to double certain fish populations by 2002 (which has not occurred), allocate 800,000 AF of project water (600,000 AF in drought years) to fish and wildlife purposes (often referred to as *(b)(2) water*, after the

⁴⁸ California Water Boards, State Water Resources Control Board, Regional Water Quality Control Boards, *2015 Drought Water Project Operations*, PowerPoint presentation, pp. 2-3.

⁴⁹ The CWA requires the states to implement water quality standards that designate water uses to be protected and adopt water quality criteria that protect the designated uses. For application to California, see *United States v. State Water Resources Control Board (Racanelli)*, 182 Cal. App. 3d 82, 109 (Cal. Ct. App. 1986). Through the Porter-Cologne Act (a state law), California implements federal CWA requirements and authorizes the State Water Resources Control Board to adopt water quality control plans, or basin plans (see Cal. Water Code §13160).

⁵⁰ Inability to reach agreement on water quality objectives through deliberation and litigation nearly shut down Delta pumping in the early 1990s and was a significant factor in creation of the Bay-Delta Accord—a partnership between federal and state agencies with projects, responsibilities, and activities affecting the Delta. Habitat protection commitments in the accord were incorporated into the WQCP, as were actions called for under the Vernalis Adaptive Management Program (VAMP), and were included by the State Water Resources Control Board in a document known as D-1641, which amended the underlying water rights of the SWP and CVP. (See U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Reclamation, Mid-Pacific Region, *Long-Term Central Valley Project Operations Criteria and Plan (CVP-OCAP)*, Sacramento, CA, May 22, 2008, pp. 2-6.)

⁵¹ *Ibid.*

⁵² P.L. 102-575, P.L. 102-575, Title 34, 106 Stat. 4706.

provision in the act calling for the allocation), and provide water supplies for Central Valley refuges (full Level 4 supplies have not been fully implemented).⁵³ The (b)(2) allocation often has resulted in less water being exported annually from the Delta and thus has reduced the amount of water available to some CVP water service contractors with junior priority within the CVP system.

However, the (b)(2) allocation is sometimes also used to meet other state and federal requirements, such as fish and wildlife aspects of the WQCP as implemented under D-1641, and thus is not always an additional requirement.⁵⁴ For example, for the 2014 water year, CVP accounting of (b)(2) allocations note that of the 402,000 AF (b)(2) assets used, 176,300 AF (44%) was attributed to export reductions for WQCP Delta outflow requirements.⁵⁵ The remainder was attributed to reservoir releases (163.5 MAF) for both CVPIA anadromous fish restoration and salmonid BiOp purposes, and to export actions (62.2 MAF) under the 2009 salmonid BiOp.⁵⁶

ESA Biological Opinions

Until 2004, a federal 1993 winter-run Chinook salmon Biological Opinion (BiOp) and a 1995 Delta smelt BiOp (as amended) governed Delta exports for federal ESA purposes (see text box).⁵⁷ However, a proposed change in coordinated operation of the SWP and CVP in 2004 (including increased Delta exports), known as OCAP (Operations Criteria and Plan),⁵⁸ resulted in development of new BiOps by the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) in 2004 and the Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) in 2005 to assess the effects of increased pumping and other proposed operations on threatened and endangered species. While the first OCAP BiOps found “no jeopardy” to listed species, the 2005 FWS BiOp was found unlawful and inadequate by a federal court⁵⁹ and the NMFS BiOp was subsequently voluntarily withdrawn and redone. Subsequent BiOps include a host of actions to protect listed species, including restrictions on pumping during certain periods, prescriptions on the release and storage of cold water to support fisheries, and other CVP management prescriptions.

Implementation of the reasonable and prudent alternatives (RPAs) contained in the federal BiOps, which limit pumping and call for water releases from key reservoirs to support listed species, has been modified due to temporary urgency change orders (TUCs) issued by the SWRCB in 2014 and again in 2015. These TUCs have been sanctioned by NMFS and FWS. Such changes have

⁵³ Level 4 water supplies are defined as the increment over Level 2 supplies needed to provide the optimal amount of water supply for the refuges, to be acquired from willing sellers or sources outside the CVP.

⁵⁴ U.S. Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service and Bureau of Reclamation, *Water Year 2014 Final Accounting - Fishery and Water Quality Control Plan Actions*, January 28, 2015, p. 1, at http://www.usbr.gov/mp/cvo/data/FINAL_b2_2014_fish_action_summary.pdf.

⁵⁵ CALFED Operations Group, *Water Year 2014 CVPIA Section 3406(b)(2) Operations and Accounting*, January 28, 2015, p. 12, at http://www.usbr.gov/mp/cvo/data/FINAL_WY14_b2_presentation.pdf. (The full 600,000 AF (b)(2) allocation was not used in 2014.)

⁵⁶ *Ibid.*

⁵⁷ DWR has relied on federal restrictions for compliance with the California Endangered Species Act (CESA), a decision that has been the subject of some controversy.

⁵⁸ U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Reclamation, Mid-Pacific Region, *Long-Term Central Valley Project Operations Criteria and Plan (CVP-OCAP)*, June 30, 2004. On July 31, 2015, Reclamation released a new environmental impact statement (EIS) on implementation of the 2008 and 2009 BiOps. CRS was not able to analyze the EIS prior to preparation of this report.

⁵⁹ *Natural Resources Defense Council v. Kempthorne*, 506 F. Supp. 2d 322 (E.D. Cal. 2007). In 2007, a federal court held that the 2005 Fish and Wildlife Service Delta Smelt BiOp, which found that Operations Criteria and Plan (OCAP) posed no jeopardy to the Delta smelt, was unlawful and inadequate.

allowed more water to be pumped during certain periods based on real-time monitoring of species and water conditions. The state DWR estimates that approximately 400,000 AF of water was made available for export due to these orders in 2014.⁶⁰

Biological Opinions Under ESA

Federal agencies are required to consult with the Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) or the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) to determine whether an agency project might jeopardize the continued existence of species listed as endangered or threatened pursuant to the federal Endangered Species Act (ESA)⁶¹ or might destroy or adversely modify a species' critical habitat. This process is known as *consultation*. Consultation concludes with the appropriate service issuing a biological opinion (BiOp) on the potential harm the project poses. If a project could jeopardize a species, a *jeopardy opinion* is released, along with any reasonable and prudent alternatives (RPAs) to the agency action that would avoid jeopardy. If no jeopardy is found, a *no jeopardy opinion* is issued.

FWS and NMFS each have issued federal BiOps on the effects of changes to the coordinated operation of the State Water Project (SWP) and Central Valley Project (CVP) and found that proposed changes, including increased pumping from the Delta, would jeopardize the continued existence of several species protected under the ESA and thus risk the extinction of these species. To avoid such jeopardy, the FWS and NMFS BiOps included RPAs for project operations. Actions needed to avoid jeopardy to Delta smelt under the FWS BiOp issued in December 2008⁶² resulted in restrictions on the amount of water exported via SWP and CVP Delta pumps (Delta exports). The June 2009 NMFS BiOp on salmon and other anadromous and ocean species includes further limitations on pumping and release of stored water.⁶³ These restrictions, combined with reductions necessitated by drought conditions, have resulted in some water users receiving less or no water normally supplied by the CVP.

Other Factors Affecting Pumping

In addition to the ESA, several other state and federal laws enacted to protect Delta resources have resulted in restrictions on how much, and when, water may be pumped from the Delta by the SWP and CVP. For example, the California Endangered Species Act (CESA) was the basis for halting pumps in 2008,⁶⁴ and in 2014 California's water quality control plan (D-1641) often came into play restricting pumping before ESA. These restrictions, while protecting the interests of those who rely on and value Delta resources and the goods and services they provide (e.g., cleaner, less saline water; viable fish habitat for recreational and commercial fish species; and water supply for in-Delta or near-Delta users), also have resulted in some water users receiving less water than they originally contracted to receive from the SWP and CVP. Although many of these water users benefit from better-quality water than what otherwise might be delivered, these regulatory restrictions to protect threatened and endangered species and water quality have reduced the quantity of water available to those south-of-Delta SWP and CVP users with contracts based on water rights junior in priority to other senior rights holders or with otherwise lower priority for CVP project deliveries.⁶⁵

⁶⁰ California Environmental Protection Agency and State Water Resources Control Board, March 5, 2015 Order Modifying an Order that Approved in Part and Denied in Part a Petition for Temporary Urgency Changes to Permit Terms and Conditions Requiring Compliance with Delta Water Quality Objectives in Response to Drought Conditions, p. 4, at http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/waterrights/water_issues/programs/drought/docs/tucp/tucp_order030515.pdf.

⁶¹ Act of December 28, 1973, P.L. 93-205; 87 Stat. 884, codified at 16 U.S.C. §§1531 et seq. This report assumes a basic knowledge of the act; an overview of the ESA and its major provisions may be found in CRS Report RL31654, *The Endangered Species Act: A Primer*, by M. Lynne Corn and Kristina Alexander.

⁶² U.S. Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service, California and Nevada Region, Formal Endangered Species Act Consultation on the Proposed Coordinated Operations of the Central Valley Project (CVP) and State Water Project (SWP), Memorandum to Operation Manager, Bureau of Reclamation, from Regional Director, FWS Region 8, Sacramento, CA, December 15, 2008, at http://www.fws.gov/sacramento/es/documents/SWP-CVP_OPs_BO_12-15_final_OCR.pdf.

⁶³ U.S. Department of Commerce, National Marine Fisheries Service, Southwest Region, Biological Opinion and Conference Opinion on the Long-term Operations of the Central Valley Project and State Water Project, Endangered Species Act Section & Consultation, Sacramento, CA, June 4, 2009, at http://swr.nmfs.noaa.gov/ocap/NMFS_Biological_and_Conference_Opinion_on_the_Long-Term_Operations_of_the_CVP_and_SWP.pdf.

⁶⁴ *Watershed Enforcers v. California Dep't of Natural Resources*, No. RG06292124 (Sup. Ct. Alameda Co. March 22, 2007).

⁶⁵ Lack of sufficient water supplies in 2014 also resulted in historically low water deliveries to senior water rights (continued...)

Many of those adversely affected have expressed anger over export reductions and frustration with federal and state officials who are responsible for or who implement Delta export reductions.⁶⁶ Others, including Pacific Coast fishermen's organizations and groups concerned about the effects of increased pumping on declining fish species and north-coast fish-dependent economies, generally oppose efforts to halt or modify implementation of the BiOps, including recent legislative attempts to increase pumping.⁶⁷

Effects of Regulatory and Statutory Restrictions

The above restrictions, combined with hydrologic conditions, contribute to reductions in pumping from the Bay-Delta at both the CVP and SWP pumping plants and to significant reductions in SOD water deliveries for some users. For example, CVP agricultural water service contractors have had their deliveries reduced from full contract supplies in all but 3 of the last 25 years—since the regulatory factors noted above have been in place—and reduced by 50% or more in 12, or nearly half, of those 25 years, even though total combined exports rates are on average higher than in the past (see **Table 2**).

It is not clear to what extent each of the above statutory and regulatory requirements independently has contributed to Delta export reductions in any given year. In managing SWP and CVP operations, both DWR and Reclamation must balance flow and other criteria in the Delta with temperature requirements and other factors in disparate places within the projects' system, including stretches of the Sacramento River. Thus, some of these requirements overlap and at times also may conflict with one another. For example, river temperature requirements may dictate release of water from upstream reservoirs at certain times when such releases may leave less water available for species needs at a later date. These factors make it especially difficult to ascertain to what extent the different water quality and/or CVPIA obligations noted above contribute to Delta export reductions in any given year.

Recent Delta Export Reductions: Selected Examples⁶⁸

Combined CVP and SWP Delta exports in the 2014 water year are estimated to have been 1.86 MAF (or 38% of total average annual exports of 4.84 MAF) from 1976-2014, the lowest combined export recorded during that 38-year time period (see **Table 2**).⁶⁹ Reclamation estimates that the amount of CVP water not pumped (CVP export reduction) due to ESA restrictions was 62,200 AF (0.062 MAF) of water in 2014; approximately 2% of the total reduction in pumping

(...continued)

holders south of the Delta. Some water users argue that had these regulatory restrictions not been in place in wet water years, there would have been more water available for use during these drought years.

⁶⁶ See House Committee on Natural Resources, Oversight Field Hearing on "California Water Crisis and Its Impact: The Need for Immediate and Long-Term Solutions," March 19, 2014, and congressional floor debate on H.R. 2898, July 15 and 16, 2015.

⁶⁷ John McManus, Dick Pool, and Randy Repass, et al., *The Impact of the California Drought on Salmon*, Golden Gate Salmon Association, handout from presentation for congressional staff, April 15, 2015, p. 1.

⁶⁸ Examples are based on data supplied by Reclamation or more readily available in operations reports.

⁶⁹ The annual combined exports of the SWP and CVP averaged 5.7 MAF from 1998 through 2007. However, a five-year average (2003-2007) was 6.1 MAF, and a three-year average (2004-2006, when OCAP changes were in effect), was 6.2 MAF. U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Reclamation, Mid-Pacific Region, *Biological Assessment on the Long-Term Operations of the Central Valley Project and the State Water Project*, Sacramento, CA, August 2008, Table 2-25, p. 120, at http://www.usbr.gov/mp/cvo/OCAP/sep08_docs/OCAP_BA_Aug08.pdf (hereinafter referred to as the 2008 BA).

from the long-term average of 4.84 MAF.⁷⁰ The state estimates that SWP exports were reduced by approximately 47,000 AF (0.047 MAF) over 29 days due to ESA restrictions in 2014.⁷¹ Combined, it appears that 0.109 MAF (109,000 acre-feet) of the total reduction in combined exports can be attributed to pumping restrictions required to protect listed species under ESA. The remaining reductions were most likely due to a lack of runoff and operational changes needed to control salinity levels in the Delta.

In contrast to the estimated reductions for ESA, Reclamation estimates that CVP export reductions made for state D-1641 habitat and fishery purposes in 2014 totaled 176,300 AF.⁷² As noted earlier, Reclamation identified these state-mandated reductions as actions counting toward CVPIA (b)(2) water allocation for (b)(2) accounting purposes. In years past, it has been noted that up to 450,000 AF annually could be used to meet Delta D-1641 water quality and habitat obligations from the 800,000 AF (b)(2) allocation set aside for fish and wildlife purposes under the CVPIA.⁷³ Thus, in some years, pumping restrictions are controlled more often by D-1641, resulting in CVP pumping reductions for D-1641 greater than for ESA purposes. In wet years, however, ESA restrictions may have a higher nominal impact on exports and proportionally higher impacts in certain months.⁷⁴ DWR does not account for reductions from historical levels due to D-1641 standards.⁷⁵

Reclamation estimated that restrictions for the protection of salmon and other fish species resulted in approximately 250,000 AF of CVP export reductions in 2013. This figure represents nearly 39% of the total CVP export reductions for 2013 (depending on agency calculations). Reclamation noted similar reductions in 2009 during the previous drought (see below).⁷⁶ For 2011 (a wet year), Reclamation estimated that pumping restrictions totaled 90,000 AF (62,000 AF for endangered species and 28,000 AF for CVPIA purposes), or approximately 1.4% of the 6.9 MAF that was exported from the Delta that year. **Figure 10** shows CVP and SWP pumping levels from 1976 through 2014. As shown in **Figure 10**, higher-than-average combined pumping levels were sustained from 2000 through 2007.

Under several different scenarios (using different export baseline totals), the estimated impacts of ESA restrictions on exports in 2009 ranged from 20% to 25% (see text box below). The 2008

⁷⁰ Personal communication via email from the Bureau of Reclamation, February 11, 2015, and response of Michael C. Connor, Deputy Secretary of the Department of the Interior at a House Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Subcommittee budget hearing on February 25, 2015 (See <http://www.eenews.net/eedaily/2015/02/26/stories/1060014067>.)

⁷¹ Personal communication via email from the Department of Water Resources, February 10 and February 13, 2015, and May 22, 2013.

⁷² CALFED Operations Group, *Water Year 2014 CVPIA Section 3406(b)(2) Operations and accounting*, January 28, 2015, p. 12, at http://www.usbr.gov/mp/cvo/data/FINAL_WY14_b2_presentation.pdf.

⁷³ According to CALFED documents, the agencies, “in conjunction with the Governor’s Drought Contingency Plan ... will use their available resources to create an insurance policy that will seek to eliminate impacts to water users, while not adversely affecting other uses.” See CALFED Bay-Delta Program, Programmatic Record of Decision, vol. 1, Record of Decision and Attachments 1-4, Aug. 28, 2000, p. 55.

⁷⁴ *San Luis & Delta-Mendota Water Authority, et al., California Department of Water Resources v. Kenneth Lee Salazar, et al., Natural Resources Defense Council*, 1:09-cv-00407-LJO-DLB 9 (9th Cir. Court of Appeals 2014), p. 3 *infra* note 1. Plaintiffs refer to reports projecting that had 2009 been a wet year, the BiOps would have resulted in “water losses of 1.1 MAF, with an average annual loss over time of 440,000 acre feet” and to a DWR report stating exports in September and October might be reduced by 70%.

⁷⁵ Email communication with the California Department of Water Resources, February 10 and February 13, 2015, and May 22, 2015.

⁷⁶ U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Reclamation, *California Drought Response Fact Sheet*, revised September 17, 2009, p. 1.

FWS Delta smelt BiOp actions initially were estimated to reduce Delta exports by 500,000 AF (0.5 MAF). However, a district court prevented those measures from fully taking effect in 2009,⁷⁷ and drought conditions affected operations such that other factors reduced pumping ability before ESA restrictions could fully take effect. For example, at a March 31, 2009, House Committee on Natural Resources hearing, acting Reclamation Commissioner William McDonald noted that although FWS Delta smelt BiOp pumping restrictions became effective in early March 2009, Reclamation at the same time needed to restrict pumping due to other statutory restrictions (i.e., CVPIA). The Commissioner stated: “There was actually no net reduction in pumping [from federal pumps in early 2009] merely because of ESA.”⁷⁸ Later in the year, however, ESA did come into play resulting in restricted pumping, as discussed below.

Caveats Regarding Factors Affecting Exports

The volume of water estimated to make up the export reductions in any given year depends on assumptions underlying calculations of the estimate (e.g., the amount of rescheduled water from a prior year that might have been moved earlier to make space available for additional storage, water that might have been hydrologically available for pumping, etc.). (See <http://www.usbr.gov/newsroom/newsrelease/detail.cfm?RecordID=42804> for information on actions to make up for reduced pumping.)

Additionally, the export reduction as a percentage of exports will vary depending on the baseline used for the total average export. For example, the average annual combined export level based on a selective three-year average (e.g., 2004-2006, when Reclamation increased pumping under the new coordinated operations plan [OCAP]) is 6.2 MAF (see Table 2). This three-year window approximates the time between the issuance of OCAP and court-imposed restrictions on pumping levels. The estimated exports for 2009 of 3.6 MAF under this scenario represent a reduction of 2.6 MAF for 2009, or 42% from the three-year average. Of this amount, approximately 19% (0.5 MAF) could be attributed to Delta smelt restrictions and 81% (2.1 MAF) to drought and other factors. However, the average pumping levels during this time were 0.05 MAF higher than the average from 1998 to 2007 and substantially higher than in any other period except 1989 and 1990. Different baselines would yield different results. For example, if the 10-year average from 2000 through 2009 (5.4 MAF) were used, the pumping reduction would be smaller—1.8 MAF as opposed to 2.6 MAF—but the percentage attributable to Delta smelt restrictions would be higher (28%). The percentage reductions attributable to Delta smelt restrictions in non-dry (non-drought) years in all scenarios are estimated to be higher than those estimated for 2009.

In sum, although the RPAs for threatened and endangered species protection under ESA affect Delta exports, other requirements also restrict exports and contribute to RPA actions. Together these elements are intended to provide a network of protection for species and water quality for in-Delta uses such as farming and drinking water, and one element is not easily separated from others. Thus, even if the ESA were waived or overridden, federal and state agencies would still be required to comply with several state and federal laws and directives that in combination limit Delta exports (e.g., the federal Clean Water Act and CVPIA, the state Porter-Cologne Act and its implementing directive D-1641, the California Endangered Species Act, and the California Fish and Game Code). Crafting congressional solutions to the water supply restrictions thus becomes difficult and involves many interested parties and stakeholders with differing interests, as well as interactions with state law and policies.

⁷⁷ *San Luis and Delta-Mendota Water Authority v. Salazar*, 2009 WL 1575169 (E.O. Cal. May 29, 2009). It is not clear what effect this decision had on the 500,000 AF estimate.

⁷⁸ Statement of William McDonald, Acting Commissioner of Reclamation, during a U.S. House of Representatives Natural Resources Committee hearing on drought conditions in California, *The California Drought: Actions by Federal and State Agencies to Address Impacts on Lands, Fisheries, and Water Users*, March 31, 2009, pp. 124-125.

Table 2. Central Valley Project (CVP) and State Water Project (SWP) Delta Exports, 1976-2014

Water Year	Water Year Type	CVP Total (MAF)	SWP Total (MAF)	CVP/SWP Combined Exports	CVP SOD-Ag ^a	Shasta Index Critical ^b
1976	C	3.01	1.82	4.83	100%	
1977	C	1.41	0.76	2.17	25%	X
1978	AN	2.38	2.01	4.39	100%	
1979	BN	2.61	1.76	4.37	100%	
1980	AN	2.43	2.17	4.60	100%	
1981	D	2.80	1.97	4.77	100%	
1982	W	2.25	2.43	4.68	100%	
1983	W	2.72	1.76	4.48	100%	
1984	W	2.54	1.40	3.94	100%	
1985	D	3.43	2.16	5.59	100%	
1986	W	2.94	2.46	5.40	100%	
1987	D	3.16	2.01	5.17	100%	
1988	C	3.42	2.32	5.74	100%	
1989	D	3.40	2.70	6.10	100%	
1990	C	3.07	2.85	5.92	50%	
1991	C	1.65	1.64	3.29	25%	
1992	C	1.49	1.51	3.00	25%	X
1993	AN	2.22	2.53	4.75	50%	X
1994	C	2.37	1.73	4.10	35%	
1995	W	2.70	2.48	5.18	100%	X
1996	W	2.68	2.66	5.34	95%	
1997	W	2.96	2.12	5.08	90%	
1998	W	2.66	2.09	4.75	100%	
1999	W	2.44	2.37	4.81	70%	
2000	AN	2.83	3.45	6.28	65%	
2001	D	2.65	2.38	5.03	49%	
2002	D	2.75	2.70	5.45	70%	
2003	AN	2.86	3.39	6.25	75%	
2004	BN	2.93	3.14	6.07	70%	
2005	AN	2.83	3.58	6.41	85%	
2006	W	2.74	3.50	6.24	100%	
2007	D	2.90	2.82	5.72	50%	
2008	C	2.15	1.49	3.49	40%	
2009	D	2.09	1.49	3.47	10%	
2010	BN	2.29	2.39	4.58	45%	
2011	W	2.63	3.96	6.52	80%	
2012	BN	2.27	2.60	4.87	40%	

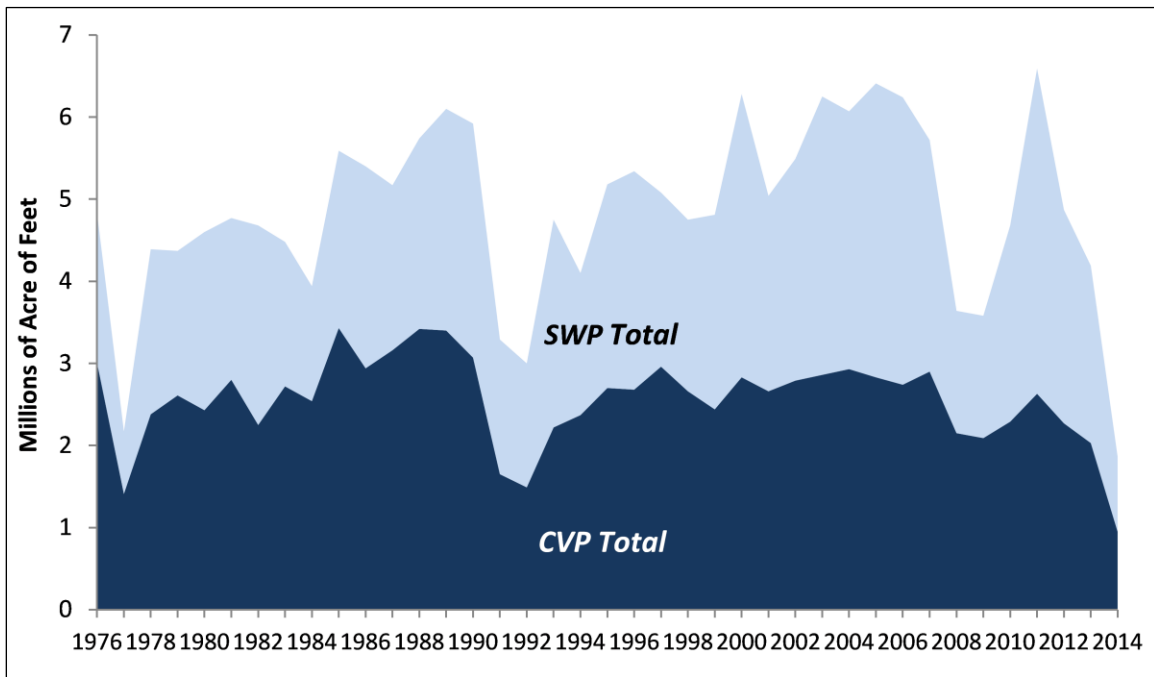
Water Year	Water Year Type	CVP Total (MAF)	SWP Total (MAF)	CVP/SWP Combined Exports	CVP SOD-Ag ^a	Shasta Index Critical ^b
2013	D	2.03	2.16	4.19	75%	
2014	C	0.95	0.91	1.86	0%	X
Average ^c		2.56	2.30	4.84		

Source: CRS from data provided by the U.S. Dept. of the Interior, Bureau of Reclamation, email communication, November 14, 2014, *Total Annual Pumping at Banks, Jones, and Contra Costa Pumping Plants 1976-2014 (MAF)*.

Notes: Water year types are as follows: AN = Above Normal; BN = Below Normal; D = Dry; W = Wet; and C = Critical (critically dry). MAF = Million acre-feet.

- a. In the sixth column, SOD-Ag refers to south-of-Delta agricultural water service contractors (junior water rights holders under California water law). Percentages show water allocations for these contractors as a percentage of their maximum contract total.
- b. In the seventh column, the “Shasta Index” refers to an index used to determine water allocations based on unimpaired inflows into Shasta Lake, the reservoir behind Shasta Dam in Northern California. Water year types and thus water allocations are determined based on the elevation of Shasta Lake at certain times of the year. Critical refers to a critically dry year in which the Shasta inflows were below specified levels, triggering reduced water allocations for CVP contractors.
- c. Averages may not square due to rounding.

Figure 10. CVP and SWP Delta Water Exports, 1976-2014



Source: CRS from data provided by the U.S. Dept. of the Interior, Bureau of Reclamation, November 14, 2014: *Total Annual Pumping at Banks, Jones, and Contra Costa Pumping Plants 1976-2014 (MAF)*.

Notes: The spike in 2001 correlates to the filling of Diamond Valley reservoir and the ability of the SWP to export high excess winter flows; albeit in an overall dry year. The troughs in 1977, 1991-1992, and 2008-2009 reflect exports during previous California droughts.

How Do Recent Exports Compare to Previous Droughts?

California is experiencing its fourth significant drought in approximately 40 years, averaging one each decade: 1976-1977; 1987-1992; 2008-2010; and 2012-the present. Combined CVP and SWP exports were curtailed to 2.71 MAF in 1977 but reached a record high for the time in 1989 and 1990 (6.1 MAF and 5.92 MAF, respectively) in the middle of a six-year drought.⁷⁹ It was not until 1991 and 1992, the last two years of the drought, that combined CVP and SWP exports were significantly curtailed to 3.29 MAF and 3.0 MAF, respectively (see **Table 2**).

Reclamation estimates that during the last drought, combined 2008 water year exports totaled 3.49 MAF, a difference of +0.2 to +0.49 MAF compared with 1991 and 1992. All three water years (1991, 1992, and 2008) were classified as *critical dry*. Thus, it appears that more water was exported in 2008 than during the driest years of the 1987-1992 drought.⁸⁰ Further, the relatively large export values occurred even though post-1992 regulatory restrictions—such as the new Delta smelt BiOp (see **Figure 10**), those contained in CVPIA, and D-1641—were not then in place. Similarly, combined exports for the dry 2009 water year, the second year of the recent three-year drought, were 3.47 MAF—higher than the end of the six-year drought in the early 1990s and with more recent regulatory restrictions in place. For the 2014 water year, however, combined exports were only 1.86 MAF, far less than in any year since 1977, and 0.31 MAF less than in 1977, the previous drought of record affecting CVP deliveries.

Combined exports have exceeded 6.0 MAF seven times since 1977. Six of those times have been since 2000, and four were between 2003 and 2006. The highest combined export, 6.52 MAF, occurred in 2011 (a very wet year). Once between 1976 and 2000 combined exports reached more than 6.0 MAF (6.10 MAF in 1989, during the fourth year of a six-year drought). For example, combined exports averaged 4.38 MAF for the 10-year period 1976-1985, and they averaged roughly 5.05 MAF for the 10 year-period 1980-1989. Average combined exports during both these periods were less than the average deliveries for the 10-year period 2000-2009 (5.44 MAF), and they were less than the average deliveries during the last 15 years (5.10 MAF). Thus, even with numerous restrictions, combined CVP and SWP Delta exports have in recent times averaged more annually—they exceeded exports during the 1976-1985 and 1980-1989 timeframes—than in any time prior to enactment of the CVPIA and other more recent regulatory restrictions (e.g. D-1641 and ESA BiOps). CVP exports, however, have declined in proportion to SWP exports, resulting in reduced water deliveries to some CVP contractors south of the Delta.⁸¹

Some of the differences between recent pumping levels and pre-2000 pumping levels can be explained by successive wet years from 1995 to 1999 and other wet years in 2006 and 2011 (resulting in more water stored in reservoirs), as well as by significant increases in SWP pumping (see **Table 2**) from 2003 through 2006 (reflecting increased demand SOD).⁸² It is not clear, however, how much of the difference can be explained without analyzing total supplies available

⁷⁹ These pumping levels have since been exceeded in 2000 (6.28 MAF), coinciding with filling of Diamond Valley Lake in Southern California, and in 2003–2006 (ranging from 6.07 MAF to 6.25 MAF), roughly coinciding with increased pumping under the proposed new OCAP in 2004.

⁸⁰ Combined pumping during the 2009 and 2010 drought years also was higher than in 1991 and 1992; however, the former years were classified as dry and below normal years, respectively, whereas the latter were critical dry years.

⁸¹ Some attribute the switch from CVP having the higher proportional exports to SWP having the larger share to the SWP having larger canal capacity and being able to take on more water when more is available to be pumped.

⁸² Demand for water from growing urban areas in Southern California, which have experienced an increase in population of 8 million-10 million people since the early 1990s, development of new SWP contractor storage facilities south of the Delta, and declines in water availability to Southern California from the Colorado River have resulted in increased pressure on Delta and Northern California supplies and increased SWP exports from the Delta.

for each year, the timing of supplies available for export, and the availability of SOD storage capacity and canal capacity. Such analysis is beyond the scope of this report.

Regardless of the exact causes behind differences in annual pumping totals, CVP agricultural water service contractors have received *less* water than contracted for in most of the last 15 years (see “SOD-Ag” column in **Table 2**), even with record high combined exports. This appears to be due to relatively static CVP pumping levels (relative to increased SWP pumping levels) as indicated in **Figure 10**, restrictions affecting Delta exports, and some exported water now going to CVPIA wildlife refuges. For example, CVP water allocations have been reduced in part because of obligations under CVPIA to deliver water to SOD wildlife refuges. Other factors may also limit storage at the San Luis Reservoir (SOD). Thus, although combined exports have on average increased since the 1980s, CVP water allocations for SOD agricultural water service contractors have been significantly reduced. In contrast, SWP exports, primarily serving SOD municipal and industrial contractors, increased in 2000 and 2003-2006⁸³ (see **Table 2** and **Figure 10**)—a reversal of prior proportions serving CVP and SWP contractors.

California Water Rights: Acquisitions and Allocations

Another factor affecting water allocations is state water rights. The system of state water rights has a profound effect on who gets how much water and when, particularly during times of drought or other restrictions on water supply. California law provides for several limits on the use of the state’s water, and these limits have a direct effect on how much water state and federal contractors receive both north and south of the Delta.⁸⁴ Because the waters of California are considered to be “the property of the people of the State,” anyone wishing to use those waters must acquire a right to do so.⁸⁵ California follows a dual system of water rights, recognizing both the riparian and prior appropriation doctrines.⁸⁶ Under the riparian doctrine, a person who owns land that borders a watercourse has the right to make reasonable use of the water on that land (riparian rights).⁸⁷ Riparian rights are reduced proportionally during times of shortage.⁸⁸ Under the prior appropriation doctrine, a person who diverts water from a watercourse (regardless of his location relative thereto) and makes reasonable and beneficial use of the water acquires a right to that use of the water (appropriated rights).⁸⁹ Appropriated rights are filled in order of seniority during times of shortage.⁹⁰ Before exercising the right to use the water, appropriative users must

⁸³ Some contend that the increased pumping under earlier BiOps in the mid-2000s, combined with poor ocean conditions, contributed to a sharp decline in returning adult fall run salmon in subsequent years. See, for example, John McManus, Dick Pool, and Randy Repass, et al., *The Impact of the California Drought on Salmon*, Golden Gate Salmon Association, handout from presentation for congressional staff, April 15, 2015, p. 1.

⁸⁴ For a legal discussion of California’s water laws and system of allocation, see CRS Report RL34554, *California Water Law and Related Legal Authority Affecting the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta*, by Cynthia Brown.

⁸⁵ Cal. Water Code §102. See *National Audubon Society v. Superior Court*, 33 Cal. 3d 419, 441 (Cal. 1983).

⁸⁶ See *In re Determination of Rights to Water of Hallett Creek Stream System*, 44 Cal. 3d 448, 455 (Cal. 1988); *National Audubon Society v. Superior Court*, 33 Cal. 3d 419, 441 (Cal. 1983); *People v. Shirokow*, 26 Cal. 3d 301, 307 (Cal. 1980).

⁸⁷ A. Dan Tarlock, *Law of Water Rights and Resources*, ch. 3 “Common Law of Riparian Rights.”

⁸⁸ *Ibid.*

⁸⁹ See generally, *Ibid.* at ch. 5, “Prior Appropriation Doctrine.”

⁹⁰ *Ibid.*

obtain permission from the state through a permit system run by the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB).

Water Rights and Allocations for Water Delivered via the CVP

Both the CVP and SWP acquired appropriative rights for water use from the state of California, receiving several permits for water diversions at various points between 1927 and 1967.⁹¹ Section 8 of the Reclamation Act of 1902⁹² requires Reclamation to comply with state law, including requiring the agency to acquire water rights for its projects, such as the CVP.⁹³ If Reclamation found it necessary to take the water rights of other users, those users would be entitled to just compensation.⁹⁴ In some cases, Reclamation found it necessary to enter into *settlement* or *exchange* contracts with water users who had rights predating the CVP and thus were senior users in time and right. Many of these special contracts were entered into in areas where water users were diverting water directly from the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers. **Figure 11** shows the distribution of areas served under different types of CVP contracts, including senior water rights contractors known as the Sacramento River Settlement Contractors north of the Delta and the Exchange Contractors south of the Delta.

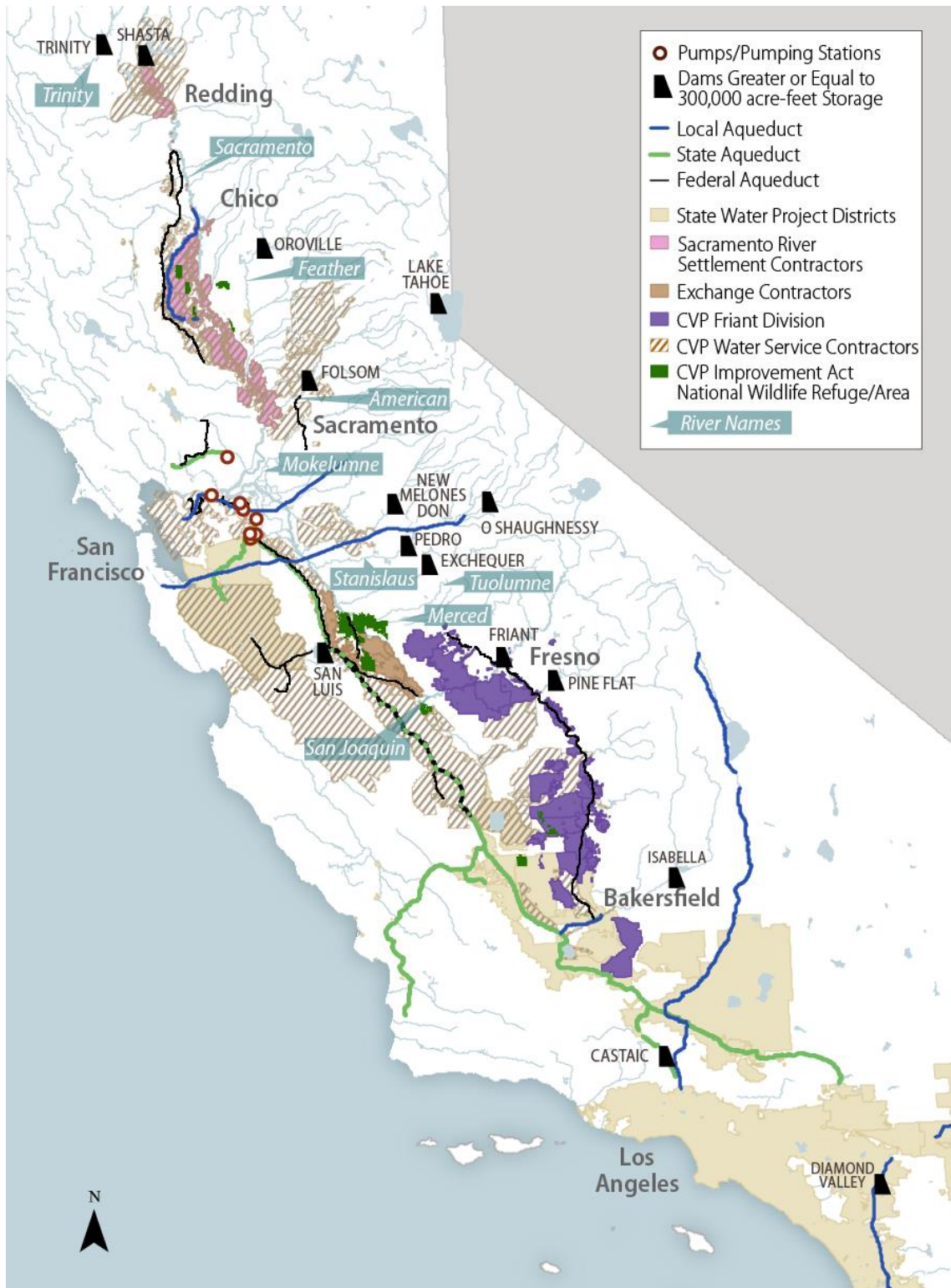
⁹¹ For a discussion of the projects' permit process, see Racanelli, 182 Cal. App. 3d at 106.

⁹² 43 U.S.C. §383.

⁹³ The U.S. Supreme Court has held that Section 8 “requires the Secretary to comply with state law in the ‘control, appropriation, use or distribution of water’” by a federal project. See *California v. United States*, 438 U.S. 645, 674-75 (1978). This requirement to comply with state law applied so long as the conditions imposed by state law were “not inconsistent with clear congressional directives respecting the project.” See *id.* at 670-73; see also *Ivanhoe Irrig. Dist. v. McCracken*, 357 U.S. 275 (1958); *City of Fresno v. California*, 372 U.S. 627 (1963). In the context of the CVP, a court has held that the permit conditions were consistent with the project purpose of river regulation. Racanelli, 182 Cal. App. 3d at 135. See also *United States v. State Water Resources Control Board*, 694 F.2d 1171 (9th Cir. 1982).

⁹⁴ See *Int'l Paper Co. v. United States*, 282 U.S. 399, 407 (1931); *United States v. Gerlach Live Stock Co.*, 339 U.S. 725, 736-39 (1950).

Figure 11. CVP and SWP Service Areas
(with major federal and state water conveyance systems)



Sources: Prepared by CRS based on data from the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation; California Spatial Information Library; Census Bureau TIGER/Line data files; and ESRI Community Data, 2008.

Notes: Areas displayed do not correspond to amount of water in contracts; rather, they correspond to water or irrigation district boundaries and bear no relation to the amount of contracted water supplies.

For example, many farmers were diverting water from the Sacramento River before construction of the Shasta Dam. For Reclamation to undertake the CVP as planned, it had to come to agreement with these prior users on use and delivery of Sacramento River water supplies. The result was a series of Sacramento River settlement contracts, which guarantee prior users certain amounts of *base supply* water. Some of these contractors also have contracts for CVP *project* water. North-of-Delta settlement contracts total approximately 2.1 MAF. Similarly, Reclamation entered into exchange contracts with certain water users who diverted water from the San Joaquin River prior to construction of the Friant Dam. These users exchanged their use of river water for water delivered from the Delta through the CVP Delta-Mendota canal; however, they retain a right to divert water from the San Joaquin River if Reclamation cannot deliver CVP water. South-of-Delta water rights contracts total approximately 880,000 AF. (See **Table 3** for a summary of 2015 water allocations by contract type and **Table 4** for a summary of 2009 water allocations.) In 2014, for the first time in the history of this exchange agreement, Reclamation was not able to deliver the base 75% of the exchange contractors' water. This resulted in the exchange contractors calling on their right to divert water from the San Joaquin River and left Friant Division with a first-time zero allocation of CVP water.⁹⁵ For 2015, an agreement has been reached among Reclamation, exchange contractors, and others to deliver approximately 63,000 AF to Friant water users through a number of purchases and exchanges.⁹⁶

Table 3. CVP Contractors and 2015 Water Allocations
(allocations as percentages of maximum contract quantities)

CVP Contractors	February	March	April	May
Senior Water Rights				
San Joaquin Exchange Contractors	75%	75%	75%	75%
Sacramento River Settlement Contractors	75%	75%	75%	75%
Wildlife Refuges				
NOD Refuges (level 2) ^a	75%	75%	75%	75%
SOD Refuges (level 2) ^a	75%	75%	75%	75%
Friant Division				
Class I Contractors	25%	25%	25%	25%
Class II Contractors	0%	0%	0%	0%
Other CVP Water Service Contractors				
NOD Ag. Service	0%	0%	0%	0%
NOD M&I	25%	25%	25%	25%
SOD Ag. Service	0%	0%	0%	0%
SOD M&I	25%	25%	25%	25%

Source: U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Reclamation, *Summary of Water Supply Allocations*, p 4. See, "Water Allocations Historical" at bottom of webpage: <http://www.usbr.gov/mp/cvo/>.

⁹⁵ Friant subsequently filed a lawsuit on this action: http://www.friantwater.org/docs/legislative_issues/Friant_Files_Legal_Challenge_Over_State_Board_Drought_Emergency_Decision_Process.pdf

⁹⁶ See <http://www.usbr.gov/newsroom/newsrelease/detail.cfm?RecordID=49298>. For more information on settlement and exchange contracts generally, see CRS Report RL34554, *California Water Law and Related Legal Authority Affecting the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta*, by Cynthia Brown.

Notes: According to Reclamation’s website, no changes in allocations have been made since February, 2015. NOD = North-of-Delta; SOD = South-of-Delta; M&I = Municipal and Industrial.

- a. Level 2 supplies are less than full level 4 supplies, which refuges are granted under the Central Valley Project Improvement Act.

Table 4. CVP Contractors and 2009 Water Allocations
(allocations as percentages of maximum contract quantities)

CVP Contractors	February	March	April	May
Senior Water Rights				
San Joaquin Exchange Contractors	75%	100%	100%	100%
Sacramento River Settlement Contractors	75%	100%	100%	100%
Wildlife Refuges				
NOD Refuges (level 2) ^a	75%	100%	100%	100%
SOD Refuges (level 2) ^a	75%	100%	100%	100%
Friant Division				
Class I Contractors	25%	65%-85%	90%	100%
Class II Contractors	0%	0%	0%	18%
Other CVP Water Service Contractors				
NOD Ag. Service	0%	5%	15%	40%
NOD M&I	50%	55%	65%	75%- 100%
SOD Ag. Service	0%	0%	10%	10%
SOD M&I	50%	50%	60%	60%

Source: U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Reclamation, *Summary of Water Supply Allocations*, p 4, at http://www.usbr.gov/mp/cvo/vungvari/water_allocations_historical.pdf.

Notes: Increases in allocations were made on March 20, March 30, April 21, and May 22, 2009. NOD = North-of-Delta; SOD = South-of-Delta; M&I = Municipal and Industrial.

- a. Level 2 supplies are less than full level 4 supplies to which refuges are granted under the Central Valley Project Improvement Act. Class I and Class II refer to Friant Division contractors only. Class I contractors have a higher priority for receiving supplies when available.

Other CVP contracts, known as *water service contracts* (shown as an overlay by brown crosshatch marks in **Figure 11**), are held by users for water supply generally based on water rights that Reclamation holds (issued by the state) for water stored, diverted, and delivered as part of the CVP.⁹⁷ The amount of water supplied to users under these contracts generally is determined by the terms of the contract rather than the legal doctrines of water rights. These contracts also incorporate the requirements of federal Reclamation law.⁹⁸ Specifically, the contracts typically include provisions that address the possibility of water shortages due to drought and other conditions that may affect users’ access to water provided under their contract.⁹⁹ Generally, courts have allowed the federal government to reduce water allocations provided by contract if the

⁹⁷ Some water and irrigation districts or individual contractors hold more than one type of contract, hence the CVP crosshatch overlay for some areas in **Figure 11**.

⁹⁸ CVP Contract preamble. For a CVP-wide form of contract (CVP Contract) that Reclamation uses, see http://www.usbr.gov/mp/cvpia/3404c/lt_contracts/cvpwide_final_form_contract_04-19-04.pdf.

⁹⁹ See CVP Contract art. 3(b) (“Because the capacity of the Central Valley Project to deliver Project Water has been constrained in recent years and may be constrained in the future due to many factors including hydrologic conditions and implementation of Federal and State laws, the likelihood of the Contractor actually receiving the amount of Project Water set out [in this contract] in any given Year is uncertain.”) See also contract articles 11 and 12.

reduction is made necessary by federal law, but the extent of liability depends on the terms of the specific contract used in each case.¹⁰⁰

Senior water rights holders (i.e., settlement contractors, shown in pink, and exchange contractors, shown in brown, in **Figure 11**) have a combined first priority to approximately 3.0 MAF of CVP water. This water rights priority, together with drought and regulatory restrictions, means that water service contractors with contracts based on CVP water rights that are junior to settlement and exchange contractors may face significant cuts during times of water supply shortages (particularly SOD water service contractors). For example, in dry years (indicated by certain water levels at Shasta Lake by a certain time early in the water year), senior water rights contractors are allocated 75% of their contract amounts, whereas CVP water service contractors might be allocated as little as 0% of their contracted supplies. For 2015, senior water rights contractors have been allocated 75% of their contract supplies, while M&I water service contractors have been allocated 25%, and agricultural water service contractors north and south of the Delta have been allocated 0% of their contracted water.¹⁰¹ (See **Table 3**.) When water is scarce due to hydrologic conditions, regulatory restrictions, or both, water supply reductions are primarily a function of state water rights, legal settlements, and agreements with landowners who were senior water rights holders. Without these agreements, construction of the CVP and irrigation of new areas south of the Delta likely would not have been possible.

Issues for Congress

As California endures its fourth year of drought, Congress faces a number of issues that confront California in the short term. One such issue is how to respond to immediate demands for water deliveries during the drought, given other policy concerns, such as avoiding harm to several fish species. Other issues include how to address water supply availability in general and how to finance any improvement or increase in water supply storage given current fiscal constraints and congressional policies discouraging site-specific project authorizations and appropriations. Longer-term issues for Congress include how to improve federal water delivery reliability for an array of users and how to stabilize aquatic ecosystems to improve resilience to inevitable future droughts. Water and power users that are part of diverse economies depend on reliable water supplies and healthy aquatic ecosystems. California agriculture is important not only to the state but also to the nation. At the same time, protecting, conserving, and improving habitat for federally listed species is required under federal and state endangered species laws. Another long-term issue is what role the federal government should play in providing or improving water supplies nationwide.

¹⁰⁰ See *Stockton E. Water Dist. v. United States*, 76 Fed. Cl. 321, 358-59 (Fed. Cl. 2007) (Bureau not liable where reductions “occurred due to implementation of amendments to federal Reclamation law”); *O’Neill v. United States*, 50 F.3d 677, 682-83 (9th Cir. 1995) (contract provision relieving government of liability “for any damage ... arising from a shortage on account of errors in operation, drought, or any other causes” included protection for shortages caused by “the effects of subsequent Congressional mandates”). But see *Tulare Lake Basin Water Storage Dist. v. United States*, 49 Fed. Cl. 313 (Fed. Cl. 2001) (federal government liable when federal legislation forced reductions under state contract to which the federal government was not a party). Six years later, the same judge that wrote the *Tulare* decision repudiated the physical taking characterization, citing intervening case law and noting the absence of a physical diversion. See *Casitas Municipal Water Dist. v. United States*, 76 Fed. Cl. 100 (Fed. Cl. 2007). On appeal, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit reversed the district court’s holding in *Casitas*, noting that the intervening caselaw did not bear on the case. *Casitas Municipal Water Dist. v. United States*, 543 F.3d 1276 (Fed. Cir. 2008).

¹⁰¹ Historical CVP water allocations can be viewed at http://www.usbr.gov/mp/cvo/vungvari/water_allocations_historical.pdf.

Legislation addressing the management of the CVP and SWP can generate controversy because of the enormous complexity of the water delivery system in California. The coordinated operation and management of the CVP and SWP involves a web of federal and state law, encompassing state water rights priorities; water delivery contracts; federal, state, and local agency regulations and policies; multiagency agreements and other factors, as noted above. Achieving consensus on such legislation often is difficult because if legislation leads to a change in any of these factors, it can affect multiple parties and interests by potentially altering the timing or amount of water made available to such parties or to the underlying ecosystem. For example, if legislation directs that the volume of water pumped from the Delta is to be increased beyond the status quo, a number of questions arise: Where will the additional water come from? What effect might the increased pumping have on other water users or species? How will the increased pumping affect in-Delta water quality?

Similarly, legislation that prohibits involuntary reductions in water supply to those who receive water from the CVP and SWP could affect other water users, reducing their water supplies or changing the timing of water availability. Such legislative directions might conflict with the declaration that the CVP must be operated in conformity with state water law. There is a question about whether it would be possible to pump at the levels specified in certain bills without having redirected impacts on other water users. If it is possible, the question becomes how such impacts might be avoided. If these impacts cannot be avoided, the question then becomes who might bear responsibility or pay for unavoidable costs.

These were some of the issues raised by legislation in the 113th Congress that specifically addressed short- and long-term CVP and SWP water management. Three bills—H.R. 3964, H.R. 5781, and S. 2198—passed their respective chambers, but a compromise among the different proposals was not reached before the end of the 113th Congress.¹⁰² Legislation with similar aims—to maximize water supplies—has been introduced in the 114th Congress (e.g., H.R. 2898, which passed the House on July 16, 2015, and S. 1894, introduced July 30, 2015). Both bills also include several titles that go beyond CVP and SWP water management. Other bills introduced in the 114th Congress that address California drought and water management include several that would authorize conservation and water recycling initiatives, among other activities (e.g., H.R. 291 and S. 176; H.R. 2983 and S. 1837; and H.R. 3045). For more information on legislation, see CRS In Focus IF10019, *H.R. 5781: Legislation Proposed to Maximize Water Supplies to Address Drought in California*; CRS Report R43820, *Analysis of H.R. 5781, California Emergency Drought Relief Act of 2014*; and CRS Insight IN10308, *Drought Legislation: H.R. 2898*.

¹⁰² H.R. 3964, the Sacramento-San Joaquin Valley Emergency Water Delivery Act, aimed to reduce the negative effects of environmental and other laws on CVP water deliveries. Critics contend, however, that although the bill may have improved the water supply situation for some, it could have contributed to continued decline of threatened and endangered fish species. Likewise, S. 2198, the Emergency Drought Relief Act of 2014, aimed to direct the Bureau of Reclamation to “maximize water supplies” while also protecting species. Some believe that S. 2198 did not go far enough to ensure reliable water supplies, while others feared it could effectively negate protections for threatened and endangered species, depending on how the law would have been implemented. H.R. 5781 addressed similar issues but would have affected CVP operations only during drought. (For information on H.R. 3964 and S. 2198, see CRS Report R43649, *Federal Response to Drought in California: An Analysis of S. 2198 and H.R. 3964*, by Pervaze A. Sheikh, Betsy A. Cody, and Charles V. Stern; CRS Report R43594, *Analysis of Senate-Passed S. 2198: Emergency Drought Relief Act of 2014*, by Betsy A. Cody and Pervaze A. Sheikh; and CRS Report R43648, *H.R. 3964: Analysis of Key Provisions*, by Charles V. Stern, Betsy A. Cody, and Pervaze A. Sheikh. For information on H.R. 5781, see CRS In Focus IF10019, *H.R. 5781: Legislation Proposed to Maximize Water Supplies to Address Drought in California*, by Betsy A. Cody, Pervaze A. Sheikh, and Charles V. Stern; CRS Report R43820, *Analysis of H.R. 5781, California Emergency Drought Relief Act of 2014*, by Betsy A. Cody, Pervaze A. Sheikh, and Charles V. Stern.

Outlook

California is in its fourth year of drought, with many areas of the state experiencing extreme to exceptional drought conditions. The current drought has created a fundamental water supply shortage. In addition to hydrological limitations on water supplies, several federal and state statutes, regulations, and policies have reduced reservoir storage and water deliveries from the federal CVP and California's SWP. The extended drought conditions have exacerbated controversy over water delivery restrictions from state and federal projects. Some argue that the restrictions would not be so severe had water in wet years been allowed to be pumped or held in storage for later use. Regulatory or court-imposed restrictions related to species and water quality, as well as the long-established state water rights system, have intensified effects of the drought for agricultural and urban water users. For example, even in the wettest years, some CVP contractors have had their water deliveries cut due to environmental factors. These effects are not always perceived as equitable or fair to those with CVP contracts based on CVP project water rights junior in priority to senior water rights holders or to those who otherwise have lower priority for receiving SWP and CVP water.

The effects on water deliveries resulting directly from federal ESA requirements have become a flash point of sorts over CVP water management. For the 2014 water year, ESA compliance was estimated to have been approximately 2% of total water delivery reductions for 2014. The remaining water reductions presumably are due to drought and other factors, such as state water quality control requirements. However, reductions due to compliance with the federal ESA in other years have constituted a higher percentage of total water delivery reductions. For example, reductions due to ESA restrictions in 2009 ranged roughly from 20% to 25% of total water delivery reductions, depending on the time period used for estimating annual deliveries, and were as high as 39% for 2013. It is clear that various regulatory restrictions have contributed to reduced exports of water to water users south of the Delta; however, year over year, there appears to be wide variation in reductions due solely to regulatory compliance versus other factors—both in percentage and nominal terms.

In sum, although the reasonable and prudent alternatives (RPAs) for threatened and endangered species protection under ESA affect Delta exports, other requirements also restrict exports and contribute to RPA actions. Together, these elements provide a network of protection for species and water quality for in-Delta uses such as farming and drinking water, and one element is not easily separated from others. Thus, even if the ESA were waived or overridden, federal and state agencies still would be required to comply with several state and federal laws and directives that, in combination, limit Delta exports (e.g., the federal CWA and CVPIA, the state Porter-Cologne Act and its implementing directive D-1641, the California Endangered Species Act, and the California Fish and Game Code). Crafting congressional solutions to the water supply restrictions thus becomes difficult and involves many interested parties and stakeholders with various interests, as well as interactions with state law and policies.

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Wildlife Poaching and Trafficking in Asia: An Overview

Scope of the Problem

Asian demand for illegal wildlife has increased in recent years, raising concerns about species conservation amid heightened poaching rates. As one of several contributing threats to biodiversity, wildlife poaching also raises national security and transnational crime concerns. Crimes related to illegal wildlife reportedly generate billions of dollars each year, a source of funds that may fuel instability and finance armed groups, particularly in Africa. Closer to illicit retail outlets, the markup on wildlife products is most pronounced in Asia, and Asian criminal groups largely control this high-profit, low-risk black market—often benefitting from the cooperation of corrupt government officials to facilitate cross-border shipments and protect traffickers. According to the United Nations, environmental crimes represent nearly one-third of the Asia-Pacific black market, conservatively estimated to be worth approximately \$86 billion annually (see **Figure 1**, below). Illegal wildlife, however, represents only a small portion of major environmental crimes in the region (the largest contributor to environmental crimes is illegal trade in wood products).

total illegal wildlife market for mammals in Asia (more than \$200 million annually). Other wildlife commonly trafficked include pangolins, rhinos, bears, and tigers.

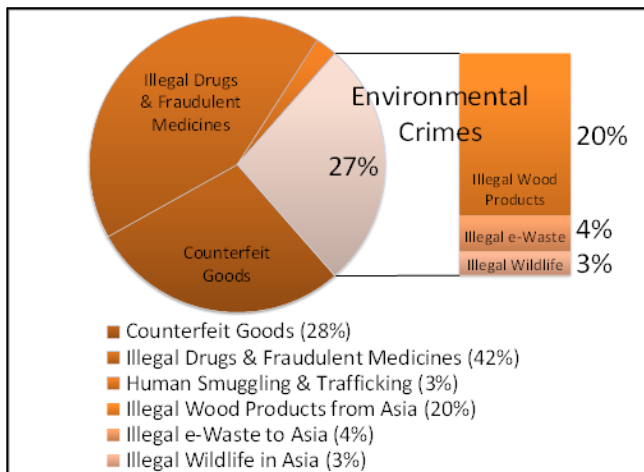
Illegal Ivory: Top Asian Countries of Concern

At the 16th meeting of the Conference of the Parties (CoP) to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora in 2013, eight States Parties were identified as countries of “primary concern” for their role in the illegal trade in elephant ivory—including five Asian countries: **China** (including **Hong Kong**), **Malaysia**, **the Philippines**, **Thailand**, and **Vietnam**. At subsequent CITES Standing Committee meetings, several additional countries were designated as countries of “secondary concern” or “importance to watch”—including **Laos**.

Tiger Trafficking and Population Trends

Wild tigers in Asia are believed to range across 13 countries, although field estimates suggest that tiger populations are declining overall (see **Table 1** below). Bucking the trend, India has reported increases of up to 30% in tiger populations in the past three years. Captive tiger populations in several Asian countries may be higher. For example, China has over 5,000 captive tigers.

Figure 1. Organized Crime in the Asia-Pacific Region



Source: United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, *Transnational Organized Crime in East Asia and the Pacific* (2013).

The recent surge in Asian demand for illegal wildlife is driven largely by an expansion of wealth in Asian countries and the perceived value of rare wildlife and related products as luxury goods, exotic pets, restaurant delicacies, and ingredients in traditional Asian medicine. According to the United Nations, illegal marine wildlife trafficking (excluding off-shore illegal fishing) represents the largest market in Asia (at least \$850 million annually). Such trafficking involves species of sharks, marine turtles, corals and aquarium fish, and seahorses. Among illegally traded mammals, Asian consumer demand for elephant ivory has surged in recent years and represents more than half the

Table 1. Wild Tiger Population Estimates

Country	Field Estimate	Official Estimate
Bangladesh	n/a	300-500
Bhutan	50	115-150
Burma	n/a	85
Cambodia	0	10-30
China	<7	20
India	1,706	2,226
Laos	2	17
Malaysia	300	250-340
Nepal	198	198
North Korea	n/a	n/a
Russia	n/a	360
Thailand	221	189-252
Vietnam	<5	<10

Source: International Union for Conservation of Nature.

U.S. Responses

In July 2013, President Barack Obama issued Executive Order (E.O.) 13648 on combating wildlife trafficking. It directed federal agencies to enhance efforts to address the problem, established an interagency Presidential Task Force on Wildlife Trafficking to produce a National Strategy for Combating Wildlife Trafficking, and created a non-governmental Advisory Council on Wildlife Trafficking to provide outside expertise and support to the Task Force.

In February 2014, the Obama Administration released a National Strategy for Combating Wildlife Trafficking. It prioritizes domestic and international responses to wildlife trafficking related to law enforcement, demand reduction, and cooperation. The Administration also released a plan to implement the National Strategy with 24 core objectives—several of which involve steps specific to Asia, including support for U.S. participation in international enforcement operations targeting wildlife poaching networks in Asia; initiatives in Asia to reduce demand and raise trafficking awareness among potential consumers; and expanded cooperation with China.

Policy Implementation

Key U.S. agencies involved in implementing the National Strategy in Asia include the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), which has stationed a special agent at the U.S. Embassy in Bangkok, Thailand, since 2014 and continues to protect Asian wildlife through its Multinational Species Conservation Fund (MSCF) programs for Asian tigers, rhinos, elephants, and marine turtles. The U.S. Department of State and Agency for International Development additionally fund multiple anti-trafficking projects internationally. U.S. agencies also partner with outside groups to develop training material for wildlife trafficking investigations, implement novel technologies to survey animal populations, and pursue consumer awareness and demand reduction campaigns.

Building on recent momentum to address wildlife trafficking, the United States has supported three multinational counter-trafficking operations known as Cobra I, II, and III. During Cobra III, which took place in May 2015, participating law enforcement authorities from 62 countries reported 139 arrests and more than 247 seizures of ivory, rhino horns, pangolins, tortoises, rosewood, rare medicinal plants, and other Asian wildlife. Law enforcement activity has also translated into U.S. indictments, prosecutions, and convictions related to Asia-linked wildlife trafficking.

Heightened attention to the wildlife trafficking situation has prompted several Asian countries to increase their commitments and political will to combat such crimes. China, Hong Kong, and the Philippines have also destroyed domestic ivory stockpiles since 2013 (the United States conducted its own ivory stockpile crushes in 2013 and 2015). In 2014, the Prime Minister of Vietnam issued a top-level directive to give priority to wildlife trafficking enforcement, and China committed \$10 million in funding to support wildlife protection and conservation in Africa.

Congressional Role and Policy Issues

Recent Congresses have taken steps to address wildlife trafficking by holding hearings; expanding, renewing, authorizing, and allocating specific funds for programs to combat such trafficking; and introducing new bills. Such efforts have included the following:

- Department of State Rewards Program Update and Technical Corrections Act of 2012 (P.L. 112-283), which allows the State Department to offer rewards for information on transnational criminal networks, including those related to wildlife trafficking (up to \$1 million is currently being offered for information on the Xaysavang Network, a wildlife trafficking syndicate led by Laos-based Vixay Keosavang);
- Carl Levin and Howard P. “Buck” McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for FY2015 (P.L. 113-291), which expands the Defense Department’s counternarcotics authorities to include international support to combat wildlife trafficking (in Asia, partner support efforts are underway through the U.S. Pacific Command, the Joint Interagency Task Force-West, and the Naval Criminal Investigative Service); and
- State Department funding in FY2014 (\$45 million) and FY2015 (\$55 million) appropriations Acts (P.L. 113-76 and P.L. 113-235) specifically to combat wildlife poaching and trafficking—in addition to longstanding appropriations for FWS’s MSCF (\$9.1 million in FY2015), a program that is also funded with proceeds of a special-issued postage stamp as well as through matching support from partner organizations.

Several bills pertaining to wildlife trafficking have been introduced in the 114th Congress (e.g., S. 27, H.R. 2494, and H.R. 1945). As Congress evaluates the Obama Administration’s anti-trafficking efforts, the Asia-Pacific region may come under particular scrutiny, especially with respect to demand reduction. Some approaches to enhance existing efforts might include greater Intelligence Community focus on the impact of Asian wildlife trafficking on U.S. national security, along the lines of a 2013 assessment by the National Intelligence Council on poaching threats in Africa. Another approach might involve more regional action to account for differences in the manifestation of wildlife trafficking among Asian countries. Wildlife trafficking has also been a topic under consideration as part of the multilateral Trans-Pacific Partnership trade negotiations.

Within the Asia-Pacific region, much attention remains on China, which is widely believed to be the primary source of global demand for illegal wildlife products. The topic was discussed during President Xi Jinping’s State Visit to the United States in September 2015. It has also been discussed in past meetings of the U.S.-China Strategic and Economic Dialogues, Association of Southeast Asian Nations, and Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation forum.

Liana W. Rosen, lrosen@crs.loc.gov, 7-6177

Pervaze A. Sheikh, psheikh@crs.loc.gov, 7-6070

IF10305



E.O. 13690 and the Federal Flood Risk Management Standard

President Obama issued Executive Order (E.O.) 13690 on January 30, 2015, to improve the nation’s resilience to floods and manage federal disaster recovery costs. It requires federal agencies to update their procedures and regulations related to federal investment and other actions in floodplains. E.O. 13690 amended a 1977 order on floodplain management, E.O. 11988. The amendments added a Federal Flood Risk Management Standard (FFRMS) and new approaches to use in determining the floodplain for E.O. 11988 compliance. Public comment on draft implementing guidelines for the amended E.O. 11988 ended May 6, 2015 (see FR Doc. 2015-02284). The Water Resources Council (WRC) is to issue the final guidelines. Affected agencies have until June 6, 2015, to develop plans for updating agency-specific procedures; the agency update processes are anticipated to provide additional public comment opportunities. Congress is weighing whether to influence E.O. 13690 and FFRMS implementation. It can influence implementation through oversight and authorization, appropriations, and other legislation.

E.O. 11988

E.O. 11988 remains the framework for federal agencies to avoid or minimize actions in or impacting floodplains. E.O. 11988 defines “action” as any federal activity, including

- (1) acquiring, managing, and disposing of Federal lands, and facilities;
- (2) providing Federally undertaken, financed, or assisted construction and improvements; and
- (3) conducting Federal activities and programs affecting land use, including but not limited to water and related land resources planning, regulating, and licensing activities.

For E.O. 11988, the floodplain had been defined as the 1% annual chance floodplain (i.e., 100-year floodplain), which is known as the base flood elevation (BFE) floodplain. Implementing guidelines from 1978 had established use of the 0.2% floodplain for critical actions (i.e., the 500-year floodplain). A critical action is any activity for which even a slight chance of flooding would be too great (e.g., prisons). Section 3 of E.O. 11988 established specific requirements for federal real property and facilities. For new construction or major rehabilitations, agencies were to (1) use accepted floodproofing and other flood protection measures for structures and facilities, and, (2) wherever practicable, elevate structures above the BFE floodplain. A structure is a walled or roofed building; a facility is a man-made or man-placed item other than a structure.

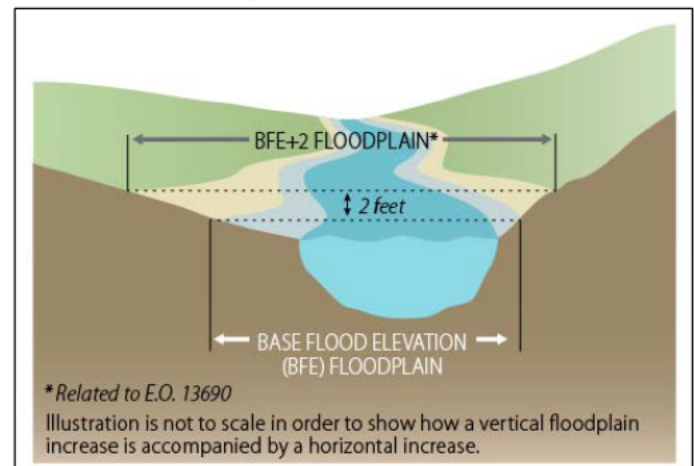
E.O. 13690

While E.O. 13690 maintained the federal actions covered under E.O. 11988, it changed how the floodplain is

determined. The order also requires use of natural systems, ecosystem processes, or nature-based approaches (i.e., human designs that mimic natural processes) where possible during development for alternatives for federal actions in the floodplain.

E.O. 13690 requires agencies to determine the floodplain using one of three currently available approaches: freeboard value, 500-year floodplain, or climate-informed science. Collectively these approaches are referred to herein as the “E.O. 13690 floodplain.” The E.O. 13690 floodplain in most cases will be wider than the BFE floodplain. The FFRMS provides details regarding how to select and apply each approach. In the near term, for many federal actions, the most common approach to determine the E.O. 13690 floodplain may be the freeboard value approach, which is 2 feet above BFE (BFE+2), as illustrated by **Figure 1**. For critical actions, the freeboard value approach is BFE+3.

Figure 1. Illustration of E.O. 13690 Floodplain Determination Using 2 Foot Vertical Increase



Source: CRS.

Notes: Topography will largely determine the horizontal increase.

E.O. 13690 amends Section 3 of E.O. 11988 to use the E.O. 13690 floodplain for the floodproofing and elevation requirements for federal real property and facilities. E.O. 13690 and the FFRMS indicate that a similar structural elevation requirement applies to federally funded actions. The final guidelines and updates of agency procedures are anticipated to clarify which new construction and major rehabilitations of structures are required to have their elevations in compliance with the FFRMS.

Agency Implementation

Given the federal action definition, numerous departments, agencies, programs, and projects that are covered by E.O. 11988 also may be affected by the amendments and

requirements in E.O. 13690 and the FFRMS. These include the activities of the Departments of Agriculture, Defense, Energy, Health and Human Services, Housing and Urban Development, the Interior, and Transportation; the Environmental Protection Agency; the General Services Administration; and NASA. Under E.O. 13690, an agency or department may “except” (i.e., exempt) particular activities from the E.O. 13690 floodplain for national security, emergency actions, and federal facilities for which it is demonstrably inappropriate. What is known and what remains uncertain regarding agency-level implementation of E.O. 13690 and the FFRMS varies depending on the extent that publicly available documents address various topics. **Table 1** addresses select topics related to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps).

Other Implementation and Policy Topics

The Administration conducted listening sessions in March and April 2015 on FFRMS implementation. Topics that may be clarified in the final guidelines or in agency procedures include “grandfathering” of ongoing projects and implementation oversight. Regarding grandfathering, many infrastructure projects take years or decades to plan and construct. For many activities, E.O. 11988 compliance has been met as part of National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) compliance. Regarding oversight, E.O. 11988 has been policy since 1977, but the extent to which it was followed in recent decades is unclear. When E.O. 11988 was signed, the Water Resources Council was active in coordinating and overseeing executive branch water activities. With the WRC largely inactive since 1983, there has been limited oversight of E.O. 11988 implementation beyond floodplain considerations being incorporated within NEPA documents.

The Administration’s position is that E.O. 13690 and the FFRMS are in the interest of national security and consistent with the Administration’s Climate Action Plan. The Office of Management and Budget released a statement on the order’s budget impacts indicating that its implementation is anticipated to increase federal costs but that effects on federal obligations and outlays will depend on appropriations. It cited the order’s benefits as increasing resilience against flooding and helping to preserve the natural values of floodplains. No comprehensive benefit-cost analyses of E.O. 13690 and the FFRMS (e.g., analysis that evaluates anticipated effects and their distribution across stakeholders in the near term and long term) is required or has been released. Benefit-cost analyses may be part of the update processes for agency-specific regulations. Whether the ongoing development process provides sufficient opportunities to satisfy the requirement in the Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriation Act of FY2015 (P.L. 113-235) for input by governors, mayors, and other stakeholders is a subject of debate.

Numerous states and communities have established freeboard requirements within their jurisdictions. Therefore, any structural elevation requirement emanating from the FFRMS would be part of a preexisting collage of state and

local freeboard and floodplain requirements. That is, the structural elevation for FFRMS compliance may be less, equal, or more than is required locally.

Table 1. Select Questions Raised by E.O. 13690 and FFRMS for FEMA and Corps

Agency/Department, Program, and Questions
<p><i>FEMA: Disaster Assistance and Mitigation Programs</i></p> <p>How does E.O. 13690 affect FEMA’s emergency response programs? The E.O. does not apply to emergency work undertaken with the authority of Stafford Act, Section 403.</p> <p>How does this affect other Stafford Act sections? FEMA’s permanent work to repair and restore facilities, Section 406 of Stafford, is covered by E.O. 13690. This would include any mitigation activities within a Section 406-funded project. FEMA regulations do not contemplate rebuilding of any facilities unless they are more than 50% damaged.</p> <p>Does the FFRMS apply to FEMA mitigation programs? As with E.O. 11988, E.O. 13690 covers Section 404, FEMA’s Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP); Section 203, the Pre-Disaster Mitigation Program (PDMP); and the Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) Program, which is a part of the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).</p>
<p><i>FEMA: National Flood Insurance Program</i></p> <p>The NFIP uses the 100-year flood to indicate Special Flood Hazard Areas (SFHA), as well as a minimum flood level to be addressed by a community’s floodplain management ordinances. FEMA stipulates that these ordinances require the first floor of newly constructed buildings in SFHA to be at least at BFE. E.O. 13690 does not trigger an update of these local ordinances. According to the Council on Environmental Quality in its fact sheet, “Taking Action to Protect Communities and Reduce the Cost of Future Flood Disasters,” E.O. 13690 and the FFRMS are not anticipated to directly affect NFIP standards or rates. One question that is anticipated to be addressed in agency-specific regulations is: could there be indirect NFIP impacts if FEMA amends FEMA regulations at 44 C.F.R. §9, Floodplain Management and Protection of Wetlands (which were developed in response to E.O. 11988) to address E.O. 13690?</p>
<p><i>U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Projects, Repairs and Permits</i></p> <p>Because Corps civil works are often in floodplains, several questions arise. For example, does E.O. 13690 create a minimum design standard for Corps coastal storm damage reduction projects? To comply with E.O. 11988, the Corps regulatory program is to avoid both significant adverse impacts associated with floodplain occupancy and floodplain development whenever practicable. Do E.O. 13690 and its floodplain determination for E.O. 11988 create new requirements for the regulatory program?</p>
<p>Source: CRS.</p>
<p>Nicole T. Carter, ncarter@crs.loc.gov, 7-0854 Rawle O. King, rking@crs.loc.gov, 7-5975 Francis X. McCarthy, fmccarthy@crs.loc.gov, 7-9533</p>

From: Representative Todd Rokita
To: donald_yu@ios.doi.gov
Subject: ROKITA REPORT - Passing Education, Transportation, & Energy Legislation
Date: Saturday, December 05, 2015 12:47:03 PM

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Dear Don,

Thank you for the opportunity to update you on the work of the 114th Congress. I trust this finds you and your family well, as we work together to bring Hoosier common sense to Washington.

For daily updates, please take a moment to "Like" my Facebook page by clicking here or follow me on Twitter if you prefer [@ToddRokita](#).

In this week's Rokita Report

- **Every Student Succeeds Act**
- **FAST Act for Hoosier Roads**
- **House Rejects Clean Power Plan**

Every Student Succeeds Act

On Wednesday, the House passed the *Every Student Succeeds Act* 359 to 64, a strong show of bipartisan support. This bill was the result of negotiations that I took part in and shared details of in last week's Rokita Report. This landmark education bill was recognized by the [Wall Street Journal](#) as the largest transfer of authority from the federal government back to states in 25 years.

The bill brings power back to states by ending the federally mandated, unproductive, high stakes testing, the core of *No Child Left Behind*. The law's high-stakes testing, while well-intended, has proven unworkable. It has caused tremendous stress to parents, teachers, and students without yielding the planned results. Therefore, the Secretary of Education, through waivers, runs schools by executive fiat, imposing requirements on state testing standards and conditioning receipt of federal funds on adopting Common Core standards.



In Case You Missed It:

[House sends 'No Child' rewrite to the Senate](#)

[Rokita congratulates new INFB leaders](#)

[No more excuses - State loses federal cover on education overhaul](#)

[Rokita Commends Mooresville Schools for Collaborative Efforts to Thwart Bomb Threat](#)

[Rokita Hosts Roundtable Discussion](#)

Red Tape Rollback



Recent Video



In contrast, the *Every Student Succeeds Act* prohibits the federal government from requiring adoption of Common Core or conditioning receipt of funds on adoption of Common Core. It reins in the Secretary of Education by prohibiting the Secretary from adding requirements to state testing standards or requiring teacher evaluations. It also eliminates 49 ineffective programs and starts eliminating the bureaucrats associated with them. The money saved plus additional funds go to a flexible grant.

This bill solves the problems created by *No Child Left Behind* and provides much needed flexibility to schools. Now, voters and tax payers, through their locally elected officials, can determine what success in testing looks like and hold school systems and teachers accountable to them. It recognizes that when it comes to determining academic standards, local school administrators, teachers, parents, and taxpayers know what is best regarding what to test, how long to test, how many tests to administer, and which testing companies to use.

The reauthorization bill originated in the Subcommittee that I chair, the Early Childhood, Elementary, and Secondary Education Subcommittee, as H.R. 5, the *Student Success Act*. I co-authored that bill with the Chairman of the [Committee of Education and the Workforce](#), John Kline, and led it to House passage in July. Afterwards, I served on the Conference negotiating team to reconcile the House and Senate versions.



The bill had wide support from many groups. Among these [endorsements](#), were the [National Governor's Association](#) which offered their first endorsement of a bill since the 1996 welfare reforms. Support also came from parochial school organizations including [Agudath Israel of America](#) and the [Committee on Catholic Education](#). The House passage of the *Every Student Succeeds Act* was a victory for parents, teachers, communities, and supporters of smaller government.

FAST Act for Hoosier Roads

This week the House passed the bipartisan, bicameral, *Fixing America's Surface Transportation (FAST) Act*.

Indiana is known as "the Crossroads of America" and I am fighting for policies that will not leave an infrastructure debt of crumbling roads and bridges to future generations. The *FAST Act* will responsibly bring over \$5 billion to Indiana in the next five years and incorporates Hoosier innovation that will improve traffic congestion, vehicle safety, and roadways. The bill restores local control over decision making so states and local governments have more flexibility to address their unique infrastructure priorities.

As a member of the [Transportation & Infrastructure Committee](#)

[Rep. Rokita Speaks in Support of the Every Student Succeeds Act](#)

Recent Photos



Speaking with Rafael Sanchez of RTV6



Meeting with Rotech Healthcare

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my priorities were to ensure the legislation included key concepts vital to Hoosiers and those traveling through Indiana, specifically Critical Commerce Corridors (CCC's) and the text of a bill that I authored, *H.R. 2702, the Safety Through Informed Consumers (STICRS) Act*.

The CCC idea started in Indiana. In 2003, the [Hudson Institute](#) and [Purdue University Civil Engineering](#) developed a study to improve our interstate system. CCC's create a physical separation between passenger and commercial vehicles. They are an efficient way we can not only move our goods throughout the country but also improve safety on our nation's highways.

I introduced the STICRS Act in July, which requires manufacturers to post ratings for crash avoidance systems in all new cars. This bill showcases new safety technologies that American innovators develop to improve automobile safety. One of these manufacturing plants working on new safety technology is Delphi Automotive, an auto parts supplier with a facility in Kokomo, Indiana.

The FAST Act is a fully paid-for, five-year reauthorization that will improve the nation's surface transportation infrastructure, including our roads, bridges, transit systems, and rail transportation network. It reforms and strengthens surface transportation infrastructure and safety programs. It also refocuses programs on national priorities, including nationally and regionally significant projects and the movement of freight. The bill passed 369-65.

House Rejects Clean Power Plan

On Tuesday, the House passed two bills to reject the Clean Power Plan. The EPA's Clean Power Plan is part of President Obama's War on Coal and would greatly increase Hoosier electric bills. The Clean Power Plan requires states to reduce their CO₂-per-megawatt emissions in a way that would require the closure of many of Indiana's coal plants.

I recognize the importance of energy independence and the roll that our nation's natural resources, including coal will play in doing so. We should pursue all energy possibilities, instead of rejecting proven sources of power like coal. I supported both motions of disapproval against the Clean Power Regulations and cosponsored the House companion bills of these resolutions. With approval from both the House and Senate, these bills head to the President's desk for his consideration

Thank you for your continued interest in Congress and for supporting my efforts to bring Hoosier common sense to Washington. Take care.

Sincerely,



Todd Rokita



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Washington, D.C. 20515
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355 S. Washington Street
Danville, IN 46122
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Fax: (317) 718-0405

337 Columbia Street
Lafayette, IN 47901
Phone: (765) 838-3930
Fax: (765) 838-3931

From: McGrath, William
To: Powell, Jason
Subject: Re: Follow-up
Date: Tuesday, December 29, 2015 1:46:37 PM

Jason,

I appreciate these milestones and our continual work on these issues. Do you have time to talk this afternoon?

Sent from my iPhone

On Dec 23, 2015, at 11:37 AM, Powell, Jason <jason_powell@ios.doi.gov> wrote:

Hello Bill,

I am following up on our recent telephone conversation on the matters you have recently raised. You indicated that, if I could note for you how we expected to respond to our new understanding of your priorities, the Committee might not continue to seek DOI's participation in your anticipated January 7th Hearing.

As I mentioned we are somewhat limited in our capabilities due to holiday schedules. However, we are committed to addressing your priorities. The following reiterates what I substantially described to you on the phone regarding our schedule/ability to provide additional information on these topics:

Regarding Sage Grouse, as we discussed on the phone, based on our last conversations on this matter were unaware of your present interest in additional information before we last spoke. However, we can and will provide additional information on this matter. I anticipate that we can make a production by the first full week of January.

Regarding the BLM Hydraulic Fracturing Rule, we are working very hard to get through a large volume of material, but I anticipate that BLM will be able to supplement its response during the second or third week of January.

Regarding the BLM Arizona and New Mexico State Offices, as we discussed we have been willing to supplement our response on this, but we had prioritized other matters based on our discussions with you. However, understanding that this is

now a top priority, BLM will supplement its response in January.

We did not discuss the NPS concession contract in detail on our last phone call, but I thought we had previously discussed that matter and reached a mutual understanding in July on how we would accommodate the Committee's interest in that matter following the briefing NPS provided. We understood that you would be satisfied if we could allow you to review documents illustrative of the concessions contracting process instead of the specific bus tour contract documents that were the subject of the litigation and the judicial protective order. NPS made the arrangements in July for the *in camera* review that we discussed. We are ready to follow through on providing that *in camera* review at your convenience.

As I mentioned to you on the phone, I appreciate the dialogue that you and I have, and I am always more than willing to discuss the Committee's priorities and how we can respond. We are doing our best to get you what you need.

I would appreciate it if you could let me know as soon as possible if we should make our priority responding to the matters discussed above within these anticipated timeframes, or if the Committee will continue to seek DOI's participation in the anticipated hearing, in which case our focus would need to be responding to the request to testify.

Best regards,

Jason

--

Jason R. Powell, Senior Counsel
Office of Congressional and Legislative Affairs
Office of the Secretary
U.S. Department of the Interior
1849 C Street, NW
Washington, DC 20240
Phone: 202-208-4946
Jason_powell@ios.doi.gov

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not the intended recipient, you are hereby notified that any dissemination, distribution, copying or use of this e-mail or its contents is strictly prohibited. If you receive this e-mail in error, please notify the sender immediately and destroy all copies. Thank you.

From: Jason Powell
To: [McGrath, William](mailto:McGrath.William)
Subject: Re: Follow-up
Date: Tuesday, December 29, 2015 2:41:00 PM

Yes. Can we talk around 4:30?

On Dec 29, 2015, at 1:46 PM, McGrath, William <William.McGrath@mail.house.gov> wrote:

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From: McGrath, William
To: [Jason Powell](mailto:Jason.Powell)
Subject: Re: Follow-up
Date: Tuesday, December 29, 2015 2:58:39 PM

Yes try (b) (6) then. If I don't answer I will call back quickly. I'm just running errands all afternoon so that's why I might miss you.

Sent from my iPhone

On Dec 29, 2015, at 2:41 PM, Jason Powell <jason_powell@ios.doi.gov> wrote:

Yes. Can we talk around 4:30?

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<William.McGrath@mail.house.gov> wrote:

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Jason

--

Jason R. Powell, Senior Counsel
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Jason_powell@ios.doi.gov

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From: Ripchensky, Darla (Energy)
To: [Quinn, Matthew](#)
Subject: RE: QFRs from 4.30.15 hearing on Fracking Rule
Date: Thursday, January 07, 2016 3:24:03 PM

Awesome, thanks so much!!!!

Sincerely,
Darla Ripchensky

From: Quinn, Matthew [mailto:matthew_quinn@ios.doi.gov]
Sent: Thursday, January 07, 2016 2:16 PM
To: Ripchensky, Darla (Energy)
Subject: QFRs from 4.30.15 hearing on Fracking Rule

Darla:

Attached for your records are BLM prepared responses to this QFR set. A hard copy will follow.

Thanks,
Matt

--

Matthew J. Quinn | Attorney - Advisor | Office of Congressional and Legislative Affairs | U.S. Department of the Interior | 202.208.3146

From: Britton-Fraser, Beverly
To: [Powell, Jason](#)
Subject: Re: Production
Date: Thursday, January 21, 2016 6:20:38 PM

Thanks Jason. Be safe.

Sent from my BlackBerry 10 smartphone on the Verizon Wireless 4G LTE network.

From: Powell, Jason
Sent: Thursday, January 21, 2016 6:00 PM
To: Britton-Fraser, Beverly
Subject: Production

Beverly,

I wanted to make sure that you are aware that BLM delivered a production on the Hydraulic Fracturing Rule yesterday.

Stay warm and safe in the snow!

Jason

--

Jason R. Powell, Senior Counsel
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From: Brooks, David (Energy)
To: [Sarah Neimeyer](#)
Subject: Re: 2943 sbstitute
Date: Friday, February 05, 2016 2:03:16 PM
Attachments: [Murkowski 2953.pdf](#)
[Murkowski ANS.pdf](#)

It's actually 2953. I've attached filed cover page and full amendment text.

On 2/5/16, 1:04 PM, "Sarah Neimeyer" <sarah_neimeyer@ios.doi.gov> wrote:

>Can you send me the text? I don't seem to have it. Thanks, Sarah
>
>Sent from my iPhone

Joe Murkowski

S.L.C.

JAC16077

HC-1, 52, 55, 79, 80,
90, 135, 201, 202, 206,
237, 243, 244, 278, 336, 387

AMENDMENT NO. _____

Calendar No. _____

Purpose: In the nature of a substitute.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES—114th Cong., 2d Sess.

S. 2012

AMENDMENT N^o: 2953

By Murkowski

To: S 2012

427

Page(s)

GPO: 2014 91-623 (mac)

of the energy policy of
other purposes.

_____ and
inted

and to be printed

A SUBSTITUTE intended
MURKOWSKI

1 Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the fol-
2 lowing:

3 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.**

4 (a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the
5 “Energy Policy Modernization Act of 201⁹₆”.

6 (b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents for
7 this Act is as follows:

- Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.
- Sec. 2. Definitions.

TITLE I—EFFICIENCY

Subtitle A—Buildings

- Sec. 1001. Greater energy efficiency in building codes.
- Sec. 1002. Budget-neutral demonstration program for energy and water conservation improvements at multifamily residential units.
- Sec. 1003. Coordination of energy retrofitting assistance for schools.



AMENDMENT NO.

Calendar No.

Purpose: In the nature of a substitute.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES—114th Cong., 2d Sess.**S. 2012**

To provide for the modernization of the energy policy of
the United States, and for other purposes.

Referred to the Committee on _____ and
ordered to be printed

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

AMENDMENT IN THE NATURE OF A SUBSTITUTE intended
to be proposed by

Viz:

1 Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the fol-
2 lowing:

3 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.**

4 (a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the
5 “Energy Policy Modernization Act of 2015”.

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Subtitle A—Buildings

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servation improvements at multifamily residential units.

Sec. 1003. Coordination of energy retrofitting assistance for schools.

2

- Sec. 1004. Energy efficiency retrofit pilot program.
- Sec. 1005. Utility energy service contracts.
- Sec. 1006. Use of energy and water efficiency measures in Federal buildings.
- Sec. 1007. Building training and assessment centers.
- Sec. 1008. Career skills training.
- Sec. 1009. Energy-efficient and energy-saving information technologies.
- Sec. 1010. Availability of funds for design updates.
- Sec. 1011. Energy efficient data centers.
- Sec. 1012. Weatherization Assistance Program.
- Sec. 1013. Reauthorization of State energy program.
- Sec. 1014. Smart building acceleration.
- Sec. 1015. Repeal of fossil phase-out.
- Sec. 1016. Federal building energy efficiency performance standards.
- Sec. 1017. Codification of Executive Order.
- Sec. 1018. Certification for green buildings.
- Sec. 1019. High performance green federal buildings.
- Sec. 1020. Evaluation of potentially duplicative green building programs within Department of Energy.
- Sec. 1021. Study and report on energy savings benefits of operational efficiency programs and services.

Subtitle B—Appliances

- Sec. 1101. Extended product system rebate program.
- Sec. 1102. Energy efficient transformer rebate program.
- Sec. 1103. Standards for certain furnaces.
- Sec. 1104. Third-party certification under Energy Star program.
- Sec. 1105. Energy conservation standards for commercial refrigeration equipment.
- Sec. 1106. Voluntary verification programs for air conditioning, furnace, boiler, heat pump, and water heater products.

Subtitle C—Manufacturing

- Sec. 1201. Manufacturing energy efficiency.
- Sec. 1202. Leveraging existing Federal agency programs to assist small and medium manufacturers.
- Sec. 1203. Leveraging smart manufacturing infrastructure at National Laboratories.

Subtitle D—Vehicles

- Sec. 1301. Short title.
- Sec. 1302. Objectives.
- Sec. 1303. Coordination and nonduplication.
- Sec. 1304. Authorization of appropriations.
- Sec. 1305. Reporting.

PART I—VEHICLE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

- Sec. 1306. Program.
- Sec. 1307. Manufacturing.

PART II—MEDIUM- AND HEAVY-DUTY COMMERCIAL AND TRANSIT VEHICLES

- Sec. 1308. Program.

3

- Sec. 1309. Class 8 truck and trailer systems demonstration.
- Sec. 1310. Technology testing and metrics.
- Sec. 1311. Nonroad systems pilot program.

PART III—ADMINISTRATION

- Sec. 1312. Repeal of existing authorities.

Subtitle E—Short Title

- Sec. 1401. Short title.

TITLE II—INFRASTRUCTURE

Subtitle A—Cybersecurity

- Sec. 2001. Cybersecurity threats.
- Sec. 2002. Enhanced grid security.

Subtitle B—Strategic Petroleum Reserve

- Sec. 2101. Strategic Petroleum Reserve modernization.

Subtitle C—Trade

- Sec. 2201. Action on applications to export liquefied natural gas.
- Sec. 2202. Public disclosure of liquefied natural gas export destinations.
- Sec. 2203. Energy data collaboration.

Subtitle D—Electricity and Energy Storage

- Sec. 2301. Grid storage program.
- Sec. 2302. Electric system grid architecture, scenario development, and modeling.
- Sec. 2303. Technology demonstration on the distribution system.
- Sec. 2304. Hybrid micro-grid systems for isolated and resilient communities.
- Sec. 2305. Voluntary model pathways.
- Sec. 2306. Performance metrics for electricity infrastructure providers.
- Sec. 2307. State and regional electricity distribution planning.
- Sec. 2308. Authorization of appropriations.
- Sec. 2309. Electric transmission infrastructure permitting.
- Sec. 2310. Report by transmission organizations on distributed energy resources and micro-grid systems.
- Sec. 2311. Net metering study guidance.

Subtitle E—Computing

- Sec. 2401. Exascale computer research program.

TITLE III—SUPPLY

Subtitle A—Renewables

PART I—HYDROELECTRIC

- Sec. 3001. Hydropower regulatory improvements.
- Sec. 3002. Hydroelectric production incentives and efficiency improvements.
- Sec. 3003. Extension of time for a Federal Energy Regulatory Commission project involving Clark Canyon Dam.

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- Sec. 3004. Extension of time for a Federal Energy Regulatory Commission project involving Gibson Dam.

PART II—GEOTHERMAL

SUBPART A—GEOTHERMAL ENERGY

- Sec. 3005. National goals for production and site identification.
 Sec. 3006. Priority areas for development on Federal land.
 Sec. 3007. Facilitation of coproduction of geothermal energy on oil and gas leases.
 Sec. 3008. Noncompetitive leasing of adjoining areas for development of geothermal resources.
 Sec. 3009. Large-scale geothermal energy.
 Sec. 3010. Report to Congress.
 Sec. 3011. Authorization of appropriations.

SUBPART B—GEOTHERMAL EXPLORATION

- Sec. 3012. Geothermal exploration test projects.

PART III—MARINE HYDROKINETIC

- Sec. 3013. Definition of marine and hydrokinetic renewable energy.
 Sec. 3014. Marine and hydrokinetic renewable energy research and development.
 Sec. 3015. National Marine Renewable Energy Research, Development, and Demonstration Centers.
 Sec. 3016. Authorization of appropriations.

PART IV—BIOMASS

- Sec. 3017. Bio-power.

Subtitle B—Oil and Gas

- Sec. 3101. Amendments to the Methane Hydrate Research and Development Act of 2000.
 Sec. 3102. Liquefied natural gas study.
 Sec. 3103. FERC process coordination with respect to regulatory approval of gas projects.
 Sec. 3104. Pilot program.

Subtitle C—Helium

- Sec. 3201. Rights to helium.

Subtitle D—Critical Minerals

- Sec. 3301. Definitions.
 Sec. 3302. Policy.
 Sec. 3303. Critical mineral designations.
 Sec. 3304. Resource assessment.
 Sec. 3305. Permitting.
 Sec. 3306. Federal Register process.
 Sec. 3307. Recycling, efficiency, and alternatives.
 Sec. 3308. Analysis and forecasting.
 Sec. 3309. Education and workforce.
 Sec. 3310. National geological and geophysical data preservation program.

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- Sec. 3311. Administration.
- Sec. 3312. Authorization of appropriations.

Subtitle E—Coal

- Sec. 3401. Fossil energy.
- Sec. 3402. Establishment of coal technology program.

Subtitle F—Nuclear

- Sec. 3501. Report on fusion and fission reactor prototypes.
- Sec. 3502. Next generation nuclear plant project.

Subtitle G—Workforce Development

- Sec. 3601. 21st Century Energy Workforce Advisory Board.
- Sec. 3602. Energy workforce pilot grant program.

Subtitle H—Recycling

- Sec. 3701. Recycled carbon fiber.
- Sec. 3702. Energy generation and regulatory relief study regarding recovery and conversion of nonrecycled mixed plastics.
- Sec. 3703. Eligible projects.

TITLE IV—ACCOUNTABILITY

Subtitle A—Loan Programs

- Sec. 4001. Terms and conditions for incentives for innovative technologies.
- Sec. 4002. State loan eligibility.
- Sec. 4003. GAO Study on fossil loan guarantee incentive program.
- Sec. 4004. Program eligibility for vessels.
- Sec. 4005. Additional reforms.
- Sec. 4006. Department of Energy Indian energy education planning and management assistance program.

Subtitle B—Energy-Water Nexus

- Sec. 4101. Nexus of energy and water for sustainability.
- Sec. 4102. Smart energy and water efficiency pilot program.

Subtitle C—Innovation

- Sec. 4201. America COMPETES programs.
- Sec. 4202. Inclusion of early stage technology demonstration in authorized technology transfer activities.
- Sec. 4203. Supporting access of small business concerns to National Laboratories.
- Sec. 4204. Microlab technology commercialization.

Subtitle D—Grid Reliability

- Sec. 4301. Bulk-power system reliability impact statement.
- Sec. 4302. Report by transmission organizations on diversity of supply.

Subtitle E—Management

- Sec. 4401. Federal land management.
- Sec. 4402. Quadrennial Energy Review.

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- Sec. 4403. State oversight of oil and gas programs.
- Sec. 4404. Under Secretary for Science and Energy.

Subtitle F—Markets

- Sec. 4501. Enhanced information on critical energy supplies.
- Sec. 4502. Working Group on Energy Markets.
- Sec. 4503. Study of regulatory framework for energy markets.

Subtitle G—Affordability

- Sec. 4601. E-prize competition pilot program.

Subtitle H—Code Maintenance

- Sec. 4701. Repeal of off-highway motor vehicles study.
- Sec. 4702. Repeal of methanol study.
- Sec. 4703. Repeal of authorization of appropriations provision.
- Sec. 4704. Repeal of residential energy efficiency standards study.
- Sec. 4705. Repeal of weatherization study.
- Sec. 4706. Repeal of report to Congress.
- Sec. 4707. Repeal of report by General Services Administration.
- Sec. 4708. Repeal of intergovernmental energy management planning and coordination workshops.
- Sec. 4709. Repeal of Inspector General audit survey and President's Council on Integrity and Efficiency report to Congress.
- Sec. 4710. Repeal of procurement and identification of energy efficient products program.
- Sec. 4711. Repeal of national action plan for demand response.
- Sec. 4712. Repeal of national coal policy study.
- Sec. 4713. Repeal of study on compliance problem of small electric utility systems.
- Sec. 4714. Repeal of study of socioeconomic impacts of increased coal production and other energy development.
- Sec. 4715. Repeal of study of the use of petroleum and natural gas in combustors.
- Sec. 4716. Repeal of submission of reports.
- Sec. 4717. Repeal of electric utility conservation plan.
- Sec. 4718. Emergency Energy Conservation repeals.
- Sec. 4719. Energy Security Act repeals.
- Sec. 4720. Nuclear Safety Research, Development, and Demonstration Act of 1980 repeals.
- Sec. 4721. Elimination and consolidation of certain America COMPETES programs.
- Sec. 4722. Repeal of state utility regulatory assistance.
- Sec. 4723. Repeal of survey of energy saving potential.
- Sec. 4724. Repeal of photovoltaic energy program.
- Sec. 4725. Repeal of energy auditor training and certification.
- Sec. 4726. Repeal of authorization of appropriations.
- Sec. 4727. Repeal of Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Technology Competitiveness Act of 1989.
- Sec. 4728. Repeal of hydrogen research, development, and demonstration program.
- Sec. 4729. Repeal of study on alternative fuel use in nonroad vehicles and engines.

- Sec. 4730. Repeal of low interest loan program for small business fleet purchases.
- Sec. 4731. Repeal of technical and policy analysis for replacement fuel demand and supply information.
- Sec. 4732. Repeal of 1992 Report on Climate Change.
- Sec. 4733. Repeal of Director of Climate Protector establishment.
- Sec. 4734. Repeal of 1994 report on global climate change emissions.
- Sec. 4735. Repeal of telecommuting study.
- Sec. 4736. Repeal of advanced buildings for 2005 program.
- Sec. 4737. Repeal of Energy Research, Development, Demonstration, and Commercial Application Advisory Board.
- Sec. 4738. Repeal of study on use of energy futures for fuel purchase.
- Sec. 4739. Repeal of energy subsidy study.

TITLE V—CONSERVATION REAUTHORIZATION

- Sec. 5001. National Park Service Maintenance and Revitalization Conservation Fund.
- Sec. 5002. Land and Water Conservation Fund.
- Sec. 5003. Historic Preservation Fund.

1 **SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.**

2 In this Act:

3 (1) DEPARTMENT.—The term “Department”
4 means the Department of Energy.

5 (2) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means
6 the Secretary of Energy.

7 **TITLE I—EFFICIENCY**

8 **Subtitle A—Buildings**

9 **SEC. 1001. GREATER ENERGY EFFICIENCY IN BUILDING** 10 **CODES.**

11 (a) DEFINITIONS.—Section 303 of the Energy Con-
12 servation and Production Act (42 U.S.C. 6832) is amend-
13 ed—

14 (1) by striking paragraph (14) and inserting
15 the following:

1 “(14) MODEL BUILDING ENERGY CODE.—The
2 term ‘model building energy code’ means a voluntary
3 building energy code and standards developed and
4 updated through a consensus process among inter-
5 ested persons, such as the IECC or the code used
6 by—

7 “(A) the Council of American Building Of-
8 ficials, or its legal successor, International Code
9 Council, Inc.;

10 “(B) the American Society of Heating, Re-
11 frigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers; or

12 “(C) other appropriate organizations.”;
13 and

14 (2) by adding at the end the following:

15 “(17) IECC.—The term ‘IECC’ means the
16 International Energy Conservation Code.

17 “(18) INDIAN TRIBE.—The term ‘Indian tribe’
18 has the meaning given the term in section 4 of the
19 Native American Housing Assistance and Self-De-
20 termination Act of 1996 (25 U.S.C. 4103).”.

21 (b) STATE BUILDING ENERGY EFFICIENCY
22 CODES.—Section 304 of the Energy Conservation and
23 Production Act (42 U.S.C. 6833) is amended to read as
24 follows:

1 **“SEC. 304. UPDATING STATE BUILDING ENERGY EFFI-**
2 **CIENCY CODES.**

3 “(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall—

4 “(1) encourage and support the adoption of
5 building energy codes by States, Indian tribes, and,
6 as appropriate, by local governments that meet or
7 exceed the model building energy codes, or achieve
8 equivalent or greater energy savings; and

9 “(2) support full compliance with the State and
10 local codes.

11 “(b) STATE AND INDIAN TRIBE CERTIFICATION OF
12 BUILDING ENERGY CODE UPDATES.—

13 “(1) REVIEW AND UPDATING OF CODES BY
14 EACH STATE AND INDIAN TRIBE.—

15 “(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 2 years
16 after the date on which a model building energy
17 code is updated, each State or Indian tribe shall
18 certify whether or not the State or Indian tribe,
19 respectively, has reviewed and updated the en-
20 ergy provisions of the building code of the State
21 or Indian tribe, respectively.

22 “(B) DEMONSTRATION.—The certification
23 shall include a demonstration of whether or not
24 the energy savings for the code provisions that
25 are in effect throughout the State or Indian
26 tribal territory meet or exceed—

1 “(i) the energy savings of the updated
2 model building energy code; or

3 “(ii) the targets established under sec-
4 tion 307(b)(2).

5 “(C) NO MODEL BUILDING ENERGY CODE
6 UPDATE.—If a model building energy code is
7 not updated by a target date established under
8 section 307(b)(2)(D), each State or Indian tribe
9 shall, not later than 2 years after the specified
10 date, certify whether or not the State or Indian
11 tribe, respectively, has reviewed and updated
12 the energy provisions of the building code of the
13 State or Indian tribe, respectively, to meet or
14 exceed the target in section 307(b)(2).

15 “(2) VALIDATION BY SECRETARY.—Not later
16 than 90 days after a State or Indian tribe certifi-
17 cation under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall—

18 “(A) determine whether the code provi-
19 sions of the State or Indian tribe, respectively,
20 meet the criteria specified in paragraph (1);
21 and

22 “(B) if the determination is positive, vali-
23 date the certification.

24 “(c) IMPROVEMENTS IN COMPLIANCE WITH BUILD-
25 ING ENERGY CODES.—

1 “(1) REQUIREMENT.—

2 “(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 3 years
3 after the date of a certification under sub-
4 section (b), each State and Indian tribe shall
5 certify whether or not the State and Indian
6 tribe, respectively, has—

7 “(i) achieved full compliance under
8 paragraph (3) with the applicable certified
9 State and Indian tribe building energy
10 code or with the associated model building
11 energy code; or

12 “(ii) made significant progress under
13 paragraph (4) toward achieving compliance
14 with the applicable certified State and In-
15 dian tribe building energy code or with the
16 associated model building energy code.

17 “(B) REPEAT CERTIFICATIONS.—If the
18 State or Indian tribe certifies progress toward
19 achieving compliance, the State or Indian tribe
20 shall repeat the certification until the State or
21 Indian tribe certifies that the State or Indian
22 tribe has achieved full compliance, respectively.

23 “(2) MEASUREMENT OF COMPLIANCE.—A cer-
24 tification under paragraph (1) shall include docu-
25 mentation of the rate of compliance based on—

1 “(A) independent inspections of a random
2 sample of the buildings covered by the code in
3 the preceding year; or

4 “(B) an alternative method that yields an
5 accurate measure of compliance.

6 “(3) ACHIEVEMENT OF COMPLIANCE.—A State
7 or Indian tribe shall be considered to achieve full
8 compliance under paragraph (1) if—

9 “(A) at least 90 percent of building space
10 covered by the code in the preceding year sub-
11 stantially meets all the requirements of the ap-
12 plicable code specified in paragraph (1), or
13 achieves equivalent or greater energy savings
14 level; or

15 “(B) the estimated excess energy use of
16 buildings that did not meet the applicable code
17 specified in paragraph (1) in the preceding
18 year, compared to a baseline of comparable
19 buildings that meet this code, is not more than
20 5 percent of the estimated energy use of all
21 buildings covered by this code during the pre-
22 ceding year.

23 “(4) SIGNIFICANT PROGRESS TOWARD
24 ACHIEVEMENT OF COMPLIANCE.—A State or Indian
25 tribe shall be considered to have made significant

1 progress toward achieving compliance for purposes
2 of paragraph (1) if the State or Indian tribe—

3 “(A) has developed and is implementing a
4 plan for achieving compliance during the 8-
5 year-period beginning on the date of enactment
6 of this paragraph, including annual targets for
7 compliance and active training and enforcement
8 programs; and

9 “(B) has met the most recent target under
10 subparagraph (A).

11 “(5) VALIDATION BY SECRETARY.—Not later
12 than 90 days after a State or Indian tribe certifi-
13 cation under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall—

14 “(A) determine whether the State or In-
15 dian tribe has demonstrated meeting the cri-
16 teria of this subsection, including accurate
17 measurement of compliance; and

18 “(B) if the determination is positive, vali-
19 date the certification.

20 “(d) STATES OR INDIAN TRIBES THAT DO NOT
21 ACHIEVE COMPLIANCE.—

22 “(1) REPORTING.—A State or Indian tribe that
23 has not made a certification required under sub-
24 section (b) or (c) by the applicable deadline shall
25 submit to the Secretary a report on—

1 “(A) the status of the State or Indian tribe
2 with respect to meeting the requirements and
3 submitting the certification; and

4 “(B) a plan for meeting the requirements
5 and submitting the certification.

6 “(2) FEDERAL SUPPORT.—For any State or In-
7 dian tribe for which the Secretary has not validated
8 a certification by a deadline under subsection (b) or
9 (c), the lack of the certification may be a consider-
10 ation for Federal support authorized under this sec-
11 tion for code adoption and compliance activities.

12 “(3) LOCAL GOVERNMENT.—In any State or
13 Indian tribe for which the Secretary has not vali-
14 dated a certification under subsection (b) or (c), a
15 local government may be eligible for Federal support
16 by meeting the certification requirements of sub-
17 sections (b) and (c).

18 “(4) ANNUAL REPORTS BY SECRETARY.—

19 “(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall
20 annually submit to Congress, and publish in the
21 Federal Register, a report on—

22 “(i) the status of model building en-
23 ergy codes;

24 “(ii) the status of code adoption and
25 compliance in the States and Indian tribes;

1 “(iii) the implementation of this sec-
2 tion; and

3 “(iv) improvements in energy savings
4 over time as a result of the targets estab-
5 lished under section 307(b)(2).

6 “(B) IMPACTS.—The report shall include
7 estimates of impacts of past action under this
8 section, and potential impacts of further action,
9 on—

10 “(i) upfront financial and construction
11 costs, cost benefits and returns (using in-
12 vestment analysis), and lifetime energy use
13 for buildings;

14 “(ii) resulting energy costs to individ-
15 uals and businesses; and

16 “(iii) resulting overall annual building
17 ownership and operating costs.

18 “(e) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO STATES AND IN-
19 DIAN TRIBES.—The Secretary shall provide technical as-
20 sistance to States and Indian tribes to implement the goals
21 and requirements of this section, including procedures and
22 technical analysis for States and Indian tribes—

23 “(1) to improve and implement State residential
24 and commercial building energy codes;

1 “(2) to demonstrate that the code provisions of
2 the States and Indian tribes achieve equivalent or
3 greater energy savings than the model building en-
4 ergy codes and targets;

5 “(3) to document the rate of compliance with a
6 building energy code; and

7 “(4) to otherwise promote the design and con-
8 struction of energy efficient buildings.

9 “(f) AVAILABILITY OF INCENTIVE FUNDING.—

10 “(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall provide
11 incentive funding to States and Indian tribes—

12 “(A) to implement the requirements of this
13 section;

14 “(B) to improve and implement residential
15 and commercial building energy codes, including
16 increasing and verifying compliance with the
17 codes and training of State, local, and tribal
18 building code officials to implement and enforce
19 the codes; and

20 “(C) to promote building energy efficiency
21 through the use of the codes.

22 “(2) ADDITIONAL FUNDING.—Additional fund-
23 ing shall be provided under this subsection for im-
24 plementation of a plan to achieve and document full

1 compliance with residential and commercial building
2 energy codes under subsection (c)—

3 “(A) to a State or Indian tribe for which
4 the Secretary has validated a certification under
5 subsection (b) or (c); and

6 “(B) in a State or Indian tribe that is not
7 eligible under subparagraph (A), to a local gov-
8 ernment that is eligible under this section.

9 “(3) TRAINING.—Of the amounts made avail-
10 able under this subsection, the State or Indian tribe
11 may use amounts required, but not to exceed
12 \$750,000 for a State, to train State and local build-
13 ing code officials to implement and enforce codes de-
14 scribed in paragraph (2).

15 “(4) LOCAL GOVERNMENTS.—States may share
16 grants under this subsection with local governments
17 that implement and enforce the codes.

18 “(g) STRETCH CODES AND ADVANCED STAND-
19 ARDS.—

20 “(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall provide
21 technical and financial support for the development
22 of stretch codes and advanced standards for residen-
23 tial and commercial buildings for use as—

1 “(A) an option for adoption as a building
2 energy code by State, local, or tribal govern-
3 ments; and

4 “(B) guidelines for energy-efficient build-
5 ing design.

6 “(2) TARGETS.—The stretch codes and ad-
7 vanced standards shall be designed—

8 “(A) to achieve substantial energy savings
9 compared to the model building energy codes;
10 and

11 “(B) to meet targets under section 307(b),
12 if available, at least 3 to 6 years in advance of
13 the target years.

14 “(h) STUDIES.—The Secretary, in consultation with
15 building science experts from the National Laboratories
16 and institutions of higher education, designers and build-
17 ers of energy-efficient residential and commercial build-
18 ings, code officials, and other stakeholders, shall under-
19 take a study of the feasibility, impact, economics, and
20 merit of—

21 “(1) code improvements that would require that
22 buildings be designed, sited, and constructed in a
23 manner that makes the buildings more adaptable in
24 the future to become zero-net-energy after initial

1 construction, as advances are achieved in energy-sav-
2 ing technologies;

3 “(2) code procedures to incorporate measured
4 lifetimes, not just first-year energy use, in trade-offs
5 and performance calculations; and

6 “(3) legislative options for increasing energy
7 savings from building energy codes, including addi-
8 tional incentives for effective State and local action,
9 and verification of compliance with and enforcement
10 of a code other than by a State or local government.

11 “(i) EFFECT ON OTHER LAWS.—Nothing in this sec-
12 tion or section 307 supersedes or modifies the application
13 of sections 321 through 346 of the Energy Policy and
14 Conservation Act (42 U.S.C. 6291 et seq.).

15 “(j) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There
16 is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section
17 and section 307 \$200,000,000, to remain available until
18 expended.”.

19 (c) FEDERAL BUILDING ENERGY EFFICIENCY
20 STANDARDS.—Section 305 of the Energy Conservation
21 and Production Act (42 U.S.C. 6834) is amended by strik-
22 ing “voluntary building energy code” each place it appears
23 in subsections (a)(2)(B) and (b) and inserting “model
24 building energy code”.

1 (d) MODEL BUILDING ENERGY CODES.—Section 307
2 of the Energy Conservation and Production Act (42
3 U.S.C. 6836) is amended to read as follows:

4 **“SEC. 307. SUPPORT FOR MODEL BUILDING ENERGY**
5 **CODES.**

6 “(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall support the
7 updating of model building energy codes.

8 “(b) TARGETS.—

9 “(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall sup-
10 port the updating of the model building energy codes
11 to enable the achievement of aggregate energy sav-
12 ings targets established under paragraph (2).

13 “(2) TARGETS.—

14 “(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall
15 work with States, local governments, and In-
16 dian tribes, nationally recognized code and
17 standards developers, and other interested par-
18 ties to support the updating of model building
19 energy codes by establishing one or more aggre-
20 gate energy savings targets to achieve the pur-
21 poses of this section.

22 “(B) SEPARATE TARGETS.—The Secretary
23 may establish separate targets for commercial
24 and residential buildings.

1 “(C) BASELINES.—The baseline for updat-
2 ing model building energy codes shall be the
3 2009 IECC for residential buildings and
4 ASHRAE Standard 90.1–2010 for commercial
5 buildings.

6 “(D) SPECIFIC YEARS.—

7 “(i) IN GENERAL.—Targets for spe-
8 cific years shall be established and revised
9 by the Secretary through rulemaking and
10 coordinated with nationally recognized code
11 and standards developers at a level that—

12 “(I) is at the maximum level of
13 energy efficiency that is techno-
14 logically feasible and life-cycle cost ef-
15 fective, while accounting for the eco-
16 nomic considerations under paragraph
17 (4);

18 “(II) is higher than the preceding
19 target; and

20 “(III) promotes the achievement
21 of commercial and residential high-
22 performance buildings through high-
23 performance energy efficiency (within
24 the meaning of section 401 of the En-

1 ergy Independence and Security Act
2 of 2007 (42 U.S.C. 17061)).

3 “(ii) INITIAL TARGETS.—Not later
4 than 1 year after the date of enactment of
5 this clause, the Secretary shall establish
6 initial targets under this subparagraph.

7 “(iii) DIFFERENT TARGET YEARS.—
8 Subject to clause (i), prior to the applica-
9 ble year, the Secretary may set a later tar-
10 get year for any of the model building en-
11 ergy codes described in subparagraph (A)
12 if the Secretary determines that a target
13 cannot be met.

14 “(iv) SMALL BUSINESS.—When estab-
15 lishing targets under this paragraph
16 through rulemaking, the Secretary shall
17 ensure compliance with the Small Business
18 Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of
19 1996 (5 U.S.C. 601 note; Public Law 104–
20 121).

21 “(3) APPLIANCE STANDARDS AND OTHER FAC-
22 TORS AFFECTING BUILDING ENERGY USE.—In es-
23 tablishing building code targets under paragraph
24 (2), the Secretary shall develop and adjust the tar-

1 gets in recognition of potential savings and costs re-
2 lating to—

3 “(A) efficiency gains made in appliances,
4 lighting, windows, insulation, and building enve-
5 lope sealing;

6 “(B) advancement of distributed genera-
7 tion and on-site renewable power generation
8 technologies;

9 “(C) equipment improvements for heating,
10 cooling, and ventilation systems;

11 “(D) building management systems and
12 SmartGrid technologies to reduce energy use;
13 and

14 “(E) other technologies, practices, and
15 building systems that the Secretary considers
16 appropriate regarding building plug load and
17 other energy uses.

18 “(4) ECONOMIC CONSIDERATIONS.—In estab-
19 lishing and revising building code targets under
20 paragraph (2), the Secretary shall consider the eco-
21 nomic feasibility of achieving the proposed targets
22 established under this section and the potential costs
23 and savings for consumers and building owners, in-
24 cluding a return on investment analysis.

1 “(c) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO MODEL BUILDING
2 ENERGY CODE-SETTING AND STANDARD DEVELOPMENT
3 ORGANIZATIONS.—

4 “(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall, on a
5 timely basis, provide technical assistance to model
6 building energy code-setting and standard develop-
7 ment organizations consistent with the goals of this
8 section.

9 “(2) ASSISTANCE.—The assistance shall in-
10 clude, as requested by the organizations, technical
11 assistance in—

12 “(A) evaluating code or standards pro-
13 posals or revisions;

14 “(B) building energy analysis and design
15 tools;

16 “(C) building demonstrations;

17 “(D) developing definitions of energy use
18 intensity and building types for use in model
19 building energy codes to evaluate the efficiency
20 impacts of the model building energy codes;

21 “(E) performance-based standards;

22 “(F) evaluating economic considerations
23 under subsection (b)(4); and

1 “(G) developing model building energy
2 codes by Indian tribes in accordance with tribal
3 law.

4 “(3) AMENDMENT PROPOSALS.—The Secretary
5 may submit timely model building energy code
6 amendment proposals to the model building energy
7 code-setting and standard development organiza-
8 tions, with supporting evidence, sufficient to enable
9 the model building energy codes to meet the targets
10 established under subsection (b)(2).

11 “(4) ANALYSIS METHODOLOGY.—The Secretary
12 shall make publicly available the entire calculation
13 methodology (including input assumptions and data)
14 used by the Secretary to estimate the energy savings
15 of code or standard proposals and revisions.

16 “(d) DETERMINATION.—

17 “(1) REVISION OF MODEL BUILDING ENERGY
18 CODES.—If the provisions of the IECC or ASHRAE
19 Standard 90.1 regarding building energy use are re-
20 vised, the Secretary shall make a preliminary deter-
21 mination not later than 90 days after the date of the
22 revision, and a final determination not later than 15
23 months after the date of the revision, on whether or
24 not the revision will—

1 “(A) improve energy efficiency in buildings
2 compared to the existing model building energy
3 code; and

4 “(B) meet the applicable targets under
5 subsection (b)(2).

6 “(2) CODES OR STANDARDS NOT MEETING TAR-
7 GETS.—

8 “(A) IN GENERAL.—If the Secretary
9 makes a preliminary determination under para-
10 graph (1)(B) that a code or standard does not
11 meet the targets established under subsection
12 (b)(2), the Secretary may at the same time pro-
13 vide the model building energy code or standard
14 developer with proposed changes that would re-
15 sult in a model building energy code that meets
16 the targets and with supporting evidence, tak-
17 ing into consideration—

18 “(i) whether the modified code is tech-
19 nically feasible and life-cycle cost effective;

20 “(ii) available appliances, technologies,
21 materials, and construction practices; and

22 “(iii) the economic considerations
23 under subsection (b)(4).

24 “(B) INCORPORATION OF CHANGES.—

1 “(i) IN GENERAL.—On receipt of the
2 proposed changes, the model building en-
3 ergy code or standard developer shall have
4 an additional 270 days to accept or reject
5 the proposed changes of the Secretary to
6 the model building energy code or standard
7 for the Secretary to make a final deter-
8 mination.

9 “(ii) FINAL DETERMINATION.—A
10 final determination under paragraph (1)
11 shall be on the modified model building en-
12 ergy code or standard.

13 “(e) ADMINISTRATION.—In carrying out this section,
14 the Secretary shall—

15 “(1) publish notice of targets and supporting
16 analysis and determinations under this section in the
17 Federal Register to provide an explanation of and
18 the basis for such actions, including any supporting
19 modeling, data, assumptions, protocols, and cost-
20 benefit analysis, including return on investment; and

21 “(2) provide an opportunity for public comment
22 on targets and supporting analysis and determina-
23 tions under this section.

24 “(f) VOLUNTARY CODES AND STANDARDS.—Not-
25 withstanding any other provision of this section, any

1 model building code or standard established under section
2 304 shall not be binding on a State, local government, or
3 Indian tribe as a matter of Federal law.”.

4 **SEC. 1002. BUDGET-NEUTRAL DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM**
5 **FOR ENERGY AND WATER CONSERVATION IM-**
6 **PROVEMENTS AT MULTIFAMILY RESIDEN-**
7 **TIAL UNITS.**

8 (a) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary of Housing
9 and Urban Development (referred to in this section as the
10 “Secretary”) shall establish a demonstration program
11 under which, during the period beginning on the date of
12 enactment of this Act, and ending on September 30, 2018,
13 the Secretary may enter into budget-neutral, performance-
14 based agreements that result in a reduction in energy or
15 water costs with such entities as the Secretary determines
16 to be appropriate under which the entities shall carry out
17 projects for energy or water conservation improvements at
18 not more than 20,000 residential units in multifamily
19 buildings participating in—

20 (1) the project-based rental assistance program
21 under section 8 of the United States Housing Act of
22 1937 (42 U.S.C. 1437f), other than assistance pro-
23 vided under section 8(o) of that Act;

1 (2) the supportive housing for the elderly pro-
2 gram under section 202 of the Housing Act of 1959
3 (12 U.S.C. 1701q); or

4 (3) the supportive housing for persons with dis-
5 abilities program under section 811(d)(2) of the
6 Cranston-Gonzalez National Affordable Housing Act
7 (42 U.S.C. 8013(d)(2)).

8 (b) REQUIREMENTS.—

9 (1) PAYMENTS CONTINGENT ON SAVINGS.—

10 (A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall
11 provide to an entity a payment under an agree-
12 ment under this section only during applicable
13 years for which an energy or water cost savings
14 is achieved with respect to the applicable multi-
15 family portfolio of properties, as determined by
16 the Secretary, in accordance with subparagraph
17 (B).

18 (B) PAYMENT METHODOLOGY.—

19 (i) IN GENERAL.—Each agreement
20 under this section shall include a pay-for-
21 success provision—

22 (I) that will serve as a payment
23 threshold for the term of the agree-
24 ment; and

1 (II) pursuant to which the De-
2 partment of Housing and Urban De-
3 velopment shall share a percentage of
4 the savings at a level determined by
5 the Secretary that is sufficient to
6 cover the administrative costs of car-
7 rying out this section.

8 (ii) LIMITATIONS.—A payment made
9 by the Secretary under an agreement
10 under this section shall—

11 (I) be contingent on documented
12 utility savings; and

13 (II) not exceed the utility savings
14 achieved by the date of the payment,
15 and not previously paid, as a result of
16 the improvements made under the
17 agreement.

18 (C) THIRD PARTY VERIFICATION.—Savings
19 payments made by the Secretary under this sec-
20 tion shall be based on a measurement and
21 verification protocol that includes at least—

22 (i) establishment of a weather-normal-
23 ized and occupancy-normalized utility con-
24 sumption baseline established preretrofit;

1 (ii) annual third party confirmation of
2 actual utility consumption and cost for
3 owner-paid utilities;

4 (iii) annual third party validation of
5 the tenant utility allowances in effect dur-
6 ing the applicable year and vacancy rates
7 for each unit type; and

8 (iv) annual third party determination
9 of savings to the Secretary.

10 (2) TERM.—The term of an agreement under
11 this section shall be not longer than 12 years.

12 (3) ENTITY ELIGIBILITY.—The Secretary
13 shall—

14 (A) establish a competitive process for en-
15 tering into agreements under this section; and

16 (B) enter into such agreements only with
17 entities that demonstrate significant experience
18 relating to—

19 (i) financing and operating properties
20 receiving assistance under a program de-
21 scribed in subsection (a);

22 (ii) oversight of energy and water con-
23 servation programs, including oversight of
24 contractors; and

1 (iii) raising capital for energy and
2 water conservation improvements from
3 charitable organizations or private inves-
4 tors.

5 (4) GEOGRAPHICAL DIVERSITY.—Each agree-
6 ment entered into under this section shall provide
7 for the inclusion of properties with the greatest fea-
8 sible regional and State variance.

9 (c) PLAN AND REPORTS.—

10 (1) PLAN.—Not later than 90 days after the
11 date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall
12 submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the
13 House of Representatives and the Senate, the Com-
14 mittee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Sen-
15 ate, and the Committee on Energy and Commerce of
16 the House of Representatives a detailed plan for the
17 implementation of this section.

18 (2) REPORTS.—Not later than 1 year after the
19 date of enactment of this Act, and annually there-
20 after, the Secretary shall—

21 (A) conduct an evaluation of the program
22 under this section; and

23 (B) submit to Congress a report describing
24 each evaluation conducted under subparagraph

25 (A).

1 (d) FUNDING.—For each fiscal year during which an
2 agreement under this section is in effect, the Secretary
3 may use to carry out this section any funds appropriated
4 to the Secretary for the renewal of contracts under a pro-
5 gram described in subsection (a).

6 **SEC. 1003. COORDINATION OF ENERGY RETROFITTING AS-**
7 **SISTANCE FOR SCHOOLS.**

8 (a) DEFINITION OF SCHOOL.—In this section, the
9 term “school” means—

10 (1) an elementary school or secondary school
11 (as defined in section 9101 of the Elementary and
12 Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C.
13 7801));

14 (2) an institution of higher education (as de-
15 fined in section 102(a) of the Higher Education Act
16 of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1002(a));

17 (3) a school of the defense dependents’ edu-
18 cation system under the Defense Dependents’ Edu-
19 cation Act of 1978 (20 U.S.C. 921 et seq.) or estab-
20 lished under section 2164 of title 10, United States
21 Code;

22 (4) a school operated by the Bureau of Indian
23 Affairs;

1 (5) a tribally controlled school (as defined in
2 section 5212 of the Tribally Controlled Schools Act
3 of 1988 (25 U.S.C. 2511)); and

4 (6) a Tribal College or University (as defined in
5 section 316(b) of the Higher Education Act of 1965
6 (20 U.S.C. 1059c(b))).

7 (b) DESIGNATION OF LEAD AGENCY.—The Sec-
8 retary, acting through the Office of Energy Efficiency and
9 Renewable Energy, shall act as the lead Federal agency
10 for coordinating and disseminating information on exist-
11 ing Federal programs and assistance that may be used
12 to help initiate, develop, and finance energy efficiency, re-
13 newable energy, and energy retrofitting projects for
14 schools.

15 (c) REQUIREMENTS.—In carrying out coordination
16 and outreach under subsection (b), the Secretary shall—

17 (1) in consultation and coordination with the
18 appropriate Federal agencies, carry out a review of
19 existing programs and financing mechanisms (in-
20 cluding revolving loan funds and loan guarantees)
21 available in or from the Department of Agriculture,
22 the Department of Energy, the Department of Edu-
23 cation, the Department of the Treasury, the Internal
24 Revenue Service, the Environmental Protection
25 Agency, and other appropriate Federal agencies with

1 jurisdiction over energy financing and facilitation
2 that are currently used or may be used to help ini-
3 tiate, develop, and finance energy efficiency, renew-
4 able energy, and energy retrofitting projects for
5 schools;

6 (2) establish a Federal cross-departmental col-
7 laborative coordination, education, and outreach ef-
8 fort to streamline communication and promote avail-
9 able Federal opportunities and assistance described
10 in paragraph (1) for energy efficiency, renewable en-
11 ergy, and energy retrofitting projects that enables
12 States, local educational agencies, and schools—

13 (A) to use existing Federal opportunities
14 more effectively; and

15 (B) to form partnerships with Governors,
16 State energy programs, local educational, finan-
17 cial, and energy officials, State and local gov-
18 ernment officials, nonprofit organizations, and
19 other appropriate entities to support the initi-
20 ation of the projects;

21 (3) provide technical assistance for States, local
22 educational agencies, and schools to help develop
23 and finance energy efficiency, renewable energy, and
24 energy retrofitting projects—

1 (A) to increase the energy efficiency of
2 buildings or facilities;

3 (B) to install systems that individually
4 generate energy from renewable energy re-
5 sources;

6 (C) to establish partnerships to leverage
7 economies of scale and additional financing
8 mechanisms available to larger clean energy ini-
9 tiatives; or

10 (D) to promote—

11 (i) the maintenance of health, environ-
12 mental quality, and safety in schools, in-
13 cluding the ambient air quality, through
14 energy efficiency, renewable energy, and
15 energy retrofit projects; and

16 (ii) the achievement of expected en-
17 ergy savings and renewable energy produc-
18 tion through proper operations and main-
19 tenance practices;

20 (4) develop and maintain a single online re-
21 source website with contact information for relevant
22 technical assistance and support staff in the Office
23 of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy for
24 States, local educational agencies, and schools to ef-
25 fectively access and use Federal opportunities and

1 assistance described in paragraph (1) to develop en-
2 ergy efficiency, renewable energy, and energy retro-
3 fitting projects; and

4 (5) establish a process for recognition of schools
5 that—

6 (A) have successfully implemented energy
7 efficiency, renewable energy, and energy retro-
8 fitting projects; and

9 (B) are willing to serve as resources for
10 other local educational agencies and schools to
11 assist initiation of similar efforts.

12 (d) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date
13 of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to
14 Congress a report describing the implementation of this
15 section.

16 **SEC. 1004. ENERGY EFFICIENCY RETROFIT PILOT PRO-**
17 **GRAM.**

18 (a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

19 (1) APPLICANT.—The term “applicant” means
20 a nonprofit organization that applies for a grant
21 under this section.

22 (2) ENERGY-EFFICIENCY IMPROVEMENT.—

23 (A) IN GENERAL.—The term “energy-effi-
24 ciency improvement” means an installed meas-
25 ure (including a product, equipment, system,

1 service, or practice) that results in a reduction
2 in use by a nonprofit organization for energy or
3 fuel supplied from outside the nonprofit build-
4 ing.

5 (B) INCLUSIONS.—The term “energy-effi-
6 ciency improvement” includes an installed
7 measure described in subparagraph (A) involv-
8 ing—

9 (i) repairing, replacing, or installing—

10 (I) a roof or lighting system, or
11 component of a roof or lighting sys-
12 tem;

13 (II) a window;

14 (III) a door, including a security
15 door; or

16 (IV) a heating, ventilation, or air
17 conditioning system or component of
18 the system (including insulation and
19 wiring and plumbing improvements
20 needed to serve a more efficient sys-
21 tem);

22 (ii) a renewable energy generation or
23 heating system, including a solar, photo-
24 voltaic, wind, geothermal, or biomass (in-

1 cluding wood pellet) system or component
2 of the system; and

3 (iii) any other measure taken to mod-
4 ernize, renovate, or repair a nonprofit
5 building to make the nonprofit building
6 more energy efficient.

7 (3) NONPROFIT BUILDING.—

8 (A) IN GENERAL.—The term “nonprofit
9 building” means a building operated and owned
10 by a nonprofit organization.

11 (B) INCLUSIONS.—The term “nonprofit
12 building” includes a building described in sub-
13 paragraph (A) that is—

- 14 (i) a hospital;
15 (ii) a youth center;
16 (iii) a school;
17 (iv) a social-welfare program facility;
18 (v) a faith-based organization; and
19 (vi) any other nonresidential and non-
20 commercial structure.

21 (b) ESTABLISHMENT.—Not later than 1 year after
22 the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall es-
23 tablish a pilot program to award grants for the purpose
24 of retrofitting nonprofit buildings with energy-efficiency
25 improvements.

1 (c) GRANTS.—

2 (1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may award
3 grants under the program established under sub-
4 section (b).

5 (2) APPLICATION.—The Secretary may award a
6 grant under this section if an applicant submits to
7 the Secretary an application at such time, in such
8 form, and containing such information as the Sec-
9 retary may prescribe.

10 (3) CRITERIA FOR GRANT.—In determining
11 whether to award a grant under this section, the
12 Secretary shall apply performance-based criteria,
13 which shall give priority to applications based on—

14 (A) the energy savings achieved;

15 (B) the cost-effectiveness of the energy-ef-
16 ficiency improvement;

17 (C) an effective plan for evaluation, meas-
18 urement, and verification of energy savings;

19 (D) the financial need of the applicant;
20 and

21 (E) the percentage of the matching con-
22 tribution by the applicant.

23 (4) LIMITATION ON INDIVIDUAL GRANT
24 AMOUNT.—Each grant awarded under this section
25 shall not exceed—

1 (A) an amount equal to 50 percent of the
2 energy-efficiency improvement; and

3 (B) \$200,000.

4 (5) COST SHARING.—

5 (A) IN GENERAL.—A grant awarded under
6 this section shall be subject to a minimum non-
7 Federal cost-sharing requirement of 50 percent.

8 (B) IN-KIND CONTRIBUTIONS.—The non-
9 Federal share may be provided in the form of
10 in-kind contributions of materials or services.

11 (d) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is
12 authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section
13 \$10,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2016 through 2020,
14 to remain available until expended.

15 **SEC. 1005. UTILITY ENERGY SERVICE CONTRACTS.**

16 Section 546 of the National Energy Conservation
17 Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 8256) is amended by adding at the
18 end the following:

19 “(f) UTILITY ENERGY SERVICE CONTRACTS.—

20 “(1) IN GENERAL.—Each Federal agency may
21 use, to the maximum extent practicable, measures
22 provided by law to meet energy efficiency and con-
23 servation mandates and laws, including through util-
24 ity energy service contracts.

1 “(2) CONTRACT PERIOD.—The term of a utility
2 energy service contract entered into by a Federal
3 agency may have a contract period that extends be-
4 yond 10 years, but not to exceed 25 years.

5 “(3) REQUIREMENTS.—The conditions of a util-
6 ity energy service contract entered into by a Federal
7 agency shall include requirements for measurement,
8 verification, and performance assurances or guaran-
9 tees of the savings.”.

10 **SEC. 1006. USE OF ENERGY AND WATER EFFICIENCY MEAS-**
11 **URES IN FEDERAL BUILDINGS.**

12 (a) ENERGY MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS.—Sec-
13 tion 543(f)(4) of the National Energy Conservation Policy
14 Act (42 U.S.C. 8253(f)(4)) is amended—

15 (1) by redesignating subparagraphs (A) and
16 (B) as clauses (i) and (ii), respectively, and indent-
17 ing appropriately;

18 (2) by striking “Not later than” and inserting
19 the following:

20 “(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than”; and

21 (3) by adding at the end the following:

22 “(B) MEASURES NOT IMPLEMENTED.—
23 Each energy manager, as part of the certifi-
24 cation system under paragraph (7) and using
25 guidelines developed by the Secretary, shall pro-

1 vide an explanation regarding any life-cycle
2 cost-effective measures described in subpara-
3 graph (A)(i) that have not been implemented.”.

4 (b) REPORTS.—Section 548(b) of the National En-
5 ergy Conservation Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 8258(b)) is
6 amended—

7 (1) in paragraph (3), by striking “and” at the
8 end;

9 (2) in paragraph (4), by striking the period at
10 the end and inserting “; and”; and

11 (3) by adding at the end the following:

12 “(5)(A) the status of the energy savings per-
13 formance contracts and utility energy service con-
14 tracts of each agency;

15 “(B) the investment value of the contracts;

16 “(C) the guaranteed energy savings for the pre-
17 vious year as compared to the actual energy savings
18 for the previous year;

19 “(D) the plan for entering into the contracts in
20 the coming year; and

21 “(E) information explaining why any previously
22 submitted plans for the contracts were not imple-
23 mented.”.

24 (c) DEFINITION OF ENERGY CONSERVATION MEAS-
25 URES.—Section 551(4) of the National Energy Conserva-

1 tion Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 8259(4)) is amended by strik-
2 ing “or retrofit activities” and inserting “retrofit activi-
3 ties, or energy consuming devices and required support
4 structures”.

5 (d) **AUTHORITY TO ENTER INTO CONTRACTS.**—Sec-
6 tion 801(a)(2)(F) of the National Energy Conservation
7 Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 8287(a)(2)(F)) is amended—

8 (1) in clause (i), by striking “or” at the end;

9 (2) in clause (ii), by striking the period at the
10 end and inserting “; or”; and

11 (3) by adding at the end the following:

12 “(iii) limit the recognition of oper-
13 ation and maintenance savings associated
14 with systems modernized or replaced with
15 the implementation of energy conservation
16 measures, water conservation measures, or
17 any combination of energy conservation
18 measures and water conservation meas-
19 ures.”.

20 (e) **MISCELLANEOUS AUTHORITY.**—Section
21 801(a)(2) of the National Energy Conservation Policy Act
22 (42 U.S.C. 8287(a)(2)) is amended by adding at the end
23 the following:

24 “(H) **MISCELLANEOUS AUTHORITY.**—Not-
25 withstanding any other provision of law, a Fed-

1 eral agency may sell or transfer energy savings
2 and apply the proceeds of the sale or transfer
3 to fund a contract under this title.”.

4 (f) PAYMENT OF COSTS.—Section 802 of the Na-
5 tional Energy Conservation Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 8287a)
6 is amended by striking “(and related operation and main-
7 tenance expenses)” and inserting “, including related op-
8 erations and maintenance expenses”.

9 (g) DEFINITION OF FEDERAL BUILDING.—Section
10 551(6) of the National Energy Conservation Policy Act
11 (42 U.S.C. 8259(6)) is amended by striking the semicolon
12 at the end and inserting “the term does not include a dam,
13 reservoir, or hydropower facility owned or operated by a
14 Federal agency;”.

15 (h) DEFINITION OF ENERGY SAVINGS.—Section
16 804(2) of the National Energy Conservation Policy Act
17 (42 U.S.C. 8287c(2)) is amended—

18 (1) in subparagraph (A), by striking “federally
19 owned building or buildings or other federally owned
20 facilities” and inserting “Federal building (as de-
21 fined in section 551)” each place it appears;

22 (2) in subparagraph (C), by striking “; and”
23 and inserting a semicolon;

24 (3) in subparagraph (D), by striking the period
25 at the end and inserting a semicolon; and

1 (4) by adding at the end the following:

2 “(E) the use, sale, or transfer of energy in-
3 centives, rebates, or credits (including renew-
4 able energy credits) from Federal, State, or
5 local governments or utilities; and

6 “(F) any revenue generated from a reduc-
7 tion in energy or water use, more efficient
8 waste recycling, or additional energy generated
9 from more efficient equipment.”.

10 **SEC. 1007. BUILDING TRAINING AND ASSESSMENT CEN-**
11 **TERS.**

12 (a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall provide
13 grants to institutions of higher education (as defined in
14 section 101 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20
15 U.S.C. 1001)) and Tribal Colleges or Universities (as de-
16 fined in section 316(b) of that Act (20 U.S.C. 1059c(b)))
17 to establish building training and assessment centers—

18 (1) to identify opportunities for optimizing en-
19 ergy efficiency and environmental performance in
20 buildings;

21 (2) to promote the application of emerging con-
22 cepts and technologies in commercial and institu-
23 tional buildings;

24 (3) to train engineers, architects, building sci-
25 entists, building energy permitting and enforcement

1 officials, and building technicians in energy-efficient
2 design and operation;

3 (4) to assist institutions of higher education
4 and Tribal Colleges or Universities in training build-
5 ing technicians;

6 (5) to promote research and development for
7 the use of alternative energy sources and distributed
8 generation to supply heat and power for buildings,
9 particularly energy-intensive buildings; and

10 (6) to coordinate with and assist State-accred-
11 ited technical training centers, community colleges,
12 Tribal Colleges or Universities, and local offices of
13 the National Institute of Food and Agriculture and
14 ensure appropriate services are provided under this
15 section to each region of the United States.

16 (b) COORDINATION AND NONDUPLICATION.—

17 (1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall coordi-
18 nate the program with the industrial research and
19 assessment centers program and with other Federal
20 programs to avoid duplication of effort.

21 (2) COLLOCATION.—To the maximum extent
22 practicable, building, training, and assessment cen-
23 ters established under this section shall be collocated
24 with Industrial Assessment Centers.

1 (c) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is
2 authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section
3 \$10,000,000, to remain available until expended.

4 **SEC. 1008. CAREER SKILLS TRAINING.**

5 (a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall pay grants to
6 eligible entities described in subsection (b) to pay the Fed-
7 eral share of associated career skills training programs
8 under which students concurrently receive classroom in-
9 struction and on-the-job training for the purpose of ob-
10 taining an industry-related certification to install energy
11 efficient buildings technologies, including technologies de-
12 scribed in section 307(b)(3) of the Energy Conservation
13 and Production Act (42 U.S.C. 6836(b)(3)).

14 (b) ELIGIBILITY.—To be eligible to obtain a grant
15 under subsection (a), an entity shall be a nonprofit part-
16 nership described in section 171(e)(2)(B)(ii) of the Work-
17 force Investment Act of 1998 (29 U.S.C.
18 2916(e)(2)(B)(ii)).

19 (c) FEDERAL SHARE.—The Federal share of the cost
20 of carrying out a career skills training program described
21 in subsection (a) shall be 50 percent.

22 (d) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is
23 authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section
24 \$10,000,000, to remain available until expended.

1 **SEC. 1009. ENERGY-EFFICIENT AND ENERGY-SAVING IN-**
2 **FORMATION TECHNOLOGIES.**

3 Section 543 of the National Energy Conservation
4 Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 8253) is amended by adding at the
5 end the following:

6 “(h) FEDERAL IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY FOR
7 ENERGY-EFFICIENT AND ENERGY-SAVING INFORMATION
8 TECHNOLOGIES.—

9 “(1) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

10 “(A) DIRECTOR.—The term ‘Director’
11 means the Director of the Office of Manage-
12 ment and Budget.

13 “(B) INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY.—The
14 term ‘information technology’ has the meaning
15 given the term in section 11101 of title 40,
16 United States Code.

17 “(2) DEVELOPMENT OF IMPLEMENTATION
18 STRATEGY.—Not later than 1 year after the date of
19 enactment of this subsection, each Federal agency
20 shall collaborate with the Director to develop an im-
21 plementation strategy (including best-practices and
22 measurement and verification techniques) for the
23 maintenance, purchase, and use by the Federal
24 agency of energy-efficient and energy-saving infor-
25 mation technologies.

1 “(3) ADMINISTRATION.—In developing an im-
2 plementation strategy, each Federal agency shall
3 consider—

4 “(A) advanced metering infrastructure;

5 “(B) energy efficient data center strategies
6 and methods of increasing asset and infrastruc-
7 ture utilization;

8 “(C) advanced power management tools;

9 “(D) building information modeling, in-
10 cluding building energy management; and

11 “(E) secure telework and travel substi-
12 tution tools.

13 “(4) PERFORMANCE GOALS.—

14 “(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than Sep-
15 tember 30, 2015, the Director, in consultation
16 with the Secretary, shall establish performance
17 goals for evaluating the efforts of Federal agen-
18 cies in improving the maintenance, purchase,
19 and use of energy-efficient and energy-saving
20 information technology systems.

21 “(B) BEST PRACTICES.—The Chief Infor-
22 mation Officers Council established under sec-
23 tion 3603 of title 44, United States Code, shall
24 supplement the performance goals established
25 under this paragraph with recommendations on

1 best practices for the attainment of the per-
2 formance goals, to include a requirement for
3 agencies to consider the use of—

4 “(i) energy savings performance con-
5 tracting; and

6 “(ii) utility energy services con-
7 tracting.

8 “(5) REPORTS.—

9 “(A) AGENCY REPORTS.—Each Federal
10 agency subject to the requirements of this sub-
11 section shall include in the report of the agency
12 under section 527 of the Energy Independence
13 and Security Act of 2007 (42 U.S.C. 17143) a
14 description of the efforts and results of the
15 agency under this subsection.

16 “(B) OMB GOVERNMENT EFFICIENCY RE-
17 PORTS AND SCORECARDS.—Effective beginning
18 not later than October 1, 2015, the Director
19 shall include in the annual report and scorecard
20 of the Director required under section 528 of
21 the Energy Independence and Security Act of
22 2007 (42 U.S.C. 17144) a description of the ef-
23 forts and results of Federal agencies under this
24 subsection.

1 “(C) USE OF EXISTING REPORTING STRUC-
2 TURES.—The Director may require Federal
3 agencies to submit any information required to
4 be submitted under this subsection though re-
5 porting structures in use as of the date of en-
6 actment of the Energy Policy Modernization
7 Act of 2015.”.

8 **SEC. 1010. AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS FOR DESIGN UPDATES.**

9 Section 3307 of title 40, United States Code, is
10 amended—

11 (1) by redesignating subsections (d) through (h)
12 as subsections (e) through (i), respectively; and

13 (2) by inserting after subsection (c) the fol-
14 lowing:

15 “(d) AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS FOR DESIGN UP-
16 DATES.—

17 “(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2),
18 for any project for which congressional approval is
19 received under subsection (a) and for which the de-
20 sign has been substantially completed but construc-
21 tion has not begun, the Administrator of General
22 Services may use appropriated funds to update the
23 project design to meet applicable Federal building
24 energy efficiency standards established under section
25 305 of the Energy Conservation and Production Act

1 (42 U.S.C. 6834) and other requirements estab-
2 lished under section 3312.

3 “(2) LIMITATION.—The use of funds under
4 paragraph (1) shall not exceed 125 percent of the
5 estimated energy or other cost savings associated
6 with the updates as determined by a life cycle cost
7 analysis under section 544 of the National Energy
8 Conservation Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 8254).”.

9 **SEC. 1011. ENERGY EFFICIENT DATA CENTERS.**

10 Section 453 of the Energy Independence and Security
11 Act of 2007 (42 U.S.C. 17112) is amended—

12 (1) in subsection (b)—

13 (A) in paragraph (2)(D)(iv), by striking
14 “the organization” and inserting “an organiza-
15 tion”; and

16 (B) by striking paragraph (3); and

17 (2) by striking subsections (e) through (g) and
18 inserting the following:

19 “(c) STAKEHOLDER INVOLVEMENT.—

20 “(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary and the Ad-
21 ministrator shall carry out subsection (b) in con-
22 sultation with the information technology industry
23 and other key stakeholders, with the goal of pro-
24 ducing results that accurately reflect the best knowl-
25 edge in the most pertinent domains.

1 “(2) CONSIDERATIONS.—In carrying out con-
2 sultation described in paragraph (1), the Secretary
3 and the Administrator shall pay particular attention
4 to organizations that—

5 “(A) have members with expertise in en-
6 ergy efficiency and in the development, oper-
7 ation, and functionality of data centers, infor-
8 mation technology equipment, and software, in-
9 cluding representatives of hardware manufac-
10 turers, data center operators, and facility man-
11 agers;

12 “(B) obtain and address input from the
13 National Laboratories (as that term is defined
14 in section 2 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005
15 (42 U.S.C. 15801)) or any institution of higher
16 education, research institution, industry asso-
17 ciation, company, or public interest group with
18 applicable expertise;

19 “(C) follow—

20 “(i) commonly accepted procedures
21 for the development of specifications; and

22 “(ii) accredited standards development
23 processes; or

1 “(D) have a mission to promote energy ef-
2 ficiency for data centers and information tech-
3 nology.

4 “(d) MEASUREMENTS AND SPECIFICATIONS.—The
5 Secretary and the Administrator shall consider and assess
6 the adequacy of the specifications, measurements, and
7 benchmarks described in subsection (b) for use by the
8 Federal Energy Management Program, the Energy Star
9 Program, and other efficiency programs of the Depart-
10 ment of Energy or the Environmental Protection Agency.

11 “(e) STUDY.—The Secretary, in consultation with the
12 Administrator, not later than 18 months after the date
13 of enactment of the Energy Policy Modernization Act of
14 2015, shall make available to the public an update to the
15 report submitted to Congress pursuant to section 1 of the
16 Act of December 20, 2006 (Public Law 109–431; 120
17 Stat. 2920), entitled ‘Report to Congress on Server and
18 Data Center Energy Efficiency’ and dated August 2,
19 2007, that provides—

20 “(1) a comparison and gap analysis of the esti-
21 mates and projections contained in the original re-
22 port with new data regarding the period from 2007
23 through 2014;

1 “(2) an analysis considering the impact of in-
2 formation technologies, including virtualization and
3 cloud computing, in the public and private sectors;

4 “(3) an evaluation of the impact of the com-
5 bination of cloud platforms, mobile devices, social
6 media, and big data on data center energy usage;

7 “(4) an evaluation of water usage in data cen-
8 ters and recommendations for reductions in such
9 water usage; and

10 “(5) updated projections and recommendations
11 for best practices through fiscal year 2020.

12 “(f) DATA CENTER ENERGY PRACTITIONER PRO-
13 GRAM.—

14 “(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, in consulta-
15 tion with key stakeholders and the Director of the
16 Office of Management and Budget, shall maintain a
17 data center energy practitioner program that pro-
18 vides for the certification of energy practitioners
19 qualified to evaluate the energy usage and efficiency
20 opportunities in Federal data centers.

21 “(2) EVALUATIONS.—Each Federal agency
22 shall consider having the data centers of the agency
23 evaluated once every 4 years by energy practitioners
24 certified pursuant to the program, whenever prac-

1 ticable using certified practitioners employed by the
2 agency.

3 “(g) OPEN DATA INITIATIVE.—

4 “(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, in consulta-
5 tion with key stakeholders and the Director of the
6 Office of Management and Budget, shall establish
7 an open data initiative for Federal data center en-
8 ergy usage data, with the purpose of making the
9 data available and accessible in a manner that en-
10 courages further data center innovation, optimiza-
11 tion, and consolidation.

12 “(2) CONSIDERATION.—In establishing the ini-
13 tiative under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall con-
14 sider using the online Data Center Maturity Model.

15 “(h) INTERNATIONAL SPECIFICATIONS AND
16 METRICS.—The Secretary, in consultation with key stake-
17 holders, shall actively participate in efforts to harmonize
18 global specifications and metrics for data center energy
19 and water efficiency.

20 “(i) DATA CENTER UTILIZATION METRIC.—The Sec-
21 retary, in collaboration with key stakeholders, shall facili-
22 tate in the development of an efficiency metric that meas-
23 ures the energy efficiency of a data center (including
24 equipment and facilities).

1 “(j) PROTECTION OF PROPRIETARY INFORMATION.—
2 The Secretary and the Administrator shall not disclose
3 any proprietary information or trade secrets provided by
4 any individual or company for the purposes of carrying
5 out this section or the programs and initiatives established
6 under this section.”.

7 **SEC. 1012. WEATHERIZATION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM.**

8 (a) REAUTHORIZATION OF WEATHERIZATION AS-
9 SISTANCE PROGRAM.—Section 422 of the Energy Con-
10 servation and Production Act (42 U.S.C. 6872) is amend-
11 ed by striking “appropriated—” and all that follows
12 through the period at the end and inserting “appropriated
13 \$350,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2016 through
14 2020.”.

15 (b) GRANTS FOR NEW, SELF-SUSTAINING LOW-IN-
16 COME, SINGLE-FAMILY AND MULTIFAMILY HOUSING EN-
17 ERGY RETROFIT MODEL PROGRAMS TO ELIGIBLE
18 MULTISTATE HOUSING AND ENERGY NONPROFIT ORGA-
19 NIZATIONS.—The Energy Conservation and Production
20 Act is amended by inserting after section 414B (42 U.S.C.
21 6864b) the following:

1 **“SEC. 414C. GRANTS FOR NEW, SELF-SUSTAINING LOW-IN-**
2 **COME, SINGLE-FAMILY AND MULTIFAMILY**
3 **HOUSING ENERGY RETROFIT MODEL PRO-**
4 **GRAMS TO ELIGIBLE MULTISTATE HOUSING**
5 **AND ENERGY NONPROFIT ORGANIZATIONS.**

6 “(a) PURPOSES.—The purposes of this section are—

7 “(1) to expand the number of low-income, sin-
8 gle-family and multifamily homes that receive energy
9 efficiency retrofits;

10 “(2) to promote innovation and new models of
11 retrofitting low-income homes through new Federal
12 partnerships with covered organizations that lever-
13 age substantial donations, donated materials, volun-
14 teer labor, homeowner labor equity, and other pri-
15 vate sector resources;

16 “(3) to assist the covered organizations in dem-
17 onstrating, evaluating, improving, and replicating
18 widely the model low-income energy retrofit pro-
19 grams of the covered organizations; and

20 “(4) to ensure that the covered organizations
21 make the energy retrofit programs of the covered or-
22 ganizations self-sustaining by the time grant funds
23 have been expended.

24 “(b) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

25 “(1) COVERED ORGANIZATION.—The term ‘cov-
26 ered organization’ means an organization that—

1 “(A) is described in section 501(c)(3) of
2 the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and exempt
3 from taxation under 501(a) of that Code; and

4 “(B) has an established record of con-
5 structing, renovating, repairing, or making en-
6 ergy efficient a total of not less than 250
7 owner-occupied, single-family or multifamily
8 homes per year for low-income households, ei-
9 ther directly or through affiliates, chapters, or
10 other direct partners (using the most recent
11 year for which data are available).

12 “(2) LOW-INCOME.—The term ‘low-income’
13 means an income level that is not more than 200
14 percent of the poverty level (as determined in ac-
15 cordance with criteria established by the Director of
16 the Office of Management and Budget) applicable to
17 a family of the size involved, except that the Sec-
18 retary may establish a higher or lower level if the
19 Secretary determines that a higher or lower level is
20 necessary to carry out this section.

21 “(3) WEATHERIZATION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM
22 FOR LOW-INCOME PERSONS.—The term ‘Weatheriza-
23 tion Assistance Program for Low-Income Persons’
24 means the program established under this part (in-

1 including part 440 of title 10, Code of Federal Regu-
2 lations, or successor regulations).

3 “(c) COMPETITIVE GRANT PROGRAM.—The Sec-
4 retary shall make grants to covered organizations through
5 a national competitive process for use in accordance with
6 this section.

7 “(d) AWARD FACTORS.—In making grants under this
8 section, the Secretary shall consider—

9 “(1) the number of low-income homes the appli-
10 cant—

11 “(A) has built, renovated, repaired, or
12 made more energy efficient as of the date of the
13 application; and

14 “(B) can reasonably be projected to build,
15 renovate, repair, or make energy efficient dur-
16 ing the 10-year period beginning on the date of
17 the application;

18 “(2) the qualifications, experience, and past
19 performance of the applicant, including experience
20 successfully managing and administering Federal
21 funds;

22 “(3) the number and diversity of States and cli-
23 mates in which the applicant works as of the date
24 of the application;

1 “(4) the amount of non-Federal funds, donated
2 or discounted materials, discounted or volunteer
3 skilled labor, volunteer unskilled labor, homeowner
4 labor equity, and other resources the applicant will
5 provide;

6 “(5) the extent to which the applicant could
7 successfully replicate the energy retrofit program of
8 the applicant and sustain the program after the
9 grant funds have been expended;

10 “(6) regional diversity;

11 “(7) urban, suburban, and rural localities; and

12 “(8) such other factors as the Secretary deter-
13 mines to be appropriate.

14 “(e) APPLICATIONS.—

15 “(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days
16 after the date of enactment of this section, the Sec-
17 retary shall request proposals from covered organiza-
18 tions.

19 “(2) ADMINISTRATION.—To be eligible to re-
20 ceive a grant under this section, an applicant shall
21 submit to the Secretary an application at such time,
22 in such manner, and containing such information as
23 the Secretary may require.

1 “(3) AWARDS.—Not later than 90 days after
2 the date of issuance of a request for proposals, the
3 Secretary shall award grants under this section.

4 “(f) ELIGIBLE USES OF GRANT FUNDS.—A grant
5 under this section may be used for—

6 “(1) energy efficiency audits, cost-effective ret-
7 rofit, and related activities in different climatic re-
8 gions of the United States;

9 “(2) energy efficiency materials and supplies;

10 “(3) organizational capacity—

11 “(A) to significantly increase the number
12 of energy retrofits;

13 “(B) to replicate an energy retrofit pro-
14 gram in other States; and

15 “(C) to ensure that the program is self-
16 sustaining after the Federal grant funds are ex-
17 pended;

18 “(4) energy efficiency, audit and retrofit train-
19 ing, and ongoing technical assistance;

20 “(5) information to homeowners on proper
21 maintenance and energy savings behaviors;

22 “(6) quality control and improvement;

23 “(7) data collection, measurement, and
24 verification;

1 “(8) program monitoring, oversight, evaluation,
2 and reporting;

3 “(9) management and administration (up to a
4 maximum of 10 percent of the total grant);

5 “(10) labor and training activities; and

6 “(11) such other activities as the Secretary de-
7 termines to be appropriate.

8 “(g) MAXIMUM AMOUNT.—

9 “(1) IN GENERAL.—The amount of a grant
10 provided under this section shall not exceed—

11 “(A) if the amount made available to carry
12 out this section for a fiscal year is
13 \$225,000,000 or more, \$5,000,000; and

14 “(B) if the amount made available to carry
15 out this section for a fiscal year is less than
16 \$225,000,000, \$1,500,000.

17 “(2) TECHNICAL AND TRAINING ASSISTANCE.—

18 The total amount of a grant provided under this sec-
19 tion shall be reduced by the cost of any technical
20 and training assistance provided by the Secretary
21 that relates to the grant.

22 “(h) GUIDELINES.—

23 “(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days
24 after the date of enactment of this section, the Sec-

1 retary shall issue guidelines to implement the grant
2 program established under this section.

3 “(2) ADMINISTRATION.—The guidelines—

4 “(A) shall not apply to the Weatherization
5 Assistance Program for Low-Income Persons,
6 in whole or major part; but

7 “(B) may rely on applicable provisions of
8 law governing the Weatherization Assistance
9 Program for Low-Income Persons to estab-
10 lish—

11 “(i) standards for allowable expendi-
12 tures;

13 “(ii) a minimum savings-to-investment
14 ratio;

15 “(iii) standards—

16 “(I) to carry out training pro-
17 grams;

18 “(II) to conduct energy audits
19 and program activities;

20 “(III) to provide technical assist-
21 ance;

22 “(IV) to monitor program activi-
23 ties; and

24 “(V) to verify energy and cost
25 savings;

1 “(iv) liability insurance requirements;

2 and

3 “(v) recordkeeping requirements,

4 which shall include reporting to the Office

5 of Weatherization and Intergovernmental

6 Programs of the Department of Energy

7 applicable data on each home retrofitted.

8 “(i) REVIEW AND EVALUATION.—The Secretary shall

9 review and evaluate the performance of any covered orga-

10 nization that receives a grant under this section (which

11 may include an audit), as determined by the Secretary.

12 “(j) COMPLIANCE WITH STATE AND LOCAL LAW.—

13 Nothing in this section or any program carried out using

14 a grant provided under this section supersedes or other-

15 wise affects any State or local law, to the extent that the

16 State or local law contains a requirement that is more

17 stringent than the applicable requirement of this section.

18 “(k) ANNUAL REPORTS.—The Secretary shall submit

19 to Congress annual reports that provide—

20 “(1) findings;

21 “(2) a description of energy and cost savings

22 achieved and actions taken under this section; and

23 “(3) any recommendations for further action.

24 “(l) FUNDING.—Of the amount of funds that are

25 made available to carry out the Weatherization Assistance

1 Program for each of fiscal years 2016 through 2020 under
2 section 422, the Secretary shall use to carry out this sec-
3 tion for each of fiscal years 2016 through 2020 not less
4 than—

5 “(1) 2 percent of the amount if the amount is
6 less than \$225,000,000;

7 “(2) 5 percent of the amount if the amount is
8 \$225,000,000 or more but less than \$260,000,000;
9 and

10 “(3) 10 percent of the amount if the amount is
11 \$260,000,000 or more.”.

12 (c) STANDARDS PROGRAM.—Section 415 of the En-
13 ergy Conservation and Production Act (42 U.S.C. 6865)
14 is amended by adding at the end the following:

15 “(f) STANDARDS PROGRAM.—

16 “(1) CONTRACTOR QUALIFICATION.—Effective
17 beginning January 1, 2016, to be eligible to carry
18 out weatherization using funds made available under
19 this part, a contractor shall be selected through a
20 competitive bidding process and be—

21 “(A) accredited by the Building Perform-
22 ance Institute;

23 “(B) an Energy Smart Home Performance
24 Team accredited under the Residential Energy
25 Services Network; or

1 “(C) accredited by an equivalent accredita-
2 tion or program accreditation-based State cer-
3 tification program approved by the Secretary.

4 “(2) GRANTS FOR ENERGY RETROFIT MODEL
5 PROGRAMS.—

6 “(A) IN GENERAL.—To be eligible to re-
7 ceive a grant under section 414C, a covered or-
8 ganization (as defined in section 414C(b)) shall
9 use a crew chief who—

10 “(i) is certified or accredited in ac-
11 cordance with paragraph (1); and

12 “(ii) supervises the work performed
13 with grant funds.

14 “(B) VOLUNTEER LABOR.—A volunteer
15 who performs work for a covered organization
16 that receives a grant under section 414C shall
17 not be required to be certified under this sub-
18 section if the volunteer is not directly installing
19 or repairing mechanical equipment or other
20 items that require skilled labor.

21 “(C) TRAINING.—The Secretary shall use
22 training and technical assistance funds available
23 to the Secretary to assist covered organizations
24 under section 414C in providing training to ob-

1 tain certification required under this subsection,
2 including provisional or temporary certification.

3 “(3) MINIMUM EFFICIENCY STANDARDS.—Ef-
4 fective beginning October 1, 2016, the Secretary
5 shall ensure that—

6 “(A) each retrofit for which weatherization
7 assistance is provided under this part meets
8 minimum efficiency and quality of work stand-
9 ards established by the Secretary after weather-
10 ization of a dwelling unit;

11 “(B) at least 10 percent of the dwelling
12 units are randomly inspected by a third party
13 accredited under this subsection to ensure com-
14 pliance with the minimum efficiency and quality
15 of work standards established under subpara-
16 graph (A); and

17 “(C) the standards established under this
18 subsection meet or exceed the industry stand-
19 ards for home performance work that are in ef-
20 fect on the date of enactment of this subsection,
21 as determined by the Secretary.”.

22 **SEC. 1013. REAUTHORIZATION OF STATE ENERGY PRO-**
23 **GRAM.**

24 Section 365(f) of the Energy Policy and Conservation
25 Act (42 U.S.C. 6325(f)) is amended by striking

1 “\$125,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2007 through
2 2012” and inserting “\$90,000,000 for each of fiscal years
3 2016 through 2020, of which not greater than 5 percent
4 may be used to provide competitively awarded financial as-
5 sistance”.

6 **SEC. 1014. SMART BUILDING ACCELERATION.**

7 (a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

8 (1) PROGRAM.—The term “program” means
9 the Federal Smart Building Program established
10 under subsection (b)(1).

11 (2) SMART BUILDING.—The term “smart build-
12 ing” means a building, or collection of buildings,
13 with an energy system that—

14 (A) is flexible and automated;

15 (B) has extensive operational monitoring
16 and communication connectivity, allowing re-
17 mote monitoring and analysis of all building
18 functions;

19 (C) takes a systems-based approach in in-
20 tegrating the overall building operations for
21 control of energy generation, consumption, and
22 storage;

23 (D) communicates with utilities and other
24 third-party commercial entities, if appropriate;
25 and

1 (E) is cybersecure.

2 (3) SMART BUILDING ACCELERATOR.—The
3 term “smart building accelerator” means an initia-
4 tive that is designed to demonstrate specific innova-
5 tive policies and approaches—

6 (A) with clear goals and a clear timeline;
7 and

8 (B) that, on successful demonstration,
9 would accelerate investment in energy effi-
10 ciency.

11 (b) FEDERAL SMART BUILDING PROGRAM.—

12 (1) ESTABLISHMENT.—Not later than 1 year
13 after the date of enactment of this Act, the Sec-
14 retary shall establish a program to be known as the
15 “Federal Smart Building Program”—

16 (A) to implement smart building tech-
17 nology; and

18 (B) to demonstrate the costs and benefits
19 of smart buildings.

20 (2) SELECTION.—

21 (A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall co-
22 ordinate the selection of not fewer than 1 build-
23 ing from among each of several key Federal
24 agencies, as described in paragraph (4), to com-
25 pose an appropriately diverse set of smart

1 buildings based on size, type, and geographic lo-
2 cation.

3 (B) INCLUSION OF COMMERCIALY OPER-
4 ATED BUILDINGS.—In making selections under
5 subparagraph (A), the Secretary may include
6 buildings that are owned by the Federal Gov-
7 ernment but are commercially operated.

8 (3) TARGETS.—Not later than 18 months after
9 the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary
10 shall establish targets for the number of smart
11 buildings to be commissioned and evaluated by key
12 Federal agencies by 3 years and 6 years after the
13 date of enactment of this Act.

14 (4) FEDERAL AGENCY DESCRIBED.—The key
15 Federal agencies referred to in this subsection shall
16 include buildings operated by—

17 (A) the Department of the Army;

18 (B) the Department of the Navy;

19 (C) the Department of the Air Force;

20 (D) the Department;

21 (E) the Department of the Interior;

22 (F) the Department of Veterans Affairs;

23 and

24 (G) the General Services Administration.

1 (5) REQUIREMENT.—In implementing the pro-
2 gram, the Secretary shall leverage existing financing
3 mechanisms including energy savings performance
4 contracts, utility energy service contracts, and an-
5 nual appropriations.

6 (6) EVALUATION.—Using the guidelines of the
7 Federal Energy Management Program relating to
8 whole-building evaluation, measurement, and
9 verification, the Secretary shall evaluate the costs
10 and benefits of the buildings selected under para-
11 graph (2), including an identification of—

12 (A) which advanced building tech-
13 nologies—

14 (i) are most cost-effective; and

15 (ii) show the most promise for—

16 (I) increasing building energy
17 savings;

18 (II) increasing service perform-
19 ance to building occupants;

20 (III) reducing environmental im-
21 pacts; and

22 (IV) establishing cybersecurity;

23 and

24 (B) any other information the Secretary
25 determines to be appropriate.

1 (7) AWARDS.—The Secretary may expand
2 awards made under the Federal Energy Manage-
3 ment Program and the Better Building Challenge to
4 recognize specific agency achievements in accel-
5 erating the adoption of smart building technologies.

6 (c) SURVEY OF PRIVATE SECTOR SMART BUILD-
7 INGS.—

8 (1) SURVEY.—The Secretary shall conduct a
9 survey of privately owned smart buildings through-
10 out the United States, including commercial build-
11 ings, laboratory facilities, hospitals, multifamily resi-
12 dential buildings, and buildings owned by nonprofit
13 organizations and institutions of higher education.

14 (2) SELECTION.—From among the smart build-
15 ings surveyed under paragraph (1), the Secretary
16 shall select not fewer than 1 building each from an
17 appropriate range of building sizes, types, and geo-
18 graphic locations.

19 (3) EVALUATION.—Using the guidelines of the
20 Federal Energy Management Program relating to
21 whole-building evaluation, measurement, and
22 verification, the Secretary shall evaluate the costs
23 and benefits of the buildings selected under para-
24 graph (2), including an identification of—

1 (A) which advanced building technologies
2 and systems—

3 (i) are most cost-effective; and

4 (ii) show the most promise for—

5 (I) increasing building energy
6 savings;

7 (II) increasing service perform-
8 ance to building occupants;

9 (III) reducing environmental im-
10 pacts; and

11 (IV) establishing cybersecurity;
12 and

13 (B) any other information the Secretary
14 determines to be appropriate.

15 (d) LEVERAGING EXISTING PROGRAMS.—

16 (1) BETTER BUILDING CHALLENGE.—As part
17 of the Better Building Challenge of the Department,
18 the Secretary, in consultation with major private
19 sector property owners, shall develop smart building
20 accelerators to demonstrate innovative policies and
21 approaches that will accelerate the transition to
22 smart buildings in the public, institutional, and com-
23 mercial buildings sectors.

24 (2) RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT.—

1 (A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall
2 conduct research and development to address
3 key barriers to the integration of advanced
4 building technologies and to accelerate the tran-
5 sition to smart buildings.

6 (B) INCLUSION.—The research and devel-
7 opment conducted under subparagraph (A)
8 shall include research and development on—

9 (i) achieving whole-building, systems-
10 level efficiency through smart system and
11 component integration;

12 (ii) improving physical components,
13 such as sensors and controls, to be adapt-
14 ive, anticipatory, and networked;

15 (iii) reducing the cost of key compo-
16 nents to accelerate the adoption of smart
17 building technologies;

18 (iv) data management, including the
19 capture and analysis of data and the inter-
20 operability of the energy systems;

21 (v) protecting against cybersecurity
22 threats and addressing security
23 vulnerabilities of building systems or
24 equipment;

1 (vi) business models, including how
2 business models may limit the adoption of
3 smart building technologies and how to
4 support transactive energy;

5 (vii) integration and application of
6 combined heat and power systems and en-
7 ergy storage for resiliency;

8 (viii) characterization of buildings and
9 components;

10 (ix) consumer and utility protections;

11 (x) continuous management, including
12 the challenges of managing multiple energy
13 systems and optimizing systems for dis-
14 parate stakeholders; and

15 (xi) other areas of research and devel-
16 opment, as determined appropriate by the
17 Secretary.

18 (e) REPORT.—Not later than 2 years after the date
19 of enactment of this Act, and every 2 years thereafter until
20 a total of 3 reports have been made, the Secretary shall
21 submit to the Committee on Energy and Natural Re-
22 sources of the Senate and the Committee on Energy and
23 Commerce of the House of Representatives a report on—

1 (1) the establishment of the Federal Smart
2 Building Program and the evaluation of Federal
3 smart buildings under subsection (b);

4 (2) the survey and evaluation of private sector
5 smart buildings under subsection (c); and

6 (3) any recommendations of the Secretary to
7 further accelerate the transition to smart buildings.

8 **SEC. 1015. REPEAL OF FOSSIL PHASE-OUT.**

9 Section 305(a)(3) of the Energy Conservation and
10 Production Act (42 U.S.C. 6834(a)(3)) is amended by
11 striking subparagraph (D).

12 **SEC. 1016. FEDERAL BUILDING ENERGY EFFICIENCY PER-**
13 **FORMANCE STANDARDS.**

14 (a) DEFINITIONS.—Section 303 of the Energy Con-
15 servation and Production Act (42 U.S.C. 6832) (as
16 amended by section 1001(a)) is amended—

17 (1) in paragraph (6), by striking “to be con-
18 structed” and inserting “constructed or altered”;

19 and

20 (2) by adding at the end the following:

21 “(19) MAJOR RENOVATION.—The term ‘major
22 renovation’ means a modification of building energy
23 systems sufficiently extensive that the whole building
24 can meet energy standards for new buildings, based

1 on criteria to be established by the Secretary
2 through notice and comment rulemaking.”.

3 (b) FEDERAL BUILDING EFFICIENCY STANDARDS.—

4 Section 305(a)(3) of the Energy Conservation and Pro-
5 duction Act (42 U.S.C. 6834(a)(3)) (as amended by sec-
6 tion 1015) is amended—

7 (1) by striking “(3)(A) Not later than” and all
8 that follows through subparagraph (B) and inserting
9 the following:

10 “(3) REVISED FEDERAL BUILDING ENERGY EF-
11 FICIENCY PERFORMANCE STANDARDS.—

12 “(A) REVISED FEDERAL BUILDING EN-
13 ERGY EFFICIENCY PERFORMANCE STAND-
14 ARDS.—

15 “(i) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1
16 year after the date of enactment of the En-
17 ergy Policy Modernization Act of 2015, the
18 Secretary shall establish, by rule, revised
19 Federal building energy efficiency perform-
20 ance standards that require that—

21 “(I) new Federal buildings and
22 alterations and additions to existing
23 Federal buildings—

24 “(aa) meet or exceed the
25 most recent revision of the Inter-

1 national Energy Conservation
2 Code (in the case of residential
3 buildings) or ASHRAE Standard
4 90.1 (in the case of commercial
5 buildings) as of the date of en-
6 actment of the Energy Policy
7 Modernization Act of 2015; and

8 “(bb) meet or exceed the en-
9 ergy provisions of State and local
10 building codes applicable to the
11 building, if the codes are more
12 stringent than the International
13 Energy Conservation Code or
14 ASHRAE Standard 90.1, as ap-
15 plicable;

16 “(II) unless demonstrated not to
17 be life-cycle cost effective for new
18 Federal buildings and Federal build-
19 ings with major renovations—

20 “(aa) the buildings be de-
21 signed to achieve energy con-
22 sumption levels that are at least
23 30 percent below the levels estab-
24 lished in the version of the
25 ASHRAE Standard or the Inter-

1 national Energy Conservation
2 Code, as appropriate, that is ap-
3 plied under subelause (I)(aa), in-
4 cluding updates under subpara-
5 graph (B); and

6 “(bb) sustainable design
7 principles are applied to the loca-
8 tion, siting, design, and construc-
9 tion of all new Federal buildings
10 and replacement Federal build-
11 ings;

12 “(III) if water is used to achieve
13 energy efficiency, water conservation
14 technologies shall be applied to the ex-
15 tent that the technologies are life-
16 cycle cost effective; and

17 “(IV) if life-cycle cost effective,
18 as compared to other reasonably avail-
19 able technologies, not less than 30
20 percent of the hot water demand for
21 each new Federal building or Federal
22 building undergoing a major renova-
23 tion be met through the installation
24 and use of solar hot water heaters.

1 “(ii) LIMITATION.—Clause (i)(I) shall
2 not apply to unaltered portions of existing
3 Federal buildings and systems that have
4 been added to or altered.

5 “(B) UPDATES.—Not later than 1 year
6 after the date of approval of each subsequent
7 revision of the ASHRAE Standard or the Inter-
8 national Energy Conservation Code, as appro-
9 priate, the Secretary shall determine whether
10 the revised standards established under sub-
11 paragraph (A) should be updated to reflect the
12 revisions, based on the energy savings and life-
13 cycle cost-effectiveness of the revisions.”; and

14 (2) in subparagraph (C), by striking “(C) In
15 the budget request” and inserting the following:

16 “(C) BUDGET REQUEST.—In the budget
17 request”.

18 **SEC. 1017. CODIFICATION OF EXECUTIVE ORDER.**

19 Beginning in fiscal year 2016 and each fiscal year
20 thereafter through fiscal year 2025, the head of each Fed-
21 eral agency shall, unless otherwise specified and where
22 life-cycle cost-effective, promote building energy conserva-
23 tion, efficiency, and management by reducing, in Federal
24 buildings of the agency, building energy intensity, as
25 measured in British thermal units per gross square foot,

1 by 2.5 percent each fiscal year, relative to the baseline
2 of the building energy use of the applicable Federal build-
3 ings in fiscal year 2015 and after taking into account the
4 progress of the Federal agency in preceding fiscal years.

5 **SEC. 1018. CERTIFICATION FOR GREEN BUILDINGS.**

6 Section 305 of the Energy Conservation and Produc-
7 tion Act (42 U.S.C. 6834) (as amended by sections 1015
8 and 1016(b)) is amended—

9 (1) in subsection (a)(3), by adding at the end
10 the following:

11 “(D) CERTIFICATION FOR GREEN BUILD-
12 INGS.—

13 “(i) SUSTAINABLE DESIGN PRIN-
14 CIPLES.—Sustainable design principles
15 shall be applied to the siting, design, and
16 construction of buildings covered by this
17 subparagraph.

18 “(ii) SELECTION OF CERTIFICATION
19 SYSTEMS.—The Secretary, after reviewing
20 the findings of the Federal Director under
21 section 436(h) of the Energy Independence
22 and Security Act of 2007 (42 U.S.C.
23 17092(h)), in consultation with the Admin-
24 istrator of General Services, and in con-
25 sultation with the Secretary of Defense re-

1 lating to those facilities under the custody
2 and control of the Department of Defense,
3 shall determine those certification systems
4 for green commercial and residential build-
5 ings that the Secretary determines to be
6 the most likely to encourage a comprehen-
7 sive and environmentally sound approach
8 to certification of green buildings.

9 “(iii) BASIS FOR SELECTION.—The
10 determination of the certification systems
11 under clause (ii) shall be based on ongoing
12 review of the findings of the Federal Direc-
13 tor under section 436(h) of the Energy
14 Independence and Security Act of 2007
15 (42 U.S.C. 17092(h)) and the criteria de-
16 scribed in clause (v).

17 “(iv) ADMINISTRATION.—In deter-
18 mining certification systems under this
19 subparagraph, the Secretary shall—

20 “(I) make a separate determina-
21 tion for all or part of each system;

22 “(II) confirm that the criteria
23 used to support the selection of build-
24 ing products, materials, brands, and
25 technologies—

1 “(aa) are fair and neutral
2 (meaning that the criteria are
3 based on an objective assessment
4 of relevant technical data);

5 “(bb) do not prohibit, dis-
6 favor, or discriminate against se-
7 lection based on technically inad-
8 equate information to inform
9 human or environmental risk;
10 and

11 “(cc) are expressed to prefer
12 performance measures whenever
13 performance measures may rea-
14 sonably be used in lieu of pre-
15 scriptive measures; and

16 “(III) use environmental and
17 health criteria that are based on risk
18 assessment methodology that is gen-
19 erally accepted by the applicable sci-
20 entific disciplines.

21 “(v) CONSIDERATIONS.—In deter-
22 mining the green building certification sys-
23 tems under this subparagraph, the Sec-
24 retary shall take into consideration—

1 “(I) the ability and availability of
2 assessors and auditors to independ-
3 ently verify the criteria and measure-
4 ment of metrics at the scale necessary
5 to implement this subparagraph;

6 “(II) the ability of the applicable
7 certification organization to collect
8 and reflect public comment;

9 “(III) the ability of the standard
10 to be developed and revised through a
11 consensus-based process;

12 “(IV) an evaluation of the
13 robustness of the criteria for a high-
14 performance green building, which
15 shall give credit for promoting—

16 “(aa) efficient and sustain-
17 able use of water, energy, and
18 other natural resources;

19 “(bb) the use of renewable
20 energy sources;

21 “(cc) improved indoor envi-
22 ronmental quality through en-
23 hanced indoor air quality, ther-
24 mal comfort, acoustics, day light-
25 ing, pollutant source control, and

1 use of low-emission materials and
2 building system controls; and

3 “(dd) such other criteria as
4 the Secretary determines to be
5 appropriate; and

6 “(V) national recognition within
7 the building industry.

8 “(vi) REVIEW.—The Secretary, in
9 consultation with the Administrator of
10 General Services and the Secretary of De-
11 fense, shall conduct an ongoing review to
12 evaluate and compare private sector green
13 building certification systems, taking into
14 account—

15 “(I) the criteria described in
16 clause (v); and

17 “(II) the identification made by
18 the Federal Director under section
19 436(h) of the Energy Independence
20 and Security Act of 2007 (42 U.S.C.
21 17092(h)).

22 “(vii) EXCLUSIONS.—

23 “(I) IN GENERAL.—Subject to
24 subclause (II), if a certification sys-
25 tem fails to meet the review require-

1 ments of clause (v), the Secretary
2 shall—

3 “(aa) identify the portions
4 of the system, whether pre-
5 requisites, credits, points, or oth-
6 erwise, that meet the review cri-
7 teria of clause (v);

8 “(bb) determine the portions
9 of the system that are suitable
10 for use; and

11 “(cc) exclude all other por-
12 tions of the system from identi-
13 fication and use.

14 “(II) ENTIRE SYSTEMS.—The
15 Secretary shall exclude an entire sys-
16 tem from use if an exclusion under
17 subclause (I)—

18 “(aa) impedes the integrated
19 use of the system;

20 “(bb) creates disparate re-
21 view criteria or unequal point ac-
22 cess for competing materials; or

23 “(cc) increases agency costs
24 of the use.

1 “(viii) INTERNAL CERTIFICATION
2 PROCESSES.—The Secretary may by rule
3 allow Federal agencies to develop internal
4 certification processes, using certified pro-
5 fessionals, in lieu of certification by certifi-
6 cation entities identified under clause (ii).

7 “(ix) PRIVATIZED MILITARY HOUS-
8 ING.—With respect to privatized military
9 housing, the Secretary of Defense, after
10 consultation with the Secretary may,
11 through rulemaking, develop alternative
12 certification systems and levels than the
13 systems and levels identified under clause
14 (ii) that achieve an equivalent result in
15 terms of energy savings, sustainable de-
16 sign, and green building performance.

17 “(x) WATER CONSERVATION TECH-
18 NOLOGIES.—In addition to any use of
19 water conservation technologies otherwise
20 required by this section, water conservation
21 technologies shall be applied to the extent
22 that the technologies are life-cycle cost-ef-
23 fective.

24 “(xi) EFFECTIVE DATE.—

1 “(I) DETERMINATIONS MADE
2 AFTER DECEMBER 31, 2015.—This
3 subparagraph shall apply to any de-
4 termination made by a Federal agency
5 after December 31, 2015.

6 “(II) DETERMINATIONS MADE ON
7 OR BEFORE DECEMBER 31, 2015.—
8 This subparagraph (as in effect on the
9 day before the date of enactment of
10 the Energy Policy Modernization Act
11 of 2015) shall apply to any use of a
12 certification system for green commer-
13 cial and residential buildings by a
14 Federal agency on or before December
15 31, 2015.”; and

16 (2) by striking subsections (c) and (d) and in-
17 serting the following:

18 “(c) PERIODIC REVIEW.—The Secretary shall—

19 “(1) once every 5 years, review the Federal
20 building energy standards established under this sec-
21 tion; and

22 “(2) on completion of a review under paragraph
23 (1), if the Secretary determines that significant en-
24 ergy savings would result, upgrade the standards to
25 include all new energy efficiency and renewable en-

1 energy measures that are technologically feasible and
2 economically justified.”.

3 **SEC. 1019. HIGH PERFORMANCE GREEN FEDERAL BUILD-**
4 **INGS.**

5 Section 436(h) of the Energy Independence and Se-
6 curity Act of 2007 (42 U.S.C. 17092(h)) is amended—

7 (1) in the subsection heading, by striking “SYS-
8 TEM” and inserting “SYSTEMS”;

9 (2) by striking paragraph (1) and inserting the
10 following:

11 “(1) IN GENERAL.—Based on an ongoing re-
12 view, the Federal Director shall identify and shall
13 provide to the Secretary pursuant to section
14 305(a)(3)(D) of the Energy Conservation and Pro-
15 duction Act (42 U.S.C. 6834(a)(3)(D)), a list of
16 those certification systems that the Director identi-
17 fies as the most likely to encourage a comprehensive
18 and environmentally sound approach to certification
19 of green buildings.”; and

20 (3) in paragraph (2)—

21 (A) in the matter preceding subparagraph
22 (A), by striking “system” and inserting “sys-
23 tems”;

24 (B) by striking subparagraph (A) and in-
25 serting the following:

1 “(A) an ongoing review provided to the
2 Secretary pursuant to section 305(a)(3)(D) of
3 the Energy Conservation and Production Act
4 (42 U.S.C. 6834(a)(3)(D)), which shall—

5 “(i) be carried out by the Federal Di-
6 rector to compare and evaluate standards;
7 and

8 “(ii) allow any developer or adminis-
9 trator of a rating system or certification
10 system to be included in the review;”;

11 (C) in subparagraph (E)(v), by striking
12 “and” after the semicolon at the end;

13 (D) in subparagraph (F), by striking the
14 period at the end and inserting a semicolon;
15 and

16 (E) by adding at the end the following:

17 “(G) a finding that, for all credits address-
18 ing grown, harvested, or mined materials, the
19 system does not discriminate against the use of
20 domestic products that have obtained certifi-
21 cations of responsible sourcing; and

22 “(H) a finding that the system incor-
23 porates life-cycle assessment as a credit path-
24 way.”.

1 **SEC. 1020. EVALUATION OF POTENTIALLY DUPLICATIVE**
2 **GREEN BUILDING PROGRAMS WITHIN DE-**
3 **PARTMENT OF ENERGY.**

4 (a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

5 (1) ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES.—

6 (A) IN GENERAL.—The term “administra-
7 tive expenses” has the meaning given the term
8 by the Director of the Office of Management
9 and Budget under section 504(b)(2) of the En-
10 ergy and Water Development and Related
11 Agencies Appropriations Act, 2010 (31 U.S.C.
12 1105 note; Public Law 111–85).

13 (B) INCLUSIONS.—The term “administra-
14 tive expenses” includes, with respect to an
15 agency—

16 (i) costs incurred by—

17 (I) the agency; or

18 (II) any grantee, subgrantee, or
19 other recipient of funds from a grant
20 program or other program adminis-
21 tered by the agency; and

22 (ii) expenses relating to personnel sal-
23 aries and benefits, property management,
24 travel, program management, promotion,
25 reviews and audits, case management, and
26 communication regarding, promotion of,

1 and outreach for programs and program
2 activities administered by the agency.

3 (2) APPLICABLE PROGRAM.—The term “appli-
4 cable program” means any program that is—

5 (A) listed in Table 9 (pages 348–350) of
6 the report of the Government Accountability
7 Office entitled “2012 Annual Report: Opportu-
8 nities to Reduce Duplication, Overlap and
9 Fragmentation, Achieve Savings, and Enhance
10 Revenue”; and

11 (B) administered by the Secretary.

12 (3) SERVICE.—

13 (A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subpara-
14 graph (B), the term “service” has the meaning
15 given the term by the Director of the Office of
16 Management and Budget.

17 (B) REQUIREMENTS.—For purposes of
18 subparagraph (A), the term “service” shall be
19 limited to activities, assistance, or other aid
20 that provides a direct benefit to a recipient,
21 such as—

22 (i) the provision of technical assist-
23 ance;

24 (ii) assistance for housing or tuition;

25 or

1 (iii) financial support (including
2 grants, loans, tax credits, and tax deduc-
3 tions).

4 (b) REPORT.—

5 (1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than January 1,
6 2016, the Secretary shall submit to Congress and
7 make available on the public Internet website of the
8 Department a report that describes the applicable
9 programs.

10 (2) REQUIREMENTS.—In preparing the report
11 under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall—

12 (A) determine the approximate annual
13 total administrative expenses of each applicable
14 program;

15 (B) determine the approximate annual ex-
16 penditures for services for each applicable pro-
17 gram;

18 (C) describe the intended market for each
19 applicable program, including the—

20 (i) estimated the number of clients
21 served by each applicable program; and

22 (ii) beneficiaries who received services
23 or information under the applicable pro-
24 gram (if applicable and if data is readily
25 available);

1 (D) estimate—

2 (i) the number of full-time employees
3 who administer each applicable program;
4 and

5 (ii) the number of full-time equiva-
6 lents (the salary of whom is paid in part
7 or full by the Federal Government through
8 a grant or contract, a subaward of a grant
9 or contract, a cooperative agreement, or
10 another form of financial award or assist-
11 ance) who assist in administering the ap-
12 plicable program;

13 (E) briefly describe the type of services
14 each applicable program provides, such as infor-
15 mation, grants, technical assistance, loans, tax
16 credits, or tax deductions;

17 (F) identify the type of recipient who is in-
18 tended to benefit from the services or informa-
19 tion provided under the applicable program,
20 such as individual property owners or renters,
21 local governments, businesses, nonprofit organi-
22 zations, or State governments; and

23 (G) identify whether written program goals
24 are available for each applicable program.

1 (c) RECOMMENDATIONS.—Not later than January 1,
2 2016, the Secretary shall submit to Congress a report that
3 includes—

4 (1) a recommendation of whether any applicable
5 program should be eliminated or consolidated, in-
6 cluding any legislative changes that would be nec-
7 essary to eliminate or consolidate applicable pro-
8 grams; and

9 (2) methods to improve the applicable programs
10 by establishing program goals or increasing collabo-
11 ration to reduce any potential overlap or duplication,
12 taking into account—

13 (A) the 2011 report of the Government Ac-
14 countability Office entitled “Federal Initiatives
15 for the NonFederal Sector Could Benefit from
16 More Interagency Collaboration”; and

17 (B) the report of the Government Account-
18 ability Office entitled “2012 Annual Report:
19 Opportunities to Reduce Duplication, Overlap
20 and Fragmentation, Achieve Savings, and En-
21 hance Revenue”.

22 (d) ANALYSES.—Not later than January 1, 2016, the
23 Secretary shall identify—

24 (1) which applicable programs were specifically
25 authorized by Congress; and

1 (2) which applicable programs are carried out
2 solely under the discretionary authority of the Sec-
3 retary.

4 **SEC. 1021. STUDY AND REPORT ON ENERGY SAVINGS BENE-**
5 **FITS OF OPERATIONAL EFFICIENCY PRO-**
6 **GRAMS AND SERVICES.**

7 (a) DEFINITION OF OPERATIONAL EFFICIENCY PRO-
8 GRAMS AND SERVICES.—In this section, the term “oper-
9 ational efficiency programs and services” means programs
10 and services that use information and communications
11 technologies (including computer hardware, energy effi-
12 ciency software, and power management tools) to operate
13 buildings and equipment in the optimum manner at the
14 optimum times.

15 (b) STUDY AND REPORT.—Not later than 1 year
16 after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall
17 conduct a study and issue a report that quantifies the po-
18 tential energy savings of operational efficiency programs
19 and services for commercial, institutional, industrial, and
20 governmental entities, including Federal agencies.

21 (c) MEASUREMENT AND VERIFICATION OF ENERGY
22 SAVINGS.—The report required under this section shall in-
23 clude potential methodologies or protocols for utilities,
24 utility regulators, and Federal agencies to evaluate, meas-

1 ure, and verify energy savings from operational efficiency
2 programs and services.

3 **Subtitle B—Appliances**

4 **SEC. 1101. EXTENDED PRODUCT SYSTEM REBATE PRO-** 5 **GRAM.**

6 (a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

7 (1) ELECTRIC MOTOR.—The term “electric
8 motor” has the meaning given the term in section
9 431.12 of title 10, Code of Federal Regulations (as
10 in effect on the date of enactment of this Act).

11 (2) ELECTRONIC CONTROL.—The term “elec-
12 tronic control” means—

13 (A) a power converter; or

14 (B) a combination of a power circuit and
15 control circuit included on 1 chassis.

16 (3) EXTENDED PRODUCT SYSTEM.—The term
17 “extended product system” means an electric motor
18 and any required associated electronic control and
19 driven load that—

20 (A) offers variable speed or multispeed op-
21 eration;

22 (B) offers partial load control that reduces
23 input energy requirements (as measured in kilo-
24 watt-hours) as compared to identified base lev-
25 els set by the Secretary; and

1 (C)(i) has greater than 1 horsepower; and

2 (ii) uses an extended product system tech-

3 nology, as determined by the Secretary.

4 (4) QUALIFIED EXTENDED PRODUCT SYS-

5 TEM.—

6 (A) IN GENERAL.—The term “qualified ex-

7 tended product system” means an extended

8 product system that—

9 (i) includes an electric motor and an

10 electronic control; and

11 (ii) reduces the input energy (as

12 measured in kilowatt-hours) required to

13 operate the extended product system by

14 not less than 5 percent, as compared to

15 identified base levels set by the Secretary.

16 (B) INCLUSIONS.—The term “qualified ex-

17 tended product system” includes commercial or

18 industrial machinery or equipment that—

19 (i)(I) did not previously make use of

20 the extended product system prior to the

21 redesign described in subclause (II); and

22 (II) incorporates an extended product

23 system that has greater than 1 horsepower

24 into redesigned machinery or equipment;

25 and

1 (ii) was previously used prior to, and
2 was placed back into service during, cal-
3 endar year 2016 or 2017.

4 (b) ESTABLISHMENT.—Not later than 180 days after
5 the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall es-
6 tablish a program to provide rebates for expenditures
7 made by qualified entities for the purchase or installation
8 of a qualified extended product system.

9 (c) QUALIFIED ENTITIES.—

10 (1) ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS.—A qualified
11 entity under this section shall be—

12 (A) in the case of a qualified extended
13 product system described in subsection
14 (a)(4)(A), the purchaser of the qualified ex-
15 tended product that is installed; and

16 (B) in the case of a qualified extended
17 product system described in subsection
18 (a)(4)(B), the manufacturer of the commercial
19 or industrial machinery or equipment that in-
20 corporated the extended product system into
21 that machinery or equipment.

22 (2) APPLICATION.—To be eligible to receive a
23 rebate under this section, a qualified entity shall
24 submit to the Secretary—

1 (A) an application in such form, at such
2 time, and containing such information as the
3 Secretary may require; and

4 (B) a certification that includes dem-
5 onstrated evidence—

6 (i) that the entity is a qualified entity;

7 and

8 (ii)(I) in the case of a qualified entity
9 described in paragraph (1)(A)—

10 (aa) that the qualified entity in-
11 stalled the qualified extended product
12 system during the 2 fiscal years fol-
13 lowing the date of enactment of this
14 Act;

15 (bb) that the qualified extended
16 product system meets the require-
17 ments of subsection (a)(4)(A); and

18 (cc) showing the serial number,
19 manufacturer, and model number
20 from the nameplate of the installed
21 motor of the qualified entity on which
22 the qualified extended product system
23 was installed; or

1 (II) in the case of a qualified entity
2 described in paragraph (1)(B), dem-
3 onstrated evidence—

4 (aa) that the qualified extended
5 product system meets the require-
6 ments of subsection (a)(4)(B); and

7 (bb) showing the serial number,
8 manufacturer, and model number
9 from the nameplate of the installed
10 motor of the qualified entity with
11 which the extended product system is
12 integrated.

13 (d) AUTHORIZED AMOUNT OF REBATE.—

14 (1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may provide
15 to a qualified entity a rebate in an amount equal to
16 the product obtained by multiplying—

17 (A) an amount equal to the sum of the
18 nameplate rated horsepower of—

19 (i) the electric motor to which the
20 qualified extended product system is at-
21 tached; and

22 (ii) the electronic control; and

23 (B) \$25.

24 (2) MAXIMUM AGGREGATE AMOUNT.—A quali-
25 fied entity shall not be entitled to aggregate rebates

1 under this section in excess of \$25,000 per calendar
2 year.

3 (e) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is
4 authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section
5 \$5,000,000 for each of the first 2 full fiscal years following
6 the date of enactment of this Act, to remain available until
7 expended.

8 **SEC. 1102. ENERGY EFFICIENT TRANSFORMER REBATE**
9 **PROGRAM.**

10 (a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

11 (1) QUALIFIED ENERGY EFFICIENT TRANS-
12 FORMER.—The term “qualified energy efficient
13 transformer” means a transformer that meets or ex-
14 ceeds the applicable energy conservation standards
15 described in the tables in subsection (b)(2) and
16 paragraphs (1) and (2) of subsection (c) of section
17 431.196 of title 10, Code of Federal Regulations (as
18 in effect on the date of enactment of this Act).

19 (2) QUALIFIED ENERGY INEFFICIENT TRANS-
20 FORMER.—The term “qualified energy inefficient
21 transformer” means a transformer with an equal
22 number of phases and capacity to a transformer de-
23 scribed in any of the tables in subsection (b)(2) and
24 paragraphs (1) and (2) of subsection (c) of section
25 431.196 of title 10, Code of Federal Regulations (as

1 in effect on the date of enactment of this Act)
2 that—

3 (A) does not meet or exceed the applicable
4 energy conservation standards described in
5 paragraph (1); and

6 (B)(i) was manufactured between January
7 1, 1985, and December 31, 2006, for a trans-
8 former with an equal number of phases and ca-
9 pacity as a transformer described in the table
10 in subsection (b)(2) of section 431.196 of title
11 10, Code of Federal Regulations (as in effect on
12 the date of enactment of this Act); or

13 (ii) was manufactured between January 1,
14 1990, and December 31, 2009, for a trans-
15 former with an equal number of phases and ca-
16 pacity as a transformer described in the table
17 in paragraph (1) or (2) of subsection (c) of that
18 section (as in effect on the date of enactment
19 of this Act).

20 (3) QUALIFIED ENTITY.—The term “qualified
21 entity” means an owner of industrial or manufac-
22 turing facilities, commercial buildings, or multifamily
23 residential buildings, a utility, or an energy service
24 company that fulfills the requirements of subsection
25 (d).

1 (b) ESTABLISHMENT.—Not later than 90 days after
2 the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall es-
3 tablish a program to provide rebates to qualified entities
4 for expenditures made by the qualified entity for the re-
5 placement of a qualified energy inefficient transformer
6 with a qualified energy efficient transformer.

7 (c) REQUIREMENTS.—To be eligible to receive a re-
8 bate under this section, an entity shall submit to the Sec-
9 retary an application in such form, at such time, and con-
10 taining such information as the Secretary may require, in-
11 cluding demonstrated evidence—

12 (1) that the entity purchased a qualified energy
13 efficient transformer;

14 (2) of the core loss value of the qualified energy
15 efficient transformer;

16 (3) of the age of the qualified energy inefficient
17 transformer being replaced;

18 (4) of the core loss value of the qualified energy
19 inefficient transformer being replaced—

20 (A) as measured by a qualified professional
21 or verified by the equipment manufacturer, as
22 applicable; or

23 (B) for transformers described in sub-
24 section (a)(2)(B)(i), as selected from a table of

1 default values as determined by the Secretary
2 in consultation with applicable industry; and

3 (5) that the qualified energy inefficient trans-
4 former has been permanently decommissioned and
5 scrapped.

6 (d) AUTHORIZED AMOUNT OF REBATE.—The
7 amount of a rebate provided under this section shall be—

8 (1) for a 3-phase or single-phase transformer
9 with a capacity of not less than 10 and not greater
10 than 2,500 kilovolt-amperes, twice the amount equal
11 to the difference in Watts between the core loss
12 value (as measured in accordance with paragraphs
13 (2) and (4) of subsection (c)) of—

14 (A) the qualified energy inefficient trans-
15 former; and

16 (B) the qualified energy efficient trans-
17 former; or

18 (2) for a transformer described in subsection
19 (a)(2)(B)(i), the amount determined using a table of
20 default rebate values by rated transformer output,
21 as measured in kilovolt-amperes, as determined by
22 the Secretary in consultation with applicable indus-
23 try.

24 (e) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is
25 authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section

1 \$5,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2016 and 2017, to re-
2 main available until expended.

3 (f) TERMINATION OF EFFECTIVENESS.—The author-
4 ity provided by this section terminates on December 31,
5 2017.

6 **SEC. 1103. STANDARDS FOR CERTAIN FURNACES.**

7 Section 325(f)(4) of the Energy Policy and Conserva-
8 tion Act (42 U.S.C. 6295(f)(4)) is amended by adding at
9 the end the following:

10 “(E) RESTRICTION ON FINAL RULE FOR
11 RESIDENTIAL NON-WEATHERIZED GAS FUR-
12 NACES AND MOBILE HOME FURNACES.—

13 “(i) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding
14 any other provision of this Act, the Sec-
15 retary shall not prescribe a final rule
16 amending the efficiency standards for resi-
17 dential non-weatherized gas furnaces or
18 mobile home furnaces until each of the fol-
19 lowing has occurred:

20 “(I) The Secretary convenes a
21 representative advisory group of inter-
22 ested stakeholders, including the man-
23 ufacturers, distributors, and contrac-
24 tors of residential non-weatherized gas
25 furnaces and mobile home furnaces,

1 home builders, building owners, en-
2 ergy efficiency advocates, natural gas
3 utilities, electric utilities, and con-
4 sumer groups.

5 “(II) Not later than 1 year after
6 the date of enactment of this subpara-
7 graph, the advisory group described in
8 subclause (I) completes an analysis of
9 a nationwide requirement of a con-
10 densing furnace efficiency standard
11 including—

12 “(aa) a complete analysis of
13 current market trends regarding
14 the transition of sales from non-
15 condensing furnaces to con-
16 densing furnaces;

17 “(bb) the projected net loss
18 in the industry of the present
19 value of original equipment man-
20 ufactured after adoption of the
21 standard;

22 “(cc) the projected consumer
23 payback period and life cycle cost
24 savings after adoption of the
25 standard;

1 “(dd) a determination of
2 whether the standard is economi-
3 cally justified, based solely on the
4 definition of energy under section
5 321; and

6 “(ee) other common eco-
7 nomic principles.

8 “(III) The advisory group de-
9 scribed in subclause (I) reviews the
10 analysis and determines whether a na-
11 tionwide requirement of a condensing
12 furnace efficiency standard is tech-
13 nically feasible and economically justi-
14 fied.

15 “(IV) The final determination of
16 the advisory group under subclause
17 (III) is published in the Federal Reg-
18 ister.

19 “(ii) AMENDED STANDARDS.—If the
20 advisory group determines under clause
21 (i)(III) that a nationwide requirement of a
22 condensing furnace efficiency standard is
23 not technically feasible and economically
24 justified, the Secretary shall, not later than
25 180 days after the date on which the final

1 determination of the advisory group is pub-
2 lished in the Federal Register under clause
3 (i)(IV), establish amended standards
4 through the negotiated rulemaking proce-
5 dure provided for under subchapter III of
6 chapter 5 of title 5, United States Code
7 (commonly known as the ‘Negotiated Rule-
8 making Act of 1990’).”

9 **SEC. 1104. THIRD-PARTY CERTIFICATION UNDER ENERGY**
10 **STAR PROGRAM.**

11 Section 324A of the Energy Policy and Conservation
12 Act (42 U.S.C. 6294a) is amended by adding at the end
13 the following:

14 “(e) **THIRD-PARTY CERTIFICATION.**—

15 “(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Subject to paragraph (2),
16 not later than 180 days after the date of enactment
17 of this subsection, the Administrator shall revise the
18 certification requirements for the labeling of con-
19 sumer, home, and office electronic products for pro-
20 gram partners that have complied with all require-
21 ments of the Energy Star program for a period of
22 at least 18 months.

23 “(2) **ADMINISTRATION.**—In the case of a pro-
24 gram partner described in paragraph (1), the new
25 requirements under paragraph (1)—

1 “(A) shall not require third-party certifi-
2 cation for a product to be listed; but

3 “(B) may require that test data and other
4 product information be submitted to facilitate
5 product listing and performance verification for
6 a sample of products.

7 “(3) THIRD PARTIES.—Nothing in this sub-
8 section prevents the Administrator from using third
9 parties in the course of the administration of the
10 Energy Star program.

11 “(4) TERMINATION.—

12 “(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subpara-
13 graph (B), an exemption from third-party cer-
14 tification provided to a program partner under
15 paragraph (1) shall terminate if the program
16 partner is found to have violated program re-
17 quirements with respect to at least 2 separate
18 models during a 2-year period.

19 “(B) RESUMPTION.—A termination for a
20 program partner under subparagraph (A) shall
21 cease if the program partner complies with all
22 Energy Star program requirements for a period
23 of at least 3 years.”.

1 **SEC. 1105. ENERGY CONSERVATION STANDARDS FOR COM-**
2 **MERCIAL REFRIGERATION EQUIPMENT.**

3 (a) DEADLINE.—The requirements of the final rule
4 entitled “Energy Conservation Program: Energy Con-
5 servation Standards for Commercial Refrigeration Equip-
6 ment” (79 Fed. Reg. 17725 (March 28, 2014)), shall take
7 effect on January 1, 2020, for equipment covered by the
8 final rule that—

9 (1) uses natural refrigerants with a global
10 warming potential of 10 or less that are approved
11 for use by the Environmental Protection Agency
12 under the Significant New Alternatives Program;

13 (2) is within 1 of the following product cat-
14 egories:

15 (A) VCT.SC.M vertical cooler with trans-
16 parent door self contained medium temperature;
17 or

18 (B) HCT.SC.M horizontal cooler with
19 transparent door self contained medium tem-
20 perature; and

21 (3) uses not more than 115 percent of the en-
22 ergy use allowed by applicable standards under En-
23 ergy Star 3.0.

24 (b) FUTURE RULEMAKINGS.—Nothing in this section
25 changes the criteria to be considered during future
26 rulemakings undertaken by the Department under title III

1 of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (42 U.S.C.
2 6291 et seq.).

3 (c) REVIEW.—Notwithstanding subsection (a), the
4 next review required under section 342(c)(6)(B) of the
5 Energy Policy and Conservation Act (42 U.S.C.
6 6313(c)(6)(B)) shall be conducted based on an effective
7 date of March 27, 2017.

8 **SEC. 1106. VOLUNTARY VERIFICATION PROGRAMS FOR AIR**
9 **CONDITIONING, FURNACE, BOILER, HEAT**
10 **PUMP, AND WATER HEATER PRODUCTS.**

11 Section 326(b) of the Energy Policy and Conserva-
12 tion Act (42 U.S.C. 6296(b)) is amended by adding at
13 the end the following:

14 “(6) VOLUNTARY VERIFICATION PROGRAMS FOR
15 AIR CONDITIONING, FURNACE, BOILER, HEAT PUMP,
16 AND WATER HEATER PRODUCTS.—

17 “(A) RELIANCE ON VOLUNTARY PRO-
18 GRAMS.—For the purpose of periodic testing to
19 verify compliance with energy conservation
20 standards and Energy Star specifications estab-
21 lished under sections 324A, 325, and 342 for
22 covered products described in paragraphs (3),
23 (4), (5), (9), and (11) of section 322(a) and
24 covered equipment described in subparagraphs
25 (B), (C), (D), (F), (I), (J), and (K) of section

1 340(1), the Secretary and the Administrator of
2 the Environmental Protection Agency shall rely
3 on testing conducted by voluntary verification
4 programs that are recognized by the Secretary
5 in accordance with subparagraph (B).

6 “(B) RECOGNITION OF VOLUNTARY
7 VERIFICATION PROGRAMS.—

8 “(i) IN GENERAL.—Not later than
9 180 days after the date of enactment of
10 this paragraph, the Secretary shall initiate
11 a negotiated rulemaking in accordance
12 with subchapter III of chapter 5 of title 5,
13 United States Code (commonly known as
14 the ‘Negotiated Rulemaking Act of 1990’)
15 to develop criteria that have consensus
16 support for achieving recognition by the
17 Secretary as an approved voluntary
18 verification program.

19 “(ii) MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS.—The
20 criteria developed under clause (i) shall, at
21 a minimum, ensure that the voluntary
22 verification program—

23 “(I) is nationally recognized;

1 “(II) is operated by a third party
2 and not directly operated by a pro-
3 gram participant;

4 “(III) satisfies any applicable ele-
5 ments of—

6 “(aa) International Organi-
7 zation for Standardization stand-
8 ard numbered 17025; and

9 “(bb) any other relevant
10 International Organization for
11 Standardization standards identi-
12 fied and agreed to through the
13 negotiated rulemaking under
14 clause (i);

15 “(IV) at least annually tests
16 independently obtained products fol-
17 lowing the test procedures established
18 under this title to verify the certified
19 rating of a representative sample of
20 products and equipment within the
21 scope of the program;

22 “(V) maintains a publicly avail-
23 able list of all ratings of products sub-
24 ject to verification;

1 “(VI) requires the changing of
2 the performance rating or removal of
3 the product or equipment from the
4 program if testing determines that the
5 performance rating does not meet the
6 levels the manufacturer has certified
7 to the Secretary;

8 “(VII) requires new program
9 participants to substantiate ratings
10 through test data generated in accord-
11 ance with DOE regulations;

12 “(VIII) allows for challenge test-
13 ing of products and equipment within
14 the scope of the program;

15 “(IX) requires program partici-
16 pants to disclose the performance rat-
17 ing of all covered products and equip-
18 ment within the scope of the program
19 for the covered product or equipment;

20 “(X) provides to the Secretary—

21 “(aa) an annual report of all
22 test results, the contents of which
23 shall be determined through the
24 negotiated rulemaking process
25 under clause (i); and

1 “(bb) test reports, on the re-
2 quest of the Secretary or the Ad-
3 ministrator of the Environmental
4 Protection Agency, that note any
5 instructions specified by the man-
6 ufacturer or the representative of
7 the manufacturer for the purpose
8 of conducting the verification
9 testing, to be exempted from dis-
10 closure to the extent provided
11 under section 552(b)(4) of title
12 5, United States Code (commonly
13 known as the ‘Freedom of Infor-
14 mation Act’); and

15 “(XI) satisfies any additional re-
16 quirements or standards that the Sec-
17 retary and Administrator of the Envi-
18 ronmental Protection Agency shall es-
19 tablish consistent with this subpara-
20 graph.

21 “(iii) FINDING REQUIRED FOR CES-
22 SATION OF RECOGNITION.—The Secretary
23 may only cease recognition of a voluntary
24 verification program as an approved pro-
25 gram described in subparagraph (A) on a

1 finding that the program is not meeting its
2 obligations for compliance through pro-
3 gram review criteria established under this
4 subparagraph.

5 “(iv) REVISIONS.—

6 “(I) IN GENERAL.—Major revi-
7 sions to voluntary verification pro-
8 gram criteria established under this
9 subparagraph shall only be made pur-
10 suant to a subsequent negotiated rule-
11 making in accordance with subchapter
12 III of chapter 5 of title 5, United
13 States Code (commonly known as the
14 ‘Negotiated Rulemaking Act of
15 1990’).

16 “(II) NONMAJOR REVISIONS.—

17 “(aa) IN GENERAL.—The
18 Secretary may make all other
19 nonmajor criteria revisions by
20 initiating a direct final rule in ac-
21 cordance with section
22 553(b)(3)(B) of title 5, United
23 States Code, on a determination
24 published in the Federal Register
25 that revisions to the criteria are

1 necessary and that substantive
2 opposition to the proposed revi-
3 sions is not expected.

4 “(bb) CONDITIONS FOR EF-
5 FECTIVENESS.—If the Secretary
6 does not receive adversarial com-
7 ments with respect to the deter-
8 mination published under item
9 (aa) during the 30-day-period fol-
10 lowing publication of that deter-
11 mination in the Federal Register,
12 the direct final rule shall have
13 the force and effect of law.

14 “(cc) WITHDRAWAL OF
15 FINAL RULE.—Receipt of any ad-
16 versarial comment with respect to
17 the determination published
18 under item (aa) shall require the
19 Secretary to withdraw the direct
20 final rule and publish—

21 “(AA) a notice of pro-
22 posed rulemaking pursuant
23 to section 553 of title 5,
24 United States Code; or

1 “(BB) a notice of pro-
2 posed rulemaking pursuant
3 to section 553 of title 5,
4 United States Code, that in-
5 cludes a determination that
6 revisions to the criteria are
7 necessary.

8 “(C) ADMINISTRATION.—

9 “(i) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary and
10 the Administrator of the Environmental
11 Protection Agency shall not require—

12 “(I) manufacturers to participate
13 in a voluntary verification program
14 described in subparagraph (A); or

15 “(II) participating manufacturers
16 to provide information that has al-
17 ready been provided to the Secretary
18 or the Administrator.

19 “(ii) LIST OF COVERED PRODUCTS.—
20 The Secretary or the Administrator of the
21 Environmental Protection Agency may
22 maintain a publicly available list of covered
23 products and equipment that distinguishes
24 between products that are, and are not
25 covered products and equipment verified

1 through a voluntary verification program
2 described in subparagraph (A);

3 “(iii) PERIODIC VERIFICATION TEST-
4 ING.—

5 “(I) IN GENERAL.—The Sec-
6 retary—

7 “(aa) shall not subject prod-
8 ucts or equipment that have been
9 verification tested under a vol-
10 untary verification program de-
11 scribed in subparagraph (A) to
12 periodic verification testing that
13 verifies the accuracy of the cer-
14 tified performance rating of the
15 products or equipment; but

16 “(bb) may test products or
17 equipment described in subclause
18 (I) if the testing is necessary—

19 “(AA) to assess the
20 overall performance of a vol-
21 untary verification program;

22 “(BB) to address spe-
23 cific performance issues;

1 “(CC) for use in updat-
2 ing test procedures and
3 standards; or

4 “(DD) for other pur-
5 poses consistent with this
6 title.

7 “(II) ADDITIONAL TESTING.—
8 The Secretary may subject products
9 or equipment described in subclause
10 (I) to periodic verification testing out-
11 side the restrictions of subclause
12 (I)(bb), if agreed to during the rule-
13 making described in subparagraph
14 (B)

15 “(D) EFFECT ON OTHER AUTHORITY.—
16 Nothing in this paragraph limits the authority
17 of the Secretary or the Administrator of the
18 Environmental Protection Agency to enforce
19 compliance with any law.”.

20 **Subtitle C—Manufacturing**

21 **SEC. 1201. MANUFACTURING ENERGY EFFICIENCY.**

22 (a) PURPOSES.—The purposes of this section are—
23 (1) to reform and reorient the industrial effi-
24 ciency programs of the Department;

1 (2) to establish a clear and consistent authority
2 for industrial efficiency programs of the Depart-
3 ment;

4 (3) to accelerate the deployment of technologies
5 and practices that will increase industrial energy ef-
6 ficiency and improve productivity;

7 (4) to accelerate the development and dem-
8 onstration of technologies that will assist the deploy-
9 ment goals of the industrial efficiency programs of
10 the Department and increase manufacturing effi-
11 ciency;

12 (5) to stimulate domestic economic growth and
13 improve industrial productivity and competitiveness;
14 and

15 (6) to strengthen partnerships between Federal
16 and State governmental agencies and the private
17 and academic sectors.

18 (b) FUTURE OF INDUSTRY PROGRAM.—

19 (1) IN GENERAL.—Section 452 of the Energy
20 Independence and Security Act of 2007 (42 U.S.C.
21 17111) is amended by striking the section heading
22 and inserting the following: “**FUTURE OF INDUS-**
23 **TRY PROGRAM**”.

24 (2) DEFINITION OF ENERGY SERVICE PRO-
25 VIDER.—Section 452(a) of the Energy Independence

1 and Security Act of 2007 (42 U.S.C. 17111(a)) is
2 amended—

3 (A) by redesignating paragraphs (3)
4 through (5) as paragraphs (4) through (6), re-
5 spectively; and

6 (B) by inserting after paragraph (2) the
7 following:

8 “(3) ENERGY SERVICE PROVIDER.—The term
9 ‘energy service provider’ means any business pro-
10 viding technology or services to improve the energy
11 efficiency, water efficiency, power factor, or load
12 management of a manufacturing site or other indus-
13 trial process in an energy-intensive industry, or any
14 utility operating under a utility energy service
15 project.”.

16 (3) INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH AND ASSESSMENT
17 CENTERS.—Section 452(e) of the Energy Independ-
18 ence and Security Act of 2007 (42 U.S.C. 17111(e))
19 is amended—

20 (A) by redesignating paragraphs (1)
21 through (5) as subparagraphs (A) through (E),
22 respectively, and indenting appropriately;

23 (B) by striking “The Secretary” and in-
24 serting the following:

25 “(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary”;

1 (C) in subparagraph (A) (as redesignated
2 by subparagraph (A)), by inserting before the
3 semicolon at the end the following: “, including
4 assessments of sustainable manufacturing goals
5 and the implementation of information tech-
6 nology advancements for supply chain analysis,
7 logistics, system monitoring, industrial and
8 manufacturing processes, and other purposes”;
9 and

10 (D) by adding at the end the following:

11 “(2) COORDINATION.—To increase the value
12 and capabilities of the industrial research and as-
13 sessment centers, the centers shall—

14 “(A) coordinate with Manufacturing Ex-
15 tension Partnership Centers of the National In-
16 stitute of Standards and Technology;

17 “(B) coordinate with the Building Tech-
18 nologies Program of the Department of Energy
19 to provide building assessment services to man-
20 ufacturers;

21 “(C) increase partnerships with the Na-
22 tional Laboratories of the Department of En-
23 ergy to leverage the expertise and technologies
24 of the National Laboratories for national indus-
25 trial and manufacturing needs;

1 “(D) increase partnerships with energy
2 service providers and technology providers to le-
3 verage private sector expertise and accelerate
4 deployment of new and existing technologies
5 and processes for energy efficiency, power fac-
6 tor, and load management;

7 “(E) identify opportunities for reducing
8 greenhouse gas emissions; and

9 “(F) promote sustainable manufacturing
10 practices for small- and medium-sized manufac-
11 turers.

12 “(3) OUTREACH.—The Secretary shall provide
13 funding for—

14 “(A) outreach activities by the industrial
15 research and assessment centers to inform
16 small- and medium-sized manufacturers of the
17 information, technologies, and services avail-
18 able; and

19 “(B) coordination activities by each indus-
20 trial research and assessment center to leverage
21 efforts with—

22 “(i) Federal and State efforts;

23 “(ii) the efforts of utilities and energy
24 service providers;

1 “(iii) the efforts of regional energy ef-
2 ficiency organizations; and

3 “(iv) the efforts of other industrial re-
4 search and assessment centers.

5 “(4) WORKFORCE TRAINING.—

6 “(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall
7 pay the Federal share of associated internship
8 programs under which students work with or
9 for industries, manufacturers, and energy serv-
10 ice providers to implement the recommendations
11 of industrial research and assessment centers.

12 “(B) FEDERAL SHARE.—The Federal
13 share of the cost of carrying out internship pro-
14 grams described in subparagraph (A) shall be
15 50 percent.

16 “(5) SMALL BUSINESS LOANS.—The Adminis-
17 trator of the Small Business Administration shall, to
18 the maximum extent practicable, expedite consider-
19 ation of applications from eligible small business
20 concerns for loans under the Small Business Act (15
21 U.S.C. 631 et seq.) to implement recommendations
22 of industrial research and assessment centers estab-
23 lished under paragraph (1).

24 “(6) ADVANCED MANUFACTURING STEERING
25 COMMITTEE.—The Secretary shall establish an advi-

1 sory steering committee to provide recommendations
2 to the Secretary on planning and implementation of
3 the Advanced Manufacturing Office of the Depart-
4 ment of Energy.”.

5 (c) SUSTAINABLE MANUFACTURING INITIATIVE.—

6 (1) IN GENERAL.—Part E of title III of the
7 Energy Policy and Conservation Act (42 U.S.C.
8 6341) is amended by adding at the end the fol-
9 lowing:

10 **“SEC. 376. SUSTAINABLE MANUFACTURING INITIATIVE.**

11 “(a) IN GENERAL.—As part of the Office of Energy
12 Efficiency and Renewable Energy, the Secretary, on the
13 request of a manufacturer, shall conduct on-site technical
14 assessments to identify opportunities for—

15 “(1) maximizing the energy efficiency of indus-
16 trial processes and cross-cutting systems;

17 “(2) preventing pollution and minimizing waste;

18 “(3) improving efficient use of water in manu-
19 facturing processes;

20 “(4) conserving natural resources; and

21 “(5) achieving such other goals as the Secretary
22 determines to be appropriate.

23 “(b) COORDINATION.—The Secretary shall carry out
24 the initiative in coordination with the private sector and
25 appropriate agencies, including the National Institute of

1 Standards and Technology, to accelerate adoption of new
2 and existing technologies and processes that improve en-
3 ergy efficiency.

4 “(c) RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM FOR
5 SUSTAINABLE MANUFACTURING AND INDUSTRIAL TECH-
6 NOLOGIES AND PROCESSES.—As part of the industrial ef-
7 ficiency programs of the Department of Energy, the Sec-
8 retary shall carry out a joint industry-government partner-
9 ship program to research, develop, and demonstrate new
10 sustainable manufacturing and industrial technologies and
11 processes that maximize the energy efficiency of industrial
12 plants, reduce pollution, and conserve natural resources.”.

13 (2) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of con-
14 tents of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (42
15 U.S.C. prec. 6201) is amended by adding at the end
16 of the items relating to part E of title III the fol-
17 lowing:

“Sec. 376. Sustainable manufacturing initiative.”.

18 (d) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

19 (1) Section 106 of the Energy Policy Act of
20 2005 (42 U.S.C. 15811) is repealed.

21 (2) Sections 131, 132, 133, 2103, and 2107 of
22 the Energy Policy Act of 1992 (42 U.S.C. 6348,
23 6349, 6350, 13453, 13456) are repealed.

24 (3) Section 2101(a) of the Energy Policy Act of
25 1992 (42 U.S.C. 13451(a)) is amended in the third

1 sentence by striking “sections 2102, 2103, 2104,
2 2105, 2106, 2107, and 2108” and inserting “sec-
3 tions 2102, 2104, 2105, 2106, and 2108 of this Act
4 and section 376 of the Energy Policy and Conserva-
5 tion Act.”.

6 **SEC. 1202. LEVERAGING EXISTING FEDERAL AGENCY PRO-**
7 **GRAMS TO ASSIST SMALL AND MEDIUM MAN-**
8 **UFACTURERS.**

9 (a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section and section 1203:

10 (1) ENERGY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM.—The term
11 “energy management system” means a business
12 management process based on standards of the
13 American National Standards Institute that enables
14 an organization to follow a systematic approach in
15 achieving continual improvement of energy perform-
16 ance, including energy efficiency, security, use, and
17 consumption.

18 (2) INDUSTRIAL ASSESSMENT CENTER.—The
19 term “industrial assessment center” means a center
20 located at an institution of higher education that—

21 (A) receives funding from the Department;

22 (B) provides an in-depth assessment of
23 small- and medium-size manufacturer plant
24 sites to evaluate the facilities, services, and
25 manufacturing operations of the plant site; and

1 (C) identifies opportunities for potential
2 savings for small- and medium-size manufac-
3 turer plant sites from energy efficiency improve-
4 ments, waste minimization, pollution preven-
5 tion, and productivity improvement.

6 (3) NATIONAL LABORATORY.—The term “Na-
7 tional Laboratory” has the meaning given the term
8 in section 2 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42
9 U.S.C. 15801).

10 (4) SMALL AND MEDIUM MANUFACTURERS.—
11 The term “small and medium manufacturers”
12 means manufacturing firms—

13 (A) classified in the North American In-
14 dustry Classification System as any of sectors
15 31 through 33;

16 (B) with gross annual sales of less than
17 \$100,000,000;

18 (C) with fewer than 500 employees at the
19 plant site; and

20 (D) with annual energy bills totaling more
21 than \$100,000 and less than \$2,500,000.

22 (5) SMART MANUFACTURING.—The term
23 “smart manufacturing” means a set of advanced
24 sensing, instrumentation, monitoring, controls, and
25 process optimization technologies and practices that

1 merge information and communication technologies
2 with the manufacturing environment for the real-
3 time management of energy, productivity, and costs
4 across factories and companies.

5 (b) EXPANSION OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PRO-
6 GRAMS.—The Secretary shall expand the scope of tech-
7 nologies covered by the Industrial Assessment Centers of
8 the Department—

9 (1) to include smart manufacturing technologies
10 and practices; and

11 (2) to equip the directors of the Industrial As-
12 sessment Centers with the training and tools nec-
13 essary to provide technical assistance in smart man-
14 ufacturing technologies and practices, including en-
15 ergy management systems, to manufacturers.

16 (c) FUNDING.—The Secretary shall use unobligated
17 funds of the Department to carry out this section.

18 **SEC. 1203. LEVERAGING SMART MANUFACTURING INFRA-**

19 **STRUCTURE AT NATIONAL LABORATORIES.**

20 (a) STUDY.—

21 (1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days
22 after the date of enactment of this Act, the Sec-
23 retary shall conduct a study on ways in which the
24 Department can increase access to existing high-per-
25 formance computing resources in the National Lab-

1 oratories, particularly for small and medium manu-
2 facturers.

3 (2) INCLUSIONS.—In identifying ways to in-
4 crease access to National Laboratories under para-
5 graph (1), the Secretary shall—

6 (A) focus on increasing access to the com-
7 puting facilities of the National Laboratories;
8 and

9 (B) ensure that—

10 (i) the information from the manufac-
11 turer is protected; and

12 (ii) the security of the National Lab-
13 oratory facility is maintained.

14 (3) REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the
15 date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall
16 submit to Congress a report describing the results of
17 the study.

18 (b) ACTIONS FOR INCREASED ACCESS.—The Sec-
19 retary shall facilitate access to the National Laboratories
20 studied under subsection (a) for small and medium manu-
21 facturers so that small and medium manufacturers can
22 fully use the high-performance computing resources of the
23 National Laboratories to enhance the manufacturing com-
24 petitiveness of the United States.

1 **Subtitle D—Vehicles**

2 **SEC. 1301. SHORT TITLE.**

3 This subtitle may be cited as the “Vehicle Innovation
4 Act of 2015”.

5 **SEC. 1302. OBJECTIVES.**

6 The objectives of this subtitle are—

7 (1) to establish a consistent and consolidated
8 authority for the vehicle technology program at the
9 Department;

10 (2) to develop United States technologies and
11 practices that—

12 (A) improve the fuel efficiency and emis-
13 sions of all vehicles produced in the United
14 States; and

15 (B) reduce vehicle reliance on petroleum-
16 based fuels;

17 (3) to support domestic research, development,
18 engineering, demonstration, and commercial applica-
19 tion and manufacturing of advanced vehicles, en-
20 gines, and components;

21 (4) to enable vehicles to move larger volumes of
22 goods and more passengers with less energy and
23 emissions;

24 (5) to develop cost-effective advanced tech-
25 nologies for wide-scale utilization throughout the

1 passenger, commercial, government, and transit ve-
2 hicle sectors;

3 (6) to allow for greater consumer choice of vehi-
4 cle technologies and fuels;

5 (7) shorten technology development and inte-
6 gration cycles in the vehicle industry;

7 (8) to ensure a proper balance and diversity of
8 Federal investment in vehicle technologies; and

9 (9) to strengthen partnerships between Federal
10 and State governmental agencies and the private
11 and academic sectors.

12 **SEC. 1303. COORDINATION AND NONDUPLICATION.**

13 The Secretary shall ensure, to the maximum extent
14 practicable, that the activities authorized by this subtitle
15 do not duplicate those of other programs within the De-
16 partment or other relevant research agencies.

17 **SEC. 1304. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**

18 There are authorized to be appropriated to the Sec-
19 retary for research, development, engineering, demonstra-
20 tion, and commercial application of vehicles and related
21 technologies in the United States, including activities au-
22 thorized under this subtitle—

23 (1) for fiscal year 2016, \$313,567,000;

24 (2) for fiscal year 2017, \$326,109,000;

25 (3) for fiscal year 2018, \$339,154,000;

1 (4) for fiscal year 2019, \$352,720,000; and

2 (5) for fiscal year 2020, \$366,829,000.

3 **SEC. 1305. REPORTING.**

4 (a) TECHNOLOGIES DEVELOPED.—Not later than 18
5 months after the date of enactment of this Act and annu-
6 ally thereafter through 2020, the Secretary shall submit
7 to Congress a report regarding the technologies developed
8 as a result of the activities authorized by this subtitle, with
9 a particular emphasis on whether the technologies were
10 successfully adopted for commercial applications, and if
11 so, whether products relying on those technologies are
12 manufactured in the United States.

13 (b) ADDITIONAL MATTERS.—At the end of each fis-
14 cal year through 2020, the Secretary shall submit to the
15 relevant Congressional committees of jurisdiction an an-
16 nual report describing activities undertaken in the pre-
17 vious year under this Act, active industry participants, the
18 status of public private partnerships, progress of the pro-
19 gram in meeting goals and timelines, and a strategic plan
20 for funding of activities across agencies.

21 **PART I—VEHICLE RESEARCH AND**

22 **DEVELOPMENT**

23 **SEC. 1306. PROGRAM.**

24 (a) ACTIVITIES.—The Secretary shall conduct a pro-
25 gram of basic and applied research, development, engi-

1 neering, demonstration, and commercial application activi-
2 ties on materials, technologies, and processes with the po-
3 tential to substantially reduce or eliminate petroleum use
4 and the emissions of the Nation's passenger and commer-
5 cial vehicles, including activities in the areas of—

6 (1) electrification of vehicle systems;

7 (2) batteries, ultracapacitors, and other energy
8 storage devices;

9 (3) power electronics;

10 (4) vehicle, component, and subsystem manu-
11 facturing technologies and processes;

12 (5) engine efficiency and combustion optimiza-
13 tion;

14 (6) waste heat recovery;

15 (7) transmission and drivetrains;

16 (8) hydrogen vehicle technologies, including fuel
17 cells and internal combustion engines, and hydrogen
18 infrastructure, including hydrogen energy storage to
19 enable renewables and provide hydrogen for fuel and
20 power;

21 (9) natural gas vehicle technologies;

22 (10) aerodynamics, rolling resistance (including
23 tires and wheel assemblies), and accessory power
24 loads of vehicles and associated equipment;

- 1 (11) vehicle weight reduction, including
- 2 lightweighting materials and the development of
- 3 manufacturing processes to fabricate, assemble, and
- 4 use dissimilar materials;
- 5 (12) friction and wear reduction;
- 6 (13) engine and component durability;
- 7 (14) innovative propulsion systems;
- 8 (15) advanced boosting systems;
- 9 (16) hydraulic hybrid technologies;
- 10 (17) engine compatibility with and optimization
- 11 for a variety of transportation fuels including nat-
- 12 ural gas and other liquid and gaseous fuels;
- 13 (18) predictive engineering, modeling, and sim-
- 14 ulation of vehicle and transportation systems;
- 15 (19) refueling and charging infrastructure for
- 16 alternative fueled and electric or plug-in electric hy-
- 17 brid vehicles, including the unique challenges facing
- 18 rural areas;
- 19 (20) gaseous fuels storage systems and system
- 20 integration and optimization;
- 21 (21) sensing, communications, and actuation
- 22 technologies for vehicle, electrical grid, and infra-
- 23 structure;
- 24 (22) efficient use, substitution, and recycling of
- 25 potentially critical materials in vehicles, including

1 rare earth elements and precious metals, at risk of
2 supply disruption;

3 (23) aftertreatment technologies;

4 (24) thermal management of battery systems;

5 (25) retrofitting advanced vehicle technologies
6 to existing vehicles;

7 (26) development of common standards, speci-
8 fications, and architectures for both transportation
9 and stationary battery applications;

10 (27) advanced internal combustion engines;

11 (28) mild hybrid;

12 (29) engine down speeding;

13 (30) vehicle-to-vehicle, vehicle-to-pedestrian,
14 and vehicle-to-infrastructure technologies; and

15 (31) other research areas as determined by the
16 Secretary.

17 (b) TRANSFORMATIONAL TECHNOLOGY.—The Sec-
18 retary shall ensure that the Department continues to sup-
19 port research, development, engineering, demonstration,
20 and commercial application activities and maintains com-
21 petency in mid- to long-term transformational vehicle tech-
22 nologies with potential to achieve reductions in emissions,
23 including activities in the areas of—

24 (1) hydrogen vehicle technologies, including fuel
25 cells, hydrogen storage, infrastructure, and activities

1 in hydrogen technology validation and safety codes
2 and standards;

3 (2) multiple battery chemistries and novel en-
4 ergy storage devices, including nonchemical batteries
5 and electromechanical storage technologies such as
6 hydraulics, flywheels, and compressed air storage;

7 (3) communication and connectivity among ve-
8 hicles, infrastructure, and the electrical grid; and

9 (4) other innovative technologies research and
10 development, as determined by the Secretary.

11 (c) INDUSTRY PARTICIPATION.—To the maximum
12 extent practicable, activities under this Act shall be carried
13 out in partnership or collaboration with automotive manu-
14 facturers, heavy commercial, vocational, and transit vehi-
15 cle manufacturers, qualified plug-in electric vehicle manu-
16 facturers, compressed natural gas vehicle manufacturers,
17 vehicle and engine equipment and component manufactur-
18 ers, manufacturing equipment manufacturers, advanced
19 vehicle service providers, fuel producers and energy sup-
20 pliers, electric utilities, universities, national laboratories,
21 and independent research laboratories. In carrying out
22 this Act the Secretary shall—

23 (1) determine whether a wide range of compa-
24 nies that manufacture or assemble vehicles or com-
25 ponents in the United States are represented in on-

1 going public private partnership activities, including
2 firms that have not traditionally participated in fed-
3 erally sponsored research and development activities,
4 and where possible, partner with such firms that
5 conduct significant and relevant research and devel-
6 opment activities in the United States;

7 (2) leverage the capabilities and resources of,
8 and formalize partnerships with, industry-led stake-
9 holder organizations, nonprofit organizations, indus-
10 try consortia, and trade associations with expertise
11 in the research and development of, and education
12 and outreach activities in, advanced automotive and
13 commercial vehicle technologies;

14 (3) develop more effective processes for trans-
15 ferring research findings and technologies to indus-
16 try;

17 (4) support public-private partnerships, dedi-
18 cated to overcoming barriers in commercial applica-
19 tion of transformational vehicle technologies, that
20 utilize such industry-led technology development fa-
21 cilities of entities with demonstrated expertise in
22 successfully designing and engineering pre-commer-
23 cial generations of such transformational technology;
24 and

1 (5) promote efforts to ensure that technology
2 research, development, engineering, and commercial
3 application activities funded under this Act are car-
4 ried out in the United States.

5 (d) INTERAGENCY AND INTRAAGENCY COORDINA-
6 TION.—To the maximum extent practicable, the Secretary
7 shall coordinate research, development, demonstration,
8 and commercial application activities among—

9 (1) relevant programs within the Department,
10 including—

11 (A) the Office of Energy Efficiency and
12 Renewable Energy;

13 (B) the Office of Science;

14 (C) the Office of Electricity Delivery and
15 Energy Reliability;

16 (D) the Office of Fossil Energy;

17 (E) the Advanced Research Projects Agen-
18 cy—Energy; and

19 (F) other offices as determined by the Sec-
20 retary; and

21 (2) relevant technology research and develop-
22 ment programs within other Federal agencies, as de-
23 termined by the Secretary.

24 (e) FEDERAL DEMONSTRATION OF TECH-
25 NOLOGIES.—The Secretary shall make information avail-

1 able to procurement programs of Federal agencies regard-
2 ing the potential to demonstrate technologies resulting
3 from activities funded through programs under this Act.

4 (f) INTERGOVERNMENTAL COORDINATION.—The
5 Secretary shall seek opportunities to leverage resources
6 and support initiatives of State and local governments in
7 developing and promoting advanced vehicle technologies,
8 manufacturing, and infrastructure.

9 (g) CRITERIA.—When awarding grants under this
10 program, the Secretary shall give priority to those tech-
11 nologies (either individually or as part of a system) that—

12 (1) provide the greatest aggregate fuel savings
13 based on the reasonable projected sales volumes of
14 the technology; and

15 (2) provide the greatest increase in United
16 States employment.

17 **SEC. 1307. MANUFACTURING.**

18 The Secretary shall carry out a research, develop-
19 ment, engineering, demonstration, and commercial appli-
20 cation program of advanced vehicle manufacturing tech-
21 nologies and practices, including innovative processes—

22 (1) to increase the production rate and decrease
23 the cost of advanced battery and fuel cell manufac-
24 turing;

1 (2) to vary the capability of individual manufac-
2 turing facilities to accommodate different battery
3 chemistries and configurations;

4 (3) to reduce waste streams, emissions, and en-
5 ergy intensity of vehicle, engine, advanced battery
6 and component manufacturing processes;

7 (4) to recycle and remanufacture used batteries
8 and other vehicle components for reuse in vehicles or
9 stationary applications;

10 (5) to develop manufacturing processes to effec-
11 tively fabricate, assemble, and produce cost-effective
12 lightweight materials such as advanced aluminum
13 and other metal alloys, polymeric composites, and
14 carbon fiber for use in vehicles;

15 (6) to produce lightweight high pressure storage
16 systems for gaseous fuels;

17 (7) to design and manufacture purpose-built hy-
18 drogen fuel cell vehicles and components;

19 (8) to improve the calendar life and cycle life of
20 advanced batteries; and

21 (9) to produce permanent magnets for advanced
22 vehicles.

1 **PART II—MEDIUM- AND HEAVY-DUTY**
2 **COMMERCIAL AND TRANSIT VEHICLES**
3 **SEC. 1308. PROGRAM.**

4 The Secretary, in partnership with relevant research
5 and development programs in other Federal agencies, and
6 a range of appropriate industry stakeholders, shall carry
7 out a program of cooperative research, development, dem-
8 onstration, and commercial application activities on ad-
9 vanced technologies for medium- to heavy-duty commer-
10 cial, vocational, recreational, and transit vehicles, includ-
11 ing activities in the areas of—

12 (1) engine efficiency and combustion research;

13 (2) onboard storage technologies for compressed
14 and liquefied natural gas;

15 (3) development and integration of engine tech-
16 nologies designed for natural gas operation of a vari-
17 ety of vehicle platforms;

18 (4) waste heat recovery and conversion;

19 (5) improved aerodynamics and tire rolling re-
20 sistance;

21 (6) energy and space-efficient emissions control
22 systems;

23 (7) mild hybrid, heavy hybrid, hybrid hydraulic,
24 plug-in hybrid, and electric platforms, and energy
25 storage technologies;

26 (8) drivetrain optimization;

- 1 (9) friction and wear reduction;
- 2 (10) engine idle and parasitic energy loss reduc-
- 3 tion;
- 4 (11) electrification of accessory loads;
- 5 (12) onboard sensing and communications tech-
- 6 nologies;
- 7 (13) advanced lightweighting materials and ve-
- 8 hicle designs;
- 9 (14) increasing load capacity per vehicle;
- 10 (15) thermal management of battery systems;
- 11 (16) recharging infrastructure;
- 12 (17) compressed natural gas infrastructure;
- 13 (18) advanced internal combustion engines;
- 14 (19) complete vehicle and power pack modeling,
- 15 simulation, and testing;
- 16 (20) hydrogen vehicle technologies, including
- 17 fuel cells and internal combustion engines, and hy-
- 18 drogen infrastructure, including hydrogen energy
- 19 storage to enable renewables and provide hydrogen
- 20 for fuel and power;
- 21 (21) retrofitting advanced technologies onto ex-
- 22 isting truck fleets;
- 23 (22) advanced boosting systems;
- 24 (23) engine down speeding; and

1 (24) integration of these and other advanced
2 systems onto a single truck and trailer platform.

3 **SEC. 1309. CLASS 8 TRUCK AND TRAILER SYSTEMS DEM-**
4 **ONSTRATION.**

5 (a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall conduct a
6 competitive grant program to demonstrate the integration
7 of multiple advanced technologies on Class 8 truck and
8 trailer platforms, including a combination of technologies
9 listed in section 1308.

10 (b) APPLICANT TEAMS.—Applicant teams may be
11 comprised of truck and trailer manufacturers, engine and
12 component manufacturers, fleet customers, university re-
13 searchers, and other applicants as appropriate for the de-
14 velopment and demonstration of integrated Class 8 truck
15 and trailer systems.

16 **SEC. 1310. TECHNOLOGY TESTING AND METRICS.**

17 The Secretary, in coordination with the partners of
18 the interagency research program described in section
19 1308—

20 (1) shall develop standard testing procedures
21 and technologies for evaluating the performance of
22 advanced heavy vehicle technologies under a range of
23 representative duty cycles and operating conditions,
24 including for heavy hybrid propulsion systems;

1 (2) shall evaluate heavy vehicle performance
2 using work performance-based metrics other than
3 those based on miles per gallon, including those
4 based on units of volume and weight transported for
5 freight applications, and appropriate metrics based
6 on the work performed by nonroad systems; and

7 (3) may construct heavy duty truck and bus
8 testing facilities.

9 **SEC. 1311. NONROAD SYSTEMS PILOT PROGRAM.**

10 The Secretary shall undertake a pilot program of re-
11 search, development, demonstration, and commercial ap-
12 plications of technologies to improve total machine or sys-
13 tem efficiency for nonroad mobile equipment including ag-
14 ricultural, construction, air, and sea port equipment, and
15 shall seek opportunities to transfer relevant research find-
16 ings and technologies between the nonroad and on-high-
17 way equipment and vehicle sectors.

18 **PART III—ADMINISTRATION**

19 **SEC. 1312. REPEAL OF EXISTING AUTHORITIES.**

20 (a) **IN GENERAL.**—Sections 706, 711, 712, and 933
21 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 16051,
22 16061, 16062, 16233) are repealed.

23 (b) **ENERGY EFFICIENCY.**—Section 911 of the En-
24 ergy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 16191) is amended—

25 (1) in subsection (a)—

1 (A) in paragraph (1)(A), by striking “vehi-
2 cles, buildings,” and inserting “buildings”; and
3 (B) in paragraph (2)—
4 (i) by striking subparagraph (A); and
5 (ii) by redesignating subparagraphs
6 (B) through (E) as subparagraphs (A)
7 through (D), respectively; and
8 (2) in subsection (c)—
9 (A) by striking paragraph (3);
10 (B) by redesignating paragraph (4) as
11 paragraph (3); and
12 (C) in paragraph (3) (as so redesignated),
13 by striking “(a)(2)(D)” and inserting
14 “(a)(2)(C)”.

15 **Subtitle E—Short Title**

16 **SEC. 1401. SHORT TITLE.**

17 This title may be cited as the “Portman-Shaheen En-
18 ergy Efficiency Improvement Act of 2016”.

19 **TITLE II—INFRASTRUCTURE**

20 **Subtitle A—Cybersecurity**

21 **SEC. 2001. CYBERSECURITY THREATS.**

22 Part II of the Federal Power Act (16 U.S.C. 824 et
23 seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

24 **“SEC. 224. CYBERSECURITY THREATS.**

25 “(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

1 “(1) BULK-POWER SYSTEM.—The term ‘bulk-
2 power system’ has the meaning given the term in
3 section 215.

4 “(2) CRITICAL ELECTRIC INFRASTRUCTURE.—
5 The term ‘critical electric infrastructure’ means a
6 system or asset of the bulk-power system, whether
7 physical or virtual, the incapacity or destruction of
8 which would negatively affect national security, eco-
9 nomic security, public health or safety, or any com-
10 bination of those matters.

11 “(3) CRITICAL ELECTRIC INFRASTRUCTURE IN-
12 FORMATION.—

13 “(A) IN GENERAL.—The term ‘critical
14 electric infrastructure information’ means infor-
15 mation related to critical electric infrastructure,
16 or proposed critical electric infrastructure, gen-
17 erated by or provided to the Commission or
18 other Federal agency, other than classified na-
19 tional security information, that is designated
20 as critical electric infrastructure information by
21 the Commission under subsection (d)(2).

22 “(B) INCLUSIONS.—The term ‘critical elec-
23 tric infrastructure information’ includes infor-
24 mation that qualifies as critical energy infra-

1 structure information under regulations promul-
2 gated by the Commission.

3 “(4) CYBERSECURITY THREAT.—The term ‘cy-
4 bersecurity threat’ means the imminent danger of an
5 act that severely disrupts, attempts to severely dis-
6 rupt, or poses a significant risk of severely dis-
7 rupting the operation of programmable electronic de-
8 vices or communications networks (including hard-
9 ware, software, and data) essential to the reliable
10 operation of the bulk-power system.

11 “(5) ELECTRIC RELIABILITY ORGANIZATION.—
12 The term ‘Electric Reliability Organization’ has the
13 meaning given the term in section 215.

14 “(6) REGIONAL ENTITY.—The term ‘regional
15 entity’ has the meaning given the term in section
16 215.

17 “(7) SECRETARY.—The term ‘Secretary’ means
18 the Secretary of Energy.

19 “(b) EMERGENCY AUTHORITY OF SECRETARY.—

20 “(1) IN GENERAL.—If the President notifies
21 the Secretary that the President has made a deter-
22 mination that immediate action is necessary to pro-
23 tect the bulk-power system from a cybersecurity
24 threat, the Secretary may require, by order and with
25 or without notice, any entity that is registered with

1 the Electric Reliability Organization as an owner,
2 operator, or user of the bulk-power system to take
3 such actions as the Secretary determines will best
4 avert or mitigate the cybersecurity threat.

5 “(2) WRITTEN EXPLANATION.—As soon as
6 practicable after notifying the Secretary under para-
7 graph (1), the President shall—

8 “(A) provide to the Secretary, in writing,
9 a record of the determination and an expla-
10 nation of the reasons for the determination; and

11 “(B) promptly notify, in writing, congres-
12 sional committees of relevant jurisdiction, in-
13 cluding the Committee on Energy and Com-
14 merce of the House of Representatives and the
15 Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of
16 the Senate, of the contents of, and justification
17 for, the directive or determination.

18 “(3) COORDINATION WITH CANADA AND MEX-
19 ICO.—In exercising the authority pursuant to this
20 subsection, the Secretary is encouraged to consult
21 and coordinate with the appropriate officials in Can-
22 ada and Mexico responsible for the protection of cy-
23 bersecurity of the interconnected North American
24 electricity grid.

1 “(4) CONSULTATION.—Before exercising au-
2 thority pursuant to this subsection, to the maximum
3 extent practicable, taking into consideration the na-
4 ture of an identified cybersecurity threat and the ur-
5 gency of need for action, the Secretary shall consult
6 regarding implementation of actions that will effec-
7 tively address the cybersecurity threat with—

8 “(A) any entities potentially subject to the
9 cybersecurity threat that own, control, or oper-
10 ate bulk-power system facilities;

11 “(B) the Electric Reliability Organization;

12 “(C) the Electricity Sub-sector Coordi-
13 nating Council (as established by the Electric
14 Reliability Organization); and

15 “(D) officials of other Federal departments
16 and agencies, as appropriate.

17 “(5) COST RECOVERY.—

18 “(A) IN GENERAL.—The Commission shall
19 adopt regulations that permit entities subject to
20 an order under paragraph (1) to seek recovery
21 of prudently incurred costs required to imple-
22 ment actions ordered by the Secretary under
23 this subsection.

1 “(B) REQUIREMENTS.—Any rate or charge
2 approved under regulations adopted pursuant to
3 this paragraph—

4 “(i) shall be just and reasonable; and
5 “(ii) shall not be unduly discrimina-
6 tory or preferential.

7 “(c) DURATION OF EMERGENCY ORDERS.—An order
8 issued by the Secretary pursuant to subsection (b) shall
9 remain in effect for not longer than the 30-day period be-
10 ginning on the effective date of the order, unless, during
11 that 30 day-period, the Secretary—

12 “(1) provides to interested persons an oppor-
13 tunity to submit written data, recommendations, and
14 arguments; and

15 “(2) affirms, amends, or repeals the order, sub-
16 ject to the condition that an amended order shall not
17 exceed a total duration of 90 days.

18 “(d) PROTECTION AND SHARING OF CRITICAL ELEC-
19 TRIC INFRASTRUCTURE.—

20 “(1) PROTECTION OF CRITICAL ELECTRIC IN-
21 FRASTRUCTURE.—Critical electric infrastructure in-
22 formation—

23 “(A) shall be exempt from disclosure under
24 section 552(b)(3) of title 5, United States Code;
25 and

1 “(B) shall not be made available by any
2 State, political subdivision, or tribal authority
3 pursuant to any State, political subdivision, or
4 tribal law requiring disclosure of information or
5 records.

6 “(2) DESIGNATION AND SHARING OF CRITICAL
7 ELECTRIC INFRASTRUCTURE INFORMATION.—Not
8 later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this
9 section, the Commission, in consultation with the
10 Secretary of Energy, shall promulgate such regula-
11 tions and issue such orders as necessary—

12 “(A) to designate critical electric infra-
13 structure information;

14 “(B) to prohibit the unauthorized disclo-
15 sure of critical electric infrastructure informa-
16 tion; and

17 “(C) to ensure there are appropriate sanc-
18 tions in place for Commissioners, officers, em-
19 ployees, or agents of the Commission who
20 knowingly and willfully disclose critical electric
21 infrastructure information in a manner that is
22 not authorized under this section;

23 “(3) CONSIDERATIONS.—In promulgating regu-
24 lations and issuing orders under paragraph (2), the

1 Commission shall take into consideration the role of
2 State commissions in—

3 “(A) reviewing the prudence and cost of
4 investments;

5 “(B) determining the rates and terms of
6 conditions for electric services; and

7 “(C) ensuring the safety and reliability of
8 the bulk-power system and distribution facilities
9 within the respective jurisdictions of the State
10 commissions.

11 “(4) NO REQUIRED SHARING OF INFORMA-
12 TION.—Nothing in this section requires a person or
13 entity in possession of critical electric infrastructure
14 information to share the information with Federal,
15 State, political subdivision, or tribal authorities, or
16 any other person or entity.

17 “(5) DISCLOSURE OF NONCRITICAL ELECTRIC
18 INFRASTRUCTURE INFORMATION.—In carrying out
19 this section, the Commission shall segregate critical
20 electric infrastructure information within documents
21 and electronic communications, wherever feasible, to
22 facilitate disclosure of information that is not des-
23 ignated as critical electric infrastructure informa-
24 tion.”.

1 **SEC. 2002. ENHANCED GRID SECURITY.**

2 (a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

3 (1) ELECTRIC UTILITY.—The term “electric
4 utility” has the meaning given the term in section
5 3 of the Federal Power Act (16 U.S.C. 796).

6 (2) ES-ISAC.—The term “ES-ISAC” means
7 the Electricity Sector Information Sharing and
8 Analysis Center.

9 (3) NATIONAL LABORATORY.—The term “Na-
10 tional Laboratory” has the meaning given the term
11 in section 2 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42
12 U.S.C. 15801).

13 (4) SECTOR-SPECIFIC AGENCY.—The term
14 “Sector-Specific Agency” has the meaning given the
15 term in the Presidential policy directive entitled
16 “Critical Infrastructure Security and Resilience”,
17 numbered 21, and dated February 12, 2013.

18 (b) SECTOR-SPECIFIC AGENCY FOR CYBERSECURITY
19 FOR THE ENERGY SECTOR.—

20 (1) IN GENERAL.—The Department shall be the
21 lead Sector-Specific Agency for cybersecurity for the
22 energy sector.

23 (2) DUTIES.—As the designated Sector-Specific
24 Agency for cybersecurity, the duties of the Depart-
25 ment shall include—

- 1 (A) coordinating with the Department of
2 Homeland Security and other relevant Federal
3 departments and agencies;
- 4 (B) collaborating with—
- 5 (i) critical infrastructure owners and
6 operators; and
- 7 (ii) as appropriate—
- 8 (I) independent regulatory agen-
9 cies; and
- 10 (II) State, local, tribal and terri-
11 torial entities;
- 12 (C) serving as a day-to-day Federal inter-
13 face for the dynamic prioritization and coordi-
14 nation of sector-specific activities;
- 15 (D) carrying out incident management re-
16 sponsibilities consistent with applicable law (in-
17 cluding regulations) and other appropriate poli-
18 cies or directives;
- 19 (E) providing, supporting, or facilitating
20 technical assistance and consultations for the
21 energy sector to identify vulnerabilities and help
22 mitigate incidents, as appropriate; and
- 23 (F) supporting the reporting requirements
24 of the Department of Homeland Security under
25 applicable law by providing, on an annual basis,

1 sector-specific critical infrastructure informa-
2 tion.

3 (c) CYBERSECURITY FOR THE ENERGY SECTOR RE-
4 SEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, AND DEMONSTRATION PRO-
5 GRAM.—

6 (1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, in consulta-
7 tion with appropriate Federal agencies, the energy
8 sector, the States, and other stakeholders, shall
9 carry out a program—

10 (A) to develop advanced cybersecurity ap-
11 plications and technologies for the energy sec-
12 tor—

13 (i) to identify and mitigate
14 vulnerabilities, including—

15 (I) dependencies on other critical
16 infrastructure; and

17 (II) impacts from weather and
18 fuel supply; and

19 (ii) to advance the security of field de-
20 vices and third-party control systems, in-
21 cluding—

22 (I) systems for generation, trans-
23 mission, distribution, end use, and
24 market functions;

1 (II) specific electric grid elements
2 including advanced metering, demand
3 response, distributed generation, and
4 electricity storage;

5 (III) forensic analysis of infected
6 systems; and

7 (IV) secure communications;

8 (B) to leverage electric grid architecture as
9 a means to assess risks to the energy sector, in-
10 cluding by implementing an all-hazards ap-
11 proach to communications infrastructure, con-
12 trol systems architecture, and power systems
13 architecture;

14 (C) to perform pilot demonstration projects
15 with the energy sector to gain experience with
16 new technologies; and

17 (D) to develop workforce development cur-
18 ricula for energy sector-related cybersecurity.

19 (2) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

20 There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out
21 this subsection \$65,000,000 for each of fiscal years
22 2017 through 2025.

23 (d) ENERGY SECTOR COMPONENT TESTING FOR
24 CYBERRESILIENCE PROGRAM.—

1 (1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall carry
2 out a program—

3 (A) to establish a cybertesting and mitiga-
4 tion program to identify vulnerabilities of en-
5 ergy sector supply chain products to known
6 threats;

7 (B) to oversee third-party cybertesting;
8 and

9 (C) to develop procurement guidelines for
10 energy sector supply chain components.

11 (2) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

12 There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out
13 this subsection \$15,000,000 for each of fiscal years
14 2017 through 2025.

15 (e) ENERGY SECTOR OPERATIONAL SUPPORT FOR
16 CYBERRESILIENCE PROGRAM.—

17 (1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may carry out
18 a program—

19 (A) to enhance and periodically test—

20 (i) the emergency response capabilities
21 of the Department; and

22 (ii) the coordination of the Depart-
23 ment with other agencies, the National
24 Laboratories, and private industry;

1 (B) to expand cooperation of the Depart-
2 ment with the intelligence communities for en-
3 ergy sector-related threat collection and anal-
4 ysis;

5 (C) to enhance the tools of the Department
6 and ES-ISAC for monitoring the status of the
7 energy sector;

8 (D) to expand industry participation in
9 ES-ISAC; and

10 (E) to provide technical assistance to small
11 electric utilities for purposes of assessing
12 cybermaturity level.

13 (2) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—
14 There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out
15 this subsection \$10,000,000 for each of fiscal years
16 2017 through 2025.

17 (f) MODELING AND ASSESSING ENERGY INFRA-
18 STRUCTURE RISK.—

19 (1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall develop
20 an advanced energy security program to secure en-
21 ergy networks, including electric, natural gas, and
22 oil exploration, transmission, and delivery.

23 (2) SECURITY AND RESILIENCY OBJECTIVE.—
24 The objective of the program developed under para-
25 graph (1) is to increase the functional preservation

1 of the electric grid operations or natural gas and oil
2 operations in the face of natural and human-made
3 threats and hazards, including electric magnetic
4 pulse and geomagnetic disturbances.

5 (3) ELIGIBLE ACTIVITIES.—In carrying out the
6 program developed under paragraph (1), the Sec-
7 retary may—

8 (A) develop capabilities to identify
9 vulnerabilities and critical components that pose
10 major risks to grid security if destroyed or im-
11 paired;

12 (B) provide modeling at the national level
13 to predict impacts from natural or human-made
14 events;

15 (C) develop a maturity model for physical
16 security and cybersecurity;

17 (D) conduct exercises and assessments to
18 identify and mitigate vulnerabilities to the elec-
19 tric grid, including providing mitigation rec-
20 ommendations;

21 (E) conduct research hardening solutions
22 for critical components of the electric grid;

23 (F) conduct research mitigation and recov-
24 ery solutions for critical components of the elec-
25 tric grid; and

1 (G) provide technical assistance to States
2 and other entities for standards and risk anal-
3 ysis.

4 (4) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

5 There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out
6 this subsection \$10,000,000 for each of fiscal years
7 2017 through 2025.

8 (g) LEVERAGING EXISTING PROGRAMS.—The pro-
9 grams established under this section shall be carried out
10 consistent with—

11 (1) the report of the Department entitled
12 “Roadmap to Achieve Energy Delivery Systems Cy-
13 bersecurity” and dated 2011;

14 (2) existing programs of the Department; and

15 (3) any associated strategic framework that
16 links together academic and National Laboratory re-
17 searchers, electric utilities, manufacturers, and any
18 other relevant private industry organizations, includ-
19 ing the Electricity Sub-sector Coordinating Council.

20 (h) STUDY.—

21 (1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days
22 after the date of enactment of this Act, the Sec-
23 retary, in consultation with the Federal Energy Reg-
24 ulatory Commission and the North American Elec-
25 tric Reliability Corporation, shall conduct a study to

1 explore alternative management structures and fund-
2 ing mechanisms to expand industry membership and
3 participation in ES–ISAC.

4 (2) REPORT.—The Secretary shall submit to
5 the appropriate committees of Congress a report de-
6 scribing the results of the study conducted under
7 paragraph (1).

8 **Subtitle B—Strategic Petroleum** 9 **Reserve**

10 **SEC. 2101. STRATEGIC PETROLEUM RESERVE MODERNIZA-** 11 **TION.**

12 (a) REAFFIRMATION OF POLICY.—Congress reaf-
13 firms the continuing strategic importance and need for the
14 Strategic Petroleum Reserve as found and declared in sec-
15 tion 151 of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (42
16 U.S.C. 6231).

17 (b) SPR PETROLEUM ACCOUNT.—Section 167(b) of
18 the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (42 U.S.C.
19 6247(b)) is amended to read as follows:

20 “(b) OBLIGATION OF FUNDS FOR THE ACQUISITION,
21 TRANSPORTATION, AND INJECTION OF PETROLEUM
22 PRODUCTS INTO SPR AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES.—

23 “(1) PURPOSES.—Amounts in the Account may
24 be obligated by the Secretary of Energy for—

1 “(A) the acquisition, transportation, and
2 injection of petroleum products into the Re-
3 serve;

4 “(B) test sales of petroleum products from
5 the Reserve;

6 “(C) the drawdown, sale, and delivery of
7 petroleum products from the Reserve;

8 “(D) the construction, maintenance, re-
9 pair, and replacement of storage facilities and
10 related facilities; and

11 “(E) carrying out non-Reserve projects
12 needed to enhance the energy security of the
13 United States by increasing the resilience, reli-
14 ability, safety, and security of energy supply,
15 transmission, storage, or distribution infrastruc-
16 ture.

17 “(2) AMOUNTS.—Amounts in the Account may
18 be obligated by the Secretary of Energy for purposes
19 of paragraph (1), in the case of any fiscal year—

20 “(A) subject to section 660 of the Depart-
21 ment of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C.
22 7270), in such aggregate amounts as may be
23 appropriated in advance in appropriations Acts;
24 and

1 “(B) notwithstanding section 660 of the
2 Department of Energy Organization Act (42
3 U.S.C. 7270), in an aggregate amount equal to
4 the aggregate amount of the receipts to the
5 United States from the sale of petroleum prod-
6 ucts in any drawdown and a distribution of the
7 Reserve under section 161, including—

8 “(i) a drawdown and distribution car-
9 ried out under subsection (g) of that sec-
10 tion; or

11 “(ii) from the sale of petroleum prod-
12 ucts under section 160(f).

13 “(3) AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS.—Funds avail-
14 able to the Secretary of Energy for obligation under
15 this subsection may remain available without fiscal
16 year limitation.”.

17 (c) DEFINITION OF RELATED FACILITY.—Section
18 152(8) of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (42
19 U.S.C. 6232(8)) is amended by inserting “terminals,”
20 after “reservoirs,”.

21 **Subtitle C—Trade**

22 **SEC. 2201. ACTION ON APPLICATIONS TO EXPORT LIQUE-** 23 **FIED NATURAL GAS.**

24 (a) DECISION DEADLINE.—For proposals that must
25 also obtain authorization from the Federal Energy Regu-

1 latory Commission or the Maritime Administration to site,
2 construct, expand, or operate liquefied natural gas export
3 facilities, the Secretary shall issue a final decision on any
4 application for the authorization to export natural gas
5 under section 3(a) of the Natural Gas Act (15 U.S.C.
6 717b(a)) not later than 45 days after the later of—

7 (1) the conclusion of the review to site, con-
8 struct, expand, or operate the liquefied natural gas
9 export facilities required by the National Environ-
10 mental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.);
11 or

12 (2) the date of enactment of this Act.

13 (b) CONCLUSION OF REVIEW.—For purposes of sub-
14 section (a), review required by the National Environ-
15 mental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.) shall
16 be considered concluded when the lead agency—

17 (1) for a project requiring an Environmental
18 Impact Statement, publishes a Final Environmental
19 Impact Statement;

20 (2) for a project for which an Environmental
21 Assessment has been prepared, publishes a Finding
22 of No Significant Impact; or

23 (3) determines that an application is eligible for
24 a categorical exclusion pursuant to National Envi-

1 ronmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et
2 seq.) implementing regulations.

3 (c) JUDICIAL REVIEW.—

4 (1) IN GENERAL.—Except for review in the Su-
5 preme Court, the United States Court of Appeals for
6 the District of Columbia Circuit or the circuit in
7 which the liquefied natural gas export facility will be
8 located pursuant to an application described in sub-
9 section (a) shall have original and exclusive jurisdic-
10 tion over any civil action for the review of—

11 (A) an order issued by the Secretary with
12 respect to such application; or

13 (B) the failure of the Secretary to issue a
14 final decision on such application.

15 (2) ORDER.—If the Court in a civil action de-
16 scribed in paragraph (1) finds that the Secretary
17 has failed to issue a final decision on the application
18 as required under subsection (a), the Court shall
19 order the Secretary to issue the final decision not
20 later than 30 days after the order of the Court.

21 (3) EXPEDITED CONSIDERATION.—The Court
22 shall—

23 (A) set any civil action brought under this
24 subsection for expedited consideration; and

1 (B) set the matter on the docket as soon
2 as practicable after the filing date of the initial
3 pleading.

4 (4) TRANSFERS.—In the case of an application
5 described in subsection (a) for which a petition for
6 review has been filed—

7 (A) upon motion by an applicant, the mat-
8 ter shall be transferred to the United States
9 Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia
10 Circuit or the circuit in which a liquefied nat-
11 ural gas export facility will be located pursuant
12 to an application described in section 3(a) of
13 the Natural Gas Act (15 U.S.C. 717b(a)); and

14 (B) the provisions of this section shall
15 apply.

16 **SEC. 2202. PUBLIC DISCLOSURE OF LIQUEFIED NATURAL**
17 **GAS EXPORT DESTINATIONS.**

18 Section 3 of the Natural Gas Act (15 U.S.C. 717b)
19 is amended by adding at the end the following:

20 “(g) PUBLIC DISCLOSURE OF LNG EXPORT DES-
21 TINATIONS.—

22 “(1) IN GENERAL.—In the case of any author-
23 ization to export liquefied natural gas, the Secretary
24 of Energy shall require the applicant to report to the
25 Secretary of Energy the names of the 1 or more

1 countries of destination to which the exported lique-
2 fied natural gas is delivered.

3 “(2) TIMING.—The applicant shall file the re-
4 port required under paragraph (1) not later than—

5 “(A) in the case of the first export, the
6 last day of the month following the month of
7 the first export; and

8 “(B) in the case of subsequent exports, the
9 date that is 30 days after the last day of the
10 applicable month concerning the activity of the
11 previous month.

12 “(3) DISCLOSURE.—The Secretary of Energy
13 shall publish the information reported under this
14 subsection on the website of the Department of En-
15 ergy and otherwise make the information available
16 to the public.”.

17 **SEC. 2203. ENERGY DATA COLLABORATION.**

18 (a) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator of the Energy
19 Information Administration (referred to in this section as
20 the “Administrator”) shall collaborate with the appro-
21 priate officials in Canada and Mexico, as determined by
22 the Administrator, to improve—

23 (1) the quality and transparency of energy data
24 in North America through reconciliation of data on

1 energy trade flows among the United States, Can-
2 ada, and Mexico;

3 (2) the extension of energy mapping capabilities
4 in the United States, Canada, and Mexico; and

5 (3) the development of common energy data
6 terminology among the United States, Canada, and
7 Mexico.

8 (b) PERIODIC UPDATES.—The Administrator shall
9 periodically submit to the Committee on Energy and Nat-
10 ural Resources of the Senate and the Committee on En-
11 ergy and Commerce of the House of Representatives an
12 update on—

13 (1) the extent to which energy data is being
14 shared under subsection (a); and

15 (2) whether forward-looking projections for re-
16 gional energy flows are improving in accuracy as a
17 result of the energy data sharing under that sub-
18 section.

19 **Subtitle D—Electricity and Energy** 20 **Storage**

21 **SEC. 2301. GRID STORAGE PROGRAM.**

22 (a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall conduct a
23 program of research, development, and demonstration of
24 electric grid energy storage that addresses the principal

1 challenges identified in the 2013 Department of Energy
2 Strategic Plan for Grid Energy Storage.

3 (b) AREAS OF FOCUS.—The program under this sec-
4 tion shall focus on—

5 (1) materials and electrochemical systems re-
6 search;

7 (2) power conversion technologies research;

8 (3) developing—

9 (A) empirical and science-based industry
10 standards to compare the storage capacity,
11 cycle length and capabilities, and reliability of
12 different types of electricity storage; and

13 (B) validation and testing techniques;

14 (4) other fundamental and applied research
15 critical to widespread deployment of electricity stor-
16 age;

17 (5) device development that builds on results
18 from research described in paragraphs (1), (2), and
19 (4), including combinations of power electronics, ad-
20 vanced optimizing controls, and energy storage as a
21 general purpose element of the electric grid;

22 (6) grid-scale testing and analysis of storage
23 devices, including test-beds and field trials;

1 (7) cost-benefit analyses that inform capital ex-
2 penditure planning for regulators and owners and
3 operators of components of the electric grid;

4 (8) electricity storage device safety and reli-
5 ability, including potential failure modes, mitigation
6 measures, and operational guidelines;

7 (9) standards for storage device performance,
8 control interface, grid interconnection, and inter-
9 operability; and

10 (10) maintaining a public database of energy
11 storage projects, policies, codes, standards, and reg-
12 ulations.

13 (c) ASSISTANCE TO STATES.—The Secretary may
14 provide technical and financial assistance to States, Indian
15 tribes, or units of local government to participate in or
16 use research, development, or deployment of technology
17 developed under this section.

18 (d) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is
19 authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary to carry
20 out this section \$50,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2017
21 through 2026.

22 (e) NO EFFECT ON OTHER PROVISIONS OF LAW.—
23 Nothing in this subtitle or an amendment made by this
24 subtitle authorizes regulatory actions that would duplicate
25 or conflict with regulatory requirements, mandatory

1 standards, or related processes under section 215 of the
2 Federal Power Act (16 U.S.C. 824o).

3 **SEC. 2302. ELECTRIC SYSTEM GRID ARCHITECTURE, SCE-**
4 **NARIO DEVELOPMENT, AND MODELING.**

5 (a) GRID ARCHITECTURE AND SCENARIO DEVELOP-
6 MENT.—

7 (1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2),
8 the Secretary shall establish and facilitate a collabo-
9 rative process to develop model grid architecture and
10 a set of future scenarios for the electric system to
11 examine the impacts of different combinations of re-
12 sources (including different quantities of distributed
13 energy resources and large-scale, central generation)
14 on the electric grid.

15 (2) MARKET STRUCTURE.—The grid architec-
16 ture and scenarios developed under paragraph (1)
17 shall account for differences in market structure, in-
18 cluding an examination of the potential for stranded
19 costs in each type of market structure.

20 (3) FINDINGS.—Based on the findings of grid
21 architecture developed under paragraph (1), the Sec-
22 retary shall—

23 (A) determine whether any additional
24 standards are necessary to ensure the interoper-

1 ability of grid systems and associated commu-
2 nications networks; and

3 (B) if the Secretary makes a determination
4 that additional standards are necessary under
5 subparagraph (A), make recommendations for
6 additional standards, including, as may be ap-
7 propriate, to the Electric Reliability Organiza-
8 tion under section 215 of the Federal Power
9 Act (16 U.S.C. 824o).

10 (b) MODELING.—Subject to subsection (c), the Sec-
11 retary shall—

12 (1) conduct modeling based on the scenarios de-
13 veloped under subsection (a); and

14 (2) analyze and evaluate the technical and fi-
15 nancial impacts of the models to assist States, utili-
16 ties, and other stakeholders in—

17 (A) enhancing strategic planning efforts;

18 (B) avoiding stranded costs; and

19 (C) maximizing the cost-effectiveness of fu-
20 ture grid-related investments.

21 (c) INPUT.—The Secretary shall develop the sce-
22 narios and conduct the modeling and analysis under sub-
23 sections (a) and (b) with participation or input, as appro-
24 priate, from—

25 (1) the National Laboratories;

- 1 (2) States;
- 2 (3) State regulatory authorities;
- 3 (4) transmission organizations;
- 4 (5) representatives of the electric industry;
- 5 (6) academic institutions;
- 6 (7) independent research institutes; and
- 7 (8) other entities.

8 **SEC. 2303. TECHNOLOGY DEMONSTRATION ON THE DIS-**
9 **TRIBUTION SYSTEM.**

10 (a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall establish a
11 grant program to carry out eligible projects related to the
12 modernization of the electric grid, including the applica-
13 tion of technologies to improve observability, advanced
14 controls, and prediction of system performance on the dis-
15 tribution system.

16 (b) ELIGIBLE PROJECTS.—To be eligible for a grant
17 under subsection (a), a project shall—

18 (1) be designed to improve the performance and
19 efficiency of the future electric grid, while ensuring
20 the continued provision of safe, secure, reliable, and
21 affordable power; and

22 (2) demonstrate—

23 (A) secure integration and management of
24 2 or more energy resources, including distrib-
25 uted energy generation, combined heat and

1 power, micro-grids, energy storage, electric ve-
2 hicles, energy efficiency, demand response, and
3 intelligent loads; and

4 (B) secure integration and interoperability
5 of communications and information tech-
6 nologies.

7 (c) PARTICIPATION.—Projects conducted under sub-
8 section (b) shall include the participation of a partnership
9 consisting of 2 or more entities that—

10 (1) may include

11 (A) any institution of higher education;

12 (B) a National Laboratory;

13 (C) a representative of a State or local
14 government;

15 (D) a representative of an Indian tribe; or

16 (E) a Federal power marketing adminis-
17 tration; and

18 (2) shall include at least 1 of any of—

19 (A) an investor-owned electric utility;

20 (B) a publicly owned utility;

21 (C) a technology provider;

22 (D) a rural electric cooperative;

23 (E) a regional transmission organization;

24 or

25 (F) an independent system operator

1 (d) CYBERSECURITY PLAN.—Each demonstration
2 project conducted under subsection (a) shall include the
3 development of a cybersecurity plan approved by the Sec-
4 retary.

5 (e) PRIVACY RISK ANALYSIS.—Each demonstration
6 project conducted under subsection (a) shall include a pri-
7 vacy impact assessment that evaluates the project against
8 the 5 core concepts in the Voluntary Code of Conduct of
9 the Department, commonly known as the “DataGuard
10 Energy Data Privacy Program”, or the most recent revi-
11 sions to the privacy program of the Department.

12 **SEC. 2304. HYBRID MICRO-GRID SYSTEMS FOR ISOLATED**
13 **AND RESILIENT COMMUNITIES.**

14 (a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

15 (1) HYBRID MICRO-GRID SYSTEM.—The term
16 “hybrid micro-grid system” means a stand-alone
17 electrical system that—

18 (A) is comprised of conventional generation
19 and at least 1 alternative energy resource; and

20 (B) may use grid-scale energy storage.

21 (2) ISOLATED COMMUNITY.—The term “iso-
22 lated community” means a community that is pow-
23 ered by a stand-alone electric generation and dis-
24 tribution system without the economic and reliability
25 benefits of connection to a regional electric grid.

1 (3) MICRO-GRID SYSTEM.—The term “micro-
2 grid system” means a standalone electrical system
3 that uses grid-scale energy storage.

4 (4) STRATEGY.—The term “strategy” means
5 the strategy developed pursuant to subsection
6 (b)(2)(B).

7 (b) PROGRAM.—

8 (1) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary shall es-
9 tablish a program to promote the development of—

10 (A) hybrid micro-grid systems for isolated
11 communities; and

12 (B) micro-grid systems to increase the re-
13 silience of critical infrastructure.

14 (2) PHASES.—The program established under
15 paragraph (1) shall be divided into the following
16 phases:

17 (A) Phase I, which shall consist of the de-
18 velopment of a feasibility assessment for—

19 (i) hybrid micro-grid systems in iso-
20 lated communities; and

21 (ii) micro-grid systems to enhance the
22 resilience of critical infrastructure.

23 (B) Phase II, which shall consist of the de-
24 velopment of an implementation strategy, in ac-
25 cordance with paragraph (3), to promote the

1 development of hybrid micro-grid systems for
2 isolated communities, particularly for those
3 communities exposed to extreme weather condi-
4 tions and high energy costs, including elec-
5 tricity, space heating and cooling, and transpor-
6 tation.

7 (C) Phase III, which shall be carried out
8 in parallel with Phase II and consist of the de-
9 velopment of an implementation strategy to
10 promote the development of micro-grid systems
11 that increase the resilience of critical infrastruc-
12 ture.

13 (D) Phase IV, which shall consist of cost-
14 shared demonstration projects, based upon the
15 strategies developed under subparagraph (B)
16 that include the development of physical and cy-
17 bersecurity plans to take appropriate measures
18 to protect and secure the electric grid.

19 (E) Phase V, which shall establish a bene-
20 fits analysis plan to help inform regulators, pol-
21 icymakers, and industry stakeholders about the
22 affordability, environmental and resilience bene-
23 fits associated with Phases II, III and IV.

1 (3) REQUIREMENTS FOR STRATEGY.—In devel-
2 oping the strategy under paragraph (2)(B), the Sec-
3 retary shall consider—

4 (A) establishing future targets for the eco-
5 nomic displacement of conventional generation
6 using hybrid micro-grid systems, including dis-
7 placement of conventional generation used for
8 electric power generation, heating and cooling,
9 and transportation;

10 (B) the potential for renewable resources,
11 including wind, solar, and hydropower, to be in-
12 tegrated into a hybrid micro-grid system;

13 (C) opportunities for improving the effi-
14 ciency of existing hybrid micro-grid systems;

15 (D) the capacity of the local workforce to
16 operate, maintain, and repair a hybrid micro-
17 grid system;

18 (E) opportunities to develop the capacity of
19 the local workforce to operate, maintain, and
20 repair a hybrid micro-grid system;

21 (F) leveraging existing capacity within
22 local or regional research organizations, such as
23 organizations based at institutions of higher
24 education, to support development of hybrid
25 micro-grid systems, including by testing novel

1 components and systems prior to field deploy-
2 ment;

3 (G) the need for basic infrastructure to de-
4 velop, deploy, and sustain a hybrid micro-grid
5 system;

6 (H) input of traditional knowledge from
7 local leaders of isolated communities in the de-
8 velopment of a hybrid micro-grid system;

9 (I) the impact of hybrid micro-grid systems
10 on defense, homeland security, economic devel-
11 opment, and environmental interests;

12 (J) opportunities to leverage existing inter-
13 agency coordination efforts and recommenda-
14 tions for new interagency coordination efforts to
15 minimize unnecessary overhead, mobilization,
16 and other project costs; and

17 (K) any other criteria the Secretary deter-
18 mines appropriate.

19 (c) COLLABORATION.—The program established
20 under subsection (b)(1) shall be carried out in collabora-
21 tion with relevant stakeholders, including, as appro-
22 priate—

23 (1) States;

24 (2) Indian tribes;

25 (3) regional entities and regulators;

- 1 (4) units of local government;
- 2 (5) institutions of higher education; and
- 3 (6) private sector entities.

4 (d) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date
5 of enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter, the Sec-
6 retary shall submit to the Committee on Energy and Nat-
7 ural Resources of the Senate and the Committee on En-
8 ergy and Commerce of the House of Representatives a re-
9 port on the efforts to implement the program established
10 under subsection (b)(1) and the status of the strategy de-
11 veloped under subsection (b)(2)(B).

12 **SEC. 2305. VOLUNTARY MODEL PATHWAYS.**

13 (a) ESTABLISHMENT OF VOLUNTARY MODEL PATH-
14 WAYS.—

15 (1) ESTABLISHMENT.—Not later than 90 days
16 after the date of enactment of this Act, the Sec-
17 retary shall initiate the development of voluntary
18 model pathways for modernizing the electric grid
19 through a collaborative, public-private effort that—

20 (A) produces illustrative policy pathways
21 that can be adapted for State and regional ap-
22 plications by regulators and policymakers;

23 (B) facilitates the modernization of the
24 electric grid to achieve the objectives described
25 in paragraph (2);

1 (C) ensures a reliable, resilient, affordable,
2 safe, and secure electric system; and

3 (D) acknowledges and provides for dif-
4 ferent priorities, electric systems, and rate
5 structures across States and regions.

6 (2) OBJECTIVES.—The pathways established
7 under paragraph (1) shall facilitate achievement of
8 the following objectives:

9 (A) Near real-time situational awareness of
10 the electric system.

11 (B) Data visualization.

12 (C) Advanced monitoring and control of
13 the advanced electric grid.

14 (D) Enhanced certainty for private invest-
15 ment in the electric system.

16 (E) Increased innovation.

17 (F) Greater consumer empowerment.

18 (G) Enhanced grid resilience, reliability,
19 and robustness.

20 (H) Improved—

21 (i) integration of distributed energy
22 resources;

23 (ii) interoperability of the electric sys-
24 tem; and

1 (iii) predictive modeling and capacity
2 forecasting.

3 (3) STEERING COMMITTEE.—Not later than 90
4 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the
5 Secretary shall establish a steering committee to fa-
6 cilitate the development of the pathways under para-
7 graph (1), to be composed of members appointed by
8 the Secretary, consisting of persons with appropriate
9 expertise representing a diverse range of interests in
10 the public, private, and academic sectors, including
11 representatives of—

12 (A) the Smart Grid Task Force; and

13 (B) the Smart Grid Advisory Committee.

14 (b) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—The Secretary may
15 provide technical assistance to States, Indian tribes, or
16 units of local government to adopt 1 or more elements of
17 the pathways developed under subsection (a)(1).

18 **SEC. 2306. PERFORMANCE METRICS FOR ELECTRICITY IN-**

19 **FRASTRUCTURE PROVIDERS.**

20 (a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 2 years after the
21 date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit
22 to the appropriate committees of Congress a report that
23 includes—

24 (1) an evaluation of the performance of the
25 electric grid as of the date of the report; and

1 (2) a description of the quantified costs and
2 benefits associated with the changes evaluated under
3 the scenarios developed under section 2302.

4 (b) CONSIDERATIONS FOR DEVELOPMENT OF
5 METRICS.—In developing metrics for evaluating and
6 quantifying the electric grid under subsection (a), the Sec-
7 retary shall consider—

8 (1) standard methodologies for calculating im-
9 provements or deteriorations in the performance
10 metrics, such as reliability, grid efficiency, power
11 quality, consumer satisfaction, sustainability, and fi-
12 nancial incentives;

13 (2) standard methodologies for calculating value
14 to ratepayers, including broad economic and related
15 impacts from improvements to the performance
16 metrics;

17 (3) appropriate ownership and operating roles
18 for electric utilities that would enable improved per-
19 formance through the adoption of emerging, com-
20 mercially available or advanced grid technologies or
21 solutions, including—

22 (A) multicustomer micro-grids;

23 (B) distributed energy resources;

24 (C) energy storage;

25 (D) electric vehicles;

1 (E) electric vehicle charging infrastructure;

2 (F) integrated information and commu-

3 nications systems;

4 (G) transactive energy systems; and

5 (H) advanced demand management sys-

6 tems; and

7 (4) with respect to States, the role of the grid

8 operator in enabling a robust future electric system

9 to ensure that—

10 (A) electric utilities remain financially via-

11 ble;

12 (B) electric utilities make the needed in-

13 vestments that ensure a reliable, secure, and re-

14 siliant grid; and

15 (C) costs incurred to transform to an inte-

16 grated grid are allocated and recovered respon-

17 sibly, efficiently, and equitably.

18 **SEC. 2307. STATE AND REGIONAL ELECTRICITY DISTRIBU-**

19 **TION PLANNING.**

20 (a) **IN GENERAL.**—Upon the request of a State or

21 regional organization, the Secretary shall partner with

22 States and regional organizations to facilitate the develop-

23 ment of State and regional electricity distribution plans

24 by—

1 (1) conducting a resource assessment and anal-
2 ysis of future demand and distribution requirements;
3 and

4 (2) developing open source tools for State and
5 regional planning and operations.

6 (b) **RISK AND SECURITY ANALYSIS.**—The assessment
7 under subsection (a)(1) shall include—

8 (1) the evaluation of the physical and cyberse-
9 curity needs of an advanced distribution manage-
10 ment system and the integration of distributed en-
11 ergy resources; and

12 (2) advanced use of grid architecture to analyze
13 risks in an all-hazards approach that includes com-
14 munications infrastructure, control systems architec-
15 ture, and power systems architecture.

16 (c) **TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.**—For the purpose of de-
17 veloping State and regional electricity distribution plans,
18 the Secretary shall provide technical assistance to—

19 (1) States;

20 (2) regional reliability entities; and

21 (3) other distribution asset owners and opera-
22 tors.

1 **SEC. 2308. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**

2 There is authorized to be appropriated to the Sec-
3 retary to carry out sections 2302 through 2307
4 \$200,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2017 through 2026.

5 **SEC. 2309. ELECTRIC TRANSMISSION INFRASTRUCTURE**
6 **PERMITTING.**

7 (a) INTERAGENCY RAPID RESPONSE TEAM FOR
8 TRANSMISSION.—

9 (1) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established an
10 interagency rapid response team, to be known as the
11 “Interagency Rapid Response Team for Trans-
12 mission” (referred to in this subsection as the
13 “Team”), to expedite and improve the permitting
14 process for electric transmission infrastructure on
15 Federal land and non-Federal land.

16 (2) MISSION.—The mission of the Team shall
17 be—

18 (A) to improve the timeliness and effi-
19 ciency of electric transmission infrastructure
20 permitting; and

21 (B) to facilitate the performance of main-
22 tenance and upgrades to electric transmission
23 lines on Federal land and non-Federal land.

24 (3) MEMBERSHIP.—The Team shall be com-
25 prised of representatives of—

- 1 (A) the Federal Energy Regulatory Com-
2 mission;
- 3 (B) the Department;
- 4 (C) the Department of the Interior;
- 5 (D) the Department of Defense;
- 6 (E) the Department of Agriculture;
- 7 (F) the Council on Environmental Quality;
- 8 (G) the Department of Commerce;
- 9 (H) the Advisory Council on Historic Pres-
10 ervation; and
- 11 (I) the Environmental Protection Agency.

12 (4) DUTIES.—The Team shall—

13 (A) facilitate coordination and unified envi-
14 ronmental documentation among electric trans-
15 mission infrastructure project applicants, Fed-
16 eral agencies, States, and Indian tribes involved
17 in the siting and permitting process;

18 (B) establish clear timelines for the review
19 and coordination of electric transmission infra-
20 structure projects by the applicable agencies;

21 (C) ensure that each electric transmission
22 infrastructure project is posted on the Federal
23 permitting transmission tracking system known
24 as “e-Trans”, including information on the sta-

1 tus and anticipated completion date of each
2 project; and

3 (D) regularly notify all participating mem-
4 bers of the Team involved in any specific permit
5 of—

6 (i) any outstanding agency action that
7 is required with respect to the permit; and

8 (ii) any approval or required comment
9 that has exceeded statutory or agency
10 timelines for completion, including an iden-
11 tification of any Federal agency, depart-
12 ment, or field office that has not met the
13 applicable timeline.

14 (5) ANNUAL REPORTS.—Annually, the Team
15 shall submit to the Committee on Energy and Nat-
16 ural Resources of the Senate and the Committee on
17 Energy and Commerce of the House of Representa-
18 tives a report that describes the average completion
19 time for specific categories of regionally and nation-
20 ally significant transmission projects, based on infor-
21 mation obtained from the applicable Federal agen-
22 cies.

23 (6) USE OF DATA BY OMB.—Using data pro-
24 vided by the Team, the Director of the Office of
25 Management and Budget shall prioritize inclusion of

1 individual electric transmission infrastructure
2 projects on the website operated by the Office of
3 Management and Budget in accordance with section
4 1122 of title 31, United States Code.

5 (b) TRANSMISSION OMBUDSPERSON.—

6 (1) ESTABLISHMENT.—To enhance and ensure
7 the reliability of the electric grid, there is established
8 within the Council on Environmental Quality the po-
9 sition of Transmission Ombudsperson (referred to in
10 this subsection as the “Ombudsperson”), to provide
11 a unified point of contact for—

12 (A) resolving interagency or intra-agency
13 issues or delays with respect to electric trans-
14 mission infrastructure permits; and

15 (B) receiving and resolving complaints
16 from parties with outstanding or in-process ap-
17 plications relating to electric transmission infra-
18 structure.

19 (2) DUTIES.—The Ombudsperson shall—

20 (A) establish a process for—

21 (i) facilitating the permitting process
22 for performance of maintenance and up-
23 grades to electric transmission lines on
24 Federal land and non-Federal land, with a
25 special emphasis on facilitating access for

1 immediate maintenance, repair, and vege-
2 tation management needs;

3 (ii) resolving complaints filed with the
4 Ombudsperson with respect to in-process
5 electric transmission infrastructure per-
6 mits; and

7 (iii) issuing recommended resolutions
8 to address the complaints filed with the
9 Ombudsperson; and

10 (B) hear, compile, and share any com-
11 plaints filed with Ombudsperson relating to in-
12 process electric transmission infrastructure per-
13 mits.

14 (c) AGREEMENTS.—

15 (1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Inte-
16 rior, with respect to public lands (as defined in sec-
17 tion 103(e) of the Federal Land Policy and Manage-
18 ment Act (43 U.S.C. 1702(e)), and the Secretary of
19 Agriculture, with respect to National Forest System
20 land, shall provide for continuity of the existing use
21 and occupancy for the transmission of electric en-
22 ergy by any Federal department or agency granted
23 across public lands or National Forest System land.

24 (2) AGREEMENTS.—The Secretary of the Inte-
25 rior or the Secretary of Agriculture, as applicable,

1 within 30 days after receiving a request from the
2 Federal department or agency administering the
3 electric energy transmission facilities, shall, in con-
4 sultation with that department or agency, initiate
5 agreements regarding the use and occupancy or
6 right-of-way (including vegetation management
7 agreements, where applicable).

8 **SEC. 2310. REPORT BY TRANSMISSION ORGANIZATIONS ON**
9 **DISTRIBUTED ENERGY RESOURCES AND**
10 **MICRO-GRID SYSTEMS.**

11 (a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

12 (1) DISTRIBUTED ENERGY RESOURCE.—The
13 term “distributed energy resource” means an elec-
14 tricity supply resource that, as permitted by State
15 law—

16 (A)(i) is interconnected to the electric sys-
17 tem operated by a transmission organization at
18 or below 69kV; and

19 (ii) is subject to dispatch by the trans-
20 mission organization; and

21 (B)(i) generates electricity using any pri-
22 mary energy source, including solar energy and
23 other renewable resources; or

24 (ii) stores energy and is capable of sup-
25 plying electricity to the electric system operated

1 by the transmission organization from the stor-
2 age reservoir.

3 (2) ELECTRIC GENERATING CAPACITY RE-
4 SOURCE.—The term “electric generating capacity re-
5 source” means an electric generating resource, as
6 measured by the maximum load-carrying ability of
7 the resource, exclusive of station use and planned,
8 unplanned, or other outage or derating, that is sub-
9 ject to dispatch by a transmission organization to
10 meet the resource adequacy needs of the systems op-
11 erated by the transmission organization.

12 (3) MICRO-GRID SYSTEM.—The term “micro-
13 grid system” means an electrically distinct system
14 under common control that—

15 (A) serves an electric load at or below
16 69kV from a distributed energy resource or
17 electric generating capacity resource; and

18 (B) is subject to dispatch by a trans-
19 mission organization.

20 (4) TRANSMISSION ORGANIZATION.—The term
21 “transmission organization” has the meaning given
22 the term in section 3 of the Federal Power Act (16
23 U.S.C. 796).

24 (b) REPORT.—

1 (1) NOTICE.—Not later than 14 days after the
2 date of enactment of this section, the Commission
3 shall submit to each transmission organization no-
4 tice that the transmission organization is required to
5 file with the Commission a report in accordance with
6 paragraph (2).

7 (2) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after
8 the date on which a transmission organization re-
9 ceives a notice under paragraph (1), the trans-
10 mission organization shall submit to the Commission
11 a report that—

12 (A)(i) identifies distributed energy re-
13 sources and micro-grid systems that are subject
14 to dispatch by the transmission organization as
15 of the date of the report; and

16 (ii) describes the fuel sources and oper-
17 ational characteristics of such distributed en-
18 ergy resources and micro-grid systems, includ-
19 ing, to the extent practicable, a discussion of
20 the benefits and costs associated with the dis-
21 tributed energy resources and micro-grid sys-
22 tems identified under clause (i);

23 (B) evaluates, with due regard for oper-
24 ational and economic benefits and costs, the po-
25 tential for distributed energy resources and

1 micro-grid systems to be deployed to the trans-
2 mission organization over the short- and long-
3 term periods in the planning cycle of the trans-
4 mission organization; and

5 (C) identifies—

6 (i) over the short- and long-term peri-
7 ods in the planning cycle of the trans-
8 mission organization, barriers to the de-
9 ployment to the transmission organization
10 of distributed energy resources and micro-
11 grid systems; and

12 (ii) potential changes to the oper-
13 ational requirements for, or charges associ-
14 ated with, the interconnection of distrib-
15 uted energy resources and micro-grid sys-
16 tems to the transmission organization that
17 would reduce the barriers identified under
18 clause (i).

19 **SEC. 2311. NET METERING STUDY GUIDANCE.**

20 Title XVIII of Energy Policy Act of 2005 (Public
21 Law 109–58; 119 Stat. 1122) is amended by adding at
22 the end the following:

23 **“SEC. 1841. NET ENERGY METERING STUDY.**

24 “(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after
25 the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall—

1 “(1) issue guidance on criteria required to be
2 included in studies of net metering conducted by the
3 Department; and

4 “(2) undertake a study of net energy metering.

5 “(b) REQUIREMENTS AND CONTENTS.—The model
6 guidance issued under subsection (a) shall clarify without
7 prejudice to other study criteria that any study of net en-
8 ergy metering, including the study conducted by the De-
9 partment under subsection (a) shall—

10 “(1) be publicly available; and

11 “(2) assess benefits and costs of net energy me-
12 tering, including—

13 “(A) load data, including hourly profiles;

14 “(B) distributed generation production
15 data;

16 “(C) best available technology, including
17 inverter capability; and

18 “(D) benefits and costs of distributed en-
19 ergy deployment, including—

20 “(i) environmental benefits;

21 “(ii) changes in electric system reli-
22 ability;

23 “(iii) changes in peak power require-
24 ments;

1 “(iv) provision of ancillary services,
2 including reactive power;
3 “(v) changes in power quality;
4 “(vi) changes in land-use effects;
5 “(vii) changes in right-of-way acquisi-
6 tion costs;
7 “(viii) changes in vulnerability to ter-
8 rorism; and
9 “(ix) changes in infrastructure resil-
10 ience.”.

11 **Subtitle E—Computing**

12 **SEC. 2401. EXASCALE COMPUTER RESEARCH PROGRAM.**

13 (a) RENAMING OF ACT.—

14 (1) IN GENERAL.—Section 1 of the Department
15 of Energy High-End Computing Revitalization Act
16 of 2004 (15 U.S.C. 5501 note; Public Law 108–
17 423) is amended by striking “Department of Energy
18 High-End Computing Revitalization Act of 2004”
19 and inserting “Exascale Computing Act of 2015”.

20 (2) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section
21 976(a)(1) of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42
22 U.S.C. 16316(1)) is amended by striking “Depart-
23 ment of Energy High-End Computing Revitalization
24 Act of 2004” and inserting “Exascale Computing
25 Act of 2015”.

1 (b) DEFINITIONS.—Section 2 of the Exascale Com-
2 puting Act of 2015 (15 U.S.C. 5541) is amended—

3 (1) by redesignating paragraphs (2) through
4 (5) as paragraphs (3) through (6), respectively;

5 (2) by striking paragraph (1) and inserting the
6 following:

7 “(1) DEPARTMENT.—The term ‘Department’
8 means the Department of Energy.

9 “(2) EXASCALE COMPUTING.—The term
10 ‘exascale computing’ means computing through the
11 use of a computing machine that performs near or
12 above 10 to the 18th power floating point operations
13 per second.”; and

14 (3) in paragraph (6) (as redesignated by para-
15 graph (1)), by striking “, acting through the Direc-
16 tor of the Office of Science of the Department of
17 Energy”.

18 (c) DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY HIGH-END COM-
19 PUTING RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM.—Sec-
20 tion 3 of the Exascale Computing Act of 2015 (15 U.S.C.
21 5542) is amended—

22 (1) in subsection (a)(1), by striking “program”
23 and inserting “coordinated program across the De-
24 partment”;

1 (2) in subsection (b)(2), by striking “, which
2 may” and all that follows through “architectures”;
3 and

4 (3) by striking subsection (d) and inserting the
5 following:

6 “(d) EXASCALE COMPUTING PROGRAM.—

7 “(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall con-
8 duct a research program (referred to in this sub-
9 section as the ‘Program’) to develop 2 or more
10 exascale computing machine architectures to pro-
11 mote the missions of the Department.

12 “(2) IMPLEMENTATION.—

13 “(A) IN GENERAL.—In carrying out the
14 Program, the Secretary shall—

15 “(i) establish 2 or more National Lab-
16 oratory partnerships with industry part-
17 ners and institutions of higher education
18 for the research and development of 2 or
19 more exascale computing architectures
20 across all applicable organizations of the
21 Department; and

22 “(ii) provide, as appropriate, on a
23 competitive, merit-reviewed basis, access
24 for researchers in industries in the United
25 States, institutions of higher education,

1 National Laboratories, and other Federal
2 agencies to the exascale computing systems
3 developed pursuant to clause (i).

4 “(B) SELECTION OF PARTNERS.—The Sec-
5 retary shall select members for the partnerships
6 with the computing facilities of the Department
7 under subparagraph (A) through a competitive,
8 peer-review process.

9 “(3) CODESIGN AND APPLICATION DEVELOP-
10 MENT.—

11 “(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall
12 carry out the Program through an integration
13 of applications, computer science, applied math-
14 ematics, and computer hardware architecture
15 using the partnerships established pursuant to
16 paragraph (2) to ensure that, to the maximum
17 extent practicable, 2 or more exascale com-
18 puting machine architectures are capable of
19 solving Department target applications and
20 broader scientific problems.

21 “(B) REPORT.—The Secretary shall sub-
22 mit to Congress a report on how the integration
23 under subparagraph (A) is furthering applica-
24 tion science data and computational workloads
25 across application interests, including national

1 security, material science, physical science, cy-
2 bersecurity, biological science, the Materials Ge-
3 nome and BRAIN Initiatives of the President,
4 advanced manufacturing, and the national elec-
5 tric grid.

6 “(4) PROJECT REVIEW.—

7 “(A) IN GENERAL.—The exascale architec-
8 tures developed pursuant to partnerships estab-
9 lished pursuant to paragraph (2) shall be re-
10 viewed through a project review process.

11 “(B) REPORT.—Not later than 90 days
12 after the date of enactment of this subsection,
13 the Secretary shall submit to Congress a report
14 on—

15 “(i) the results of the review con-
16 ducted under subparagraph (A); and

17 “(ii) the coordination and manage-
18 ment of the Program to ensure an inte-
19 grated research program across the De-
20 partment.

21 “(5) ANNUAL REPORTS.—At the time of the
22 budget submission of the Department for each fiscal
23 year, the Secretary, in consultation with the mem-
24 bers of the partnerships established pursuant to
25 paragraph (2), shall submit to Congress a report

1 that describes funding for the Program as a whole
2 by functional element of the Department and critical
3 milestones.”.

4 (d) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Section
5 4 of the Exascale Computing Act of 2015 (15 U.S.C.
6 5543) is amended—

7 (1) by striking “this Act” and inserting “sec-
8 tion 3(d)”; and

9 (2) by striking paragraphs (1) through (3) and
10 inserting the following:

11 “(1) \$272,000,000 for fiscal year 2016;

12 “(2) \$340,000,000 for fiscal year 2017; and

13 “(3) \$360,000,000 for fiscal year 2018.”.

14 **TITLE III—SUPPLY**
15 **Subtitle A—Renewables**

16 **PART I—HYDROELECTRIC**

17 **SEC. 3001. HYDROPOWER REGULATORY IMPROVEMENTS.**

18 (a) SENSE OF CONGRESS ON THE USE OF HYDRO-
19 POWER RENEWABLE RESOURCES.—It is the sense of Con-
20 gress that—

21 (1) hydropower is a renewable resource for pur-
22 poses of all Federal programs and is an essential
23 source of energy in the United States; and

24 (2) the United States should increase substan-
25 tially the capacity and generation of clean, renewable

1 hydropower resources that would improve environ-
2 mental quality in the United States.

3 (b) **MODIFYING THE DEFINITION OF RENEWABLE**
4 **ENERGY TO INCLUDE HYDROPOWER.**—Section 203 of the
5 Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 15852) is amend-
6 ed—

7 (1) in subsection (a), by striking “the following
8 amounts” and all that follows through paragraph (3)
9 and inserting “not less than 15 percent in fiscal year
10 2016 and each fiscal year thereafter shall be renew-
11 able energy.” ; and

12 (2) in subsection (b), by striking paragraph (2)
13 and inserting the following:

14 “(2) **RENEWABLE ENERGY.**—The term ‘renew-
15 able energy’ means energy produced from solar,
16 wind, biomass, landfill gas, ocean (including tidal,
17 wave, current, and thermal), geothermal, municipal
18 solid waste, or hydropower.”.

19 (c) **LICENSES FOR CONSTRUCTION.**—Section 4(e) of
20 the Federal Power Act (16 U.S.C. 797(e)) is amended,
21 in the first proviso, by striking “deem” and inserting “de-
22 termine to be”.

23 (d) **PRELIMINARY PERMITS.**—Section 5 of the Fed-
24 eral Power Act (16 U.S.C. 798) is amended—

1 (1) in subsection (a), by striking “three” and
2 inserting “4”; and

3 (2) in subsection (b)—

4 (A) by striking “Commission may extend
5 the period of a preliminary permit once for not
6 more than 2 additional years beyond the 3
7 years” and inserting the following: “Commis-
8 sion may—

9 “(1) extend the period of a preliminary permit
10 once for not more than 4 additional years beyond
11 the 4 years”;

12 (B) by striking the period at the end and
13 inserting “; and”; and

14 (C) by adding at the end the following:

15 “(2) after the end of an extension period grant-
16 ed under paragraph (1), issue an additional permit
17 to the permittee if the Commission determines that
18 there are extraordinary circumstances that warrant
19 the issuance of the additional permit.”.

20 (e) TIME LIMIT FOR CONSTRUCTION OF PROJECT
21 WORKS.—Section 13 of the Federal Power Act (16 U.S.C.
22 806) is amended in the second sentence by striking “once
23 but not longer than two additional years” and inserting
24 “for not more than 8 additional years,”.

1 (f) LICENSE TERM.—Section 15(e) of the Federal
2 Power Act (16 U.S.C. 808(e)) is amended—

3 (1) by striking “(e) Except” and inserting the
4 following:

5 “(e) LICENSE TERM ON RELICENSING.—

6 “(1) IN GENERAL.—Except”; and

7 (2) by adding at the end the following:

8 “(2) CONSIDERATION.—In determining the
9 term of a license under paragraph (1), the Commis-
10 sion shall consider project-related investments by the
11 licensee over the term of the existing license (includ-
12 ing any terms under annual licenses) that resulted
13 in new development, construction, capacity, effi-
14 ciency improvements, or environmental measures,
15 but which did not result in the extension of the term
16 of the license by the Commission.”.

17 (g) OPERATION OF NAVIGATION FACILITIES.—Sec-
18 tion 18 of the Federal Power Act (16 U.S.C. 811) is
19 amended by striking the second, third, and fourth sen-
20 tences.

21 (h) ALTERNATIVE CONDITIONS AND PRESCRIP-
22 TIONS.—Section 33 of the Federal Power Act (16 U.S.C.
23 823d) is amended—

24 (1) in subsection (a)—

1 (A) in paragraph (1), by striking “deems”
2 and inserting “determines”;

3 (B) in paragraph (2)(B), in the matter
4 preceding clause (i), by inserting “determined
5 to be necessary” before “by the Secretary”;

6 (C) by striking paragraph (4); and

7 (D) by striking paragraph (5);

8 (2) in subsection (b)—

9 (A) by striking paragraph (4); and

10 (B) by striking paragraph (5); and

11 (3) by adding at the end the following:

12 “(c) FURTHER CONDITIONS.—This section applies to
13 any further conditions or prescriptions proposed or im-
14 posed pursuant to section 4(e), 6, or 18.”.

15 (i) LICENSING PROCESS IMPROVEMENTS AND CO-
16 ORDINATION.—Part I of the Federal Power Act (16
17 U.S.C. 792 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the
18 following:

19 **“SEC. 34. LICENSING PROCESS IMPROVEMENTS.**

20 “(a) LICENSE STUDIES.—

21 “(1) IN GENERAL.—To facilitate the timely and
22 efficient completion of the license proceedings under
23 this part, the Commission shall—

24 “(A) conduct an investigation of best prac-
25 tices in performing licensing studies, including

1 methodologies and the design of studies to as-
2 sess the full range of environmental impacts of
3 a project;

4 “(B) compile a comprehensive collection of
5 studies and data accessible to the public that
6 could be used to inform license proceedings
7 under this paragraph; and

8 “(C) encourage license applicants and co-
9 operating agencies to develop and use, for the
10 purpose of fostering timely and efficient consid-
11 eration of license applications, a limited number
12 of open-source methodologies and tools applica-
13 ble across a wide array of projects, including
14 water balance models and streamflow analyses.

15 “(2) USE OF EXISTING STUDIES.—To the max-
16 imum extent practicable, the Commission shall use
17 existing studies and data in individual licensing pro-
18 ceedings under this part in accordance with para-
19 graph (1).

20 “(3) NONDUPLICATION REQUIREMENT.—To the
21 maximum extent practicable, the Commission shall
22 ensure that studies and data required for any Fed-
23 eral authorization (as defined in section 35(a)) ap-
24 plicable to a particular project or facility are not du-

1 plicated in other licensing proceedings under this
2 part.

3 “(4) BIOLOGICAL OPINIONS.—To the maximum
4 extent practicable, the Secretary of Commerce shall
5 ensure that relevant offices within the National Ma-
6 rine Fisheries Service prepare any biological opinion
7 under section 7 of the Endangered Species Act of
8 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1536) that forms the basis for a
9 prescription under section 18 on a concurrent rather
10 than sequential basis.

11 “(5) WATER QUALITY CERTIFICATION DEAD-
12 LINE.—

13 “(A) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of
14 issuing a license under this part, the deadline
15 for a certifying agency to act under section
16 401(a) of the Federal Water Pollution Control
17 Act (33 U.S.C. 1341(a)) shall take effect only
18 on the submission of a request for certification
19 determined to be complete by the certifying
20 agency.

21 “(B) NOTICE OF COMPLETE REQUEST.—
22 The certifying agency shall inform the Commis-
23 sion when a request for certification is deter-
24 mined to be complete.

1 **“SEC. 35. LICENSING PROCESS COORDINATION.**

2 “(a) DEFINITION OF FEDERAL AUTHORIZATION.—In
3 this section, the term ‘Federal authorization’ means any
4 authorization required under Federal law (including any
5 license, permit, special use authorization, certification,
6 opinion, consultation, determination, or other approval)
7 with respect to—

8 “(1) a project licensed under section 4 or 15;
9 or

10 “(2) a facility exempted under—

11 “(A) section 30; or

12 “(B) section 405(d) of the Public Utility
13 Regulatory Policies Act of 1978 (16 U.S.C.
14 2705(d)).

15 “(b) DESIGNATION AS LEAD AGENCY.—

16 “(1) IN GENERAL.—The Commission shall act
17 as the lead agency for the purposes of coordinating
18 all applicable Federal authorizations.

19 “(2) OTHER AGENCIES.—Each Federal and
20 State agency considering an aspect of an application
21 for Federal authorization shall cooperate with the
22 Commission.

23 “(c) SCHEDULE.—

24 “(1) TIMING FOR ISSUANCE.—It is the sense of
25 Congress that all Federal authorizations required for
26 a project or facility, including a license or exemption

1 order of the Commission, should be issued by the
2 date that is 3 years after the date on which an ap-
3 plication is considered to be complete by the Com-
4 mission.

5 “(2) COMMISSION SCHEDULE.—

6 “(A) IN GENERAL.—The Commission shall
7 establish a schedule for the issuance of all Fed-
8 eral authorizations.

9 “(B) REQUIREMENTS.—In establishing the
10 schedule under subparagraph (A), the Commis-
11 sion shall—

12 “(i) consult and cooperate with the
13 Federal and State agencies responsible for
14 a Federal authorization;

15 “(ii) ensure the expeditious comple-
16 tion of all proceedings relating to a Fed-
17 eral authorization; and

18 “(iii) comply with applicable schedules
19 established by Federal law with respect to
20 a Federal authorization.

21 “(3) RESOLUTION OF INTERAGENCY DIS-
22 PUTES.—If the Federal agency fails to adhere to the
23 schedule established by the Commission under para-
24 graph (2), or if the final condition of the Secretary
25 under section 4(e) or prescription under section 18

1 has been unreasonably delayed in derogation of the
2 schedule established under paragraph (2), or if a
3 proposed alternative condition or prescription has
4 been unreasonably denied, or if a final condition or
5 prescription would be inconsistent with the purposes
6 of this part or other applicable law, the Commission
7 may refer the matter to the Chairman of the Council
8 on Environmental Quality—

9 “(A) to ensure timely participation;

10 “(B) to ensure a timely decision;

11 “(C) to mediate the dispute; or

12 “(D) to refer the matter to the President.

13 “(d) CONSOLIDATED RECORD.—

14 “(1) IN GENERAL.—The Commission shall
15 maintain official consolidated records of all license
16 proceedings under this part.

17 “(2) SUBMISSION OF RECOMMENDATIONS.—

18 Any Federal or State agency that is providing rec-
19 ommendations with respect to a license proceeding
20 under this part shall submit to the Commission for
21 inclusion in the consolidated record relating to the li-
22 cense proceeding maintained under paragraph (1)—

23 “(A) the recommendations;

24 “(B) the rationale for the recommenda-

25 tions; and

1 “(C) any supporting materials relating to
2 the recommendations.

3 “(3) WRITTEN STATEMENT.—In a case in
4 which a Federal agency is making a determination
5 with respect to a covered measure (as defined in sec-
6 tion 36(a)), the head of the Federal agency shall in-
7 clude in the consolidated record a written statement
8 demonstrating that the Federal agency gave equal
9 consideration to the effects of the covered measure
10 on—

11 “(A) energy supply, distribution, cost, and
12 use;

13 “(B) flood control;

14 “(C) navigation;

15 “(D) water supply; and

16 “(E) air quality and the preservation of
17 other aspects of environmental quality.

18 **“SEC. 36. TRIAL-TYPE HEARINGS.**

19 “(a) DEFINITION OF COVERED MEASURE.—In this
20 section, the term ‘covered measure’ means—

21 “(1) a condition prescribed under section 4(e),
22 including an alternative condition proposed under
23 section 33(a);

1 “(2) fishways prescribed under section 18, in-
2 cluding an alternative prescription proposed under
3 section 33(b); or

4 “(3) any further condition pursuant to section
5 4(e), 6, or 18.

6 “(b) AUTHORIZATION OF TRIAL-TYPE HEARING.—

7 The license applicant (including an applicant for a license
8 under section 15) and any party to the proceeding shall
9 be entitled to a determination on the record, after oppor-
10 tunity for a trial-type hearing of not more than 120 days,
11 on any disputed issues of material fact with respect to an
12 applicable covered measure.

13 “(c) DEADLINE FOR REQUEST.—A request for a
14 trial-type hearing under this section shall be submitted not
15 later than 60 days after the date on which, as applicable—

16 “(1) the Secretary submits the condition under
17 section 4(e) or prescription under section 18; or

18 “(2)(A) the Commission publishes notice of the
19 intention to use the reserved authority of the Com-
20 mission to order a further condition under section 6;
21 or

22 “(B) the Secretary exercises reserved authority
23 under the license to prescribe, submit, or revise any
24 condition to a license under the first proviso of sec-

1 tion 4(e) or fishway prescribed under section 18, as
2 appropriate.

3 “(d) NO REQUIREMENT TO EXHAUST.—By electing
4 not to request a trial-type hearing under subsection (d),
5 a license applicant and any other party to a license pro-
6 ceeding shall not be considered to have waived the right
7 of the applicant or other party to raise any issue of fact
8 or law in a non-trial-type proceeding, but no issue may
9 be raised for the first time on rehearing or judicial review
10 of the license decision of the Commission.

11 “(e) ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE.—All disputed
12 issues of material fact raised by a party in a request for
13 a trial-type hearing submitted under subsection (d) shall
14 be determined in a single trial-type hearing to be con-
15 ducted by an Administrative Law Judge within the Office
16 of Administrative Law Judges and Dispute Resolution of
17 the Commission, in accordance with the Commission rules
18 of practice and procedure under part 385 of title 18, Code
19 of Federal Regulations (or successor regulations), and
20 within the timeframe established by the Commission for
21 each license proceeding (including a proceeding for a li-
22 cense under section 15) under section 35(c).

23 “(f) STAY.—The Administrative Law Judge may im-
24 pose a stay of a trial-type hearing under this section for
25 a period of not more than 120 days to facilitate settlement

1 negotiations relating to resolving the disputed issues of
2 material fact with respect to the covered measure.

3 “(g) DECISION OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW
4 JUDGE.—

5 “(1) CONTENTS.—The decision of the Adminis-
6 trative Law Judge shall contain—

7 “(A) findings of fact on all disputed issues
8 of material fact;

9 “(B) conclusions of law necessary to make
10 the findings of fact, including rulings on mate-
11 riality and the admissibility of evidence; and

12 “(C) reasons for the findings and conclu-
13 sions.

14 “(2) LIMITATION.—The decision of the Admin-
15 istrative Law Judge shall not contain conclusions as
16 to whether—

17 “(A) any condition or prescription should
18 be adopted, modified, or rejected; or

19 “(B) any alternative condition or prescrip-
20 tion should be adopted, modified, or rejected.

21 “(3) FINALITY.—A decision of an Administra-
22 tive Law Judge under this section with respect to a
23 disputed issue of material fact shall not be subject
24 to further administrative review.

1 “(4) SERVICE.—The Administrative Law Judge
2 shall serve the decision on each party to the hearing
3 and forward the complete record of the hearing to
4 the Commission and the Secretary that proposed the
5 original condition or prescription.

6 “(h) SECRETARIAL DETERMINATION.—

7 “(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 60 days
8 after the date on which the Administrative Law
9 Judge issues the decision under subsection (g) and
10 in accordance with the schedule established by the
11 Commission under section 35(c), the Secretary pro-
12 posing a condition under section 4(e) or a prescrip-
13 tion under section 18 shall file with the Commission
14 a final determination to adopt, modify, or withdraw
15 any condition or prescription that was the subject of
16 a hearing under this section, based on the decision
17 of the Administrative Law Judge.

18 “(2) RECORD OF DETERMINATION.—The final
19 determination of the Secretary filed with the Com-
20 mission shall identify the reasons for the decision
21 and any considerations taken into account that were
22 not part of, or inconsistent with, the findings of the
23 Administrative Law Judge and shall be included in
24 the consolidated record in section 35(d).

1 “(i) LICENSING DECISION OF THE COMMISSION.—
2 Notwithstanding sections 4(e) and 18, if the Commission
3 finds that the final condition or prescription of the Sec-
4 retary is inconsistent with the purposes of this part or
5 other applicable law, the Commission may refer the matter
6 to the Chairman of the Council on Environmental Quality
7 under section 35(c).

8 “(j) JUDICIAL REVIEW.—The decision of the Admin-
9 istrative Law Judge and the record of determination of
10 the Secretary shall be included in the record of the appli-
11 cable licensing proceeding and subject to judicial review
12 of the final licensing decision of the Commission under
13 section 313(b).

14 **“SEC. 37. PUMPED STORAGE PROJECTS.**

15 “‘In carrying out section 6(a) of the Hydropower Reg-
16 ulatory Efficiency Act of 2013 (16 U.S.C. 797 note; Pub-
17 lic Law 113–23), the Commission shall consider a closed
18 loop pumped storage project to include a project—

19 “(1) in which the upper and lower reservoirs do
20 not impound or directly withdraw water from a navi-
21 gable stream; or

22 “(2) that is not continuously connected to a
23 naturally flowing water feature.

24 **“SEC. 38. ANNUAL REPORTS.**

25 “(a) COMMISSION ANNUAL REPORT.—

1 “(1) IN GENERAL.—The Commission shall sub-
2 mit to the Committee on Energy and Natural Re-
3 sources of the Senate and the Committee on Energy
4 and Commerce of the House of Representatives an
5 annual report that—

6 “(A) describes and quantifies, for each li-
7 censed, exempted, or proposed project under
8 this part or section 405(d) of the Public Utility
9 Regulatory Policies Act of 1978 (16 U.S.C.
10 2705(d)) (referred to in this subsection as the
11 ‘covered project’), the quantity of energy and
12 capacity authorized for new development and
13 reauthorized for continued operation during the
14 reporting year, including an assessment of the
15 economic, climactic, air quality, and other envi-
16 ronmental benefits achieved by the new and re-
17 authorized energy and capacity;

18 “(B) describes and quantifies the loss of
19 energy, capacity, or ancillary services as a re-
20 sult of any licensing action under this part or
21 other requirement under Federal law during the
22 reporting year;

23 “(C) identifies any application to license,
24 relicense, or expand a covered project pending
25 as of the date of the annual report, including

1 a quantification of the new energy and capacity
2 with the potential to be gained or lost by action
3 relating to the covered project; and

4 “(D) lists all proposed covered projects
5 that, as of the date of the annual report, are
6 subject to a preliminary permit issued under
7 section 4(f), including a description of the
8 quantity of new energy and capacity that would
9 be achieved through the development of each
10 proposed covered project.

11 “(2) AVAILABILITY.—The Commission shall es-
12 tablish and maintain a publicly available website or
13 comparable resource that tracks all information re-
14 quired for the annual report under paragraph (1).

15 “(b) RESOURCE AGENCY ANNUAL REPORT.—

16 “(1) IN GENERAL.—Any Federal or State re-
17 source agency that is participating in any Commis-
18 sion proceeding under this part or that has respon-
19 sibilities for any Federal authorization shall submit
20 to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources
21 of the Senate and the Committee on Energy and
22 Commerce of the House of Representatives a report
23 that—

24 “(A) describes each term, condition, or
25 other requirement prepared by the resource

1 agency during the reporting year with respect
2 to a Commission proceeding under this part, in-
3 cluding—

4 “(i) an assessment of whether imple-
5 mentation of the term, condition, or other
6 requirement would result in the loss of en-
7 ergy, capacity, or ancillary services at the
8 project, including a quantification of the
9 losses;

10 “(ii) an analysis of economic, air qual-
11 ity, climactic and other environmental ef-
12 fects associated with implementation of the
13 term, condition, or other requirement;

14 “(iii) a demonstration, based on evi-
15 dence in the record of the Commission,
16 that the resource agency prepared the
17 term, condition, or other requirement in a
18 manner that meets the policy established
19 by this part while discharging the respon-
20 sibilities of the resource agency under this
21 part or any other applicable requirement
22 under Federal law; and

23 “(iv) a statement of whether the head
24 of the applicable Federal agency has ren-
25 dered final approval of the term, condition,

1 or other requirement, or whether the term,
2 condition, or other requirement remains a
3 preliminary recommendation of staff of the
4 resource agency; and

5 “(B) identifies all pending, scheduled, and
6 anticipated proceedings under this part that, as
7 of the date of the annual report, the resource
8 agency expects to participate in, or has any ap-
9 proval or participatory responsibilities for under
10 Federal law, including—

11 “(i) an accounting of whether the re-
12 source agency met all deadlines or other
13 milestones established by the resource
14 agency or the Commission during the re-
15 porting year; and

16 “(ii) the specific plans of the resource
17 agency for allocating sufficient resources
18 for each project during the upcoming year.

19 “(2) AVAILABILITY.—Any resource agency pre-
20 paring an annual report to Congress under para-
21 graph (1) shall establish and maintain a publicly
22 available website or comparable resource that tracks
23 all information required for the annual report.”.

24 (j) PILOT PROGRAM.—

1 (1) IN GENERAL.—The Commission (as the
2 term is defined in section 3 of the Federal Power
3 Act (16 U.S.C. 796)) shall establish a voluntary
4 pilot program covering at least 1 region in which the
5 Commission, in consultation with the heads of co-
6 operating agencies, shall direct a set of region-wide
7 studies to inform subsequent project-level studies
8 within each region.

9 (2) DESIGNATION.—Not later than 2 years
10 after the date of enactment of this Act, if the condi-
11 tions under paragraph (3) are met, the Commission,
12 in consultation with the heads of cooperating agen-
13 cies, shall designate 1 or more regions to be studied
14 under this subsection.

15 (3) VOLUNTARY BASIS.—The Commission may
16 only designate regions under paragraph (2) in which
17 every licensee, on a voluntary basis and in writing,
18 agrees—

19 (A) to be included in the pilot program;
20 and

21 (B) to any cost-sharing arrangement with
22 other licensees and applicable Federal and
23 State agencies with respect to conducting basin-
24 wide studies.

1 (4) SCALE.—The regions designated under
2 paragraph (2) shall—

3 (A) be at an adequately large scale to
4 cover at least 5 existing projects that—

5 (i) are licensed under this part; and

6 (ii) the licenses of which shall expire
7 not later than 15 years after the date of
8 enactment of this section; and

9 (B) be likely to yield region-wide studies
10 and information that will significantly reduce
11 the need for and scope of subsequent project-
12 level studies and information.

13 (5) PROJECT LICENSE TERMS.—The Commis-
14 sion may extend the term of any existing license
15 within a region designated under paragraph (2) by
16 up to 8 years to provide sufficient time for relevant
17 region-wide studies to inform subsequent project-
18 level studies.

19 **SEC. 3002. HYDROELECTRIC PRODUCTION INCENTIVES**
20 **AND EFFICIENCY IMPROVEMENTS.**

21 (a) HYDROELECTRIC PRODUCTION INCENTIVES.—
22 Section 242 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C.
23 15881) is amended—

24 (1) in subsection (c), by striking “10” and in-
25 serting “20”;

1 (2) in subsection (f), by striking “20” and in-
2 serting “30”; and

3 (3) in subsection (g), by striking “each of the
4 fiscal years 2006 through 2015” and inserting “each
5 of fiscal years 2016 through 2025”.

6 (b) HYDROELECTRIC EFFICIENCY IMPROVEMENT.—
7 Section 243(c) of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42
8 U.S.C. 15882(c)) is amended by striking “each of the fis-
9 cal years 2006 through 2015” and inserting “each of fis-
10 cal years 2016 through 2025”.

11 **SEC. 3003. EXTENSION OF TIME FOR A FEDERAL ENERGY**
12 **REGULATORY COMMISSION PROJECT IN-**
13 **VOLVING CLARK CANYON DAM.**

14 Notwithstanding the time period described in section
15 13 of the Federal Power Act (16 U.S.C. 806) that would
16 otherwise apply to the Federal Energy Regulatory Com-
17 mission project numbered 12429, the Federal Energy
18 Regulatory Commission (referred to in this section as the
19 “Commission”) shall, at the request of the licensee for the
20 project, and after reasonable notice and in accordance
21 with the procedures of the Commission under that section,
22 reinstate the license and extend the time period during
23 which the licensee is required to commence construction
24 of project works for the 3-year period beginning on the
25 date of enactment of this Act.

1 **SEC. 3004. EXTENSION OF TIME FOR A FEDERAL ENERGY**
2 **REGULATORY COMMISSION PROJECT IN-**
3 **VOLVING GIBSON DAM.**

4 (a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding the require-
5 ments of section 13 of the Federal Power Act (16 U.S.C.
6 806) that would otherwise apply to the Federal Energy
7 Regulatory Commission project numbered 12478–003, the
8 Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (referred to in
9 this section as the “Commission”) may, at the request of
10 the licensee for the project, and after reasonable notice
11 and in accordance with the procedures of the Commission
12 under that section, extend the time period during which
13 the licensee is required to commence construction of the
14 project for a 6-year period that begins on the date de-
15 scribed in subsection (b).

16 (b) DATE DESCRIBED.—The date described in this
17 subsection is the date of the expiration of the extension
18 of the period required for commencement of construction
19 for the project described in subsection (a) that was issued
20 by the Commission prior to the date of enactment of this
21 Act under section 13 of the Federal Power Act (16 U.S.C.
22 806).

1 **PART II—GEOTHERMAL**

2 **Subpart A—Geothermal Energy**

3 **SEC. 3005. NATIONAL GOALS FOR PRODUCTION AND SITE**
4 **IDENTIFICATION.**

5 It is the sense of Congress that, not later than 10
6 years after the date of enactment of this Act—

7 (1) the Secretary of the Interior shall seek to
8 approve a significant increase in new geothermal en-
9 ergy capacity on public land across a geographically
10 diverse set of States using the full range of available
11 technologies; and

12 (2) the Director of the Geological Survey and
13 the Secretary should identify sites capable of pro-
14 ducing a total of 50,000 megawatts of geothermal
15 power, using the full range of available technologies.

16 **SEC. 3006. PRIORITY AREAS FOR DEVELOPMENT ON FED-**
17 **ERAL LAND.**

18 The Director of the Bureau of Land Management,
19 in consultation with other appropriate Federal agencies,
20 shall—

21 (1) identify high priority areas for new geo-
22 thermal development; and

23 (2) take any actions the Director determines
24 necessary to facilitate that development, consistent
25 with applicable laws.

1 **SEC. 3007. FACILITATION OF COPRODUCTION OF GEO-**
2 **THERMAL ENERGY ON OIL AND GAS LEASES.**

3 Section 4(b) of the Geothermal Steam Act of 1970
4 (30 U.S.C. 1003(b)) is amended by adding at the end the
5 following:

6 “(4) LAND SUBJECT TO OIL AND GAS LEASE.—
7 Land under an oil and gas lease issued pursuant to
8 the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 181 et seq.) or
9 the Mineral Leasing Act for Acquired Lands (30
10 U.S.C. 351 et seq.) that is subject to an approved
11 application for permit to drill and from which oil
12 and gas production is occurring may be available for
13 noncompetitive leasing under this section to the
14 holder of the oil and gas lease—

15 “(A) on a determination that—

16 “(i) geothermal energy will be pro-
17 duced from a well producing or capable of
18 producing oil and gas; and

19 “(ii) national energy security will be
20 improved by the issuance of such a lease;
21 and

22 “(B) to provide for the coproduction of
23 geothermal energy with oil and gas.”.

1 **SEC. 3008. NONCOMPETITIVE LEASING OF ADJOINING**
2 **AREAS FOR DEVELOPMENT OF GEOTHERMAL**
3 **RESOURCES.**

4 Section 4(b) of the Geothermal Steam Act of 1970
5 (30 U.S.C. 1003(b)) (as amended by section 3007) is
6 amended by adding at the end the following:

7 “(5) ADJOINING LAND.—

8 “(A) DEFINITIONS.—In this paragraph:

9 “(i) FAIR MARKET VALUE PER
10 ACRE.—The term ‘fair market value per
11 acre’ means a dollar amount per acre
12 that—

13 “(I) except as provided in this
14 clause, shall be equal to the market
15 value per acre (taking into account
16 the determination under subparagraph
17 (B)(iii) regarding a valid discovery on
18 the adjoining land), as determined by
19 the Secretary under regulations issued
20 under this paragraph;

21 “(II) shall be determined by the
22 Secretary with respect to a lease
23 under this paragraph, by not later
24 than the end of the 180-day period
25 beginning on the date the Secretary

1 receives an application for the lease;

2 and

3 “(III) shall be not less than the

4 greater of—

5 “(aa) 4 times the median

6 amount paid per acre for all land

7 leased under this Act during the

8 preceding year; or

9 “(bb) \$50.

10 “(ii) INDUSTRY STANDARDS.—The

11 term ‘industry standards’ means the stand-

12 ards by which a qualified geothermal pro-

13 fessional assesses whether downhole or

14 flowing temperature measurements with

15 indications of permeability are sufficient to

16 produce energy from geothermal resources,

17 as determined through flow or injection

18 testing or measurement of lost circulation

19 while drilling.

20 “(iii) QUALIFIED FEDERAL LAND.—

21 The term ‘qualified Federal land’ means

22 land that is otherwise available for leasing

23 under this Act.

24 “(iv) QUALIFIED GEOTHERMAL PRO-

25 FESSIONAL.—The term ‘qualified geo-

1 thermal professional’ means an individual
2 who is an engineer or geoscientist in good
3 professional standing with at least 5 years
4 of experience in geothermal exploration,
5 development, or project assessment.

6 “(v) QUALIFIED LESSEE.—The term
7 ‘qualified lessee’ means a person that is el-
8 igible to hold a geothermal lease under this
9 Act (including applicable regulations).

10 “(vi) VALID DISCOVERY.—The term
11 ‘valid discovery’ means a discovery of a
12 geothermal resource by a new or existing
13 slim hole or production well, that exhibits
14 downhole or flowing temperature measure-
15 ments with indications of permeability that
16 are sufficient to meet industry standards.

17 “(B) AUTHORITY.—An area of qualified
18 Federal land that adjoins other land for which
19 a qualified lessee holds a legal right to develop
20 geothermal resources may be available for a
21 noncompetitive lease under this section to the
22 qualified lessee at the fair market value per
23 acre, if—

24 “(i) the area of qualified Federal
25 land—

1 “(I) consists of not less than 1
2 acre and not more than 640 acres;
3 and

4 “(II) is not already leased under
5 this Act or nominated to be leased
6 under subsection (a);

7 “(ii) the qualified lessee has not pre-
8 viously received a noncompetitive lease
9 under this paragraph in connection with
10 the valid discovery for which data has been
11 submitted under clause (iii)(I); and

12 “(iii) sufficient geological and other
13 technical data prepared by a qualified geo-
14 thermal professional has been submitted by
15 the qualified lessee to the applicable Fed-
16 eral land management agency that would
17 lead individuals who are experienced in the
18 subject matter to believe that—

19 “(I) there is a valid discovery of
20 geothermal resources on the land for
21 which the qualified lessee holds the
22 legal right to develop geothermal re-
23 sources; and

24 “(II) that thermal feature ex-
25 tends into the adjoining areas.

1 “(C) DETERMINATION OF FAIR MARKET
2 VALUE.—

3 “(i) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary
4 shall—

5 “(I) publish a notice of any re-
6 quest to lease land under this para-
7 graph;

8 “(II) determine fair market value
9 for purposes of this paragraph in ac-
10 cordance with procedures for making
11 those determinations that are estab-
12 lished by regulations issued by the
13 Secretary;

14 “(III) provide to a qualified les-
15 see and publish, with an opportunity
16 for public comment for a period of 30
17 days, any proposed determination
18 under this subparagraph of the fair
19 market value of an area that the
20 qualified lessee seeks to lease under
21 this paragraph; and

22 “(IV) provide to the qualified les-
23 see and any adversely affected party
24 the opportunity to appeal the final de-
25 termination of fair market value in an

1 administrative proceeding before the
2 applicable Federal land management
3 agency, in accordance with applicable
4 law (including regulations).

5 “(ii) LIMITATION ON NOMINATION.—
6 After publication of a notice of request to
7 lease land under this paragraph, the Sec-
8 retary may not accept under subsection (a)
9 any nomination of the land for leasing un-
10 less the request has been denied or with-
11 drawn.

12 “(iii) ANNUAL RENTAL.—For pur-
13 poses of section 5(a)(3), a lease awarded
14 under this paragraph shall be considered a
15 lease awarded in a competitive lease sale.

16 “(D) REGULATIONS.—Not later than 270
17 days after the date of enactment of the Energy
18 Policy Modernization Act of 2015, the Sec-
19 retary shall issue regulations to carry out this
20 paragraph.”.

21 **SEC. 3009. LARGE-SCALE GEOTHERMAL ENERGY.**

22 Title VI of the Energy Independence and Security
23 Act of 2007 is amended by inserting after section 616 (42
24 U.S.C. 17195) the following:

1 **“SEC. 616A. LARGE-SCALE GEOTHERMAL ENERGY.**

2 “(a) PURPOSES.—The purposes of this section are—

3 “(1) to improve the components, processes, and
4 systems used for geothermal heat pumps and the di-
5 rect use of geothermal energy; and

6 “(2) to increase the energy efficiency, lower the
7 cost, increase the use, and improve and demonstrate
8 the applicability of geothermal heat pumps to, and
9 the direct use of geothermal energy in, large build-
10 ings, commercial districts, residential communities,
11 and large municipal, agricultural, or industrial
12 projects.

13 “(b) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

14 “(1) DIRECT USE OF GEOTHERMAL ENERGY.—
15 The term ‘direct use of geothermal energy’ means
16 systems that use water that is at a temperature be-
17 tween approximately 38 degrees Celsius and 149 de-
18 grees Celsius directly or through a heat exchanger to
19 provide—

20 “(A) heating to buildings; or

21 “(B) heat required for industrial processes,
22 agriculture, aquaculture, and other facilities.

23 “(2) GEOTHERMAL HEAT PUMP.—The term
24 ‘geothermal heat pump’ means a system that pro-
25 vides heating and cooling by exchanging heat from
26 shallow ground or surface water using—

1 “(A) a closed loop system, which transfers
2 heat by way of buried or immersed pipes that
3 contain a mix of water and working fluid; or

4 “(B) an open loop system, which circulates
5 ground or surface water directly into the build-
6 ing and returns the water to the same aquifer
7 or surface water source.

8 “(3) LARGE-SCALE APPLICATION.—The term
9 ‘large-scale application’ means an application for
10 space or process heating or cooling for large entities
11 with a name-plate capacity, expected resource, or
12 rating of 10 or more megawatts, such as a large
13 building, commercial district, residential community,
14 or a large municipal, agricultural, or industrial
15 project.

16 “(c) PROGRAM.—

17 “(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall estab-
18 lish a program of research, development, and dem-
19 onstration for geothermal heat pumps and the direct
20 use of geothermal energy.

21 “(2) AREAS.—The program may include re-
22 search, development, demonstration, and commercial
23 application of—

1 “(A) geothermal ground loop efficiency im-
2 provements through more efficient heat transfer
3 fluids;

4 “(B) geothermal ground loop efficiency im-
5 provements through more efficient thermal
6 grouts for wells and trenches;

7 “(C) geothermal ground loop installation
8 cost reduction through—

9 “(i) improved drilling methods;

10 “(ii) improvements in drilling equip-
11 ment;

12 “(iii) improvements in design method-
13 ology and energy analysis procedures; and

14 “(iv) improved methods for deter-
15 mination of ground thermal properties and
16 ground temperatures;

17 “(D) installing geothermal ground loops
18 near the foundation walls of new construction
19 to take advantage of existing structures;

20 “(E) using gray or black wastewater as a
21 method of heat exchange;

22 “(F) improving geothermal heat pump sys-
23 tem economics through integration of geo-
24 thermal systems with other building systems,
25 including providing hot and cold water and re-

1 jecting or circulating industrial process heat
2 through refrigeration heat rejection and waste
3 heat recovery;

4 “(G) advanced geothermal systems using
5 variable pumping rates to increase efficiency;

6 “(H) geothermal heat pump efficiency im-
7 provements;

8 “(I) use of hot water found in mines and
9 mine shafts and other surface waters as the
10 heat exchange medium;

11 “(J) heating of districts, neighborhoods,
12 communities, large commercial or public build-
13 ings (including office, retail, educational, gov-
14 ernment, and institutional buildings and multi-
15 family residential buildings and campuses), and
16 industrial and manufacturing facilities;

17 “(K) geothermal system integration with
18 solar thermal water heating or cool roofs and
19 solar-regenerated desiccants to balance loads
20 and use building hot water to store geothermal
21 energy;

22 “(L) use of hot water coproduced from oil
23 and gas recovery;

1 “(M) use of water sources at a tempera-
2 ture of less than 150 degrees Celsius for direct
3 use;

4 “(N) system integration of direct use with
5 geothermal electricity production; and

6 “(O) coproduction of heat and power, in-
7 cluding on-site use.

8 “(3) ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS.—In carrying
9 out the program, the Secretary shall identify and
10 mitigate potential environmental impacts in accord-
11 ance with section 614(c).

12 “(d) GRANTS.—

13 “(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall make
14 grants available to State and local governments, in-
15 stitutions of higher education, nonprofit entities,
16 utilities, and for-profit companies (including manu-
17 facturers of heat-pump and direct-use components
18 and systems) to promote the development of geo-
19 thermal heat pumps and the direct use of geo-
20 thermal energy.

21 “(2) PRIORITY.—In making grants under this
22 subsection, the Secretary shall give priority to pro-
23 posals that apply to large buildings (including office,
24 retail, educational, government, institutional, and
25 multifamily residential buildings and campuses and

1 industrial and manufacturing facilities), commercial
2 districts, and residential communities.

3 “(3) NATIONAL SOLICITATION.—Not later than
4 180 days after the date of enactment of this section,
5 the Secretary shall conduct a national solicitation for
6 applications for grants under this section.

7 “(e) REPORTS.—

8 “(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 2 years
9 after the date of enactment of this section and annu-
10 ally thereafter, the Secretary shall submit to the
11 Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the
12 Senate and the Committee on Science, Space, and
13 Technology of the House of Representatives a report
14 on progress made and results obtained under this
15 section to develop geothermal heat pumps and direct
16 use of geothermal energy.

17 “(2) AREAS.—Each of the reports required
18 under this subsection shall include—

19 “(A) an analysis of progress made in each
20 of the areas described in subsection (c)(2); and

21 “(B)(i) a description of any relevant rec-
22 ommendations made during a review of the pro-
23 gram; and

24 “(ii) any plans to address the rec-
25 ommendations under clause (i).”.

1 **SEC. 3010. REPORT TO CONGRESS.**

2 Not later than 3 years after the date of enactment
3 of this Act and not less frequently than once every 5 years
4 thereafter, the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary
5 shall submit to Congress a report describing the progress
6 made towards achieving the goals described in section
7 3005.

8 **SEC. 3011. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**

9 There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out
10 this subpart—

- 11 (1) \$65,000,000 for fiscal year 2017; and
12 (2) \$75,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2018
13 through 2021.

14 **Subpart B—Geothermal Exploration**

15 **SEC. 3012. GEOTHERMAL EXPLORATION TEST PROJECTS.**

16 The Geothermal Steam Act of 1970 (30 U.S.C. 1001
17 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

18 **“SEC. 30. GEOTHERMAL EXPLORATION TEST PROJECTS.**

19 **“(a) DEFINITIONS.—**In this section:

20 **“(1) COVERED LAND.—**The term ‘covered land’
21 means land that is—

22 **“(A)** subject to geothermal leasing in ac-
23 cordance with section 3; and

24 **“(B)** not excluded from the development of
25 geothermal energy under—

1 “(i) a final land use plan established
2 under the Federal Land Policy and Man-
3 agement Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et
4 seq.);

5 “(ii) a final land and resource man-
6 agement plan established under the Na-
7 tional Forest Management Act of 1976 (16
8 U.S.C. 1600 et seq.); or

9 “(iii) any other applicable law.

10 “(2) SECRETARY CONCERNED.—The term ‘Sec-
11 retary concerned’ means—

12 “(A) the Secretary of Agriculture (acting
13 through the Chief of the Forest Service), with
14 respect to National Forest System land; and

15 “(B) the Secretary, with respect to land
16 managed by the Bureau of Land Management
17 (including land held for the benefit of an Indian
18 tribe).

19 “(b) NEPA REVIEW OF GEOTHERMAL EXPLORATION
20 TEST PROJECTS.—

21 “(1) IN GENERAL.—An eligible activity de-
22 scribed in paragraph (2) carried out on covered land
23 shall be considered an action categorically excluded
24 from the requirements for an environmental assess-
25 ment or an environmental impact statement under

1 the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42
2 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.) or section 1508.4 of title 40,
3 Code of Federal Regulations (or a successor regula-
4 tion) if—

5 “(A) the action is for the purpose of geo-
6 thermal resource exploration operations; and

7 “(B) the action is conducted pursuant to
8 this Act.

9 “(2) ELIGIBLE ACTIVITY.—An eligible activity
10 referred to in paragraph (1) is—

11 “(A) a geophysical exploration activity that
12 does not require drilling, including a seismic
13 survey;

14 “(B) the drilling of a well to test or ex-
15 plore for geothermal resources on land leased
16 by the Secretary concerned for the development
17 and production of geothermal resources that—

18 “(i) is carried out by the holder of the
19 lease;

20 “(ii) causes—

21 “(I) fewer than 5 acres of soil or
22 vegetation disruption at the location
23 of each geothermal exploration well;
24 and

1 “(II) not more than an additional
2 5 acres of soil or vegetation disruption
3 during access or egress to the project
4 site;

5 “(iii) is completed in fewer than 90
6 days, including the removal of any surface
7 infrastructure from the project site; and

8 “(iv) requires the restoration of the
9 project site not later than 3 years after the
10 date of completion of the project to ap-
11 proximately the condition that existed at
12 the time the project began, unless—

13 “(I) the project site is subse-
14 quently used as part of energy devel-
15 opment on the lease; or

16 “(II) the project—

17 “(aa) yields geothermal re-
18 sources; and

19 “(bb) the use of the geo-
20 thermal resources will be carried
21 out under another geothermal
22 generation project in existence at
23 the time of the discovery of the
24 geothermal resources; or

1 “(C) the drilling of a well to test or explore
2 for geothermal resources on land leased by the
3 Secretary concerned for the development and
4 production of geothermal resources that—

5 “(i) causes an individual surface dis-
6 turbance of fewer than 5 acres if—

7 “(I) the total surface disturbance
8 on the leased land is not more than
9 150 acres; and

10 “(II) a site-specific analysis has
11 been prepared under the National En-
12 vironmental Policy Act of 1969 (42
13 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.);

14 “(ii) involves the drilling of a geo-
15 thermal well at a location or well pad site
16 at which drilling has occurred within 5
17 years before the date of spudding the well;
18 or

19 “(iii) involves the drilling of a geo-
20 thermal well in a developed field for
21 which—

22 “(I) an approved land use plan
23 or any environmental document pre-
24 pared under the National Environ-
25 mental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C.

1 4321 et seq.) analyzed the drilling as
2 a reasonably foreseeable activity; and

3 “(II) the land use plan or envi-
4 ronmental document was approved
5 within 10 years before the date of
6 spudding the well.

7 “(3) LIMITATION BASED ON EXTRAORDINARY
8 CIRCUMSTANCES.—The categorical exclusion estab-
9 lished under paragraph (1) shall be subject to ex-
10 traordinary circumstances in accordance with the
11 Departmental Manual, 516 DM 2.3A(3) and 516
12 DM 2, Appendix 2 (or successor provisions).

13 “(c) NOTICE OF INTENT; REVIEW AND DETERMINA-
14 TION.—

15 “(1) REQUIREMENT TO PROVIDE NOTICE.—Not
16 later than 30 days before the date on which drilling
17 begins, a leaseholder intending to carry out an eligi-
18 ble activity shall provide notice to the Secretary con-
19 cerned.

20 “(2) REVIEW OF PROJECT.—Not later than 10
21 days after receipt of a notice of intent provided
22 under paragraph (1), the Secretary concerned
23 shall—

1 “(A) review the project described in the
2 notice and determine whether the project is an
3 eligible activity; and

4 “(B)(i) if the project is an eligible activity,
5 notify the leaseholder that under subsection (b),
6 the project is considered a categorical exclusion
7 under the National Environmental Policy Act of
8 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.) and section
9 1508.4 of title 40, Code of Federal Regulations
10 (or a successor regulation); or

11 “(ii) if the project is not an eligible activ-
12 ity—

13 “(I) notify the leaseholder that section
14 102(2)(C) of the National Environmental
15 Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4332(2)(C))
16 applies to the project;

17 “(II) include in that notification clear
18 and detailed findings on any deficiencies in
19 the project that prevent the application of
20 subsection (b) to the project; and

21 “(III) provide an opportunity to the
22 leaseholder to remedy the deficiencies de-
23 scribed in the notification before the date
24 on which the leaseholder plans to begin the
25 project under paragraph (1).”.

1 **PART III—MARINE HYDROKINETIC**

2 **SEC. 3013. DEFINITION OF MARINE AND HYDROKINETIC RE-**
3 **NEWABLE ENERGY.**

4 Section 632 of the Energy Independence and Security
5 Act of 2007 (42 U.S.C. 17211) is amended in the matter
6 preceding paragraph (1) by striking “electrical”.

7 **SEC. 3014. MARINE AND HYDROKINETIC RENEWABLE EN-**
8 **ERGY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT.**

9 Section 633 of the Energy Independence and Security
10 Act of 2007 (42 U.S.C. 17212) is amended to read as
11 follows:

12 **“SEC. 633. MARINE AND HYDROKINETIC RENEWABLE EN-**
13 **ERGY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT.**

14 “The Secretary, in consultation with the Secretary of
15 the Interior, the Secretary of Commerce, and the Federal
16 Energy Regulatory Commission, shall carry out a program
17 of research, development, demonstration, and commercial
18 application to accelerate the introduction of marine and
19 hydrokinetic renewable energy production into the United
20 States energy supply, giving priority to fostering acceler-
21 ated research, development, and commercialization of
22 technology, including programs—

23 “(1) to assist technology development to im-
24 prove the components, processes, and systems used
25 for power generation from marine and hydrokinetic
26 renewable energy resources;

1 “(2) to establish critical testing infrastructure
2 necessary—

3 “(A) to cost effectively and efficiently test
4 and prove marine and hydrokinetic renewable
5 energy devices; and

6 “(B) to accelerate the technological readi-
7 ness and commercialization of those devices;

8 “(3) to support efforts to increase the efficiency
9 of energy conversion, lower the cost, increase the
10 use, improve the reliability, and demonstrate the ap-
11 plicability of marine and hydrokinetic renewable en-
12 ergy technologies by participating in demonstration
13 projects;

14 “(4) to investigate variability issues and the ef-
15 ficient and reliable integration of marine and
16 hydrokinetic renewable energy with the utility grid;

17 “(5) to identify and study critical short- and
18 long-term needs to create a sustainable marine and
19 hydrokinetic renewable energy supply chain based in
20 the United States;

21 “(6) to increase the reliability and survivability
22 of marine and hydrokinetic renewable energy tech-
23 nologies;

24 “(7) to verify the performance, reliability, main-
25 tainability, and cost of new marine and hydrokinetic

1 renewable energy device designs and system compo-
2 nents in an operating environment, and consider the
3 protection of critical infrastructure, such as ade-
4 quate separation between marine and hydrokinetic
5 devices and projects and submarine telecommuni-
6 cations cables, including consideration of established
7 industry standards;

8 “(8) to coordinate and avoid duplication of ac-
9 tivities across programs of the Department and
10 other applicable Federal agencies, including National
11 Laboratories and to coordinate public-private col-
12 laboration in all programs under this section;

13 “(9) to identify opportunities for joint research
14 and development programs and development of
15 economies of scale between—

16 “(A) marine and hydrokinetic renewable
17 energy technologies; and

18 “(B) other renewable energy and fossil en-
19 ergy programs, offshore oil and gas production
20 activities, and activities of the Department of
21 Defense; and

22 “(10) to support in-water technology develop-
23 ment with international partners using existing co-
24 operative procedures (including memoranda of un-
25 derstanding)—

1 “(A) to allow cooperative funding and
2 other support of value to be exchanged and le-
3 veraged; and

4 “(B) to encourage the participation of
5 international research centers and companies
6 within the United States and the participation
7 of United States research centers and compa-
8 nies in international projects.”.

9 **SEC. 3015. NATIONAL MARINE RENEWABLE ENERGY RE-**
10 **SEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, AND DEMONSTRA-**
11 **TION CENTERS.**

12 Section 634 of the Energy Independence and Security
13 Act of 2007 (42 U.S.C. 17213) is amended by striking
14 subsection (b) and inserting the following:

15 “(b) PURPOSES.—A Center (in coordination with the
16 Department and National Laboratories) shall—

17 “(1) advance research, development, demonstra-
18 tion, and commercial application of marine and
19 hydrokinetic renewable energy technologies;

20 “(2) support in-water testing and demonstra-
21 tion of marine and hydrokinetic renewable energy
22 technologies, including facilities capable of testing—

23 “(A) marine and hydrokinetic renewable
24 energy systems of various technology readiness
25 levels and scales;

1 (A) by redesignating paragraphs (2) and
2 (3) as paragraphs (4) and (5), respectively;

3 (B) by inserting after paragraph (1) the
4 following:

5 “(2) BIO-POWER.—The term ‘bio-power’ means
6 the use of woody biomass to generate electricity.

7 “(3) BOARD.—The term ‘Board’ means the
8 Biomass Research and Development Board.”; and

9 (C) by adding at the end the following:

10 “(6) WOODY BIOMASS HEAT.—The term ‘woody
11 biomass heat’ means the use of woody biomass to
12 generate heat.”.

13 (2) BIOMASS RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT
14 BOARD.—Section 9008(c)(3)(A) of the Farm Secu-
15 rity and Rural Investment Act of 2002 (7 U.S.C.
16 8108(c)(3)(A)) is amended by striking “biofuels and
17 biobased products” and inserting “biofuels, biobased
18 products, bio-power, and woody biomass heat
19 projects”.

20 (3) WOODY BIOMASS HEAT AND BIO-POWER
21 GRANTS.—Section 9008 of the Farm Security and
22 Rural Investment Act of 2002 (7 U.S.C. 8108) is
23 amended—

1 (A) by redesignating subsections (f), (g),
2 and (h) as subsections (g), (h), and (i), respec-
3 tively; and

4 (B) by inserting after subsection (e) the
5 following:

6 “(f) WOODY BIOMASS HEAT AND BIO-POWER
7 GRANTS.—

8 “(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary of Agri-
9 culture and the Secretary of Energy, in consultation
10 with the Board, shall establish a program under
11 which the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary
12 of Energy shall provide grants to relevant projects
13 to support innovation and market development in
14 woody biomass heat and bio-power.

15 “(2) APPLICATIONS.—To be eligible to receive a
16 grant under this subsection, the owner or operator
17 of a relevant project shall submit to the Secretary of
18 Agriculture and the Secretary of Energy an applica-
19 tion at such time, in such manner, and containing
20 such information as the Secretary of Agriculture and
21 the Secretary of Energy may require.

22 “(3) ALLOCATION.—Of the amounts appro-
23 priated to carry out this subsection, the Secretary of
24 Agriculture and the Secretary of Energy shall not
25 provide more than—

1 “(A) \$15,000,000 for projects that develop
2 innovative techniques for preprocessing biomass
3 for woody biomass heat and bio-power, with the
4 goals of lowering the costs of—

5 “(i) distributed preprocessing tech-
6 nologies, including technologies designed to
7 promote densification, torrefaction, and the
8 broader commoditization of bioenergy feed-
9 stocks; and

10 “(ii) transportation; and

11 “(B) \$15,000,000 for innovative woody
12 biomass heat and bio-power demonstration
13 projects, including—

14 “(i) district energy projects;

15 “(ii) innovation in transportation; and

16 “(iii) projects addressing the chal-
17 lenges of retrofitting existing coal-fired
18 electricity generation facilities to use bio-
19 mass.

20 “(4) REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION.—In selecting
21 projects to receive grants under this subsection, the
22 Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of En-
23 ergy shall ensure, to the maximum extent prac-
24 ticable, diverse geographical distribution among the
25 projects.

1 “(5) COST SHARE.—The Federal share of the
2 cost of a project carried out using a grant under this
3 subsection shall be 50 percent.

4 “(6) DUTIES OF RECIPIENTS.—As a condition
5 of receiving a grant under this subsection, the owner
6 or operator of a project shall—

7 “(A) participate in the applicable working
8 group under paragraph (7);

9 “(B) submit to the Secretary of Agri-
10 culture and the Secretary of Energy a report
11 that includes—

12 “(i) a description of the project and
13 any relevant findings; and

14 “(ii) such other information as the
15 Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary
16 of Energy determine to be necessary to
17 complete the report of the Secretary under
18 paragraph (9); and

19 “(C) carry out such other activities as the
20 Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of
21 Energy determine to be necessary.

22 “(7) WORKING GROUPS.—The Secretary of Ag-
23 riculture and the Secretary of Energy shall establish
24 2 working groups to share best practices and col-
25 laborate in project implementation, of which—

1 “(A) 1 shall be comprised of representa-
2 tives of projects that receive grants under para-
3 graph (3)(A); and

4 “(B) 1 shall be comprised of representa-
5 tives of projects that receive grants under para-
6 graph (3)(B).

7 “(8) INCLUSION OF OILSEED CROPS.—A grant
8 may be provided under this subsection to relevant
9 projects to support innovation and market develop-
10 ment in oilseed crops.

11 “(9) REPORTS.—Not later than 5 years after
12 the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of
13 Agriculture and the Secretary of Energy shall sub-
14 mit to Congress a report describing—

15 “(A) each project for which a grant has
16 been provided under this subsection;

17 “(B) any findings as a result of those
18 projects; and

19 “(C) the state of market and technology
20 development, including market barriers and op-
21 portunities.”.

22 (b) LOAN PROGRAMS; STRATEGIC ANALYSIS AND RE-
23 SEARCH.—

24 (1) LOW-INTEREST LOANS.—

1 (A) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary of
2 Agriculture shall establish, within the Rural
3 Development Office, a low-interest loan pro-
4 gram to support construction of residential,
5 commercial or institutional, and industrial
6 woody biomass heat and bio-power systems.

7 (B) REQUIREMENTS.—The program under
8 this subsection shall be carried out in accord-
9 ance with such requirements as the Secretary of
10 Agriculture may establish, by regulation, in tak-
11 ing into consideration best practices.

12 (C) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIA-
13 TIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated
14 to the Secretary of Agriculture to carry out this
15 subsection \$50,000,000.

16 (2) ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND CONSERVATION
17 LOAN PROGRAM.—In addition to loans under para-
18 graph (1), woody biomass heat residential, commer-
19 cial or institutional, and industrial wood energy sys-
20 tems shall be eligible to receive loans under the en-
21 ergy efficiency and conservation loan program of the
22 Department of Agriculture under section 2 of the
23 Rural Electrification Act of 1936 (7 U.S.C. 902).

1 **Subtitle B—Oil and Gas**

2 **SEC. 3101. AMENDMENTS TO THE METHANE HYDRATE RE-**
3 **SEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ACT OF 2000.**

4 (a) METHANE HYDRATE RESEARCH AND DEVELOP-
5 MENT PROGRAM.—

6 (1) IN GENERAL.—Section 4 of the Methane
7 Hydrate Research and Development Act of 2000 (30
8 U.S.C. 2003) is amended by striking subsection (b)
9 and inserting the following:

10 “(b) GRANTS, CONTRACTS, COOPERATIVE AGREE-
11 MENTS, INTERAGENCY FUNDS TRANSFER AGREEMENTS,
12 AND FIELD WORK PROPOSALS.—

13 “(1) ASSISTANCE AND COORDINATION.—In car-
14 rying out the program of methane hydrate research
15 and development authorized by this section, the Sec-
16 retary may award grants to, or enter into contracts
17 or cooperative agreements with, institutions—

18 “(A) to conduct basic and applied re-
19 search—

20 “(i) to identify, explore, assess, and
21 develop methane hydrate as a commercially
22 viable source of energy; and

23 “(ii) to identify the environmental,
24 health, and safety impacts of methane hy-
25 drate development;

1 “(B) to identify and characterize methane
2 hydrate resources using remote sensing and
3 seismic data, including the characterization of
4 hydrate concentrations in marine reservoirs in
5 the Gulf of Mexico or the Atlantic Ocean Basin
6 by the date that is 4 years after the date of en-
7 actment of the Energy Policy Modernization
8 Act of 2015;

9 “(C) to develop technologies required for
10 efficient and environmentally sound develop-
11 ment of methane hydrate resources;

12 “(D) to conduct basic and applied research
13 to assess and mitigate the environmental im-
14 pact of hydrate degassing (including natural
15 degassing and degassing associated with com-
16 mercial development);

17 “(E) to develop technologies to reduce the
18 risks of drilling through methane hydrates;

19 “(F) to conduct exploratory drilling, well
20 testing, and production testing operations on
21 permafrost and nonpermafrost gas hydrates in
22 support of the activities authorized by this
23 paragraph, including—

24 “(i) drilling of a test well and per-
25 forming a long-term hydrate production

1 test on land in the United States Arctic re-
2 gion by the date that is 4 years after the
3 date of enactment of the Energy Policy
4 Modernization Act of 2015;

5 “(ii) drilling of a test well and per-
6 forming a long-term hydrate production
7 test in a marine environment by the date
8 that is 10 years after the date of enact-
9 ment of the Energy Policy Modernization
10 Act of 2015; and

11 “(iii) drilling a full-scale production
12 test well at a location to be determined by
13 the Secretary; or

14 “(G) to expand education and training pro-
15 grams in methane hydrate resource research
16 and resource development through fellowships
17 or other means for graduate education and
18 training.

19 “(2) ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING AND RE-
20 SEARCH.—The Secretary shall conduct a long-term
21 environmental monitoring and research program to
22 study the effects of production from methane hy-
23 drate reservoirs.

24 “(3) COMPETITIVE PEER REVIEW.—Funds
25 made available under paragraphs (1) and (2) shall

1 be made available based on a competitive process
2 using external scientific peer review of proposed re-
3 search.”.

4 (2) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 4(e)
5 of the Methane Hydrate Research and Development
6 Act of 2000 (30 U.S.C. 2003(e)) is amended in the
7 matter preceding paragraph (1) by striking “sub-
8 section (b)(1)” and inserting “paragraphs (1) and
9 (2) of subsection (b)”.

10 (b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—The
11 Methane Hydrate Research and Development Act of 2000
12 is amended by striking section 7 (30 U.S.C. 2006) and
13 inserting the following:

14 **“SEC. 7. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**

15 “There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out
16 this Act \$35,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2017 through
17 2021.”.

18 **SEC. 3102. LIQUEFIED NATURAL GAS STUDY.**

19 (a) STUDY.—

20 (1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after
21 the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary, in
22 consultation with the National Association of Regu-
23 latory Utility Commissioners and the National Asso-
24 ciation of State Energy Officials, shall conduct a
25 study of the State, regional, and national implica-

1 tions of exporting liquefied natural gas with respect
2 to consumers and the economy.

3 (2) CONTENTS.—The study conducted under
4 paragraph (1) shall include an analysis of—

5 (A) the economic impact that exporting liq-
6 uefied natural gas will have in regions that cur-
7 rently import liquefied natural gas;

8 (B) job creation in the manufacturing sec-
9 tors; and

10 (C) such other issues as the Secretary con-
11 siders appropriate.

12 (b) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 1 year
13 after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator
14 shall submit to Congress a report on the results of the
15 study conducted under subsection (a).

16 **SEC. 3103. FERC PROCESS COORDINATION WITH RESPECT**
17 **TO REGULATORY APPROVAL OF GAS**
18 **PROJECTS.**

19 (a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

20 (1) COMMISSION.—The term “Commission”
21 means the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission.

22 (2) FEDERAL AUTHORIZATION.—

23 (A) IN GENERAL.—The term “Federal au-
24 thorization” means any authorization required
25 under Federal law with respect to an applica-

1 tion for authorization or a certificate of public
2 convenience and necessity relating to gas trans-
3 portation subject to the jurisdiction of the Com-
4 mission.

5 (B) INCLUSIONS.—The term “Federal au-
6 thorization” includes any permits, special use
7 authorizations, certifications, opinions, or other
8 approvals as may be required under Federal law
9 with respect to an application for authorization
10 or a certificate of public convenience and neces-
11 sity relating to gas transportation subject to the
12 jurisdiction of the Commission.

13 (b) DESIGNATION AS LEAD AGENCY.—

14 (1) IN GENERAL.—The Commission shall act as
15 the lead agency for the purposes of—

16 (A) coordinating all applicable Federal au-
17 thorizations; and

18 (B) compliance with the National Environ-
19 mental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et
20 seq.).

21 (2) OTHER AGENCIES.—Each Federal and
22 State agency considering an aspect of an application
23 for Federal authorization shall cooperate with the
24 Commission.

25 (c) SCHEDULE.—

1 (1) TIMING FOR ISSUANCE.—It is the sense of
2 Congress that all Federal authorizations required for
3 a project or facility should be issued by not later
4 than the date that is 90 days after the date on
5 which an application is considered to be complete by
6 the Commission.

7 (2) COMMISSION SCHEDULE.—

8 (A) IN GENERAL.—The Commission shall
9 establish a schedule for the issuance of all Fed-
10 eral authorizations.

11 (B) REQUIREMENTS.—In establishing the
12 schedule under subparagraph (A), the Commis-
13 sion shall—

14 (i) consult and cooperate with the
15 Federal and State agencies responsible for
16 a Federal authorization;

17 (ii) ensure the expeditious completion
18 of all proceedings relating to a Federal au-
19 thorization; and

20 (iii) comply with applicable schedules
21 established under Federal law with respect
22 to a Federal authorization.

23 (3) RESOLUTION OF INTERAGENCY DIS-
24 PUTES.—If the Federal agency with responsibility
25 fails to adhere to the schedule established by the

1 Commission under paragraph (2), or if a Federal
2 authorization has been unreasonably denied, or if a
3 Federal authorization would be inconsistent with the
4 purposes of this section or other applicable law, the
5 Commission shall refer the matter to the Chairman
6 of the Council on Environmental Quality—

7 (A) to ensure timely participation;

8 (B) to ensure a timely decision;

9 (C) to mediate the dispute; or

10 (D) to refer the matter to the President.

11 (d) CONSOLIDATED RECORD.—The Commission shall
12 maintain official consolidated records of all license pro-
13 ceedings under this section.

14 (e) DEFERENCE TO COMMISSION.—In making a deci-
15 sion with respect to a Federal authorization, each agency
16 shall give deference, to the maximum extent authorized
17 by law, to the scope of environmental review that the Com-
18 mission determines to be appropriate.

19 (f) CONCURRENT REVIEWS.—Pursuant to the sched-
20 ule established under subsection (c)(2), each agency con-
21 sidering an aspect of an application for Federal authoriza-
22 tion shall—

23 (1) to the maximum extent authorized by law,
24 carry out the obligations of that agency under appli-
25 cable law concurrently and in conjunction with the

1 review required by the National Environmental Pol-
2 icy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.), unless
3 doing so would impair the ability of the agency to
4 conduct needed analysis or otherwise carry out those
5 obligations;

6 (2) formulate and implement administrative,
7 policy, and procedural mechanisms to enable the
8 agency to complete the required Federal authoriza-
9 tions in accordance with the schedule described in
10 subsection (c); and

11 (3) transmit to the Commission a statement—

12 (A) acknowledging notice of the schedule
13 described in subsection (c); and

14 (B) describing the plan formulated under
15 paragraph (2).

16 (g) FAILURE TO MEET DEADLINE.—If an agency
17 does not complete a proceeding for an approval that is
18 required for a Federal authorization in accordance with
19 the schedule described in subsection (c), the head of the
20 relevant Federal agency (including, in the case of a failure
21 by the State agency or unit of local government, the Fed-
22 eral agency overseeing the delegated authority) shall—

23 (1) notify Congress and the Commission of the
24 failure; and

1 (2) describe in that notification an implementa-
2 tion plan to ensure completion.

3 (h) ACCOUNTABILITY; TRANSPARENCY; EFFI-
4 CIENCY.—

5 (1) IN GENERAL.—For applications requiring
6 multiple Federal authorizations, the Commission, in
7 consultation with any agency considering an aspect
8 of the application, shall track and make available to
9 the public on the website of the Commission infor-
10 mation relating to the actions required to complete
11 permitting, reviews, and other requirements.

12 (2) INCLUSIONS.—Information tracked under
13 paragraph (1) shall include the following:

14 (A) The schedule described in subsection
15 (c).

16 (B) A list of all the actions required by
17 each applicable agency to complete permitting,
18 reviews, and other requirements necessary to
19 obtain a final decision on the Federal author-
20 ization.

21 (C) The expected completion date for each
22 action listed under subparagraph (B).

23 (D) A point of contact at the agency ac-
24 countable for each action listed under subpara-
25 graph (B).

1 (E) In the event that an action is still
2 pending as of the expected date of completion,
3 a brief explanation of the reason for the delay.

4 **SEC. 3104. PILOT PROGRAM.**

5 (a) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary of the Interior,
6 acting through the Director of the Bureau of Land Man-
7 agement (referred to in this section as the “Director”),
8 shall establish a pilot program in 1 State with at least
9 2,000 oil and gas drilling spacing units (as defined under
10 State law), in which—

11 (1) 25 percent or less of the minerals are owned
12 or held in trust by the Federal Government; and

13 (2) there is no surface land owned or held in
14 trust by the Federal Government.

15 (b) ACTIVITIES.—In carrying out the pilot program,
16 the Director shall identify and implement ways to stream-
17 line the review and approval of Applications for Permits
18 to Drill for oil and gas drilling spacing units of the State
19 in order to achieve a processing time for those oil and gas
20 drilling spacing units similar to that of spacing units that
21 require an Application for Permit to Drill and are not part
22 of the pilot program in the same State.

23 (c) FUNDING.—Beginning in fiscal year 2016, and
24 for a period of 3 years thereafter, to carry out the pilot

1 program efficiently, the Director may fund up to 10 full-
2 time equivalents at appropriate field offices.

3 (d) REPORT.—Not later than 4 years after the date
4 of enactment of this Act, the Director shall submit to Con-
5 gress a report on the results of the pilot program.

6 (e) WAIVER.—The Secretary of the Interior may
7 waive the requirement for an Application for Permit to
8 Drill if the Director determines that the mineral interest
9 of the United States in the spacing units in land covered
10 by this section is adequately protected, if otherwise in ac-
11 cordance with applicable laws, regulations, and lease
12 terms.

13 **Subtitle C—Helium**

14 **SEC. 3201. RIGHTS TO HELIUM.**

15 (a) DEFINITION OF HELIUM-RELATED PROJECT.—
16 The term “helium-related project” means a project—

17 (1) to explore or produce crude helium; and

18 (2) to sell crude or refined helium.

19 (b) EXPEDITED COMPLETION.—Notwithstanding any
20 other provision of law, applicable environmental reviews
21 under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42
22 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.) for helium-related projects shall be
23 completed on an expeditious basis and the shortest exist-
24 ing applicable process under that Act shall be used for
25 such projects.

1 (c) REPEAL OF RESERVATION OF HELIUM
2 RIGHTS.—The first section of the Mineral Leasing Act
3 (30 U.S.C. 181) is amended by striking the flush text that
4 follows the last undesignated subsection.

5 (d) RIGHTS TO HELIUM UNDER LEASES UNDER
6 MINERAL LEASING ACT FOR ACQUIRED LANDS.—The
7 Mineral Leasing Act for Acquired Lands (30 U.S.C. 351
8 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:
9 **“SEC. 12. RIGHTS TO HELIUM.**

10 “Any lease issued under this Act that authorizes ex-
11 ploration for, or development or production of, gas shall
12 be considered to grant to the lessee a right of first refusal
13 to engage in exploration for, and development and produc-
14 tion of, helium on land that is subject to the lease in ac-
15 cordance with regulations issued by the Secretary.”.

16 **Subtitle D—Critical Minerals**

17 **SEC. 3301. DEFINITIONS.**

18 In this subtitle:

19 (1) CRITICAL MINERAL.—

20 (A) IN GENERAL.—The term “critical min-
21 eral” means any mineral, element, substance, or
22 material designated as critical pursuant to sec-
23 tion 3303.

24 (B) EXCLUSIONS.—The term “critical
25 mineral” does not include—

1 (i) fuel minerals, including oil, natural
2 gas, or any other fossil fuels; or

3 (ii) water, ice, or snow.

4 (2) CRITICAL MINERAL MANUFACTURING.—The
5 term “critical mineral manufacturing” means—

6 (A) the production, processing, refining,
7 alloying, separation, concentration, magnetic
8 sintering, melting, or beneficiation of critical
9 minerals within the United States;

10 (B) the fabrication, assembly, or produc-
11 tion, within the United States, of equipment,
12 components, or other goods with energy tech-
13 nology-, defense-, agriculture-, consumer elec-
14 tronics-, or health care-related applications; or

15 (C) any other value-added, manufacturing-
16 related use of critical minerals undertaken with-
17 in the United States.

18 (3) INDIAN TRIBE.—The term “Indian tribe”
19 has the meaning given the term in section 4 of the
20 Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance
21 Act (25 U.S.C. 450b).

22 (4) STATE.—The term “State” means—

23 (A) a State;

24 (B) the District of Columbia;

25 (C) the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico;

- 1 (D) Guam;
- 2 (E) American Samoa;
- 3 (F) the Commonwealth of the Northern
- 4 Mariana Islands; and
- 5 (G) the United States Virgin Islands.

6 **SEC. 3302. POLICY.**

7 (a) IN GENERAL.—Section 3 of the National Mate-

8 rials and Minerals Policy, Research and Development Act

9 of 1980 (30 U.S.C. 1602) is amended in the second sen-

10 tence—

11 (1) by striking paragraph (3) and inserting the

12 following:

13 “(3) establish an analytical and forecasting ca-

14 pability for identifying critical mineral demand, sup-

15 ply, and other factors to allow informed actions to

16 be taken to avoid supply shortages, mitigate price

17 volatility, and prepare for demand growth and other

18 market shifts;”;

19 (2) in paragraph (6), by striking “and” after

20 the semicolon at the end; and

21 (3) by striking paragraph (7) and inserting the

22 following:

23 “(7) encourage Federal agencies to facilitate

24 the availability, development, and environmentally

1 responsible production of domestic resources to meet
2 national material or critical mineral needs;

3 “(8) avoid duplication of effort, prevent unneces-
4 sary paperwork, and minimize delays in the ad-
5 ministration of applicable laws (including regula-
6 tions) and the issuance of permits and authoriza-
7 tions necessary to explore for, develop, and produce
8 critical minerals and to construct critical mineral
9 manufacturing facilities in accordance with applica-
10 ble environmental and land management laws;

11 “(9) strengthen educational and research capa-
12 bilities and workforce training;

13 “(10) bolster international cooperation through
14 technology transfer, information sharing, and other
15 means;

16 “(11) promote the efficient production, use, and
17 recycling of critical minerals;

18 “(12) develop alternatives to critical minerals;
19 and

20 “(13) establish contingencies for the production
21 of, or access to, critical minerals for which viable
22 sources do not exist within the United States.”.

23 (b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 2(b) of the
24 National Materials and Minerals Policy, Research and De-
25 velopment Act of 1980 (30 U.S.C. 1601(b)) is amended

1 by striking “(b) As used in this Act, the term” and insert-
2 ing the following:

3 “(b) DEFINITIONS.—In this Act:

4 “(1) CRITICAL MINERAL.—The term ‘critical
5 mineral’ means any mineral or element designated
6 as a critical mineral pursuant to section 3303 of the
7 Energy Policy Modernization Act of 2015.

8 “(2) MATERIALS.—The term”.

9 **SEC. 3303. CRITICAL MINERAL DESIGNATIONS.**

10 (a) DRAFT METHODOLOGY.—Not later than 90 days
11 after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of
12 the Interior (acting through the Director of the United
13 States Geological Survey) (referred to in this subtitle as
14 the “Secretary”), in consultation with relevant Federal
15 agencies and entities, shall publish in the Federal Register
16 for public comment a draft methodology for determining
17 which minerals qualify as critical minerals based on an
18 assessment of whether the minerals are—

19 (1) subject to potential supply restrictions (in-
20 cluding restrictions associated with foreign political
21 risk, abrupt demand growth, military conflict, violent
22 unrest, anti-competitive or protectionist behaviors,
23 and other risks throughout the supply chain); and

1 (2) important in use (including energy tech-
2 nology-, defense-, currency-, agriculture-, consumer
3 electronics-, and health care-related applications).

4 (b) AVAILABILITY OF DATA.—If available data is in-
5 sufficient to provide a quantitative basis for the method-
6 ology developed under this section, qualitative evidence
7 may be used to the extent necessary.

8 (c) FINAL METHODOLOGY.—After reviewing public
9 comments on the draft methodology under subsection (a)
10 and updating the draft methodology as appropriate, not
11 later than 270 days after the date of enactment of this
12 Act, the Secretary shall publish in the Federal Register
13 a description of the final methodology for determining
14 which minerals qualify as critical minerals.

15 (d) DESIGNATIONS.—

16 (1) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of carrying out
17 this subtitle, the Secretary shall maintain a list of
18 minerals and elements designated as critical, pursu-
19 ant to the methodology under subsection (c).

20 (2) INITIAL LIST.—Subject to paragraph (1),
21 not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of
22 this Act, the Secretary shall publish in the Federal
23 Register an initial list of minerals designated as crit-
24 ical pursuant to the final methodology under sub-

1 section (c) for the purpose of carrying out this sub-
2 title.

3 (3) INCLUSIONS.—Notwithstanding the criteria
4 under subsection (c), the Secretary may designate
5 and include on the list any mineral or element deter-
6 mined by another Federal agency to be strategic and
7 critical to the defense or national security of the
8 United States.

9 (e) SUBSEQUENT REVIEW.—

10 (1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall review
11 the methodology and designations under subsections
12 (c) and (d) at least every 3 years, or more frequently
13 as the Secretary considers to be appropriate.

14 (2) REVISIONS.—Subject to subsection (d)(1),
15 the Secretary may—

16 (A) revise the methodology described in
17 this section;

18 (B) determine that minerals or elements
19 previously determined to be critical minerals are
20 no longer critical minerals; and

21 (C) designate additional minerals or ele-
22 ments as critical minerals.

23 (f) NOTICE.—On finalization of the methodology
24 under subsection (c), the list under subsection (d), or any
25 revision to the methodology or list under subsection (e),

1 the Secretary shall submit to Congress written notice of
2 the action.

3 **SEC. 3304. RESOURCE ASSESSMENT.**

4 (a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 4 years after the
5 date of enactment of this Act, in consultation with applica-
6 ble State (including geological surveys), local, academic,
7 industry, and other entities, the Secretary shall complete
8 a comprehensive national assessment of each critical min-
9 eral that—

10 (1) identifies and quantifies known critical min-
11 eral resources, using all available public and private
12 information and datasets, including exploration his-
13 tories; and

14 (2) provides a quantitative and qualitative as-
15 sessment of undiscovered critical mineral resources
16 throughout the United States, including probability
17 estimates of tonnage and grade, using all available
18 public and private information and datasets, includ-
19 ing exploration histories.

20 (b) SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION.—In carrying
21 out this section, the Secretary may carry out surveys and
22 field work (including drilling, remote sensing, geophysical
23 surveys, geological mapping, and geochemical sampling
24 and analysis) to supplement existing information and

1 datasets available for determining the existence of critical
2 minerals in the United States.

3 (c) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—At the request of the
4 Governor of a State or the head of an Indian tribe, the
5 Secretary may provide technical assistance to State gov-
6 ernments and Indian tribes conducting critical mineral re-
7 source assessments on non-Federal land.

8 (d) PRIORITIZATION.—

9 (1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may sequence
10 the completion of resource assessments for each crit-
11 ical mineral such that critical minerals considered to
12 be most critical under the methodology established
13 under section 3303 are completed first.

14 (2) REPORTING.—During the period beginning
15 not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of
16 this Act and ending on the date of completion of all
17 of the assessments required under this section, the
18 Secretary shall submit to Congress on an annual
19 basis an interim report that—

20 (A) identifies the sequence and schedule
21 for completion of the assessments if the Sec-
22 retary sequences the assessments; or

23 (B) describes the progress of the assess-
24 ments if the Secretary does not sequence the
25 assessments.

1 (e) UPDATES.—The Secretary may periodically up-
2 date the assessments conducted under this section based
3 on—

4 (1) the generation of new information or
5 datasets by the Federal Government; or

6 (2) the receipt of new information or datasets
7 from critical mineral producers, State geological sur-
8 veys, academic institutions, trade associations, or
9 other persons.

10 (f) ADDITIONAL SURVEYS.—The Secretary shall com-
11 plete a resource assessment for each additional mineral
12 or element subsequently designated as a critical mineral
13 under section 3303(e)(2) not later than 2 years after the
14 designation of the mineral or element.

15 (g) REPORT.—Not later than 2 years after the date
16 of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to
17 Congress a report describing the status of geological sur-
18 veying of Federal land for any mineral commodity—

19 (1) for which the United States was dependent
20 on a foreign country for more than 25 percent of the
21 United States supply, as depicted in the report
22 issued by the United States Geological Survey enti-
23 tled “Mineral Commodity Summaries 2015”; but

24 (2) that is not designated as a critical mineral
25 under section 3303.

1 **SEC. 3305. PERMITTING.**

2 (a) PERFORMANCE IMPROVEMENTS.—To improve
3 the quality and timeliness of decisions, the Secretary (act-
4 ing through the Director of the Bureau of Land Manage-
5 ment) and the Secretary of Agriculture (acting through
6 the Chief of the Forest Service) (referred to in this section
7 as the “Secretaries”) shall, to the maximum extent prac-
8 ticable, with respect to critical mineral production on Fed-
9 eral land, complete Federal permitting and review proc-
10 esses with maximum efficiency and effectiveness, while
11 supporting vital economic growth, by—

12 (1) establishing and adhering to timelines and
13 schedules for the consideration of, and final deci-
14 sions regarding, applications, operating plans, leases,
15 licenses, permits, and other use authorizations for
16 mineral-related activities on Federal land;

17 (2) establishing clear, quantifiable, and tem-
18 poral permitting performance goals and tracking
19 progress against those goals;

20 (3) engaging in early collaboration among agen-
21 cies, project sponsors, and affected stakeholders—

22 (A) to incorporate and address the inter-
23 ests of those parties; and

24 (B) to minimize delays;

25 (4) ensuring transparency and accountability by
26 using cost-effective information technology to collect

1 and disseminate information regarding individual
2 projects and agency performance;

3 (5) engaging in early and active consultation
4 with State, local, and Indian tribal governments to
5 avoid conflicts or duplication of effort, resolve con-
6 cerns, and allow for concurrent, rather than sequen-
7 tial, reviews;

8 (6) providing demonstrable improvements in the
9 performance of Federal permitting and review proc-
10 esses, including lower costs and more timely deci-
11 sions;

12 (7) expanding and institutionalizing permitting
13 and review process improvements that have proven
14 effective;

15 (8) developing mechanisms to better commu-
16 nicate priorities and resolve disputes among agencies
17 at the national, regional, State, and local levels; and

18 (9) developing other practices, such as
19 preapplication procedures.

20 (b) REVIEW AND REPORT.—Not later than 1 year
21 after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretaries
22 shall submit to Congress a report that—

23 (1) identifies additional measures (including
24 regulatory and legislative proposals, as appropriate)
25 that would increase the timeliness of permitting ac-

1 activities for the exploration and development of do-
2 mestic critical minerals;

3 (2) identifies options (including cost recovery
4 paid by permit applicants) for ensuring adequate
5 staffing and training of Federal entities and per-
6 sonnel responsible for the consideration of applica-
7 tions, operating plans, leases, licenses, permits, and
8 other use authorizations for critical mineral-related
9 activities on Federal land;

10 (3) quantifies the amount of time typically re-
11 quired (including range derived from minimum and
12 maximum durations, mean, median, variance, and
13 other statistical measures or representations) to
14 complete each step (including those aspects outside
15 the control of the executive branch, such as judicial
16 review, applicant decisions, or State and local gov-
17 ernment involvement) associated with the develop-
18 ment and processing of applications, operating
19 plans, leases, licenses, permits, and other use au-
20 thorizations for critical mineral-related activities on
21 Federal land, which shall serve as a baseline for the
22 performance metric under subsection (c); and

23 (4) describes actions carried out pursuant to
24 subsection (a).

1 (c) PERFORMANCE METRIC.—Not later than 90 days
2 after the date of submission of the report under subsection
3 (b), the Secretaries, after providing public notice and an
4 opportunity to comment, shall develop and publish a per-
5 formance metric for evaluating the progress made by the
6 executive branch to expedite the permitting of activities
7 that will increase exploration for, and development of, do-
8 mestic critical minerals, while maintaining environmental
9 standards.

10 (d) ANNUAL REPORTS.—Beginning with the first
11 budget submission by the President under section 1105
12 of title 31, United States Code, after publication of the
13 performance metric required under subsection (c), and an-
14 nually thereafter, the Secretaries shall submit to Congress
15 a report that—

16 (1) summarizes the implementation of rec-
17 ommendations, measures, and options identified in
18 paragraphs (1) and (2) of subsection (b);

19 (2) using the performance metric under sub-
20 section (c), describes progress made by the executive
21 branch, as compared to the baseline established pur-
22 suant to subsection (b)(3), on expediting the permit-
23 ting of activities that will increase exploration for,
24 and development of, domestic critical minerals; and

1 (3) compares the United States to other coun-
2 tries in terms of permitting efficiency and any other
3 criteria relevant to the globally competitive critical
4 minerals industry.

5 (e) INDIVIDUAL PROJECTS.—Using data from the
6 Secretaries generated under subsection (d), the Director
7 of the Office of Management and Budget shall prioritize
8 inclusion of individual critical mineral projects on the
9 website operated by the Office of Management and Budget
10 in accordance with section 1122 of title 31, United States
11 Code.

12 (f) REPORT OF SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRA-
13 TION.—Not later than 1 year and 300 days after the date
14 of enactment of this Act, the Administrator of the Small
15 Business Administration shall submit to the applicable
16 committees of Congress a report that assesses the per-
17 formance of Federal agencies with respect to—

18 (1) complying with chapter 6 of title 5, United
19 States Code (commonly known as the “Regulatory
20 Flexibility Act”), in promulgating regulations appli-
21 cable to the critical minerals industry; and

22 (2) performing an analysis of regulations appli-
23 cable to the critical minerals industry that may be
24 outmoded, inefficient, duplicative, or excessively bur-
25 densome.

1 **SEC. 3306. FEDERAL REGISTER PROCESS.**

2 (a) DEPARTMENTAL REVIEW.—Absent any extraor-
3 dinary circumstance, and except as otherwise required by
4 law, the Secretary and the Secretary of Agriculture shall
5 ensure that each Federal Register notice described in sub-
6 section (b) shall be—

7 (1) subject to any required reviews within the
8 Department of the Interior or the Department of
9 Agriculture; and

10 (2) published in final form in the Federal Reg-
11 ister not later than 45 days after the date of initial
12 preparation of the notice.

13 (b) PREPARATION.—The preparation of Federal Reg-
14 ister notices required by law associated with the issuance
15 of a critical mineral exploration or mine permit shall be
16 delegated to the organizational level within the agency re-
17 sponsible for issuing the critical mineral exploration or
18 mine permit.

19 (c) TRANSMISSION.—All Federal Register notices re-
20 garding official document availability, announcements of
21 meetings, or notices of intent to undertake an action shall
22 be originated in, and transmitted to the Federal Register
23 from, the office in which, as applicable—

24 (1) the documents or meetings are held; or

25 (2) the activity is initiated.

1 **SEC. 3307. RECYCLING, EFFICIENCY, AND ALTERNATIVES.**

2 (a) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary of Energy (re-
3 ferred to in this section as the “Secretary”) shall conduct
4 a program of research and development—

5 (1) to promote the efficient production, use,
6 and recycling of critical minerals throughout the
7 supply chain; and

8 (2) to develop alternatives to critical minerals
9 that do not occur in significant abundance in the
10 United States.

11 (b) COOPERATION.—In carrying out the program, the
12 Secretary shall cooperate with appropriate—

13 (1) Federal agencies and National Laboratories;

14 (2) critical mineral producers;

15 (3) critical mineral processors;

16 (4) critical mineral manufacturers;

17 (5) trade associations;

18 (6) academic institutions;

19 (7) small businesses; and

20 (8) other relevant entities or individuals.

21 (c) ACTIVITIES.—Under the program, the Secretary
22 shall carry out activities that include the identification and
23 development of—

24 (1) advanced critical mineral extraction, pro-
25 duction, separation, alloying, or processing tech-
26 nologies that decrease the energy consumption, envi-

1 ronmental impact, and costs of those activities, in-
2 cluding—

3 (A) efficient water and wastewater man-
4 agement strategies;

5 (B) technologies and management strate-
6 gies to control the environmental impacts of
7 radionuclides in ore tailings; and

8 (C) technologies for separation and proc-
9 essing;

10 (2) technologies or process improvements that
11 minimize the use, or lead to more efficient use, of
12 critical minerals across the full supply chain;

13 (3) technologies, process improvements, or de-
14 sign optimizations that facilitate the recycling of
15 critical minerals, and options for improving the rates
16 of collection of products and scrap containing critical
17 minerals from post-consumer, industrial, or other
18 waste streams;

19 (4) commercial markets, advanced storage
20 methods, energy applications, and other beneficial
21 uses of critical minerals processing byproducts;

22 (5) alternative minerals, metals, and materials,
23 particularly those available in abundance within the
24 United States and not subject to potential supply re-

1 restrictions, that lessen the need for critical minerals;
2 and

3 (6) alternative energy technologies or alter-
4 native designs of existing energy technologies, par-
5 ticularly those that use minerals that—

6 (A) occur in abundance in the United
7 States; and

8 (B) are not subject to potential supply re-
9 strictions.

10 (d) REPORTS.—Not later than 2 years after the date
11 of enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter, the Sec-
12 retary shall submit to Congress a report summarizing the
13 activities, findings, and progress of the program.

14 **SEC. 3308. ANALYSIS AND FORECASTING.**

15 (a) CAPABILITIES.—In order to evaluate existing crit-
16 ical mineral policies and inform future actions that may
17 be taken to avoid supply shortages, mitigate price vola-
18 tility, and prepare for demand growth and other market
19 shifts, the Secretary, in consultation with the Energy In-
20 formation Administration, academic institutions, and oth-
21 ers in order to maximize the application of existing com-
22 petencies related to developing and maintaining computer-
23 models and similar analytical tools, shall conduct and pub-
24 lish the results of an annual report that includes—

1 (1) as part of the annually published Mineral
2 Commodity Summaries from the United States Geo-
3 logical Survey, a comprehensive review of critical
4 mineral production, consumption, and recycling pat-
5 terns, including—

6 (A) the quantity of each critical mineral
7 domestically produced during the preceding
8 year;

9 (B) the quantity of each critical mineral
10 domestically consumed during the preceding
11 year;

12 (C) market price data or other price data
13 for each critical mineral;

14 (D) an assessment of—

15 (i) critical mineral requirements to
16 meet the national security, energy, eco-
17 nomic, industrial, technological, and other
18 needs of the United States during the pre-
19 ceding year;

20 (ii) the reliance of the United States
21 on foreign sources to meet those needs
22 during the preceding year; and

23 (iii) the implications of any supply
24 shortages, restrictions, or disruptions dur-
25 ing the preceding year;

1 (E) the quantity of each critical mineral
2 domestically recycled during the preceding year;

3 (F) the market penetration during the pre-
4 ceding year of alternatives to each critical min-
5 eral;

6 (G) a discussion of international trends as-
7 sociated with the discovery, production, con-
8 sumption, use, costs of production, prices, and
9 recycling of each critical mineral as well as the
10 development of alternatives to critical minerals;
11 and

12 (H) such other data, analyses, and evalua-
13 tions as the Secretary finds are necessary to
14 achieve the purposes of this section; and

15 (2) a comprehensive forecast, entitled the “An-
16 nual Critical Minerals Outlook”, of projected critical
17 mineral production, consumption, and recycling pat-
18 terns, including—

19 (A) the quantity of each critical mineral
20 projected to be domestically produced over the
21 subsequent 1-year, 5-year, and 10-year periods;

22 (B) the quantity of each critical mineral
23 projected to be domestically consumed over the
24 subsequent 1-year, 5-year, and 10-year periods;

25 (C) an assessment of—

1 (i) critical mineral requirements to
2 meet projected national security, energy,
3 economic, industrial, technological, and
4 other needs of the United States;

5 (ii) the projected reliance of the
6 United States on foreign sources to meet
7 those needs; and

8 (iii) the projected implications of po-
9 tential supply shortages, restrictions, or
10 disruptions;

11 (D) the quantity of each critical mineral
12 projected to be domestically recycled over the
13 subsequent 1-year, 5-year, and 10-year periods;

14 (E) the market penetration of alternatives
15 to each critical mineral projected to take place
16 over the subsequent 1-year, 5-year, and 10-year
17 periods;

18 (F) a discussion of reasonably foreseeable
19 international trends associated with the dis-
20 covery, production, consumption, use, costs of
21 production, and recycling of each critical min-
22 eral as well as the development of alternatives
23 to critical minerals; and

24 (G) such other projections relating to each
25 critical mineral as the Secretary determines to

1 be necessary to achieve the purposes of this sec-
2 tion.

3 (b) PROPRIETARY INFORMATION.—In preparing a re-
4 port described in subsection (a), the Secretary shall en-
5 sure, consistent with section 5(f) of the National Materials
6 and Minerals Policy, Research and Development Act of
7 1980 (30 U.S.C. 1604(f)), that—

8 (1) no person uses the information and data
9 collected for the report for a purpose other than the
10 development of or reporting of aggregate data in a
11 manner such that the identity of the person or firm
12 who supplied the information is not discernible and
13 is not material to the intended uses of the informa-
14 tion;

15 (2) no person discloses any information or data
16 collected for the report unless the information or
17 data has been transformed into a statistical or ag-
18 gregate form that does not allow the identification of
19 the person or firm who supplied particular informa-
20 tion; and

21 (3) procedures are established to require the
22 withholding of any information or data collected for
23 the report if the Secretary determines that with-
24 holding is necessary to protect proprietary informa-

1 tion, including any trade secrets or other confiden-
2 tial information.

3 **SEC. 3309. EDUCATION AND WORKFORCE.**

4 (a) WORKFORCE ASSESSMENT.—Not later than 1
5 year and 300 days after the date of enactment of this Act,
6 the Secretary of Labor (in consultation with the Secretary,
7 the Director of the National Science Foundation, institu-
8 tions of higher education with substantial expertise in
9 mining, institutions of higher education with significant
10 expertise in minerals research, including fundamental re-
11 search into alternatives, and employers in the critical min-
12 erals sector) shall submit to Congress an assessment of
13 the domestic availability of technically trained personnel
14 necessary for critical mineral exploration, development, as-
15 sessment, production, manufacturing, recycling, analysis,
16 forecasting, education, and research, including an analysis
17 of—

18 (1) skills that are in the shortest supply as of
19 the date of the assessment;

20 (2) skills that are projected to be in short sup-
21 ply in the future;

22 (3) the demographics of the critical minerals in-
23 dustry and how the demographics will evolve under
24 the influence of factors such as an aging workforce;

1 (4) the effectiveness of training and education
2 programs in addressing skills shortages;

3 (5) opportunities to hire locally for new and ex-
4 isting critical mineral activities;

5 (6) the sufficiency of personnel within relevant
6 areas of the Federal Government for achieving the
7 policies described in section 3 of the National Mate-
8 rials and Minerals Policy, Research and Develop-
9 ment Act of 1980 (30 U.S.C. 1602); and

10 (7) the potential need for new training pro-
11 grams to have a measurable effect on the supply of
12 trained workers in the critical minerals industry.

13 (b) CURRICULUM STUDY.—

14 (1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary and the Sec-
15 retary of Labor shall jointly enter into an arrange-
16 ment with the National Academy of Sciences and the
17 National Academy of Engineering under which the
18 Academies shall coordinate with the National
19 Science Foundation on conducting a study—

20 (A) to design an interdisciplinary program
21 on critical minerals that will support the critical
22 mineral supply chain and improve the ability of
23 the United States to increase domestic, critical
24 mineral exploration, development, production,

1 manufacturing, research, including fundamental
2 research into alternatives, and recycling;

3 (B) to address undergraduate and grad-
4 uate education, especially to assist in the devel-
5 opment of graduate level programs of research
6 and instruction that lead to advanced degrees
7 with an emphasis on the critical mineral supply
8 chain or other positions that will increase do-
9 mestic, critical mineral exploration, develop-
10 ment, production, manufacturing, research, in-
11 cluding fundamental research into alternatives,
12 and recycling;

13 (C) to develop guidelines for proposals
14 from institutions of higher education with sub-
15 stantial capabilities in the required disciplines
16 for activities to improve the critical mineral
17 supply chain and advance the capacity of the
18 United States to increase domestic, critical min-
19 eral exploration, research, development, produc-
20 tion, manufacturing, and recycling; and

21 (D) to outline criteria for evaluating per-
22 formance and recommendations for the amount
23 of funding that will be necessary to establish
24 and carry out the program described in sub-
25 section (c).

1 (2) REPORT.—Not later than 2 years after the
2 date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall
3 submit to Congress a description of the results of
4 the study required under paragraph (1).

5 (c) PROGRAM.—

6 (1) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary and the
7 Secretary of Labor shall jointly conduct a competi-
8 tive grant program under which institutions of high-
9 er education may apply for and receive 4-year grants
10 for—

11 (A) startup costs for newly designated fac-
12 ulty positions in integrated critical mineral edu-
13 cation, research, innovation, training, and work-
14 force development programs consistent with
15 subsection (b);

16 (B) internships, scholarships, and fellow-
17 ships for students enrolled in programs related
18 to critical minerals;

19 (C) equipment necessary for integrated
20 critical mineral innovation, training, and work-
21 force development programs; and

22 (D) research of critical minerals and their
23 applications, particularly concerning the manu-
24 facture of critical components vital to national
25 security.

1 (2) RENEWAL.—A grant under this subsection
2 shall be renewable for up to 2 additional 3-year
3 terms based on performance criteria outlined under
4 subsection (b)(1)(D).

5 **SEC. 3310. NATIONAL GEOLOGICAL AND GEOPHYSICAL**
6 **DATA PRESERVATION PROGRAM.**

7 Section 351(k) of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42
8 U.S.C. 15908(k)) is amended by striking “\$30,000,000
9 for each of fiscal years 2006 through 2010” and inserting
10 “\$5,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2017 through 2026,
11 to remain available until expended”.

12 **SEC. 3311. ADMINISTRATION.**

13 (a) IN GENERAL.—The National Critical Materials
14 Act of 1984 (30 U.S.C. 1801 et seq.) is repealed.

15 (b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 3(d) of the
16 National Superconductivity and Competitiveness Act of
17 1988 (15 U.S.C. 5202(d)) is amended in the first sentence
18 by striking “, with the assistance of the National Critical
19 Materials Council as specified in the National Critical Ma-
20 terials Act of 1984 (30 U.S.C. 1801 et seq.),”.

21 (c) SAVINGS CLAUSES.—

22 (1) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in this subtitle or
23 an amendment made by this subtitle modifies any
24 requirement or authority provided by—

1 (A) the matter under the heading “**GEO-**
2 **LOGICAL SURVEY**” of the first section of the
3 Act of March 3, 1879 (43 U.S.C. 31(a)); or

4 (B) the first section of Public Law 87–626
5 (43 U.S.C. 31(b)).

6 (2) POTASH.—Nothing in this subtitle affects
7 any aspect of Secretarial Order 3324, issued by the
8 Secretary of the Interior on December 3, 2012, with
9 respect to potash and oil and gas operators.

10 **SEC. 3312. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**

11 There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out
12 this subtitle \$50,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2017
13 through 2026.

14 **Subtitle E—Coal**

15 **SEC. 3401. FOSSIL ENERGY.**

16 Section 961(a) of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42
17 U.S.C. 16291(a)) is amended by adding at the end the
18 following:

19 “(8) Improving the conversion, use, and storage
20 of carbon dioxide produced from fossil fuels.”.

21 **SEC. 3402. ESTABLISHMENT OF COAL TECHNOLOGY PRO-**
22 **GRAM.**

23 (a) REPEALS.—

24 (1) IN GENERAL.—

1 (A) Sections 962 and 963 of the Energy
2 Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 16292, 16293)
3 are repealed.

4 (B) Subtitle A of title IV of the Energy
5 Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 15961 et seq.)
6 is repealed.

7 (2) SAVINGS CLAUSE.—Notwithstanding the
8 amendments made by paragraph (1), the Secretary
9 shall continue to manage any program activities that
10 are outstanding as of the date of enactment of this
11 Act under the terms and conditions of sections 962
12 and 963 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42
13 U.S.C. 16292, 16293) or subtitle A of title IV of the
14 Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 15961 et
15 seq.) (as in effect on the day before the date of en-
16 actment of this Act), as applicable.

17 (3) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

18 (A) Section 703(a)(3) of the Energy Inde-
19 pendence and Security Act of 2007 (42 U.S.C.
20 17251(a)(3)) is amended—

21 (i) in the matter preceding subpara-
22 graph (A), by striking the first and second
23 sentences; and

24 (ii) in subparagraph (B), by striking
25 “including” in the matter preceding clause

1 (i) and all that follows through the period
2 at the end and inserting “, including such
3 geologic sequestration projects as are ap-
4 proved by the Secretary”.

5 (B) Section 704 of the Energy Independ-
6 ence and Security Act of 2007 (42 U.S.C.
7 17252) is amended in the first sentence by
8 striking “under section 963(c)(3) of the Energy
9 Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 16293(c)(3)), as
10 added by section 702 of this subtitle, and”.

11 (b) ESTABLISHMENT OF COAL TECHNOLOGY PRO-
12 GRAM.—

13 (1) IN GENERAL.—The Energy Policy Act of
14 2005 (as amended by subsection (a)) is amended by
15 inserting after section 961 (42 U.S.C. 16291) the
16 following:

17 **“SEC. 962. COAL TECHNOLOGY PROGRAM.**

18 **“(a) DEFINITIONS.—**In this section:

19 **“(1) LARGE-SCALE PILOT PROJECT.—**The term
20 ‘large-scale pilot project’ means a pilot project
21 that—

22 **“(A)** represents the scale of technology de-
23 velopment beyond laboratory development and
24 bench scale testing, but not yet advanced to the

1 point of being tested under real operational con-
2 ditions at commercial scale;

3 “(B) represents the scale of technology
4 necessary to gain the operational data needed
5 to understand the technical and performance
6 risks of the technology before the application of
7 that technology at commercial scale or in com-
8 mercial-scale demonstration; and

9 “(C) is large enough—

10 “(i) to validate scaling factors; and

11 “(ii) to demonstrate the interaction
12 between major components so that control
13 philosophies for a new process can be de-
14 veloped and enable the technology to ad-
15 vance from large-scale pilot plant applica-
16 tion to commercial scale demonstration or
17 application.

18 “(2) PROGRAM.—The term ‘program’ means
19 the program established under subsection (b).

20 “(3) TRANSFORMATIONAL TECHNOLOGY.—

21 “(A) IN GENERAL.—The term ‘trans-
22 formational technology’ means a power genera-
23 tion technology that represents an entirely new
24 way to convert energy that will enable a step
25 change in performance, efficiency, and cost of

1 electricity as compared to the technology in ex-
2 istence on the date of enactment of this Act.

3 “(B) INCLUSIONS.—The term ‘trans-
4 formational technology’ includes a broad range
5 of technology improvements, including—

6 “(i) thermodynamic improvements in
7 energy conversion and heat transfer, in-
8 cluding—

9 “(I) oxygen combustion;

10 “(II) chemical looping; and

11 “(III) the replacement of steam
12 cycles with supercritical carbon diox-
13 ide cycles;

14 “(ii) improvements in turbine tech-
15 nology;

16 “(iii) improvements in carbon capture
17 systems technology; and

18 “(iv) any other technology the Sec-
19 retary recognizes as transformational tech-
20 nology.

21 “(b) COAL TECHNOLOGY PROGRAM.—

22 “(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall estab-
23 lish a coal technology program to ensure the contin-
24 ued use of the abundant, domestic coal resources of
25 the United States through the development of tech-

1 nologies that will significantly improve the efficiency,
2 effectiveness, costs, and environmental performance
3 of coal use.

4 “(2) REQUIREMENTS.—The program shall in-
5 clude—

6 “(A) a research and development program;

7 “(B) large-scale pilot projects; and

8 “(C) demonstration projects.

9 “(3) PROGRAM GOALS AND OBJECTIVES.—In
10 consultation with the interested entities described in
11 paragraph (4)(C), the Secretary shall develop goals
12 and objectives for the program to be applied to the
13 technologies developed within the program, taking
14 into consideration the following objectives:

15 “(A) Ensure reliable, low cost power from
16 new and existing coal plants.

17 “(B) Achieve high conversion efficiencies.

18 “(C) Address emissions of carbon dioxide
19 through high efficiency platforms and carbon
20 capture from new and existing coal plants.

21 “(D) Support small-scale and modular
22 technologies to enable incremental capacity ad-
23 ditions and load growth and large-scale genera-
24 tion technologies.

1 “(E) Support flexible baseload operations
2 for new and existing applications of coal gen-
3 eration.

4 “(F) Further reduce emissions of criteria
5 pollutants and reduce the use and manage the
6 discharge of water in power plant operations.

7 “(G) Accelerate the development of tech-
8 nologies that have transformational energy con-
9 version characteristics.

10 “(H) Validate geologic storage of large vol-
11 umes of anthropogenic sources of carbon diox-
12 ide and support the development of the infra-
13 structure needed to support a carbon dioxide
14 use and storage industry.

15 “(I) Examine methods of converting coal
16 to other valuable products and commodities in
17 addition to electricity.

18 “(4) CONSULTATIONS REQUIRED.—In carrying
19 out the program, the Secretary shall—

20 “(A) undertake international collabora-
21 tions, as recommended by the National Coal
22 Council;

23 “(B) use existing authorities to encourage
24 international cooperation; and

1 “(C) consult with interested entities, in-
2 cluding –
3 “(i) coal producers;
4 “(ii) industries that use coal;
5 “(iii) organizations that promote coal
6 and advanced coal technologies;
7 “(iv) environmental organizations;
8 “(v) organizations representing work-
9 ers; and
10 “(vi) organizations representing con-
11 sumers.

12 “(c) REPORT.—

13 “(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 18 months
14 after the date of enactment of this Act, the Sec-
15 retary shall submit to Congress a report describing
16 the performance standards adopted under subsection
17 (b)(3).

18 “(2) UPDATE.—Once every 2 years after the
19 initial report is submitted under paragraph (1), the
20 Secretary shall submit to Congress a report describ-
21 ing the progress made towards achieving the objec-
22 tives and performance standards adopted under sub-
23 section (b)(3).

24 “(d) FUNDING.—

1 “(1) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

2 There are authorized to be appropriated to the Sec-
3 retary to carry out this Act, to remain available until
4 expended—

5 “(A) \$610,000,000 for each of fiscal years
6 2017 through 2020; and

7 “(B) \$560,000,000 for fiscal year 2021.

8 “(2) ALLOCATIONS.—The amounts made avail-
9 able under paragraph (1) shall be allocated as fol-
10 lows:

11 “(A) For activities under the research and
12 development program component described in
13 subsection (b)(2)(A)—

14 “(i) \$275,000,000 for each of fiscal
15 years 2017 through 2020; and

16 “(ii) \$200,000,000 for fiscal year
17 2021.

18 “(B) For activities under the demonstra-
19 tion projects program component described in
20 subsection (b)(2)(C)—

21 “(i) \$50,000,000 for each of fiscal
22 years 2017 through 2020; and

23 “(ii) \$75,000,000 for fiscal year 2021.

24 “(C) For activities under the large-scale
25 pilot projects program component described in

1 subsection (b)(2)(B), \$285,000,000 for each of
2 fiscal years 2017 through 2021.”.

3 (2) COST SHARING FOR LARGE-SCALE PILOT
4 PROJECTS.—Activities under subsection (b)(2)(B)
5 shall be subject to the cost-sharing requirements of
6 section 988(b) of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42
7 U.S.C. 16352(b)).

8 **Subtitle F—Nuclear**

9 **SEC. 3501. REPORT ON FUSION AND FISSION REACTOR** 10 **PROTOTYPES.**

11 (a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the
12 date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary, in consulta-
13 tion with the National Laboratories, relevant Federal
14 agencies, and other stakeholders, shall submit to the Com-
15 mittees on Energy and Natural Resources and Environ-
16 ment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee
17 on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Rep-
18 resentatives a report assessing the capability of the De-
19 partment to host privately funded fusion and fission reac-
20 tor prototypes up to 20 megawatts thermal output and
21 related demonstration facilities at sites owned by the De-
22 partment.

23 (b) CONTENT.—The report submitted under sub-
24 section (a) shall describe the results of an assessment of—

- 1 (1) the safety review, oversight capabilities, and
2 potential liability of the Department;
- 3 (2) potential sites capable of hosting research,
4 development, and demonstration of prototype reac-
5 tors and related facilities for the purpose of reducing
6 technical risk;
- 7 (3) the existing physical and technical capabili-
8 ties of the Department and the National Labora-
9 tories relevant to research, development, and over-
10 sight;
- 11 (4) the efficacy of the available contractual
12 mechanisms of the Department, including—
 - 13 (A) cooperative research and development
14 agreements;
 - 15 (B) work for others agreements; and
 - 16 (C) agreements for commercializing tech-
17 nology;
- 18 (5) potential cost structures relating to physical
19 security, decommissioning, liability, and other long-
20 term project costs;
- 21 (6) the feasibility of the Department providing
22 technical assistance to developers of privately funded
23 fusion and advanced fission reactors in connection
24 with obtaining a license from the Nuclear Regu-
25 latory Commission for demonstration reactors or

1 commercial reactors of varying size and readiness
2 levels up to 2 gigawatts of thermal output; and
3 (7) other challenges or considerations identified
4 by the Secretary, including issues relating to poten-
5 tial cases of demonstration reactors up to 2
6 gigawatts of thermal output.

7 **SEC. 3502. NEXT GENERATION NUCLEAR PLANT PROJECT.**

8 Section 642(b) of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42
9 U.S.C. 16022(b)) is amended—

10 (1) by striking paragraph (3); and

11 (2) by redesignating paragraphs (4) and (5) as
12 paragraphs (3) and (4), respectively.

13 **Subtitle G—Workforce**
14 **Development**

15 **SEC. 3601. 21ST CENTURY ENERGY WORKFORCE ADVISORY**
16 **BOARD.**

17 (a) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary shall establish
18 the 21st Century Energy Workforce Advisory Board (re-
19 ferred to in this section as the “Board”), to develop a
20 strategy for the support and development of a skilled en-
21 ergy workforce that—

22 (1) meets the current and future industry and
23 labor needs of the energy sector;

1 (2) provides opportunities for students to be-
2 come qualified for placement in traditional energy
3 sector and clean energy sector jobs;

4 (3) aligns apprenticeship programs and work-
5 force development programs to provide industry rec-
6 ognized certifications and credentials;

7 (4) encourages leaders in the education system
8 of the United States to equip students with the
9 skills, mentorships, training, and technical expertise
10 necessary to fill the employment opportunities vital
11 to managing and operating the energy- and manu-
12 facturing-related industries of the United States;

13 (5) appropriately supports other Federal agen-
14 cies;

15 (6) strengthens and more fully engages work-
16 force training programs of the Department and the
17 National Laboratories in carrying out the Minorities
18 in Energy Initiative of the Department and other
19 Department workforce priorities;

20 (7) supports the design and replication of exist-
21 ing model energy curricula, particularly in new and
22 emerging technologies, that leads to industry-wide
23 credentials;

24 (8) develops plans to support and retrain dis-
25 placed and unemployed energy sector workers; and

1 (9) makes a Department priority to provide
2 education and job training to underrepresented
3 groups, including ethnic minorities, Indian tribes (as
4 defined in section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination
5 and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 450b)),
6 women, veterans, and socioeconomically disadvan-
7 taged individuals.

8 (b) MEMBERSHIP.—

9 (1) IN GENERAL.—The Board shall be com-
10 posed of 9 members, with the initial members of the
11 Board to be appointed by the Secretary not later
12 than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act.

13 (2) NOMINATIONS.—Not later than 1 year after
14 the date of enactment of this Act, the President’s
15 Council of Advisors on Science and Technology shall
16 nominate for appointment to the Board under para-
17 graph (1) not less than 18 individuals who meet the
18 qualifications described in paragraph (3).

19 (3) QUALIFICATIONS.—Each individual nomi-
20 nated for appointment to the Board under para-
21 graph (1) shall—

22 (A) be eminent in the field of economics or
23 workforce development;

24 (B) have expertise in relevant traditional
25 energy industries and clean energy industries;

1 (C) have expertise in secondary and post-
2 secondary education;

3 (D) have expertise in energy workforce de-
4 velopment or apprentice programs of States and
5 units of local government;

6 (E) have expertise in relevant organized
7 labor organizations; or

8 (F) have expertise in bringing underrep-
9 resented groups, including ethnic minorities,
10 women, veterans, and socioeconomically dis-
11 advantaged individuals, into the workforce.

12 (4) REPRESENTATION.—The membership of the
13 Board shall be representative of the broad range of
14 the energy industry, labor organizations, workforce
15 development, education, minority participation, and
16 economics disciplines related to activities carried out
17 under this section.

18 (5) LIMITATION.—No individual shall be nomi-
19 nated for appointment to the Board who is an em-
20 ployee of an entity applying for a grant under sec-
21 tion 3602.

22 (c) ADVISORY BOARD REVIEW AND RECOMMENDA-
23 TIONS.—

1 (ii) make resources available to pro-
2 vide training to displaced and unemployed
3 energy sector workers to reenter the en-
4 ergy workforce; and

5 (E) identify the energy sectors in greatest
6 need of workforce training and develop guide-
7 lines for the skills necessary to develop a work-
8 force trained to work in those energy sectors.

9 (2) REQUIRED ANALYSIS.—In developing the
10 strategy required under subsection (a), the Board
11 shall analyze the effectiveness of—

12 (A) existing Department directed support;
13 and

14 (B) developing energy workforce training
15 programs.

16 (3) REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the
17 date on which the Board is established under this
18 section, and each year thereafter, the Board shall
19 submit to the Secretary and Congress, and make
20 public, a report containing the findings of the Board
21 and model energy curricula with respect to the strat-
22 egy required to be developed under subsection (a).

23 (d) REPORT BY SECRETARY.—Not later than 18
24 months after the date on which the Board is established
25 under this section, the Secretary shall submit to the Com-

1 mittees on Appropriations of Senate and the House of
2 Representatives, the Committee on Energy and Natural
3 Resources of the Senate, and the Committee on Energy
4 and Commerce of the House of Representatives a report
5 that—

6 (1) describes whether the Secretary approves or
7 disapproves the recommendations of the Board
8 under subsection (c)(3); and

9 (2) provides an implementation plan for rec-
10 ommendations approved by the Board under para-
11 graph (1).

12 (e) CLEARINGHOUSE.—Based on the recommenda-
13 tions of the Board, the Secretary shall establish a clearing-
14 house—

15 (1) to maintain and update information and re-
16 sources on training and workforce development pro-
17 grams for energy- and manufacturing-related jobs;
18 and

19 (2) to act as a resource, and provide guidance,
20 for secondary schools, institutions of higher edu-
21 cation (including community colleges and minority-
22 serving institutions), workforce development organi-
23 zations, labor management organizations, and indus-
24 try organizations that would like to develop and im-

1 plement energy- and manufacturing-related training
2 programs.

3 (f) SUNSET.—The Board established under this sec-
4 tion shall remain in effect until September 30, 2020.

5 **SEC. 3602. ENERGY WORKFORCE PILOT GRANT PROGRAM.**

6 (a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the
7 date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary, in consulta-
8 tion with the Secretary of Labor and the Secretary of
9 Education, shall establish a pilot program to award grants
10 on a competitive basis to eligible entities for job training
11 programs that lead to an industry-recognized credential.

12 (b) ELIGIBILITY.—To be eligible to receive a grant
13 under this section, an entity shall be a public or nonprofit
14 organization or a consortium of public or nonprofit organi-
15 zations that—

16 (1) includes an advisory board of proportional
17 participation, as determined by the Secretary, of rel-
18 evant organizations, including—

19 (A) relevant energy industry organizations,
20 including public and private employers;

21 (B) labor organizations;

22 (C) postsecondary education organizations;

23 and

24 (D) workforce development boards;

1 (2) work with the Secretary of Defense or vet-
2 erans organizations to transition members of the
3 Armed Forces and veterans to careers in the energy
4 sector;

5 (3) work with Indian tribes (as defined in sec-
6 tion 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Edu-
7 cation Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 450b));

8 (4) apply as a State or regional consortia to le-
9 verage best practices already available in the State
10 or region in which the community college or institu-
11 tion of higher education is located;

12 (5) have a State-supported entity included in
13 the consortium applying for the grant;

14 (6) include an apprenticeship program reg-
15 istered with the Department of Labor or a State as
16 part of the job training and education program;

17 (7) provide support services and career coach-
18 ing;

19 (8) provide introductory energy workforce devel-
20 opment training;

21 (9) work with minority-serving institutions to
22 provide job training to increase the number of
23 skilled minorities and women in the energy sector; or

24 (10) provide job training for displaced and un-
25 employed workers in the energy sector.

1 (e) ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATION.—In making
2 grants under this section, the Secretary shall consider re-
3 gional diversity.

4 (f) LIMITATION ON APPLICATIONS.—An eligible enti-
5 ty may not submit, either individually or as part of a joint
6 application, more than 1 application for a grant under this
7 section during any 1 fiscal year.

8 (g) LIMITATIONS ON AMOUNT OF GRANT.—The
9 amount of an individual grant for any 1 year shall not
10 exceed \$1,000,000.

11 (h) COST SHARING.—

12 (1) FEDERAL SHARE.—The Federal share of
13 the cost of a job training and education program
14 carried out using a grant under this section shall be
15 not greater than 65 percent.

16 (2) NON-FEDERAL SHARE.—

17 (A) IN GENERAL.—The non-Federal share
18 of the cost of a job training and education pro-
19 gram carried out using a grant under this sec-
20 tion shall consist of not less than 50 percent
21 cash.

22 (B) LIMITATION.—Not greater than 50
23 percent of the non-Federal contribution of the
24 total cost of a job training and education pro-
25 gram carried out using a grant under this sec-

1 tion shall be in the form of in-kind contribu-
2 tions of goods or services fairly valued.

3 (i) REDUCTION OF DUPLICATION.—Prior to submit-
4 ting an application for a grant under this section, each
5 applicant shall consult with the appropriate agencies of
6 the Federal Government and coordinate the proposed ac-
7 tivities of the applicant with existing State and local pro-
8 grams.

9 (j) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—The Secretary shall
10 provide technical assistance and capacity building to na-
11 tional and State energy partnerships, including the enti-
12 ties described in subsection (b)(1), to leverage the existing
13 job training and education programs of the Department.

14 (k) REPORT.—The Secretary shall submit to Con-
15 gress and make publicly available on the website of the
16 Department an annual report on the program established
17 under this section, including a description of—

18 (1) the entities receiving grants;

19 (2) the activities carried out using the grants;

20 (3) best practices used to leverage the invest-
21 ment of the Federal Government;

22 (4) the rate of employment for participants
23 after completing a job training and education pro-
24 gram carried out using a grant; and

1 (5) an assessment of the results achieved by the
2 program.

3 (1) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is
4 authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section
5 \$20,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2017 through 2020.

6 **Subtitle H—Recycling**

7 **SEC. 3701. RECYCLED CARBON FIBER.**

8 (a) STUDY.—

9 (1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall conduct
10 a study on—

11 (A) the technology of recycled carbon fiber
12 and production waste carbon fiber; and

13 (B) the potential lifecycle energy savings
14 and economic impact of recycled carbon fiber.

15 (2) FACTORS FOR CONSIDERATION.—In con-
16 ducting the study under paragraph (1), the Sec-
17 retary shall consider—

18 (A) the quantity of recycled carbon fiber or
19 production waste carbon fiber that would make
20 the use of recycled carbon fiber or production
21 waste carbon fiber economically viable;

22 (B) any existing or potential barriers to re-
23 cycling carbon fiber or using recycled carbon
24 fiber;

1 (C) any financial incentives that may be
2 necessary for the development of recycled car-
3 bon fiber or production waste carbon fiber;

4 (D) the potential lifecycle savings in energy
5 from producing recycled carbon fiber, as com-
6 pared to producing new carbon fiber;

7 (E) the best and highest use for recycled
8 carbon fiber;

9 (F) the potential reduction in carbon diox-
10 ide emissions from producing recycled carbon
11 fiber, as compared to producing new carbon
12 fiber;

13 (G) any economic benefits gained from
14 using recycled carbon fiber or production waste
15 carbon fiber;

16 (H) workforce training and skills needed to
17 address labor demands in the development of
18 recycled carbon fiber or production waste car-
19 bon fiber; and

20 (I) how the Department can leverage exist-
21 ing efforts in the industry on the use of produc-
22 tion waste carbon fiber.

23 (3) REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the
24 date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall

1 submit to Congress a report describing the results of
2 the study conducted under paragraph (1).

3 (b) RECYCLED CARBON FIBER DEMONSTRATION
4 PROJECT.—On completion of the study required under
5 subsection (a)(1), the Secretary shall consult with the
6 aviation and automotive industries and existing programs
7 of the Advanced Manufacturing Office of the Department
8 to develop a carbon fiber recycling demonstration project.

9 (c) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is
10 authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary to carry
11 out this section \$10,000,000, to remain available until ex-
12 pended.

13 **SEC. 3702. ENERGY GENERATION AND REGULATORY RE-**
14 **LIEF STUDY REGARDING RECOVERY AND**
15 **CONVERSION OF NONRECYCLED MIXED**
16 **PLASTICS.**

17 (a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

18 (1) ENGINEERED FUEL.—The term “engi-
19 neered fuel” means a solid fuel that is manufactured
20 from nonrecycled constituents of municipal solid
21 waste or other secondary materials.

22 (2) GASIFICATION.—The term “gasification”
23 means a process through which nonrecycled waste is
24 heated and converted to synthesis gas in an oxygen-

1 deficient atmosphere, which can be converted into
2 fuels such as ethanol or other chemical feedstocks.

3 (3) PYROLYSIS.—The term “pyrolysis” means a
4 process through which nonrecycled plastics are heat-
5 ed in the absence of oxygen until melted and ther-
6 mally decomposed, and are then cooled, condensed,
7 and converted into synthetic crude oil or refined into
8 synthetic fuels and feedstocks such as diesel or
9 naphtha.

10 (b) STUDY.—With respect to nonrecycled mixed plas-
11 tics that are part of municipal solid waste or other sec-
12 ondary materials in the United States (and are often de-
13 posited in landfills), the Secretary shall conduct a study
14 to determine the manner in which the United States can
15 make progress toward a cost-effective system (including
16 with respect to environmental issues) through which pyrol-
17 ysis, gasification, and other innovative technologies such
18 as engineered fuels are used to convert such plastics, alone
19 or in combination with other municipal solid waste or sec-
20 ondary materials, into materials that can be used to gen-
21 erate electric energy or fuels or as chemical feedstocks.

22 (c) COMPLETION OF STUDY.—Not later than 2 years
23 after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall
24 complete the study described in subsection (b) and submit
25 to the appropriate committees of Congress reports pro-

1 viding findings and recommendations developed through
2 the study.

3 (d) FUNDING.—The Secretary may use unobligated
4 funds of the Department to carry out this section.

5 **SEC. 3703. ELIGIBLE PROJECTS.**

6 Section 1703(b)(1) of the Energy Policy Act of 2005
7 (42 U.S.C. 16513(b)(1)) is amended by inserting “(ex-
8 cluding the burning of commonly recycled paper that has
9 been segregated from solid waste to generate electricity)”
10 after “systems”.

11 **TITLE IV—ACCOUNTABILITY**
12 **Subtitle A—Loan Programs**

13 **SEC. 4001. TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR INCENTIVES FOR**
14 **INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGIES.**

15 (a) BORROWER PAYMENT OF SUBSIDY COST.—

16 (1) IN GENERAL.—Section 1702 of the Energy
17 Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 16512) is amended
18 by adding at the end the following:

19 “(1) BORROWER PAYMENT OF SUBSIDY COST.—

20 “(1) IN GENERAL.—In addition to the require-
21 ment in subsection (b)(1), no guarantee shall be
22 made unless the Secretary has received from the
23 borrower not less than 25 percent of the cost of the
24 guarantee.

1 “(2) ESTIMATE.—The Secretary shall provide
2 to the borrower, as soon as practicable, an estimate
3 or range of the cost of the guarantee under para-
4 graph (1).”.

5 (2) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section
6 1702(b) of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42
7 U.S.C. 16512(b)) is amended—

8 (A) by striking “(1) IN GENERAL.—No
9 guarantee” and inserting the following: “Sub-
10 ject to subsection (l), no guarantee”;

11 (B) by redesignating subparagraphs (A),
12 (B), and (C) as paragraphs (1), (2), and (3),
13 respectively, and indenting appropriately; and

14 (C) in paragraph (3) (as so redesign-
15 ated)—

16 (i) by striking “subparagraph (A)”
17 and inserting “paragraph (1)”; and

18 (ii) by striking “subparagraph (B)”
19 and inserting “paragraph (2)”.

20 (3) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made
21 by paragraphs (1) and (2) shall take effect on Octo-
22 ber 1, 2019.

23 (b) PROHIBITION ON SUBORDINATION OF DEBT.—
24 Section 1702(d)(3) of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42
25 U.S.C. 16512(d)(3)) is amended by striking “is not subor-

1 dinate” and inserting “(including any reorganization, re-
2 structuring, or termination of the obligation) shall not at
3 any time be subordinate”.

4 (c) LOAN PROGRAM TRANSPARENCY.—Section 1703
5 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 16513) is
6 amended by adding at the end the following:

7 “(f) LOAN STATUS.—

8 “(1) REQUEST.—If the Secretary does not
9 make a final decision on an application for a loan
10 guarantee under this section by the date that is 270
11 days after receipt of the application by the Sec-
12 retary, on that date and every 90 days thereafter
13 until the final decision is made, the applicant may
14 request that the Secretary provide to the applicant
15 a description of the status of the application.

16 “(2) RESPONSE.—Not later than 10 days after
17 receiving a request from an applicant under para-
18 graph (1), the Secretary shall provide to the appli-
19 cant a response that includes—

20 “(A) a summary of any factors that are
21 delaying a final decision on the application; and

22 “(B) an estimate of when review of the ap-
23 plication will be completed.”.

1 (d) TEMPORARY PROGRAM FOR RAPID DEPLOYMENT
2 OF RENEWABLE ENERGY AND ELECTRIC POWER TRANS-
3 MISSION PROJECTS.—

4 (1) REPEAL.—Section 1705 of the Energy Pol-
5 icy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 16516) is repealed.

6 (2) RESCISSION.—There is rescinded the unob-
7 ligated balance of amounts made available to carry
8 out the loan guarantee program established under
9 section 1705 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42
10 U.S.C. 16516) (before the amendment made by
11 paragraph (1)).

12 (3) MANAGEMENT.—The Secretary shall ensure
13 rigorous continued management and oversight of all
14 outstanding loans guaranteed under the program de-
15 scribed in subsection (b) until those loans have been
16 repaid in full.

17 **SEC. 4002. STATE LOAN ELIGIBILITY.**

18 (a) DEFINITIONS.—Section 1701 of the Energy Pol-
19 icy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 16511) is amended by adding
20 at the end the following:

21 “(6) STATE.—The term ‘State’ has the mean-
22 ing given the term in section 202 of the Energy
23 Conservation and Production Act (42 U.S.C. 6802).

24 “(7) STATE ENERGY FINANCING INSTITU-
25 TION.—

1 “(A) IN GENERAL.—The term ‘State en-
2 ergy financing institution’ means a quasi-inde-
3 pendent entity or an entity within a State agen-
4 cy or financing authority established by a
5 State—

6 “(i) to provide financing support or
7 credit enhancements, including loan guar-
8 antees and loan loss reserves, for eligible
9 projects; and

10 “(ii) to create liquid markets for eligi-
11 ble projects, including warehousing and
12 securitization, or take other steps to reduce
13 financial barriers to the deployment of ex-
14 isting and new eligible projects.

15 “(B) INCLUSION.—The term ‘State energy
16 financing institution’ includes an entity or orga-
17 nization established to achieve the purposes de-
18 scribed in clauses (i) and (ii) of subparagraph
19 (A) by an Indian tribal entity or an Alaska Na-
20 tive Corporation.”.

21 (b) TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—Section 1702 of the
22 Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 16512) (as amend-
23 ed by section 4001(a)(1)) is amended—

1 (1) in subsection (a), by inserting “or to a
2 State energy financing institution” after “for
3 projects”; and

4 (2) by adding at the end the following:

5 “(m) STATE ENERGY FINANCING INSTITUTIONS.—

6 “(1) ELIGIBILITY.—To be eligible for a guar-
7 antee under this title, a State energy financing insti-
8 tution—

9 “(A) shall meet the requirements of section
10 1703(a)(1); and

11 “(B) shall not be required to meet the re-
12 quirements of section 1703(a)(2).

13 “(2) PARTNERSHIPS AUTHORIZED.—In car-
14 rying out a project receiving a loan guarantee under
15 this title, State energy financing institutions may
16 enter into partnerships with private entities, tribal
17 entities, and Alaska Native corporations.

18 “(3) PROHIBITION ON USE OF APPROPRIATED
19 FUNDS.—Amounts appropriated to the Department
20 of Energy before the date of enactment of this sub-
21 section shall not be available to be used for the cost
22 of loan guarantees made to State energy financing
23 institutions under this subsection.”.

1 **SEC. 4003. GAO STUDY ON FOSSIL LOAN GUARANTEE IN-**
2 **CENTIVE PROGRAM.**

3 (a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the
4 date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General
5 of the United States shall carry out, and submit to Con-
6 gress a report describing the results of, a study on the
7 effectiveness of the advanced fossil loan guarantee incen-
8 tive program and other incentive programs for advanced
9 fossil energy of the Department.

10 (b) CONTENTS.—In carrying out the study under
11 subsection (a), the Comptroller General of the United
12 States shall—

13 (1) solicit industry and stakeholder input;

14 (2) evaluate the effectiveness of the advanced
15 fossil loan guarantee incentive program, alone or in
16 combination with other incentives, in advancing car-
17 bon capture and storage technology;

18 (3) review each Federal incentive provided by
19 the Department and other Federal agencies for car-
20 bon capture and storage demonstration projects to
21 determine the adequacy and effectiveness of the
22 combined Federal incentives in advancing carbon
23 capture and storage and advanced fossil energy tech-
24 nologies;

25 (4) assess whether combinations of the incentive
26 programs in existence as of the date of enactment of

1 this Act could be effective to advance carbon capture
2 and storage and advanced fossil energy technologies;
3 and

4 (5) evaluate the impact and costs of imple-
5 menting the recommendations described in the Jan-
6 uary 2015 National Coal Council report entitled
7 “Fossil Forward: Revitalizing CCS, Bringing Scale
8 and Speed to CCS Deployment” on the effectiveness
9 of the advanced fossil loan guarantee program.

10 **SEC. 4004. PROGRAM ELIGIBILITY FOR VESSELS.**

11 Subtitle B of title I of the Energy Independence and
12 Security Act of 2007 (42 U.S.C. 17011 et seq.) is amend-
13 ed by adding at the end the following:

14 **“SEC. 137. ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY VEHICLES MANUFAC-**
15 **TURING INCENTIVE PROGRAM ELIGIBILITY**
16 **FOR VESSELS.**

17 “(a) DEFINITION OF VESSEL.—In this section, the
18 term ‘vessel’ means a vessel (as defined in section 3 of
19 title 1, United States Code), whether in existence or under
20 construction, that has been issued a certificate of docu-
21 mentation as a United States flagged vessel under chapter
22 121 of title 46, United States Code and that meets the
23 standards established under section 4005(a) of the Energy
24 Policy Modernization Act of 2015.

1 “(b) ELIGIBILITY.—Subject to the terms and condi-
2 tions of subsections (d) and (f) of section 136, projects
3 for the reequipping, expanding, or establishing of a manu-
4 facturing facility in the United States to produce vessels
5 shall be considered eligible for direct loans under section
6 136(d).

7 “(c) FUNDING.—

8 “(1) PROHIBITION ON USE OF EXISTING CRED-
9 IT SUBSIDY.—None of the projects made eligible
10 under this section shall be eligible to receive any
11 credit subsidy provided under section 136 before the
12 date of enactment of this section.

13 “(2) SPECIFIC APPROPRIATION OR CONTRIBU-
14 TION.—The authority under this section to incur in-
15 debtedness, or enter into contracts, obligating
16 amounts to be expended by the Federal Government
17 shall be effective for any fiscal year only—

18 “(A)(i) to such extent or in such amounts
19 as are provided in advance by appropriation
20 Acts; and

21 “(ii) if the borrower has agreed to pay a
22 reasonable percentage of the cost of the obliga-
23 tion; or

24 “(B) if the Secretary has received from the
25 borrower a payment in full for the cost of the

1 obligation and deposited the payment into the
2 Treasury.”.

3 **SEC. 4005. ADDITIONAL REFORMS.**

4 (a) ISSUANCE OF RULE.—Not later than 180 days
5 after the date of enactment of this Act and after consulta-
6 tion with, and taking into account comments from, the
7 vessel industry, the Secretary shall issue a rule that speci-
8 fies which energy efficiency improvement standards shall
9 apply to applicants for loans under section 137 of the En-
10 ergy Independence and Security Act of 2007 (as added
11 by section 4004) for the manufacturing, retrofitting, or
12 repowering vessels that have been issued certificates of
13 documentation as United States flagged vessels under
14 chapter 121 of title 46, United States Code.

15 (b) FEES.—Section 136 of the Energy Independence
16 and Security Act of 2007 (42 U.S.C. 17013) is amended
17 by striking subsection (f) and inserting the following:

18 “(f) FEES.—

19 “(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall charge
20 and collect fees for loans provided under this section
21 in amounts that the Secretary determines are suffi-
22 cient to cover applicable administrative expenses as-
23 sociated with the loans, including reasonable closing
24 fees on the loans.

1 “(2) AVAILABILITY.—Fees collected under
2 paragraph (1) shall—

3 “(A) be deposited by the Secretary into the
4 Treasury; and

5 “(B) remain available until expended, sub-
6 ject to such other conditions as are contained in
7 annual appropriations Acts.”.

8 **SEC. 4006. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY INDIAN ENERGY EDU-**
9 **CATION PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT AS-**
10 **SISTANCE PROGRAM.**

11 Section 2602(b)(6) of the Energy Policy Act of 1992
12 (25 U.S.C. 3502(b)(6)) is amended by striking “2016”
13 and inserting “2026”.

14 **Subtitle B—Energy-Water Nexus**

15 **SEC. 4101. NEXUS OF ENERGY AND WATER FOR SUSTAIN-**
16 **ABILITY.**

17 (a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

18 (1) ENERGY-WATER NEXUS.—The term “en-
19 ergy-water nexus” means the links between—

20 (A) the water needed to produce fuels,
21 electricity, and other forms of energy; and

22 (B) the energy needed to transport, re-
23 claim, and treat water and wastewater.

24 (2) INTERAGENCY COORDINATION COM-
25 MITTEE.—The term “Interagency Coordination

1 Committee” means the Committee on the Nexus of
2 Energy and Water for Sustainability (or the
3 “NEWS Committee”) established under subsection
4 (b)(1).

5 (3) NEXUS OF ENERGY AND WATER SUSTAIN-
6 ABILITY OFFICE; NEWS OFFICE.—The term “Nexus
7 of Energy and Water Sustainability Office” or the
8 “NEWS Office” means an office located at the De-
9 partment and managed in cooperation with the De-
10 partment of the Interior pursuant to an agreement
11 between the 2 agencies to carry out leadership and
12 administrative functions for the Interagency Coordi-
13 nation Committee.

14 (4) RD&D ACTIVITIES.—The term “RD&D ac-
15 tivities” means research, development, and dem-
16 onstration activities.

17 (b) INTERAGENCY COORDINATION COMMITTEE.—

18 (1) ESTABLISHMENT.—Not later than 180 days
19 after the date of enactment of this Act, the Sec-
20 retary and the Secretary of the Interior shall estab-
21 lish the joint NEWS Office and Interagency Coordi-
22 nation Committee on the Nexus of Energy and
23 Water for Sustainability (or the “NEWS Com-
24 mittee”) to carry out the duties described in para-
25 graph (3).

1 (2) ADMINISTRATION.—

2 (A) CHAIRS.—The Secretary and the Sec-
3 retary of the Interior shall jointly manage the
4 NEWS Office and serve as co-chairs of the
5 Interagency Coordination Committee.

6 (B) MEMBERSHIP; STAFFING.—Member-
7 ship and staffing shall be determined by the co-
8 chairs.

9 (3) DUTIES.—The Interagency Coordination
10 Committee shall—

11 (A) serve as a forum for developing com-
12 mon Federal goals and plans on energy-water
13 nexus RD&D activities in coordination with the
14 National Science and Technology Council;

15 (B) not later than 1 year after the date of
16 enactment of this Act, and biannually there-
17 after, issue a strategic plan on energy-water
18 nexus RD&D activities priorities and objectives;

19 (C) convene and promote coordination of
20 the activities of Federal departments and agen-
21 cies on energy-water nexus RD&D activities, in-
22 cluding the activities of—

23 (i) the Department;

24 (ii) the Department of the Interior;

25 (iii) the Corps of Engineers;

- 1 (iv) the Department of Agriculture;
- 2 (v) the Department of Defense;
- 3 (vi) the Department of State;
- 4 (vii) the Environmental Protection
- 5 Agency;
- 6 (viii) the Council on Environmental
- 7 Quality;
- 8 (ix) the National Institute of Stand-
- 9 ards and Technology;
- 10 (x) the National Oceanic and Atmos-
- 11 pheric Administration;
- 12 (xi) the National Science Foundation;
- 13 (xii) the Office of Management and
- 14 Budget;
- 15 (xiii) the Office of Science and Tech-
- 16 nology Policy;
- 17 (xiv) the National Aeronautics and
- 18 Space Administration; and
- 19 (xv) such other Federal departments
- 20 and agencies as the Interagency Coordina-
- 21 tion Committee considers appropriate;
- 22 (D)(i) coordinate and develop capabilities
- 23 and methodologies for data collection, manage-
- 24 ment, and dissemination of information related
- 25 to energy-water nexus RD&D activities from

1 and to other Federal departments and agencies;
2 and

3 (ii) promote information exchange between
4 Federal departments and agencies—

5 (I) to identify and document Federal
6 and non-Federal programs and funding op-
7 portunities that support basic and applied
8 research, development, and demonstration
9 proposals to advance energy-water nexus
10 related science and technologies;

11 (II) to leverage existing programs by
12 encouraging joint solicitations, block
13 grants, and matching programs with non-
14 Federal entities; and

15 (III) to identify opportunities for do-
16 mestic and international public-private
17 partnerships, innovative financing mecha-
18 nisms, information and data exchange;

19 (E) promote the integration of energy-
20 water nexus considerations into existing Federal
21 water, energy, and other natural resource, in-
22 frastructure, and science programs at the na-
23 tional and regional levels and with programs
24 administered in partnership with non-Federal
25 entities; and

1 (F) not later than 1 year after the date of
2 enactment of this Act, issue a report on the po-
3 tential benefits and feasibility of establishing an
4 energy-water center of excellence within the Na-
5 tional Laboratories (as that term is defined in
6 section 2 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42
7 U.S.C. 15801)).

8 (4) NO REGULATION.—Nothing in this sub-
9 section grants to the Interagency Coordination Com-
10 mittee the authority to promulgate regulations or set
11 standards.

12 (5) REVIEW; REPORT.—At the end of the 5-
13 year period beginning on the date on which the
14 Interagency Coordination Committee and NEWS Of-
15 fice are established, the NEWS Office shall—

16 (A) review the activities, relevance, and ef-
17 fectiveness of the Interagency Coordination
18 Committee; and

19 (B) submit to the Committee on Energy
20 and Natural Resources of the Senate and the
21 Committees on Science, Space, and Technology,
22 Energy and Commerce, and Natural Resources
23 of the House of Representatives a report that—

24 (i) describes the results of the review
25 conducted under subparagraph (A); and

1 (ii) includes a recommendation on
2 whether the Interagency Coordination
3 Committee should continue.

4 (c) CROSSCUT BUDGET.—Not later than 30 days
5 after the President submits the budget of the United
6 States Government under section 1105 of title 31, United
7 States Code, the co-chairs of the Interagency Coordination
8 Committee (acting through the NEWS Office) shall sub-
9 mit to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources
10 of the Senate and the Committees on Science, Space, and
11 Technology, Energy and Commerce, and Natural Re-
12 sources of the House of Representatives, an interagency
13 budget crosscut report that displays at the program-,
14 project-, and activity-level for each of the Federal agencies
15 that carry out or support (including through grants, con-
16 tracts, interagency and intraagency transfers, and
17 multiyear and no-year funds) basic and applied RD&D ac-
18 tivities to advance the energy-water nexus related science
19 and technologies—

20 (1) the budget proposed in the budget request
21 of the President for the upcoming fiscal year;

22 (2) expenditures and obligations for the prior
23 fiscal year; and

24 (3) estimated expenditures and obligations for
25 the current fiscal year.

1 **SEC. 4102. SMART ENERGY AND WATER EFFICIENCY PILOT**
2 **PROGRAM.**

3 Subtitle A of title IX of the Energy Policy Act of
4 2005 (42 U.S.C. 16191 et seq.) is amended by adding at
5 the end the following:

6 **“SEC. 918. SMART ENERGY AND WATER EFFICIENCY PILOT**
7 **PROGRAM.**

8 “(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

9 “(1) ELIGIBLE ENTITY.—The term ‘eligible en-
10 tity’ means—

11 “(A) a utility;

12 “(B) a municipality;

13 “(C) a water district;

14 “(D) an Indian tribe or Alaska Native vil-
15 lage; and

16 “(E) any other authority that provides
17 water, wastewater, or water reuse services.

18 “(2) SMART ENERGY AND WATER EFFICIENCY
19 PILOT PROGRAM.—The term ‘smart energy and
20 water efficiency pilot program’ or ‘pilot program’
21 means the pilot program established under sub-
22 section (b).

23 “(b) SMART ENERGY AND WATER EFFICIENCY
24 PILOT PROGRAM.—

1 “(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall estab-
2 lish and carry out a smart energy and water effi-
3 ciency pilot program in accordance with this section.

4 “(2) PURPOSE.—The purpose of the smart en-
5 ergy and water efficiency pilot program is to award
6 grants to eligible entities to demonstrate unique, ad-
7 vanced, or innovative technology-based solutions that
8 will—

9 “(A) increase the energy efficiency of
10 water, wastewater, and water reuse systems;

11 “(B) improve energy efficiency of water,
12 wastewater, and water reuse systems to help
13 communities across the United States make
14 measurable progress in conserving water, saving
15 energy, and reducing costs;

16 “(C) support the implementation of inno-
17 vative and unique processes and the installation
18 of established advanced automated systems that
19 provide real-time data on energy and water; and

20 “(D) improve energy-water conservation
21 and quality and predictive maintenance through
22 technologies that utilize internet connected
23 technologies, including sensors, intelligent gate-
24 ways, and security embedded in hardware.

25 “(3) PROJECT SELECTION.—

1 “(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall
2 make competitive, merit-reviewed grants under
3 the pilot program to not less than 3, but not
4 more than 5, eligible entities.

5 “(B) SELECTION CRITERIA.—In selecting
6 an eligible entity to receive a grant under the
7 pilot program, the Secretary shall consider—

8 “(i) energy and cost savings;

9 “(ii) the uniqueness, commercial via-
10 bility, and reliability of the technology to
11 be used;

12 “(iii) the degree to which the project
13 integrates next-generation sensors soft-
14 ware, analytics, and management tools;

15 “(iv) the anticipated cost-effectiveness
16 of the pilot project through measurable en-
17 ergy efficiency savings, water savings or
18 reuse, and infrastructure costs averted;

19 “(v) whether the technology can be
20 deployed in a variety of geographic regions
21 and the degree to which the technology can
22 be implemented in a wide range of applica-
23 tions ranging in scale from small towns to
24 large cities, including tribal communities;

1 “(vi) whether the technology has been
2 successfully deployed elsewhere;

3 “(vii) whether the technology was
4 sourced from a manufacturer based in the
5 United States; and

6 “(viii) whether the project will be
7 completed in 5 years or less.

8 “(C) APPLICATIONS.—

9 “(i) IN GENERAL.—Subject to clause
10 (ii), an eligible entity seeking a grant
11 under the pilot program shall submit to
12 the Secretary an application at such time,
13 in such manner, and containing such infor-
14 mation as the Secretary determines to be
15 necessary.

16 “(ii) CONTENTS.—An application
17 under clause (i) shall, at a minimum, in-
18 clude—

19 “(I) a description of the project;

20 “(II) a description of the tech-
21 nology to be used in the project;

22 “(III) the anticipated results, in-
23 cluding energy and water savings, of
24 the project;

1 oped by the Secretary, consistent with the
2 purposes of this section.

3 “(ii) REQUIREMENTS.—Consistent
4 with the performance measures and bench-
5 marks developed under clause (i), in car-
6 rying out an evaluation under that clause,
7 the Secretary shall —

8 “(I) evaluate the progress and
9 impact of the project; and

10 “(II) assesses the degree to
11 which the project is meeting the goals
12 of the pilot program.

13 “(C) TECHNICAL AND POLICY ASSIST-
14 ANCE.—On the request of a grant recipient, the
15 Secretary shall provide technical and policy as-
16 sistance.

17 “(D) BEST PRACTICES.—The Secretary
18 shall make available to the public through the
19 Internet and other means the Secretary con-
20 siders to be appropriate—

21 “(i) a copy of each evaluation carried
22 out under subparagraph (B); and

23 “(ii) a description of any best prac-
24 tices identified by the Secretary as a result
25 of those evaluations.

1 “(E) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—The Sec-
2 retary shall submit to Congress a report con-
3 taining the results of each evaluation carried
4 out under subparagraph (B).

5 “(c) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There
6 is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section
7 \$15,000,000, to remain available until expended.”.

8 **Subtitle C—Innovation**

9 **SEC. 4201. AMERICA COMPETES PROGRAMS.**

10 (a) BASIC RESEARCH.—Section 971(b) of the Energy
11 Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 16311(b)) is amended—

12 (1) in paragraph (6), by striking “and” at the
13 end;

14 (2) in paragraph (7), by striking the period at
15 the end and inserting a semicolon; and

16 (3) by adding at the end the following:

17 “(8) \$5,271,000,000 for fiscal year 2016;

18 “(9) \$5,485,000,000 for fiscal year 2017;

19 “(10) \$5,704,000,000 for fiscal year 2018;

20 “(11) \$5,932,000,000 for fiscal year 2019; and

21 “(12) \$6,178,000,000 for fiscal year 2020.”.

22 (b) ADVANCED RESEARCH PROJECTS AGENCY-EN-
23 ERGY.—Section 5012 of the America COMPETES Act
24 (42 U.S.C. 16538) is amended—

1 (1) in subsection (a)(3), by striking “subsection
2 (n)(1)” and inserting “subsection (o)(1)”;

3 (2) in subsection (i), by striking paragraph (1)
4 and inserting the following:

5 “(1) IN GENERAL.—To the maximum extent
6 practicable, the Director shall ensure that—

7 “(A) the activities of ARPA–E are coordi-
8 nated with, and do not duplicate the efforts of,
9 programs and laboratories within the Depart-
10 ment and other relevant research agencies; and

11 “(B) ARPA–E does not provide funding
12 for a project unless the prospective grantee
13 demonstrates sufficient attempts to secure pri-
14 vate financing or indicates that the project is
15 not independently commercially viable.”;

16 (3) by redesignating subsection (n) as sub-
17 section (o);

18 (4) by inserting after subsection (m) the fol-
19 lowing:

20 “(n) PROTECTION OF INFORMATION.—The following
21 types of information collected by the ARPA–E from recipi-
22 ents of financial assistance awards shall be considered
23 commercial and financial information obtained from a per-
24 son and privileged or confidential and not subject to dis-

1 closure under section 552(b)(4) of title 5, United States
2 Code:

3 “(1) Plans for commercialization of technologies
4 developed under the award, including business plans,
5 technology-to-market plans, market studies, and cost
6 and performance models.

7 “(2) Investments provided to an awardee from
8 third parties (such as venture capital firms, hedge
9 funds, and private equity firms), including amounts
10 and the percentage of ownership of the awardee pro-
11 vided in return for the investments.

12 “(3) Additional financial support that the
13 awardee—

14 “(A) plans to or has invested into the tech-
15 nology developed under the award; or

16 “(B) is seeking from third parties.

17 “(4) Revenue from the licensing or sale of new
18 products or services resulting from research con-
19 ducted under the award.”; and

20 (5) in subsection (o) (as redesignated by para-
21 graph (3))—

22 (A) in paragraph (2)—

23 (i) in the matter preceding subpara-
24 graph (A), by striking “paragraphs (4)
25 and (5)” and inserting “paragraph (4)”;

1 (ii) in subparagraph (D), by striking
2 “and” at the end;

3 (iii) in subparagraph (E), by striking
4 the period at the end and inserting a semi-
5 colon; and

6 (iv) by adding at the end the fol-
7 lowing:

8 “(F) \$291,200,000 for fiscal year 2016;

9 “(G) \$303,600,000 for fiscal year 2017;

10 “(H) \$314,700,000 for fiscal year 2018;

11 “(I) \$327,300,000 for fiscal year 2019;

12 and

13 “(J) \$340,600,000 for fiscal year 2020 .”;

14 and

15 (B) in paragraph (4)(B), by striking

16 “(c)(2)(D)” and inserting “(c)(2)(C)”.

17 **SEC. 4202. INCLUSION OF EARLY STAGE TECHNOLOGY**

18 **DEMONSTRATION IN AUTHORIZED TECH-**

19 **NOLOGY TRANSFER ACTIVITIES.**

20 Section 1001 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42
21 U.S.C. 16391) is amended—

22 (1) by redesignating subsection (g) as sub-
23 section (h); and

24 (2) by inserting after subsection (f) the fol-
25 lowing:

1 “(g) EARLY STAGE TECHNOLOGY DEMONSTRA-
2 TION.—The Secretary shall permit the directors of the Na-
3 tional Laboratories to use funds authorized to support
4 technology transfer within the Department to carry out
5 early stage and precommercial technology demonstration
6 activities to remove technology barriers that limit private
7 sector interest and demonstrate potential commercial ap-
8 plications of any research and technologies arising from
9 National Laboratory activities.”.

10 **SEC. 4203. SUPPORTING ACCESS OF SMALL BUSINESS CON-**
11 **CERNS TO NATIONAL LABORATORIES.**

12 (a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

13 (1) NATIONAL LABORATORY.—The term “Na-
14 tional Laboratory” has the meaning given the term
15 in section 2 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42
16 U.S.C. 15801).

17 (2) SMALL BUSINESS CONCERN.—The term
18 “small business concern” has the same meaning as
19 in section 3 of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C.
20 632).

21 (b) ACTIONS FOR INCREASED ACCESS AT NATIONAL
22 LABORATORIES FOR SMALL BUSINESS CONCERNS.—To
23 promote the technology transfer of innovative energy tech-
24 nologies and enhance the competitiveness of the United
25 States, the Secretary shall take such actions as are appro-

1 piate to facilitate access to the National Laboratories for
2 small business concerns.

3 (c) INFORMATION ON THE DOE WEBSITE RELATING
4 TO NATIONAL LABORATORY PROGRAMS AVAILABLE TO
5 SMALL BUSINESS CONCERNS.—

6 (1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days
7 after the date of enactment of this Act, the Sec-
8 retary, in coordination with the Directors of the Na-
9 tional Laboratories, shall—

10 (A) publish in a consolidated manner on
11 the website of the Department information re-
12 lating to National Laboratory programs that
13 are available to small business concerns;

14 (B) provide for the information published
15 under subparagraph (A) to be kept up-to-date;
16 and

17 (C) include in the information published
18 under subparagraph (A), information on each
19 available program under which small business
20 concerns are eligible to enter into agreements to
21 work with the National Laboratories.

22 (2) COMPONENTS.—The information published
23 on the Department website under paragraph (1)
24 shall include—

1 (A) a brief description of each agreement
2 available to small business concerns to work
3 with National Laboratories;

4 (B) a step-by-step guide for completing
5 agreements to work with National Laboratories;

6 (C) best practices for working with Na-
7 tional Laboratories;

8 (D) individual National Laboratory
9 websites that provide information specific to
10 technology transfer and working with small
11 business concerns;

12 (E) links to funding opportunity announce-
13 ments, nonfinancial resources, and other pro-
14 grams available to small business concerns; and

15 (F) any other information that the Sec-
16 retary determines to be appropriate.

17 (3) ACCESSIBILITY.—The information published
18 on the Department website under paragraph (1)
19 shall be—

20 (A) readily accessible and easily found on
21 the Internet by the public and members and
22 committees of Congress; and

23 (B) presented in a searchable, machine-
24 readable format.

1 (4) GUIDANCE.—The Secretary shall issue De-
2 partmental guidance to ensure that the information
3 published on the Department website under para-
4 graph (1) is provided in a manner that presents a
5 coherent picture of all National Laboratory pro-
6 grams that are relevant to small business concerns.

7 **SEC. 4204. MICROLAB TECHNOLOGY COMMERCIALIZATION.**

8 (a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

9 (1) MICROLAB.—The term “microlab” means a
10 small laboratory established by the Secretary under
11 subsection (b).

12 (2) NATIONAL LABORATORY.—The term “na-
13 tional laboratory” means—

14 (A) a National Laboratory, as defined in
15 section 2 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42
16 U.S.C. 15801); and

17 (B) a national security laboratory, as de-
18 fined in section 3281 of the National Nuclear
19 Security Administration Act (50 U.S.C. 2471).

20 (b) ESTABLISHMENT OF MICROLAB PROGRAM.—

21 (1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, in collabora-
22 tion with the directors of national laboratories, may
23 establish a microlab program under which the Sec-
24 retary establishes microlabs that are located in close

1 proximity to national laboratories and that are ac-
2 cessible to the public for the purposes of—

3 (A) enhancing collaboration with regional
4 research groups, such as institutions of higher
5 education and industry groups;

6 (B) accelerating technology transfer from
7 national laboratories to the marketplace; and

8 (C) promoting regional workforce develop-
9 ment through science, technology, engineering,
10 and mathematics (“STEM”) instruction and
11 training.

12 (2) CRITERIA.—In determining the placement
13 of microlabs under paragraph (1), the Secretary
14 shall consider—

15 (A) the commitment of a national labora-
16 tory to establishing a microlab;

17 (B) the existence of a joint research insti-
18 tute or a new facility that—

19 (i) is not on the main site of a na-
20 tional laboratory;

21 (ii) is in close proximity to a national
22 laboratory; and

23 (iii) has the capability to house a
24 microlab;

1 (C) whether employees of a national lab-
2 oratory and persons from academia, industry,
3 and government are available to be assigned to
4 the microlab; and

5 (D) cost-sharing or in-kind contributions
6 from State and local governments and private
7 industry.

8 (3) TIMING.—If the Secretary, in collaboration
9 with the directors of national laboratories, elects to
10 establish a microlab program under this subsection,
11 the Secretary, in collaboration with the directors of
12 national laboratories, shall—

13 (A) not later than 60 days after the date
14 of enactment of this Act, begin the process of
15 determining the placement of microlabs under
16 paragraph (1); and

17 (B) not later than 180 days after the date
18 of enactment of this Act, implement the
19 microlab program under this subsection.

20 (c) REPORTS.—

21 (1) INITIAL REPORT.—Not later than 60 days
22 after the date of implementation of the microlab pro-
23 gram under subsection (b), the Secretary shall sub-
24 mit to the Committee on Armed Services of the Sen-
25 ate, the Committee on Armed Services of the House

1 of Representatives, the Committee on Energy and
2 Natural Resources of the Senate, and the Committee
3 on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of
4 Representatives a report that provides an update on
5 the implementation of the microlab program under
6 subsection (b).

7 (2) PROGRESS REPORT.—Not later than 1 year
8 after the date of implementation of the microlab pro-
9 gram under subsection (b), the Secretary shall sub-
10 mit to the Committee on Armed Services of the Sen-
11 ate, the Committee on Armed Services of the House
12 of Representatives, the Committee on Energy and
13 Natural Resources of the Senate, and the Committee
14 on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of
15 Representatives a report on the microlab program
16 under subsection (b), including findings and rec-
17 ommendations of the Secretary.

18 (d) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is
19 authorized to be appropriated to carry out this Act
20 \$50,000,000 for fiscal year 2016.

21 **Subtitle D—Grid Reliability**

22 **SEC. 4301. BULK-POWER SYSTEM RELIABILITY IMPACT** 23 **STATEMENT.**

24 (a) RELIABILITY REPORTS.—Section 215(g) of the
25 Federal Power Act (16 U.S.C. 824o(g)) is amended—

1 (1) by striking “The ERO” and inserting the
2 following:

3 “(1) IN GENERAL.—The ERO”; and

4 (2) by adding at the end the following:

5 “(2) REGIONAL ENTITIES.—Not later than 180
6 days after the date of enactment of this paragraph
7 and not less than every 3 years thereafter, each re-
8 gional entity shall submit to the appropriate commit-
9 tees of Congress and the Commission a report that
10 describes, as of the date of the report—

11 “(A) the state of and prospects for the re-
12 liability of electricity within the geographic area
13 covered by the regional entity; and

14 “(B) the most significant risks to the reli-
15 ability of the bulk-power system that might
16 arise or need to be monitored within the geo-
17 graphic area covered by the regional entity, in-
18 cluding risks from proposed or final Federal
19 regulations.”.

20 (b) RELIABILITY IMPACT STATEMENT.—Section 215
21 of the Federal Power Act (16 U.S.C. 824o) is amended
22 by adding at the end the following:

23 “(1) RELIABILITY IMPACT STATEMENT.—

24 “(1) SOLICITATION BY COMMISSION.—Not later
25 than 15 days after the date on which the head of a

1 Federal agency proposes a major rule (as defined in
2 section 804 of title 5, United States Code) that may
3 significantly affect the reliable operation of the bulk-
4 power system, the Commission shall solicit from any
5 applicable regional entity affected by the proposed
6 rule a reliability impact statement with respect to
7 the proposed rule.

8 “(2) VOLUNTARY SUBMISSION BY REGIONAL
9 ENTITY.—A regional entity may prepare, on the ini-
10 tiative of the regional entity, a reliability impact
11 statement for any proposed major Federal rule that
12 the regional entity determines would significantly af-
13 fect the reliable operation of the bulk-power system
14 within the area covered by the regional entity.

15 “(3) MULTIJURISDICTIONAL COORDINATION.—
16 If a proposed rule subject to a reliability impact
17 statement under paragraph (1) or (2) affects an
18 area broader than the area covered by a single re-
19 gional entity, the ERO shall convene a committee of
20 the affected regional entities to produce a single reli-
21 ability impact statement that demonstrates for each
22 affected area the reliability impact of the proposed
23 rule.

1 “(4) REQUIREMENTS.—A reliability impact
2 statement under paragraph (1) or (2) shall include
3 a detailed statement on—

4 “(A) the impact of the proposed rule on
5 the reliable operation of the bulk-power system;

6 “(B) any adverse effects on the reliable op-
7 eration of the bulk-power system if the pro-
8 posed rule was implemented; and

9 “(C) alternatives to cure the identified ad-
10 verse reliability impacts, including, at the dis-
11 cretion of the regional entity, a no-action alter-
12 native.

13 “(5) SUBMISSION TO COMMISSION.—On comple-
14 tion of a reliability impact statement under para-
15 graph (1) or (2), the regional entity or a committee
16 of affected regional entities convened under para-
17 graph (3) shall submit to the Commission the reli-
18 ability impact statement.

19 “(6) TRANSMITTAL TO HEAD OF FEDERAL
20 AGENCY.—On receipt of a reliability impact state-
21 ment submitted to the Commission under paragraph
22 (5), the Commission shall transmit to the head of
23 the applicable Federal agency the reliability impact
24 statement prepared under this subsection for inclu-
25 sion in the public record.

1 “(7) INCLUSION OF DETAILED RESPONSE IN
2 FINAL RULE.—With respect to a final major rule
3 subject to a reliability impact statement prepared
4 under paragraph (1) or (2), the head of the Federal
5 agency shall—

6 “(A) consider the reliability impact state-
7 ment;

8 “(B) give due weight to the technical ex-
9 pertise of the regional entity with respect to
10 matters that are the subject of the reliability
11 impact statement; and

12 “(C) include in the final rule a detailed re-
13 sponse to the reliability impact statement that
14 reasonably addresses the detailed statements re-
15 quired under paragraph (4).”.

16 **SEC. 4302. REPORT BY TRANSMISSION ORGANIZATIONS ON**
17 **DIVERSITY OF SUPPLY.**

18 (a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

19 (1) ELECTRIC GENERATING CAPACITY RE-
20 SOURCE.—

21 (A) IN GENERAL.—The term “electric gen-
22 erating capacity resource” means an electric
23 generating resource, as measured by the max-
24 imum load-carrying ability of the resource, ex-
25 clusive of station use and planned, unplanned,

1 or other outage or derating subject to dispatch
2 by the transmission organization to meet the re-
3 source adequacy needs of the systems operated
4 by the transmission organization.

5 (B) EFFECT.—The term “electric gener-
6 ating capacity resource” does not address non-
7 electric generating resources that are qualified
8 as capacity resources in the tariffs of various
9 transmission organizations as of the date of en-
10 actment of this Act.

11 (2) TRANSMISSION ORGANIZATION.—The term
12 “transmission organization” has the meaning given
13 the term in section 3 of the Federal Power Act (16
14 U.S.C. 796).

15 (b) REPORT.—

16 (1) NOTICE.—Not later than 14 days after the
17 date of enactment of this Act, the Commission (as
18 the term is defined in section 3 of the Federal
19 Power Act (16 U.S.C. 796)) shall submit to each
20 transmission organization that has a tariff on file
21 with the Commission that includes provisions ad-
22 dressing the procurement of electric generating ca-
23 pacity resources, a notice that the transmission or-
24 ganization is required to file with the Commission a
25 report in accordance with paragraph (2).

1 (2) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after
2 the date on which a transmission organization re-
3 ceives a notice under paragraph (1), the trans-
4 mission organization shall submit to the Commission
5 a report that, to the maximum extent practicable—

6 (A)(i) identifies electric generating capac-
7 ity resources that are available to the trans-
8 mission organization as of the date of the re-
9 port; and

10 (ii) describes the primary energy sources
11 and operational characteristics of electric capac-
12 ity resources available, in the aggregate, to the
13 transmission organization;

14 (B) evaluates, using generally accepted
15 metrics, the current operational performance, in
16 the aggregate, of electric capacity resources;

17 (C) identifies, for the aggregate of electric
18 generating capacity resources available to the
19 transmission organization—

20 (i) over the short- and long-term peri-
21 ods in the planning cycle of the trans-
22 mission organization, reasonable projec-
23 tions concerning the operational and eco-
24 nomic risk profile of electric generating ca-
25 pacity resources;

1 (ii) the projected future needs of the
2 transmission organization for electric gen-
3 erating capacity resources; and

4 (iii) the availability of transmission fa-
5 cilities and transmission support services
6 necessary to provide for the transmission
7 organization reasonable assurances of es-
8 sential reliability services, including ade-
9 quate voltage support; and

10 (D) assesses whether and to what extent
11 the market rules of the transmission organiza-
12 tion—

13 (i) yield capacity auction clearing
14 prices that promote necessary and prudent
15 investment;

16 (ii) yield energy market clearing
17 prices that reflect the marginal cost of
18 supply, taking into account transmission
19 constraints and other factors needed to en-
20 sure reliable grid operation;

21 (iii) produce meaningful price signals
22 that clearly indicate where new supply and
23 investment are needed;

1 (iv) reduce uncertainty or instability
2 resulting from changes to market rules,
3 processes, or protocols;

4 (v) promote transparency and commu-
5 nication by the market operator to market
6 participants;

7 (vi) support a diverse generation port-
8 folio and the availability of transmission
9 facilities and transmission support services
10 on a short- and long-term basis necessary
11 to provide reasonable assurances of a con-
12 tinuous supply of electricity for customers
13 of the transmission organization at the
14 proper voltage and frequency; and

15 (vii) provide an enhanced opportunity
16 for self-supply of electric generating capac-
17 ity resources by electric cooperatives, Fed-
18 eral power marketing agencies, and State
19 utilities with a service obligation (as those
20 terms are defined in section 217(a)) of the
21 Federal Power Act (16 U.S.C. 824q(a))) in
22 a manner that is consistent with tradi-
23 tional utility business models and does not
24 unduly affect wholesale market prices.

1 **Subtitle E—Management**

2 **SEC. 4401. FEDERAL LAND MANAGEMENT.**

3 (a) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section:

4 (1) **CADASTRE.**—The term “cadastre” means
5 an inventory of buildings and other real property
6 (including associated infrastructure such as roads
7 and utility transmission lines and pipelines) located
8 on land administered by the Secretary, which is de-
9 veloped through collecting, storing, retrieving, or dis-
10 seminating graphical or digital data and any infor-
11 mation related to the data, including surveys, maps,
12 charts, images, and services.

13 (2) **SECRETARY.**—The term “Secretary” means
14 the Secretary of the Interior.

15 (b) **CADASTRE OF FEDERAL REAL PROPERTY.**—

16 (1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary is author-
17 ized—

18 (A) to develop and maintain a current and
19 accurate multipurpose cadastre to support Fed-
20 eral land management activities for the Depart-
21 ment of the Interior;

22 (B) to incorporate any related inventories
23 of Federal real property, including any inven-
24 tories prepared under applicable land or re-
25 source management plans; and

1 (C) to enter into discussions with other
2 Federal agencies to make the cadastre available
3 for use by the agency to support agency man-
4 agement activities.

5 (2) COST-SHARING AGREEMENTS.—

6 (A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may
7 enter into cost-sharing agreements with other
8 Federal agencies, and with States, Indian
9 tribes, and local governments, to include any
10 non-Federal land in a State in the cadastre.

11 (B) COST SHARE.—The Federal share of
12 any cost agreement described in subparagraph
13 (A) shall not exceed 50 percent of the total cost
14 to a State, Indian tribe, or local government for
15 the development of the cadastre of non-Federal
16 land.

17 (3) CONSOLIDATION AND REPORT.—Not later
18 than 180 days after the date of enactment of this
19 Act, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on
20 Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate and
21 the Committee on Natural Resources of the House
22 of Representatives a report on the real property in-
23 ventories or any components of any cadastre or re-
24 lated inventories that—

1 (A) exist as of the date of enactment of
2 this Act;

3 (B) are authorized by law or conducted by
4 the Secretary; and

5 (C) are of sufficient accuracy to be in-
6 cluded in the cadastre authorized under para-
7 graph (1).

8 (4) COORDINATION.—In carrying out this sub-
9 section, the Secretary shall—

10 (A) participate (in accordance with section
11 216 of the E-Government Act of 2002 (44
12 U.S.C. 3501 note; Public Law 107–347)) in the
13 establishment of such standards and common
14 protocols as are necessary to ensure the inter-
15 operability of geospatial information pertaining
16 to the cadastre for all users of the information;

17 (B) coordinate with, seek assistance and
18 cooperation of, and provide liaison to the Fed-
19 eral Geographic Data Committee pursuant to
20 Office of Management and Budget Circular A-
21 16 and Executive Order 12906 (43 U.S.C.
22 1457 note; relating to coordinating geographic
23 data acquisition and access: the National Spa-
24 tial Data Infrastructure) for the implementa-

1 tion of and compliance with such standards as
2 may be applicable to the cadastre;

3 (C) make the cadastre interoperable with
4 the Federal Real Property Profile established
5 pursuant to Executive Order 13327 (40 U.S.C.
6 121 note; relating to Federal real property
7 asset management);

8 (D) integrate with and leverage, to the
9 maximum extent practicable, cadastre activities
10 of units of State and local government; and

11 (E) use contracts with the private sector,
12 if practicable, to provide such products and
13 services as are necessary to develop the cadas-
14 tre.

15 (c) **TRANSPARENCY AND PUBLIC ACCESS.**—The Sec-
16 retary shall—

17 (1) make the cadastre required under this sec-
18 tion publically available on the Internet in a graphi-
19 cally geoenabled and searchable format; and

20 (2) in consultation with the Secretary of De-
21 fense and the Secretary of Homeland Security, pre-
22 vent the disclosure of the identity of any buildings
23 or facilities, or information related to the buildings
24 or facilities, if the disclosure would impair or jeop-

1 ardize the national security or homeland defense of
2 the United States.

3 (d) EFFECT.—Nothing in this section—

4 (1) creates any substantive or procedural right
5 or benefit;

6 (2) authorizes any new surveying or mapping of
7 Federal real property, except that a Federal agency
8 may conduct a new survey to update the accuracy of
9 the inventory data of the agency before storage on
10 a cadaster; or

11 (3) authorizes—

12 (A) the evaluation of any real property
13 owned by the United States for disposal; or

14 (B) new appraisals or assessments of the
15 value of—

16 (i) real property; or

17 (ii) cultural or archaeological re-
18 sources on any parcel of Federal land or
19 other real property.

20 **SEC. 4402. QUADRENNIAL ENERGY REVIEW.**

21 (a) IN GENERAL.—Section 801 of the Department of
22 Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7321) is amended
23 to read as follows:

1 **“SEC. 801. QUADRENNIAL ENERGY REVIEW.**

2 “(a) QUADRENNIAL ENERGY REVIEW TASK
3 FORCE.—

4 “(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—The President shall es-
5 tablish a Quadrennial Energy Review Task Force
6 (referred to in this section as the ‘Task Force’) to
7 coordinate the Quadrennial Energy Review.

8 “(2) COCHAIRPERSONS.—The President shall
9 designate appropriate senior Federal Government of-
10 ficials to be cochairpersons of the Task Force.

11 “(3) MEMBERSHIP.—The Task Force may be
12 comprised of representatives at level I or II of the
13 Executive Schedule of—

14 “(A) the Department of Energy;

15 “(B) the Department of Commerce;

16 “(C) the Department of Defense;

17 “(D) the Department of State;

18 “(E) the Department of the Interior;

19 “(F) the Department of Agriculture;

20 “(G) the Department of the Treasury;

21 “(H) the Department of Transportation;

22 “(I) the Department of Homeland Secu-
23 rity;

24 “(J) the Office of Management and Budg-
25 et;

26 “(K) the National Science Foundation;

1 “(L) the Environmental Protection Agen-
2 cy; and

3 “(M) such other Federal agencies, and en-
4 tities within the Executive Office of the Presi-
5 dent, as the President considers to be appro-
6 priate.

7 “(b) CONDUCT OF REVIEW.—

8 “(1) IN GENERAL.—Each Quadrennial Energy
9 Review shall be conducted to—

10 “(A) provide an integrated view of impor-
11 tant national energy objectives and Federal en-
12 ergy policy; and

13 “(B) identify the maximum practicable
14 alignment of research programs, incentives, reg-
15 ulations, and partnerships.

16 “(2) ELEMENTS.—A Quadrennial Energy Re-
17 view shall—

18 “(A) establish integrated, governmentwide
19 national energy objectives in the context of eco-
20 nomic, environmental, and security priorities;

21 “(B) recommend coordinated actions
22 across Federal agencies;

23 “(C) assess and recommend priorities for
24 research, development, and demonstration;

1 “(D) provide a strong analytical base for
2 Federal energy policy decisions;

3 “(E) consider reasonable estimates of fu-
4 ture Federal budgetary resources when making
5 recommendations; and

6 “(F) be conducted with substantial input
7 from—

8 “(i) Congress;

9 “(ii) the energy industry;

10 “(iii) academia;

11 “(iv) State, local, and tribal govern-
12 ments;

13 “(v) nongovernmental organizations;

14 and

15 “(vi) the public.

16 “(c) SUBMISSION OF QUADRENNIAL ENERGY RE-
17 VIEW TO CONGRESS.—

18 “(1) IN GENERAL.—The President—

19 “(A) shall publish and submit to Congress
20 a report on the Quadrennial Energy Review
21 once every 4 years; and

22 “(B) more frequently than once every 4
23 years, as the President determines to be appro-
24 priate, may prepare and publish interim reports
25 as part of the Quadrennial Energy Review.

1 “(2) INCLUSIONS.—The reports described in
2 paragraph (1) shall address or consider, as appro-
3 priate—

4 “(A) an integrated view of short-term, in-
5 termediate-term, and long-term objectives for
6 Federal energy policy in the context of eco-
7 nomic, environmental, and security priorities;

8 “(B) potential executive actions (including
9 programmatic, regulatory, and fiscal actions)
10 and resource requirements—

11 “(i) to achieve the objectives described
12 in subparagraph (A); and

13 “(ii) to be coordinated across multiple
14 agencies;

15 “(C) analysis of the existing and prospec-
16 tive roles of parties (including academia, indus-
17 try, consumers, the public, and Federal agen-
18 cies) in achieving the objectives described in
19 subparagraph (A), including—

20 “(i) an analysis by energy use sector,
21 including—

22 “(I) commercial and residential
23 buildings;

24 “(II) the industrial sector;

25 “(III) transportation; and

1 “(IV) electric power;

2 “(ii) requirements for invention, adop-
3 tion, development, and diffusion of energy
4 technologies as they relate to each of the
5 energy use sectors; and

6 “(iii) other research that informs
7 strategies to incentivize desired actions;

8 “(D) assessment of policy options to in-
9 crease domestic energy supplies and energy effi-
10 ciency;

11 “(E) evaluation of national and regional
12 energy storage, transmission, and distribution
13 requirements, including requirements for renew-
14 able energy;

15 “(F) portfolio assessments that describe
16 the optimal deployment of resources, including
17 prioritizing financial resources for energy-rel-
18 evant programs;

19 “(G) mapping of the linkages among basic
20 research and applied programs, demonstration
21 programs, and other innovation mechanisms
22 across the Federal agencies;

23 “(H) identification of demonstration
24 projects;

1 “(I) identification of public and private
2 funding needs for various energy technologies,
3 systems, and infrastructure, including consider-
4 ation of public-private partnerships, loans, and
5 loan guarantees;

6 “(J) assessment of global competitors and
7 an identification of programs that can be en-
8 hanced with international cooperation;

9 “(K) identification of policy gaps that need
10 to be filled to accelerate the adoption and diffu-
11 sion of energy technologies, including consider-
12 ation of—

13 “(i) Federal tax policies; and

14 “(ii) the role of Federal agencies as
15 early adopters and purchasers of new en-
16 ergy technologies;

17 “(L) priority listing for implementation of
18 objectives and actions taking into account esti-
19 mated Federal budgetary resources;

20 “(M) analysis of—

21 “(i) points of maximum leverage for
22 policy intervention to achieve outcomes;
23 and

1 “(ii) areas of energy policy that can
2 be most effective in meeting national goals
3 for the energy sector; and

4 “(N) recommendations for executive
5 branch organization changes to facilitate the
6 development and implementation of Federal en-
7 ergy policies.

8 “(d) REPORT DEVELOPMENT.—The Secretary of En-
9 ergy shall provide such support for the Quadrennial En-
10 ergy Review with the necessary analytical, financial, and
11 administrative support for the conduct of each Quadren-
12 nial Energy Review required under this section as may
13 be requested by the cochairpersons designated under sub-
14 section (a)(2).

15 “(e) COOPERATION.—The heads of applicable Fed-
16 eral agencies shall cooperate with the Secretary and pro-
17 vide such assistance, information, and resources as the
18 Secretary may require to assist in carrying out this sec-
19 tion.”.

20 (b) TABLE OF CONTENTS AMENDMENT.—The item
21 relating to section 801 in the table of contents of such
22 Act is amended to read as follows:

 “Sec. 801. Quadrennial Energy Review.”.

23 (c) ADMINISTRATION.—Nothing in this section or an
24 amendment made by this section supersedes, modifies,
25 amends, or repeals any provision of Federal law not ex-

1 pressly superseded, modified, amended, or repealed by this
2 section.

3 **SEC. 4403. STATE OVERSIGHT OF OIL AND GAS PROGRAMS.**

4 On request of the Governor of a State, the Secretary
5 of the Interior shall establish a program under which the
6 Director of the Bureau of Land Management shall enter
7 into a memorandum of understanding with the State to
8 consider the costs and benefits of consistent rules and
9 processes for the measurement of oil and gas production
10 activities, inspection of meters or other measurement
11 methodologies, and other operational activities, as deter-
12 mined by the Secretary of the Interior.

13 **SEC. 4404. UNDER SECRETARY FOR SCIENCE AND ENERGY.**

14 (a) IN GENERAL.—Section 202(b) of the Department
15 of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7132(b)) is
16 amended—

17 (1) in paragraph (1), by striking “for Science”
18 and inserting “for Science and Energy (referred to
19 in this subsection as the ‘Under Secretary’)”;

20 (2) in paragraph (3), in the matter preceding
21 subparagraph (A), by striking “for Science”; and

22 (3) in paragraph (4)—

23 (A) in the matter preceding subparagraph

24 (A), by striking “for Science”;

1 (B) in subparagraph (F), by striking
2 “and” at the end;

3 (C) in subparagraph (G), by striking the
4 period at the end and inserting a semicolon;
5 and

6 (D) by inserting after subparagraph (G)
7 the following:

8 “(H) establish appropriate linkages be-
9 tween offices under the jurisdiction of the
10 Under Secretary; and

11 “(I) perform such functions and duties as
12 the Secretary shall prescribe, consistent with
13 this section.”.

14 (b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 641(h)(2)
15 of the United States Energy Storage Competitiveness Act
16 of 2007 (42 U.S.C. 17231(h)(2)) is amended by striking
17 “Under Secretary for Science” and inserting “Under Sec-
18 retary for Science and Energy”.

19 **Subtitle F—Markets**

20 **SEC. 4501. ENHANCED INFORMATION ON CRITICAL ENERGY** 21 **SUPPLIES.**

22 (a) IN GENERAL.—Section 205 of the Department of
23 Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7135) is amended
24 by adding at the end the following:

1 “(n) COLLECTION OF INFORMATION ON CRITICAL
2 ENERGY SUPPLIES.—

3 “(1) IN GENERAL.—To ensure transparency of
4 information relating to energy infrastructure and
5 product ownership in the United States and improve
6 the ability to evaluate the energy security of the
7 United States, the Administrator, in consultation
8 with other Federal agencies (as necessary), shall—

9 “(A) not later than 120 days after the date
10 of enactment of this subsection, develop and
11 provide notice of a plan to collect, in coopera-
12 tion with the Commodity Futures Trade Com-
13 mission, information identifying all oil inven-
14 tories, and other physical oil assets (including
15 all petroleum-based products and the storage of
16 such products in off-shore tankers), that are
17 owned by the 50 largest traders of oil contracts
18 (including derivative contracts), as determined
19 by the Commodity Futures Trade Commission;
20 and

21 “(B) not later than 90 days after the date
22 on which notice is provided under subparagraph
23 (A), implement the plan described in that sub-
24 paragraph.

1 “(2) INFORMATION.—The plan required under
2 paragraph (1) shall include a description of the plan
3 of the Administrator for collecting company-specific
4 data, including—

5 “(A) volumes of product under ownership;
6 and

7 “(B) storage and transportation capacity
8 (including owned and leased capacity).

9 “(3) PROTECTION OF PROPRIETARY INFORMA-
10 TION.—Section 12(f) of the Federal Energy Admin-
11 istration Act of 1974 (15 U.S.C. 771(f)) shall apply
12 to information collected under this subsection.

13 “(o) COLLECTION OF INFORMATION ON STORAGE
14 CAPACITY FOR OIL AND NATURAL GAS.—

15 “(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days
16 after the date of enactment of this subsection, the
17 Administrator of the Energy Information Adminis-
18 tration shall collect information quantifying the com-
19 mercial storage capacity for oil and natural gas in
20 the United States.

21 “(2) UPDATES.—The Administrator shall up-
22 date annually the information required under para-
23 graph (1).

24 “(3) PROTECTION OF PROPRIETARY INFORMA-
25 TION.—Section 12(f) of the Federal Energy Admin-

1 istration Act of 1974 (15 U.S.C. 771(f)) shall apply
2 to information collected under this subsection.

3 “(p) FINANCIAL MARKET ANALYSIS OFFICE.—

4 “(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—There shall be within
5 the Energy Information Administration a Financial
6 Market Analysis Office.

7 “(2) DUTIES.—The Office shall—

8 “(A) be responsible for analysis of the fi-
9 nancial aspects of energy markets;

10 “(B) review the reports required by section
11 4503(c) of the Energy Policy Modernization Act
12 of 2015 in advance of the submission of the re-
13 ports to Congress; and

14 “(C) not later than 1 year after the date
15 of enactment of this subsection—

16 “(i) make recommendations to the
17 Administrator of the Energy Information
18 Administration that identify and quantify
19 any additional resources that are required
20 to improve the ability of the Energy Infor-
21 mation Administration to more fully inte-
22 grate financial market information into the
23 analyses and forecasts of the Energy Infor-
24 mation Administration, including the role
25 of energy futures contracts, energy com-

1 modity swaps, and derivatives in price for-
2 mation for oil;

3 “(ii) conduct a review of implications
4 of policy changes (including changes in ex-
5 port or import policies) and changes in
6 how crude oil and refined petroleum prod-
7 ucts are transported with respect to price
8 formation of crude oil and refined petro-
9 leum products; and

10 “(iii) notify the Committee on Energy
11 and Natural Resources, and the Committee
12 on Appropriations, of the Senate and the
13 Committee on Energy and Commerce, and
14 the Committee on Appropriations, of the
15 House of Representatives of the rec-
16 ommendations described in clause (i).

17 “(3) ANALYSES.—The Administrator of the En-
18 ergy Information Administration shall take analyses
19 by the Office into account in conducting analyses
20 and forecasting of energy prices.”.

21 (b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 645 of the
22 Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7255)
23 is amended by inserting “(15 U.S.C. 3301 et seq.) and
24 the Natural Gas Act (15 U.S.C. 717 et seq.)” after “Nat-
25 ural Gas Policy Act of 1978”.

1 **SEC. 4502. WORKING GROUP ON ENERGY MARKETS.**

2 (a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established a Work-
3 ing Group on Energy Markets (referred to in this section
4 as the “Working Group”).

5 (b) COMPOSITION.—The Working Group shall be
6 composed of—

7 (1) the Secretary;

8 (2) the Secretary of the Treasury;

9 (3) the Chairman of the Federal Energy Regu-
10 latory Commission;

11 (4) the Chairman of Federal Trade Commis-
12 sion;

13 (5) the Chairman of the Securities and Ex-
14 change Commission;

15 (6) the Chairman of the Commodity Futures
16 Trading Commission; and

17 (7) the Administrator of the Energy Informa-
18 tion Administration.

19 (c) CHAIRPERSON.—The Secretary shall serve as the
20 Chairperson of the Working Group.

21 (d) COMPENSATION.—A member of the Working
22 Group shall serve without additional compensation for the
23 work of the member of the Working Group.

24 (e) PURPOSE AND FUNCTION.—The Working Group
25 shall—

1 (1) investigate the effect of increased financial
2 investment in energy commodities on energy prices
3 and the energy security of the United States;

4 (2) recommend to the President and Congress
5 laws (including regulations) that may be needed to
6 prevent excessive speculation in energy commodity
7 markets in order to prevent or minimize the adverse
8 impact of excessive speculation on energy prices on
9 consumers and the economy of the United States;
10 and

11 (3) review energy security implications of devel-
12 opments in international energy markets.

13 (f) ADMINISTRATION.—The Secretary shall provide
14 the Working Group with such administrative and support
15 services as may be necessary for the performance of the
16 functions of the Working Group.

17 (g) COOPERATION OF OTHER AGENCIES.—The heads
18 of Executive departments, agencies, and independent in-
19 strumentalities shall, to the extent permitted by law, pro-
20 vide the Working Group with such information as the
21 Working Group requires to carry out this section.

22 (h) CONSULTATION.—The Working Group shall con-
23 sult, as appropriate, with representatives of the various
24 exchanges, clearinghouses, self-regulatory bodies, other

1 major market participants, consumers, and the general
2 public.

3 **SEC. 4503. STUDY OF REGULATORY FRAMEWORK FOR EN-**
4 **ERGY MARKETS.**

5 (a) STUDY.—The Working Group shall conduct a
6 study—

7 (1) to identify the factors that affect the pricing
8 of crude oil and refined petroleum products, includ-
9 ing an examination of the effects of market specula-
10 tion on prices; and

11 (2) to review and assess—

12 (A) existing statutory authorities relating
13 to the oversight and regulation of markets crit-
14 ical to the energy security of the United States;
15 and

16 (B) the need for additional statutory au-
17 thority for the Federal Government to effec-
18 tively oversee and regulate markets critical to
19 the energy security of the United States.

20 (b) ELEMENTS OF STUDY.—The study shall in-
21 clude—

22 (1) an examination of price formation of crude
23 oil and refined petroleum products;

24 (2) an examination of relevant international
25 regulatory regimes; and

1 (3) an examination of the degree to which
2 changes in energy market transparency, liquidity,
3 and structure have influenced or driven abuse, ma-
4 nipulation, excessive speculation, or inefficient price
5 formation.

6 (c) REPORT AND RECOMMENDATIONS.—The Sec-
7 retary shall submit to the Committee on Energy and Nat-
8 ural Resources of the Senate and the Committee on En-
9 ergy and Commerce of the House of Representatives quar-
10 terly progress reports during the conduct of the study
11 under this section, and a final report not later than 1 year
12 after the date of enactment of this Act, that—

13 (1) describes the results of the study; and

14 (2) provides options and the recommendations
15 of the Working Group for appropriate Federal co-
16 ordination of oversight and regulatory actions to en-
17 sure transparency of crude oil and refined petroleum
18 product pricing and the elimination of excessive
19 speculation, including recommendations on data col-
20 lection and analysis to be carried out by the Finan-
21 cial Market Analysis Office established by section
22 205(p) of the Department of Energy Organization
23 Act (42 U.S.C. 7135(p)).

1 **Subtitle G—Affordability**

2 **SEC. 4601. E-PRIZE COMPETITION PILOT PROGRAM.**

3 Section 1008 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42
4 U.S.C. 16396) is amended by adding at the end the fol-
5 lowing:

6 “(g) E-PRIZE COMPETITION PILOT PROGRAM.—

7 “(1) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

8 “(A) ELIGIBLE ENTITY.—The term ‘eligi-
9 ble entity’ means—

10 “(i) a private sector for-profit or non-
11 profit entity;

12 “(ii) a public-private partnership; or

13 “(iii) a local, municipal, or tribal gov-
14 ernmental entity.

15 “(B) HIGH-COST REGION.—The term
16 ‘high-cost region’ means a region in which the
17 average annual unsubsidized costs of electrical
18 power retail rates or household space heating
19 costs per square foot exceed 150 percent of the
20 national average, as determined by the Sec-
21 retary.

22 “(2) E-PRIZE COMPETITION PILOT PROGRAM.—

23 “(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall
24 establish an e-prize competition or challenge
25 pilot program to broadly implement sustainable

1 community and regional energy solutions that
2 seek to reduce energy costs through increased
3 efficiency, conservation, and technology innova-
4 tion in high-cost regions.

5 “(B) SELECTION.—In carrying out the
6 pilot program under subparagraph (A), the Sec-
7 retary shall award a prize purse, in amounts to
8 be determined by the Secretary, to each eligible
9 entity selected through 1 or more of the fol-
10 lowing competitions or challenges:

11 “(i) A point solution competition that
12 rewards and spurs the development of solu-
13 tions for a particular, well-defined problem.

14 “(ii) An exposition competition that
15 helps identify and promote a broad range
16 of ideas and practices that may not other-
17 wise attract attention, facilitating further
18 development of the idea or practice by
19 third parties.

20 “(iii) A participation competition that
21 creates value during and after the competi-
22 tion by encouraging contestants to change
23 their behavior or develop new skills that
24 may have beneficial effects during and
25 after the competition.

1 (2) by redesignating subsections (b) and (c) as
2 subsections (a) and (b), respectively.

3 **SEC. 4703. REPEAL OF AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIA-**
4 **TIONS PROVISION.**

5 (a) REPEAL.—Section 208 of the Energy Conserva-
6 tion and Production Act (42 U.S.C. 6808) is repealed.

7 (b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The table of con-
8 tents for the Energy Conservation and Production Act
9 (Public Law 94–385; 90 Stat. 1126) is amended by strik-
10 ing the item relating to section 208.

11 **SEC. 4704. REPEAL OF RESIDENTIAL ENERGY EFFICIENCY**
12 **STANDARDS STUDY.**

13 (a) REPEAL.—Section 253 of the National Energy
14 Conservation Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 8232) is repealed.

15 (b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The table of con-
16 tents for the National Energy Conservation Policy Act
17 (Public Law 95–619; 92 Stat. 3206) is amended by strik-
18 ing the item relating to section 253.

19 **SEC. 4705. REPEAL OF WEATHERIZATION STUDY.**

20 (a) REPEAL.—Section 254 of the National Energy
21 Conservation Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 8233) is repealed.

22 (b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The table of con-
23 tents for the National Energy Conservation Policy Act
24 (Public Law 95–619; 92 Stat. 3206) is amended by strik-
25 ing the item relating to section 254.

1 **SEC. 4706. REPEAL OF REPORT TO CONGRESS.**

2 (a) REPEAL.—Section 273 of the National Energy
3 Conservation Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 8236b) is repealed.

4 (b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The table of con-
5 tents for the National Energy Conservation Policy Act
6 (Public Law 95–619; 92 Stat. 3206) is amended by strik-
7 ing the item relating to section 273.

8 **SEC. 4707. REPEAL OF REPORT BY GENERAL SERVICES AD-
9 MINISTRATION.**

10 (a) REPEAL.—Section 154 of the Energy Policy Act
11 of 1992 (42 U.S.C. 8262a) is repealed.

12 (b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

13 (1) The table of contents for the Energy Policy
14 Act of 1992 (Public Law 102–486; 106 Stat. 2776)
15 is amended by striking the item relating to section
16 154.

17 (2) Section 159 of the Energy Policy Act of
18 1992 (42 U.S.C. 8262e) is amended by striking sub-
19 section (c).

20 **SEC. 4708. REPEAL OF INTERGOVERNMENTAL ENERGY
21 MANAGEMENT PLANNING AND COORDINA-
22 TION WORKSHOPS.**

23 (a) REPEAL.—Section 156 of the Energy Policy Act
24 of 1992 (42 U.S.C. 8262b) is repealed.

25 (b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The table of con-
26 tents for the Energy Policy Act of 1992 (Public Law 102–

1 486; 106 Stat. 2776) is amended by striking the item re-
 2 lating to section 156.

3 **SEC. 4709. REPEAL OF INSPECTOR GENERAL AUDIT SUR-**
 4 **VEY AND PRESIDENT’S COUNCIL ON INTEG-**
 5 **RITY AND EFFICIENCY REPORT TO CON-**
 6 **GRESS.**

7 (a) REPEAL.—Section 160 of the Energy Policy Act
 8 of 1992 (42 U.S.C. 8262f) is amended by striking the sec-
 9 tion designation and heading and all that follows through
 10 “(c) INSPECTOR GENERAL REVIEW.—Each Inspector
 11 General” and inserting the following:

12 **“SEC. 160. INSPECTOR GENERAL REVIEW.**

13 “Each Inspector General”.

14 (b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The table of con-
 15 tents for the Energy Policy Act of 1992 (Public Law 102–
 16 486; 106 Stat. 2776) is amended by striking the item re-
 17 lating to section 160 and inserting the following:

“Sec. 160. Inspector General review. ”.

18 **SEC. 4710. REPEAL OF PROCUREMENT AND IDENTIFICA-**
 19 **TION OF ENERGY EFFICIENT PRODUCTS PRO-**
 20 **GRAM.**

21 (a) REPEAL.—Section 161 of the Energy Policy Act
 22 of 1992 (42 U.S.C. 8262g) is repealed.

23 (b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The table of con-
 24 tents for the Energy Policy Act of 1992 (Public Law 102–

1 486; 106 Stat. 2776) is amended by striking the item re-
2 lating to section 161.

3 **SEC. 4711. REPEAL OF NATIONAL ACTION PLAN FOR DE-**
4 **MAND RESPONSE.**

5 (a) REPEAL.—Part 5 of title V of the National En-
6 ergy Conservation Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 8279 et seq.) is
7 repealed.

8 (b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The table of con-
9 tents for the National Energy Conservation Policy Act
10 (Public Law 95–619; 92 Stat. 3206; 121 Stat. 1665) is
11 amended—

12 (1) by striking the item relating to part 5 of
13 title V; and

14 (2) by striking the item relating to section 571.

15 **SEC. 4712. REPEAL OF NATIONAL COAL POLICY STUDY.**

16 (a) REPEAL.—Section 741 of the Powerplant and In-
17 dustrial Fuel Use Act of 1978 (42 U.S.C. 8451) is re-
18 pealed.

19 (b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The table of con-
20 tents for the Powerplant and Industrial Fuel Use Act of
21 1978 (Public Law 95–620; 92 Stat. 3289) is amended by
22 striking the item relating to section 741.

1 **SEC. 4713. REPEAL OF STUDY ON COMPLIANCE PROBLEM**
2 **OF SMALL ELECTRIC UTILITY SYSTEMS.**

3 (a) REPEAL.—Section 744 of the Powerplant and In-
4 dustrial Fuel Use Act of 1978 (42 U.S.C. 8454) is re-
5 pealed.

6 (b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The table of con-
7 tents for the Powerplant and Industrial Fuel Use Act of
8 1978 (Public Law 95–620; 92 Stat. 3289) is amended by
9 striking the item relating to section 744.

10 **SEC. 4714. REPEAL OF STUDY OF SOCIOECONOMIC IM-**
11 **PACTS OF INCREASED COAL PRODUCTION**
12 **AND OTHER ENERGY DEVELOPMENT.**

13 (a) REPEAL.—Section 746 of the Powerplant and In-
14 dustrial Fuel Use Act of 1978 (42 U.S.C. 8456) is re-
15 pealed.

16 (b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The table of con-
17 tents for the Powerplant and Industrial Fuel Use Act of
18 1978 (Public Law 95–620; 92 Stat. 3289) is amended by
19 striking the item relating to section 746.

20 **SEC. 4715. REPEAL OF STUDY OF THE USE OF PETROLEUM**
21 **AND NATURAL GAS IN COMBUSTORS.**

22 (a) REPEAL.—Section 747 of the Powerplant and In-
23 dustrial Fuel Use Act of 1978 (42 U.S.C. 8457) is re-
24 pealed.

25 (b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The table of con-
26 tents for the Powerplant and Industrial Fuel Use Act of

1 1978 (Public Law 95–620; 92 Stat. 3289) is amended by
2 striking the item relating to section 747.

3 **SEC. 4716. REPEAL OF SUBMISSION OF REPORTS.**

4 (a) REPEAL.—Section 807 of the Powerplant and In-
5 dustrial Fuel Use Act of 1978 (42 U.S.C. 8483) is re-
6 pealed.

7 (b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The table of con-
8 tents for the Powerplant and Industrial Fuel Use Act of
9 1978 (Public Law 95–620; 92 Stat. 3289) is amended by
10 striking the item relating to section 807.

11 **SEC. 4717. REPEAL OF ELECTRIC UTILITY CONSERVATION**

12 **PLAN.**

13 (a) REPEAL.—Section 808 of the Powerplant and In-
14 dustrial Fuel Use Act of 1978 (42 U.S.C. 8484) is re-
15 pealed.

16 (b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

17 (1) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of con-
18 tents for the Powerplant and Industrial Fuel Use
19 Act of 1978 (Public Law 95–620; 92 Stat. 3289) is
20 amended by striking the item relating to section
21 808.

22 (2) REPORT ON IMPLEMENTATION.—Section
23 712 of the Powerplant and Industrial Fuel Use Act
24 of 1978 (42 U.S.C. 8422) is amended—

25 (A) by striking “(a) GENERALLY.—”; and

1 (B) by striking subsection (b).

2 **SEC. 4718. EMERGENCY ENERGY CONSERVATION REPEALS.**

3 (a) REPEALS.—

4 (1) Section 201 of the Emergency Energy Con-
5 servation Act of 1979 (42 U.S.C. 8501) is amend-
6 ed—

7 (A) in the section heading, by striking
8 “**FINDINGS AND**”; and

9 (B) by striking subsection (a).

10 (2) Section 221 of the Emergency Energy Con-
11 servation Act of 1979 (42 U.S.C. 8521) is repealed.

12 (3) Section 222 of the Emergency Energy Con-
13 servation Act of 1979 (42 U.S.C. 8522) is repealed.

14 (4) 241 of the Emergency Energy Conservation
15 Act of 1979 (42 U.S.C. 8531) is repealed.

16 (b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The table of con-
17 tents for the Emergency Energy Conservation Act of 1979
18 (Public Law 96–102; 93 Stat. 749) is amended—

19 (1) by striking the item relating to section 201
20 and inserting the following:

“Sec. 201. Purposes.”; and

21 (2) by striking the items relating to sections
22 221, 222, and 241.

1 **SEC. 4719. ENERGY SECURITY ACT REPEALS.**

2 (a) BIOMASS ENERGY DEVELOPMENT PLANS.—Sub-
3 title A of title II of the Energy Security Act (42 U.S.C.
4 8811 et seq.) is repealed.

5 (b) MUNICIPAL WASTE BIOMASS ENERGY.—Subtitle
6 B of title II of the Energy Security Act (42 U.S.C. 8831
7 et seq.) is repealed.

8 (c) USE OF GASOHOL IN FEDERAL MOTOR VEHI-
9 CLES.—Section 271 of the Energy Security Act (42
10 U.S.C. 8871) is repealed.

11 (d) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

12 (1) The table of contents for the Energy Secu-
13 rity Act (Public Law 96–294; 94 Stat. 611) is
14 amended—

15 (A) by striking the items relating to sub-
16 title A and B of title II;

17 (B) by striking the item relating to section
18 204 and inserting the following:

“Sec. 204. Funding. ”; and

19 (C) by striking the item relating to section
20 271.

21 (2) Section 203 of the Biomass Energy and Al-
22 cohol Fuels Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 8802) is amend-
23 ed—

24 (A) by striking paragraph (16); and

1 (B) by redesignating paragraphs (17)
2 through (19) as paragraphs (16) through (18),
3 respectively.

4 (3) Section 204 of the Energy Security Act (42
5 U.S.C. 8803) is amended—

6 (A) in the section heading, by striking
7 “FOR SUBTITLES A AND B”; and

8 (B) in subsection (a)—

9 (i) in paragraph (1), by adding “and”
10 after the semicolon at the end;

11 (ii) in paragraph (2), by striking “;
12 and” at the end and inserting a period;
13 and

14 (iii) by striking paragraph (3).

15 **SEC. 4720. NUCLEAR SAFETY RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT,**
16 **AND DEMONSTRATION ACT OF 1980 REPEALS.**

17 Sections 5 and 6 of the Nuclear Safety Research, De-
18 velopment, and Demonstration Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C.
19 9704, 9705) are repealed.

20 **SEC. 4721. ELIMINATION AND CONSOLIDATION OF CERTAIN**
21 **AMERICA COMPETES PROGRAMS.**

22 (a) **ELIMINATION OF PROGRAM AUTHORITIES.—**

23 (1) **NUCLEAR SCIENCE TALENT EXPANSION**
24 **PROGRAM FOR INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDU-**

1 CATION.—Section 5004 of the America COMPETES
2 Act (42 U.S.C. 16532) is repealed.

3 (2) HYDROCARBON SYSTEMS SCIENCE TALENT
4 EXPANSION PROGRAM FOR INSTITUTIONS OF HIGH-
5 ER EDUCATION.—

6 (A) IN GENERAL.—Section 5005(e) of the
7 America COMPETES Act (42 U.S.C.
8 16533(e)) is repealed.

9 (B) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—Section
10 5005(f) of the America COMPETES Act (42
11 U.S.C. 16533(f)) is amended—

12 (i) by striking paragraph (2);

13 (ii) by striking the subsection designa-
14 tion and heading and all that follows
15 through “There are” in paragraph (1) and
16 inserting the following:

17 “(e) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There
18 are”; and

19 (iii) by redesignating subparagraphs
20 (A) through (F) as paragraphs (1) through
21 (6), respectively, and indenting appro-
22 priately.

23 (3) DISCOVERY SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING IN-
24 NOVATION INSTITUTES.—Section 5008 of the Amer-
25 ica COMPETES Act (42 U.S.C. 16535) is repealed.

1 (4) ELIMINATION OF DUPLICATIVE AUTHORITY
2 FOR EDUCATION PROGRAMS.—Sections 3181 and
3 3185 of the Department of Energy Science Edu-
4 cation Enhancement Act (42 U.S.C. 7381*l*, 42
5 U.S.C. 7381*n*) are repealed.

6 (5) MENTORING PROGRAM.—Section 3195 of
7 the Department of Energy Science Education En-
8 hancement Act (42 U.S.C. 7381*r*) is repealed.

9 (b) REPEAL OF AUTHORIZATIONS.—

10 (1) DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY EARLY CAREER
11 AWARDS FOR SCIENCE, ENGINEERING, AND MATHE-
12 MATICS RESEARCHERS.—Section 5006 of the Amer-
13 ica COMPETES Act (42 U.S.C. 16534) is amended
14 by striking subsection (h).

15 (2) DISTINGUISHED SCIENTIST PROGRAM.—
16 Section 5011 of the America COMPETES Act (42
17 U.S.C. 16537) is amended by striking subsection (j).

18 (3) PROTECTING AMERICA'S COMPETITIVE
19 EDGE (PACE) GRADUATE FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM.—
20 Section 5009 of the America COMPETES Act (42
21 U.S.C. 16536) is amended by striking subsection (f).

22 (c) CONSOLIDATION OF DUPLICATIVE PROGRAM AU-
23 THORITIES.—

1 (2) CONSOLIDATION OF DEPARTMENT OF EN-
2 ERGY EARLY CAREER AWARDS FOR SCIENCE, ENGI-
3 NEERING, AND MATHEMATICS RESEARCHERS PRO-
4 GRAM AND DISTINGUISHED SCIENTIST PROGRAM.—

5 (A) FUNDING.—Section 971(c) of the En-
6 ergy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 16311(c))
7 is amended by adding at the end the following:

8 “(8) For the Department of Energy early ca-
9 reer awards for science, engineering, and mathe-
10 matics researchers program under section 5006 of
11 the America COMPETES Act (42 U.S.C. 16534)
12 and the distinguished scientist program under sec-
13 tion 5011 of that Act (42 U.S.C. 16537),
14 \$150,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2016 through
15 2020, of which not more than 65 percent of the
16 amount made available for a fiscal year under this
17 paragraph may be used to carry out section 5006 or
18 5011 of that Act.”.

19 (B) DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY EARLY CA-
20 REER AWARDS FOR SCIENCE, ENGINEERING,
21 AND MATHEMATICS RESEARCHERS.—Section
22 5006 of the America COMPETES Act (42
23 U.S.C. 16534) is amended—

24 (i) in subsection (b)(1)—

1 (I) in the matter preceding sub-
2 paragraph (A)—

3 (aa) by inserting “average”
4 before “amount”; and

5 (bb) by inserting “for each
6 year” before “shall”;

7 (II) in subparagraph (A), by
8 striking “\$80,000” and inserting
9 “\$190,000”; and

10 (III) in subparagraph (B), by
11 striking “\$125,000” and inserting
12 “\$490,000”;

13 (ii) in subsection (c)(1)(C)—

14 (I) in clause (i)—

15 (aa) by striking “assistant
16 professor or equivalent title” and
17 inserting “untenured assistant or
18 associate professor”; and

19 (bb) by inserting “or” after
20 the semicolon at the end;

21 (II) by striking clause (ii); and

22 (III) by redesignating clause (iii)
23 as clause (ii);

24 (iii) in subsection (d), by striking “on
25 a competitive, merit-reviewed basis” and

1 inserting “through a competitive process
2 using merit-based peer review.”;

3 (iv) in subsection (e)—

4 (I) by striking “(e)” and all that
5 follows through “To be eligible” and
6 inserting the following:

7 “(e) SELECTION PROCESS AND CRITERIA.—To be eli-
8 gible”; and

9 (II) by striking paragraph (2);

10 and

11 (v) in subsection (f)(1), by striking
12 “nonprofit, nondegree-granting research
13 organizations” and inserting “National
14 Laboratories”.

15 (3) SCIENCE EDUCATION PROGRAMS.—Section
16 3164 of the Department of Energy Science Edu-
17 cation Enhancement Act (42 U.S.C. 7381a) is
18 amended—

19 (A) in subsection (b)—

20 (i) by striking paragraphs (1) and (2)

21 and inserting the following:

22 “(1) IN GENERAL.—The Director of the Office
23 of Science (referred to in this subsection as the ‘Di-
24 rector’) shall provide for appropriate coordination of
25 science, technology, engineering, and mathematics

1 education programs across all functions of the De-
2 partment.

3 “(2) ADMINISTRATION.—In carrying out para-
4 graph (1), the Director shall—

5 “(A) consult with—

6 “(i) the Assistant Secretary of Energy
7 with responsibility for energy efficiency
8 and renewable energy programs; and

9 “(ii) the Deputy Administrator for
10 Defense Programs of the National Nuclear
11 Security Administration; and

12 “(B) seek to increase the participation and
13 advancement of women and underrepresented
14 minorities at every level of science, technology,
15 engineering, and mathematics education.”; and

16 (ii) in paragraph (3)—

17 (I) in subparagraph (D), by
18 striking “and” at the end;

19 (II) by redesignating subpara-
20 graph (E) as subparagraph (F); and

21 (III) by inserting after subpara-
22 graph (D) the following:

23 “(E) represent the Department as the
24 principal interagency liaison for all coordination
25 activities under the President for science, tech-

1 nology, engineering, and mathematics education
2 programs; and”;

3 (B) in subsection (d)—

4 (i) by striking “The Secretary” and
5 inserting the following:

6 “(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary”; and

7 (ii) by adding at the end the fol-
8 lowing:

9 “(2) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after
10 the date of enactment of this subparagraph, the Di-
11 rector shall submit a report describing the impact of
12 the activities assisted with the Fund established
13 under paragraph (1) to—

14 “(A) the Committee on Science, Space,
15 and Technology of the House of Representa-
16 tives; and

17 “(B) the Committee on Energy and Nat-
18 ural Resources of the Senate.”.

19 (4) PROTECTING AMERICA’S COMPETITIVE
20 EDGE (PACE) GRADUATE FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM.—
21 Section 5009 of the America COMPETES Act (42
22 U.S.C. 16536) is amended—

23 (A) in subsection (c)—

1 (i) in paragraph (1) by striking “, in-
2 volving” and all that follows through “Sec-
3 retary”; and

4 (ii) in paragraph (2), by striking sub-
5 paragraph (B) and inserting the following:

6 “(B) to demonstrate excellent academic
7 performance and understanding of scientific or
8 technical subjects; and”;

9 (B) in subsection (d)(1)(B)(i), by inserting
10 “full or partial” before “graduate tuition”; and

11 (C) in subsection (e), in the matter pre-
12 ceding paragraph (1), by striking “Director of
13 Science, Engineering, and Mathematics Edu-
14 cation” and inserting “Director of the Office of
15 Science.”.

16 (d) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—The table of con-
17 tents for the America COMPETES ACT (Public Law
18 110–69; 121 Stat. 573) is amended by striking the items
19 relating to sections 5004 and 5008.

20 **SEC. 4722. REPEAL OF STATE UTILITY REGULATORY AS-**
21 **SISTANCE.**

22 (a) REPEAL.—Section 207 of the Energy Conserva-
23 tion and Production Act (42 U.S.C. 6807) is repealed.

24 (b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The table of con-
25 tents for the Energy Conservation and Production Act

1 (Public Law 94–385; 90 Stat. 1126) is amended by strik-
2 ing the item relating to section 207.

3 **SEC. 4723. REPEAL OF SURVEY OF ENERGY SAVING POTEN-**
4 **TIAL.**

5 (a) REPEAL.—Section 550 of the National Energy
6 Conservation Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 8258b) is repealed.

7 (b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

8 (1) The table of contents for the National En-
9 ergy Conservation Policy Act (Public Law 95–619;
10 92 Stat. 3206; 106 Stat. 2851) is amended by strik-
11 ing the item relating to section 550.

12 (2) Section 543(d)(2) of the National Energy
13 Conservation Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 8253(d)(2)) is
14 amended by striking “, incorporating any relevant
15 information obtained from the survey conducted pur-
16 suant to section 550”.

17 **SEC. 4724. REPEAL OF PHOTOVOLTAIC ENERGY PROGRAM.**

18 (a) REPEAL.—Part 4 of title V of the National En-
19 ergy Conservation Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 8271 et seq.) is
20 repealed.

21 (b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The table of con-
22 tents for the National Energy Conservation Policy Act
23 (Public Law 95–619; 92 Stat. 3206) is amended—

24 (1) by striking the item relating to part 4 of
25 title V; and

1 (2) by striking the items relating to sections
2 561 through 569.

3 **SEC. 4725. REPEAL OF ENERGY AUDITOR TRAINING AND**
4 **CERTIFICATION.**

5 (a) REPEAL.—Subtitle F of title V of the Energy Se-
6 curity Act (42 U.S.C. 8285 et seq.) is repealed.

7 (b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The table of con-
8 tents for the Energy Security Act (Public Law 96–294;
9 94 Stat. 611) is amended by striking the items relating
10 to subtitle F of title V.

11 **SEC. 4726. REPEAL OF AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIA-**
12 **TIONS.**

13 (a) REPEAL.—Subtitle F of title VII of the Power-
14 plant and Industrial Fuel Use Act of 1978 (42 U.S.C.
15 8461) is repealed.

16 (b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The table of con-
17 tents for the Powerplant and Industrial Fuel Use Act of
18 1978 (Public Law 95–620; 92 Stat. 3289) is amended by
19 striking the item relating to subtitle F of title VII.

20 **SEC. 4727. REPEAL OF RENEWABLE ENERGY AND ENERGY**
21 **EFFICIENCY TECHNOLOGY COMPETITIVE-**
22 **NESS ACT OF 1989.**

23 (a) REPEAL.—The Renewable Energy and Energy
24 Efficiency Technology Competitiveness Act of 1989 (42
25 U.S.C. 12001 et seq.) is repealed.

1 (b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

2 (1) Section 6(b)(3) of the Federal Nonnuclear
3 Energy Research and Development Act of 1974 (42
4 U.S.C. 5905(b)(3)) is amended—

5 (A) in subparagraph (Q), by adding “and”
6 after the semicolon;

7 (B) by striking subparagraph (R); and

8 (C) by redesignating subparagraph (S) as
9 subparagraph (R).

10 (2) Section 1204 of the Energy Policy Act of
11 1992 (42 U.S.C. 13313) is amended—

12 (A) in subsection (b), in the matter pre-
13 ceding paragraph (1), in the first sentence, by
14 striking “, in consultation with” and all that
15 follows through “under section 6 of the Renew-
16 able Energy and Energy Efficiency Technology
17 Competitiveness Act of 1989,”; and

18 (B) in subsection (c), by striking “, in con-
19 sultation with the Advisory Committee,”.

20 **SEC. 4728. REPEAL OF HYDROGEN RESEARCH, DEVELOP-**
21 **MENT, AND DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM.**

22 The Spark M. Matsunaga Hydrogen Research, Devel-
23 opment, and Demonstration Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C.
24 12401 et seq.) is repealed.

1 **SEC. 4729. REPEAL OF STUDY ON ALTERNATIVE FUEL USE**
2 **IN NONROAD VEHICLES AND ENGINES.**

3 (a) IN GENERAL.—Section 412 of the Energy Policy
4 Act of 1992 (42 U.S.C. 13238) is repealed.

5 (b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The table of con-
6 tents for the Energy Policy Act of 1992 (Public Law 102–
7 486; 106 Stat. 2776) is amended by striking the item re-
8 lating to section 412.

9 **SEC. 4730. REPEAL OF LOW INTEREST LOAN PROGRAM FOR**
10 **SMALL BUSINESS FLEET PURCHASES.**

11 (a) IN GENERAL.—Section 414 of the Energy Policy
12 Act of 1992 (42 U.S.C. 13239) is repealed.

13 (b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The table of con-
14 tents for the Energy Policy Act of 1992 (Public Law 102–
15 486; 106 Stat. 2776) is amended by striking the item re-
16 lating to section 414.

17 **SEC. 4731. REPEAL OF TECHNICAL AND POLICY ANALYSIS**
18 **FOR REPLACEMENT FUEL DEMAND AND SUP-**
19 **PLY INFORMATION.**

20 (a) IN GENERAL.—Section 506 of the Energy Policy
21 Act of 1992 (42 U.S.C. 13256) is repealed.

22 (b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

23 (1) The table of contents for the Energy Policy
24 Act of 1992 (Public Law 102–486; 106 Stat. 2776)
25 is amended by striking the item relating to section
26 506.

1 (2) Section 507(m) of the Energy Policy Act of
2 1992 (42 U.S.C. 13257(m)) is amended by striking
3 “and section 506”.

4 **SEC. 4732. REPEAL OF 1992 REPORT ON CLIMATE CHANGE.**

5 (a) IN GENERAL.—Section 1601 of the Energy Policy
6 Act of 1992 (42 U.S.C. 13381) is repealed.

7 (b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

8 (1) The table of contents for the Energy Policy
9 Act of 1992 (Public Law 102–486; 106 Stat. 2776)
10 is amended by striking the item relating to section
11 1601.

12 (2) Section 1602(a) of the Energy Policy Act of
13 1992 (42 U.S.C. 13382(a)) is amended, in the mat-
14 ter preceding paragraph (1), in the third sentence,
15 by striking “the report required under section 1601
16 and”.

17 **SEC. 4733. REPEAL OF DIRECTOR OF CLIMATE PROTECTOR**
18 **ESTABLISHMENT.**

19 (a) IN GENERAL.—Section 1603 of the Energy Policy
20 Act of 1992 (42 U.S.C. 13383) is repealed.

21 (b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The table of con-
22 tents for the Energy Policy Act of 1992 (Public Law 102–
23 486; 106 Stat. 2776) is amended by striking the item re-
24 lating to section 1603.

1 **SEC. 4734. REPEAL OF 1994 REPORT ON GLOBAL CLIMATE**
2 **CHANGE EMISSIONS.**

3 (a) IN GENERAL.—Section 1604 of the Energy Policy
4 Act of 1992 (42 U.S.C. 13384) is repealed.

5 (b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The table of con-
6 tents for the Energy Policy Act of 1992 (Public Law 102–
7 486; 106 Stat. 2776) is amended by striking the item re-
8 lating to section 1604.

9 **SEC. 4735. REPEAL OF TELECOMMUTING STUDY.**

10 (a) IN GENERAL.—Section 2028 of the Energy Policy
11 Act of 1992 (42 U.S.C. 13438) is repealed.

12 (b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The table of con-
13 tents for the Energy Policy Act of 1992 (Public Law 102–
14 486; 106 Stat. 2776) is amended by striking the item re-
15 lating to section 2028.

16 **SEC. 4736. REPEAL OF ADVANCED BUILDINGS FOR 2005**
17 **PROGRAM.**

18 (a) IN GENERAL.—Section 2104 of the Energy Policy
19 Act of 1992 (42 U.S.C. 13454) is repealed.

20 (b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

21 (1) The table of contents for the Energy Policy
22 Act of 1992 (Public Law 102–486; 106 Stat. 2776)
23 is amended by striking the item relating to section
24 2104.

25 (2) Section 2101(a) of the Energy Policy Act of
26 1992 (42 U.S.C. 13451(a)) (as amended by section

1 1201(d)(3)) is amended, in the third sentence, by
2 striking “2104,”.

3 **SEC. 4737. REPEAL OF ENERGY RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT,**
4 **DEMONSTRATION, AND COMMERCIAL APPLI-**
5 **CATION ADVISORY BOARD.**

6 (a) IN GENERAL.—Section 2302 of the Energy Policy
7 Act of 1992 (42 U.S.C. 13522) is repealed.

8 (b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

9 (1) The table of contents for the Energy Policy
10 Act of 1992 (Public Law 102–486; 106 Stat. 2776)
11 is amended by striking the item relating to section
12 2302.

13 (2) Section 6 of the Federal Nonnuclear Energy
14 Research and Development Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C.
15 5905) is amended—

16 (A) in subsection (a), in the matter pre-
17 ceding paragraph (1), in the first sentence, by
18 striking “, in consultation with the Advisory
19 Board established under section 2302 of the
20 Energy Policy Act of 1992,”;

21 (B) in subsection (b)—

22 (i) in paragraph (1), in the first sen-
23 tence, by striking “, in consultation with
24 the Advisory Board established under sec-

1 tion 2302 of the Energy Policy Act of
2 1992,”; and

3 (ii) in paragraph (2), in the second
4 sentence, by striking “, in consultation
5 with the Advisory Board established under
6 section 2302 of the Energy Policy Act of
7 1992,”; and

8 (C) in subsection (c), in the first sentence,
9 by striking “, in consultation with the Advisory
10 Board established under section 2302 of the
11 Energy Policy Act of 1992,”.

12 (3) Section 2011(c) of the Energy Policy Act of
13 1992 (42 U.S.C. 13411(c)) is amended, in the sec-
14 ond sentence, by striking “, and with the Advisory
15 Board established under section 2302”.

16 (4) Section 2304 of the Energy Policy Act of
17 1992 (42 U.S.C. 13523), is amended—

18 (A) in subsection (a), by striking “, in con-
19 sultation with the Advisory Board established
20 under section 2302,”; and

21 (B) in subsection (c), in the matter pre-
22 ceding paragraph (1), in the first sentence, by
23 striking “, with the advice of the Advisory
24 Board established under section 2302 of this
25 Act,”.

1 **SEC. 4738. REPEAL OF STUDY ON USE OF ENERGY FUTURES**
2 **FOR FUEL PURCHASE.**

3 (a) IN GENERAL.—Section 3014 of the Energy Policy
4 Act of 1992 (42 U.S.C. 13552) is repealed.

5 (b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The table of con-
6 tents for the Energy Policy Act of 1992 (Public Law 102–
7 486; 106 Stat. 2776) is amended by striking the item re-
8 lating to section 3014.

9 **SEC. 4739. REPEAL OF ENERGY SUBSIDY STUDY.**

10 (a) IN GENERAL.—Section 3015 of the Energy Policy
11 Act of 1992 (42 U.S.C. 13553) is repealed.

12 (b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The table of con-
13 tents for the Energy Policy Act of 1992 (Public Law 102–
14 486; 106 Stat. 2776) is amended by striking the item re-
15 lating to section 3015.

16 **TITLE V—CONSERVATION**
17 **REAUTHORIZATION**

18 **SEC. 5001. NATIONAL PARK SERVICE MAINTENANCE AND**
19 **REVITALIZATION CONSERVATION FUND.**

20 (a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 1049 of title 54, United
21 States Code, is amended by adding at the end the fol-
22 lowing:

23 **“§ 104908. National Park Service Maintenance and**
24 **Revitalization Conservation Fund**

25 “(a) IN GENERAL.—There is established in the
26 Treasury a fund, to be known as the ‘National Park Serv-

1 ice Critical Maintenance and Revitalization Conservation
2 Fund' (referred to in this section as the 'Fund').

3 “(b) DEPOSITS TO FUND.—Notwithstanding any
4 provision of law providing that the proceeds shall be cred-
5 ited to miscellaneous receipts of the Treasury, for each
6 fiscal year, there shall be deposited in the Fund, from rev-
7 enues due and payable to the United States under section
8 9 of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C.
9 1338) \$150,000,000.

10 “(c) USE AND AVAILABILITY.—

11 “(1) IN GENERAL.—Amounts deposited in the
12 Fund shall—

13 “(A) be used only for the purposes de-
14 scribed in subsection (d); and

15 “(B) be available for expenditure only after
16 the amounts are appropriated for those pur-
17 poses.

18 “(2) AVAILABILITY.—Any amounts in the Fund
19 not appropriated shall remain available in the Fund
20 until appropriated.

21 “(3) NO LIMITATION.—Appropriations from the
22 Fund pursuant to this section may be made without
23 fiscal year limitation.

24 “(d) NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM CRITICAL DEFERRED
25 MAINTENANCE.—The Secretary shall use amounts appro-

1 priated from the Fund for high-priority deferred mainte-
2 nance needs of the Service that support critical infrastruc-
3 ture and visitor services.

4 “(e) LAND ACQUISITION PROHIBITION.—Amounts in
5 the Fund shall not be used for land acquisition.”.

6 (b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections
7 for chapter 1049 of title 54, United States Code, is
8 amended by inserting after the item relating to section
9 104907 the following:

“§104908. National Park Service Maintenance and Revitalization Conservation
Fund.”.

10 **SEC. 5002. LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND.**

11 (a) REAUTHORIZATION.—Section 200302 of title 54,
12 United States Code, is amended—

13 (1) in subsection (b), in the matter preceding
14 paragraph (1), by striking “During the period end-
15 ing September 30, 2018, there” and inserting
16 “There”; and

17 (2) in subsection (c)(1), by striking “through
18 September 30, 2018”.

19 (b) ALLOCATION OF FUNDS.—Section 200304 of title
20 54, United States Code, is amended—

21 (1) by striking “There” and inserting “(a) In
22 General.—There”; and

23 (2) by striking the second sentence and insert-
24 ing the following:

1 “(b) ALLOCATION.—Of the appropriations from the
2 Fund—

3 “(1) not less than 40 percent shall be used col-
4 lectively for Federal purposes under section 200306;

5 “(2) not less than 40 percent shall be used col-
6 lectively—

7 “(A) to provide financial assistance to
8 States under section 200305;

9 “(B) for the Forest Legacy Program es-
10 tablished under section 7 of the Cooperative
11 Forestry Assistance Act of 1978 (16 U.S.C.
12 2103c);

13 “(C) for cooperative endangered species
14 grants authorized under section 6 of the En-
15 dangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C.
16 1535); and

17 “(D) for the American Battlefield Protec-
18 tion Program established under chapter 3081;
19 and

20 “(3) not less than 1.5 percent or \$10,000,000,
21 whichever is greater, shall be used for projects that
22 secure recreational public access to Federal public
23 land for hunting, fishing, or other recreational pur-
24 poses.”.

1 (c) CONSERVATION EASEMENTS.—Section 200306 of
2 title 54, United States Code, is amended by adding at the
3 end the following:

4 “(c) CONSERVATION EASEMENTS.—The Secretary
5 and the Secretary of Agriculture shall consider the acqui-
6 sition of conservation easements and other similar inter-
7 ests in land where appropriate and feasible.”.

8 (d) ACQUISITION CONSIDERATIONS.—Section
9 200306 of title 54, United States Code (as amended by
10 subsection (c)), is amended by adding at the end the fol-
11 lowing:

12 “(d) ACQUISITION CONSIDERATIONS.—The Secretary
13 and the Secretary of Agriculture shall take into account
14 the following in determining the land or interests in land
15 to acquire:

16 “(1) Management efficiencies.

17 “(2) Management cost savings.

18 “(3) Geographic distribution.

19 “(4) Significance of the acquisition.

20 “(5) Urgency of the acquisition.

21 “(6) Threats to the integrity of the land to be
22 acquired.

23 “(7) The recreational value of the land.”.

1 **SEC. 5003. HISTORIC PRESERVATION FUND.**

2 Section 303102 of title 54, United States Code, is
3 amended by striking “of fiscal years 2012 to 2015” and
4 inserting “fiscal year”.

From: Hunt, Jasmine (Durbin)
To: [Neimeyer, Sarah](#)
Subject: RE: Amdt 2953?
Date: Friday, February 05, 2016 5:09:39 PM
Attachments: [ANS.PDF](#)

I believe this is it.

In addition, I've heard rumors of these voice votes:

- Vitter 3266 GAO study
- Scott amdt to Booker 3060 (Booker & Scott are supposedly working this out): Seismic on Atlantic Coast
- Flake 3055 Wapa Database
- Flake 3050 DOE paperwork
- Hatch 3237 Internet Study
- Murkowski 2960 Denali
- Heller 3286 PLREA
- Vitter/Kaine 3263 Workforce (originally Kaine-Vitter, but narrower and refiled)
- 3239 Thune High Energy Physics Research Cmte
- 3290 Alexander-Merkeley (was Merkeley-Alexander) Battery Research
- 3257 Cantwell Graham Mission Innovation
- 3214 Cantwell DOE emergency response
- 3154 Heinrich LDRD
- 3004 Gillibrand FEMA and Efficiency
- 3012 Udall Clean Energy Victory Bonds (w minor modification)
- 3288 Merkley Klamath
- 3211 Udall Watersense
- 3189 Klobuchar

And possibly having to take Cassidy revenue sharing (3129), Tillis/Burr Horses (3175), 3210 LWCF, or some Vitter amdt on extending the state boundaries in the gulf to 9 miles. All in exchange for a Flint vote.

Jasmine Hunt

Office of Senator Richard J. Durbin | Democratic Whip
711 Senate Hart Office Building | ☎ 202.224.2152 | 📠 202.224.0400
✉ jasmine_hunt@durbin.senate.gov

From: Neimeyer, Sarah [mailto:sarah_neimeyer@ios.doi.gov]
Sent: Friday, February 05, 2016 12:05 PM
To: Hunt, Jasmine (Durbin) <Jasmine_Hunt@durbin.senate.gov>
Subject: Amdt 2953?

Just circling back to review some stuff on the energy bill and I don't seem to have the actual substitute amendment. Could you forward it my way? thanks, Sarah

--

Sarah C. Neimeyer, Director
Office of Congressional and Legislative Affairs
Office of the Secretary
Department of the Interior
1849 C Street, NW
Washington, DC 20240

Office - (202) 208-5557
Fax - (202) 208-5533

AMENDMENT NO. Calendar No.

Purpose: In the nature of a substitute.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES—114th Cong., 2d Sess.

S. 2012

To provide for the modernization of the energy policy of
the United States, and for other purposes.

Referred to the Committee on and
ordered to be printed

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

AMENDMENT IN THE NATURE OF A SUBSTITUTE intended
to be proposed by

Viz:

1 Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the fol-
2 lowing:

3 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.**

4 (a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the
5 “Energy Policy Modernization Act of 2015”.

6 (b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents for
7 this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.

Sec. 2. Definitions.

TITLE I—EFFICIENCY

Subtitle A—Buildings

Sec. 1001. Greater energy efficiency in building codes.

Sec. 1002. Budget-neutral demonstration program for energy and water con-
servation improvements at multifamily residential units.

Sec. 1003. Coordination of energy retrofitting assistance for schools.

2

- Sec. 1004. Energy efficiency retrofit pilot program.
- Sec. 1005. Utility energy service contracts.
- Sec. 1006. Use of energy and water efficiency measures in Federal buildings.
- Sec. 1007. Building training and assessment centers.
- Sec. 1008. Career skills training.
- Sec. 1009. Energy-efficient and energy-saving information technologies.
- Sec. 1010. Availability of funds for design updates.
- Sec. 1011. Energy efficient data centers.
- Sec. 1012. Weatherization Assistance Program.
- Sec. 1013. Reauthorization of State energy program.
- Sec. 1014. Smart building acceleration.
- Sec. 1015. Repeal of fossil phase-out.
- Sec. 1016. Federal building energy efficiency performance standards.
- Sec. 1017. Codification of Executive Order.
- Sec. 1018. Certification for green buildings.
- Sec. 1019. High performance green federal buildings.
- Sec. 1020. Evaluation of potentially duplicative green building programs within Department of Energy.
- Sec. 1021. Study and report on energy savings benefits of operational efficiency programs and services.

Subtitle B—Appliances

- Sec. 1101. Extended product system rebate program.
- Sec. 1102. Energy efficient transformer rebate program.
- Sec. 1103. Standards for certain furnaces.
- Sec. 1104. Third-party certification under Energy Star program.
- Sec. 1105. Energy conservation standards for commercial refrigeration equipment.
- Sec. 1106. Voluntary verification programs for air conditioning, furnace, boiler, heat pump, and water heater products.

Subtitle C—Manufacturing

- Sec. 1201. Manufacturing energy efficiency.
- Sec. 1202. Leveraging existing Federal agency programs to assist small and medium manufacturers.
- Sec. 1203. Leveraging smart manufacturing infrastructure at National Laboratories.

Subtitle D—Vehicles

- Sec. 1301. Short title.
- Sec. 1302. Objectives.
- Sec. 1303. Coordination and nonduplication.
- Sec. 1304. Authorization of appropriations.
- Sec. 1305. Reporting.

PART I—VEHICLE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

- Sec. 1306. Program.
- Sec. 1307. Manufacturing.

PART II—MEDIUM- AND HEAVY-DUTY COMMERCIAL AND TRANSIT VEHICLES

- Sec. 1308. Program.

3

- Sec. 1309. Class 8 truck and trailer systems demonstration.
- Sec. 1310. Technology testing and metrics.
- Sec. 1311. Nonroad systems pilot program.

PART III—ADMINISTRATION

- Sec. 1312. Repeal of existing authorities.

Subtitle E—Short Title

- Sec. 1401. Short title.

TITLE II—INFRASTRUCTURE

Subtitle A—Cybersecurity

- Sec. 2001. Cybersecurity threats.
- Sec. 2002. Enhanced grid security.

Subtitle B—Strategic Petroleum Reserve

- Sec. 2101. Strategic Petroleum Reserve modernization.

Subtitle C—Trade

- Sec. 2201. Action on applications to export liquefied natural gas.
- Sec. 2202. Public disclosure of liquefied natural gas export destinations.
- Sec. 2203. Energy data collaboration.

Subtitle D—Electricity and Energy Storage

- Sec. 2301. Grid storage program.
- Sec. 2302. Electric system grid architecture, scenario development, and modeling.
- Sec. 2303. Technology demonstration on the distribution system.
- Sec. 2304. Hybrid micro-grid systems for isolated and resilient communities.
- Sec. 2305. Voluntary model pathways.
- Sec. 2306. Performance metrics for electricity infrastructure providers.
- Sec. 2307. State and regional electricity distribution planning.
- Sec. 2308. Authorization of appropriations.
- Sec. 2309. Electric transmission infrastructure permitting.
- Sec. 2310. Report by transmission organizations on distributed energy resources and micro-grid systems.
- Sec. 2311. Net metering study guidance.

Subtitle E—Computing

- Sec. 2401. Exascale computer research program.

TITLE III—SUPPLY

Subtitle A—Renewables

PART I—HYDROELECTRIC

- Sec. 3001. Hydropower regulatory improvements.
- Sec. 3002. Hydroelectric production incentives and efficiency improvements.
- Sec. 3003. Extension of time for a Federal Energy Regulatory Commission project involving Clark Canyon Dam.

4

- Sec. 3004. Extension of time for a Federal Energy Regulatory Commission project involving Gibson Dam.

PART II—GEOTHERMAL

SUBPART A—GEOTHERMAL ENERGY

- Sec. 3005. National goals for production and site identification.
 Sec. 3006. Priority areas for development on Federal land.
 Sec. 3007. Facilitation of coproduction of geothermal energy on oil and gas leases.
 Sec. 3008. Noncompetitive leasing of adjoining areas for development of geothermal resources.
 Sec. 3009. Large-scale geothermal energy.
 Sec. 3010. Report to Congress.
 Sec. 3011. Authorization of appropriations.

SUBPART B—GEOTHERMAL EXPLORATION

- Sec. 3012. Geothermal exploration test projects.

PART III—MARINE HYDROKINETIC

- Sec. 3013. Definition of marine and hydrokinetic renewable energy.
 Sec. 3014. Marine and hydrokinetic renewable energy research and development.
 Sec. 3015. National Marine Renewable Energy Research, Development, and Demonstration Centers.
 Sec. 3016. Authorization of appropriations.

PART IV—BIOMASS

- Sec. 3017. Bio-power.

Subtitle B—Oil and Gas

- Sec. 3101. Amendments to the Methane Hydrate Research and Development Act of 2000.
 Sec. 3102. Liquefied natural gas study.
 Sec. 3103. FERC process coordination with respect to regulatory approval of gas projects.
 Sec. 3104. Pilot program.

Subtitle C—Helium

- Sec. 3201. Rights to helium.

Subtitle D—Critical Minerals

- Sec. 3301. Definitions.
 Sec. 3302. Policy.
 Sec. 3303. Critical mineral designations.
 Sec. 3304. Resource assessment.
 Sec. 3305. Permitting.
 Sec. 3306. Federal Register process.
 Sec. 3307. Recycling, efficiency, and alternatives.
 Sec. 3308. Analysis and forecasting.
 Sec. 3309. Education and workforce.
 Sec. 3310. National geological and geophysical data preservation program.

5

- Sec. 3311. Administration.
- Sec. 3312. Authorization of appropriations.

Subtitle E—Coal

- Sec. 3401. Fossil energy.
- Sec. 3402. Establishment of coal technology program.

Subtitle F—Nuclear

- Sec. 3501. Report on fusion and fission reactor prototypes.
- Sec. 3502. Next generation nuclear plant project.

Subtitle G—Workforce Development

- Sec. 3601. 21st Century Energy Workforce Advisory Board.
- Sec. 3602. Energy workforce pilot grant program.

Subtitle H—Recycling

- Sec. 3701. Recycled carbon fiber.
- Sec. 3702. Energy generation and regulatory relief study regarding recovery and conversion of nonrecycled mixed plastics.
- Sec. 3703. Eligible projects.

TITLE IV—ACCOUNTABILITY

Subtitle A—Loan Programs

- Sec. 4001. Terms and conditions for incentives for innovative technologies.
- Sec. 4002. State loan eligibility.
- Sec. 4003. GAO Study on fossil loan guarantee incentive program.
- Sec. 4004. Program eligibility for vessels.
- Sec. 4005. Additional reforms.
- Sec. 4006. Department of Energy Indian energy education planning and management assistance program.

Subtitle B—Energy-Water Nexus

- Sec. 4101. Nexus of energy and water for sustainability.
- Sec. 4102. Smart energy and water efficiency pilot program.

Subtitle C—Innovation

- Sec. 4201. America COMPETES programs.
- Sec. 4202. Inclusion of early stage technology demonstration in authorized technology transfer activities.
- Sec. 4203. Supporting access of small business concerns to National Laboratories.
- Sec. 4204. Microlab technology commercialization.

Subtitle D—Grid Reliability

- Sec. 4301. Bulk-power system reliability impact statement.
- Sec. 4302. Report by transmission organizations on diversity of supply.

Subtitle E—Management

- Sec. 4401. Federal land management.
- Sec. 4402. Quadrennial Energy Review.

6

- Sec. 4403. State oversight of oil and gas programs.
- Sec. 4404. Under Secretary for Science and Energy.

Subtitle F—Markets

- Sec. 4501. Enhanced information on critical energy supplies.
- Sec. 4502. Working Group on Energy Markets.
- Sec. 4503. Study of regulatory framework for energy markets.

Subtitle G—Affordability

- Sec. 4601. E-prize competition pilot program.

Subtitle H—Code Maintenance

- Sec. 4701. Repeal of off-highway motor vehicles study.
- Sec. 4702. Repeal of methanol study.
- Sec. 4703. Repeal of authorization of appropriations provision.
- Sec. 4704. Repeal of residential energy efficiency standards study.
- Sec. 4705. Repeal of weatherization study.
- Sec. 4706. Repeal of report to Congress.
- Sec. 4707. Repeal of report by General Services Administration.
- Sec. 4708. Repeal of intergovernmental energy management planning and coordination workshops.
- Sec. 4709. Repeal of Inspector General audit survey and President's Council on Integrity and Efficiency report to Congress.
- Sec. 4710. Repeal of procurement and identification of energy efficient products program.
- Sec. 4711. Repeal of national action plan for demand response.
- Sec. 4712. Repeal of national coal policy study.
- Sec. 4713. Repeal of study on compliance problem of small electric utility systems.
- Sec. 4714. Repeal of study of socioeconomic impacts of increased coal production and other energy development.
- Sec. 4715. Repeal of study of the use of petroleum and natural gas in combustors.
- Sec. 4716. Repeal of submission of reports.
- Sec. 4717. Repeal of electric utility conservation plan.
- Sec. 4718. Emergency Energy Conservation repeals.
- Sec. 4719. Energy Security Act repeals.
- Sec. 4720. Nuclear Safety Research, Development, and Demonstration Act of 1980 repeals.
- Sec. 4721. Elimination and consolidation of certain America COMPETES programs.
- Sec. 4722. Repeal of state utility regulatory assistance.
- Sec. 4723. Repeal of survey of energy saving potential.
- Sec. 4724. Repeal of photovoltaic energy program.
- Sec. 4725. Repeal of energy auditor training and certification.
- Sec. 4726. Repeal of authorization of appropriations.
- Sec. 4727. Repeal of Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Technology Competitiveness Act of 1989.
- Sec. 4728. Repeal of hydrogen research, development, and demonstration program.
- Sec. 4729. Repeal of study on alternative fuel use in nonroad vehicles and engines.

- Sec. 4730. Repeal of low interest loan program for small business fleet purchases.
- Sec. 4731. Repeal of technical and policy analysis for replacement fuel demand and supply information.
- Sec. 4732. Repeal of 1992 Report on Climate Change.
- Sec. 4733. Repeal of Director of Climate Protector establishment.
- Sec. 4734. Repeal of 1994 report on global climate change emissions.
- Sec. 4735. Repeal of telecommuting study.
- Sec. 4736. Repeal of advanced buildings for 2005 program.
- Sec. 4737. Repeal of Energy Research, Development, Demonstration, and Commercial Application Advisory Board.
- Sec. 4738. Repeal of study on use of energy futures for fuel purchase.
- Sec. 4739. Repeal of energy subsidy study.

TITLE V—CONSERVATION REAUTHORIZATION

- Sec. 5001. National Park Service Maintenance and Revitalization Conservation Fund.
- Sec. 5002. Land and Water Conservation Fund.
- Sec. 5003. Historic Preservation Fund.

1 **SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.**

2 In this Act:

3 (1) DEPARTMENT.—The term “Department”
4 means the Department of Energy.

5 (2) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means
6 the Secretary of Energy.

7 **TITLE I—EFFICIENCY**

8 **Subtitle A—Buildings**

9 **SEC. 1001. GREATER ENERGY EFFICIENCY IN BUILDING** 10 **CODES.**

11 (a) DEFINITIONS.—Section 303 of the Energy Con-
12 servation and Production Act (42 U.S.C. 6832) is amend-
13 ed—

14 (1) by striking paragraph (14) and inserting
15 the following:

1 “(14) MODEL BUILDING ENERGY CODE.—The
2 term ‘model building energy code’ means a voluntary
3 building energy code and standards developed and
4 updated through a consensus process among inter-
5 ested persons, such as the IECC or the code used
6 by—

7 “(A) the Council of American Building Of-
8 ficials, or its legal successor, International Code
9 Council, Inc.;

10 “(B) the American Society of Heating, Re-
11 frigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers; or

12 “(C) other appropriate organizations.”;
13 and

14 (2) by adding at the end the following:

15 “(17) IECC.—The term ‘IECC’ means the
16 International Energy Conservation Code.

17 “(18) INDIAN TRIBE.—The term ‘Indian tribe’
18 has the meaning given the term in section 4 of the
19 Native American Housing Assistance and Self-De-
20 termination Act of 1996 (25 U.S.C. 4103).”.

21 (b) STATE BUILDING ENERGY EFFICIENCY
22 CODES.—Section 304 of the Energy Conservation and
23 Production Act (42 U.S.C. 6833) is amended to read as
24 follows:

1 **“SEC. 304. UPDATING STATE BUILDING ENERGY EFFI-**
2 **CIENCY CODES.**

3 “(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall—

4 “(1) encourage and support the adoption of
5 building energy codes by States, Indian tribes, and,
6 as appropriate, by local governments that meet or
7 exceed the model building energy codes, or achieve
8 equivalent or greater energy savings; and

9 “(2) support full compliance with the State and
10 local codes.

11 “(b) STATE AND INDIAN TRIBE CERTIFICATION OF
12 BUILDING ENERGY CODE UPDATES.—

13 “(1) REVIEW AND UPDATING OF CODES BY
14 EACH STATE AND INDIAN TRIBE.—

15 “(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 2 years
16 after the date on which a model building energy
17 code is updated, each State or Indian tribe shall
18 certify whether or not the State or Indian tribe,
19 respectively, has reviewed and updated the en-
20 ergy provisions of the building code of the State
21 or Indian tribe, respectively.

22 “(B) DEMONSTRATION.—The certification
23 shall include a demonstration of whether or not
24 the energy savings for the code provisions that
25 are in effect throughout the State or Indian
26 tribal territory meet or exceed—

1 “(i) the energy savings of the updated
2 model building energy code; or

3 “(ii) the targets established under sec-
4 tion 307(b)(2).

5 “(C) NO MODEL BUILDING ENERGY CODE
6 UPDATE.—If a model building energy code is
7 not updated by a target date established under
8 section 307(b)(2)(D), each State or Indian tribe
9 shall, not later than 2 years after the specified
10 date, certify whether or not the State or Indian
11 tribe, respectively, has reviewed and updated
12 the energy provisions of the building code of the
13 State or Indian tribe, respectively, to meet or
14 exceed the target in section 307(b)(2).

15 “(2) VALIDATION BY SECRETARY.—Not later
16 than 90 days after a State or Indian tribe certifi-
17 cation under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall—

18 “(A) determine whether the code provi-
19 sions of the State or Indian tribe, respectively,
20 meet the criteria specified in paragraph (1);
21 and

22 “(B) if the determination is positive, vali-
23 date the certification.

24 “(c) IMPROVEMENTS IN COMPLIANCE WITH BUILD-
25 ING ENERGY CODES.—

1 “(1) REQUIREMENT.—

2 “(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 3 years
3 after the date of a certification under sub-
4 section (b), each State and Indian tribe shall
5 certify whether or not the State and Indian
6 tribe, respectively, has—

7 “(i) achieved full compliance under
8 paragraph (3) with the applicable certified
9 State and Indian tribe building energy
10 code or with the associated model building
11 energy code; or

12 “(ii) made significant progress under
13 paragraph (4) toward achieving compliance
14 with the applicable certified State and In-
15 dian tribe building energy code or with the
16 associated model building energy code.

17 “(B) REPEAT CERTIFICATIONS.—If the
18 State or Indian tribe certifies progress toward
19 achieving compliance, the State or Indian tribe
20 shall repeat the certification until the State or
21 Indian tribe certifies that the State or Indian
22 tribe has achieved full compliance, respectively.

23 “(2) MEASUREMENT OF COMPLIANCE.—A cer-
24 tification under paragraph (1) shall include docu-
25 mentation of the rate of compliance based on—

1 “(A) independent inspections of a random
2 sample of the buildings covered by the code in
3 the preceding year; or

4 “(B) an alternative method that yields an
5 accurate measure of compliance.

6 “(3) ACHIEVEMENT OF COMPLIANCE.—A State
7 or Indian tribe shall be considered to achieve full
8 compliance under paragraph (1) if—

9 “(A) at least 90 percent of building space
10 covered by the code in the preceding year sub-
11 stantially meets all the requirements of the ap-
12 plicable code specified in paragraph (1), or
13 achieves equivalent or greater energy savings
14 level; or

15 “(B) the estimated excess energy use of
16 buildings that did not meet the applicable code
17 specified in paragraph (1) in the preceding
18 year, compared to a baseline of comparable
19 buildings that meet this code, is not more than
20 5 percent of the estimated energy use of all
21 buildings covered by this code during the pre-
22 ceding year.

23 “(4) SIGNIFICANT PROGRESS TOWARD
24 ACHIEVEMENT OF COMPLIANCE.—A State or Indian
25 tribe shall be considered to have made significant

1 progress toward achieving compliance for purposes
2 of paragraph (1) if the State or Indian tribe—

3 “(A) has developed and is implementing a
4 plan for achieving compliance during the 8-
5 year-period beginning on the date of enactment
6 of this paragraph, including annual targets for
7 compliance and active training and enforcement
8 programs; and

9 “(B) has met the most recent target under
10 subparagraph (A).

11 “(5) VALIDATION BY SECRETARY.—Not later
12 than 90 days after a State or Indian tribe certifi-
13 cation under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall—

14 “(A) determine whether the State or In-
15 dian tribe has demonstrated meeting the cri-
16 teria of this subsection, including accurate
17 measurement of compliance; and

18 “(B) if the determination is positive, vali-
19 date the certification.

20 “(d) STATES OR INDIAN TRIBES THAT DO NOT
21 ACHIEVE COMPLIANCE.—

22 “(1) REPORTING.—A State or Indian tribe that
23 has not made a certification required under sub-
24 section (b) or (c) by the applicable deadline shall
25 submit to the Secretary a report on—

1 “(A) the status of the State or Indian tribe
2 with respect to meeting the requirements and
3 submitting the certification; and

4 “(B) a plan for meeting the requirements
5 and submitting the certification.

6 “(2) FEDERAL SUPPORT.—For any State or In-
7 dian tribe for which the Secretary has not validated
8 a certification by a deadline under subsection (b) or
9 (c), the lack of the certification may be a consider-
10 ation for Federal support authorized under this sec-
11 tion for code adoption and compliance activities.

12 “(3) LOCAL GOVERNMENT.—In any State or
13 Indian tribe for which the Secretary has not vali-
14 dated a certification under subsection (b) or (c), a
15 local government may be eligible for Federal support
16 by meeting the certification requirements of sub-
17 sections (b) and (c).

18 “(4) ANNUAL REPORTS BY SECRETARY.—

19 “(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall
20 annually submit to Congress, and publish in the
21 Federal Register, a report on—

22 “(i) the status of model building en-
23 ergy codes;

24 “(ii) the status of code adoption and
25 compliance in the States and Indian tribes;

1 “(iii) the implementation of this sec-
2 tion; and

3 “(iv) improvements in energy savings
4 over time as a result of the targets estab-
5 lished under section 307(b)(2).

6 “(B) IMPACTS.—The report shall include
7 estimates of impacts of past action under this
8 section, and potential impacts of further action,
9 on—

10 “(i) upfront financial and construction
11 costs, cost benefits and returns (using in-
12 vestment analysis), and lifetime energy use
13 for buildings;

14 “(ii) resulting energy costs to individ-
15 uals and businesses; and

16 “(iii) resulting overall annual building
17 ownership and operating costs.

18 “(e) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO STATES AND IN-
19 DIAN TRIBES.—The Secretary shall provide technical as-
20 sistance to States and Indian tribes to implement the goals
21 and requirements of this section, including procedures and
22 technical analysis for States and Indian tribes—

23 “(1) to improve and implement State residential
24 and commercial building energy codes;

1 “(2) to demonstrate that the code provisions of
2 the States and Indian tribes achieve equivalent or
3 greater energy savings than the model building en-
4 ergy codes and targets;

5 “(3) to document the rate of compliance with a
6 building energy code; and

7 “(4) to otherwise promote the design and con-
8 struction of energy efficient buildings.

9 “(f) AVAILABILITY OF INCENTIVE FUNDING.—

10 “(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall provide
11 incentive funding to States and Indian tribes—

12 “(A) to implement the requirements of this
13 section;

14 “(B) to improve and implement residential
15 and commercial building energy codes, including
16 increasing and verifying compliance with the
17 codes and training of State, local, and tribal
18 building code officials to implement and enforce
19 the codes; and

20 “(C) to promote building energy efficiency
21 through the use of the codes.

22 “(2) ADDITIONAL FUNDING.—Additional fund-
23 ing shall be provided under this subsection for im-
24 plementation of a plan to achieve and document full

1 compliance with residential and commercial building
2 energy codes under subsection (c)—

3 “(A) to a State or Indian tribe for which
4 the Secretary has validated a certification under
5 subsection (b) or (c); and

6 “(B) in a State or Indian tribe that is not
7 eligible under subparagraph (A), to a local gov-
8 ernment that is eligible under this section.

9 “(3) TRAINING.—Of the amounts made avail-
10 able under this subsection, the State or Indian tribe
11 may use amounts required, but not to exceed
12 \$750,000 for a State, to train State and local build-
13 ing code officials to implement and enforce codes de-
14 scribed in paragraph (2).

15 “(4) LOCAL GOVERNMENTS.—States may share
16 grants under this subsection with local governments
17 that implement and enforce the codes.

18 “(g) STRETCH CODES AND ADVANCED STAND-
19 ARDS.—

20 “(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall provide
21 technical and financial support for the development
22 of stretch codes and advanced standards for residen-
23 tial and commercial buildings for use as—

1 “(A) an option for adoption as a building
2 energy code by State, local, or tribal govern-
3 ments; and

4 “(B) guidelines for energy-efficient build-
5 ing design.

6 “(2) TARGETS.—The stretch codes and ad-
7 vanced standards shall be designed—

8 “(A) to achieve substantial energy savings
9 compared to the model building energy codes;
10 and

11 “(B) to meet targets under section 307(b),
12 if available, at least 3 to 6 years in advance of
13 the target years.

14 “(h) STUDIES.—The Secretary, in consultation with
15 building science experts from the National Laboratories
16 and institutions of higher education, designers and build-
17 ers of energy-efficient residential and commercial build-
18 ings, code officials, and other stakeholders, shall under-
19 take a study of the feasibility, impact, economics, and
20 merit of—

21 “(1) code improvements that would require that
22 buildings be designed, sited, and constructed in a
23 manner that makes the buildings more adaptable in
24 the future to become zero-net-energy after initial

1 construction, as advances are achieved in energy-sav-
2 ing technologies;

3 “(2) code procedures to incorporate measured
4 lifetimes, not just first-year energy use, in trade-offs
5 and performance calculations; and

6 “(3) legislative options for increasing energy
7 savings from building energy codes, including addi-
8 tional incentives for effective State and local action,
9 and verification of compliance with and enforcement
10 of a code other than by a State or local government.

11 “(i) EFFECT ON OTHER LAWS.—Nothing in this sec-
12 tion or section 307 supersedes or modifies the application
13 of sections 321 through 346 of the Energy Policy and
14 Conservation Act (42 U.S.C. 6291 et seq.).

15 “(j) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There
16 is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section
17 and section 307 \$200,000,000, to remain available until
18 expended.”.

19 (c) FEDERAL BUILDING ENERGY EFFICIENCY
20 STANDARDS.—Section 305 of the Energy Conservation
21 and Production Act (42 U.S.C. 6834) is amended by strik-
22 ing “voluntary building energy code” each place it appears
23 in subsections (a)(2)(B) and (b) and inserting “model
24 building energy code”.

1 (d) MODEL BUILDING ENERGY CODES.—Section 307
2 of the Energy Conservation and Production Act (42
3 U.S.C. 6836) is amended to read as follows:

4 **“SEC. 307. SUPPORT FOR MODEL BUILDING ENERGY**
5 **CODES.**

6 “(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall support the
7 updating of model building energy codes.

8 “(b) TARGETS.—

9 “(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall sup-
10 port the updating of the model building energy codes
11 to enable the achievement of aggregate energy sav-
12 ings targets established under paragraph (2).

13 “(2) TARGETS.—

14 “(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall
15 work with States, local governments, and In-
16 dian tribes, nationally recognized code and
17 standards developers, and other interested par-
18 ties to support the updating of model building
19 energy codes by establishing one or more aggre-
20 gate energy savings targets to achieve the pur-
21 poses of this section.

22 “(B) SEPARATE TARGETS.—The Secretary
23 may establish separate targets for commercial
24 and residential buildings.

1 ergy Independence and Security Act
2 of 2007 (42 U.S.C. 17061)).

3 “(ii) INITIAL TARGETS.—Not later
4 than 1 year after the date of enactment of
5 this clause, the Secretary shall establish
6 initial targets under this subparagraph.

7 “(iii) DIFFERENT TARGET YEARS.—
8 Subject to clause (i), prior to the applica-
9 ble year, the Secretary may set a later tar-
10 get year for any of the model building en-
11 ergy codes described in subparagraph (A)
12 if the Secretary determines that a target
13 cannot be met.

14 “(iv) SMALL BUSINESS.—When estab-
15 lishing targets under this paragraph
16 through rulemaking, the Secretary shall
17 ensure compliance with the Small Business
18 Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of
19 1996 (5 U.S.C. 601 note; Public Law 104–
20 121).

21 “(3) APPLIANCE STANDARDS AND OTHER FAC-
22 TORS AFFECTING BUILDING ENERGY USE.—In es-
23 tablishing building code targets under paragraph
24 (2), the Secretary shall develop and adjust the tar-

1 gets in recognition of potential savings and costs re-
2 lating to—

3 “(A) efficiency gains made in appliances,
4 lighting, windows, insulation, and building enve-
5 lope sealing;

6 “(B) advancement of distributed genera-
7 tion and on-site renewable power generation
8 technologies;

9 “(C) equipment improvements for heating,
10 cooling, and ventilation systems;

11 “(D) building management systems and
12 SmartGrid technologies to reduce energy use;
13 and

14 “(E) other technologies, practices, and
15 building systems that the Secretary considers
16 appropriate regarding building plug load and
17 other energy uses.

18 “(4) ECONOMIC CONSIDERATIONS.—In estab-
19 lishing and revising building code targets under
20 paragraph (2), the Secretary shall consider the eco-
21 nomic feasibility of achieving the proposed targets
22 established under this section and the potential costs
23 and savings for consumers and building owners, in-
24 cluding a return on investment analysis.

1 “(c) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO MODEL BUILDING
2 ENERGY CODE-SETTING AND STANDARD DEVELOPMENT
3 ORGANIZATIONS.—

4 “(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall, on a
5 timely basis, provide technical assistance to model
6 building energy code-setting and standard develop-
7 ment organizations consistent with the goals of this
8 section.

9 “(2) ASSISTANCE.—The assistance shall in-
10 clude, as requested by the organizations, technical
11 assistance in—

12 “(A) evaluating code or standards pro-
13 posals or revisions;

14 “(B) building energy analysis and design
15 tools;

16 “(C) building demonstrations;

17 “(D) developing definitions of energy use
18 intensity and building types for use in model
19 building energy codes to evaluate the efficiency
20 impacts of the model building energy codes;

21 “(E) performance-based standards;

22 “(F) evaluating economic considerations
23 under subsection (b)(4); and

1 “(G) developing model building energy
2 codes by Indian tribes in accordance with tribal
3 law.

4 “(3) AMENDMENT PROPOSALS.—The Secretary
5 may submit timely model building energy code
6 amendment proposals to the model building energy
7 code-setting and standard development organiza-
8 tions, with supporting evidence, sufficient to enable
9 the model building energy codes to meet the targets
10 established under subsection (b)(2).

11 “(4) ANALYSIS METHODOLOGY.—The Secretary
12 shall make publicly available the entire calculation
13 methodology (including input assumptions and data)
14 used by the Secretary to estimate the energy savings
15 of code or standard proposals and revisions.

16 “(d) DETERMINATION.—

17 “(1) REVISION OF MODEL BUILDING ENERGY
18 CODES.—If the provisions of the IECC or ASHRAE
19 Standard 90.1 regarding building energy use are re-
20 vised, the Secretary shall make a preliminary deter-
21 mination not later than 90 days after the date of the
22 revision, and a final determination not later than 15
23 months after the date of the revision, on whether or
24 not the revision will—

1 “(A) improve energy efficiency in buildings
2 compared to the existing model building energy
3 code; and

4 “(B) meet the applicable targets under
5 subsection (b)(2).

6 “(2) CODES OR STANDARDS NOT MEETING TAR-
7 GETS.—

8 “(A) IN GENERAL.—If the Secretary
9 makes a preliminary determination under para-
10 graph (1)(B) that a code or standard does not
11 meet the targets established under subsection
12 (b)(2), the Secretary may at the same time pro-
13 vide the model building energy code or standard
14 developer with proposed changes that would re-
15 sult in a model building energy code that meets
16 the targets and with supporting evidence, tak-
17 ing into consideration—

18 “(i) whether the modified code is tech-
19 nically feasible and life-cycle cost effective;

20 “(ii) available appliances, technologies,
21 materials, and construction practices; and

22 “(iii) the economic considerations
23 under subsection (b)(4).

24 “(B) INCORPORATION OF CHANGES.—

1 “(i) IN GENERAL.—On receipt of the
2 proposed changes, the model building en-
3 ergy code or standard developer shall have
4 an additional 270 days to accept or reject
5 the proposed changes of the Secretary to
6 the model building energy code or standard
7 for the Secretary to make a final deter-
8 mination.

9 “(ii) FINAL DETERMINATION.—A
10 final determination under paragraph (1)
11 shall be on the modified model building en-
12 ergy code or standard.

13 “(e) ADMINISTRATION.—In carrying out this section,
14 the Secretary shall—

15 “(1) publish notice of targets and supporting
16 analysis and determinations under this section in the
17 Federal Register to provide an explanation of and
18 the basis for such actions, including any supporting
19 modeling, data, assumptions, protocols, and cost-
20 benefit analysis, including return on investment; and

21 “(2) provide an opportunity for public comment
22 on targets and supporting analysis and determina-
23 tions under this section.

24 “(f) VOLUNTARY CODES AND STANDARDS.—Not-
25 withstanding any other provision of this section, any

1 model building code or standard established under section
2 304 shall not be binding on a State, local government, or
3 Indian tribe as a matter of Federal law.”.

4 **SEC. 1002. BUDGET-NEUTRAL DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM**
5 **FOR ENERGY AND WATER CONSERVATION IM-**
6 **PROVEMENTS AT MULTIFAMILY RESIDEN-**
7 **TIAL UNITS.**

8 (a) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary of Housing
9 and Urban Development (referred to in this section as the
10 “Secretary”) shall establish a demonstration program
11 under which, during the period beginning on the date of
12 enactment of this Act, and ending on September 30, 2018,
13 the Secretary may enter into budget-neutral, performance-
14 based agreements that result in a reduction in energy or
15 water costs with such entities as the Secretary determines
16 to be appropriate under which the entities shall carry out
17 projects for energy or water conservation improvements at
18 not more than 20,000 residential units in multifamily
19 buildings participating in—

20 (1) the project-based rental assistance program
21 under section 8 of the United States Housing Act of
22 1937 (42 U.S.C. 1437f), other than assistance pro-
23 vided under section 8(o) of that Act;

1 (2) the supportive housing for the elderly pro-
2 gram under section 202 of the Housing Act of 1959
3 (12 U.S.C. 1701q); or

4 (3) the supportive housing for persons with dis-
5 abilities program under section 811(d)(2) of the
6 Cranston-Gonzalez National Affordable Housing Act
7 (42 U.S.C. 8013(d)(2)).

8 (b) REQUIREMENTS.—

9 (1) PAYMENTS CONTINGENT ON SAVINGS.—

10 (A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall
11 provide to an entity a payment under an agree-
12 ment under this section only during applicable
13 years for which an energy or water cost savings
14 is achieved with respect to the applicable multi-
15 family portfolio of properties, as determined by
16 the Secretary, in accordance with subparagraph
17 (B).

18 (B) PAYMENT METHODOLOGY.—

19 (i) IN GENERAL.—Each agreement
20 under this section shall include a pay-for-
21 success provision—

22 (I) that will serve as a payment
23 threshold for the term of the agree-
24 ment; and

1 (II) pursuant to which the De-
2 partment of Housing and Urban De-
3 velopment shall share a percentage of
4 the savings at a level determined by
5 the Secretary that is sufficient to
6 cover the administrative costs of car-
7 rying out this section.

8 (ii) LIMITATIONS.—A payment made
9 by the Secretary under an agreement
10 under this section shall—

11 (I) be contingent on documented
12 utility savings; and

13 (II) not exceed the utility savings
14 achieved by the date of the payment,
15 and not previously paid, as a result of
16 the improvements made under the
17 agreement.

18 (C) THIRD PARTY VERIFICATION.—Savings
19 payments made by the Secretary under this sec-
20 tion shall be based on a measurement and
21 verification protocol that includes at least—

22 (i) establishment of a weather-normal-
23 ized and occupancy-normalized utility con-
24 sumption baseline established preretrofit;

1 (ii) annual third party confirmation of
2 actual utility consumption and cost for
3 owner-paid utilities;

4 (iii) annual third party validation of
5 the tenant utility allowances in effect dur-
6 ing the applicable year and vacancy rates
7 for each unit type; and

8 (iv) annual third party determination
9 of savings to the Secretary.

10 (2) TERM.—The term of an agreement under
11 this section shall be not longer than 12 years.

12 (3) ENTITY ELIGIBILITY.—The Secretary
13 shall—

14 (A) establish a competitive process for en-
15 tering into agreements under this section; and

16 (B) enter into such agreements only with
17 entities that demonstrate significant experience
18 relating to—

19 (i) financing and operating properties
20 receiving assistance under a program de-
21 scribed in subsection (a);

22 (ii) oversight of energy and water con-
23 servation programs, including oversight of
24 contractors; and

1 (iii) raising capital for energy and
2 water conservation improvements from
3 charitable organizations or private inves-
4 tors.

5 (4) GEOGRAPHICAL DIVERSITY.—Each agree-
6 ment entered into under this section shall provide
7 for the inclusion of properties with the greatest fea-
8 sible regional and State variance.

9 (c) PLAN AND REPORTS.—

10 (1) PLAN.—Not later than 90 days after the
11 date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall
12 submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the
13 House of Representatives and the Senate, the Com-
14 mittee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Sen-
15 ate, and the Committee on Energy and Commerce of
16 the House of Representatives a detailed plan for the
17 implementation of this section.

18 (2) REPORTS.—Not later than 1 year after the
19 date of enactment of this Act, and annually there-
20 after, the Secretary shall—

21 (A) conduct an evaluation of the program
22 under this section; and

23 (B) submit to Congress a report describing
24 each evaluation conducted under subparagraph

25 (A).

1 (d) FUNDING.—For each fiscal year during which an
2 agreement under this section is in effect, the Secretary
3 may use to carry out this section any funds appropriated
4 to the Secretary for the renewal of contracts under a pro-
5 gram described in subsection (a).

6 **SEC. 1003. COORDINATION OF ENERGY RETROFITTING AS-**
7 **SISTANCE FOR SCHOOLS.**

8 (a) DEFINITION OF SCHOOL.—In this section, the
9 term “school” means—

10 (1) an elementary school or secondary school
11 (as defined in section 9101 of the Elementary and
12 Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C.
13 7801));

14 (2) an institution of higher education (as de-
15 fined in section 102(a) of the Higher Education Act
16 of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1002(a));

17 (3) a school of the defense dependents’ edu-
18 cation system under the Defense Dependents’ Edu-
19 cation Act of 1978 (20 U.S.C. 921 et seq.) or estab-
20 lished under section 2164 of title 10, United States
21 Code;

22 (4) a school operated by the Bureau of Indian
23 Affairs;

1 (5) a tribally controlled school (as defined in
2 section 5212 of the Tribally Controlled Schools Act
3 of 1988 (25 U.S.C. 2511)); and

4 (6) a Tribal College or University (as defined in
5 section 316(b) of the Higher Education Act of 1965
6 (20 U.S.C. 1059c(b))).

7 (b) DESIGNATION OF LEAD AGENCY.—The Sec-
8 retary, acting through the Office of Energy Efficiency and
9 Renewable Energy, shall act as the lead Federal agency
10 for coordinating and disseminating information on exist-
11 ing Federal programs and assistance that may be used
12 to help initiate, develop, and finance energy efficiency, re-
13 newable energy, and energy retrofitting projects for
14 schools.

15 (c) REQUIREMENTS.—In carrying out coordination
16 and outreach under subsection (b), the Secretary shall—

17 (1) in consultation and coordination with the
18 appropriate Federal agencies, carry out a review of
19 existing programs and financing mechanisms (in-
20 cluding revolving loan funds and loan guarantees)
21 available in or from the Department of Agriculture,
22 the Department of Energy, the Department of Edu-
23 cation, the Department of the Treasury, the Internal
24 Revenue Service, the Environmental Protection
25 Agency, and other appropriate Federal agencies with

1 jurisdiction over energy financing and facilitation
2 that are currently used or may be used to help ini-
3 tiate, develop, and finance energy efficiency, renew-
4 able energy, and energy retrofitting projects for
5 schools;

6 (2) establish a Federal cross-departmental col-
7 laborative coordination, education, and outreach ef-
8 fort to streamline communication and promote avail-
9 able Federal opportunities and assistance described
10 in paragraph (1) for energy efficiency, renewable en-
11 ergy, and energy retrofitting projects that enables
12 States, local educational agencies, and schools—

13 (A) to use existing Federal opportunities
14 more effectively; and

15 (B) to form partnerships with Governors,
16 State energy programs, local educational, finan-
17 cial, and energy officials, State and local gov-
18 ernment officials, nonprofit organizations, and
19 other appropriate entities to support the initi-
20 ation of the projects;

21 (3) provide technical assistance for States, local
22 educational agencies, and schools to help develop
23 and finance energy efficiency, renewable energy, and
24 energy retrofitting projects—

1 (A) to increase the energy efficiency of
2 buildings or facilities;

3 (B) to install systems that individually
4 generate energy from renewable energy re-
5 sources;

6 (C) to establish partnerships to leverage
7 economies of scale and additional financing
8 mechanisms available to larger clean energy ini-
9 tiatives; or

10 (D) to promote—

11 (i) the maintenance of health, environ-
12 mental quality, and safety in schools, in-
13 cluding the ambient air quality, through
14 energy efficiency, renewable energy, and
15 energy retrofit projects; and

16 (ii) the achievement of expected en-
17 ergy savings and renewable energy produc-
18 tion through proper operations and main-
19 tenance practices;

20 (4) develop and maintain a single online re-
21 source website with contact information for relevant
22 technical assistance and support staff in the Office
23 of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy for
24 States, local educational agencies, and schools to ef-
25 fectively access and use Federal opportunities and

1 assistance described in paragraph (1) to develop en-
2 ergy efficiency, renewable energy, and energy retro-
3 fitting projects; and

4 (5) establish a process for recognition of schools
5 that—

6 (A) have successfully implemented energy
7 efficiency, renewable energy, and energy retro-
8 fitting projects; and

9 (B) are willing to serve as resources for
10 other local educational agencies and schools to
11 assist initiation of similar efforts.

12 (d) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date
13 of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to
14 Congress a report describing the implementation of this
15 section.

16 **SEC. 1004. ENERGY EFFICIENCY RETROFIT PILOT PRO-**
17 **GRAM.**

18 (a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

19 (1) APPLICANT.—The term “applicant” means
20 a nonprofit organization that applies for a grant
21 under this section.

22 (2) ENERGY-EFFICIENCY IMPROVEMENT.—

23 (A) IN GENERAL.—The term “energy-effi-
24 ciency improvement” means an installed meas-
25 ure (including a product, equipment, system,

1 service, or practice) that results in a reduction
2 in use by a nonprofit organization for energy or
3 fuel supplied from outside the nonprofit build-
4 ing.

5 (B) INCLUSIONS.—The term “energy-effi-
6 ciency improvement” includes an installed
7 measure described in subparagraph (A) involv-
8 ing—

9 (i) repairing, replacing, or installing—

10 (I) a roof or lighting system, or
11 component of a roof or lighting sys-
12 tem;

13 (II) a window;

14 (III) a door, including a security
15 door; or

16 (IV) a heating, ventilation, or air
17 conditioning system or component of
18 the system (including insulation and
19 wiring and plumbing improvements
20 needed to serve a more efficient sys-
21 tem);

22 (ii) a renewable energy generation or
23 heating system, including a solar, photo-
24 voltaic, wind, geothermal, or biomass (in-

1 cluding wood pellet) system or component
2 of the system; and

3 (iii) any other measure taken to mod-
4 ernize, renovate, or repair a nonprofit
5 building to make the nonprofit building
6 more energy efficient.

7 (3) NONPROFIT BUILDING.—

8 (A) IN GENERAL.—The term “nonprofit
9 building” means a building operated and owned
10 by a nonprofit organization.

11 (B) INCLUSIONS.—The term “nonprofit
12 building” includes a building described in sub-
13 paragraph (A) that is—

- 14 (i) a hospital;
15 (ii) a youth center;
16 (iii) a school;
17 (iv) a social-welfare program facility;
18 (v) a faith-based organization; and
19 (vi) any other nonresidential and non-
20 commercial structure.

21 (b) ESTABLISHMENT.—Not later than 1 year after
22 the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall es-
23 tablish a pilot program to award grants for the purpose
24 of retrofitting nonprofit buildings with energy-efficiency
25 improvements.

1 (c) GRANTS.—

2 (1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may award
3 grants under the program established under sub-
4 section (b).

5 (2) APPLICATION.—The Secretary may award a
6 grant under this section if an applicant submits to
7 the Secretary an application at such time, in such
8 form, and containing such information as the Sec-
9 retary may prescribe.

10 (3) CRITERIA FOR GRANT.—In determining
11 whether to award a grant under this section, the
12 Secretary shall apply performance-based criteria,
13 which shall give priority to applications based on—

14 (A) the energy savings achieved;

15 (B) the cost-effectiveness of the energy-ef-
16 ficiency improvement;

17 (C) an effective plan for evaluation, meas-
18 urement, and verification of energy savings;

19 (D) the financial need of the applicant;
20 and

21 (E) the percentage of the matching con-
22 tribution by the applicant.

23 (4) LIMITATION ON INDIVIDUAL GRANT
24 AMOUNT.—Each grant awarded under this section
25 shall not exceed—

1 (A) an amount equal to 50 percent of the
2 energy-efficiency improvement; and

3 (B) \$200,000.

4 (5) COST SHARING.—

5 (A) IN GENERAL.—A grant awarded under
6 this section shall be subject to a minimum non-
7 Federal cost-sharing requirement of 50 percent.

8 (B) IN-KIND CONTRIBUTIONS.—The non-
9 Federal share may be provided in the form of
10 in-kind contributions of materials or services.

11 (d) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is
12 authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section
13 \$10,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2016 through 2020,
14 to remain available until expended.

15 **SEC. 1005. UTILITY ENERGY SERVICE CONTRACTS.**

16 Section 546 of the National Energy Conservation
17 Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 8256) is amended by adding at the
18 end the following:

19 “(f) UTILITY ENERGY SERVICE CONTRACTS.—

20 “(1) IN GENERAL.—Each Federal agency may
21 use, to the maximum extent practicable, measures
22 provided by law to meet energy efficiency and con-
23 servation mandates and laws, including through util-
24 ity energy service contracts.

1 “(2) CONTRACT PERIOD.—The term of a utility
2 energy service contract entered into by a Federal
3 agency may have a contract period that extends be-
4 yond 10 years, but not to exceed 25 years.

5 “(3) REQUIREMENTS.—The conditions of a util-
6 ity energy service contract entered into by a Federal
7 agency shall include requirements for measurement,
8 verification, and performance assurances or guaran-
9 tees of the savings.”.

10 **SEC. 1006. USE OF ENERGY AND WATER EFFICIENCY MEAS-**
11 **URES IN FEDERAL BUILDINGS.**

12 (a) ENERGY MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS.—Sec-
13 tion 543(f)(4) of the National Energy Conservation Policy
14 Act (42 U.S.C. 8253(f)(4)) is amended—

15 (1) by redesignating subparagraphs (A) and
16 (B) as clauses (i) and (ii), respectively, and indent-
17 ing appropriately;

18 (2) by striking “Not later than” and inserting
19 the following:

20 “(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than”; and

21 (3) by adding at the end the following:

22 “(B) MEASURES NOT IMPLEMENTED.—
23 Each energy manager, as part of the certifi-
24 cation system under paragraph (7) and using
25 guidelines developed by the Secretary, shall pro-

1 vide an explanation regarding any life-cycle
2 cost-effective measures described in subpara-
3 graph (A)(i) that have not been implemented.”.

4 (b) REPORTS.—Section 548(b) of the National En-
5 ergy Conservation Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 8258(b)) is
6 amended—

7 (1) in paragraph (3), by striking “and” at the
8 end;

9 (2) in paragraph (4), by striking the period at
10 the end and inserting “; and”; and

11 (3) by adding at the end the following:

12 “(5)(A) the status of the energy savings per-
13 formance contracts and utility energy service con-
14 tracts of each agency;

15 “(B) the investment value of the contracts;

16 “(C) the guaranteed energy savings for the pre-
17 vious year as compared to the actual energy savings
18 for the previous year;

19 “(D) the plan for entering into the contracts in
20 the coming year; and

21 “(E) information explaining why any previously
22 submitted plans for the contracts were not imple-
23 mented.”.

24 (c) DEFINITION OF ENERGY CONSERVATION MEAS-
25 URES.—Section 551(4) of the National Energy Conserva-

1 tion Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 8259(4)) is amended by strik-
2 ing “or retrofit activities” and inserting “retrofit activi-
3 ties, or energy consuming devices and required support
4 structures”.

5 (d) **AUTHORITY TO ENTER INTO CONTRACTS.**—Sec-
6 tion 801(a)(2)(F) of the National Energy Conservation
7 Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 8287(a)(2)(F)) is amended—

8 (1) in clause (i), by striking “or” at the end;

9 (2) in clause (ii), by striking the period at the
10 end and inserting “; or”; and

11 (3) by adding at the end the following:

12 “(iii) limit the recognition of oper-
13 ation and maintenance savings associated
14 with systems modernized or replaced with
15 the implementation of energy conservation
16 measures, water conservation measures, or
17 any combination of energy conservation
18 measures and water conservation meas-
19 ures.”.

20 (e) **MISCELLANEOUS AUTHORITY.**—Section
21 801(a)(2) of the National Energy Conservation Policy Act
22 (42 U.S.C. 8287(a)(2)) is amended by adding at the end
23 the following:

24 “(H) **MISCELLANEOUS AUTHORITY.**—Not-
25 withstanding any other provision of law, a Fed-

1 eral agency may sell or transfer energy savings
2 and apply the proceeds of the sale or transfer
3 to fund a contract under this title.”.

4 (f) PAYMENT OF COSTS.—Section 802 of the Na-
5 tional Energy Conservation Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 8287a)
6 is amended by striking “(and related operation and main-
7 tenance expenses)” and inserting “, including related op-
8 erations and maintenance expenses”.

9 (g) DEFINITION OF FEDERAL BUILDING.—Section
10 551(6) of the National Energy Conservation Policy Act
11 (42 U.S.C. 8259(6)) is amended by striking the semicolon
12 at the end and inserting “the term does not include a dam,
13 reservoir, or hydropower facility owned or operated by a
14 Federal agency;”.

15 (h) DEFINITION OF ENERGY SAVINGS.—Section
16 804(2) of the National Energy Conservation Policy Act
17 (42 U.S.C. 8287c(2)) is amended—

18 (1) in subparagraph (A), by striking “federally
19 owned building or buildings or other federally owned
20 facilities” and inserting “Federal building (as de-
21 fined in section 551)” each place it appears;

22 (2) in subparagraph (C), by striking “; and”
23 and inserting a semicolon;

24 (3) in subparagraph (D), by striking the period
25 at the end and inserting a semicolon; and

1 (4) by adding at the end the following:

2 “(E) the use, sale, or transfer of energy in-
3 centives, rebates, or credits (including renew-
4 able energy credits) from Federal, State, or
5 local governments or utilities; and

6 “(F) any revenue generated from a reduc-
7 tion in energy or water use, more efficient
8 waste recycling, or additional energy generated
9 from more efficient equipment.”.

10 **SEC. 1007. BUILDING TRAINING AND ASSESSMENT CEN-**
11 **TERS.**

12 (a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall provide
13 grants to institutions of higher education (as defined in
14 section 101 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20
15 U.S.C. 1001)) and Tribal Colleges or Universities (as de-
16 fined in section 316(b) of that Act (20 U.S.C. 1059c(b)))
17 to establish building training and assessment centers—

18 (1) to identify opportunities for optimizing en-
19 ergy efficiency and environmental performance in
20 buildings;

21 (2) to promote the application of emerging con-
22 cepts and technologies in commercial and institu-
23 tional buildings;

24 (3) to train engineers, architects, building sci-
25 entists, building energy permitting and enforcement

1 officials, and building technicians in energy-efficient
2 design and operation;

3 (4) to assist institutions of higher education
4 and Tribal Colleges or Universities in training build-
5 ing technicians;

6 (5) to promote research and development for
7 the use of alternative energy sources and distributed
8 generation to supply heat and power for buildings,
9 particularly energy-intensive buildings; and

10 (6) to coordinate with and assist State-accred-
11 ited technical training centers, community colleges,
12 Tribal Colleges or Universities, and local offices of
13 the National Institute of Food and Agriculture and
14 ensure appropriate services are provided under this
15 section to each region of the United States.

16 (b) COORDINATION AND NONDUPLICATION.—

17 (1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall coordi-
18 nate the program with the industrial research and
19 assessment centers program and with other Federal
20 programs to avoid duplication of effort.

21 (2) COLLOCATION.—To the maximum extent
22 practicable, building, training, and assessment cen-
23 ters established under this section shall be collocated
24 with Industrial Assessment Centers.

1 (c) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is
2 authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section
3 \$10,000,000, to remain available until expended.

4 **SEC. 1008. CAREER SKILLS TRAINING.**

5 (a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall pay grants to
6 eligible entities described in subsection (b) to pay the Fed-
7 eral share of associated career skills training programs
8 under which students concurrently receive classroom in-
9 struction and on-the-job training for the purpose of ob-
10 taining an industry-related certification to install energy
11 efficient buildings technologies, including technologies de-
12 scribed in section 307(b)(3) of the Energy Conservation
13 and Production Act (42 U.S.C. 6836(b)(3)).

14 (b) ELIGIBILITY.—To be eligible to obtain a grant
15 under subsection (a), an entity shall be a nonprofit part-
16 nership described in section 171(e)(2)(B)(ii) of the Work-
17 force Investment Act of 1998 (29 U.S.C.
18 2916(e)(2)(B)(ii)).

19 (c) FEDERAL SHARE.—The Federal share of the cost
20 of carrying out a career skills training program described
21 in subsection (a) shall be 50 percent.

22 (d) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is
23 authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section
24 \$10,000,000, to remain available until expended.

1 **SEC. 1009. ENERGY-EFFICIENT AND ENERGY-SAVING IN-**
2 **FORMATION TECHNOLOGIES.**

3 Section 543 of the National Energy Conservation
4 Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 8253) is amended by adding at the
5 end the following:

6 “(h) FEDERAL IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY FOR
7 ENERGY-EFFICIENT AND ENERGY-SAVING INFORMATION
8 TECHNOLOGIES.—

9 “(1) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

10 “(A) DIRECTOR.—The term ‘Director’
11 means the Director of the Office of Manage-
12 ment and Budget.

13 “(B) INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY.—The
14 term ‘information technology’ has the meaning
15 given the term in section 11101 of title 40,
16 United States Code.

17 “(2) DEVELOPMENT OF IMPLEMENTATION
18 STRATEGY.—Not later than 1 year after the date of
19 enactment of this subsection, each Federal agency
20 shall collaborate with the Director to develop an im-
21 plementation strategy (including best-practices and
22 measurement and verification techniques) for the
23 maintenance, purchase, and use by the Federal
24 agency of energy-efficient and energy-saving infor-
25 mation technologies.

1 “(3) ADMINISTRATION.—In developing an im-
2 plementation strategy, each Federal agency shall
3 consider—

4 “(A) advanced metering infrastructure;

5 “(B) energy efficient data center strategies
6 and methods of increasing asset and infrastruc-
7 ture utilization;

8 “(C) advanced power management tools;

9 “(D) building information modeling, in-
10 cluding building energy management; and

11 “(E) secure telework and travel substi-
12 tution tools.

13 “(4) PERFORMANCE GOALS.—

14 “(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than Sep-
15 tember 30, 2015, the Director, in consultation
16 with the Secretary, shall establish performance
17 goals for evaluating the efforts of Federal agen-
18 cies in improving the maintenance, purchase,
19 and use of energy-efficient and energy-saving
20 information technology systems.

21 “(B) BEST PRACTICES.—The Chief Infor-
22 mation Officers Council established under sec-
23 tion 3603 of title 44, United States Code, shall
24 supplement the performance goals established
25 under this paragraph with recommendations on

1 best practices for the attainment of the per-
2 formance goals, to include a requirement for
3 agencies to consider the use of—

4 “(i) energy savings performance con-
5 tracting; and

6 “(ii) utility energy services con-
7 tracting.

8 “(5) REPORTS.—

9 “(A) AGENCY REPORTS.—Each Federal
10 agency subject to the requirements of this sub-
11 section shall include in the report of the agency
12 under section 527 of the Energy Independence
13 and Security Act of 2007 (42 U.S.C. 17143) a
14 description of the efforts and results of the
15 agency under this subsection.

16 “(B) OMB GOVERNMENT EFFICIENCY RE-
17 PORTS AND SCORECARDS.—Effective beginning
18 not later than October 1, 2015, the Director
19 shall include in the annual report and scorecard
20 of the Director required under section 528 of
21 the Energy Independence and Security Act of
22 2007 (42 U.S.C. 17144) a description of the ef-
23 forts and results of Federal agencies under this
24 subsection.

1 “(C) USE OF EXISTING REPORTING STRUC-
2 TURES.—The Director may require Federal
3 agencies to submit any information required to
4 be submitted under this subsection though re-
5 porting structures in use as of the date of en-
6 actment of the Energy Policy Modernization
7 Act of 2015.”.

8 **SEC. 1010. AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS FOR DESIGN UPDATES.**

9 Section 3307 of title 40, United States Code, is
10 amended—

11 (1) by redesignating subsections (d) through (h)
12 as subsections (e) through (i), respectively; and

13 (2) by inserting after subsection (c) the fol-
14 lowing:

15 “(d) AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS FOR DESIGN UP-
16 DATES.—

17 “(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2),
18 for any project for which congressional approval is
19 received under subsection (a) and for which the de-
20 sign has been substantially completed but construc-
21 tion has not begun, the Administrator of General
22 Services may use appropriated funds to update the
23 project design to meet applicable Federal building
24 energy efficiency standards established under section
25 305 of the Energy Conservation and Production Act

1 (42 U.S.C. 6834) and other requirements estab-
2 lished under section 3312.

3 “(2) LIMITATION.—The use of funds under
4 paragraph (1) shall not exceed 125 percent of the
5 estimated energy or other cost savings associated
6 with the updates as determined by a life cycle cost
7 analysis under section 544 of the National Energy
8 Conservation Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 8254).”.

9 **SEC. 1011. ENERGY EFFICIENT DATA CENTERS.**

10 Section 453 of the Energy Independence and Security
11 Act of 2007 (42 U.S.C. 17112) is amended—

12 (1) in subsection (b)—

13 (A) in paragraph (2)(D)(iv), by striking
14 “the organization” and inserting “an organiza-
15 tion”; and

16 (B) by striking paragraph (3); and

17 (2) by striking subsections (e) through (g) and
18 inserting the following:

19 “(c) STAKEHOLDER INVOLVEMENT.—

20 “(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary and the Ad-
21 ministrator shall carry out subsection (b) in con-
22 sultation with the information technology industry
23 and other key stakeholders, with the goal of pro-
24 ducing results that accurately reflect the best knowl-
25 edge in the most pertinent domains.

1 “(2) CONSIDERATIONS.—In carrying out con-
2 sultation described in paragraph (1), the Secretary
3 and the Administrator shall pay particular attention
4 to organizations that—

5 “(A) have members with expertise in en-
6 ergy efficiency and in the development, oper-
7 ation, and functionality of data centers, infor-
8 mation technology equipment, and software, in-
9 cluding representatives of hardware manufac-
10 turers, data center operators, and facility man-
11 agers;

12 “(B) obtain and address input from the
13 National Laboratories (as that term is defined
14 in section 2 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005
15 (42 U.S.C. 15801)) or any institution of higher
16 education, research institution, industry asso-
17 ciation, company, or public interest group with
18 applicable expertise;

19 “(C) follow—

20 “(i) commonly accepted procedures
21 for the development of specifications; and

22 “(ii) accredited standards development
23 processes; or

1 “(D) have a mission to promote energy ef-
2 ficiency for data centers and information tech-
3 nology.

4 “(d) MEASUREMENTS AND SPECIFICATIONS.—The
5 Secretary and the Administrator shall consider and assess
6 the adequacy of the specifications, measurements, and
7 benchmarks described in subsection (b) for use by the
8 Federal Energy Management Program, the Energy Star
9 Program, and other efficiency programs of the Depart-
10 ment of Energy or the Environmental Protection Agency.

11 “(e) STUDY.—The Secretary, in consultation with the
12 Administrator, not later than 18 months after the date
13 of enactment of the Energy Policy Modernization Act of
14 2015, shall make available to the public an update to the
15 report submitted to Congress pursuant to section 1 of the
16 Act of December 20, 2006 (Public Law 109–431; 120
17 Stat. 2920), entitled ‘Report to Congress on Server and
18 Data Center Energy Efficiency’ and dated August 2,
19 2007, that provides—

20 “(1) a comparison and gap analysis of the esti-
21 mates and projections contained in the original re-
22 port with new data regarding the period from 2007
23 through 2014;

1 “(2) an analysis considering the impact of in-
2 formation technologies, including virtualization and
3 cloud computing, in the public and private sectors;

4 “(3) an evaluation of the impact of the com-
5 bination of cloud platforms, mobile devices, social
6 media, and big data on data center energy usage;

7 “(4) an evaluation of water usage in data cen-
8 ters and recommendations for reductions in such
9 water usage; and

10 “(5) updated projections and recommendations
11 for best practices through fiscal year 2020.

12 “(f) DATA CENTER ENERGY PRACTITIONER PRO-
13 GRAM.—

14 “(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, in consulta-
15 tion with key stakeholders and the Director of the
16 Office of Management and Budget, shall maintain a
17 data center energy practitioner program that pro-
18 vides for the certification of energy practitioners
19 qualified to evaluate the energy usage and efficiency
20 opportunities in Federal data centers.

21 “(2) EVALUATIONS.—Each Federal agency
22 shall consider having the data centers of the agency
23 evaluated once every 4 years by energy practitioners
24 certified pursuant to the program, whenever prac-

1 ticable using certified practitioners employed by the
2 agency.

3 “(g) OPEN DATA INITIATIVE.—

4 “(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, in consulta-
5 tion with key stakeholders and the Director of the
6 Office of Management and Budget, shall establish
7 an open data initiative for Federal data center en-
8 ergy usage data, with the purpose of making the
9 data available and accessible in a manner that en-
10 courages further data center innovation, optimiza-
11 tion, and consolidation.

12 “(2) CONSIDERATION.—In establishing the ini-
13 tiative under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall con-
14 sider using the online Data Center Maturity Model.

15 “(h) INTERNATIONAL SPECIFICATIONS AND
16 METRICS.—The Secretary, in consultation with key stake-
17 holders, shall actively participate in efforts to harmonize
18 global specifications and metrics for data center energy
19 and water efficiency.

20 “(i) DATA CENTER UTILIZATION METRIC.—The Sec-
21 retary, in collaboration with key stakeholders, shall facili-
22 tate in the development of an efficiency metric that meas-
23 ures the energy efficiency of a data center (including
24 equipment and facilities).

1 “(j) PROTECTION OF PROPRIETARY INFORMATION.—
2 The Secretary and the Administrator shall not disclose
3 any proprietary information or trade secrets provided by
4 any individual or company for the purposes of carrying
5 out this section or the programs and initiatives established
6 under this section.”.

7 **SEC. 1012. WEATHERIZATION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM.**

8 (a) REAUTHORIZATION OF WEATHERIZATION AS-
9 SISTANCE PROGRAM.—Section 422 of the Energy Con-
10 servation and Production Act (42 U.S.C. 6872) is amend-
11 ed by striking “appropriated—” and all that follows
12 through the period at the end and inserting “appropriated
13 \$350,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2016 through
14 2020.”.

15 (b) GRANTS FOR NEW, SELF-SUSTAINING LOW-IN-
16 COME, SINGLE-FAMILY AND MULTIFAMILY HOUSING EN-
17 ERGY RETROFIT MODEL PROGRAMS TO ELIGIBLE
18 MULTISTATE HOUSING AND ENERGY NONPROFIT ORGA-
19 NIZATIONS.—The Energy Conservation and Production
20 Act is amended by inserting after section 414B (42 U.S.C.
21 6864b) the following:

1 **“SEC. 414C. GRANTS FOR NEW, SELF-SUSTAINING LOW-IN-**
2 **COME, SINGLE-FAMILY AND MULTIFAMILY**
3 **HOUSING ENERGY RETROFIT MODEL PRO-**
4 **GRAMS TO ELIGIBLE MULTISTATE HOUSING**
5 **AND ENERGY NONPROFIT ORGANIZATIONS.**

6 “(a) PURPOSES.—The purposes of this section are—

7 “(1) to expand the number of low-income, sin-
8 gle-family and multifamily homes that receive energy
9 efficiency retrofits;

10 “(2) to promote innovation and new models of
11 retrofitting low-income homes through new Federal
12 partnerships with covered organizations that lever-
13 age substantial donations, donated materials, volun-
14 teer labor, homeowner labor equity, and other pri-
15 vate sector resources;

16 “(3) to assist the covered organizations in dem-
17 onstrating, evaluating, improving, and replicating
18 widely the model low-income energy retrofit pro-
19 grams of the covered organizations; and

20 “(4) to ensure that the covered organizations
21 make the energy retrofit programs of the covered or-
22 ganizations self-sustaining by the time grant funds
23 have been expended.

24 “(b) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

25 “(1) COVERED ORGANIZATION.—The term ‘cov-
26 ered organization’ means an organization that—

1 “(A) is described in section 501(c)(3) of
2 the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and exempt
3 from taxation under 501(a) of that Code; and

4 “(B) has an established record of con-
5 structing, renovating, repairing, or making en-
6 ergy efficient a total of not less than 250
7 owner-occupied, single-family or multifamily
8 homes per year for low-income households, ei-
9 ther directly or through affiliates, chapters, or
10 other direct partners (using the most recent
11 year for which data are available).

12 “(2) LOW-INCOME.—The term ‘low-income’
13 means an income level that is not more than 200
14 percent of the poverty level (as determined in ac-
15 cordance with criteria established by the Director of
16 the Office of Management and Budget) applicable to
17 a family of the size involved, except that the Sec-
18 retary may establish a higher or lower level if the
19 Secretary determines that a higher or lower level is
20 necessary to carry out this section.

21 “(3) WEATHERIZATION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM
22 FOR LOW-INCOME PERSONS.—The term ‘Weatheriza-
23 tion Assistance Program for Low-Income Persons’
24 means the program established under this part (in-

1 including part 440 of title 10, Code of Federal Regu-
2 lations, or successor regulations).

3 “(c) COMPETITIVE GRANT PROGRAM.—The Sec-
4 retary shall make grants to covered organizations through
5 a national competitive process for use in accordance with
6 this section.

7 “(d) AWARD FACTORS.—In making grants under this
8 section, the Secretary shall consider—

9 “(1) the number of low-income homes the appli-
10 cant—

11 “(A) has built, renovated, repaired, or
12 made more energy efficient as of the date of the
13 application; and

14 “(B) can reasonably be projected to build,
15 renovate, repair, or make energy efficient dur-
16 ing the 10-year period beginning on the date of
17 the application;

18 “(2) the qualifications, experience, and past
19 performance of the applicant, including experience
20 successfully managing and administering Federal
21 funds;

22 “(3) the number and diversity of States and cli-
23 mates in which the applicant works as of the date
24 of the application;

1 “(4) the amount of non-Federal funds, donated
2 or discounted materials, discounted or volunteer
3 skilled labor, volunteer unskilled labor, homeowner
4 labor equity, and other resources the applicant will
5 provide;

6 “(5) the extent to which the applicant could
7 successfully replicate the energy retrofit program of
8 the applicant and sustain the program after the
9 grant funds have been expended;

10 “(6) regional diversity;

11 “(7) urban, suburban, and rural localities; and

12 “(8) such other factors as the Secretary deter-
13 mines to be appropriate.

14 “(e) APPLICATIONS.—

15 “(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days
16 after the date of enactment of this section, the Sec-
17 retary shall request proposals from covered organiza-
18 tions.

19 “(2) ADMINISTRATION.—To be eligible to re-
20 ceive a grant under this section, an applicant shall
21 submit to the Secretary an application at such time,
22 in such manner, and containing such information as
23 the Secretary may require.

1 “(3) AWARDS.—Not later than 90 days after
2 the date of issuance of a request for proposals, the
3 Secretary shall award grants under this section.

4 “(f) ELIGIBLE USES OF GRANT FUNDS.—A grant
5 under this section may be used for—

6 “(1) energy efficiency audits, cost-effective ret-
7 rofit, and related activities in different climatic re-
8 gions of the United States;

9 “(2) energy efficiency materials and supplies;

10 “(3) organizational capacity—

11 “(A) to significantly increase the number
12 of energy retrofits;

13 “(B) to replicate an energy retrofit pro-
14 gram in other States; and

15 “(C) to ensure that the program is self-
16 sustaining after the Federal grant funds are ex-
17 pended;

18 “(4) energy efficiency, audit and retrofit train-
19 ing, and ongoing technical assistance;

20 “(5) information to homeowners on proper
21 maintenance and energy savings behaviors;

22 “(6) quality control and improvement;

23 “(7) data collection, measurement, and
24 verification;

1 “(8) program monitoring, oversight, evaluation,
2 and reporting;

3 “(9) management and administration (up to a
4 maximum of 10 percent of the total grant);

5 “(10) labor and training activities; and

6 “(11) such other activities as the Secretary de-
7 termines to be appropriate.

8 “(g) MAXIMUM AMOUNT.—

9 “(1) IN GENERAL.—The amount of a grant
10 provided under this section shall not exceed—

11 “(A) if the amount made available to carry
12 out this section for a fiscal year is
13 \$225,000,000 or more, \$5,000,000; and

14 “(B) if the amount made available to carry
15 out this section for a fiscal year is less than
16 \$225,000,000, \$1,500,000.

17 “(2) TECHNICAL AND TRAINING ASSISTANCE.—

18 The total amount of a grant provided under this sec-
19 tion shall be reduced by the cost of any technical
20 and training assistance provided by the Secretary
21 that relates to the grant.

22 “(h) GUIDELINES.—

23 “(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days
24 after the date of enactment of this section, the Sec-

1 retary shall issue guidelines to implement the grant
2 program established under this section.

3 “(2) ADMINISTRATION.—The guidelines—

4 “(A) shall not apply to the Weatherization
5 Assistance Program for Low-Income Persons,
6 in whole or major part; but

7 “(B) may rely on applicable provisions of
8 law governing the Weatherization Assistance
9 Program for Low-Income Persons to estab-
10 lish—

11 “(i) standards for allowable expendi-
12 tures;

13 “(ii) a minimum savings-to-investment
14 ratio;

15 “(iii) standards—

16 “(I) to carry out training pro-
17 grams;

18 “(II) to conduct energy audits
19 and program activities;

20 “(III) to provide technical assist-
21 ance;

22 “(IV) to monitor program activi-
23 ties; and

24 “(V) to verify energy and cost
25 savings;

1 “(iv) liability insurance requirements;

2 and

3 “(v) recordkeeping requirements,

4 which shall include reporting to the Office

5 of Weatherization and Intergovernmental

6 Programs of the Department of Energy

7 applicable data on each home retrofitted.

8 “(i) REVIEW AND EVALUATION.—The Secretary shall

9 review and evaluate the performance of any covered orga-

10 nization that receives a grant under this section (which

11 may include an audit), as determined by the Secretary.

12 “(j) COMPLIANCE WITH STATE AND LOCAL LAW.—

13 Nothing in this section or any program carried out using

14 a grant provided under this section supersedes or other-

15 wise affects any State or local law, to the extent that the

16 State or local law contains a requirement that is more

17 stringent than the applicable requirement of this section.

18 “(k) ANNUAL REPORTS.—The Secretary shall submit

19 to Congress annual reports that provide—

20 “(1) findings;

21 “(2) a description of energy and cost savings

22 achieved and actions taken under this section; and

23 “(3) any recommendations for further action.

24 “(l) FUNDING.—Of the amount of funds that are

25 made available to carry out the Weatherization Assistance

1 Program for each of fiscal years 2016 through 2020 under
2 section 422, the Secretary shall use to carry out this sec-
3 tion for each of fiscal years 2016 through 2020 not less
4 than—

5 “(1) 2 percent of the amount if the amount is
6 less than \$225,000,000;

7 “(2) 5 percent of the amount if the amount is
8 \$225,000,000 or more but less than \$260,000,000;
9 and

10 “(3) 10 percent of the amount if the amount is
11 \$260,000,000 or more.”.

12 (c) STANDARDS PROGRAM.—Section 415 of the En-
13 ergy Conservation and Production Act (42 U.S.C. 6865)
14 is amended by adding at the end the following:

15 “(f) STANDARDS PROGRAM.—

16 “(1) CONTRACTOR QUALIFICATION.—Effective
17 beginning January 1, 2016, to be eligible to carry
18 out weatherization using funds made available under
19 this part, a contractor shall be selected through a
20 competitive bidding process and be—

21 “(A) accredited by the Building Perform-
22 ance Institute;

23 “(B) an Energy Smart Home Performance
24 Team accredited under the Residential Energy
25 Services Network; or

1 “(C) accredited by an equivalent accredita-
2 tion or program accreditation-based State cer-
3 tification program approved by the Secretary.

4 “(2) GRANTS FOR ENERGY RETROFIT MODEL
5 PROGRAMS.—

6 “(A) IN GENERAL.—To be eligible to re-
7 ceive a grant under section 414C, a covered or-
8 ganization (as defined in section 414C(b)) shall
9 use a crew chief who—

10 “(i) is certified or accredited in ac-
11 cordance with paragraph (1); and

12 “(ii) supervises the work performed
13 with grant funds.

14 “(B) VOLUNTEER LABOR.—A volunteer
15 who performs work for a covered organization
16 that receives a grant under section 414C shall
17 not be required to be certified under this sub-
18 section if the volunteer is not directly installing
19 or repairing mechanical equipment or other
20 items that require skilled labor.

21 “(C) TRAINING.—The Secretary shall use
22 training and technical assistance funds available
23 to the Secretary to assist covered organizations
24 under section 414C in providing training to ob-

1 tain certification required under this subsection,
2 including provisional or temporary certification.

3 “(3) MINIMUM EFFICIENCY STANDARDS.—Ef-
4 fective beginning October 1, 2016, the Secretary
5 shall ensure that—

6 “(A) each retrofit for which weatherization
7 assistance is provided under this part meets
8 minimum efficiency and quality of work stand-
9 ards established by the Secretary after weather-
10 ization of a dwelling unit;

11 “(B) at least 10 percent of the dwelling
12 units are randomly inspected by a third party
13 accredited under this subsection to ensure com-
14 pliance with the minimum efficiency and quality
15 of work standards established under subpara-
16 graph (A); and

17 “(C) the standards established under this
18 subsection meet or exceed the industry stand-
19 ards for home performance work that are in ef-
20 fect on the date of enactment of this subsection,
21 as determined by the Secretary.”.

22 **SEC. 1013. REAUTHORIZATION OF STATE ENERGY PRO-**
23 **GRAM.**

24 Section 365(f) of the Energy Policy and Conservation
25 Act (42 U.S.C. 6325(f)) is amended by striking

1 “\$125,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2007 through
2 2012” and inserting “\$90,000,000 for each of fiscal years
3 2016 through 2020, of which not greater than 5 percent
4 may be used to provide competitively awarded financial as-
5 sistance”.

6 **SEC. 1014. SMART BUILDING ACCELERATION.**

7 (a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

8 (1) PROGRAM.—The term “program” means
9 the Federal Smart Building Program established
10 under subsection (b)(1).

11 (2) SMART BUILDING.—The term “smart build-
12 ing” means a building, or collection of buildings,
13 with an energy system that—

14 (A) is flexible and automated;

15 (B) has extensive operational monitoring
16 and communication connectivity, allowing re-
17 mote monitoring and analysis of all building
18 functions;

19 (C) takes a systems-based approach in in-
20 tegrating the overall building operations for
21 control of energy generation, consumption, and
22 storage;

23 (D) communicates with utilities and other
24 third-party commercial entities, if appropriate;
25 and

1 (E) is cybersecure.

2 (3) SMART BUILDING ACCELERATOR.—The
3 term “smart building accelerator” means an initia-
4 tive that is designed to demonstrate specific innova-
5 tive policies and approaches—

6 (A) with clear goals and a clear timeline;
7 and

8 (B) that, on successful demonstration,
9 would accelerate investment in energy effi-
10 ciency.

11 (b) FEDERAL SMART BUILDING PROGRAM.—

12 (1) ESTABLISHMENT.—Not later than 1 year
13 after the date of enactment of this Act, the Sec-
14 retary shall establish a program to be known as the
15 “Federal Smart Building Program”—

16 (A) to implement smart building tech-
17 nology; and

18 (B) to demonstrate the costs and benefits
19 of smart buildings.

20 (2) SELECTION.—

21 (A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall co-
22 ordinate the selection of not fewer than 1 build-
23 ing from among each of several key Federal
24 agencies, as described in paragraph (4), to com-
25 pose an appropriately diverse set of smart

1 buildings based on size, type, and geographic lo-
2 cation.

3 (B) INCLUSION OF COMMERCIALY OPER-
4 ATED BUILDINGS.—In making selections under
5 subparagraph (A), the Secretary may include
6 buildings that are owned by the Federal Gov-
7 ernment but are commercially operated.

8 (3) TARGETS.—Not later than 18 months after
9 the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary
10 shall establish targets for the number of smart
11 buildings to be commissioned and evaluated by key
12 Federal agencies by 3 years and 6 years after the
13 date of enactment of this Act.

14 (4) FEDERAL AGENCY DESCRIBED.—The key
15 Federal agencies referred to in this subsection shall
16 include buildings operated by—

17 (A) the Department of the Army;

18 (B) the Department of the Navy;

19 (C) the Department of the Air Force;

20 (D) the Department;

21 (E) the Department of the Interior;

22 (F) the Department of Veterans Affairs;

23 and

24 (G) the General Services Administration.

1 (5) REQUIREMENT.—In implementing the pro-
2 gram, the Secretary shall leverage existing financing
3 mechanisms including energy savings performance
4 contracts, utility energy service contracts, and an-
5 nual appropriations.

6 (6) EVALUATION.—Using the guidelines of the
7 Federal Energy Management Program relating to
8 whole-building evaluation, measurement, and
9 verification, the Secretary shall evaluate the costs
10 and benefits of the buildings selected under para-
11 graph (2), including an identification of—

12 (A) which advanced building tech-
13 nologies—

14 (i) are most cost-effective; and

15 (ii) show the most promise for—

16 (I) increasing building energy
17 savings;

18 (II) increasing service perform-
19 ance to building occupants;

20 (III) reducing environmental im-
21 pacts; and

22 (IV) establishing cybersecurity;

23 and

24 (B) any other information the Secretary
25 determines to be appropriate.

1 (7) AWARDS.—The Secretary may expand
2 awards made under the Federal Energy Manage-
3 ment Program and the Better Building Challenge to
4 recognize specific agency achievements in accel-
5 erating the adoption of smart building technologies.

6 (c) SURVEY OF PRIVATE SECTOR SMART BUILD-
7 INGS.—

8 (1) SURVEY.—The Secretary shall conduct a
9 survey of privately owned smart buildings through-
10 out the United States, including commercial build-
11 ings, laboratory facilities, hospitals, multifamily resi-
12 dential buildings, and buildings owned by nonprofit
13 organizations and institutions of higher education.

14 (2) SELECTION.—From among the smart build-
15 ings surveyed under paragraph (1), the Secretary
16 shall select not fewer than 1 building each from an
17 appropriate range of building sizes, types, and geo-
18 graphic locations.

19 (3) EVALUATION.—Using the guidelines of the
20 Federal Energy Management Program relating to
21 whole-building evaluation, measurement, and
22 verification, the Secretary shall evaluate the costs
23 and benefits of the buildings selected under para-
24 graph (2), including an identification of—

1 (A) which advanced building technologies
2 and systems—

3 (i) are most cost-effective; and

4 (ii) show the most promise for—

5 (I) increasing building energy
6 savings;

7 (II) increasing service perform-
8 ance to building occupants;

9 (III) reducing environmental im-
10 pacts; and

11 (IV) establishing cybersecurity;
12 and

13 (B) any other information the Secretary
14 determines to be appropriate.

15 (d) LEVERAGING EXISTING PROGRAMS.—

16 (1) BETTER BUILDING CHALLENGE.—As part
17 of the Better Building Challenge of the Department,
18 the Secretary, in consultation with major private
19 sector property owners, shall develop smart building
20 accelerators to demonstrate innovative policies and
21 approaches that will accelerate the transition to
22 smart buildings in the public, institutional, and com-
23 mercial buildings sectors.

24 (2) RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT.—

1 (A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall
2 conduct research and development to address
3 key barriers to the integration of advanced
4 building technologies and to accelerate the tran-
5 sition to smart buildings.

6 (B) INCLUSION.—The research and devel-
7 opment conducted under subparagraph (A)
8 shall include research and development on—

9 (i) achieving whole-building, systems-
10 level efficiency through smart system and
11 component integration;

12 (ii) improving physical components,
13 such as sensors and controls, to be adapt-
14 ive, anticipatory, and networked;

15 (iii) reducing the cost of key compo-
16 nents to accelerate the adoption of smart
17 building technologies;

18 (iv) data management, including the
19 capture and analysis of data and the inter-
20 operability of the energy systems;

21 (v) protecting against cybersecurity
22 threats and addressing security
23 vulnerabilities of building systems or
24 equipment;

1 (vi) business models, including how
2 business models may limit the adoption of
3 smart building technologies and how to
4 support transactive energy;

5 (vii) integration and application of
6 combined heat and power systems and en-
7 ergy storage for resiliency;

8 (viii) characterization of buildings and
9 components;

10 (ix) consumer and utility protections;

11 (x) continuous management, including
12 the challenges of managing multiple energy
13 systems and optimizing systems for dis-
14 parate stakeholders; and

15 (xi) other areas of research and devel-
16 opment, as determined appropriate by the
17 Secretary.

18 (e) REPORT.—Not later than 2 years after the date
19 of enactment of this Act, and every 2 years thereafter until
20 a total of 3 reports have been made, the Secretary shall
21 submit to the Committee on Energy and Natural Re-
22 sources of the Senate and the Committee on Energy and
23 Commerce of the House of Representatives a report on—

1 (1) the establishment of the Federal Smart
2 Building Program and the evaluation of Federal
3 smart buildings under subsection (b);

4 (2) the survey and evaluation of private sector
5 smart buildings under subsection (c); and

6 (3) any recommendations of the Secretary to
7 further accelerate the transition to smart buildings.

8 **SEC. 1015. REPEAL OF FOSSIL PHASE-OUT.**

9 Section 305(a)(3) of the Energy Conservation and
10 Production Act (42 U.S.C. 6834(a)(3)) is amended by
11 striking subparagraph (D).

12 **SEC. 1016. FEDERAL BUILDING ENERGY EFFICIENCY PER-**
13 **FORMANCE STANDARDS.**

14 (a) DEFINITIONS.—Section 303 of the Energy Con-
15 servation and Production Act (42 U.S.C. 6832) (as
16 amended by section 1001(a)) is amended—

17 (1) in paragraph (6), by striking “to be con-
18 structed” and inserting “constructed or altered”;

19 and

20 (2) by adding at the end the following:

21 “(19) MAJOR RENOVATION.—The term ‘major
22 renovation’ means a modification of building energy
23 systems sufficiently extensive that the whole building
24 can meet energy standards for new buildings, based

1 on criteria to be established by the Secretary
2 through notice and comment rulemaking.”.

3 (b) FEDERAL BUILDING EFFICIENCY STANDARDS.—

4 Section 305(a)(3) of the Energy Conservation and Pro-
5 duction Act (42 U.S.C. 6834(a)(3)) (as amended by sec-
6 tion 1015) is amended—

7 (1) by striking “(3)(A) Not later than” and all
8 that follows through subparagraph (B) and inserting
9 the following:

10 “(3) REVISED FEDERAL BUILDING ENERGY EF-
11 FICIENCY PERFORMANCE STANDARDS.—

12 “(A) REVISED FEDERAL BUILDING EN-
13 ERGY EFFICIENCY PERFORMANCE STAND-
14 ARDS.—

15 “(i) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1
16 year after the date of enactment of the En-
17 ergy Policy Modernization Act of 2015, the
18 Secretary shall establish, by rule, revised
19 Federal building energy efficiency perform-
20 ance standards that require that—

21 “(I) new Federal buildings and
22 alterations and additions to existing
23 Federal buildings—

24 “(aa) meet or exceed the
25 most recent revision of the Inter-

1 national Energy Conservation
2 Code (in the case of residential
3 buildings) or ASHRAE Standard
4 90.1 (in the case of commercial
5 buildings) as of the date of en-
6 actment of the Energy Policy
7 Modernization Act of 2015; and

8 “(bb) meet or exceed the en-
9 ergy provisions of State and local
10 building codes applicable to the
11 building, if the codes are more
12 stringent than the International
13 Energy Conservation Code or
14 ASHRAE Standard 90.1, as ap-
15 plicable;

16 “(II) unless demonstrated not to
17 be life-cycle cost effective for new
18 Federal buildings and Federal build-
19 ings with major renovations—

20 “(aa) the buildings be de-
21 signed to achieve energy con-
22 sumption levels that are at least
23 30 percent below the levels estab-
24 lished in the version of the
25 ASHRAE Standard or the Inter-

1 national Energy Conservation
2 Code, as appropriate, that is ap-
3 plied under subelause (I)(aa), in-
4 cluding updates under subpara-
5 graph (B); and

6 “(bb) sustainable design
7 principles are applied to the loca-
8 tion, siting, design, and construc-
9 tion of all new Federal buildings
10 and replacement Federal build-
11 ings;

12 “(III) if water is used to achieve
13 energy efficiency, water conservation
14 technologies shall be applied to the ex-
15 tent that the technologies are life-
16 cycle cost effective; and

17 “(IV) if life-cycle cost effective,
18 as compared to other reasonably avail-
19 able technologies, not less than 30
20 percent of the hot water demand for
21 each new Federal building or Federal
22 building undergoing a major renova-
23 tion be met through the installation
24 and use of solar hot water heaters.

1 “(ii) LIMITATION.—Clause (i)(I) shall
2 not apply to unaltered portions of existing
3 Federal buildings and systems that have
4 been added to or altered.

5 “(B) UPDATES.—Not later than 1 year
6 after the date of approval of each subsequent
7 revision of the ASHRAE Standard or the Inter-
8 national Energy Conservation Code, as appro-
9 priate, the Secretary shall determine whether
10 the revised standards established under sub-
11 paragraph (A) should be updated to reflect the
12 revisions, based on the energy savings and life-
13 cycle cost-effectiveness of the revisions.”; and

14 (2) in subparagraph (C), by striking “(C) In
15 the budget request” and inserting the following:

16 “(C) BUDGET REQUEST.—In the budget
17 request”.

18 **SEC. 1017. CODIFICATION OF EXECUTIVE ORDER.**

19 Beginning in fiscal year 2016 and each fiscal year
20 thereafter through fiscal year 2025, the head of each Fed-
21 eral agency shall, unless otherwise specified and where
22 life-cycle cost-effective, promote building energy conserva-
23 tion, efficiency, and management by reducing, in Federal
24 buildings of the agency, building energy intensity, as
25 measured in British thermal units per gross square foot,

1 by 2.5 percent each fiscal year, relative to the baseline
2 of the building energy use of the applicable Federal build-
3 ings in fiscal year 2015 and after taking into account the
4 progress of the Federal agency in preceding fiscal years.

5 **SEC. 1018. CERTIFICATION FOR GREEN BUILDINGS.**

6 Section 305 of the Energy Conservation and Produc-
7 tion Act (42 U.S.C. 6834) (as amended by sections 1015
8 and 1016(b)) is amended—

9 (1) in subsection (a)(3), by adding at the end
10 the following:

11 “(D) CERTIFICATION FOR GREEN BUILD-
12 INGS.—

13 “(i) SUSTAINABLE DESIGN PRIN-
14 CIPLES.—Sustainable design principles
15 shall be applied to the siting, design, and
16 construction of buildings covered by this
17 subparagraph.

18 “(ii) SELECTION OF CERTIFICATION
19 SYSTEMS.—The Secretary, after reviewing
20 the findings of the Federal Director under
21 section 436(h) of the Energy Independence
22 and Security Act of 2007 (42 U.S.C.
23 17092(h)), in consultation with the Admin-
24 istrator of General Services, and in con-
25 sultation with the Secretary of Defense re-

1 lating to those facilities under the custody
2 and control of the Department of Defense,
3 shall determine those certification systems
4 for green commercial and residential build-
5 ings that the Secretary determines to be
6 the most likely to encourage a comprehen-
7 sive and environmentally sound approach
8 to certification of green buildings.

9 “(iii) BASIS FOR SELECTION.—The
10 determination of the certification systems
11 under clause (ii) shall be based on ongoing
12 review of the findings of the Federal Direc-
13 tor under section 436(h) of the Energy
14 Independence and Security Act of 2007
15 (42 U.S.C. 17092(h)) and the criteria de-
16 scribed in clause (v).

17 “(iv) ADMINISTRATION.—In deter-
18 mining certification systems under this
19 subparagraph, the Secretary shall—

20 “(I) make a separate determina-
21 tion for all or part of each system;

22 “(II) confirm that the criteria
23 used to support the selection of build-
24 ing products, materials, brands, and
25 technologies—

1 “(aa) are fair and neutral
2 (meaning that the criteria are
3 based on an objective assessment
4 of relevant technical data);

5 “(bb) do not prohibit, dis-
6 favor, or discriminate against se-
7 lection based on technically inad-
8 equate information to inform
9 human or environmental risk;
10 and

11 “(cc) are expressed to prefer
12 performance measures whenever
13 performance measures may rea-
14 sonably be used in lieu of pre-
15 scriptive measures; and

16 “(III) use environmental and
17 health criteria that are based on risk
18 assessment methodology that is gen-
19 erally accepted by the applicable sci-
20 entific disciplines.

21 “(v) CONSIDERATIONS.—In deter-
22 mining the green building certification sys-
23 tems under this subparagraph, the Sec-
24 retary shall take into consideration—

1 “(I) the ability and availability of
2 assessors and auditors to independ-
3 ently verify the criteria and measure-
4 ment of metrics at the scale necessary
5 to implement this subparagraph;

6 “(II) the ability of the applicable
7 certification organization to collect
8 and reflect public comment;

9 “(III) the ability of the standard
10 to be developed and revised through a
11 consensus-based process;

12 “(IV) an evaluation of the
13 robustness of the criteria for a high-
14 performance green building, which
15 shall give credit for promoting—

16 “(aa) efficient and sustain-
17 able use of water, energy, and
18 other natural resources;

19 “(bb) the use of renewable
20 energy sources;

21 “(cc) improved indoor envi-
22 ronmental quality through en-
23 hanced indoor air quality, ther-
24 mal comfort, acoustics, day light-
25 ing, pollutant source control, and

1 use of low-emission materials and
2 building system controls; and

3 “(dd) such other criteria as
4 the Secretary determines to be
5 appropriate; and

6 “(V) national recognition within
7 the building industry.

8 “(vi) REVIEW.—The Secretary, in
9 consultation with the Administrator of
10 General Services and the Secretary of De-
11 fense, shall conduct an ongoing review to
12 evaluate and compare private sector green
13 building certification systems, taking into
14 account—

15 “(I) the criteria described in
16 clause (v); and

17 “(II) the identification made by
18 the Federal Director under section
19 436(h) of the Energy Independence
20 and Security Act of 2007 (42 U.S.C.
21 17092(h)).

22 “(vii) EXCLUSIONS.—

23 “(I) IN GENERAL.—Subject to
24 subclause (II), if a certification sys-
25 tem fails to meet the review require-

1 ments of clause (v), the Secretary
2 shall—

3 “(aa) identify the portions
4 of the system, whether pre-
5 requisites, credits, points, or oth-
6 erwise, that meet the review cri-
7 teria of clause (v);

8 “(bb) determine the portions
9 of the system that are suitable
10 for use; and

11 “(cc) exclude all other por-
12 tions of the system from identi-
13 fication and use.

14 “(II) ENTIRE SYSTEMS.—The
15 Secretary shall exclude an entire sys-
16 tem from use if an exclusion under
17 subclause (I)—

18 “(aa) impedes the integrated
19 use of the system;

20 “(bb) creates disparate re-
21 view criteria or unequal point ac-
22 cess for competing materials; or

23 “(cc) increases agency costs
24 of the use.

1 “(viii) INTERNAL CERTIFICATION
2 PROCESSES.—The Secretary may by rule
3 allow Federal agencies to develop internal
4 certification processes, using certified pro-
5 fessionals, in lieu of certification by certifi-
6 cation entities identified under clause (ii).

7 “(ix) PRIVATIZED MILITARY HOUS-
8 ING.—With respect to privatized military
9 housing, the Secretary of Defense, after
10 consultation with the Secretary may,
11 through rulemaking, develop alternative
12 certification systems and levels than the
13 systems and levels identified under clause
14 (ii) that achieve an equivalent result in
15 terms of energy savings, sustainable de-
16 sign, and green building performance.

17 “(x) WATER CONSERVATION TECH-
18 NOLOGIES.—In addition to any use of
19 water conservation technologies otherwise
20 required by this section, water conservation
21 technologies shall be applied to the extent
22 that the technologies are life-cycle cost-ef-
23 fective.

24 “(xi) EFFECTIVE DATE.—

1 “(I) DETERMINATIONS MADE
2 AFTER DECEMBER 31, 2015.—This
3 subparagraph shall apply to any de-
4 termination made by a Federal agency
5 after December 31, 2015.

6 “(II) DETERMINATIONS MADE ON
7 OR BEFORE DECEMBER 31, 2015.—
8 This subparagraph (as in effect on the
9 day before the date of enactment of
10 the Energy Policy Modernization Act
11 of 2015) shall apply to any use of a
12 certification system for green commer-
13 cial and residential buildings by a
14 Federal agency on or before December
15 31, 2015.”; and

16 (2) by striking subsections (c) and (d) and in-
17 serting the following:

18 “(c) PERIODIC REVIEW.—The Secretary shall—

19 “(1) once every 5 years, review the Federal
20 building energy standards established under this sec-
21 tion; and

22 “(2) on completion of a review under paragraph
23 (1), if the Secretary determines that significant en-
24 ergy savings would result, upgrade the standards to
25 include all new energy efficiency and renewable en-

1 energy measures that are technologically feasible and
2 economically justified.”.

3 **SEC. 1019. HIGH PERFORMANCE GREEN FEDERAL BUILD-**
4 **INGS.**

5 Section 436(h) of the Energy Independence and Se-
6 curity Act of 2007 (42 U.S.C. 17092(h)) is amended—

7 (1) in the subsection heading, by striking “SYS-
8 TEM” and inserting “SYSTEMS”;

9 (2) by striking paragraph (1) and inserting the
10 following:

11 “(1) IN GENERAL.—Based on an ongoing re-
12 view, the Federal Director shall identify and shall
13 provide to the Secretary pursuant to section
14 305(a)(3)(D) of the Energy Conservation and Pro-
15 duction Act (42 U.S.C. 6834(a)(3)(D)), a list of
16 those certification systems that the Director identi-
17 fies as the most likely to encourage a comprehensive
18 and environmentally sound approach to certification
19 of green buildings.”; and

20 (3) in paragraph (2)—

21 (A) in the matter preceding subparagraph
22 (A), by striking “system” and inserting “sys-
23 tems”;

24 (B) by striking subparagraph (A) and in-
25 serting the following:

1 “(A) an ongoing review provided to the
2 Secretary pursuant to section 305(a)(3)(D) of
3 the Energy Conservation and Production Act
4 (42 U.S.C. 6834(a)(3)(D)), which shall—

5 “(i) be carried out by the Federal Di-
6 rector to compare and evaluate standards;
7 and

8 “(ii) allow any developer or adminis-
9 trator of a rating system or certification
10 system to be included in the review;”;

11 (C) in subparagraph (E)(v), by striking
12 “and” after the semicolon at the end;

13 (D) in subparagraph (F), by striking the
14 period at the end and inserting a semicolon;
15 and

16 (E) by adding at the end the following:

17 “(G) a finding that, for all credits address-
18 ing grown, harvested, or mined materials, the
19 system does not discriminate against the use of
20 domestic products that have obtained certifi-
21 cations of responsible sourcing; and

22 “(H) a finding that the system incor-
23 porates life-cycle assessment as a credit path-
24 way.”.

1 **SEC. 1020. EVALUATION OF POTENTIALLY DUPLICATIVE**
2 **GREEN BUILDING PROGRAMS WITHIN DE-**
3 **PARTMENT OF ENERGY.**

4 (a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

5 (1) ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES.—

6 (A) IN GENERAL.—The term “administra-
7 tive expenses” has the meaning given the term
8 by the Director of the Office of Management
9 and Budget under section 504(b)(2) of the En-
10 ergy and Water Development and Related
11 Agencies Appropriations Act, 2010 (31 U.S.C.
12 1105 note; Public Law 111–85).

13 (B) INCLUSIONS.—The term “administra-
14 tive expenses” includes, with respect to an
15 agency—

16 (i) costs incurred by—

17 (I) the agency; or

18 (II) any grantee, subgrantee, or
19 other recipient of funds from a grant
20 program or other program adminis-
21 tered by the agency; and

22 (ii) expenses relating to personnel sal-
23 aries and benefits, property management,
24 travel, program management, promotion,
25 reviews and audits, case management, and
26 communication regarding, promotion of,

1 and outreach for programs and program
2 activities administered by the agency.

3 (2) APPLICABLE PROGRAM.—The term “appli-
4 cable program” means any program that is—

5 (A) listed in Table 9 (pages 348–350) of
6 the report of the Government Accountability
7 Office entitled “2012 Annual Report: Opportu-
8 nities to Reduce Duplication, Overlap and
9 Fragmentation, Achieve Savings, and Enhance
10 Revenue”; and

11 (B) administered by the Secretary.

12 (3) SERVICE.—

13 (A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subpara-
14 graph (B), the term “service” has the meaning
15 given the term by the Director of the Office of
16 Management and Budget.

17 (B) REQUIREMENTS.—For purposes of
18 subparagraph (A), the term “service” shall be
19 limited to activities, assistance, or other aid
20 that provides a direct benefit to a recipient,
21 such as—

22 (i) the provision of technical assist-
23 ance;

24 (ii) assistance for housing or tuition;

25 or

1 (iii) financial support (including
2 grants, loans, tax credits, and tax deduc-
3 tions).

4 (b) REPORT.—

5 (1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than January 1,
6 2016, the Secretary shall submit to Congress and
7 make available on the public Internet website of the
8 Department a report that describes the applicable
9 programs.

10 (2) REQUIREMENTS.—In preparing the report
11 under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall—

12 (A) determine the approximate annual
13 total administrative expenses of each applicable
14 program;

15 (B) determine the approximate annual ex-
16 penditures for services for each applicable pro-
17 gram;

18 (C) describe the intended market for each
19 applicable program, including the—

20 (i) estimated the number of clients
21 served by each applicable program; and

22 (ii) beneficiaries who received services
23 or information under the applicable pro-
24 gram (if applicable and if data is readily
25 available);

1 (D) estimate—

2 (i) the number of full-time employees
3 who administer each applicable program;
4 and

5 (ii) the number of full-time equiva-
6 lents (the salary of whom is paid in part
7 or full by the Federal Government through
8 a grant or contract, a subaward of a grant
9 or contract, a cooperative agreement, or
10 another form of financial award or assist-
11 ance) who assist in administering the ap-
12 plicable program;

13 (E) briefly describe the type of services
14 each applicable program provides, such as infor-
15 mation, grants, technical assistance, loans, tax
16 credits, or tax deductions;

17 (F) identify the type of recipient who is in-
18 tended to benefit from the services or informa-
19 tion provided under the applicable program,
20 such as individual property owners or renters,
21 local governments, businesses, nonprofit organi-
22 zations, or State governments; and

23 (G) identify whether written program goals
24 are available for each applicable program.

1 (c) RECOMMENDATIONS.—Not later than January 1,
2 2016, the Secretary shall submit to Congress a report that
3 includes—

4 (1) a recommendation of whether any applicable
5 program should be eliminated or consolidated, in-
6 cluding any legislative changes that would be nec-
7 essary to eliminate or consolidate applicable pro-
8 grams; and

9 (2) methods to improve the applicable programs
10 by establishing program goals or increasing collabo-
11 ration to reduce any potential overlap or duplication,
12 taking into account—

13 (A) the 2011 report of the Government Ac-
14 countability Office entitled “Federal Initiatives
15 for the NonFederal Sector Could Benefit from
16 More Interagency Collaboration”; and

17 (B) the report of the Government Account-
18 ability Office entitled “2012 Annual Report:
19 Opportunities to Reduce Duplication, Overlap
20 and Fragmentation, Achieve Savings, and En-
21 hance Revenue”.

22 (d) ANALYSES.—Not later than January 1, 2016, the
23 Secretary shall identify—

24 (1) which applicable programs were specifically
25 authorized by Congress; and

1 (2) which applicable programs are carried out
2 solely under the discretionary authority of the Sec-
3 retary.

4 **SEC. 1021. STUDY AND REPORT ON ENERGY SAVINGS BENE-**
5 **FITS OF OPERATIONAL EFFICIENCY PRO-**
6 **GRAMS AND SERVICES.**

7 (a) DEFINITION OF OPERATIONAL EFFICIENCY PRO-
8 GRAMS AND SERVICES.—In this section, the term “oper-
9 ational efficiency programs and services” means programs
10 and services that use information and communications
11 technologies (including computer hardware, energy effi-
12 ciency software, and power management tools) to operate
13 buildings and equipment in the optimum manner at the
14 optimum times.

15 (b) STUDY AND REPORT.—Not later than 1 year
16 after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall
17 conduct a study and issue a report that quantifies the po-
18 tential energy savings of operational efficiency programs
19 and services for commercial, institutional, industrial, and
20 governmental entities, including Federal agencies.

21 (c) MEASUREMENT AND VERIFICATION OF ENERGY
22 SAVINGS.—The report required under this section shall in-
23 clude potential methodologies or protocols for utilities,
24 utility regulators, and Federal agencies to evaluate, meas-

1 ure, and verify energy savings from operational efficiency
2 programs and services.

3 **Subtitle B—Appliances**

4 **SEC. 1101. EXTENDED PRODUCT SYSTEM REBATE PRO-** 5 **GRAM.**

6 (a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

7 (1) ELECTRIC MOTOR.—The term “electric
8 motor” has the meaning given the term in section
9 431.12 of title 10, Code of Federal Regulations (as
10 in effect on the date of enactment of this Act).

11 (2) ELECTRONIC CONTROL.—The term “elec-
12 tronic control” means—

13 (A) a power converter; or

14 (B) a combination of a power circuit and
15 control circuit included on 1 chassis.

16 (3) EXTENDED PRODUCT SYSTEM.—The term
17 “extended product system” means an electric motor
18 and any required associated electronic control and
19 driven load that—

20 (A) offers variable speed or multispeed op-
21 eration;

22 (B) offers partial load control that reduces
23 input energy requirements (as measured in kilo-
24 watt-hours) as compared to identified base lev-
25 els set by the Secretary; and

1 (C)(i) has greater than 1 horsepower; and

2 (ii) uses an extended product system tech-

3 nology, as determined by the Secretary.

4 (4) QUALIFIED EXTENDED PRODUCT SYS-

5 TEM.—

6 (A) IN GENERAL.—The term “qualified ex-

7 tended product system” means an extended

8 product system that—

9 (i) includes an electric motor and an

10 electronic control; and

11 (ii) reduces the input energy (as

12 measured in kilowatt-hours) required to

13 operate the extended product system by

14 not less than 5 percent, as compared to

15 identified base levels set by the Secretary.

16 (B) INCLUSIONS.—The term “qualified ex-

17 tended product system” includes commercial or

18 industrial machinery or equipment that—

19 (i)(I) did not previously make use of

20 the extended product system prior to the

21 redesign described in subclause (II); and

22 (II) incorporates an extended product

23 system that has greater than 1 horsepower

24 into redesigned machinery or equipment;

25 and

1 (ii) was previously used prior to, and
2 was placed back into service during, cal-
3 endar year 2016 or 2017.

4 (b) ESTABLISHMENT.—Not later than 180 days after
5 the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall es-
6 tablish a program to provide rebates for expenditures
7 made by qualified entities for the purchase or installation
8 of a qualified extended product system.

9 (c) QUALIFIED ENTITIES.—

10 (1) ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS.—A qualified
11 entity under this section shall be—

12 (A) in the case of a qualified extended
13 product system described in subsection
14 (a)(4)(A), the purchaser of the qualified ex-
15 tended product that is installed; and

16 (B) in the case of a qualified extended
17 product system described in subsection
18 (a)(4)(B), the manufacturer of the commercial
19 or industrial machinery or equipment that in-
20 corporated the extended product system into
21 that machinery or equipment.

22 (2) APPLICATION.—To be eligible to receive a
23 rebate under this section, a qualified entity shall
24 submit to the Secretary—

1 (A) an application in such form, at such
2 time, and containing such information as the
3 Secretary may require; and

4 (B) a certification that includes dem-
5 onstrated evidence—

6 (i) that the entity is a qualified entity;

7 and

8 (ii)(I) in the case of a qualified entity
9 described in paragraph (1)(A)—

10 (aa) that the qualified entity in-
11 stalled the qualified extended product
12 system during the 2 fiscal years fol-
13 lowing the date of enactment of this
14 Act;

15 (bb) that the qualified extended
16 product system meets the require-
17 ments of subsection (a)(4)(A); and

18 (cc) showing the serial number,
19 manufacturer, and model number
20 from the nameplate of the installed
21 motor of the qualified entity on which
22 the qualified extended product system
23 was installed; or

1 (II) in the case of a qualified entity
2 described in paragraph (1)(B), dem-
3 onstrated evidence—

4 (aa) that the qualified extended
5 product system meets the require-
6 ments of subsection (a)(4)(B); and

7 (bb) showing the serial number,
8 manufacturer, and model number
9 from the nameplate of the installed
10 motor of the qualified entity with
11 which the extended product system is
12 integrated.

13 (d) AUTHORIZED AMOUNT OF REBATE.—

14 (1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may provide
15 to a qualified entity a rebate in an amount equal to
16 the product obtained by multiplying—

17 (A) an amount equal to the sum of the
18 nameplate rated horsepower of—

19 (i) the electric motor to which the
20 qualified extended product system is at-
21 tached; and

22 (ii) the electronic control; and

23 (B) \$25.

24 (2) MAXIMUM AGGREGATE AMOUNT.—A quali-
25 fied entity shall not be entitled to aggregate rebates

1 under this section in excess of \$25,000 per calendar
2 year.

3 (e) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is
4 authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section
5 \$5,000,000 for each of the first 2 full fiscal years following
6 the date of enactment of this Act, to remain available until
7 expended.

8 **SEC. 1102. ENERGY EFFICIENT TRANSFORMER REBATE**
9 **PROGRAM.**

10 (a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

11 (1) QUALIFIED ENERGY EFFICIENT TRANS-
12 FORMER.—The term “qualified energy efficient
13 transformer” means a transformer that meets or ex-
14 ceeds the applicable energy conservation standards
15 described in the tables in subsection (b)(2) and
16 paragraphs (1) and (2) of subsection (c) of section
17 431.196 of title 10, Code of Federal Regulations (as
18 in effect on the date of enactment of this Act).

19 (2) QUALIFIED ENERGY INEFFICIENT TRANS-
20 FORMER.—The term “qualified energy inefficient
21 transformer” means a transformer with an equal
22 number of phases and capacity to a transformer de-
23 scribed in any of the tables in subsection (b)(2) and
24 paragraphs (1) and (2) of subsection (c) of section
25 431.196 of title 10, Code of Federal Regulations (as

1 in effect on the date of enactment of this Act)
2 that—

3 (A) does not meet or exceed the applicable
4 energy conservation standards described in
5 paragraph (1); and

6 (B)(i) was manufactured between January
7 1, 1985, and December 31, 2006, for a trans-
8 former with an equal number of phases and ca-
9 pacity as a transformer described in the table
10 in subsection (b)(2) of section 431.196 of title
11 10, Code of Federal Regulations (as in effect on
12 the date of enactment of this Act); or

13 (ii) was manufactured between January 1,
14 1990, and December 31, 2009, for a trans-
15 former with an equal number of phases and ca-
16 pacity as a transformer described in the table
17 in paragraph (1) or (2) of subsection (c) of that
18 section (as in effect on the date of enactment
19 of this Act).

20 (3) QUALIFIED ENTITY.—The term “qualified
21 entity” means an owner of industrial or manufac-
22 turing facilities, commercial buildings, or multifamily
23 residential buildings, a utility, or an energy service
24 company that fulfills the requirements of subsection
25 (d).

1 (b) ESTABLISHMENT.—Not later than 90 days after
2 the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall es-
3 tablish a program to provide rebates to qualified entities
4 for expenditures made by the qualified entity for the re-
5 placement of a qualified energy inefficient transformer
6 with a qualified energy efficient transformer.

7 (c) REQUIREMENTS.—To be eligible to receive a re-
8 bate under this section, an entity shall submit to the Sec-
9 retary an application in such form, at such time, and con-
10 taining such information as the Secretary may require, in-
11 cluding demonstrated evidence—

12 (1) that the entity purchased a qualified energy
13 efficient transformer;

14 (2) of the core loss value of the qualified energy
15 efficient transformer;

16 (3) of the age of the qualified energy inefficient
17 transformer being replaced;

18 (4) of the core loss value of the qualified energy
19 inefficient transformer being replaced—

20 (A) as measured by a qualified professional
21 or verified by the equipment manufacturer, as
22 applicable; or

23 (B) for transformers described in sub-
24 section (a)(2)(B)(i), as selected from a table of

1 default values as determined by the Secretary
2 in consultation with applicable industry; and

3 (5) that the qualified energy inefficient trans-
4 former has been permanently decommissioned and
5 scrapped.

6 (d) AUTHORIZED AMOUNT OF REBATE.—The
7 amount of a rebate provided under this section shall be—

8 (1) for a 3-phase or single-phase transformer
9 with a capacity of not less than 10 and not greater
10 than 2,500 kilovolt-amperes, twice the amount equal
11 to the difference in Watts between the core loss
12 value (as measured in accordance with paragraphs
13 (2) and (4) of subsection (c)) of—

14 (A) the qualified energy inefficient trans-
15 former; and

16 (B) the qualified energy efficient trans-
17 former; or

18 (2) for a transformer described in subsection
19 (a)(2)(B)(i), the amount determined using a table of
20 default rebate values by rated transformer output,
21 as measured in kilovolt-amperes, as determined by
22 the Secretary in consultation with applicable indus-
23 try.

24 (e) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is
25 authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section

1 \$5,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2016 and 2017, to re-
2 main available until expended.

3 (f) TERMINATION OF EFFECTIVENESS.—The author-
4 ity provided by this section terminates on December 31,
5 2017.

6 **SEC. 1103. STANDARDS FOR CERTAIN FURNACES.**

7 Section 325(f)(4) of the Energy Policy and Conserva-
8 tion Act (42 U.S.C. 6295(f)(4)) is amended by adding at
9 the end the following:

10 “(E) RESTRICTION ON FINAL RULE FOR
11 RESIDENTIAL NON-WEATHERIZED GAS FUR-
12 NACES AND MOBILE HOME FURNACES.—

13 “(i) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding
14 any other provision of this Act, the Sec-
15 retary shall not prescribe a final rule
16 amending the efficiency standards for resi-
17 dential non-weatherized gas furnaces or
18 mobile home furnaces until each of the fol-
19 lowing has occurred:

20 “(I) The Secretary convenes a
21 representative advisory group of inter-
22 ested stakeholders, including the man-
23 ufacturers, distributors, and contrac-
24 tors of residential non-weatherized gas
25 furnaces and mobile home furnaces,

1 home builders, building owners, en-
2 ergy efficiency advocates, natural gas
3 utilities, electric utilities, and con-
4 sumer groups.

5 “(II) Not later than 1 year after
6 the date of enactment of this subpara-
7 graph, the advisory group described in
8 subclause (I) completes an analysis of
9 a nationwide requirement of a con-
10 densing furnace efficiency standard
11 including—

12 “(aa) a complete analysis of
13 current market trends regarding
14 the transition of sales from non-
15 condensing furnaces to con-
16 densing furnaces;

17 “(bb) the projected net loss
18 in the industry of the present
19 value of original equipment man-
20 ufactured after adoption of the
21 standard;

22 “(cc) the projected consumer
23 payback period and life cycle cost
24 savings after adoption of the
25 standard;

1 “(dd) a determination of
2 whether the standard is economi-
3 cally justified, based solely on the
4 definition of energy under section
5 321; and

6 “(ee) other common eco-
7 nomic principles.

8 “(III) The advisory group de-
9 scribed in subclause (I) reviews the
10 analysis and determines whether a na-
11 tionwide requirement of a condensing
12 furnace efficiency standard is tech-
13 nically feasible and economically justi-
14 fied.

15 “(IV) The final determination of
16 the advisory group under subclause
17 (III) is published in the Federal Reg-
18 ister.

19 “(ii) AMENDED STANDARDS.—If the
20 advisory group determines under clause
21 (i)(III) that a nationwide requirement of a
22 condensing furnace efficiency standard is
23 not technically feasible and economically
24 justified, the Secretary shall, not later than
25 180 days after the date on which the final

1 determination of the advisory group is pub-
2 lished in the Federal Register under clause
3 (i)(IV), establish amended standards
4 through the negotiated rulemaking proce-
5 dure provided for under subchapter III of
6 chapter 5 of title 5, United States Code
7 (commonly known as the ‘Negotiated Rule-
8 making Act of 1990’).”

9 **SEC. 1104. THIRD-PARTY CERTIFICATION UNDER ENERGY**
10 **STAR PROGRAM.**

11 Section 324A of the Energy Policy and Conservation
12 Act (42 U.S.C. 6294a) is amended by adding at the end
13 the following:

14 “(e) **THIRD-PARTY CERTIFICATION.**—

15 “(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Subject to paragraph (2),
16 not later than 180 days after the date of enactment
17 of this subsection, the Administrator shall revise the
18 certification requirements for the labeling of con-
19 sumer, home, and office electronic products for pro-
20 gram partners that have complied with all require-
21 ments of the Energy Star program for a period of
22 at least 18 months.

23 “(2) **ADMINISTRATION.**—In the case of a pro-
24 gram partner described in paragraph (1), the new
25 requirements under paragraph (1)—

1 “(A) shall not require third-party certifi-
2 cation for a product to be listed; but

3 “(B) may require that test data and other
4 product information be submitted to facilitate
5 product listing and performance verification for
6 a sample of products.

7 “(3) THIRD PARTIES.—Nothing in this sub-
8 section prevents the Administrator from using third
9 parties in the course of the administration of the
10 Energy Star program.

11 “(4) TERMINATION.—

12 “(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subpara-
13 graph (B), an exemption from third-party cer-
14 tification provided to a program partner under
15 paragraph (1) shall terminate if the program
16 partner is found to have violated program re-
17 quirements with respect to at least 2 separate
18 models during a 2-year period.

19 “(B) RESUMPTION.—A termination for a
20 program partner under subparagraph (A) shall
21 cease if the program partner complies with all
22 Energy Star program requirements for a period
23 of at least 3 years.”.

1 **SEC. 1105. ENERGY CONSERVATION STANDARDS FOR COM-**
2 **MERCIAL REFRIGERATION EQUIPMENT.**

3 (a) DEADLINE.—The requirements of the final rule
4 entitled “Energy Conservation Program: Energy Con-
5 servation Standards for Commercial Refrigeration Equip-
6 ment” (79 Fed. Reg. 17725 (March 28, 2014)), shall take
7 effect on January 1, 2020, for equipment covered by the
8 final rule that—

9 (1) uses natural refrigerants with a global
10 warming potential of 10 or less that are approved
11 for use by the Environmental Protection Agency
12 under the Significant New Alternatives Program;

13 (2) is within 1 of the following product cat-
14 egories:

15 (A) VCT.SC.M vertical cooler with trans-
16 parent door self contained medium temperature;
17 or

18 (B) HCT.SC.M horizontal cooler with
19 transparent door self contained medium tem-
20 perature; and

21 (3) uses not more than 115 percent of the en-
22 ergy use allowed by applicable standards under En-
23 ergy Star 3.0.

24 (b) FUTURE RULEMAKINGS.—Nothing in this section
25 changes the criteria to be considered during future
26 rulemakings undertaken by the Department under title III

1 of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (42 U.S.C.
2 6291 et seq.).

3 (c) REVIEW.—Notwithstanding subsection (a), the
4 next review required under section 342(c)(6)(B) of the
5 Energy Policy and Conservation Act (42 U.S.C.
6 6313(c)(6)(B)) shall be conducted based on an effective
7 date of March 27, 2017.

8 **SEC. 1106. VOLUNTARY VERIFICATION PROGRAMS FOR AIR**
9 **CONDITIONING, FURNACE, BOILER, HEAT**
10 **PUMP, AND WATER HEATER PRODUCTS.**

11 Section 326(b) of the Energy Policy and Conserva-
12 tion Act (42 U.S.C. 6296(b)) is amended by adding at
13 the end the following:

14 “(6) VOLUNTARY VERIFICATION PROGRAMS FOR
15 AIR CONDITIONING, FURNACE, BOILER, HEAT PUMP,
16 AND WATER HEATER PRODUCTS.—

17 “(A) RELIANCE ON VOLUNTARY PRO-
18 GRAMS.—For the purpose of periodic testing to
19 verify compliance with energy conservation
20 standards and Energy Star specifications estab-
21 lished under sections 324A, 325, and 342 for
22 covered products described in paragraphs (3),
23 (4), (5), (9), and (11) of section 322(a) and
24 covered equipment described in subparagraphs
25 (B), (C), (D), (F), (I), (J), and (K) of section

1 340(1), the Secretary and the Administrator of
2 the Environmental Protection Agency shall rely
3 on testing conducted by voluntary verification
4 programs that are recognized by the Secretary
5 in accordance with subparagraph (B).

6 “(B) RECOGNITION OF VOLUNTARY
7 VERIFICATION PROGRAMS.—

8 “(i) IN GENERAL.—Not later than
9 180 days after the date of enactment of
10 this paragraph, the Secretary shall initiate
11 a negotiated rulemaking in accordance
12 with subchapter III of chapter 5 of title 5,
13 United States Code (commonly known as
14 the ‘Negotiated Rulemaking Act of 1990’)
15 to develop criteria that have consensus
16 support for achieving recognition by the
17 Secretary as an approved voluntary
18 verification program.

19 “(ii) MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS.—The
20 criteria developed under clause (i) shall, at
21 a minimum, ensure that the voluntary
22 verification program—

23 “(I) is nationally recognized;

1 “(II) is operated by a third party
2 and not directly operated by a pro-
3 gram participant;

4 “(III) satisfies any applicable ele-
5 ments of—

6 “(aa) International Organi-
7 zation for Standardization stand-
8 ard numbered 17025; and

9 “(bb) any other relevant
10 International Organization for
11 Standardization standards identi-
12 fied and agreed to through the
13 negotiated rulemaking under
14 clause (i);

15 “(IV) at least annually tests
16 independently obtained products fol-
17 lowing the test procedures established
18 under this title to verify the certified
19 rating of a representative sample of
20 products and equipment within the
21 scope of the program;

22 “(V) maintains a publicly avail-
23 able list of all ratings of products sub-
24 ject to verification;

1 “(VI) requires the changing of
2 the performance rating or removal of
3 the product or equipment from the
4 program if testing determines that the
5 performance rating does not meet the
6 levels the manufacturer has certified
7 to the Secretary;

8 “(VII) requires new program
9 participants to substantiate ratings
10 through test data generated in accord-
11 ance with DOE regulations;

12 “(VIII) allows for challenge test-
13 ing of products and equipment within
14 the scope of the program;

15 “(IX) requires program partici-
16 pants to disclose the performance rat-
17 ing of all covered products and equip-
18 ment within the scope of the program
19 for the covered product or equipment;

20 “(X) provides to the Secretary—

21 “(aa) an annual report of all
22 test results, the contents of which
23 shall be determined through the
24 negotiated rulemaking process
25 under clause (i); and

1 “(bb) test reports, on the re-
2 quest of the Secretary or the Ad-
3 ministrator of the Environmental
4 Protection Agency, that note any
5 instructions specified by the man-
6 ufacturer or the representative of
7 the manufacturer for the purpose
8 of conducting the verification
9 testing, to be exempted from dis-
10 closure to the extent provided
11 under section 552(b)(4) of title
12 5, United States Code (commonly
13 known as the ‘Freedom of Infor-
14 mation Act’); and

15 “(XI) satisfies any additional re-
16 quirements or standards that the Sec-
17 retary and Administrator of the Envi-
18 ronmental Protection Agency shall es-
19 tablish consistent with this subpara-
20 graph.

21 “(iii) FINDING REQUIRED FOR CES-
22 SATION OF RECOGNITION.—The Secretary
23 may only cease recognition of a voluntary
24 verification program as an approved pro-
25 gram described in subparagraph (A) on a

1 finding that the program is not meeting its
2 obligations for compliance through pro-
3 gram review criteria established under this
4 subparagraph.

5 “(iv) REVISIONS.—

6 “(I) IN GENERAL.—Major revi-
7 sions to voluntary verification pro-
8 gram criteria established under this
9 subparagraph shall only be made pur-
10 suant to a subsequent negotiated rule-
11 making in accordance with subchapter
12 III of chapter 5 of title 5, United
13 States Code (commonly known as the
14 ‘Negotiated Rulemaking Act of
15 1990’).

16 “(II) NONMAJOR REVISIONS.—

17 “(aa) IN GENERAL.—The
18 Secretary may make all other
19 nonmajor criteria revisions by
20 initiating a direct final rule in ac-
21 cordance with section
22 553(b)(3)(B) of title 5, United
23 States Code, on a determination
24 published in the Federal Register
25 that revisions to the criteria are

1 necessary and that substantive
2 opposition to the proposed revi-
3 sions is not expected.

4 “(bb) CONDITIONS FOR EF-
5 FECTIVENESS.—If the Secretary
6 does not receive adversarial com-
7 ments with respect to the deter-
8 mination published under item
9 (aa) during the 30-day-period fol-
10 lowing publication of that deter-
11 mination in the Federal Register,
12 the direct final rule shall have
13 the force and effect of law.

14 “(cc) WITHDRAWAL OF
15 FINAL RULE.—Receipt of any ad-
16 versarial comment with respect to
17 the determination published
18 under item (aa) shall require the
19 Secretary to withdraw the direct
20 final rule and publish—

21 “(AA) a notice of pro-
22 posed rulemaking pursuant
23 to section 553 of title 5,
24 United States Code; or

1 “(BB) a notice of pro-
2 posed rulemaking pursuant
3 to section 553 of title 5,
4 United States Code, that in-
5 cludes a determination that
6 revisions to the criteria are
7 necessary.

8 “(C) ADMINISTRATION.—

9 “(i) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary and
10 the Administrator of the Environmental
11 Protection Agency shall not require—

12 “(I) manufacturers to participate
13 in a voluntary verification program
14 described in subparagraph (A); or

15 “(II) participating manufacturers
16 to provide information that has al-
17 ready been provided to the Secretary
18 or the Administrator.

19 “(ii) LIST OF COVERED PRODUCTS.—

20 The Secretary or the Administrator of the
21 Environmental Protection Agency may
22 maintain a publicly available list of covered
23 products and equipment that distinguishes
24 between products that are, and are not
25 covered products and equipment verified

1 through a voluntary verification program
2 described in subparagraph (A);

3 “(iii) PERIODIC VERIFICATION TEST-
4 ING.—

5 “(I) IN GENERAL.—The Sec-
6 retary—

7 “(aa) shall not subject prod-
8 ucts or equipment that have been
9 verification tested under a vol-
10 untary verification program de-
11 scribed in subparagraph (A) to
12 periodic verification testing that
13 verifies the accuracy of the cer-
14 tified performance rating of the
15 products or equipment; but

16 “(bb) may test products or
17 equipment described in subclause
18 (I) if the testing is necessary—

19 “(AA) to assess the
20 overall performance of a vol-
21 untary verification program;

22 “(BB) to address spe-
23 cific performance issues;

1 “(CC) for use in updat-
2 ing test procedures and
3 standards; or

4 “(DD) for other pur-
5 poses consistent with this
6 title.

7 “(II) ADDITIONAL TESTING.—
8 The Secretary may subject products
9 or equipment described in subclause
10 (I) to periodic verification testing out-
11 side the restrictions of subclause
12 (I)(bb), if agreed to during the rule-
13 making described in subparagraph
14 (B)

15 “(D) EFFECT ON OTHER AUTHORITY.—
16 Nothing in this paragraph limits the authority
17 of the Secretary or the Administrator of the
18 Environmental Protection Agency to enforce
19 compliance with any law.”.

20 **Subtitle C—Manufacturing**

21 **SEC. 1201. MANUFACTURING ENERGY EFFICIENCY.**

22 (a) PURPOSES.—The purposes of this section are—
23 (1) to reform and reorient the industrial effi-
24 ciency programs of the Department;

1 (2) to establish a clear and consistent authority
2 for industrial efficiency programs of the Depart-
3 ment;

4 (3) to accelerate the deployment of technologies
5 and practices that will increase industrial energy ef-
6 ficiency and improve productivity;

7 (4) to accelerate the development and dem-
8 onstration of technologies that will assist the deploy-
9 ment goals of the industrial efficiency programs of
10 the Department and increase manufacturing effi-
11 ciency;

12 (5) to stimulate domestic economic growth and
13 improve industrial productivity and competitiveness;
14 and

15 (6) to strengthen partnerships between Federal
16 and State governmental agencies and the private
17 and academic sectors.

18 (b) FUTURE OF INDUSTRY PROGRAM.—

19 (1) IN GENERAL.—Section 452 of the Energy
20 Independence and Security Act of 2007 (42 U.S.C.
21 17111) is amended by striking the section heading
22 and inserting the following: “**FUTURE OF INDUS-**
23 **TRY PROGRAM**”.

24 (2) DEFINITION OF ENERGY SERVICE PRO-
25 VIDER.—Section 452(a) of the Energy Independence

1 and Security Act of 2007 (42 U.S.C. 17111(a)) is
2 amended—

3 (A) by redesignating paragraphs (3)
4 through (5) as paragraphs (4) through (6), re-
5 spectively; and

6 (B) by inserting after paragraph (2) the
7 following:

8 “(3) ENERGY SERVICE PROVIDER.—The term
9 ‘energy service provider’ means any business pro-
10 viding technology or services to improve the energy
11 efficiency, water efficiency, power factor, or load
12 management of a manufacturing site or other indus-
13 trial process in an energy-intensive industry, or any
14 utility operating under a utility energy service
15 project.”.

16 (3) INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH AND ASSESSMENT
17 CENTERS.—Section 452(e) of the Energy Independ-
18 ence and Security Act of 2007 (42 U.S.C. 17111(e))
19 is amended—

20 (A) by redesignating paragraphs (1)
21 through (5) as subparagraphs (A) through (E),
22 respectively, and indenting appropriately;

23 (B) by striking “The Secretary” and in-
24 serting the following:

25 “(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary”;

1 (C) in subparagraph (A) (as redesignated
2 by subparagraph (A)), by inserting before the
3 semicolon at the end the following: “, including
4 assessments of sustainable manufacturing goals
5 and the implementation of information tech-
6 nology advancements for supply chain analysis,
7 logistics, system monitoring, industrial and
8 manufacturing processes, and other purposes”;
9 and

10 (D) by adding at the end the following:

11 “(2) COORDINATION.—To increase the value
12 and capabilities of the industrial research and as-
13 sessment centers, the centers shall—

14 “(A) coordinate with Manufacturing Ex-
15 tension Partnership Centers of the National In-
16 stitute of Standards and Technology;

17 “(B) coordinate with the Building Tech-
18 nologies Program of the Department of Energy
19 to provide building assessment services to man-
20 ufacturers;

21 “(C) increase partnerships with the Na-
22 tional Laboratories of the Department of En-
23 ergy to leverage the expertise and technologies
24 of the National Laboratories for national indus-
25 trial and manufacturing needs;

1 “(D) increase partnerships with energy
2 service providers and technology providers to le-
3 verage private sector expertise and accelerate
4 deployment of new and existing technologies
5 and processes for energy efficiency, power fac-
6 tor, and load management;

7 “(E) identify opportunities for reducing
8 greenhouse gas emissions; and

9 “(F) promote sustainable manufacturing
10 practices for small- and medium-sized manufac-
11 turers.

12 “(3) OUTREACH.—The Secretary shall provide
13 funding for—

14 “(A) outreach activities by the industrial
15 research and assessment centers to inform
16 small- and medium-sized manufacturers of the
17 information, technologies, and services avail-
18 able; and

19 “(B) coordination activities by each indus-
20 trial research and assessment center to leverage
21 efforts with—

22 “(i) Federal and State efforts;

23 “(ii) the efforts of utilities and energy
24 service providers;

1 “(iii) the efforts of regional energy ef-
2 ficiency organizations; and

3 “(iv) the efforts of other industrial re-
4 search and assessment centers.

5 “(4) WORKFORCE TRAINING.—

6 “(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall
7 pay the Federal share of associated internship
8 programs under which students work with or
9 for industries, manufacturers, and energy serv-
10 ice providers to implement the recommendations
11 of industrial research and assessment centers.

12 “(B) FEDERAL SHARE.—The Federal
13 share of the cost of carrying out internship pro-
14 grams described in subparagraph (A) shall be
15 50 percent.

16 “(5) SMALL BUSINESS LOANS.—The Adminis-
17 trator of the Small Business Administration shall, to
18 the maximum extent practicable, expedite consider-
19 ation of applications from eligible small business
20 concerns for loans under the Small Business Act (15
21 U.S.C. 631 et seq.) to implement recommendations
22 of industrial research and assessment centers estab-
23 lished under paragraph (1).

24 “(6) ADVANCED MANUFACTURING STEERING
25 COMMITTEE.—The Secretary shall establish an advi-

1 sory steering committee to provide recommendations
2 to the Secretary on planning and implementation of
3 the Advanced Manufacturing Office of the Depart-
4 ment of Energy.”.

5 (c) SUSTAINABLE MANUFACTURING INITIATIVE.—

6 (1) IN GENERAL.—Part E of title III of the
7 Energy Policy and Conservation Act (42 U.S.C.
8 6341) is amended by adding at the end the fol-
9 lowing:

10 **“SEC. 376. SUSTAINABLE MANUFACTURING INITIATIVE.**

11 “(a) IN GENERAL.—As part of the Office of Energy
12 Efficiency and Renewable Energy, the Secretary, on the
13 request of a manufacturer, shall conduct on-site technical
14 assessments to identify opportunities for—

15 “(1) maximizing the energy efficiency of indus-
16 trial processes and cross-cutting systems;

17 “(2) preventing pollution and minimizing waste;

18 “(3) improving efficient use of water in manu-
19 facturing processes;

20 “(4) conserving natural resources; and

21 “(5) achieving such other goals as the Secretary
22 determines to be appropriate.

23 “(b) COORDINATION.—The Secretary shall carry out
24 the initiative in coordination with the private sector and
25 appropriate agencies, including the National Institute of

1 Standards and Technology, to accelerate adoption of new
2 and existing technologies and processes that improve en-
3 ergy efficiency.

4 “(c) RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM FOR
5 SUSTAINABLE MANUFACTURING AND INDUSTRIAL TECH-
6 NOLOGIES AND PROCESSES.—As part of the industrial ef-
7 ficiency programs of the Department of Energy, the Sec-
8 retary shall carry out a joint industry-government partner-
9 ship program to research, develop, and demonstrate new
10 sustainable manufacturing and industrial technologies and
11 processes that maximize the energy efficiency of industrial
12 plants, reduce pollution, and conserve natural resources.”.

13 (2) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of con-
14 tents of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (42
15 U.S.C. prec. 6201) is amended by adding at the end
16 of the items relating to part E of title III the fol-
17 lowing:

“Sec. 376. Sustainable manufacturing initiative.”.

18 (d) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

19 (1) Section 106 of the Energy Policy Act of
20 2005 (42 U.S.C. 15811) is repealed.

21 (2) Sections 131, 132, 133, 2103, and 2107 of
22 the Energy Policy Act of 1992 (42 U.S.C. 6348,
23 6349, 6350, 13453, 13456) are repealed.

24 (3) Section 2101(a) of the Energy Policy Act of
25 1992 (42 U.S.C. 13451(a)) is amended in the third

1 sentence by striking “sections 2102, 2103, 2104,
2 2105, 2106, 2107, and 2108” and inserting “sec-
3 tions 2102, 2104, 2105, 2106, and 2108 of this Act
4 and section 376 of the Energy Policy and Conserva-
5 tion Act.”.

6 **SEC. 1202. LEVERAGING EXISTING FEDERAL AGENCY PRO-**
7 **GRAMS TO ASSIST SMALL AND MEDIUM MAN-**
8 **UFACTURERS.**

9 (a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section and section 1203:

10 (1) ENERGY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM.—The term
11 “energy management system” means a business
12 management process based on standards of the
13 American National Standards Institute that enables
14 an organization to follow a systematic approach in
15 achieving continual improvement of energy perform-
16 ance, including energy efficiency, security, use, and
17 consumption.

18 (2) INDUSTRIAL ASSESSMENT CENTER.—The
19 term “industrial assessment center” means a center
20 located at an institution of higher education that—

21 (A) receives funding from the Department;

22 (B) provides an in-depth assessment of
23 small- and medium-size manufacturer plant
24 sites to evaluate the facilities, services, and
25 manufacturing operations of the plant site; and

1 (C) identifies opportunities for potential
2 savings for small- and medium-size manufac-
3 turer plant sites from energy efficiency improve-
4 ments, waste minimization, pollution preven-
5 tion, and productivity improvement.

6 (3) NATIONAL LABORATORY.—The term “Na-
7 tional Laboratory” has the meaning given the term
8 in section 2 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42
9 U.S.C. 15801).

10 (4) SMALL AND MEDIUM MANUFACTURERS.—
11 The term “small and medium manufacturers”
12 means manufacturing firms—

13 (A) classified in the North American In-
14 dustry Classification System as any of sectors
15 31 through 33;

16 (B) with gross annual sales of less than
17 \$100,000,000;

18 (C) with fewer than 500 employees at the
19 plant site; and

20 (D) with annual energy bills totaling more
21 than \$100,000 and less than \$2,500,000.

22 (5) SMART MANUFACTURING.—The term
23 “smart manufacturing” means a set of advanced
24 sensing, instrumentation, monitoring, controls, and
25 process optimization technologies and practices that

1 merge information and communication technologies
2 with the manufacturing environment for the real-
3 time management of energy, productivity, and costs
4 across factories and companies.

5 (b) EXPANSION OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PRO-
6 GRAMS.—The Secretary shall expand the scope of tech-
7 nologies covered by the Industrial Assessment Centers of
8 the Department—

9 (1) to include smart manufacturing technologies
10 and practices; and

11 (2) to equip the directors of the Industrial As-
12 sessment Centers with the training and tools nec-
13 essary to provide technical assistance in smart man-
14 ufacturing technologies and practices, including en-
15 ergy management systems, to manufacturers.

16 (c) FUNDING.—The Secretary shall use unobligated
17 funds of the Department to carry out this section.

18 **SEC. 1203. LEVERAGING SMART MANUFACTURING INFRA-**
19 **STRUCTURE AT NATIONAL LABORATORIES.**

20 (a) STUDY.—

21 (1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days
22 after the date of enactment of this Act, the Sec-
23 retary shall conduct a study on ways in which the
24 Department can increase access to existing high-per-
25 formance computing resources in the National Lab-

1 oratories, particularly for small and medium manu-
2 facturers.

3 (2) INCLUSIONS.—In identifying ways to in-
4 crease access to National Laboratories under para-
5 graph (1), the Secretary shall—

6 (A) focus on increasing access to the com-
7 puting facilities of the National Laboratories;
8 and

9 (B) ensure that—

10 (i) the information from the manufac-
11 turer is protected; and

12 (ii) the security of the National Lab-
13 oratory facility is maintained.

14 (3) REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the
15 date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall
16 submit to Congress a report describing the results of
17 the study.

18 (b) ACTIONS FOR INCREASED ACCESS.—The Sec-
19 retary shall facilitate access to the National Laboratories
20 studied under subsection (a) for small and medium manu-
21 facturers so that small and medium manufacturers can
22 fully use the high-performance computing resources of the
23 National Laboratories to enhance the manufacturing com-
24 petitiveness of the United States.

1 **Subtitle D—Vehicles**

2 **SEC. 1301. SHORT TITLE.**

3 This subtitle may be cited as the “Vehicle Innovation
4 Act of 2015”.

5 **SEC. 1302. OBJECTIVES.**

6 The objectives of this subtitle are—

7 (1) to establish a consistent and consolidated
8 authority for the vehicle technology program at the
9 Department;

10 (2) to develop United States technologies and
11 practices that—

12 (A) improve the fuel efficiency and emis-
13 sions of all vehicles produced in the United
14 States; and

15 (B) reduce vehicle reliance on petroleum-
16 based fuels;

17 (3) to support domestic research, development,
18 engineering, demonstration, and commercial applica-
19 tion and manufacturing of advanced vehicles, en-
20 gines, and components;

21 (4) to enable vehicles to move larger volumes of
22 goods and more passengers with less energy and
23 emissions;

24 (5) to develop cost-effective advanced tech-
25 nologies for wide-scale utilization throughout the

1 passenger, commercial, government, and transit ve-
2 hicle sectors;

3 (6) to allow for greater consumer choice of vehi-
4 cle technologies and fuels;

5 (7) shorten technology development and inte-
6 gration cycles in the vehicle industry;

7 (8) to ensure a proper balance and diversity of
8 Federal investment in vehicle technologies; and

9 (9) to strengthen partnerships between Federal
10 and State governmental agencies and the private
11 and academic sectors.

12 **SEC. 1303. COORDINATION AND NONDUPLICATION.**

13 The Secretary shall ensure, to the maximum extent
14 practicable, that the activities authorized by this subtitle
15 do not duplicate those of other programs within the De-
16 partment or other relevant research agencies.

17 **SEC. 1304. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**

18 There are authorized to be appropriated to the Sec-
19 retary for research, development, engineering, demonstra-
20 tion, and commercial application of vehicles and related
21 technologies in the United States, including activities au-
22 thorized under this subtitle—

23 (1) for fiscal year 2016, \$313,567,000;

24 (2) for fiscal year 2017, \$326,109,000;

25 (3) for fiscal year 2018, \$339,154,000;

1 (4) for fiscal year 2019, \$352,720,000; and

2 (5) for fiscal year 2020, \$366,829,000.

3 **SEC. 1305. REPORTING.**

4 (a) TECHNOLOGIES DEVELOPED.—Not later than 18
5 months after the date of enactment of this Act and annu-
6 ally thereafter through 2020, the Secretary shall submit
7 to Congress a report regarding the technologies developed
8 as a result of the activities authorized by this subtitle, with
9 a particular emphasis on whether the technologies were
10 successfully adopted for commercial applications, and if
11 so, whether products relying on those technologies are
12 manufactured in the United States.

13 (b) ADDITIONAL MATTERS.—At the end of each fis-
14 cal year through 2020, the Secretary shall submit to the
15 relevant Congressional committees of jurisdiction an an-
16 nual report describing activities undertaken in the pre-
17 vious year under this Act, active industry participants, the
18 status of public private partnerships, progress of the pro-
19 gram in meeting goals and timelines, and a strategic plan
20 for funding of activities across agencies.

21 **PART I—VEHICLE RESEARCH AND**

22 **DEVELOPMENT**

23 **SEC. 1306. PROGRAM.**

24 (a) ACTIVITIES.—The Secretary shall conduct a pro-
25 gram of basic and applied research, development, engi-

1 neering, demonstration, and commercial application activi-
2 ties on materials, technologies, and processes with the po-
3 tential to substantially reduce or eliminate petroleum use
4 and the emissions of the Nation's passenger and commer-
5 cial vehicles, including activities in the areas of—

6 (1) electrification of vehicle systems;

7 (2) batteries, ultracapacitors, and other energy
8 storage devices;

9 (3) power electronics;

10 (4) vehicle, component, and subsystem manu-
11 facturing technologies and processes;

12 (5) engine efficiency and combustion optimiza-
13 tion;

14 (6) waste heat recovery;

15 (7) transmission and drivetrains;

16 (8) hydrogen vehicle technologies, including fuel
17 cells and internal combustion engines, and hydrogen
18 infrastructure, including hydrogen energy storage to
19 enable renewables and provide hydrogen for fuel and
20 power;

21 (9) natural gas vehicle technologies;

22 (10) aerodynamics, rolling resistance (including
23 tires and wheel assemblies), and accessory power
24 loads of vehicles and associated equipment;

- 1 (11) vehicle weight reduction, including
- 2 lightweighting materials and the development of
- 3 manufacturing processes to fabricate, assemble, and
- 4 use dissimilar materials;
- 5 (12) friction and wear reduction;
- 6 (13) engine and component durability;
- 7 (14) innovative propulsion systems;
- 8 (15) advanced boosting systems;
- 9 (16) hydraulic hybrid technologies;
- 10 (17) engine compatibility with and optimization
- 11 for a variety of transportation fuels including nat-
- 12 ural gas and other liquid and gaseous fuels;
- 13 (18) predictive engineering, modeling, and sim-
- 14 ulation of vehicle and transportation systems;
- 15 (19) refueling and charging infrastructure for
- 16 alternative fueled and electric or plug-in electric hy-
- 17 brid vehicles, including the unique challenges facing
- 18 rural areas;
- 19 (20) gaseous fuels storage systems and system
- 20 integration and optimization;
- 21 (21) sensing, communications, and actuation
- 22 technologies for vehicle, electrical grid, and infra-
- 23 structure;
- 24 (22) efficient use, substitution, and recycling of
- 25 potentially critical materials in vehicles, including

1 rare earth elements and precious metals, at risk of
2 supply disruption;

3 (23) aftertreatment technologies;

4 (24) thermal management of battery systems;

5 (25) retrofitting advanced vehicle technologies
6 to existing vehicles;

7 (26) development of common standards, speci-
8 fications, and architectures for both transportation
9 and stationary battery applications;

10 (27) advanced internal combustion engines;

11 (28) mild hybrid;

12 (29) engine down speeding;

13 (30) vehicle-to-vehicle, vehicle-to-pedestrian,
14 and vehicle-to-infrastructure technologies; and

15 (31) other research areas as determined by the
16 Secretary.

17 (b) TRANSFORMATIONAL TECHNOLOGY.—The Sec-
18 retary shall ensure that the Department continues to sup-
19 port research, development, engineering, demonstration,
20 and commercial application activities and maintains com-
21 petency in mid- to long-term transformational vehicle tech-
22 nologies with potential to achieve reductions in emissions,
23 including activities in the areas of—

24 (1) hydrogen vehicle technologies, including fuel
25 cells, hydrogen storage, infrastructure, and activities

1 in hydrogen technology validation and safety codes
2 and standards;

3 (2) multiple battery chemistries and novel en-
4 ergy storage devices, including nonchemical batteries
5 and electromechanical storage technologies such as
6 hydraulics, flywheels, and compressed air storage;

7 (3) communication and connectivity among ve-
8 hicles, infrastructure, and the electrical grid; and

9 (4) other innovative technologies research and
10 development, as determined by the Secretary.

11 (c) INDUSTRY PARTICIPATION.—To the maximum
12 extent practicable, activities under this Act shall be carried
13 out in partnership or collaboration with automotive manu-
14 facturers, heavy commercial, vocational, and transit vehi-
15 cle manufacturers, qualified plug-in electric vehicle manu-
16 facturers, compressed natural gas vehicle manufacturers,
17 vehicle and engine equipment and component manufactur-
18 ers, manufacturing equipment manufacturers, advanced
19 vehicle service providers, fuel producers and energy sup-
20 pliers, electric utilities, universities, national laboratories,
21 and independent research laboratories. In carrying out
22 this Act the Secretary shall—

23 (1) determine whether a wide range of compa-
24 nies that manufacture or assemble vehicles or com-
25 ponents in the United States are represented in on-

1 going public private partnership activities, including
2 firms that have not traditionally participated in fed-
3 erally sponsored research and development activities,
4 and where possible, partner with such firms that
5 conduct significant and relevant research and devel-
6 opment activities in the United States;

7 (2) leverage the capabilities and resources of,
8 and formalize partnerships with, industry-led stake-
9 holder organizations, nonprofit organizations, indus-
10 try consortia, and trade associations with expertise
11 in the research and development of, and education
12 and outreach activities in, advanced automotive and
13 commercial vehicle technologies;

14 (3) develop more effective processes for trans-
15 ferring research findings and technologies to indus-
16 try;

17 (4) support public-private partnerships, dedi-
18 cated to overcoming barriers in commercial applica-
19 tion of transformational vehicle technologies, that
20 utilize such industry-led technology development fa-
21 cilities of entities with demonstrated expertise in
22 successfully designing and engineering pre-commer-
23 cial generations of such transformational technology;
24 and

1 (5) promote efforts to ensure that technology
2 research, development, engineering, and commercial
3 application activities funded under this Act are car-
4 ried out in the United States.

5 (d) INTERAGENCY AND INTRAAGENCY COORDINA-
6 TION.—To the maximum extent practicable, the Secretary
7 shall coordinate research, development, demonstration,
8 and commercial application activities among—

9 (1) relevant programs within the Department,
10 including—

11 (A) the Office of Energy Efficiency and
12 Renewable Energy;

13 (B) the Office of Science;

14 (C) the Office of Electricity Delivery and
15 Energy Reliability;

16 (D) the Office of Fossil Energy;

17 (E) the Advanced Research Projects Agen-
18 cy—Energy; and

19 (F) other offices as determined by the Sec-
20 retary; and

21 (2) relevant technology research and develop-
22 ment programs within other Federal agencies, as de-
23 termined by the Secretary.

24 (e) FEDERAL DEMONSTRATION OF TECH-
25 NOLOGIES.—The Secretary shall make information avail-

1 able to procurement programs of Federal agencies regard-
2 ing the potential to demonstrate technologies resulting
3 from activities funded through programs under this Act.

4 (f) INTERGOVERNMENTAL COORDINATION.—The
5 Secretary shall seek opportunities to leverage resources
6 and support initiatives of State and local governments in
7 developing and promoting advanced vehicle technologies,
8 manufacturing, and infrastructure.

9 (g) CRITERIA.—When awarding grants under this
10 program, the Secretary shall give priority to those tech-
11 nologies (either individually or as part of a system) that—

12 (1) provide the greatest aggregate fuel savings
13 based on the reasonable projected sales volumes of
14 the technology; and

15 (2) provide the greatest increase in United
16 States employment.

17 **SEC. 1307. MANUFACTURING.**

18 The Secretary shall carry out a research, develop-
19 ment, engineering, demonstration, and commercial appli-
20 cation program of advanced vehicle manufacturing tech-
21 nologies and practices, including innovative processes—

22 (1) to increase the production rate and decrease
23 the cost of advanced battery and fuel cell manufac-
24 turing;

1 (2) to vary the capability of individual manufac-
2 turing facilities to accommodate different battery
3 chemistries and configurations;

4 (3) to reduce waste streams, emissions, and en-
5 ergy intensity of vehicle, engine, advanced battery
6 and component manufacturing processes;

7 (4) to recycle and remanufacture used batteries
8 and other vehicle components for reuse in vehicles or
9 stationary applications;

10 (5) to develop manufacturing processes to effec-
11 tively fabricate, assemble, and produce cost-effective
12 lightweight materials such as advanced aluminum
13 and other metal alloys, polymeric composites, and
14 carbon fiber for use in vehicles;

15 (6) to produce lightweight high pressure storage
16 systems for gaseous fuels;

17 (7) to design and manufacture purpose-built hy-
18 drogen fuel cell vehicles and components;

19 (8) to improve the calendar life and cycle life of
20 advanced batteries; and

21 (9) to produce permanent magnets for advanced
22 vehicles.

1 **PART II—MEDIUM- AND HEAVY-DUTY**
2 **COMMERCIAL AND TRANSIT VEHICLES**
3 **SEC. 1308. PROGRAM.**

4 The Secretary, in partnership with relevant research
5 and development programs in other Federal agencies, and
6 a range of appropriate industry stakeholders, shall carry
7 out a program of cooperative research, development, dem-
8 onstration, and commercial application activities on ad-
9 vanced technologies for medium- to heavy-duty commer-
10 cial, vocational, recreational, and transit vehicles, includ-
11 ing activities in the areas of—

- 12 (1) engine efficiency and combustion research;
13 (2) onboard storage technologies for compressed
14 and liquefied natural gas;
15 (3) development and integration of engine tech-
16 nologies designed for natural gas operation of a vari-
17 ety of vehicle platforms;
18 (4) waste heat recovery and conversion;
19 (5) improved aerodynamics and tire rolling re-
20 sistance;
21 (6) energy and space-efficient emissions control
22 systems;
23 (7) mild hybrid, heavy hybrid, hybrid hydraulic,
24 plug-in hybrid, and electric platforms, and energy
25 storage technologies;
26 (8) drivetrain optimization;

- 1 (9) friction and wear reduction;
- 2 (10) engine idle and parasitic energy loss reduc-
- 3 tion;
- 4 (11) electrification of accessory loads;
- 5 (12) onboard sensing and communications tech-
- 6 nologies;
- 7 (13) advanced lightweighting materials and ve-
- 8 hicle designs;
- 9 (14) increasing load capacity per vehicle;
- 10 (15) thermal management of battery systems;
- 11 (16) recharging infrastructure;
- 12 (17) compressed natural gas infrastructure;
- 13 (18) advanced internal combustion engines;
- 14 (19) complete vehicle and power pack modeling,
- 15 simulation, and testing;
- 16 (20) hydrogen vehicle technologies, including
- 17 fuel cells and internal combustion engines, and hy-
- 18 drogen infrastructure, including hydrogen energy
- 19 storage to enable renewables and provide hydrogen
- 20 for fuel and power;
- 21 (21) retrofitting advanced technologies onto ex-
- 22 isting truck fleets;
- 23 (22) advanced boosting systems;
- 24 (23) engine down speeding; and

1 (24) integration of these and other advanced
2 systems onto a single truck and trailer platform.

3 **SEC. 1309. CLASS 8 TRUCK AND TRAILER SYSTEMS DEM-**
4 **ONSTRATION.**

5 (a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall conduct a
6 competitive grant program to demonstrate the integration
7 of multiple advanced technologies on Class 8 truck and
8 trailer platforms, including a combination of technologies
9 listed in section 1308.

10 (b) APPLICANT TEAMS.—Applicant teams may be
11 comprised of truck and trailer manufacturers, engine and
12 component manufacturers, fleet customers, university re-
13 searchers, and other applicants as appropriate for the de-
14 velopment and demonstration of integrated Class 8 truck
15 and trailer systems.

16 **SEC. 1310. TECHNOLOGY TESTING AND METRICS.**

17 The Secretary, in coordination with the partners of
18 the interagency research program described in section
19 1308—

20 (1) shall develop standard testing procedures
21 and technologies for evaluating the performance of
22 advanced heavy vehicle technologies under a range of
23 representative duty cycles and operating conditions,
24 including for heavy hybrid propulsion systems;

1 (2) shall evaluate heavy vehicle performance
2 using work performance-based metrics other than
3 those based on miles per gallon, including those
4 based on units of volume and weight transported for
5 freight applications, and appropriate metrics based
6 on the work performed by nonroad systems; and

7 (3) may construct heavy duty truck and bus
8 testing facilities.

9 **SEC. 1311. NONROAD SYSTEMS PILOT PROGRAM.**

10 The Secretary shall undertake a pilot program of re-
11 search, development, demonstration, and commercial ap-
12 plications of technologies to improve total machine or sys-
13 tem efficiency for nonroad mobile equipment including ag-
14 ricultural, construction, air, and sea port equipment, and
15 shall seek opportunities to transfer relevant research find-
16 ings and technologies between the nonroad and on-high-
17 way equipment and vehicle sectors.

18 **PART III—ADMINISTRATION**

19 **SEC. 1312. REPEAL OF EXISTING AUTHORITIES.**

20 (a) **IN GENERAL.**—Sections 706, 711, 712, and 933
21 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 16051,
22 16061, 16062, 16233) are repealed.

23 (b) **ENERGY EFFICIENCY.**—Section 911 of the En-
24 ergy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 16191) is amended—

25 (1) in subsection (a)—

1 (A) in paragraph (1)(A), by striking “vehi-
2 cles, buildings,” and inserting “buildings”; and
3 (B) in paragraph (2)—
4 (i) by striking subparagraph (A); and
5 (ii) by redesignating subparagraphs
6 (B) through (E) as subparagraphs (A)
7 through (D), respectively; and
8 (2) in subsection (c)—
9 (A) by striking paragraph (3);
10 (B) by redesignating paragraph (4) as
11 paragraph (3); and
12 (C) in paragraph (3) (as so redesignated),
13 by striking “(a)(2)(D)” and inserting
14 “(a)(2)(C)”.

15 **Subtitle E—Short Title**

16 **SEC. 1401. SHORT TITLE.**

17 This title may be cited as the “Portman-Shaheen En-
18 ergy Efficiency Improvement Act of 2016”.

19 **TITLE II—INFRASTRUCTURE**

20 **Subtitle A—Cybersecurity**

21 **SEC. 2001. CYBERSECURITY THREATS.**

22 Part II of the Federal Power Act (16 U.S.C. 824 et
23 seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

24 **“SEC. 224. CYBERSECURITY THREATS.**

25 “(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

1 “(1) BULK-POWER SYSTEM.—The term ‘bulk-
2 power system’ has the meaning given the term in
3 section 215.

4 “(2) CRITICAL ELECTRIC INFRASTRUCTURE.—
5 The term ‘critical electric infrastructure’ means a
6 system or asset of the bulk-power system, whether
7 physical or virtual, the incapacity or destruction of
8 which would negatively affect national security, eco-
9 nomic security, public health or safety, or any com-
10 bination of those matters.

11 “(3) CRITICAL ELECTRIC INFRASTRUCTURE IN-
12 FORMATION.—

13 “(A) IN GENERAL.—The term ‘critical
14 electric infrastructure information’ means infor-
15 mation related to critical electric infrastructure,
16 or proposed critical electric infrastructure, gen-
17 erated by or provided to the Commission or
18 other Federal agency, other than classified na-
19 tional security information, that is designated
20 as critical electric infrastructure information by
21 the Commission under subsection (d)(2).

22 “(B) INCLUSIONS.—The term ‘critical elec-
23 tric infrastructure information’ includes infor-
24 mation that qualifies as critical energy infra-

1 structure information under regulations promul-
2 gated by the Commission.

3 “(4) CYBERSECURITY THREAT.—The term ‘cy-
4 bersecurity threat’ means the imminent danger of an
5 act that severely disrupts, attempts to severely dis-
6 rupt, or poses a significant risk of severely dis-
7 rupting the operation of programmable electronic de-
8 vices or communications networks (including hard-
9 ware, software, and data) essential to the reliable
10 operation of the bulk-power system.

11 “(5) ELECTRIC RELIABILITY ORGANIZATION.—
12 The term ‘Electric Reliability Organization’ has the
13 meaning given the term in section 215.

14 “(6) REGIONAL ENTITY.—The term ‘regional
15 entity’ has the meaning given the term in section
16 215.

17 “(7) SECRETARY.—The term ‘Secretary’ means
18 the Secretary of Energy.

19 “(b) EMERGENCY AUTHORITY OF SECRETARY.—

20 “(1) IN GENERAL.—If the President notifies
21 the Secretary that the President has made a deter-
22 mination that immediate action is necessary to pro-
23 tect the bulk-power system from a cybersecurity
24 threat, the Secretary may require, by order and with
25 or without notice, any entity that is registered with

1 the Electric Reliability Organization as an owner,
2 operator, or user of the bulk-power system to take
3 such actions as the Secretary determines will best
4 avert or mitigate the cybersecurity threat.

5 “(2) WRITTEN EXPLANATION.—As soon as
6 practicable after notifying the Secretary under para-
7 graph (1), the President shall—

8 “(A) provide to the Secretary, in writing,
9 a record of the determination and an expla-
10 nation of the reasons for the determination; and

11 “(B) promptly notify, in writing, congres-
12 sional committees of relevant jurisdiction, in-
13 cluding the Committee on Energy and Com-
14 merce of the House of Representatives and the
15 Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of
16 the Senate, of the contents of, and justification
17 for, the directive or determination.

18 “(3) COORDINATION WITH CANADA AND MEX-
19 ICO.—In exercising the authority pursuant to this
20 subsection, the Secretary is encouraged to consult
21 and coordinate with the appropriate officials in Can-
22 ada and Mexico responsible for the protection of cy-
23 bersecurity of the interconnected North American
24 electricity grid.

1 “(4) CONSULTATION.—Before exercising au-
2 thority pursuant to this subsection, to the maximum
3 extent practicable, taking into consideration the na-
4 ture of an identified cybersecurity threat and the ur-
5 gency of need for action, the Secretary shall consult
6 regarding implementation of actions that will effec-
7 tively address the cybersecurity threat with—

8 “(A) any entities potentially subject to the
9 cybersecurity threat that own, control, or oper-
10 ate bulk-power system facilities;

11 “(B) the Electric Reliability Organization;

12 “(C) the Electricity Sub-sector Coordi-
13 nating Council (as established by the Electric
14 Reliability Organization); and

15 “(D) officials of other Federal departments
16 and agencies, as appropriate.

17 “(5) COST RECOVERY.—

18 “(A) IN GENERAL.—The Commission shall
19 adopt regulations that permit entities subject to
20 an order under paragraph (1) to seek recovery
21 of prudently incurred costs required to imple-
22 ment actions ordered by the Secretary under
23 this subsection.

1 “(B) REQUIREMENTS.—Any rate or charge
2 approved under regulations adopted pursuant to
3 this paragraph—

4 “(i) shall be just and reasonable; and
5 “(ii) shall not be unduly discrimina-
6 tory or preferential.

7 “(c) DURATION OF EMERGENCY ORDERS.—An order
8 issued by the Secretary pursuant to subsection (b) shall
9 remain in effect for not longer than the 30-day period be-
10 ginning on the effective date of the order, unless, during
11 that 30 day-period, the Secretary—

12 “(1) provides to interested persons an oppor-
13 tunity to submit written data, recommendations, and
14 arguments; and

15 “(2) affirms, amends, or repeals the order, sub-
16 ject to the condition that an amended order shall not
17 exceed a total duration of 90 days.

18 “(d) PROTECTION AND SHARING OF CRITICAL ELEC-
19 TRIC INFRASTRUCTURE.—

20 “(1) PROTECTION OF CRITICAL ELECTRIC IN-
21 FRASTRUCTURE.—Critical electric infrastructure in-
22 formation—

23 “(A) shall be exempt from disclosure under
24 section 552(b)(3) of title 5, United States Code;
25 and

1 “(B) shall not be made available by any
2 State, political subdivision, or tribal authority
3 pursuant to any State, political subdivision, or
4 tribal law requiring disclosure of information or
5 records.

6 “(2) DESIGNATION AND SHARING OF CRITICAL
7 ELECTRIC INFRASTRUCTURE INFORMATION.—Not
8 later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this
9 section, the Commission, in consultation with the
10 Secretary of Energy, shall promulgate such regula-
11 tions and issue such orders as necessary—

12 “(A) to designate critical electric infra-
13 structure information;

14 “(B) to prohibit the unauthorized disclo-
15 sure of critical electric infrastructure informa-
16 tion; and

17 “(C) to ensure there are appropriate sanc-
18 tions in place for Commissioners, officers, em-
19 ployees, or agents of the Commission who
20 knowingly and willfully disclose critical electric
21 infrastructure information in a manner that is
22 not authorized under this section;

23 “(3) CONSIDERATIONS.—In promulgating regu-
24 lations and issuing orders under paragraph (2), the

1 Commission shall take into consideration the role of
2 State commissions in—

3 “(A) reviewing the prudence and cost of
4 investments;

5 “(B) determining the rates and terms of
6 conditions for electric services; and

7 “(C) ensuring the safety and reliability of
8 the bulk-power system and distribution facilities
9 within the respective jurisdictions of the State
10 commissions.

11 “(4) NO REQUIRED SHARING OF INFORMA-
12 TION.—Nothing in this section requires a person or
13 entity in possession of critical electric infrastructure
14 information to share the information with Federal,
15 State, political subdivision, or tribal authorities, or
16 any other person or entity.

17 “(5) DISCLOSURE OF NONCRITICAL ELECTRIC
18 INFRASTRUCTURE INFORMATION.—In carrying out
19 this section, the Commission shall segregate critical
20 electric infrastructure information within documents
21 and electronic communications, wherever feasible, to
22 facilitate disclosure of information that is not des-
23 ignated as critical electric infrastructure informa-
24 tion.”.

1 **SEC. 2002. ENHANCED GRID SECURITY.**

2 (a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

3 (1) ELECTRIC UTILITY.—The term “electric
4 utility” has the meaning given the term in section
5 3 of the Federal Power Act (16 U.S.C. 796).

6 (2) ES-ISAC.—The term “ES-ISAC” means
7 the Electricity Sector Information Sharing and
8 Analysis Center.

9 (3) NATIONAL LABORATORY.—The term “Na-
10 tional Laboratory” has the meaning given the term
11 in section 2 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42
12 U.S.C. 15801).

13 (4) SECTOR-SPECIFIC AGENCY.—The term
14 “Sector-Specific Agency” has the meaning given the
15 term in the Presidential policy directive entitled
16 “Critical Infrastructure Security and Resilience”,
17 numbered 21, and dated February 12, 2013.

18 (b) SECTOR-SPECIFIC AGENCY FOR CYBERSECURITY
19 FOR THE ENERGY SECTOR.—

20 (1) IN GENERAL.—The Department shall be the
21 lead Sector-Specific Agency for cybersecurity for the
22 energy sector.

23 (2) DUTIES.—As the designated Sector-Specific
24 Agency for cybersecurity, the duties of the Depart-
25 ment shall include—

- 1 (A) coordinating with the Department of
2 Homeland Security and other relevant Federal
3 departments and agencies;
- 4 (B) collaborating with—
- 5 (i) critical infrastructure owners and
6 operators; and
- 7 (ii) as appropriate—
- 8 (I) independent regulatory agen-
9 cies; and
- 10 (II) State, local, tribal and terri-
11 torial entities;
- 12 (C) serving as a day-to-day Federal inter-
13 face for the dynamic prioritization and coordi-
14 nation of sector-specific activities;
- 15 (D) carrying out incident management re-
16 sponsibilities consistent with applicable law (in-
17 cluding regulations) and other appropriate poli-
18 cies or directives;
- 19 (E) providing, supporting, or facilitating
20 technical assistance and consultations for the
21 energy sector to identify vulnerabilities and help
22 mitigate incidents, as appropriate; and
- 23 (F) supporting the reporting requirements
24 of the Department of Homeland Security under
25 applicable law by providing, on an annual basis,

1 sector-specific critical infrastructure informa-
2 tion.

3 (c) CYBERSECURITY FOR THE ENERGY SECTOR RE-
4 SEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, AND DEMONSTRATION PRO-
5 GRAM.—

6 (1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, in consulta-
7 tion with appropriate Federal agencies, the energy
8 sector, the States, and other stakeholders, shall
9 carry out a program—

10 (A) to develop advanced cybersecurity ap-
11 plications and technologies for the energy sec-
12 tor—

13 (i) to identify and mitigate
14 vulnerabilities, including—

15 (I) dependencies on other critical
16 infrastructure; and

17 (II) impacts from weather and
18 fuel supply; and

19 (ii) to advance the security of field de-
20 vices and third-party control systems, in-
21 cluding—

22 (I) systems for generation, trans-
23 mission, distribution, end use, and
24 market functions;

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1 (II) specific electric grid elements
2 including advanced metering, demand
3 response, distributed generation, and
4 electricity storage;

5 (III) forensic analysis of infected
6 systems; and

7 (IV) secure communications;

8 (B) to leverage electric grid architecture as
9 a means to assess risks to the energy sector, in-
10 cluding by implementing an all-hazards ap-
11 proach to communications infrastructure, con-
12 trol systems architecture, and power systems
13 architecture;

14 (C) to perform pilot demonstration projects
15 with the energy sector to gain experience with
16 new technologies; and

17 (D) to develop workforce development cur-
18 ricula for energy sector-related cybersecurity.

19 (2) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

20 There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out
21 this subsection \$65,000,000 for each of fiscal years
22 2017 through 2025.

23 (d) ENERGY SECTOR COMPONENT TESTING FOR
24 CYBERRESILIENCE PROGRAM.—

1 (1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall carry
2 out a program—

3 (A) to establish a cybertesting and mitiga-
4 tion program to identify vulnerabilities of en-
5 ergy sector supply chain products to known
6 threats;

7 (B) to oversee third-party cybertesting;
8 and

9 (C) to develop procurement guidelines for
10 energy sector supply chain components.

11 (2) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

12 There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out
13 this subsection \$15,000,000 for each of fiscal years
14 2017 through 2025.

15 (e) ENERGY SECTOR OPERATIONAL SUPPORT FOR
16 CYBERRESILIENCE PROGRAM.—

17 (1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may carry out
18 a program—

19 (A) to enhance and periodically test—

20 (i) the emergency response capabilities
21 of the Department; and

22 (ii) the coordination of the Depart-
23 ment with other agencies, the National
24 Laboratories, and private industry;

1 (B) to expand cooperation of the Depart-
2 ment with the intelligence communities for en-
3 ergy sector-related threat collection and anal-
4 ysis;

5 (C) to enhance the tools of the Department
6 and ES-ISAC for monitoring the status of the
7 energy sector;

8 (D) to expand industry participation in
9 ES-ISAC; and

10 (E) to provide technical assistance to small
11 electric utilities for purposes of assessing
12 cybermaturity level.

13 (2) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—
14 There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out
15 this subsection \$10,000,000 for each of fiscal years
16 2017 through 2025.

17 (f) MODELING AND ASSESSING ENERGY INFRA-
18 STRUCTURE RISK.—

19 (1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall develop
20 an advanced energy security program to secure en-
21 ergy networks, including electric, natural gas, and
22 oil exploration, transmission, and delivery.

23 (2) SECURITY AND RESILIENCY OBJECTIVE.—
24 The objective of the program developed under para-
25 graph (1) is to increase the functional preservation

1 of the electric grid operations or natural gas and oil
2 operations in the face of natural and human-made
3 threats and hazards, including electric magnetic
4 pulse and geomagnetic disturbances.

5 (3) ELIGIBLE ACTIVITIES.—In carrying out the
6 program developed under paragraph (1), the Sec-
7 retary may—

8 (A) develop capabilities to identify
9 vulnerabilities and critical components that pose
10 major risks to grid security if destroyed or im-
11 paired;

12 (B) provide modeling at the national level
13 to predict impacts from natural or human-made
14 events;

15 (C) develop a maturity model for physical
16 security and cybersecurity;

17 (D) conduct exercises and assessments to
18 identify and mitigate vulnerabilities to the elec-
19 tric grid, including providing mitigation rec-
20 ommendations;

21 (E) conduct research hardening solutions
22 for critical components of the electric grid;

23 (F) conduct research mitigation and recov-
24 ery solutions for critical components of the elec-
25 tric grid; and

1 (G) provide technical assistance to States
2 and other entities for standards and risk anal-
3 ysis.

4 (4) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

5 There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out
6 this subsection \$10,000,000 for each of fiscal years
7 2017 through 2025.

8 (g) LEVERAGING EXISTING PROGRAMS.—The pro-
9 grams established under this section shall be carried out
10 consistent with—

11 (1) the report of the Department entitled
12 “Roadmap to Achieve Energy Delivery Systems Cy-
13 bersecurity” and dated 2011;

14 (2) existing programs of the Department; and

15 (3) any associated strategic framework that
16 links together academic and National Laboratory re-
17 searchers, electric utilities, manufacturers, and any
18 other relevant private industry organizations, includ-
19 ing the Electricity Sub-sector Coordinating Council.

20 (h) STUDY.—

21 (1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days
22 after the date of enactment of this Act, the Sec-
23 retary, in consultation with the Federal Energy Reg-
24 ulatory Commission and the North American Elec-
25 tric Reliability Corporation, shall conduct a study to

1 explore alternative management structures and fund-
2 ing mechanisms to expand industry membership and
3 participation in ES–ISAC.

4 (2) REPORT.—The Secretary shall submit to
5 the appropriate committees of Congress a report de-
6 scribing the results of the study conducted under
7 paragraph (1).

8 **Subtitle B—Strategic Petroleum** 9 **Reserve**

10 **SEC. 2101. STRATEGIC PETROLEUM RESERVE MODERNIZA-** 11 **TION.**

12 (a) REAFFIRMATION OF POLICY.—Congress reaf-
13 firms the continuing strategic importance and need for the
14 Strategic Petroleum Reserve as found and declared in sec-
15 tion 151 of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (42
16 U.S.C. 6231).

17 (b) SPR PETROLEUM ACCOUNT.—Section 167(b) of
18 the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (42 U.S.C.
19 6247(b)) is amended to read as follows:

20 “(b) OBLIGATION OF FUNDS FOR THE ACQUISITION,
21 TRANSPORTATION, AND INJECTION OF PETROLEUM
22 PRODUCTS INTO SPR AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES.—

23 “(1) PURPOSES.—Amounts in the Account may
24 be obligated by the Secretary of Energy for—

1 “(A) the acquisition, transportation, and
2 injection of petroleum products into the Re-
3 serve;

4 “(B) test sales of petroleum products from
5 the Reserve;

6 “(C) the drawdown, sale, and delivery of
7 petroleum products from the Reserve;

8 “(D) the construction, maintenance, re-
9 pair, and replacement of storage facilities and
10 related facilities; and

11 “(E) carrying out non-Reserve projects
12 needed to enhance the energy security of the
13 United States by increasing the resilience, reli-
14 ability, safety, and security of energy supply,
15 transmission, storage, or distribution infrastruc-
16 ture.

17 “(2) AMOUNTS.—Amounts in the Account may
18 be obligated by the Secretary of Energy for purposes
19 of paragraph (1), in the case of any fiscal year—

20 “(A) subject to section 660 of the Depart-
21 ment of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C.
22 7270), in such aggregate amounts as may be
23 appropriated in advance in appropriations Acts;
24 and

1 “(B) notwithstanding section 660 of the
2 Department of Energy Organization Act (42
3 U.S.C. 7270), in an aggregate amount equal to
4 the aggregate amount of the receipts to the
5 United States from the sale of petroleum prod-
6 ucts in any drawdown and a distribution of the
7 Reserve under section 161, including—

8 “(i) a drawdown and distribution car-
9 ried out under subsection (g) of that sec-
10 tion; or

11 “(ii) from the sale of petroleum prod-
12 ucts under section 160(f).

13 “(3) AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS.—Funds avail-
14 able to the Secretary of Energy for obligation under
15 this subsection may remain available without fiscal
16 year limitation.”.

17 (c) DEFINITION OF RELATED FACILITY.—Section
18 152(8) of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (42
19 U.S.C. 6232(8)) is amended by inserting “terminals,”
20 after “reservoirs,”.

21 **Subtitle C—Trade**

22 **SEC. 2201. ACTION ON APPLICATIONS TO EXPORT LIQUE-** 23 **FIED NATURAL GAS.**

24 (a) DECISION DEADLINE.—For proposals that must
25 also obtain authorization from the Federal Energy Regu-

1 latory Commission or the Maritime Administration to site,
2 construct, expand, or operate liquefied natural gas export
3 facilities, the Secretary shall issue a final decision on any
4 application for the authorization to export natural gas
5 under section 3(a) of the Natural Gas Act (15 U.S.C.
6 717b(a)) not later than 45 days after the later of—

7 (1) the conclusion of the review to site, con-
8 struct, expand, or operate the liquefied natural gas
9 export facilities required by the National Environ-
10 mental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.);
11 or

12 (2) the date of enactment of this Act.

13 (b) CONCLUSION OF REVIEW.—For purposes of sub-
14 section (a), review required by the National Environ-
15 mental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.) shall
16 be considered concluded when the lead agency—

17 (1) for a project requiring an Environmental
18 Impact Statement, publishes a Final Environmental
19 Impact Statement;

20 (2) for a project for which an Environmental
21 Assessment has been prepared, publishes a Finding
22 of No Significant Impact; or

23 (3) determines that an application is eligible for
24 a categorical exclusion pursuant to National Envi-

1 ronmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et
2 seq.) implementing regulations.

3 (c) JUDICIAL REVIEW.—

4 (1) IN GENERAL.—Except for review in the Su-
5 preme Court, the United States Court of Appeals for
6 the District of Columbia Circuit or the circuit in
7 which the liquefied natural gas export facility will be
8 located pursuant to an application described in sub-
9 section (a) shall have original and exclusive jurisdic-
10 tion over any civil action for the review of—

11 (A) an order issued by the Secretary with
12 respect to such application; or

13 (B) the failure of the Secretary to issue a
14 final decision on such application.

15 (2) ORDER.—If the Court in a civil action de-
16 scribed in paragraph (1) finds that the Secretary
17 has failed to issue a final decision on the application
18 as required under subsection (a), the Court shall
19 order the Secretary to issue the final decision not
20 later than 30 days after the order of the Court.

21 (3) EXPEDITED CONSIDERATION.—The Court
22 shall—

23 (A) set any civil action brought under this
24 subsection for expedited consideration; and

1 (B) set the matter on the docket as soon
2 as practicable after the filing date of the initial
3 pleading.

4 (4) TRANSFERS.—In the case of an application
5 described in subsection (a) for which a petition for
6 review has been filed—

7 (A) upon motion by an applicant, the mat-
8 ter shall be transferred to the United States
9 Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia
10 Circuit or the circuit in which a liquefied nat-
11 ural gas export facility will be located pursuant
12 to an application described in section 3(a) of
13 the Natural Gas Act (15 U.S.C. 717b(a)); and

14 (B) the provisions of this section shall
15 apply.

16 **SEC. 2202. PUBLIC DISCLOSURE OF LIQUEFIED NATURAL**
17 **GAS EXPORT DESTINATIONS.**

18 Section 3 of the Natural Gas Act (15 U.S.C. 717b)
19 is amended by adding at the end the following:

20 “(g) PUBLIC DISCLOSURE OF LNG EXPORT DES-
21 TINATIONS.—

22 “(1) IN GENERAL.—In the case of any author-
23 ization to export liquefied natural gas, the Secretary
24 of Energy shall require the applicant to report to the
25 Secretary of Energy the names of the 1 or more

1 countries of destination to which the exported lique-
2 fied natural gas is delivered.

3 “(2) TIMING.—The applicant shall file the re-
4 port required under paragraph (1) not later than—

5 “(A) in the case of the first export, the
6 last day of the month following the month of
7 the first export; and

8 “(B) in the case of subsequent exports, the
9 date that is 30 days after the last day of the
10 applicable month concerning the activity of the
11 previous month.

12 “(3) DISCLOSURE.—The Secretary of Energy
13 shall publish the information reported under this
14 subsection on the website of the Department of En-
15 ergy and otherwise make the information available
16 to the public.”.

17 **SEC. 2203. ENERGY DATA COLLABORATION.**

18 (a) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator of the Energy
19 Information Administration (referred to in this section as
20 the “Administrator”) shall collaborate with the appro-
21 priate officials in Canada and Mexico, as determined by
22 the Administrator, to improve—

23 (1) the quality and transparency of energy data
24 in North America through reconciliation of data on

1 energy trade flows among the United States, Can-
2 ada, and Mexico;

3 (2) the extension of energy mapping capabilities
4 in the United States, Canada, and Mexico; and

5 (3) the development of common energy data
6 terminology among the United States, Canada, and
7 Mexico.

8 (b) PERIODIC UPDATES.—The Administrator shall
9 periodically submit to the Committee on Energy and Nat-
10 ural Resources of the Senate and the Committee on En-
11 ergy and Commerce of the House of Representatives an
12 update on—

13 (1) the extent to which energy data is being
14 shared under subsection (a); and

15 (2) whether forward-looking projections for re-
16 gional energy flows are improving in accuracy as a
17 result of the energy data sharing under that sub-
18 section.

19 **Subtitle D—Electricity and Energy** 20 **Storage**

21 **SEC. 2301. GRID STORAGE PROGRAM.**

22 (a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall conduct a
23 program of research, development, and demonstration of
24 electric grid energy storage that addresses the principal

1 challenges identified in the 2013 Department of Energy
2 Strategic Plan for Grid Energy Storage.

3 (b) AREAS OF FOCUS.—The program under this sec-
4 tion shall focus on—

5 (1) materials and electrochemical systems re-
6 search;

7 (2) power conversion technologies research;

8 (3) developing—

9 (A) empirical and science-based industry
10 standards to compare the storage capacity,
11 cycle length and capabilities, and reliability of
12 different types of electricity storage; and

13 (B) validation and testing techniques;

14 (4) other fundamental and applied research
15 critical to widespread deployment of electricity stor-
16 age;

17 (5) device development that builds on results
18 from research described in paragraphs (1), (2), and
19 (4), including combinations of power electronics, ad-
20 vanced optimizing controls, and energy storage as a
21 general purpose element of the electric grid;

22 (6) grid-scale testing and analysis of storage
23 devices, including test-beds and field trials;

1 (7) cost-benefit analyses that inform capital ex-
2 penditure planning for regulators and owners and
3 operators of components of the electric grid;

4 (8) electricity storage device safety and reli-
5 ability, including potential failure modes, mitigation
6 measures, and operational guidelines;

7 (9) standards for storage device performance,
8 control interface, grid interconnection, and inter-
9 operability; and

10 (10) maintaining a public database of energy
11 storage projects, policies, codes, standards, and reg-
12 ulations.

13 (c) ASSISTANCE TO STATES.—The Secretary may
14 provide technical and financial assistance to States, Indian
15 tribes, or units of local government to participate in or
16 use research, development, or deployment of technology
17 developed under this section.

18 (d) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is
19 authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary to carry
20 out this section \$50,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2017
21 through 2026.

22 (e) NO EFFECT ON OTHER PROVISIONS OF LAW.—
23 Nothing in this subtitle or an amendment made by this
24 subtitle authorizes regulatory actions that would duplicate
25 or conflict with regulatory requirements, mandatory

1 standards, or related processes under section 215 of the
2 Federal Power Act (16 U.S.C. 824o).

3 **SEC. 2302. ELECTRIC SYSTEM GRID ARCHITECTURE, SCE-**
4 **NARIO DEVELOPMENT, AND MODELING.**

5 (a) GRID ARCHITECTURE AND SCENARIO DEVELOP-
6 MENT.—

7 (1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2),
8 the Secretary shall establish and facilitate a collabo-
9 rative process to develop model grid architecture and
10 a set of future scenarios for the electric system to
11 examine the impacts of different combinations of re-
12 sources (including different quantities of distributed
13 energy resources and large-scale, central generation)
14 on the electric grid.

15 (2) MARKET STRUCTURE.—The grid architec-
16 ture and scenarios developed under paragraph (1)
17 shall account for differences in market structure, in-
18 cluding an examination of the potential for stranded
19 costs in each type of market structure.

20 (3) FINDINGS.—Based on the findings of grid
21 architecture developed under paragraph (1), the Sec-
22 retary shall—

23 (A) determine whether any additional
24 standards are necessary to ensure the interoper-

1 ability of grid systems and associated commu-
2 nications networks; and

3 (B) if the Secretary makes a determination
4 that additional standards are necessary under
5 subparagraph (A), make recommendations for
6 additional standards, including, as may be ap-
7 propriate, to the Electric Reliability Organiza-
8 tion under section 215 of the Federal Power
9 Act (16 U.S.C. 824o).

10 (b) MODELING.—Subject to subsection (c), the Sec-
11 retary shall—

12 (1) conduct modeling based on the scenarios de-
13 veloped under subsection (a); and

14 (2) analyze and evaluate the technical and fi-
15 nancial impacts of the models to assist States, utili-
16 ties, and other stakeholders in—

17 (A) enhancing strategic planning efforts;

18 (B) avoiding stranded costs; and

19 (C) maximizing the cost-effectiveness of fu-
20 ture grid-related investments.

21 (c) INPUT.—The Secretary shall develop the sce-
22 narios and conduct the modeling and analysis under sub-
23 sections (a) and (b) with participation or input, as appro-
24 priate, from—

25 (1) the National Laboratories;

- 1 (2) States;
- 2 (3) State regulatory authorities;
- 3 (4) transmission organizations;
- 4 (5) representatives of the electric industry;
- 5 (6) academic institutions;
- 6 (7) independent research institutes; and
- 7 (8) other entities.

8 **SEC. 2303. TECHNOLOGY DEMONSTRATION ON THE DIS-**
9 **TRIBUTION SYSTEM.**

10 (a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall establish a
11 grant program to carry out eligible projects related to the
12 modernization of the electric grid, including the applica-
13 tion of technologies to improve observability, advanced
14 controls, and prediction of system performance on the dis-
15 tribution system.

16 (b) ELIGIBLE PROJECTS.—To be eligible for a grant
17 under subsection (a), a project shall—

18 (1) be designed to improve the performance and
19 efficiency of the future electric grid, while ensuring
20 the continued provision of safe, secure, reliable, and
21 affordable power; and

22 (2) demonstrate—

23 (A) secure integration and management of
24 2 or more energy resources, including distrib-
25 uted energy generation, combined heat and

1 power, micro-grids, energy storage, electric ve-
2 hicles, energy efficiency, demand response, and
3 intelligent loads; and

4 (B) secure integration and interoperability
5 of communications and information tech-
6 nologies.

7 (c) PARTICIPATION.—Projects conducted under sub-
8 section (b) shall include the participation of a partnership
9 consisting of 2 or more entities that—

10 (1) may include

11 (A) any institution of higher education;

12 (B) a National Laboratory;

13 (C) a representative of a State or local
14 government;

15 (D) a representative of an Indian tribe; or

16 (E) a Federal power marketing adminis-
17 tration; and

18 (2) shall include at least 1 of any of—

19 (A) an investor-owned electric utility;

20 (B) a publicly owned utility;

21 (C) a technology provider;

22 (D) a rural electric cooperative;

23 (E) a regional transmission organization;

24 or

25 (F) an independent system operator

1 (d) CYBERSECURITY PLAN.—Each demonstration
2 project conducted under subsection (a) shall include the
3 development of a cybersecurity plan approved by the Sec-
4 retary.

5 (e) PRIVACY RISK ANALYSIS.—Each demonstration
6 project conducted under subsection (a) shall include a pri-
7 vacy impact assessment that evaluates the project against
8 the 5 core concepts in the Voluntary Code of Conduct of
9 the Department, commonly known as the “DataGuard
10 Energy Data Privacy Program”, or the most recent revi-
11 sions to the privacy program of the Department.

12 **SEC. 2304. HYBRID MICRO-GRID SYSTEMS FOR ISOLATED**
13 **AND RESILIENT COMMUNITIES.**

14 (a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

15 (1) HYBRID MICRO-GRID SYSTEM.—The term
16 “hybrid micro-grid system” means a stand-alone
17 electrical system that—

18 (A) is comprised of conventional generation
19 and at least 1 alternative energy resource; and

20 (B) may use grid-scale energy storage.

21 (2) ISOLATED COMMUNITY.—The term “iso-
22 lated community” means a community that is pow-
23 ered by a stand-alone electric generation and dis-
24 tribution system without the economic and reliability
25 benefits of connection to a regional electric grid.

1 (3) MICRO-GRID SYSTEM.—The term “micro-
2 grid system” means a standalone electrical system
3 that uses grid-scale energy storage.

4 (4) STRATEGY.—The term “strategy” means
5 the strategy developed pursuant to subsection
6 (b)(2)(B).

7 (b) PROGRAM.—

8 (1) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary shall es-
9 tablish a program to promote the development of—

10 (A) hybrid micro-grid systems for isolated
11 communities; and

12 (B) micro-grid systems to increase the re-
13 silience of critical infrastructure.

14 (2) PHASES.—The program established under
15 paragraph (1) shall be divided into the following
16 phases:

17 (A) Phase I, which shall consist of the de-
18 velopment of a feasibility assessment for—

19 (i) hybrid micro-grid systems in iso-
20 lated communities; and

21 (ii) micro-grid systems to enhance the
22 resilience of critical infrastructure.

23 (B) Phase II, which shall consist of the de-
24 velopment of an implementation strategy, in ac-
25 cordance with paragraph (3), to promote the

1 development of hybrid micro-grid systems for
2 isolated communities, particularly for those
3 communities exposed to extreme weather condi-
4 tions and high energy costs, including elec-
5 tricity, space heating and cooling, and transpor-
6 tation.

7 (C) Phase III, which shall be carried out
8 in parallel with Phase II and consist of the de-
9 velopment of an implementation strategy to
10 promote the development of micro-grid systems
11 that increase the resilience of critical infrastruc-
12 ture.

13 (D) Phase IV, which shall consist of cost-
14 shared demonstration projects, based upon the
15 strategies developed under subparagraph (B)
16 that include the development of physical and cy-
17 bersecurity plans to take appropriate measures
18 to protect and secure the electric grid.

19 (E) Phase V, which shall establish a bene-
20 fits analysis plan to help inform regulators, pol-
21 icymakers, and industry stakeholders about the
22 affordability, environmental and resilience bene-
23 fits associated with Phases II, III and IV.

1 (3) REQUIREMENTS FOR STRATEGY.—In devel-
2 oping the strategy under paragraph (2)(B), the Sec-
3 retary shall consider—

4 (A) establishing future targets for the eco-
5 nomic displacement of conventional generation
6 using hybrid micro-grid systems, including dis-
7 placement of conventional generation used for
8 electric power generation, heating and cooling,
9 and transportation;

10 (B) the potential for renewable resources,
11 including wind, solar, and hydropower, to be in-
12 tegrated into a hybrid micro-grid system;

13 (C) opportunities for improving the effi-
14 ciency of existing hybrid micro-grid systems;

15 (D) the capacity of the local workforce to
16 operate, maintain, and repair a hybrid micro-
17 grid system;

18 (E) opportunities to develop the capacity of
19 the local workforce to operate, maintain, and
20 repair a hybrid micro-grid system;

21 (F) leveraging existing capacity within
22 local or regional research organizations, such as
23 organizations based at institutions of higher
24 education, to support development of hybrid
25 micro-grid systems, including by testing novel

1 components and systems prior to field deploy-
2 ment;

3 (G) the need for basic infrastructure to de-
4 velop, deploy, and sustain a hybrid micro-grid
5 system;

6 (H) input of traditional knowledge from
7 local leaders of isolated communities in the de-
8 velopment of a hybrid micro-grid system;

9 (I) the impact of hybrid micro-grid systems
10 on defense, homeland security, economic devel-
11 opment, and environmental interests;

12 (J) opportunities to leverage existing inter-
13 agency coordination efforts and recommenda-
14 tions for new interagency coordination efforts to
15 minimize unnecessary overhead, mobilization,
16 and other project costs; and

17 (K) any other criteria the Secretary deter-
18 mines appropriate.

19 (c) COLLABORATION.—The program established
20 under subsection (b)(1) shall be carried out in collabora-
21 tion with relevant stakeholders, including, as appro-
22 priate—

23 (1) States;

24 (2) Indian tribes;

25 (3) regional entities and regulators;

- 1 (4) units of local government;
- 2 (5) institutions of higher education; and
- 3 (6) private sector entities.

4 (d) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date
5 of enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter, the Sec-
6 retary shall submit to the Committee on Energy and Nat-
7 ural Resources of the Senate and the Committee on En-
8 ergy and Commerce of the House of Representatives a re-
9 port on the efforts to implement the program established
10 under subsection (b)(1) and the status of the strategy de-
11 veloped under subsection (b)(2)(B).

12 **SEC. 2305. VOLUNTARY MODEL PATHWAYS.**

13 (a) ESTABLISHMENT OF VOLUNTARY MODEL PATH-
14 WAYS.—

15 (1) ESTABLISHMENT.—Not later than 90 days
16 after the date of enactment of this Act, the Sec-
17 retary shall initiate the development of voluntary
18 model pathways for modernizing the electric grid
19 through a collaborative, public-private effort that—

20 (A) produces illustrative policy pathways
21 that can be adapted for State and regional ap-
22 plications by regulators and policymakers;

23 (B) facilitates the modernization of the
24 electric grid to achieve the objectives described
25 in paragraph (2);

1 (C) ensures a reliable, resilient, affordable,
2 safe, and secure electric system; and

3 (D) acknowledges and provides for dif-
4 ferent priorities, electric systems, and rate
5 structures across States and regions.

6 (2) OBJECTIVES.—The pathways established
7 under paragraph (1) shall facilitate achievement of
8 the following objectives:

9 (A) Near real-time situational awareness of
10 the electric system.

11 (B) Data visualization.

12 (C) Advanced monitoring and control of
13 the advanced electric grid.

14 (D) Enhanced certainty for private invest-
15 ment in the electric system.

16 (E) Increased innovation.

17 (F) Greater consumer empowerment.

18 (G) Enhanced grid resilience, reliability,
19 and robustness.

20 (H) Improved—

21 (i) integration of distributed energy
22 resources;

23 (ii) interoperability of the electric sys-
24 tem; and

1 (iii) predictive modeling and capacity
2 forecasting.

3 (3) STEERING COMMITTEE.—Not later than 90
4 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the
5 Secretary shall establish a steering committee to fa-
6 cilitate the development of the pathways under para-
7 graph (1), to be composed of members appointed by
8 the Secretary, consisting of persons with appropriate
9 expertise representing a diverse range of interests in
10 the public, private, and academic sectors, including
11 representatives of—

12 (A) the Smart Grid Task Force; and

13 (B) the Smart Grid Advisory Committee.

14 (b) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—The Secretary may
15 provide technical assistance to States, Indian tribes, or
16 units of local government to adopt 1 or more elements of
17 the pathways developed under subsection (a)(1).

18 **SEC. 2306. PERFORMANCE METRICS FOR ELECTRICITY IN-**

19 **FRASTRUCTURE PROVIDERS.**

20 (a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 2 years after the
21 date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit
22 to the appropriate committees of Congress a report that
23 includes—

24 (1) an evaluation of the performance of the
25 electric grid as of the date of the report; and

1 (2) a description of the quantified costs and
2 benefits associated with the changes evaluated under
3 the scenarios developed under section 2302.

4 (b) CONSIDERATIONS FOR DEVELOPMENT OF
5 METRICS.—In developing metrics for evaluating and
6 quantifying the electric grid under subsection (a), the Sec-
7 retary shall consider—

8 (1) standard methodologies for calculating im-
9 provements or deteriorations in the performance
10 metrics, such as reliability, grid efficiency, power
11 quality, consumer satisfaction, sustainability, and fi-
12 nancial incentives;

13 (2) standard methodologies for calculating value
14 to ratepayers, including broad economic and related
15 impacts from improvements to the performance
16 metrics;

17 (3) appropriate ownership and operating roles
18 for electric utilities that would enable improved per-
19 formance through the adoption of emerging, com-
20 mercially available or advanced grid technologies or
21 solutions, including—

22 (A) multicustomer micro-grids;

23 (B) distributed energy resources;

24 (C) energy storage;

25 (D) electric vehicles;

1 (E) electric vehicle charging infrastructure;

2 (F) integrated information and commu-

3 nications systems;

4 (G) transactive energy systems; and

5 (H) advanced demand management sys-

6 tems; and

7 (4) with respect to States, the role of the grid

8 operator in enabling a robust future electric system

9 to ensure that—

10 (A) electric utilities remain financially via-

11 ble;

12 (B) electric utilities make the needed in-

13 vestments that ensure a reliable, secure, and re-

14 siliant grid; and

15 (C) costs incurred to transform to an inte-

16 grated grid are allocated and recovered respon-

17 sibly, efficiently, and equitably.

18 **SEC. 2307. STATE AND REGIONAL ELECTRICITY DISTRIBU-**

19 **TION PLANNING.**

20 (a) **IN GENERAL.**—Upon the request of a State or

21 regional organization, the Secretary shall partner with

22 States and regional organizations to facilitate the develop-

23 ment of State and regional electricity distribution plans

24 by—

1 (1) conducting a resource assessment and anal-
2 ysis of future demand and distribution requirements;
3 and

4 (2) developing open source tools for State and
5 regional planning and operations.

6 (b) **RISK AND SECURITY ANALYSIS.**—The assessment
7 under subsection (a)(1) shall include—

8 (1) the evaluation of the physical and cyberse-
9 curity needs of an advanced distribution manage-
10 ment system and the integration of distributed en-
11 ergy resources; and

12 (2) advanced use of grid architecture to analyze
13 risks in an all-hazards approach that includes com-
14 munications infrastructure, control systems architec-
15 ture, and power systems architecture.

16 (c) **TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.**—For the purpose of de-
17 veloping State and regional electricity distribution plans,
18 the Secretary shall provide technical assistance to—

19 (1) States;

20 (2) regional reliability entities; and

21 (3) other distribution asset owners and opera-
22 tors.

1 **SEC. 2308. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**

2 There is authorized to be appropriated to the Sec-
3 retary to carry out sections 2302 through 2307
4 \$200,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2017 through 2026.

5 **SEC. 2309. ELECTRIC TRANSMISSION INFRASTRUCTURE**
6 **PERMITTING.**

7 (a) INTERAGENCY RAPID RESPONSE TEAM FOR
8 TRANSMISSION.—

9 (1) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established an
10 interagency rapid response team, to be known as the
11 “Interagency Rapid Response Team for Trans-
12 mission” (referred to in this subsection as the
13 “Team”), to expedite and improve the permitting
14 process for electric transmission infrastructure on
15 Federal land and non-Federal land.

16 (2) MISSION.—The mission of the Team shall
17 be—

18 (A) to improve the timeliness and effi-
19 ciency of electric transmission infrastructure
20 permitting; and

21 (B) to facilitate the performance of main-
22 tenance and upgrades to electric transmission
23 lines on Federal land and non-Federal land.

24 (3) MEMBERSHIP.—The Team shall be com-
25 prised of representatives of—

- 1 (A) the Federal Energy Regulatory Com-
2 mission;
3 (B) the Department;
4 (C) the Department of the Interior;
5 (D) the Department of Defense;
6 (E) the Department of Agriculture;
7 (F) the Council on Environmental Quality;
8 (G) the Department of Commerce;
9 (H) the Advisory Council on Historic Pres-
10 ervation; and
11 (I) the Environmental Protection Agency.

12 (4) DUTIES.—The Team shall—

13 (A) facilitate coordination and unified envi-
14 ronmental documentation among electric trans-
15 mission infrastructure project applicants, Fed-
16 eral agencies, States, and Indian tribes involved
17 in the siting and permitting process;

18 (B) establish clear timelines for the review
19 and coordination of electric transmission infra-
20 structure projects by the applicable agencies;

21 (C) ensure that each electric transmission
22 infrastructure project is posted on the Federal
23 permitting transmission tracking system known
24 as “e-Trans”, including information on the sta-

1 tus and anticipated completion date of each
2 project; and

3 (D) regularly notify all participating mem-
4 bers of the Team involved in any specific permit
5 of—

6 (i) any outstanding agency action that
7 is required with respect to the permit; and

8 (ii) any approval or required comment
9 that has exceeded statutory or agency
10 timelines for completion, including an iden-
11 tification of any Federal agency, depart-
12 ment, or field office that has not met the
13 applicable timeline.

14 (5) ANNUAL REPORTS.—Annually, the Team
15 shall submit to the Committee on Energy and Nat-
16 ural Resources of the Senate and the Committee on
17 Energy and Commerce of the House of Representa-
18 tives a report that describes the average completion
19 time for specific categories of regionally and nation-
20 ally significant transmission projects, based on infor-
21 mation obtained from the applicable Federal agen-
22 cies.

23 (6) USE OF DATA BY OMB.—Using data pro-
24 vided by the Team, the Director of the Office of
25 Management and Budget shall prioritize inclusion of

1 individual electric transmission infrastructure
2 projects on the website operated by the Office of
3 Management and Budget in accordance with section
4 1122 of title 31, United States Code.

5 (b) TRANSMISSION OMBUDSPERSON.—

6 (1) ESTABLISHMENT.—To enhance and ensure
7 the reliability of the electric grid, there is established
8 within the Council on Environmental Quality the po-
9 sition of Transmission Ombudsperson (referred to in
10 this subsection as the “Ombudsperson”), to provide
11 a unified point of contact for—

12 (A) resolving interagency or intra-agency
13 issues or delays with respect to electric trans-
14 mission infrastructure permits; and

15 (B) receiving and resolving complaints
16 from parties with outstanding or in-process ap-
17 plications relating to electric transmission infra-
18 structure.

19 (2) DUTIES.—The Ombudsperson shall—

20 (A) establish a process for—

21 (i) facilitating the permitting process
22 for performance of maintenance and up-
23 grades to electric transmission lines on
24 Federal land and non-Federal land, with a
25 special emphasis on facilitating access for

1 immediate maintenance, repair, and vege-
2 tation management needs;

3 (ii) resolving complaints filed with the
4 Ombudsperson with respect to in-process
5 electric transmission infrastructure per-
6 mits; and

7 (iii) issuing recommended resolutions
8 to address the complaints filed with the
9 Ombudsperson; and

10 (B) hear, compile, and share any com-
11 plaints filed with Ombudsperson relating to in-
12 process electric transmission infrastructure per-
13 mits.

14 (c) AGREEMENTS.—

15 (1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Inte-
16 rior, with respect to public lands (as defined in sec-
17 tion 103(e) of the Federal Land Policy and Manage-
18 ment Act (43 U.S.C. 1702(e)), and the Secretary of
19 Agriculture, with respect to National Forest System
20 land, shall provide for continuity of the existing use
21 and occupancy for the transmission of electric en-
22 ergy by any Federal department or agency granted
23 across public lands or National Forest System land.

24 (2) AGREEMENTS.—The Secretary of the Inte-
25 rior or the Secretary of Agriculture, as applicable,

1 within 30 days after receiving a request from the
2 Federal department or agency administering the
3 electric energy transmission facilities, shall, in con-
4 sultation with that department or agency, initiate
5 agreements regarding the use and occupancy or
6 right-of-way (including vegetation management
7 agreements, where applicable).

8 **SEC. 2310. REPORT BY TRANSMISSION ORGANIZATIONS ON**
9 **DISTRIBUTED ENERGY RESOURCES AND**
10 **MICRO-GRID SYSTEMS.**

11 (a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

12 (1) DISTRIBUTED ENERGY RESOURCE.—The
13 term “distributed energy resource” means an elec-
14 tricity supply resource that, as permitted by State
15 law—

16 (A)(i) is interconnected to the electric sys-
17 tem operated by a transmission organization at
18 or below 69kV; and

19 (ii) is subject to dispatch by the trans-
20 mission organization; and

21 (B)(i) generates electricity using any pri-
22 mary energy source, including solar energy and
23 other renewable resources; or

24 (ii) stores energy and is capable of sup-
25 plying electricity to the electric system operated

1 by the transmission organization from the stor-
2 age reservoir.

3 (2) ELECTRIC GENERATING CAPACITY RE-
4 SOURCE.—The term “electric generating capacity re-
5 source” means an electric generating resource, as
6 measured by the maximum load-carrying ability of
7 the resource, exclusive of station use and planned,
8 unplanned, or other outage or derating, that is sub-
9 ject to dispatch by a transmission organization to
10 meet the resource adequacy needs of the systems op-
11 erated by the transmission organization.

12 (3) MICRO-GRID SYSTEM.—The term “micro-
13 grid system” means an electrically distinct system
14 under common control that—

15 (A) serves an electric load at or below
16 69kV from a distributed energy resource or
17 electric generating capacity resource; and

18 (B) is subject to dispatch by a trans-
19 mission organization.

20 (4) TRANSMISSION ORGANIZATION.—The term
21 “transmission organization” has the meaning given
22 the term in section 3 of the Federal Power Act (16
23 U.S.C. 796).

24 (b) REPORT.—

1 (1) NOTICE.—Not later than 14 days after the
2 date of enactment of this section, the Commission
3 shall submit to each transmission organization no-
4 tice that the transmission organization is required to
5 file with the Commission a report in accordance with
6 paragraph (2).

7 (2) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after
8 the date on which a transmission organization re-
9 ceives a notice under paragraph (1), the trans-
10 mission organization shall submit to the Commission
11 a report that—

12 (A)(i) identifies distributed energy re-
13 sources and micro-grid systems that are subject
14 to dispatch by the transmission organization as
15 of the date of the report; and

16 (ii) describes the fuel sources and oper-
17 ational characteristics of such distributed en-
18 ergy resources and micro-grid systems, includ-
19 ing, to the extent practicable, a discussion of
20 the benefits and costs associated with the dis-
21 tributed energy resources and micro-grid sys-
22 tems identified under clause (i);

23 (B) evaluates, with due regard for oper-
24 ational and economic benefits and costs, the po-
25 tential for distributed energy resources and

1 micro-grid systems to be deployed to the trans-
2 mission organization over the short- and long-
3 term periods in the planning cycle of the trans-
4 mission organization; and

5 (C) identifies—

6 (i) over the short- and long-term peri-
7 ods in the planning cycle of the trans-
8 mission organization, barriers to the de-
9 ployment to the transmission organization
10 of distributed energy resources and micro-
11 grid systems; and

12 (ii) potential changes to the oper-
13 ational requirements for, or charges associ-
14 ated with, the interconnection of distrib-
15 uted energy resources and micro-grid sys-
16 tems to the transmission organization that
17 would reduce the barriers identified under
18 clause (i).

19 **SEC. 2311. NET METERING STUDY GUIDANCE.**

20 Title XVIII of Energy Policy Act of 2005 (Public
21 Law 109–58; 119 Stat. 1122) is amended by adding at
22 the end the following:

23 **“SEC. 1841. NET ENERGY METERING STUDY.**

24 “(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after
25 the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall—

1 “(1) issue guidance on criteria required to be
2 included in studies of net metering conducted by the
3 Department; and

4 “(2) undertake a study of net energy metering.

5 “(b) REQUIREMENTS AND CONTENTS.—The model
6 guidance issued under subsection (a) shall clarify without
7 prejudice to other study criteria that any study of net en-
8 ergy metering, including the study conducted by the De-
9 partment under subsection (a) shall—

10 “(1) be publicly available; and

11 “(2) assess benefits and costs of net energy me-
12 tering, including—

13 “(A) load data, including hourly profiles;

14 “(B) distributed generation production
15 data;

16 “(C) best available technology, including
17 inverter capability; and

18 “(D) benefits and costs of distributed en-
19 ergy deployment, including—

20 “(i) environmental benefits;

21 “(ii) changes in electric system reli-
22 ability;

23 “(iii) changes in peak power require-
24 ments;

1 “(iv) provision of ancillary services,
2 including reactive power;
3 “(v) changes in power quality;
4 “(vi) changes in land-use effects;
5 “(vii) changes in right-of-way acquisi-
6 tion costs;
7 “(viii) changes in vulnerability to ter-
8 rorism; and
9 “(ix) changes in infrastructure resil-
10 ience.”.

11 **Subtitle E—Computing**

12 **SEC. 2401. EXASCALE COMPUTER RESEARCH PROGRAM.**

13 (a) RENAMING OF ACT.—

14 (1) IN GENERAL.—Section 1 of the Department
15 of Energy High-End Computing Revitalization Act
16 of 2004 (15 U.S.C. 5501 note; Public Law 108–
17 423) is amended by striking “Department of Energy
18 High-End Computing Revitalization Act of 2004”
19 and inserting “Exascale Computing Act of 2015”.

20 (2) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section
21 976(a)(1) of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42
22 U.S.C. 16316(1)) is amended by striking “Depart-
23 ment of Energy High-End Computing Revitalization
24 Act of 2004” and inserting “Exascale Computing
25 Act of 2015”.

1 (b) DEFINITIONS.—Section 2 of the Exascale Com-
2 puting Act of 2015 (15 U.S.C. 5541) is amended—

3 (1) by redesignating paragraphs (2) through
4 (5) as paragraphs (3) through (6), respectively;

5 (2) by striking paragraph (1) and inserting the
6 following:

7 “(1) DEPARTMENT.—The term ‘Department’
8 means the Department of Energy.

9 “(2) EXASCALE COMPUTING.—The term
10 ‘exascale computing’ means computing through the
11 use of a computing machine that performs near or
12 above 10 to the 18th power floating point operations
13 per second.”; and

14 (3) in paragraph (6) (as redesignated by para-
15 graph (1)), by striking “, acting through the Direc-
16 tor of the Office of Science of the Department of
17 Energy”.

18 (c) DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY HIGH-END COM-
19 PUTING RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM.—Sec-
20 tion 3 of the Exascale Computing Act of 2015 (15 U.S.C.
21 5542) is amended—

22 (1) in subsection (a)(1), by striking “program”
23 and inserting “coordinated program across the De-
24 partment”;

1 (2) in subsection (b)(2), by striking “, which
2 may” and all that follows through “architectures”;
3 and

4 (3) by striking subsection (d) and inserting the
5 following:

6 “(d) EXASCALE COMPUTING PROGRAM.—

7 “(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall con-
8 duct a research program (referred to in this sub-
9 section as the ‘Program’) to develop 2 or more
10 exascale computing machine architectures to pro-
11 mote the missions of the Department.

12 “(2) IMPLEMENTATION.—

13 “(A) IN GENERAL.—In carrying out the
14 Program, the Secretary shall—

15 “(i) establish 2 or more National Lab-
16 oratory partnerships with industry part-
17 ners and institutions of higher education
18 for the research and development of 2 or
19 more exascale computing architectures
20 across all applicable organizations of the
21 Department; and

22 “(ii) provide, as appropriate, on a
23 competitive, merit-reviewed basis, access
24 for researchers in industries in the United
25 States, institutions of higher education,

1 National Laboratories, and other Federal
2 agencies to the exascale computing systems
3 developed pursuant to clause (i).

4 “(B) SELECTION OF PARTNERS.—The Sec-
5 retary shall select members for the partnerships
6 with the computing facilities of the Department
7 under subparagraph (A) through a competitive,
8 peer-review process.

9 “(3) CODESIGN AND APPLICATION DEVELOP-
10 MENT.—

11 “(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall
12 carry out the Program through an integration
13 of applications, computer science, applied math-
14 ematics, and computer hardware architecture
15 using the partnerships established pursuant to
16 paragraph (2) to ensure that, to the maximum
17 extent practicable, 2 or more exascale com-
18 puting machine architectures are capable of
19 solving Department target applications and
20 broader scientific problems.

21 “(B) REPORT.—The Secretary shall sub-
22 mit to Congress a report on how the integration
23 under subparagraph (A) is furthering applica-
24 tion science data and computational workloads
25 across application interests, including national

1 security, material science, physical science, cy-
2 bersecurity, biological science, the Materials Ge-
3 nome and BRAIN Initiatives of the President,
4 advanced manufacturing, and the national elec-
5 tric grid.

6 “(4) PROJECT REVIEW.—

7 “(A) IN GENERAL.—The exascale architec-
8 tures developed pursuant to partnerships estab-
9 lished pursuant to paragraph (2) shall be re-
10 viewed through a project review process.

11 “(B) REPORT.—Not later than 90 days
12 after the date of enactment of this subsection,
13 the Secretary shall submit to Congress a report
14 on—

15 “(i) the results of the review con-
16 ducted under subparagraph (A); and

17 “(ii) the coordination and manage-
18 ment of the Program to ensure an inte-
19 grated research program across the De-
20 partment.

21 “(5) ANNUAL REPORTS.—At the time of the
22 budget submission of the Department for each fiscal
23 year, the Secretary, in consultation with the mem-
24 bers of the partnerships established pursuant to
25 paragraph (2), shall submit to Congress a report

1 that describes funding for the Program as a whole
2 by functional element of the Department and critical
3 milestones.”.

4 (d) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Section
5 4 of the Exascale Computing Act of 2015 (15 U.S.C.
6 5543) is amended—

7 (1) by striking “this Act” and inserting “sec-
8 tion 3(d)”; and

9 (2) by striking paragraphs (1) through (3) and
10 inserting the following:

11 “(1) \$272,000,000 for fiscal year 2016;

12 “(2) \$340,000,000 for fiscal year 2017; and

13 “(3) \$360,000,000 for fiscal year 2018.”.

14 **TITLE III—SUPPLY**
15 **Subtitle A—Renewables**

16 **PART I—HYDROELECTRIC**

17 **SEC. 3001. HYDROPOWER REGULATORY IMPROVEMENTS.**

18 (a) SENSE OF CONGRESS ON THE USE OF HYDRO-
19 POWER RENEWABLE RESOURCES.—It is the sense of Con-
20 gress that—

21 (1) hydropower is a renewable resource for pur-
22 poses of all Federal programs and is an essential
23 source of energy in the United States; and

24 (2) the United States should increase substan-
25 tially the capacity and generation of clean, renewable

1 hydropower resources that would improve environ-
2 mental quality in the United States.

3 (b) **MODIFYING THE DEFINITION OF RENEWABLE**
4 **ENERGY TO INCLUDE HYDROPOWER.**—Section 203 of the
5 Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 15852) is amend-
6 ed—

7 (1) in subsection (a), by striking “the following
8 amounts” and all that follows through paragraph (3)
9 and inserting “not less than 15 percent in fiscal year
10 2016 and each fiscal year thereafter shall be renew-
11 able energy.” ; and

12 (2) in subsection (b), by striking paragraph (2)
13 and inserting the following:

14 “(2) **RENEWABLE ENERGY.**—The term ‘renew-
15 able energy’ means energy produced from solar,
16 wind, biomass, landfill gas, ocean (including tidal,
17 wave, current, and thermal), geothermal, municipal
18 solid waste, or hydropower.”.

19 (c) **LICENSES FOR CONSTRUCTION.**—Section 4(e) of
20 the Federal Power Act (16 U.S.C. 797(e)) is amended,
21 in the first proviso, by striking “deem” and inserting “de-
22 termine to be”.

23 (d) **PRELIMINARY PERMITS.**—Section 5 of the Fed-
24 eral Power Act (16 U.S.C. 798) is amended—

1 (1) in subsection (a), by striking “three” and
2 inserting “4”; and

3 (2) in subsection (b)—

4 (A) by striking “Commission may extend
5 the period of a preliminary permit once for not
6 more than 2 additional years beyond the 3
7 years” and inserting the following: “Commis-
8 sion may—

9 “(1) extend the period of a preliminary permit
10 once for not more than 4 additional years beyond
11 the 4 years”;

12 (B) by striking the period at the end and
13 inserting “; and”; and

14 (C) by adding at the end the following:

15 “(2) after the end of an extension period grant-
16 ed under paragraph (1), issue an additional permit
17 to the permittee if the Commission determines that
18 there are extraordinary circumstances that warrant
19 the issuance of the additional permit.”.

20 (e) TIME LIMIT FOR CONSTRUCTION OF PROJECT
21 WORKS.—Section 13 of the Federal Power Act (16 U.S.C.
22 806) is amended in the second sentence by striking “once
23 but not longer than two additional years” and inserting
24 “for not more than 8 additional years,”.

1 (f) LICENSE TERM.—Section 15(e) of the Federal
2 Power Act (16 U.S.C. 808(e)) is amended—

3 (1) by striking “(e) Except” and inserting the
4 following:

5 “(e) LICENSE TERM ON RELICENSING.—

6 “(1) IN GENERAL.—Except”; and

7 (2) by adding at the end the following:

8 “(2) CONSIDERATION.—In determining the
9 term of a license under paragraph (1), the Commis-
10 sion shall consider project-related investments by the
11 licensee over the term of the existing license (includ-
12 ing any terms under annual licenses) that resulted
13 in new development, construction, capacity, effi-
14 ciency improvements, or environmental measures,
15 but which did not result in the extension of the term
16 of the license by the Commission.”.

17 (g) OPERATION OF NAVIGATION FACILITIES.—Sec-
18 tion 18 of the Federal Power Act (16 U.S.C. 811) is
19 amended by striking the second, third, and fourth sen-
20 tences.

21 (h) ALTERNATIVE CONDITIONS AND PRESCRIP-
22 TIONS.—Section 33 of the Federal Power Act (16 U.S.C.
23 823d) is amended—

24 (1) in subsection (a)—

1 (A) in paragraph (1), by striking “deems”
2 and inserting “determines”;

3 (B) in paragraph (2)(B), in the matter
4 preceding clause (i), by inserting “determined
5 to be necessary” before “by the Secretary”;

6 (C) by striking paragraph (4); and

7 (D) by striking paragraph (5);

8 (2) in subsection (b)—

9 (A) by striking paragraph (4); and

10 (B) by striking paragraph (5); and

11 (3) by adding at the end the following:

12 “(c) FURTHER CONDITIONS.—This section applies to
13 any further conditions or prescriptions proposed or im-
14 posed pursuant to section 4(e), 6, or 18.”.

15 (i) LICENSING PROCESS IMPROVEMENTS AND CO-
16 ORDINATION.—Part I of the Federal Power Act (16
17 U.S.C. 792 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the
18 following:

19 **“SEC. 34. LICENSING PROCESS IMPROVEMENTS.**

20 “(a) LICENSE STUDIES.—

21 “(1) IN GENERAL.—To facilitate the timely and
22 efficient completion of the license proceedings under
23 this part, the Commission shall—

24 “(A) conduct an investigation of best prac-
25 tices in performing licensing studies, including

1 methodologies and the design of studies to as-
2 sess the full range of environmental impacts of
3 a project;

4 “(B) compile a comprehensive collection of
5 studies and data accessible to the public that
6 could be used to inform license proceedings
7 under this paragraph; and

8 “(C) encourage license applicants and co-
9 operating agencies to develop and use, for the
10 purpose of fostering timely and efficient consid-
11 eration of license applications, a limited number
12 of open-source methodologies and tools applica-
13 ble across a wide array of projects, including
14 water balance models and streamflow analyses.

15 “(2) USE OF EXISTING STUDIES.—To the max-
16 imum extent practicable, the Commission shall use
17 existing studies and data in individual licensing pro-
18 ceedings under this part in accordance with para-
19 graph (1).

20 “(3) NONDUPLICATION REQUIREMENT.—To the
21 maximum extent practicable, the Commission shall
22 ensure that studies and data required for any Fed-
23 eral authorization (as defined in section 35(a)) ap-
24 plicable to a particular project or facility are not du-

1 plicated in other licensing proceedings under this
2 part.

3 “(4) BIOLOGICAL OPINIONS.—To the maximum
4 extent practicable, the Secretary of Commerce shall
5 ensure that relevant offices within the National Ma-
6 rine Fisheries Service prepare any biological opinion
7 under section 7 of the Endangered Species Act of
8 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1536) that forms the basis for a
9 prescription under section 18 on a concurrent rather
10 than sequential basis.

11 “(5) WATER QUALITY CERTIFICATION DEAD-
12 LINE.—

13 “(A) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of
14 issuing a license under this part, the deadline
15 for a certifying agency to act under section
16 401(a) of the Federal Water Pollution Control
17 Act (33 U.S.C. 1341(a)) shall take effect only
18 on the submission of a request for certification
19 determined to be complete by the certifying
20 agency.

21 “(B) NOTICE OF COMPLETE REQUEST.—
22 The certifying agency shall inform the Commis-
23 sion when a request for certification is deter-
24 mined to be complete.

1 **“SEC. 35. LICENSING PROCESS COORDINATION.**

2 “(a) DEFINITION OF FEDERAL AUTHORIZATION.—In
3 this section, the term ‘Federal authorization’ means any
4 authorization required under Federal law (including any
5 license, permit, special use authorization, certification,
6 opinion, consultation, determination, or other approval)
7 with respect to—

8 “(1) a project licensed under section 4 or 15;
9 or

10 “(2) a facility exempted under—

11 “(A) section 30; or

12 “(B) section 405(d) of the Public Utility
13 Regulatory Policies Act of 1978 (16 U.S.C.
14 2705(d)).

15 “(b) DESIGNATION AS LEAD AGENCY.—

16 “(1) IN GENERAL.—The Commission shall act
17 as the lead agency for the purposes of coordinating
18 all applicable Federal authorizations.

19 “(2) OTHER AGENCIES.—Each Federal and
20 State agency considering an aspect of an application
21 for Federal authorization shall cooperate with the
22 Commission.

23 “(c) SCHEDULE.—

24 “(1) TIMING FOR ISSUANCE.—It is the sense of
25 Congress that all Federal authorizations required for
26 a project or facility, including a license or exemption

1 order of the Commission, should be issued by the
2 date that is 3 years after the date on which an ap-
3 plication is considered to be complete by the Com-
4 mission.

5 “(2) COMMISSION SCHEDULE.—

6 “(A) IN GENERAL.—The Commission shall
7 establish a schedule for the issuance of all Fed-
8 eral authorizations.

9 “(B) REQUIREMENTS.—In establishing the
10 schedule under subparagraph (A), the Commis-
11 sion shall—

12 “(i) consult and cooperate with the
13 Federal and State agencies responsible for
14 a Federal authorization;

15 “(ii) ensure the expeditious comple-
16 tion of all proceedings relating to a Fed-
17 eral authorization; and

18 “(iii) comply with applicable schedules
19 established by Federal law with respect to
20 a Federal authorization.

21 “(3) RESOLUTION OF INTERAGENCY DIS-
22 PUTES.—If the Federal agency fails to adhere to the
23 schedule established by the Commission under para-
24 graph (2), or if the final condition of the Secretary
25 under section 4(e) or prescription under section 18

1 has been unreasonably delayed in derogation of the
2 schedule established under paragraph (2), or if a
3 proposed alternative condition or prescription has
4 been unreasonably denied, or if a final condition or
5 prescription would be inconsistent with the purposes
6 of this part or other applicable law, the Commission
7 may refer the matter to the Chairman of the Council
8 on Environmental Quality—

9 “(A) to ensure timely participation;

10 “(B) to ensure a timely decision;

11 “(C) to mediate the dispute; or

12 “(D) to refer the matter to the President.

13 “(d) CONSOLIDATED RECORD.—

14 “(1) IN GENERAL.—The Commission shall
15 maintain official consolidated records of all license
16 proceedings under this part.

17 “(2) SUBMISSION OF RECOMMENDATIONS.—

18 Any Federal or State agency that is providing rec-
19 ommendations with respect to a license proceeding
20 under this part shall submit to the Commission for
21 inclusion in the consolidated record relating to the li-
22 cense proceeding maintained under paragraph (1)—

23 “(A) the recommendations;

24 “(B) the rationale for the recommenda-

25 tions; and

1 “(C) any supporting materials relating to
2 the recommendations.

3 “(3) WRITTEN STATEMENT.—In a case in
4 which a Federal agency is making a determination
5 with respect to a covered measure (as defined in sec-
6 tion 36(a)), the head of the Federal agency shall in-
7 clude in the consolidated record a written statement
8 demonstrating that the Federal agency gave equal
9 consideration to the effects of the covered measure
10 on—

11 “(A) energy supply, distribution, cost, and
12 use;

13 “(B) flood control;

14 “(C) navigation;

15 “(D) water supply; and

16 “(E) air quality and the preservation of
17 other aspects of environmental quality.

18 **“SEC. 36. TRIAL-TYPE HEARINGS.**

19 “(a) DEFINITION OF COVERED MEASURE.—In this
20 section, the term ‘covered measure’ means—

21 “(1) a condition prescribed under section 4(e),
22 including an alternative condition proposed under
23 section 33(a);

1 “(2) fishways prescribed under section 18, in-
2 cluding an alternative prescription proposed under
3 section 33(b); or

4 “(3) any further condition pursuant to section
5 4(e), 6, or 18.

6 “(b) AUTHORIZATION OF TRIAL-TYPE HEARING.—

7 The license applicant (including an applicant for a license
8 under section 15) and any party to the proceeding shall
9 be entitled to a determination on the record, after oppor-
10 tunity for a trial-type hearing of not more than 120 days,
11 on any disputed issues of material fact with respect to an
12 applicable covered measure.

13 “(c) DEADLINE FOR REQUEST.—A request for a
14 trial-type hearing under this section shall be submitted not
15 later than 60 days after the date on which, as applicable—

16 “(1) the Secretary submits the condition under
17 section 4(e) or prescription under section 18; or

18 “(2)(A) the Commission publishes notice of the
19 intention to use the reserved authority of the Com-
20 mission to order a further condition under section 6;
21 or

22 “(B) the Secretary exercises reserved authority
23 under the license to prescribe, submit, or revise any
24 condition to a license under the first proviso of sec-

1 tion 4(e) or fishway prescribed under section 18, as
2 appropriate.

3 “(d) NO REQUIREMENT TO EXHAUST.—By electing
4 not to request a trial-type hearing under subsection (d),
5 a license applicant and any other party to a license pro-
6 ceeding shall not be considered to have waived the right
7 of the applicant or other party to raise any issue of fact
8 or law in a non-trial-type proceeding, but no issue may
9 be raised for the first time on rehearing or judicial review
10 of the license decision of the Commission.

11 “(e) ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE.—All disputed
12 issues of material fact raised by a party in a request for
13 a trial-type hearing submitted under subsection (d) shall
14 be determined in a single trial-type hearing to be con-
15 ducted by an Administrative Law Judge within the Office
16 of Administrative Law Judges and Dispute Resolution of
17 the Commission, in accordance with the Commission rules
18 of practice and procedure under part 385 of title 18, Code
19 of Federal Regulations (or successor regulations), and
20 within the timeframe established by the Commission for
21 each license proceeding (including a proceeding for a li-
22 cense under section 15) under section 35(c).

23 “(f) STAY.—The Administrative Law Judge may im-
24 pose a stay of a trial-type hearing under this section for
25 a period of not more than 120 days to facilitate settlement

1 negotiations relating to resolving the disputed issues of
2 material fact with respect to the covered measure.

3 “(g) DECISION OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW
4 JUDGE.—

5 “(1) CONTENTS.—The decision of the Adminis-
6 trative Law Judge shall contain—

7 “(A) findings of fact on all disputed issues
8 of material fact;

9 “(B) conclusions of law necessary to make
10 the findings of fact, including rulings on mate-
11 riality and the admissibility of evidence; and

12 “(C) reasons for the findings and conclu-
13 sions.

14 “(2) LIMITATION.—The decision of the Admin-
15 istrative Law Judge shall not contain conclusions as
16 to whether—

17 “(A) any condition or prescription should
18 be adopted, modified, or rejected; or

19 “(B) any alternative condition or prescrip-
20 tion should be adopted, modified, or rejected.

21 “(3) FINALITY.—A decision of an Administra-
22 tive Law Judge under this section with respect to a
23 disputed issue of material fact shall not be subject
24 to further administrative review.

1 “(4) SERVICE.—The Administrative Law Judge
2 shall serve the decision on each party to the hearing
3 and forward the complete record of the hearing to
4 the Commission and the Secretary that proposed the
5 original condition or prescription.

6 “(h) SECRETARIAL DETERMINATION.—

7 “(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 60 days
8 after the date on which the Administrative Law
9 Judge issues the decision under subsection (g) and
10 in accordance with the schedule established by the
11 Commission under section 35(c), the Secretary pro-
12 posing a condition under section 4(e) or a prescrip-
13 tion under section 18 shall file with the Commission
14 a final determination to adopt, modify, or withdraw
15 any condition or prescription that was the subject of
16 a hearing under this section, based on the decision
17 of the Administrative Law Judge.

18 “(2) RECORD OF DETERMINATION.—The final
19 determination of the Secretary filed with the Com-
20 mission shall identify the reasons for the decision
21 and any considerations taken into account that were
22 not part of, or inconsistent with, the findings of the
23 Administrative Law Judge and shall be included in
24 the consolidated record in section 35(d).

1 “(i) LICENSING DECISION OF THE COMMISSION.—
2 Notwithstanding sections 4(e) and 18, if the Commission
3 finds that the final condition or prescription of the Sec-
4 retary is inconsistent with the purposes of this part or
5 other applicable law, the Commission may refer the matter
6 to the Chairman of the Council on Environmental Quality
7 under section 35(c).

8 “(j) JUDICIAL REVIEW.—The decision of the Admin-
9 istrative Law Judge and the record of determination of
10 the Secretary shall be included in the record of the appli-
11 cable licensing proceeding and subject to judicial review
12 of the final licensing decision of the Commission under
13 section 313(b).

14 **“SEC. 37. PUMPED STORAGE PROJECTS.**

15 “‘In carrying out section 6(a) of the Hydropower Reg-
16 ulatory Efficiency Act of 2013 (16 U.S.C. 797 note; Pub-
17 lic Law 113–23), the Commission shall consider a closed
18 loop pumped storage project to include a project—

19 “(1) in which the upper and lower reservoirs do
20 not impound or directly withdraw water from a navi-
21 gable stream; or

22 “(2) that is not continuously connected to a
23 naturally flowing water feature.

24 **“SEC. 38. ANNUAL REPORTS.**

25 “(a) COMMISSION ANNUAL REPORT.—

1 “(1) IN GENERAL.—The Commission shall sub-
2 mit to the Committee on Energy and Natural Re-
3 sources of the Senate and the Committee on Energy
4 and Commerce of the House of Representatives an
5 annual report that—

6 “(A) describes and quantifies, for each li-
7 censed, exempted, or proposed project under
8 this part or section 405(d) of the Public Utility
9 Regulatory Policies Act of 1978 (16 U.S.C.
10 2705(d)) (referred to in this subsection as the
11 ‘covered project’), the quantity of energy and
12 capacity authorized for new development and
13 reauthorized for continued operation during the
14 reporting year, including an assessment of the
15 economic, climactic, air quality, and other envi-
16 ronmental benefits achieved by the new and re-
17 authorized energy and capacity;

18 “(B) describes and quantifies the loss of
19 energy, capacity, or ancillary services as a re-
20 sult of any licensing action under this part or
21 other requirement under Federal law during the
22 reporting year;

23 “(C) identifies any application to license,
24 relicense, or expand a covered project pending
25 as of the date of the annual report, including

1 a quantification of the new energy and capacity
2 with the potential to be gained or lost by action
3 relating to the covered project; and

4 “(D) lists all proposed covered projects
5 that, as of the date of the annual report, are
6 subject to a preliminary permit issued under
7 section 4(f), including a description of the
8 quantity of new energy and capacity that would
9 be achieved through the development of each
10 proposed covered project.

11 “(2) AVAILABILITY.—The Commission shall es-
12 tablish and maintain a publicly available website or
13 comparable resource that tracks all information re-
14 quired for the annual report under paragraph (1).

15 “(b) RESOURCE AGENCY ANNUAL REPORT.—

16 “(1) IN GENERAL.—Any Federal or State re-
17 source agency that is participating in any Commis-
18 sion proceeding under this part or that has respon-
19 sibilities for any Federal authorization shall submit
20 to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources
21 of the Senate and the Committee on Energy and
22 Commerce of the House of Representatives a report
23 that—

24 “(A) describes each term, condition, or
25 other requirement prepared by the resource

1 agency during the reporting year with respect
2 to a Commission proceeding under this part, in-
3 cluding—

4 “(i) an assessment of whether imple-
5 mentation of the term, condition, or other
6 requirement would result in the loss of en-
7 ergy, capacity, or ancillary services at the
8 project, including a quantification of the
9 losses;

10 “(ii) an analysis of economic, air qual-
11 ity, climactic and other environmental ef-
12 fects associated with implementation of the
13 term, condition, or other requirement;

14 “(iii) a demonstration, based on evi-
15 dence in the record of the Commission,
16 that the resource agency prepared the
17 term, condition, or other requirement in a
18 manner that meets the policy established
19 by this part while discharging the respon-
20 sibilities of the resource agency under this
21 part or any other applicable requirement
22 under Federal law; and

23 “(iv) a statement of whether the head
24 of the applicable Federal agency has ren-
25 dered final approval of the term, condition,

1 or other requirement, or whether the term,
2 condition, or other requirement remains a
3 preliminary recommendation of staff of the
4 resource agency; and

5 “(B) identifies all pending, scheduled, and
6 anticipated proceedings under this part that, as
7 of the date of the annual report, the resource
8 agency expects to participate in, or has any ap-
9 proval or participatory responsibilities for under
10 Federal law, including—

11 “(i) an accounting of whether the re-
12 source agency met all deadlines or other
13 milestones established by the resource
14 agency or the Commission during the re-
15 porting year; and

16 “(ii) the specific plans of the resource
17 agency for allocating sufficient resources
18 for each project during the upcoming year.

19 “(2) AVAILABILITY.—Any resource agency pre-
20 paring an annual report to Congress under para-
21 graph (1) shall establish and maintain a publicly
22 available website or comparable resource that tracks
23 all information required for the annual report.”.

24 (j) PILOT PROGRAM.—

1 (1) IN GENERAL.—The Commission (as the
2 term is defined in section 3 of the Federal Power
3 Act (16 U.S.C. 796)) shall establish a voluntary
4 pilot program covering at least 1 region in which the
5 Commission, in consultation with the heads of co-
6 operating agencies, shall direct a set of region-wide
7 studies to inform subsequent project-level studies
8 within each region.

9 (2) DESIGNATION.—Not later than 2 years
10 after the date of enactment of this Act, if the condi-
11 tions under paragraph (3) are met, the Commission,
12 in consultation with the heads of cooperating agen-
13 cies, shall designate 1 or more regions to be studied
14 under this subsection.

15 (3) VOLUNTARY BASIS.—The Commission may
16 only designate regions under paragraph (2) in which
17 every licensee, on a voluntary basis and in writing,
18 agrees—

19 (A) to be included in the pilot program;
20 and

21 (B) to any cost-sharing arrangement with
22 other licensees and applicable Federal and
23 State agencies with respect to conducting basin-
24 wide studies.

1 (4) SCALE.—The regions designated under
2 paragraph (2) shall—

3 (A) be at an adequately large scale to
4 cover at least 5 existing projects that—

5 (i) are licensed under this part; and

6 (ii) the licenses of which shall expire
7 not later than 15 years after the date of
8 enactment of this section; and

9 (B) be likely to yield region-wide studies
10 and information that will significantly reduce
11 the need for and scope of subsequent project-
12 level studies and information.

13 (5) PROJECT LICENSE TERMS.—The Commis-
14 sion may extend the term of any existing license
15 within a region designated under paragraph (2) by
16 up to 8 years to provide sufficient time for relevant
17 region-wide studies to inform subsequent project-
18 level studies.

19 **SEC. 3002. HYDROELECTRIC PRODUCTION INCENTIVES**
20 **AND EFFICIENCY IMPROVEMENTS.**

21 (a) HYDROELECTRIC PRODUCTION INCENTIVES.—
22 Section 242 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C.
23 15881) is amended—

24 (1) in subsection (c), by striking “10” and in-
25 serting “20”;

1 (2) in subsection (f), by striking “20” and in-
2 serting “30”; and

3 (3) in subsection (g), by striking “each of the
4 fiscal years 2006 through 2015” and inserting “each
5 of fiscal years 2016 through 2025”.

6 (b) HYDROELECTRIC EFFICIENCY IMPROVEMENT.—
7 Section 243(c) of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42
8 U.S.C. 15882(c)) is amended by striking “each of the fis-
9 cal years 2006 through 2015” and inserting “each of fis-
10 cal years 2016 through 2025”.

11 **SEC. 3003. EXTENSION OF TIME FOR A FEDERAL ENERGY**
12 **REGULATORY COMMISSION PROJECT IN-**
13 **VOLVING CLARK CANYON DAM.**

14 Notwithstanding the time period described in section
15 13 of the Federal Power Act (16 U.S.C. 806) that would
16 otherwise apply to the Federal Energy Regulatory Com-
17 mission project numbered 12429, the Federal Energy
18 Regulatory Commission (referred to in this section as the
19 “Commission”) shall, at the request of the licensee for the
20 project, and after reasonable notice and in accordance
21 with the procedures of the Commission under that section,
22 reinstate the license and extend the time period during
23 which the licensee is required to commence construction
24 of project works for the 3-year period beginning on the
25 date of enactment of this Act.

1 **SEC. 3004. EXTENSION OF TIME FOR A FEDERAL ENERGY**
2 **REGULATORY COMMISSION PROJECT IN-**
3 **VOLVING GIBSON DAM.**

4 (a) **IN GENERAL.**—Notwithstanding the require-
5 ments of section 13 of the Federal Power Act (16 U.S.C.
6 806) that would otherwise apply to the Federal Energy
7 Regulatory Commission project numbered 12478–003, the
8 Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (referred to in
9 this section as the “Commission”) may, at the request of
10 the licensee for the project, and after reasonable notice
11 and in accordance with the procedures of the Commission
12 under that section, extend the time period during which
13 the licensee is required to commence construction of the
14 project for a 6-year period that begins on the date de-
15 scribed in subsection (b).

16 (b) **DATE DESCRIBED.**—The date described in this
17 subsection is the date of the expiration of the extension
18 of the period required for commencement of construction
19 for the project described in subsection (a) that was issued
20 by the Commission prior to the date of enactment of this
21 Act under section 13 of the Federal Power Act (16 U.S.C.
22 806).

1 **PART II—GEOTHERMAL**

2 **Subpart A—Geothermal Energy**

3 **SEC. 3005. NATIONAL GOALS FOR PRODUCTION AND SITE**
4 **IDENTIFICATION.**

5 It is the sense of Congress that, not later than 10
6 years after the date of enactment of this Act—

7 (1) the Secretary of the Interior shall seek to
8 approve a significant increase in new geothermal en-
9 ergy capacity on public land across a geographically
10 diverse set of States using the full range of available
11 technologies; and

12 (2) the Director of the Geological Survey and
13 the Secretary should identify sites capable of pro-
14 ducing a total of 50,000 megawatts of geothermal
15 power, using the full range of available technologies.

16 **SEC. 3006. PRIORITY AREAS FOR DEVELOPMENT ON FED-**
17 **ERAL LAND.**

18 The Director of the Bureau of Land Management,
19 in consultation with other appropriate Federal agencies,
20 shall—

21 (1) identify high priority areas for new geo-
22 thermal development; and

23 (2) take any actions the Director determines
24 necessary to facilitate that development, consistent
25 with applicable laws.

1 **SEC. 3007. FACILITATION OF COPRODUCTION OF GEO-**
2 **THERMAL ENERGY ON OIL AND GAS LEASES.**

3 Section 4(b) of the Geothermal Steam Act of 1970
4 (30 U.S.C. 1003(b)) is amended by adding at the end the
5 following:

6 “(4) LAND SUBJECT TO OIL AND GAS LEASE.—
7 Land under an oil and gas lease issued pursuant to
8 the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 181 et seq.) or
9 the Mineral Leasing Act for Acquired Lands (30
10 U.S.C. 351 et seq.) that is subject to an approved
11 application for permit to drill and from which oil
12 and gas production is occurring may be available for
13 noncompetitive leasing under this section to the
14 holder of the oil and gas lease—

15 “(A) on a determination that—

16 “(i) geothermal energy will be pro-
17 duced from a well producing or capable of
18 producing oil and gas; and

19 “(ii) national energy security will be
20 improved by the issuance of such a lease;
21 and

22 “(B) to provide for the coproduction of
23 geothermal energy with oil and gas.”.

1 **SEC. 3008. NONCOMPETITIVE LEASING OF ADJOINING**
2 **AREAS FOR DEVELOPMENT OF GEOTHERMAL**
3 **RESOURCES.**

4 Section 4(b) of the Geothermal Steam Act of 1970
5 (30 U.S.C. 1003(b)) (as amended by section 3007) is
6 amended by adding at the end the following:

7 “(5) ADJOINING LAND.—

8 “(A) DEFINITIONS.—In this paragraph:

9 “(i) FAIR MARKET VALUE PER
10 ACRE.—The term ‘fair market value per
11 acre’ means a dollar amount per acre
12 that—

13 “(I) except as provided in this
14 clause, shall be equal to the market
15 value per acre (taking into account
16 the determination under subparagraph
17 (B)(iii) regarding a valid discovery on
18 the adjoining land), as determined by
19 the Secretary under regulations issued
20 under this paragraph;

21 “(II) shall be determined by the
22 Secretary with respect to a lease
23 under this paragraph, by not later
24 than the end of the 180-day period
25 beginning on the date the Secretary

1 receives an application for the lease;

2 and

3 “(III) shall be not less than the

4 greater of—

5 “(aa) 4 times the median

6 amount paid per acre for all land

7 leased under this Act during the

8 preceding year; or

9 “(bb) \$50.

10 “(ii) INDUSTRY STANDARDS.—The

11 term ‘industry standards’ means the stand-

12 ards by which a qualified geothermal pro-

13 fessional assesses whether downhole or

14 flowing temperature measurements with

15 indications of permeability are sufficient to

16 produce energy from geothermal resources,

17 as determined through flow or injection

18 testing or measurement of lost circulation

19 while drilling.

20 “(iii) QUALIFIED FEDERAL LAND.—

21 The term ‘qualified Federal land’ means

22 land that is otherwise available for leasing

23 under this Act.

24 “(iv) QUALIFIED GEOTHERMAL PRO-

25 FESSIONAL.—The term ‘qualified geo-

1 thermal professional’ means an individual
2 who is an engineer or geoscientist in good
3 professional standing with at least 5 years
4 of experience in geothermal exploration,
5 development, or project assessment.

6 “(v) QUALIFIED LESSEE.—The term
7 ‘qualified lessee’ means a person that is el-
8 igible to hold a geothermal lease under this
9 Act (including applicable regulations).

10 “(vi) VALID DISCOVERY.—The term
11 ‘valid discovery’ means a discovery of a
12 geothermal resource by a new or existing
13 slim hole or production well, that exhibits
14 downhole or flowing temperature measure-
15 ments with indications of permeability that
16 are sufficient to meet industry standards.

17 “(B) AUTHORITY.—An area of qualified
18 Federal land that adjoins other land for which
19 a qualified lessee holds a legal right to develop
20 geothermal resources may be available for a
21 noncompetitive lease under this section to the
22 qualified lessee at the fair market value per
23 acre, if—

24 “(i) the area of qualified Federal
25 land—

1 “(I) consists of not less than 1
2 acre and not more than 640 acres;
3 and

4 “(II) is not already leased under
5 this Act or nominated to be leased
6 under subsection (a);

7 “(ii) the qualified lessee has not pre-
8 viously received a noncompetitive lease
9 under this paragraph in connection with
10 the valid discovery for which data has been
11 submitted under clause (iii)(I); and

12 “(iii) sufficient geological and other
13 technical data prepared by a qualified geo-
14 thermal professional has been submitted by
15 the qualified lessee to the applicable Fed-
16 eral land management agency that would
17 lead individuals who are experienced in the
18 subject matter to believe that—

19 “(I) there is a valid discovery of
20 geothermal resources on the land for
21 which the qualified lessee holds the
22 legal right to develop geothermal re-
23 sources; and

24 “(II) that thermal feature ex-
25 tends into the adjoining areas.

1 “(C) DETERMINATION OF FAIR MARKET
2 VALUE.—

3 “(i) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary
4 shall—

5 “(I) publish a notice of any re-
6 quest to lease land under this para-
7 graph;

8 “(II) determine fair market value
9 for purposes of this paragraph in ac-
10 cordance with procedures for making
11 those determinations that are estab-
12 lished by regulations issued by the
13 Secretary;

14 “(III) provide to a qualified les-
15 see and publish, with an opportunity
16 for public comment for a period of 30
17 days, any proposed determination
18 under this subparagraph of the fair
19 market value of an area that the
20 qualified lessee seeks to lease under
21 this paragraph; and

22 “(IV) provide to the qualified les-
23 see and any adversely affected party
24 the opportunity to appeal the final de-
25 termination of fair market value in an

1 administrative proceeding before the
2 applicable Federal land management
3 agency, in accordance with applicable
4 law (including regulations).

5 “(ii) LIMITATION ON NOMINATION.—
6 After publication of a notice of request to
7 lease land under this paragraph, the Sec-
8 retary may not accept under subsection (a)
9 any nomination of the land for leasing un-
10 less the request has been denied or with-
11 drawn.

12 “(iii) ANNUAL RENTAL.—For pur-
13 poses of section 5(a)(3), a lease awarded
14 under this paragraph shall be considered a
15 lease awarded in a competitive lease sale.

16 “(D) REGULATIONS.—Not later than 270
17 days after the date of enactment of the Energy
18 Policy Modernization Act of 2015, the Sec-
19 retary shall issue regulations to carry out this
20 paragraph.”.

21 **SEC. 3009. LARGE-SCALE GEOTHERMAL ENERGY.**

22 Title VI of the Energy Independence and Security
23 Act of 2007 is amended by inserting after section 616 (42
24 U.S.C. 17195) the following:

1 **“SEC. 616A. LARGE-SCALE GEOTHERMAL ENERGY.**

2 “(a) PURPOSES.—The purposes of this section are—

3 “(1) to improve the components, processes, and
4 systems used for geothermal heat pumps and the di-
5 rect use of geothermal energy; and

6 “(2) to increase the energy efficiency, lower the
7 cost, increase the use, and improve and demonstrate
8 the applicability of geothermal heat pumps to, and
9 the direct use of geothermal energy in, large build-
10 ings, commercial districts, residential communities,
11 and large municipal, agricultural, or industrial
12 projects.

13 “(b) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

14 “(1) DIRECT USE OF GEOTHERMAL ENERGY.—
15 The term ‘direct use of geothermal energy’ means
16 systems that use water that is at a temperature be-
17 tween approximately 38 degrees Celsius and 149 de-
18 grees Celsius directly or through a heat exchanger to
19 provide—

20 “(A) heating to buildings; or

21 “(B) heat required for industrial processes,
22 agriculture, aquaculture, and other facilities.

23 “(2) GEOTHERMAL HEAT PUMP.—The term
24 ‘geothermal heat pump’ means a system that pro-
25 vides heating and cooling by exchanging heat from
26 shallow ground or surface water using—

1 “(A) a closed loop system, which transfers
2 heat by way of buried or immersed pipes that
3 contain a mix of water and working fluid; or

4 “(B) an open loop system, which circulates
5 ground or surface water directly into the build-
6 ing and returns the water to the same aquifer
7 or surface water source.

8 “(3) LARGE-SCALE APPLICATION.—The term
9 ‘large-scale application’ means an application for
10 space or process heating or cooling for large entities
11 with a name-plate capacity, expected resource, or
12 rating of 10 or more megawatts, such as a large
13 building, commercial district, residential community,
14 or a large municipal, agricultural, or industrial
15 project.

16 “(c) PROGRAM.—

17 “(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall estab-
18 lish a program of research, development, and dem-
19 onstration for geothermal heat pumps and the direct
20 use of geothermal energy.

21 “(2) AREAS.—The program may include re-
22 search, development, demonstration, and commercial
23 application of—

1 “(A) geothermal ground loop efficiency im-
2 provements through more efficient heat transfer
3 fluids;

4 “(B) geothermal ground loop efficiency im-
5 provements through more efficient thermal
6 grouts for wells and trenches;

7 “(C) geothermal ground loop installation
8 cost reduction through—

9 “(i) improved drilling methods;

10 “(ii) improvements in drilling equip-
11 ment;

12 “(iii) improvements in design method-
13 ology and energy analysis procedures; and

14 “(iv) improved methods for deter-
15 mination of ground thermal properties and
16 ground temperatures;

17 “(D) installing geothermal ground loops
18 near the foundation walls of new construction
19 to take advantage of existing structures;

20 “(E) using gray or black wastewater as a
21 method of heat exchange;

22 “(F) improving geothermal heat pump sys-
23 tem economics through integration of geo-
24 thermal systems with other building systems,
25 including providing hot and cold water and re-

1 jecting or circulating industrial process heat
2 through refrigeration heat rejection and waste
3 heat recovery;

4 “(G) advanced geothermal systems using
5 variable pumping rates to increase efficiency;

6 “(H) geothermal heat pump efficiency im-
7 provements;

8 “(I) use of hot water found in mines and
9 mine shafts and other surface waters as the
10 heat exchange medium;

11 “(J) heating of districts, neighborhoods,
12 communities, large commercial or public build-
13 ings (including office, retail, educational, gov-
14 ernment, and institutional buildings and multi-
15 family residential buildings and campuses), and
16 industrial and manufacturing facilities;

17 “(K) geothermal system integration with
18 solar thermal water heating or cool roofs and
19 solar-regenerated desiccants to balance loads
20 and use building hot water to store geothermal
21 energy;

22 “(L) use of hot water coproduced from oil
23 and gas recovery;

1 “(M) use of water sources at a tempera-
2 ture of less than 150 degrees Celsius for direct
3 use;

4 “(N) system integration of direct use with
5 geothermal electricity production; and

6 “(O) coproduction of heat and power, in-
7 cluding on-site use.

8 “(3) ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS.—In carrying
9 out the program, the Secretary shall identify and
10 mitigate potential environmental impacts in accord-
11 ance with section 614(e).

12 “(d) GRANTS.—

13 “(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall make
14 grants available to State and local governments, in-
15 stitutions of higher education, nonprofit entities,
16 utilities, and for-profit companies (including manu-
17 facturers of heat-pump and direct-use components
18 and systems) to promote the development of geo-
19 thermal heat pumps and the direct use of geo-
20 thermal energy.

21 “(2) PRIORITY.—In making grants under this
22 subsection, the Secretary shall give priority to pro-
23 posals that apply to large buildings (including office,
24 retail, educational, government, institutional, and
25 multifamily residential buildings and campuses and

1 industrial and manufacturing facilities), commercial
2 districts, and residential communities.

3 “(3) NATIONAL SOLICITATION.—Not later than
4 180 days after the date of enactment of this section,
5 the Secretary shall conduct a national solicitation for
6 applications for grants under this section.

7 “(e) REPORTS.—

8 “(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 2 years
9 after the date of enactment of this section and annu-
10 ally thereafter, the Secretary shall submit to the
11 Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the
12 Senate and the Committee on Science, Space, and
13 Technology of the House of Representatives a report
14 on progress made and results obtained under this
15 section to develop geothermal heat pumps and direct
16 use of geothermal energy.

17 “(2) AREAS.—Each of the reports required
18 under this subsection shall include—

19 “(A) an analysis of progress made in each
20 of the areas described in subsection (c)(2); and

21 “(B)(i) a description of any relevant rec-
22 ommendations made during a review of the pro-
23 gram; and

24 “(ii) any plans to address the rec-
25 ommendations under clause (i).”.

1 **SEC. 3010. REPORT TO CONGRESS.**

2 Not later than 3 years after the date of enactment
3 of this Act and not less frequently than once every 5 years
4 thereafter, the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary
5 shall submit to Congress a report describing the progress
6 made towards achieving the goals described in section
7 3005.

8 **SEC. 3011. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**

9 There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out
10 this subpart—

- 11 (1) \$65,000,000 for fiscal year 2017; and
12 (2) \$75,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2018
13 through 2021.

14 **Subpart B—Geothermal Exploration**

15 **SEC. 3012. GEOTHERMAL EXPLORATION TEST PROJECTS.**

16 The Geothermal Steam Act of 1970 (30 U.S.C. 1001
17 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

18 **“SEC. 30. GEOTHERMAL EXPLORATION TEST PROJECTS.**

19 **“(a) DEFINITIONS.—**In this section:

20 **“(1) COVERED LAND.—**The term ‘covered land’
21 means land that is—

22 **“(A)** subject to geothermal leasing in ac-
23 cordance with section 3; and

24 **“(B)** not excluded from the development of
25 geothermal energy under—

1 “(i) a final land use plan established
2 under the Federal Land Policy and Man-
3 agement Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et
4 seq.);

5 “(ii) a final land and resource man-
6 agement plan established under the Na-
7 tional Forest Management Act of 1976 (16
8 U.S.C. 1600 et seq.); or

9 “(iii) any other applicable law.

10 “(2) SECRETARY CONCERNED.—The term ‘Sec-
11 retary concerned’ means—

12 “(A) the Secretary of Agriculture (acting
13 through the Chief of the Forest Service), with
14 respect to National Forest System land; and

15 “(B) the Secretary, with respect to land
16 managed by the Bureau of Land Management
17 (including land held for the benefit of an Indian
18 tribe).

19 “(b) NEPA REVIEW OF GEOTHERMAL EXPLORATION
20 TEST PROJECTS.—

21 “(1) IN GENERAL.—An eligible activity de-
22 scribed in paragraph (2) carried out on covered land
23 shall be considered an action categorically excluded
24 from the requirements for an environmental assess-
25 ment or an environmental impact statement under

1 the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42
2 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.) or section 1508.4 of title 40,
3 Code of Federal Regulations (or a successor regula-
4 tion) if—

5 “(A) the action is for the purpose of geo-
6 thermal resource exploration operations; and

7 “(B) the action is conducted pursuant to
8 this Act.

9 “(2) ELIGIBLE ACTIVITY.—An eligible activity
10 referred to in paragraph (1) is—

11 “(A) a geophysical exploration activity that
12 does not require drilling, including a seismic
13 survey;

14 “(B) the drilling of a well to test or ex-
15 plore for geothermal resources on land leased
16 by the Secretary concerned for the development
17 and production of geothermal resources that—

18 “(i) is carried out by the holder of the
19 lease;

20 “(ii) causes—

21 “(I) fewer than 5 acres of soil or
22 vegetation disruption at the location
23 of each geothermal exploration well;
24 and

1 “(II) not more than an additional
2 5 acres of soil or vegetation disruption
3 during access or egress to the project
4 site;

5 “(iii) is completed in fewer than 90
6 days, including the removal of any surface
7 infrastructure from the project site; and

8 “(iv) requires the restoration of the
9 project site not later than 3 years after the
10 date of completion of the project to ap-
11 proximately the condition that existed at
12 the time the project began, unless—

13 “(I) the project site is subse-
14 quently used as part of energy devel-
15 opment on the lease; or

16 “(II) the project—

17 “(aa) yields geothermal re-
18 sources; and

19 “(bb) the use of the geo-
20 thermal resources will be carried
21 out under another geothermal
22 generation project in existence at
23 the time of the discovery of the
24 geothermal resources; or

1 “(C) the drilling of a well to test or explore
2 for geothermal resources on land leased by the
3 Secretary concerned for the development and
4 production of geothermal resources that—

5 “(i) causes an individual surface dis-
6 turbance of fewer than 5 acres if—

7 “(I) the total surface disturbance
8 on the leased land is not more than
9 150 acres; and

10 “(II) a site-specific analysis has
11 been prepared under the National En-
12 vironmental Policy Act of 1969 (42
13 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.);

14 “(ii) involves the drilling of a geo-
15 thermal well at a location or well pad site
16 at which drilling has occurred within 5
17 years before the date of spudding the well;
18 or

19 “(iii) involves the drilling of a geo-
20 thermal well in a developed field for
21 which—

22 “(I) an approved land use plan
23 or any environmental document pre-
24 pared under the National Environ-
25 mental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C.

1 4321 et seq.) analyzed the drilling as
2 a reasonably foreseeable activity; and

3 “(II) the land use plan or envi-
4 ronmental document was approved
5 within 10 years before the date of
6 spudding the well.

7 “(3) LIMITATION BASED ON EXTRAORDINARY
8 CIRCUMSTANCES.—The categorical exclusion estab-
9 lished under paragraph (1) shall be subject to ex-
10 traordinary circumstances in accordance with the
11 Departmental Manual, 516 DM 2.3A(3) and 516
12 DM 2, Appendix 2 (or successor provisions).

13 “(c) NOTICE OF INTENT; REVIEW AND DETERMINA-
14 TION.—

15 “(1) REQUIREMENT TO PROVIDE NOTICE.—Not
16 later than 30 days before the date on which drilling
17 begins, a leaseholder intending to carry out an eligi-
18 ble activity shall provide notice to the Secretary con-
19 cerned.

20 “(2) REVIEW OF PROJECT.—Not later than 10
21 days after receipt of a notice of intent provided
22 under paragraph (1), the Secretary concerned
23 shall—

1 “(A) review the project described in the
2 notice and determine whether the project is an
3 eligible activity; and

4 “(B)(i) if the project is an eligible activity,
5 notify the leaseholder that under subsection (b),
6 the project is considered a categorical exclusion
7 under the National Environmental Policy Act of
8 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.) and section
9 1508.4 of title 40, Code of Federal Regulations
10 (or a successor regulation); or

11 “(ii) if the project is not an eligible activ-
12 ity—

13 “(I) notify the leaseholder that section
14 102(2)(C) of the National Environmental
15 Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4332(2)(C))
16 applies to the project;

17 “(II) include in that notification clear
18 and detailed findings on any deficiencies in
19 the project that prevent the application of
20 subsection (b) to the project; and

21 “(III) provide an opportunity to the
22 leaseholder to remedy the deficiencies de-
23 scribed in the notification before the date
24 on which the leaseholder plans to begin the
25 project under paragraph (1).”.

1 **PART III—MARINE HYDROKINETIC**

2 **SEC. 3013. DEFINITION OF MARINE AND HYDROKINETIC RE-**
3 **NEWABLE ENERGY.**

4 Section 632 of the Energy Independence and Security
5 Act of 2007 (42 U.S.C. 17211) is amended in the matter
6 preceding paragraph (1) by striking “electrical”.

7 **SEC. 3014. MARINE AND HYDROKINETIC RENEWABLE EN-**
8 **ERGY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT.**

9 Section 633 of the Energy Independence and Security
10 Act of 2007 (42 U.S.C. 17212) is amended to read as
11 follows:

12 **“SEC. 633. MARINE AND HYDROKINETIC RENEWABLE EN-**
13 **ERGY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT.**

14 “The Secretary, in consultation with the Secretary of
15 the Interior, the Secretary of Commerce, and the Federal
16 Energy Regulatory Commission, shall carry out a program
17 of research, development, demonstration, and commercial
18 application to accelerate the introduction of marine and
19 hydrokinetic renewable energy production into the United
20 States energy supply, giving priority to fostering acceler-
21 ated research, development, and commercialization of
22 technology, including programs—

23 “(1) to assist technology development to im-
24 prove the components, processes, and systems used
25 for power generation from marine and hydrokinetic
26 renewable energy resources;

1 “(2) to establish critical testing infrastructure
2 necessary—

3 “(A) to cost effectively and efficiently test
4 and prove marine and hydrokinetic renewable
5 energy devices; and

6 “(B) to accelerate the technological readi-
7 ness and commercialization of those devices;

8 “(3) to support efforts to increase the efficiency
9 of energy conversion, lower the cost, increase the
10 use, improve the reliability, and demonstrate the ap-
11 plicability of marine and hydrokinetic renewable en-
12 ergy technologies by participating in demonstration
13 projects;

14 “(4) to investigate variability issues and the ef-
15 ficient and reliable integration of marine and
16 hydrokinetic renewable energy with the utility grid;

17 “(5) to identify and study critical short- and
18 long-term needs to create a sustainable marine and
19 hydrokinetic renewable energy supply chain based in
20 the United States;

21 “(6) to increase the reliability and survivability
22 of marine and hydrokinetic renewable energy tech-
23 nologies;

24 “(7) to verify the performance, reliability, main-
25 tainability, and cost of new marine and hydrokinetic

1 renewable energy device designs and system compo-
2 nents in an operating environment, and consider the
3 protection of critical infrastructure, such as ade-
4 quate separation between marine and hydrokinetic
5 devices and projects and submarine telecommuni-
6 cations cables, including consideration of established
7 industry standards;

8 “(8) to coordinate and avoid duplication of ac-
9 tivities across programs of the Department and
10 other applicable Federal agencies, including National
11 Laboratories and to coordinate public-private col-
12 laboration in all programs under this section;

13 “(9) to identify opportunities for joint research
14 and development programs and development of
15 economies of scale between—

16 “(A) marine and hydrokinetic renewable
17 energy technologies; and

18 “(B) other renewable energy and fossil en-
19 ergy programs, offshore oil and gas production
20 activities, and activities of the Department of
21 Defense; and

22 “(10) to support in-water technology develop-
23 ment with international partners using existing co-
24 operative procedures (including memoranda of un-
25 derstanding)—

1 “(A) to allow cooperative funding and
2 other support of value to be exchanged and le-
3 veraged; and

4 “(B) to encourage the participation of
5 international research centers and companies
6 within the United States and the participation
7 of United States research centers and compa-
8 nies in international projects.”.

9 **SEC. 3015. NATIONAL MARINE RENEWABLE ENERGY RE-**
10 **SEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, AND DEMONSTRA-**
11 **TION CENTERS.**

12 Section 634 of the Energy Independence and Security
13 Act of 2007 (42 U.S.C. 17213) is amended by striking
14 subsection (b) and inserting the following:

15 “(b) PURPOSES.—A Center (in coordination with the
16 Department and National Laboratories) shall—

17 “(1) advance research, development, demonstra-
18 tion, and commercial application of marine and
19 hydrokinetic renewable energy technologies;

20 “(2) support in-water testing and demonstra-
21 tion of marine and hydrokinetic renewable energy
22 technologies, including facilities capable of testing—

23 “(A) marine and hydrokinetic renewable
24 energy systems of various technology readiness
25 levels and scales;

1 (A) by redesignating paragraphs (2) and
2 (3) as paragraphs (4) and (5), respectively;

3 (B) by inserting after paragraph (1) the
4 following:

5 “(2) BIO-POWER.—The term ‘bio-power’ means
6 the use of woody biomass to generate electricity.

7 “(3) BOARD.—The term ‘Board’ means the
8 Biomass Research and Development Board.”; and

9 (C) by adding at the end the following:

10 “(6) WOODY BIOMASS HEAT.—The term ‘woody
11 biomass heat’ means the use of woody biomass to
12 generate heat.”.

13 (2) BIOMASS RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT
14 BOARD.—Section 9008(c)(3)(A) of the Farm Secu-
15 rity and Rural Investment Act of 2002 (7 U.S.C.
16 8108(c)(3)(A)) is amended by striking “biofuels and
17 biobased products” and inserting “biofuels, biobased
18 products, bio-power, and woody biomass heat
19 projects”.

20 (3) WOODY BIOMASS HEAT AND BIO-POWER
21 GRANTS.—Section 9008 of the Farm Security and
22 Rural Investment Act of 2002 (7 U.S.C. 8108) is
23 amended—

1 (A) by redesignating subsections (f), (g),
2 and (h) as subsections (g), (h), and (i), respec-
3 tively; and

4 (B) by inserting after subsection (e) the
5 following:

6 “(f) WOODY BIOMASS HEAT AND BIO-POWER
7 GRANTS.—

8 “(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary of Agri-
9 culture and the Secretary of Energy, in consultation
10 with the Board, shall establish a program under
11 which the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary
12 of Energy shall provide grants to relevant projects
13 to support innovation and market development in
14 woody biomass heat and bio-power.

15 “(2) APPLICATIONS.—To be eligible to receive a
16 grant under this subsection, the owner or operator
17 of a relevant project shall submit to the Secretary of
18 Agriculture and the Secretary of Energy an applica-
19 tion at such time, in such manner, and containing
20 such information as the Secretary of Agriculture and
21 the Secretary of Energy may require.

22 “(3) ALLOCATION.—Of the amounts appro-
23 priated to carry out this subsection, the Secretary of
24 Agriculture and the Secretary of Energy shall not
25 provide more than—

1 “(A) \$15,000,000 for projects that develop
2 innovative techniques for preprocessing biomass
3 for woody biomass heat and bio-power, with the
4 goals of lowering the costs of—

5 “(i) distributed preprocessing tech-
6 nologies, including technologies designed to
7 promote densification, torrefaction, and the
8 broader commoditization of bioenergy feed-
9 stocks; and

10 “(ii) transportation; and

11 “(B) \$15,000,000 for innovative woody
12 biomass heat and bio-power demonstration
13 projects, including—

14 “(i) district energy projects;

15 “(ii) innovation in transportation; and

16 “(iii) projects addressing the chal-
17 lenges of retrofitting existing coal-fired
18 electricity generation facilities to use bio-
19 mass.

20 “(4) REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION.—In selecting
21 projects to receive grants under this subsection, the
22 Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of En-
23 ergy shall ensure, to the maximum extent prac-
24 ticable, diverse geographical distribution among the
25 projects.

1 “(5) COST SHARE.—The Federal share of the
2 cost of a project carried out using a grant under this
3 subsection shall be 50 percent.

4 “(6) DUTIES OF RECIPIENTS.—As a condition
5 of receiving a grant under this subsection, the owner
6 or operator of a project shall—

7 “(A) participate in the applicable working
8 group under paragraph (7);

9 “(B) submit to the Secretary of Agri-
10 culture and the Secretary of Energy a report
11 that includes—

12 “(i) a description of the project and
13 any relevant findings; and

14 “(ii) such other information as the
15 Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary
16 of Energy determine to be necessary to
17 complete the report of the Secretary under
18 paragraph (9); and

19 “(C) carry out such other activities as the
20 Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of
21 Energy determine to be necessary.

22 “(7) WORKING GROUPS.—The Secretary of Ag-
23 riculture and the Secretary of Energy shall establish
24 2 working groups to share best practices and col-
25 laborate in project implementation, of which—

1 “(A) 1 shall be comprised of representa-
2 tives of projects that receive grants under para-
3 graph (3)(A); and

4 “(B) 1 shall be comprised of representa-
5 tives of projects that receive grants under para-
6 graph (3)(B).

7 “(8) INCLUSION OF OILSEED CROPS.—A grant
8 may be provided under this subsection to relevant
9 projects to support innovation and market develop-
10 ment in oilseed crops.

11 “(9) REPORTS.—Not later than 5 years after
12 the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of
13 Agriculture and the Secretary of Energy shall sub-
14 mit to Congress a report describing—

15 “(A) each project for which a grant has
16 been provided under this subsection;

17 “(B) any findings as a result of those
18 projects; and

19 “(C) the state of market and technology
20 development, including market barriers and op-
21 portunities.”.

22 (b) LOAN PROGRAMS; STRATEGIC ANALYSIS AND RE-
23 SEARCH.—

24 (1) LOW-INTEREST LOANS.—

1 (A) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary of
2 Agriculture shall establish, within the Rural
3 Development Office, a low-interest loan pro-
4 gram to support construction of residential,
5 commercial or institutional, and industrial
6 woody biomass heat and bio-power systems.

7 (B) REQUIREMENTS.—The program under
8 this subsection shall be carried out in accord-
9 ance with such requirements as the Secretary of
10 Agriculture may establish, by regulation, in tak-
11 ing into consideration best practices.

12 (C) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIA-
13 TIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated
14 to the Secretary of Agriculture to carry out this
15 subsection \$50,000,000.

16 (2) ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND CONSERVATION
17 LOAN PROGRAM.—In addition to loans under para-
18 graph (1), woody biomass heat residential, commer-
19 cial or institutional, and industrial wood energy sys-
20 tems shall be eligible to receive loans under the en-
21 ergy efficiency and conservation loan program of the
22 Department of Agriculture under section 2 of the
23 Rural Electrification Act of 1936 (7 U.S.C. 902).

1 **Subtitle B—Oil and Gas**

2 **SEC. 3101. AMENDMENTS TO THE METHANE HYDRATE RE-**
3 **SEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ACT OF 2000.**

4 (a) METHANE HYDRATE RESEARCH AND DEVELOP-
5 MENT PROGRAM.—

6 (1) IN GENERAL.—Section 4 of the Methane
7 Hydrate Research and Development Act of 2000 (30
8 U.S.C. 2003) is amended by striking subsection (b)
9 and inserting the following:

10 “(b) GRANTS, CONTRACTS, COOPERATIVE AGREE-
11 MENTS, INTERAGENCY FUNDS TRANSFER AGREEMENTS,
12 AND FIELD WORK PROPOSALS.—

13 “(1) ASSISTANCE AND COORDINATION.—In car-
14 rying out the program of methane hydrate research
15 and development authorized by this section, the Sec-
16 retary may award grants to, or enter into contracts
17 or cooperative agreements with, institutions—

18 “(A) to conduct basic and applied re-
19 search—

20 “(i) to identify, explore, assess, and
21 develop methane hydrate as a commercially
22 viable source of energy; and

23 “(ii) to identify the environmental,
24 health, and safety impacts of methane hy-
25 drate development;

1 “(B) to identify and characterize methane
2 hydrate resources using remote sensing and
3 seismic data, including the characterization of
4 hydrate concentrations in marine reservoirs in
5 the Gulf of Mexico or the Atlantic Ocean Basin
6 by the date that is 4 years after the date of en-
7 actment of the Energy Policy Modernization
8 Act of 2015;

9 “(C) to develop technologies required for
10 efficient and environmentally sound develop-
11 ment of methane hydrate resources;

12 “(D) to conduct basic and applied research
13 to assess and mitigate the environmental im-
14 pact of hydrate degassing (including natural
15 degassing and degassing associated with com-
16 mercial development);

17 “(E) to develop technologies to reduce the
18 risks of drilling through methane hydrates;

19 “(F) to conduct exploratory drilling, well
20 testing, and production testing operations on
21 permafrost and nonpermafrost gas hydrates in
22 support of the activities authorized by this
23 paragraph, including—

24 “(i) drilling of a test well and per-
25 forming a long-term hydrate production

1 test on land in the United States Arctic re-
2 gion by the date that is 4 years after the
3 date of enactment of the Energy Policy
4 Modernization Act of 2015;

5 “(ii) drilling of a test well and per-
6 forming a long-term hydrate production
7 test in a marine environment by the date
8 that is 10 years after the date of enact-
9 ment of the Energy Policy Modernization
10 Act of 2015; and

11 “(iii) drilling a full-scale production
12 test well at a location to be determined by
13 the Secretary; or

14 “(G) to expand education and training pro-
15 grams in methane hydrate resource research
16 and resource development through fellowships
17 or other means for graduate education and
18 training.

19 “(2) ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING AND RE-
20 SEARCH.—The Secretary shall conduct a long-term
21 environmental monitoring and research program to
22 study the effects of production from methane hy-
23 drate reservoirs.

24 “(3) COMPETITIVE PEER REVIEW.—Funds
25 made available under paragraphs (1) and (2) shall

1 be made available based on a competitive process
2 using external scientific peer review of proposed re-
3 search.”.

4 (2) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 4(e)
5 of the Methane Hydrate Research and Development
6 Act of 2000 (30 U.S.C. 2003(e)) is amended in the
7 matter preceding paragraph (1) by striking “sub-
8 section (b)(1)” and inserting “paragraphs (1) and
9 (2) of subsection (b)”.

10 (b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—The
11 Methane Hydrate Research and Development Act of 2000
12 is amended by striking section 7 (30 U.S.C. 2006) and
13 inserting the following:

14 **“SEC. 7. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**

15 “There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out
16 this Act \$35,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2017 through
17 2021.”.

18 **SEC. 3102. LIQUEFIED NATURAL GAS STUDY.**

19 (a) STUDY.—

20 (1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after
21 the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary, in
22 consultation with the National Association of Regu-
23 latory Utility Commissioners and the National Asso-
24 ciation of State Energy Officials, shall conduct a
25 study of the State, regional, and national implica-

1 tions of exporting liquefied natural gas with respect
2 to consumers and the economy.

3 (2) CONTENTS.—The study conducted under
4 paragraph (1) shall include an analysis of—

5 (A) the economic impact that exporting liq-
6 uefied natural gas will have in regions that cur-
7 rently import liquefied natural gas;

8 (B) job creation in the manufacturing sec-
9 tors; and

10 (C) such other issues as the Secretary con-
11 siders appropriate.

12 (b) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 1 year
13 after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator
14 shall submit to Congress a report on the results of the
15 study conducted under subsection (a).

16 **SEC. 3103. FERC PROCESS COORDINATION WITH RESPECT**
17 **TO REGULATORY APPROVAL OF GAS**
18 **PROJECTS.**

19 (a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

20 (1) COMMISSION.—The term “Commission”
21 means the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission.

22 (2) FEDERAL AUTHORIZATION.—

23 (A) IN GENERAL.—The term “Federal au-
24 thorization” means any authorization required
25 under Federal law with respect to an applica-

1 tion for authorization or a certificate of public
2 convenience and necessity relating to gas trans-
3 portation subject to the jurisdiction of the Com-
4 mission.

5 (B) INCLUSIONS.—The term “Federal au-
6 thorization” includes any permits, special use
7 authorizations, certifications, opinions, or other
8 approvals as may be required under Federal law
9 with respect to an application for authorization
10 or a certificate of public convenience and neces-
11 sity relating to gas transportation subject to the
12 jurisdiction of the Commission.

13 (b) DESIGNATION AS LEAD AGENCY.—

14 (1) IN GENERAL.—The Commission shall act as
15 the lead agency for the purposes of—

16 (A) coordinating all applicable Federal au-
17 thorizations; and

18 (B) compliance with the National Environ-
19 mental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et
20 seq.).

21 (2) OTHER AGENCIES.—Each Federal and
22 State agency considering an aspect of an application
23 for Federal authorization shall cooperate with the
24 Commission.

25 (c) SCHEDULE.—

1 (1) TIMING FOR ISSUANCE.—It is the sense of
2 Congress that all Federal authorizations required for
3 a project or facility should be issued by not later
4 than the date that is 90 days after the date on
5 which an application is considered to be complete by
6 the Commission.

7 (2) COMMISSION SCHEDULE.—

8 (A) IN GENERAL.—The Commission shall
9 establish a schedule for the issuance of all Fed-
10 eral authorizations.

11 (B) REQUIREMENTS.—In establishing the
12 schedule under subparagraph (A), the Commis-
13 sion shall—

14 (i) consult and cooperate with the
15 Federal and State agencies responsible for
16 a Federal authorization;

17 (ii) ensure the expeditious completion
18 of all proceedings relating to a Federal au-
19 thorization; and

20 (iii) comply with applicable schedules
21 established under Federal law with respect
22 to a Federal authorization.

23 (3) RESOLUTION OF INTERAGENCY DIS-
24 PUTES.—If the Federal agency with responsibility
25 fails to adhere to the schedule established by the

1 Commission under paragraph (2), or if a Federal
2 authorization has been unreasonably denied, or if a
3 Federal authorization would be inconsistent with the
4 purposes of this section or other applicable law, the
5 Commission shall refer the matter to the Chairman
6 of the Council on Environmental Quality—

7 (A) to ensure timely participation;

8 (B) to ensure a timely decision;

9 (C) to mediate the dispute; or

10 (D) to refer the matter to the President.

11 (d) CONSOLIDATED RECORD.—The Commission shall
12 maintain official consolidated records of all license pro-
13 ceedings under this section.

14 (e) DEFERENCE TO COMMISSION.—In making a deci-
15 sion with respect to a Federal authorization, each agency
16 shall give deference, to the maximum extent authorized
17 by law, to the scope of environmental review that the Com-
18 mission determines to be appropriate.

19 (f) CONCURRENT REVIEWS.—Pursuant to the sched-
20 ule established under subsection (c)(2), each agency con-
21 sidering an aspect of an application for Federal authoriza-
22 tion shall—

23 (1) to the maximum extent authorized by law,
24 carry out the obligations of that agency under appli-
25 cable law concurrently and in conjunction with the

1 review required by the National Environmental Pol-
2 icy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.), unless
3 doing so would impair the ability of the agency to
4 conduct needed analysis or otherwise carry out those
5 obligations;

6 (2) formulate and implement administrative,
7 policy, and procedural mechanisms to enable the
8 agency to complete the required Federal authoriza-
9 tions in accordance with the schedule described in
10 subsection (c); and

11 (3) transmit to the Commission a statement—

12 (A) acknowledging notice of the schedule
13 described in subsection (c); and

14 (B) describing the plan formulated under
15 paragraph (2).

16 (g) FAILURE TO MEET DEADLINE.—If an agency
17 does not complete a proceeding for an approval that is
18 required for a Federal authorization in accordance with
19 the schedule described in subsection (c), the head of the
20 relevant Federal agency (including, in the case of a failure
21 by the State agency or unit of local government, the Fed-
22 eral agency overseeing the delegated authority) shall—

23 (1) notify Congress and the Commission of the
24 failure; and

1 (2) describe in that notification an implementa-
2 tion plan to ensure completion.

3 (h) ACCOUNTABILITY; TRANSPARENCY; EFFI-
4 CIENCY.—

5 (1) IN GENERAL.—For applications requiring
6 multiple Federal authorizations, the Commission, in
7 consultation with any agency considering an aspect
8 of the application, shall track and make available to
9 the public on the website of the Commission infor-
10 mation relating to the actions required to complete
11 permitting, reviews, and other requirements.

12 (2) INCLUSIONS.—Information tracked under
13 paragraph (1) shall include the following:

14 (A) The schedule described in subsection
15 (c).

16 (B) A list of all the actions required by
17 each applicable agency to complete permitting,
18 reviews, and other requirements necessary to
19 obtain a final decision on the Federal author-
20 ization.

21 (C) The expected completion date for each
22 action listed under subparagraph (B).

23 (D) A point of contact at the agency ac-
24 countable for each action listed under subpara-
25 graph (B).

1 (E) In the event that an action is still
2 pending as of the expected date of completion,
3 a brief explanation of the reason for the delay.

4 **SEC. 3104. PILOT PROGRAM.**

5 (a) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary of the Interior,
6 acting through the Director of the Bureau of Land Man-
7 agement (referred to in this section as the “Director”),
8 shall establish a pilot program in 1 State with at least
9 2,000 oil and gas drilling spacing units (as defined under
10 State law), in which—

11 (1) 25 percent or less of the minerals are owned
12 or held in trust by the Federal Government; and

13 (2) there is no surface land owned or held in
14 trust by the Federal Government.

15 (b) ACTIVITIES.—In carrying out the pilot program,
16 the Director shall identify and implement ways to stream-
17 line the review and approval of Applications for Permits
18 to Drill for oil and gas drilling spacing units of the State
19 in order to achieve a processing time for those oil and gas
20 drilling spacing units similar to that of spacing units that
21 require an Application for Permit to Drill and are not part
22 of the pilot program in the same State.

23 (c) FUNDING.—Beginning in fiscal year 2016, and
24 for a period of 3 years thereafter, to carry out the pilot

1 program efficiently, the Director may fund up to 10 full-
2 time equivalents at appropriate field offices.

3 (d) REPORT.—Not later than 4 years after the date
4 of enactment of this Act, the Director shall submit to Con-
5 gress a report on the results of the pilot program.

6 (e) WAIVER.—The Secretary of the Interior may
7 waive the requirement for an Application for Permit to
8 Drill if the Director determines that the mineral interest
9 of the United States in the spacing units in land covered
10 by this section is adequately protected, if otherwise in ac-
11 cordance with applicable laws, regulations, and lease
12 terms.

13 **Subtitle C—Helium**

14 **SEC. 3201. RIGHTS TO HELIUM.**

15 (a) DEFINITION OF HELIUM-RELATED PROJECT.—
16 The term “helium-related project” means a project—

17 (1) to explore or produce crude helium; and

18 (2) to sell crude or refined helium.

19 (b) EXPEDITED COMPLETION.—Notwithstanding any
20 other provision of law, applicable environmental reviews
21 under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42
22 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.) for helium-related projects shall be
23 completed on an expeditious basis and the shortest exist-
24 ing applicable process under that Act shall be used for
25 such projects.

1 (c) REPEAL OF RESERVATION OF HELIUM
2 RIGHTS.—The first section of the Mineral Leasing Act
3 (30 U.S.C. 181) is amended by striking the flush text that
4 follows the last undesignated subsection.

5 (d) RIGHTS TO HELIUM UNDER LEASES UNDER
6 MINERAL LEASING ACT FOR ACQUIRED LANDS.—The
7 Mineral Leasing Act for Acquired Lands (30 U.S.C. 351
8 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:
9 **“SEC. 12. RIGHTS TO HELIUM.**

10 “Any lease issued under this Act that authorizes ex-
11 ploration for, or development or production of, gas shall
12 be considered to grant to the lessee a right of first refusal
13 to engage in exploration for, and development and produc-
14 tion of, helium on land that is subject to the lease in ac-
15 cordance with regulations issued by the Secretary.”.

16 **Subtitle D—Critical Minerals**

17 **SEC. 3301. DEFINITIONS.**

18 In this subtitle:

19 (1) CRITICAL MINERAL.—

20 (A) IN GENERAL.—The term “critical min-
21 eral” means any mineral, element, substance, or
22 material designated as critical pursuant to sec-
23 tion 3303.

24 (B) EXCLUSIONS.—The term “critical
25 mineral” does not include—

1 (i) fuel minerals, including oil, natural
2 gas, or any other fossil fuels; or

3 (ii) water, ice, or snow.

4 (2) CRITICAL MINERAL MANUFACTURING.—The
5 term “critical mineral manufacturing” means—

6 (A) the production, processing, refining,
7 alloying, separation, concentration, magnetic
8 sintering, melting, or beneficiation of critical
9 minerals within the United States;

10 (B) the fabrication, assembly, or produc-
11 tion, within the United States, of equipment,
12 components, or other goods with energy tech-
13 nology-, defense-, agriculture-, consumer elec-
14 tronics-, or health care-related applications; or

15 (C) any other value-added, manufacturing-
16 related use of critical minerals undertaken with-
17 in the United States.

18 (3) INDIAN TRIBE.—The term “Indian tribe”
19 has the meaning given the term in section 4 of the
20 Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance
21 Act (25 U.S.C. 450b).

22 (4) STATE.—The term “State” means—

23 (A) a State;

24 (B) the District of Columbia;

25 (C) the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico;

- 1 (D) Guam;
- 2 (E) American Samoa;
- 3 (F) the Commonwealth of the Northern
- 4 Mariana Islands; and
- 5 (G) the United States Virgin Islands.

6 **SEC. 3302. POLICY.**

7 (a) IN GENERAL.—Section 3 of the National Mate-

8 rials and Minerals Policy, Research and Development Act

9 of 1980 (30 U.S.C. 1602) is amended in the second sen-

10 tence—

11 (1) by striking paragraph (3) and inserting the

12 following:

13 “(3) establish an analytical and forecasting ca-

14 pability for identifying critical mineral demand, sup-

15 ply, and other factors to allow informed actions to

16 be taken to avoid supply shortages, mitigate price

17 volatility, and prepare for demand growth and other

18 market shifts;”;

19 (2) in paragraph (6), by striking “and” after

20 the semicolon at the end; and

21 (3) by striking paragraph (7) and inserting the

22 following:

23 “(7) encourage Federal agencies to facilitate

24 the availability, development, and environmentally

1 responsible production of domestic resources to meet
2 national material or critical mineral needs;

3 “(8) avoid duplication of effort, prevent unneces-
4 sary paperwork, and minimize delays in the ad-
5 ministration of applicable laws (including regula-
6 tions) and the issuance of permits and authoriza-
7 tions necessary to explore for, develop, and produce
8 critical minerals and to construct critical mineral
9 manufacturing facilities in accordance with applica-
10 ble environmental and land management laws;

11 “(9) strengthen educational and research capa-
12 bilities and workforce training;

13 “(10) bolster international cooperation through
14 technology transfer, information sharing, and other
15 means;

16 “(11) promote the efficient production, use, and
17 recycling of critical minerals;

18 “(12) develop alternatives to critical minerals;
19 and

20 “(13) establish contingencies for the production
21 of, or access to, critical minerals for which viable
22 sources do not exist within the United States.”.

23 (b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 2(b) of the
24 National Materials and Minerals Policy, Research and De-
25 velopment Act of 1980 (30 U.S.C. 1601(b)) is amended

1 by striking “(b) As used in this Act, the term” and insert-
2 ing the following:

3 “(b) DEFINITIONS.—In this Act:

4 “(1) CRITICAL MINERAL.—The term ‘critical
5 mineral’ means any mineral or element designated
6 as a critical mineral pursuant to section 3303 of the
7 Energy Policy Modernization Act of 2015.

8 “(2) MATERIALS.—The term”.

9 **SEC. 3303. CRITICAL MINERAL DESIGNATIONS.**

10 (a) DRAFT METHODOLOGY.—Not later than 90 days
11 after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of
12 the Interior (acting through the Director of the United
13 States Geological Survey) (referred to in this subtitle as
14 the “Secretary”), in consultation with relevant Federal
15 agencies and entities, shall publish in the Federal Register
16 for public comment a draft methodology for determining
17 which minerals qualify as critical minerals based on an
18 assessment of whether the minerals are—

19 (1) subject to potential supply restrictions (in-
20 cluding restrictions associated with foreign political
21 risk, abrupt demand growth, military conflict, violent
22 unrest, anti-competitive or protectionist behaviors,
23 and other risks throughout the supply chain); and

1 (2) important in use (including energy tech-
2 nology-, defense-, currency-, agriculture-, consumer
3 electronics-, and health care-related applications).

4 (b) AVAILABILITY OF DATA.—If available data is in-
5 sufficient to provide a quantitative basis for the method-
6 ology developed under this section, qualitative evidence
7 may be used to the extent necessary.

8 (c) FINAL METHODOLOGY.—After reviewing public
9 comments on the draft methodology under subsection (a)
10 and updating the draft methodology as appropriate, not
11 later than 270 days after the date of enactment of this
12 Act, the Secretary shall publish in the Federal Register
13 a description of the final methodology for determining
14 which minerals qualify as critical minerals.

15 (d) DESIGNATIONS.—

16 (1) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of carrying out
17 this subtitle, the Secretary shall maintain a list of
18 minerals and elements designated as critical, pursu-
19 ant to the methodology under subsection (c).

20 (2) INITIAL LIST.—Subject to paragraph (1),
21 not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of
22 this Act, the Secretary shall publish in the Federal
23 Register an initial list of minerals designated as crit-
24 ical pursuant to the final methodology under sub-

1 section (c) for the purpose of carrying out this sub-
2 title.

3 (3) INCLUSIONS.—Notwithstanding the criteria
4 under subsection (c), the Secretary may designate
5 and include on the list any mineral or element deter-
6 mined by another Federal agency to be strategic and
7 critical to the defense or national security of the
8 United States.

9 (e) SUBSEQUENT REVIEW.—

10 (1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall review
11 the methodology and designations under subsections
12 (c) and (d) at least every 3 years, or more frequently
13 as the Secretary considers to be appropriate.

14 (2) REVISIONS.—Subject to subsection (d)(1),
15 the Secretary may—

16 (A) revise the methodology described in
17 this section;

18 (B) determine that minerals or elements
19 previously determined to be critical minerals are
20 no longer critical minerals; and

21 (C) designate additional minerals or ele-
22 ments as critical minerals.

23 (f) NOTICE.—On finalization of the methodology
24 under subsection (c), the list under subsection (d), or any
25 revision to the methodology or list under subsection (e),

1 the Secretary shall submit to Congress written notice of
2 the action.

3 **SEC. 3304. RESOURCE ASSESSMENT.**

4 (a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 4 years after the
5 date of enactment of this Act, in consultation with applica-
6 ble State (including geological surveys), local, academic,
7 industry, and other entities, the Secretary shall complete
8 a comprehensive national assessment of each critical min-
9 eral that—

10 (1) identifies and quantifies known critical min-
11 eral resources, using all available public and private
12 information and datasets, including exploration his-
13 tories; and

14 (2) provides a quantitative and qualitative as-
15 sessment of undiscovered critical mineral resources
16 throughout the United States, including probability
17 estimates of tonnage and grade, using all available
18 public and private information and datasets, includ-
19 ing exploration histories.

20 (b) SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION.—In carrying
21 out this section, the Secretary may carry out surveys and
22 field work (including drilling, remote sensing, geophysical
23 surveys, geological mapping, and geochemical sampling
24 and analysis) to supplement existing information and

1 datasets available for determining the existence of critical
2 minerals in the United States.

3 (c) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—At the request of the
4 Governor of a State or the head of an Indian tribe, the
5 Secretary may provide technical assistance to State gov-
6 ernments and Indian tribes conducting critical mineral re-
7 source assessments on non-Federal land.

8 (d) PRIORITIZATION.—

9 (1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may sequence
10 the completion of resource assessments for each crit-
11 ical mineral such that critical minerals considered to
12 be most critical under the methodology established
13 under section 3303 are completed first.

14 (2) REPORTING.—During the period beginning
15 not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of
16 this Act and ending on the date of completion of all
17 of the assessments required under this section, the
18 Secretary shall submit to Congress on an annual
19 basis an interim report that—

20 (A) identifies the sequence and schedule
21 for completion of the assessments if the Sec-
22 retary sequences the assessments; or

23 (B) describes the progress of the assess-
24 ments if the Secretary does not sequence the
25 assessments.

1 (e) UPDATES.—The Secretary may periodically up-
2 date the assessments conducted under this section based
3 on—

4 (1) the generation of new information or
5 datasets by the Federal Government; or

6 (2) the receipt of new information or datasets
7 from critical mineral producers, State geological sur-
8 veys, academic institutions, trade associations, or
9 other persons.

10 (f) ADDITIONAL SURVEYS.—The Secretary shall com-
11 plete a resource assessment for each additional mineral
12 or element subsequently designated as a critical mineral
13 under section 3303(e)(2) not later than 2 years after the
14 designation of the mineral or element.

15 (g) REPORT.—Not later than 2 years after the date
16 of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to
17 Congress a report describing the status of geological sur-
18 veying of Federal land for any mineral commodity—

19 (1) for which the United States was dependent
20 on a foreign country for more than 25 percent of the
21 United States supply, as depicted in the report
22 issued by the United States Geological Survey enti-
23 tled “Mineral Commodity Summaries 2015”; but

24 (2) that is not designated as a critical mineral
25 under section 3303.

1 **SEC. 3305. PERMITTING.**

2 (a) PERFORMANCE IMPROVEMENTS.—To improve
3 the quality and timeliness of decisions, the Secretary (act-
4 ing through the Director of the Bureau of Land Manage-
5 ment) and the Secretary of Agriculture (acting through
6 the Chief of the Forest Service) (referred to in this section
7 as the “Secretaries”) shall, to the maximum extent prac-
8 ticable, with respect to critical mineral production on Fed-
9 eral land, complete Federal permitting and review proc-
10 esses with maximum efficiency and effectiveness, while
11 supporting vital economic growth, by—

12 (1) establishing and adhering to timelines and
13 schedules for the consideration of, and final deci-
14 sions regarding, applications, operating plans, leases,
15 licenses, permits, and other use authorizations for
16 mineral-related activities on Federal land;

17 (2) establishing clear, quantifiable, and tem-
18 poral permitting performance goals and tracking
19 progress against those goals;

20 (3) engaging in early collaboration among agen-
21 cies, project sponsors, and affected stakeholders—

22 (A) to incorporate and address the inter-
23 ests of those parties; and

24 (B) to minimize delays;

25 (4) ensuring transparency and accountability by
26 using cost-effective information technology to collect

1 and disseminate information regarding individual
2 projects and agency performance;

3 (5) engaging in early and active consultation
4 with State, local, and Indian tribal governments to
5 avoid conflicts or duplication of effort, resolve con-
6 cerns, and allow for concurrent, rather than sequen-
7 tial, reviews;

8 (6) providing demonstrable improvements in the
9 performance of Federal permitting and review proc-
10 esses, including lower costs and more timely deci-
11 sions;

12 (7) expanding and institutionalizing permitting
13 and review process improvements that have proven
14 effective;

15 (8) developing mechanisms to better commu-
16 nicate priorities and resolve disputes among agencies
17 at the national, regional, State, and local levels; and

18 (9) developing other practices, such as
19 preapplication procedures.

20 (b) REVIEW AND REPORT.—Not later than 1 year
21 after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretaries
22 shall submit to Congress a report that—

23 (1) identifies additional measures (including
24 regulatory and legislative proposals, as appropriate)
25 that would increase the timeliness of permitting ac-

1 activities for the exploration and development of do-
2 mestic critical minerals;

3 (2) identifies options (including cost recovery
4 paid by permit applicants) for ensuring adequate
5 staffing and training of Federal entities and per-
6 sonnel responsible for the consideration of applica-
7 tions, operating plans, leases, licenses, permits, and
8 other use authorizations for critical mineral-related
9 activities on Federal land;

10 (3) quantifies the amount of time typically re-
11 quired (including range derived from minimum and
12 maximum durations, mean, median, variance, and
13 other statistical measures or representations) to
14 complete each step (including those aspects outside
15 the control of the executive branch, such as judicial
16 review, applicant decisions, or State and local gov-
17 ernment involvement) associated with the develop-
18 ment and processing of applications, operating
19 plans, leases, licenses, permits, and other use au-
20 thorizations for critical mineral-related activities on
21 Federal land, which shall serve as a baseline for the
22 performance metric under subsection (c); and

23 (4) describes actions carried out pursuant to
24 subsection (a).

1 (c) PERFORMANCE METRIC.—Not later than 90 days
2 after the date of submission of the report under subsection
3 (b), the Secretaries, after providing public notice and an
4 opportunity to comment, shall develop and publish a per-
5 formance metric for evaluating the progress made by the
6 executive branch to expedite the permitting of activities
7 that will increase exploration for, and development of, do-
8 mestic critical minerals, while maintaining environmental
9 standards.

10 (d) ANNUAL REPORTS.—Beginning with the first
11 budget submission by the President under section 1105
12 of title 31, United States Code, after publication of the
13 performance metric required under subsection (c), and an-
14 nually thereafter, the Secretaries shall submit to Congress
15 a report that—

16 (1) summarizes the implementation of rec-
17 ommendations, measures, and options identified in
18 paragraphs (1) and (2) of subsection (b);

19 (2) using the performance metric under sub-
20 section (c), describes progress made by the executive
21 branch, as compared to the baseline established pur-
22 suant to subsection (b)(3), on expediting the permit-
23 ting of activities that will increase exploration for,
24 and development of, domestic critical minerals; and

1 (3) compares the United States to other coun-
2 tries in terms of permitting efficiency and any other
3 criteria relevant to the globally competitive critical
4 minerals industry.

5 (e) INDIVIDUAL PROJECTS.—Using data from the
6 Secretaries generated under subsection (d), the Director
7 of the Office of Management and Budget shall prioritize
8 inclusion of individual critical mineral projects on the
9 website operated by the Office of Management and Budget
10 in accordance with section 1122 of title 31, United States
11 Code.

12 (f) REPORT OF SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRA-
13 TION.—Not later than 1 year and 300 days after the date
14 of enactment of this Act, the Administrator of the Small
15 Business Administration shall submit to the applicable
16 committees of Congress a report that assesses the per-
17 formance of Federal agencies with respect to—

18 (1) complying with chapter 6 of title 5, United
19 States Code (commonly known as the “Regulatory
20 Flexibility Act”), in promulgating regulations appli-
21 cable to the critical minerals industry; and

22 (2) performing an analysis of regulations appli-
23 cable to the critical minerals industry that may be
24 outmoded, inefficient, duplicative, or excessively bur-
25 densome.

1 **SEC. 3306. FEDERAL REGISTER PROCESS.**

2 (a) DEPARTMENTAL REVIEW.—Absent any extraor-
3 dinary circumstance, and except as otherwise required by
4 law, the Secretary and the Secretary of Agriculture shall
5 ensure that each Federal Register notice described in sub-
6 section (b) shall be—

7 (1) subject to any required reviews within the
8 Department of the Interior or the Department of
9 Agriculture; and

10 (2) published in final form in the Federal Reg-
11 ister not later than 45 days after the date of initial
12 preparation of the notice.

13 (b) PREPARATION.—The preparation of Federal Reg-
14 ister notices required by law associated with the issuance
15 of a critical mineral exploration or mine permit shall be
16 delegated to the organizational level within the agency re-
17 sponsible for issuing the critical mineral exploration or
18 mine permit.

19 (c) TRANSMISSION.—All Federal Register notices re-
20 garding official document availability, announcements of
21 meetings, or notices of intent to undertake an action shall
22 be originated in, and transmitted to the Federal Register
23 from, the office in which, as applicable—

24 (1) the documents or meetings are held; or

25 (2) the activity is initiated.

1 **SEC. 3307. RECYCLING, EFFICIENCY, AND ALTERNATIVES.**

2 (a) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary of Energy (re-
3 ferred to in this section as the “Secretary”) shall conduct
4 a program of research and development—

5 (1) to promote the efficient production, use,
6 and recycling of critical minerals throughout the
7 supply chain; and

8 (2) to develop alternatives to critical minerals
9 that do not occur in significant abundance in the
10 United States.

11 (b) COOPERATION.—In carrying out the program, the
12 Secretary shall cooperate with appropriate—

13 (1) Federal agencies and National Laboratories;

14 (2) critical mineral producers;

15 (3) critical mineral processors;

16 (4) critical mineral manufacturers;

17 (5) trade associations;

18 (6) academic institutions;

19 (7) small businesses; and

20 (8) other relevant entities or individuals.

21 (c) ACTIVITIES.—Under the program, the Secretary
22 shall carry out activities that include the identification and
23 development of—

24 (1) advanced critical mineral extraction, pro-
25 duction, separation, alloying, or processing tech-
26 nologies that decrease the energy consumption, envi-

1 ronmental impact, and costs of those activities, in-
2 cluding—

3 (A) efficient water and wastewater man-
4 agement strategies;

5 (B) technologies and management strate-
6 gies to control the environmental impacts of
7 radionuclides in ore tailings; and

8 (C) technologies for separation and proc-
9 essing;

10 (2) technologies or process improvements that
11 minimize the use, or lead to more efficient use, of
12 critical minerals across the full supply chain;

13 (3) technologies, process improvements, or de-
14 sign optimizations that facilitate the recycling of
15 critical minerals, and options for improving the rates
16 of collection of products and scrap containing critical
17 minerals from post-consumer, industrial, or other
18 waste streams;

19 (4) commercial markets, advanced storage
20 methods, energy applications, and other beneficial
21 uses of critical minerals processing byproducts;

22 (5) alternative minerals, metals, and materials,
23 particularly those available in abundance within the
24 United States and not subject to potential supply re-

1 restrictions, that lessen the need for critical minerals;
2 and

3 (6) alternative energy technologies or alter-
4 native designs of existing energy technologies, par-
5 ticularly those that use minerals that—

6 (A) occur in abundance in the United
7 States; and

8 (B) are not subject to potential supply re-
9 strictions.

10 (d) REPORTS.—Not later than 2 years after the date
11 of enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter, the Sec-
12 retary shall submit to Congress a report summarizing the
13 activities, findings, and progress of the program.

14 **SEC. 3308. ANALYSIS AND FORECASTING.**

15 (a) CAPABILITIES.—In order to evaluate existing crit-
16 ical mineral policies and inform future actions that may
17 be taken to avoid supply shortages, mitigate price vola-
18 tility, and prepare for demand growth and other market
19 shifts, the Secretary, in consultation with the Energy In-
20 formation Administration, academic institutions, and oth-
21 ers in order to maximize the application of existing com-
22 petencies related to developing and maintaining computer-
23 models and similar analytical tools, shall conduct and pub-
24 lish the results of an annual report that includes—

1 (1) as part of the annually published Mineral
2 Commodity Summaries from the United States Geo-
3 logical Survey, a comprehensive review of critical
4 mineral production, consumption, and recycling pat-
5 terns, including—

6 (A) the quantity of each critical mineral
7 domestically produced during the preceding
8 year;

9 (B) the quantity of each critical mineral
10 domestically consumed during the preceding
11 year;

12 (C) market price data or other price data
13 for each critical mineral;

14 (D) an assessment of—

15 (i) critical mineral requirements to
16 meet the national security, energy, eco-
17 nomic, industrial, technological, and other
18 needs of the United States during the pre-
19 ceding year;

20 (ii) the reliance of the United States
21 on foreign sources to meet those needs
22 during the preceding year; and

23 (iii) the implications of any supply
24 shortages, restrictions, or disruptions dur-
25 ing the preceding year;

1 (E) the quantity of each critical mineral
2 domestically recycled during the preceding year;

3 (F) the market penetration during the pre-
4 ceding year of alternatives to each critical min-
5 eral;

6 (G) a discussion of international trends as-
7 sociated with the discovery, production, con-
8 sumption, use, costs of production, prices, and
9 recycling of each critical mineral as well as the
10 development of alternatives to critical minerals;
11 and

12 (H) such other data, analyses, and evalua-
13 tions as the Secretary finds are necessary to
14 achieve the purposes of this section; and

15 (2) a comprehensive forecast, entitled the “An-
16 nual Critical Minerals Outlook”, of projected critical
17 mineral production, consumption, and recycling pat-
18 terns, including—

19 (A) the quantity of each critical mineral
20 projected to be domestically produced over the
21 subsequent 1-year, 5-year, and 10-year periods;

22 (B) the quantity of each critical mineral
23 projected to be domestically consumed over the
24 subsequent 1-year, 5-year, and 10-year periods;

25 (C) an assessment of—

1 (i) critical mineral requirements to
2 meet projected national security, energy,
3 economic, industrial, technological, and
4 other needs of the United States;

5 (ii) the projected reliance of the
6 United States on foreign sources to meet
7 those needs; and

8 (iii) the projected implications of po-
9 tential supply shortages, restrictions, or
10 disruptions;

11 (D) the quantity of each critical mineral
12 projected to be domestically recycled over the
13 subsequent 1-year, 5-year, and 10-year periods;

14 (E) the market penetration of alternatives
15 to each critical mineral projected to take place
16 over the subsequent 1-year, 5-year, and 10-year
17 periods;

18 (F) a discussion of reasonably foreseeable
19 international trends associated with the dis-
20 covery, production, consumption, use, costs of
21 production, and recycling of each critical min-
22 eral as well as the development of alternatives
23 to critical minerals; and

24 (G) such other projections relating to each
25 critical mineral as the Secretary determines to

1 be necessary to achieve the purposes of this sec-
2 tion.

3 (b) PROPRIETARY INFORMATION.—In preparing a re-
4 port described in subsection (a), the Secretary shall en-
5 sure, consistent with section 5(f) of the National Materials
6 and Minerals Policy, Research and Development Act of
7 1980 (30 U.S.C. 1604(f)), that—

8 (1) no person uses the information and data
9 collected for the report for a purpose other than the
10 development of or reporting of aggregate data in a
11 manner such that the identity of the person or firm
12 who supplied the information is not discernible and
13 is not material to the intended uses of the informa-
14 tion;

15 (2) no person discloses any information or data
16 collected for the report unless the information or
17 data has been transformed into a statistical or ag-
18 gregate form that does not allow the identification of
19 the person or firm who supplied particular informa-
20 tion; and

21 (3) procedures are established to require the
22 withholding of any information or data collected for
23 the report if the Secretary determines that with-
24 holding is necessary to protect proprietary informa-

1 tion, including any trade secrets or other confiden-
2 tial information.

3 **SEC. 3309. EDUCATION AND WORKFORCE.**

4 (a) WORKFORCE ASSESSMENT.—Not later than 1
5 year and 300 days after the date of enactment of this Act,
6 the Secretary of Labor (in consultation with the Secretary,
7 the Director of the National Science Foundation, institu-
8 tions of higher education with substantial expertise in
9 mining, institutions of higher education with significant
10 expertise in minerals research, including fundamental re-
11 search into alternatives, and employers in the critical min-
12 erals sector) shall submit to Congress an assessment of
13 the domestic availability of technically trained personnel
14 necessary for critical mineral exploration, development, as-
15 sessment, production, manufacturing, recycling, analysis,
16 forecasting, education, and research, including an analysis
17 of—

18 (1) skills that are in the shortest supply as of
19 the date of the assessment;

20 (2) skills that are projected to be in short sup-
21 ply in the future;

22 (3) the demographics of the critical minerals in-
23 dustry and how the demographics will evolve under
24 the influence of factors such as an aging workforce;

1 (4) the effectiveness of training and education
2 programs in addressing skills shortages;

3 (5) opportunities to hire locally for new and ex-
4 isting critical mineral activities;

5 (6) the sufficiency of personnel within relevant
6 areas of the Federal Government for achieving the
7 policies described in section 3 of the National Mate-
8 rials and Minerals Policy, Research and Develop-
9 ment Act of 1980 (30 U.S.C. 1602); and

10 (7) the potential need for new training pro-
11 grams to have a measurable effect on the supply of
12 trained workers in the critical minerals industry.

13 (b) CURRICULUM STUDY.—

14 (1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary and the Sec-
15 retary of Labor shall jointly enter into an arrange-
16 ment with the National Academy of Sciences and the
17 National Academy of Engineering under which the
18 Academies shall coordinate with the National
19 Science Foundation on conducting a study—

20 (A) to design an interdisciplinary program
21 on critical minerals that will support the critical
22 mineral supply chain and improve the ability of
23 the United States to increase domestic, critical
24 mineral exploration, development, production,

1 manufacturing, research, including fundamental
2 research into alternatives, and recycling;

3 (B) to address undergraduate and grad-
4 uate education, especially to assist in the devel-
5 opment of graduate level programs of research
6 and instruction that lead to advanced degrees
7 with an emphasis on the critical mineral supply
8 chain or other positions that will increase do-
9 mestic, critical mineral exploration, develop-
10 ment, production, manufacturing, research, in-
11 cluding fundamental research into alternatives,
12 and recycling;

13 (C) to develop guidelines for proposals
14 from institutions of higher education with sub-
15 stantial capabilities in the required disciplines
16 for activities to improve the critical mineral
17 supply chain and advance the capacity of the
18 United States to increase domestic, critical min-
19 eral exploration, research, development, produc-
20 tion, manufacturing, and recycling; and

21 (D) to outline criteria for evaluating per-
22 formance and recommendations for the amount
23 of funding that will be necessary to establish
24 and carry out the program described in sub-
25 section (c).

1 (2) REPORT.—Not later than 2 years after the
2 date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall
3 submit to Congress a description of the results of
4 the study required under paragraph (1).

5 (c) PROGRAM.—

6 (1) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary and the
7 Secretary of Labor shall jointly conduct a competi-
8 tive grant program under which institutions of high-
9 er education may apply for and receive 4-year grants
10 for—

11 (A) startup costs for newly designated fac-
12 ulty positions in integrated critical mineral edu-
13 cation, research, innovation, training, and work-
14 force development programs consistent with
15 subsection (b);

16 (B) internships, scholarships, and fellow-
17 ships for students enrolled in programs related
18 to critical minerals;

19 (C) equipment necessary for integrated
20 critical mineral innovation, training, and work-
21 force development programs; and

22 (D) research of critical minerals and their
23 applications, particularly concerning the manu-
24 facture of critical components vital to national
25 security.

1 (A) the matter under the heading “**GEO-**
2 **LOGICAL SURVEY**” of the first section of the
3 Act of March 3, 1879 (43 U.S.C. 31(a)); or

4 (B) the first section of Public Law 87–626
5 (43 U.S.C. 31(b)).

6 (2) POTASH.—Nothing in this subtitle affects
7 any aspect of Secretarial Order 3324, issued by the
8 Secretary of the Interior on December 3, 2012, with
9 respect to potash and oil and gas operators.

10 **SEC. 3312. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**

11 There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out
12 this subtitle \$50,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2017
13 through 2026.

14 **Subtitle E—Coal**

15 **SEC. 3401. FOSSIL ENERGY.**

16 Section 961(a) of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42
17 U.S.C. 16291(a)) is amended by adding at the end the
18 following:

19 “(8) Improving the conversion, use, and storage
20 of carbon dioxide produced from fossil fuels.”.

21 **SEC. 3402. ESTABLISHMENT OF COAL TECHNOLOGY PRO-**
22 **GRAM.**

23 (a) REPEALS.—

24 (1) IN GENERAL.—

1 (A) Sections 962 and 963 of the Energy
2 Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 16292, 16293)
3 are repealed.

4 (B) Subtitle A of title IV of the Energy
5 Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 15961 et seq.)
6 is repealed.

7 (2) SAVINGS CLAUSE.—Notwithstanding the
8 amendments made by paragraph (1), the Secretary
9 shall continue to manage any program activities that
10 are outstanding as of the date of enactment of this
11 Act under the terms and conditions of sections 962
12 and 963 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42
13 U.S.C. 16292, 16293) or subtitle A of title IV of the
14 Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 15961 et
15 seq.) (as in effect on the day before the date of en-
16 actment of this Act), as applicable.

17 (3) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

18 (A) Section 703(a)(3) of the Energy Inde-
19 pendence and Security Act of 2007 (42 U.S.C.
20 17251(a)(3)) is amended—

21 (i) in the matter preceding subpara-
22 graph (A), by striking the first and second
23 sentences; and

24 (ii) in subparagraph (B), by striking
25 “including” in the matter preceding clause

1 (i) and all that follows through the period
2 at the end and inserting “, including such
3 geologic sequestration projects as are ap-
4 proved by the Secretary”.

5 (B) Section 704 of the Energy Independ-
6 ence and Security Act of 2007 (42 U.S.C.
7 17252) is amended in the first sentence by
8 striking “under section 963(c)(3) of the Energy
9 Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 16293(c)(3)), as
10 added by section 702 of this subtitle, and”.

11 (b) ESTABLISHMENT OF COAL TECHNOLOGY PRO-
12 GRAM.—

13 (1) IN GENERAL.—The Energy Policy Act of
14 2005 (as amended by subsection (a)) is amended by
15 inserting after section 961 (42 U.S.C. 16291) the
16 following:

17 **“SEC. 962. COAL TECHNOLOGY PROGRAM.**

18 **“(a) DEFINITIONS.—**In this section:

19 **“(1) LARGE-SCALE PILOT PROJECT.—**The term
20 ‘large-scale pilot project’ means a pilot project
21 that—

22 **“(A)** represents the scale of technology de-
23 velopment beyond laboratory development and
24 bench scale testing, but not yet advanced to the

1 point of being tested under real operational con-
2 ditions at commercial scale;

3 “(B) represents the scale of technology
4 necessary to gain the operational data needed
5 to understand the technical and performance
6 risks of the technology before the application of
7 that technology at commercial scale or in com-
8 mercial-scale demonstration; and

9 “(C) is large enough—

10 “(i) to validate scaling factors; and

11 “(ii) to demonstrate the interaction
12 between major components so that control
13 philosophies for a new process can be de-
14 veloped and enable the technology to ad-
15 vance from large-scale pilot plant applica-
16 tion to commercial scale demonstration or
17 application.

18 “(2) PROGRAM.—The term ‘program’ means
19 the program established under subsection (b).

20 “(3) TRANSFORMATIONAL TECHNOLOGY.—

21 “(A) IN GENERAL.—The term ‘trans-
22 formational technology’ means a power genera-
23 tion technology that represents an entirely new
24 way to convert energy that will enable a step
25 change in performance, efficiency, and cost of

1 electricity as compared to the technology in ex-
2 istence on the date of enactment of this Act.

3 “(B) INCLUSIONS.—The term ‘trans-
4 formational technology’ includes a broad range
5 of technology improvements, including—

6 “(i) thermodynamic improvements in
7 energy conversion and heat transfer, in-
8 cluding—

9 “(I) oxygen combustion;

10 “(II) chemical looping; and

11 “(III) the replacement of steam
12 cycles with supercritical carbon diox-
13 ide cycles;

14 “(ii) improvements in turbine tech-
15 nology;

16 “(iii) improvements in carbon capture
17 systems technology; and

18 “(iv) any other technology the Sec-
19 retary recognizes as transformational tech-
20 nology.

21 “(b) COAL TECHNOLOGY PROGRAM.—

22 “(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall estab-
23 lish a coal technology program to ensure the contin-
24 ued use of the abundant, domestic coal resources of
25 the United States through the development of tech-

1 nologies that will significantly improve the efficiency,
2 effectiveness, costs, and environmental performance
3 of coal use.

4 “(2) REQUIREMENTS.—The program shall in-
5 clude—

6 “(A) a research and development program;

7 “(B) large-scale pilot projects; and

8 “(C) demonstration projects.

9 “(3) PROGRAM GOALS AND OBJECTIVES.—In
10 consultation with the interested entities described in
11 paragraph (4)(C), the Secretary shall develop goals
12 and objectives for the program to be applied to the
13 technologies developed within the program, taking
14 into consideration the following objectives:

15 “(A) Ensure reliable, low cost power from
16 new and existing coal plants.

17 “(B) Achieve high conversion efficiencies.

18 “(C) Address emissions of carbon dioxide
19 through high efficiency platforms and carbon
20 capture from new and existing coal plants.

21 “(D) Support small-scale and modular
22 technologies to enable incremental capacity ad-
23 ditions and load growth and large-scale genera-
24 tion technologies.

1 “(E) Support flexible baseload operations
2 for new and existing applications of coal gen-
3 eration.

4 “(F) Further reduce emissions of criteria
5 pollutants and reduce the use and manage the
6 discharge of water in power plant operations.

7 “(G) Accelerate the development of tech-
8 nologies that have transformational energy con-
9 version characteristics.

10 “(H) Validate geologic storage of large vol-
11 umes of anthropogenic sources of carbon diox-
12 ide and support the development of the infra-
13 structure needed to support a carbon dioxide
14 use and storage industry.

15 “(I) Examine methods of converting coal
16 to other valuable products and commodities in
17 addition to electricity.

18 “(4) CONSULTATIONS REQUIRED.—In carrying
19 out the program, the Secretary shall—

20 “(A) undertake international collabora-
21 tions, as recommended by the National Coal
22 Council;

23 “(B) use existing authorities to encourage
24 international cooperation; and

1 “(C) consult with interested entities, in-
2 cluding –
3 “(i) coal producers;
4 “(ii) industries that use coal;
5 “(iii) organizations that promote coal
6 and advanced coal technologies;
7 “(iv) environmental organizations;
8 “(v) organizations representing work-
9 ers; and
10 “(vi) organizations representing con-
11 sumers.

12 “(c) REPORT.—

13 “(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 18 months
14 after the date of enactment of this Act, the Sec-
15 retary shall submit to Congress a report describing
16 the performance standards adopted under subsection
17 (b)(3).

18 “(2) UPDATE.—Once every 2 years after the
19 initial report is submitted under paragraph (1), the
20 Secretary shall submit to Congress a report describ-
21 ing the progress made towards achieving the objec-
22 tives and performance standards adopted under sub-
23 section (b)(3).

24 “(d) FUNDING.—

1 “(1) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

2 There are authorized to be appropriated to the Sec-
3 retary to carry out this Act, to remain available until
4 expended—

5 “(A) \$610,000,000 for each of fiscal years
6 2017 through 2020; and

7 “(B) \$560,000,000 for fiscal year 2021.

8 “(2) ALLOCATIONS.—The amounts made avail-
9 able under paragraph (1) shall be allocated as fol-
10 lows:

11 “(A) For activities under the research and
12 development program component described in
13 subsection (b)(2)(A)—

14 “(i) \$275,000,000 for each of fiscal
15 years 2017 through 2020; and

16 “(ii) \$200,000,000 for fiscal year
17 2021.

18 “(B) For activities under the demonstra-
19 tion projects program component described in
20 subsection (b)(2)(C)—

21 “(i) \$50,000,000 for each of fiscal
22 years 2017 through 2020; and

23 “(ii) \$75,000,000 for fiscal year 2021.

24 “(C) For activities under the large-scale
25 pilot projects program component described in

1 subsection (b)(2)(B), \$285,000,000 for each of
2 fiscal years 2017 through 2021.”.

3 (2) COST SHARING FOR LARGE-SCALE PILOT
4 PROJECTS.—Activities under subsection (b)(2)(B)
5 shall be subject to the cost-sharing requirements of
6 section 988(b) of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42
7 U.S.C. 16352(b)).

8 **Subtitle F—Nuclear**

9 **SEC. 3501. REPORT ON FUSION AND FISSION REACTOR** 10 **PROTOTYPES.**

11 (a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the
12 date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary, in consulta-
13 tion with the National Laboratories, relevant Federal
14 agencies, and other stakeholders, shall submit to the Com-
15 mittees on Energy and Natural Resources and Environ-
16 ment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee
17 on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Rep-
18 resentatives a report assessing the capability of the De-
19 partment to host privately funded fusion and fission reac-
20 tor prototypes up to 20 megawatts thermal output and
21 related demonstration facilities at sites owned by the De-
22 partment.

23 (b) CONTENT.—The report submitted under sub-
24 section (a) shall describe the results of an assessment of—

1 (1) the safety review, oversight capabilities, and
2 potential liability of the Department;

3 (2) potential sites capable of hosting research,
4 development, and demonstration of prototype reac-
5 tors and related facilities for the purpose of reducing
6 technical risk;

7 (3) the existing physical and technical capabili-
8 ties of the Department and the National Labora-
9 tories relevant to research, development, and over-
10 sight;

11 (4) the efficacy of the available contractual
12 mechanisms of the Department, including—

13 (A) cooperative research and development
14 agreements;

15 (B) work for others agreements; and

16 (C) agreements for commercializing tech-
17 nology;

18 (5) potential cost structures relating to physical
19 security, decommissioning, liability, and other long-
20 term project costs;

21 (6) the feasibility of the Department providing
22 technical assistance to developers of privately funded
23 fusion and advanced fission reactors in connection
24 with obtaining a license from the Nuclear Regu-
25 latory Commission for demonstration reactors or

1 commercial reactors of varying size and readiness
2 levels up to 2 gigawatts of thermal output; and
3 (7) other challenges or considerations identified
4 by the Secretary, including issues relating to poten-
5 tial cases of demonstration reactors up to 2
6 gigawatts of thermal output.

7 **SEC. 3502. NEXT GENERATION NUCLEAR PLANT PROJECT.**

8 Section 642(b) of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42
9 U.S.C. 16022(b)) is amended—

10 (1) by striking paragraph (3); and

11 (2) by redesignating paragraphs (4) and (5) as
12 paragraphs (3) and (4), respectively.

13 **Subtitle G—Workforce**
14 **Development**

15 **SEC. 3601. 21ST CENTURY ENERGY WORKFORCE ADVISORY**
16 **BOARD.**

17 (a) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary shall establish
18 the 21st Century Energy Workforce Advisory Board (re-
19 ferred to in this section as the “Board”), to develop a
20 strategy for the support and development of a skilled en-
21 ergy workforce that—

22 (1) meets the current and future industry and
23 labor needs of the energy sector;

1 (2) provides opportunities for students to be-
2 come qualified for placement in traditional energy
3 sector and clean energy sector jobs;

4 (3) aligns apprenticeship programs and work-
5 force development programs to provide industry rec-
6 ognized certifications and credentials;

7 (4) encourages leaders in the education system
8 of the United States to equip students with the
9 skills, mentorships, training, and technical expertise
10 necessary to fill the employment opportunities vital
11 to managing and operating the energy- and manu-
12 facturing-related industries of the United States;

13 (5) appropriately supports other Federal agen-
14 cies;

15 (6) strengthens and more fully engages work-
16 force training programs of the Department and the
17 National Laboratories in carrying out the Minorities
18 in Energy Initiative of the Department and other
19 Department workforce priorities;

20 (7) supports the design and replication of exist-
21 ing model energy curricula, particularly in new and
22 emerging technologies, that leads to industry-wide
23 credentials;

24 (8) develops plans to support and retrain dis-
25 placed and unemployed energy sector workers; and

1 (9) makes a Department priority to provide
2 education and job training to underrepresented
3 groups, including ethnic minorities, Indian tribes (as
4 defined in section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination
5 and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 450b)),
6 women, veterans, and socioeconomically disadvan-
7 taged individuals.

8 (b) MEMBERSHIP.—

9 (1) IN GENERAL.—The Board shall be com-
10 posed of 9 members, with the initial members of the
11 Board to be appointed by the Secretary not later
12 than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act.

13 (2) NOMINATIONS.—Not later than 1 year after
14 the date of enactment of this Act, the President’s
15 Council of Advisors on Science and Technology shall
16 nominate for appointment to the Board under para-
17 graph (1) not less than 18 individuals who meet the
18 qualifications described in paragraph (3).

19 (3) QUALIFICATIONS.—Each individual nomi-
20 nated for appointment to the Board under para-
21 graph (1) shall—

22 (A) be eminent in the field of economics or
23 workforce development;

24 (B) have expertise in relevant traditional
25 energy industries and clean energy industries;

1 (C) have expertise in secondary and post-
2 secondary education;

3 (D) have expertise in energy workforce de-
4 velopment or apprentice programs of States and
5 units of local government;

6 (E) have expertise in relevant organized
7 labor organizations; or

8 (F) have expertise in bringing underrep-
9 resented groups, including ethnic minorities,
10 women, veterans, and socioeconomically dis-
11 advantaged individuals, into the workforce.

12 (4) REPRESENTATION.—The membership of the
13 Board shall be representative of the broad range of
14 the energy industry, labor organizations, workforce
15 development, education, minority participation, and
16 economics disciplines related to activities carried out
17 under this section.

18 (5) LIMITATION.—No individual shall be nomi-
19 nated for appointment to the Board who is an em-
20 ployee of an entity applying for a grant under sec-
21 tion 3602.

22 (c) ADVISORY BOARD REVIEW AND RECOMMENDA-
23 TIONS.—

1 (ii) make resources available to pro-
2 vide training to displaced and unemployed
3 energy sector workers to reenter the en-
4 ergy workforce; and

5 (E) identify the energy sectors in greatest
6 need of workforce training and develop guide-
7 lines for the skills necessary to develop a work-
8 force trained to work in those energy sectors.

9 (2) REQUIRED ANALYSIS.—In developing the
10 strategy required under subsection (a), the Board
11 shall analyze the effectiveness of—

12 (A) existing Department directed support;
13 and

14 (B) developing energy workforce training
15 programs.

16 (3) REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the
17 date on which the Board is established under this
18 section, and each year thereafter, the Board shall
19 submit to the Secretary and Congress, and make
20 public, a report containing the findings of the Board
21 and model energy curricula with respect to the strat-
22 egy required to be developed under subsection (a).

23 (d) REPORT BY SECRETARY.—Not later than 18
24 months after the date on which the Board is established
25 under this section, the Secretary shall submit to the Com-

1 mittees on Appropriations of Senate and the House of
2 Representatives, the Committee on Energy and Natural
3 Resources of the Senate, and the Committee on Energy
4 and Commerce of the House of Representatives a report
5 that—

6 (1) describes whether the Secretary approves or
7 disapproves the recommendations of the Board
8 under subsection (c)(3); and

9 (2) provides an implementation plan for rec-
10 ommendations approved by the Board under para-
11 graph (1).

12 (e) CLEARINGHOUSE.—Based on the recommenda-
13 tions of the Board, the Secretary shall establish a clearing-
14 house—

15 (1) to maintain and update information and re-
16 sources on training and workforce development pro-
17 grams for energy- and manufacturing-related jobs;
18 and

19 (2) to act as a resource, and provide guidance,
20 for secondary schools, institutions of higher edu-
21 cation (including community colleges and minority-
22 serving institutions), workforce development organi-
23 zations, labor management organizations, and indus-
24 try organizations that would like to develop and im-

1 plement energy- and manufacturing-related training
2 programs.

3 (f) SUNSET.—The Board established under this sec-
4 tion shall remain in effect until September 30, 2020.

5 **SEC. 3602. ENERGY WORKFORCE PILOT GRANT PROGRAM.**

6 (a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the
7 date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary, in consulta-
8 tion with the Secretary of Labor and the Secretary of
9 Education, shall establish a pilot program to award grants
10 on a competitive basis to eligible entities for job training
11 programs that lead to an industry-recognized credential.

12 (b) ELIGIBILITY.—To be eligible to receive a grant
13 under this section, an entity shall be a public or nonprofit
14 organization or a consortium of public or nonprofit organi-
15 zations that—

16 (1) includes an advisory board of proportional
17 participation, as determined by the Secretary, of rel-
18 evant organizations, including—

19 (A) relevant energy industry organizations,
20 including public and private employers;

21 (B) labor organizations;

22 (C) postsecondary education organizations;

23 and

24 (D) workforce development boards;

1 (2) work with the Secretary of Defense or vet-
2 erans organizations to transition members of the
3 Armed Forces and veterans to careers in the energy
4 sector;

5 (3) work with Indian tribes (as defined in sec-
6 tion 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Edu-
7 cation Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 450b));

8 (4) apply as a State or regional consortia to le-
9 verage best practices already available in the State
10 or region in which the community college or institu-
11 tion of higher education is located;

12 (5) have a State-supported entity included in
13 the consortium applying for the grant;

14 (6) include an apprenticeship program reg-
15 istered with the Department of Labor or a State as
16 part of the job training and education program;

17 (7) provide support services and career coach-
18 ing;

19 (8) provide introductory energy workforce devel-
20 opment training;

21 (9) work with minority-serving institutions to
22 provide job training to increase the number of
23 skilled minorities and women in the energy sector; or

24 (10) provide job training for displaced and un-
25 employed workers in the energy sector.

1 (e) ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATION.—In making
2 grants under this section, the Secretary shall consider re-
3 gional diversity.

4 (f) LIMITATION ON APPLICATIONS.—An eligible enti-
5 ty may not submit, either individually or as part of a joint
6 application, more than 1 application for a grant under this
7 section during any 1 fiscal year.

8 (g) LIMITATIONS ON AMOUNT OF GRANT.—The
9 amount of an individual grant for any 1 year shall not
10 exceed \$1,000,000.

11 (h) COST SHARING.—

12 (1) FEDERAL SHARE.—The Federal share of
13 the cost of a job training and education program
14 carried out using a grant under this section shall be
15 not greater than 65 percent.

16 (2) NON-FEDERAL SHARE.—

17 (A) IN GENERAL.—The non-Federal share
18 of the cost of a job training and education pro-
19 gram carried out using a grant under this sec-
20 tion shall consist of not less than 50 percent
21 cash.

22 (B) LIMITATION.—Not greater than 50
23 percent of the non-Federal contribution of the
24 total cost of a job training and education pro-
25 gram carried out using a grant under this sec-

1 tion shall be in the form of in-kind contribu-
2 tions of goods or services fairly valued.

3 (i) REDUCTION OF DUPLICATION.—Prior to submit-
4 ting an application for a grant under this section, each
5 applicant shall consult with the appropriate agencies of
6 the Federal Government and coordinate the proposed ac-
7 tivities of the applicant with existing State and local pro-
8 grams.

9 (j) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—The Secretary shall
10 provide technical assistance and capacity building to na-
11 tional and State energy partnerships, including the enti-
12 ties described in subsection (b)(1), to leverage the existing
13 job training and education programs of the Department.

14 (k) REPORT.—The Secretary shall submit to Con-
15 gress and make publicly available on the website of the
16 Department an annual report on the program established
17 under this section, including a description of—

18 (1) the entities receiving grants;

19 (2) the activities carried out using the grants;

20 (3) best practices used to leverage the invest-
21 ment of the Federal Government;

22 (4) the rate of employment for participants
23 after completing a job training and education pro-
24 gram carried out using a grant; and

1 (5) an assessment of the results achieved by the
2 program.

3 (1) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is
4 authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section
5 \$20,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2017 through 2020.

6 **Subtitle H—Recycling**

7 **SEC. 3701. RECYCLED CARBON FIBER.**

8 (a) STUDY.—

9 (1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall conduct
10 a study on—

11 (A) the technology of recycled carbon fiber
12 and production waste carbon fiber; and

13 (B) the potential lifecycle energy savings
14 and economic impact of recycled carbon fiber.

15 (2) FACTORS FOR CONSIDERATION.—In con-
16 ducting the study under paragraph (1), the Sec-
17 retary shall consider—

18 (A) the quantity of recycled carbon fiber or
19 production waste carbon fiber that would make
20 the use of recycled carbon fiber or production
21 waste carbon fiber economically viable;

22 (B) any existing or potential barriers to re-
23 cycling carbon fiber or using recycled carbon
24 fiber;

1 (C) any financial incentives that may be
2 necessary for the development of recycled car-
3 bon fiber or production waste carbon fiber;

4 (D) the potential lifecycle savings in energy
5 from producing recycled carbon fiber, as com-
6 pared to producing new carbon fiber;

7 (E) the best and highest use for recycled
8 carbon fiber;

9 (F) the potential reduction in carbon diox-
10 ide emissions from producing recycled carbon
11 fiber, as compared to producing new carbon
12 fiber;

13 (G) any economic benefits gained from
14 using recycled carbon fiber or production waste
15 carbon fiber;

16 (H) workforce training and skills needed to
17 address labor demands in the development of
18 recycled carbon fiber or production waste car-
19 bon fiber; and

20 (I) how the Department can leverage exist-
21 ing efforts in the industry on the use of produc-
22 tion waste carbon fiber.

23 (3) REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the
24 date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall

1 submit to Congress a report describing the results of
2 the study conducted under paragraph (1).

3 (b) RECYCLED CARBON FIBER DEMONSTRATION
4 PROJECT.—On completion of the study required under
5 subsection (a)(1), the Secretary shall consult with the
6 aviation and automotive industries and existing programs
7 of the Advanced Manufacturing Office of the Department
8 to develop a carbon fiber recycling demonstration project.

9 (c) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is
10 authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary to carry
11 out this section \$10,000,000, to remain available until ex-
12 pended.

13 **SEC. 3702. ENERGY GENERATION AND REGULATORY RE-**
14 **LIEF STUDY REGARDING RECOVERY AND**
15 **CONVERSION OF NONRECYCLED MIXED**
16 **PLASTICS.**

17 (a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

18 (1) ENGINEERED FUEL.—The term “engi-
19 neered fuel” means a solid fuel that is manufactured
20 from nonrecycled constituents of municipal solid
21 waste or other secondary materials.

22 (2) GASIFICATION.—The term “gasification”
23 means a process through which nonrecycled waste is
24 heated and converted to synthesis gas in an oxygen-

1 deficient atmosphere, which can be converted into
2 fuels such as ethanol or other chemical feedstocks.

3 (3) PYROLYSIS.—The term “pyrolysis” means a
4 process through which nonrecycled plastics are heat-
5 ed in the absence of oxygen until melted and ther-
6 mally decomposed, and are then cooled, condensed,
7 and converted into synthetic crude oil or refined into
8 synthetic fuels and feedstocks such as diesel or
9 naphtha.

10 (b) STUDY.—With respect to nonrecycled mixed plas-
11 tics that are part of municipal solid waste or other sec-
12 ondary materials in the United States (and are often de-
13 posited in landfills), the Secretary shall conduct a study
14 to determine the manner in which the United States can
15 make progress toward a cost-effective system (including
16 with respect to environmental issues) through which pyrol-
17 ysis, gasification, and other innovative technologies such
18 as engineered fuels are used to convert such plastics, alone
19 or in combination with other municipal solid waste or sec-
20 ondary materials, into materials that can be used to gen-
21 erate electric energy or fuels or as chemical feedstocks.

22 (c) COMPLETION OF STUDY.—Not later than 2 years
23 after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall
24 complete the study described in subsection (b) and submit
25 to the appropriate committees of Congress reports pro-

1 viding findings and recommendations developed through
 2 the study.

3 (d) FUNDING.—The Secretary may use unobligated
 4 funds of the Department to carry out this section.

5 **SEC. 3703. ELIGIBLE PROJECTS.**

6 Section 1703(b)(1) of the Energy Policy Act of 2005
 7 (42 U.S.C. 16513(b)(1)) is amended by inserting “(ex-
 8 cluding the burning of commonly recycled paper that has
 9 been segregated from solid waste to generate electricity)”
 10 after “systems”.

11 **TITLE IV—ACCOUNTABILITY**
 12 **Subtitle A—Loan Programs**

13 **SEC. 4001. TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR INCENTIVES FOR**
 14 **INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGIES.**

15 (a) BORROWER PAYMENT OF SUBSIDY COST.—

16 (1) IN GENERAL.—Section 1702 of the Energy
 17 Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 16512) is amended
 18 by adding at the end the following:

19 “(1) BORROWER PAYMENT OF SUBSIDY COST.—

20 “(1) IN GENERAL.—In addition to the require-
 21 ment in subsection (b)(1), no guarantee shall be
 22 made unless the Secretary has received from the
 23 borrower not less than 25 percent of the cost of the
 24 guarantee.

1 “(2) ESTIMATE.—The Secretary shall provide
2 to the borrower, as soon as practicable, an estimate
3 or range of the cost of the guarantee under para-
4 graph (1).”.

5 (2) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section
6 1702(b) of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42
7 U.S.C. 16512(b)) is amended—

8 (A) by striking “(1) IN GENERAL.—No
9 guarantee” and inserting the following: “Sub-
10 ject to subsection (l), no guarantee”;

11 (B) by redesignating subparagraphs (A),
12 (B), and (C) as paragraphs (1), (2), and (3),
13 respectively, and indenting appropriately; and

14 (C) in paragraph (3) (as so redesign-
15 ated)—

16 (i) by striking “subparagraph (A)”
17 and inserting “paragraph (1)”; and

18 (ii) by striking “subparagraph (B)”
19 and inserting “paragraph (2)”.

20 (3) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made
21 by paragraphs (1) and (2) shall take effect on Octo-
22 ber 1, 2019.

23 (b) PROHIBITION ON SUBORDINATION OF DEBT.—
24 Section 1702(d)(3) of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42
25 U.S.C. 16512(d)(3)) is amended by striking “is not subor-

1 dinate” and inserting “(including any reorganization, re-
2 structuring, or termination of the obligation) shall not at
3 any time be subordinate”.

4 (c) LOAN PROGRAM TRANSPARENCY.—Section 1703
5 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 16513) is
6 amended by adding at the end the following:

7 “(f) LOAN STATUS.—

8 “(1) REQUEST.—If the Secretary does not
9 make a final decision on an application for a loan
10 guarantee under this section by the date that is 270
11 days after receipt of the application by the Sec-
12 retary, on that date and every 90 days thereafter
13 until the final decision is made, the applicant may
14 request that the Secretary provide to the applicant
15 a description of the status of the application.

16 “(2) RESPONSE.—Not later than 10 days after
17 receiving a request from an applicant under para-
18 graph (1), the Secretary shall provide to the appli-
19 cant a response that includes—

20 “(A) a summary of any factors that are
21 delaying a final decision on the application; and

22 “(B) an estimate of when review of the ap-
23 plication will be completed.”.

1 (d) TEMPORARY PROGRAM FOR RAPID DEPLOYMENT
2 OF RENEWABLE ENERGY AND ELECTRIC POWER TRANS-
3 MISSION PROJECTS.—

4 (1) REPEAL.—Section 1705 of the Energy Pol-
5 icy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 16516) is repealed.

6 (2) RESCISSION.—There is rescinded the unob-
7 ligated balance of amounts made available to carry
8 out the loan guarantee program established under
9 section 1705 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42
10 U.S.C. 16516) (before the amendment made by
11 paragraph (1)).

12 (3) MANAGEMENT.—The Secretary shall ensure
13 rigorous continued management and oversight of all
14 outstanding loans guaranteed under the program de-
15 scribed in subsection (b) until those loans have been
16 repaid in full.

17 **SEC. 4002. STATE LOAN ELIGIBILITY.**

18 (a) DEFINITIONS.—Section 1701 of the Energy Pol-
19 icy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 16511) is amended by adding
20 at the end the following:

21 “(6) STATE.—The term ‘State’ has the mean-
22 ing given the term in section 202 of the Energy
23 Conservation and Production Act (42 U.S.C. 6802).

24 “(7) STATE ENERGY FINANCING INSTITU-
25 TION.—

1 “(A) IN GENERAL.—The term ‘State en-
2 ergy financing institution’ means a quasi-inde-
3 pendent entity or an entity within a State agen-
4 cy or financing authority established by a
5 State—

6 “(i) to provide financing support or
7 credit enhancements, including loan guar-
8 antees and loan loss reserves, for eligible
9 projects; and

10 “(ii) to create liquid markets for eligi-
11 ble projects, including warehousing and
12 securitization, or take other steps to reduce
13 financial barriers to the deployment of ex-
14 isting and new eligible projects.

15 “(B) INCLUSION.—The term ‘State energy
16 financing institution’ includes an entity or orga-
17 nization established to achieve the purposes de-
18 scribed in clauses (i) and (ii) of subparagraph
19 (A) by an Indian tribal entity or an Alaska Na-
20 tive Corporation.”.

21 (b) TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—Section 1702 of the
22 Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 16512) (as amend-
23 ed by section 4001(a)(1)) is amended—

1 (1) in subsection (a), by inserting “or to a
2 State energy financing institution” after “for
3 projects”; and

4 (2) by adding at the end the following:

5 “(m) STATE ENERGY FINANCING INSTITUTIONS.—

6 “(1) ELIGIBILITY.—To be eligible for a guar-
7 antee under this title, a State energy financing insti-
8 tution—

9 “(A) shall meet the requirements of section
10 1703(a)(1); and

11 “(B) shall not be required to meet the re-
12 quirements of section 1703(a)(2).

13 “(2) PARTNERSHIPS AUTHORIZED.—In car-
14 rying out a project receiving a loan guarantee under
15 this title, State energy financing institutions may
16 enter into partnerships with private entities, tribal
17 entities, and Alaska Native corporations.

18 “(3) PROHIBITION ON USE OF APPROPRIATED
19 FUNDS.—Amounts appropriated to the Department
20 of Energy before the date of enactment of this sub-
21 section shall not be available to be used for the cost
22 of loan guarantees made to State energy financing
23 institutions under this subsection.”.

1 **SEC. 4003. GAO STUDY ON FOSSIL LOAN GUARANTEE IN-**
2 **CENTIVE PROGRAM.**

3 (a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the
4 date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General
5 of the United States shall carry out, and submit to Con-
6 gress a report describing the results of, a study on the
7 effectiveness of the advanced fossil loan guarantee incen-
8 tive program and other incentive programs for advanced
9 fossil energy of the Department.

10 (b) CONTENTS.—In carrying out the study under
11 subsection (a), the Comptroller General of the United
12 States shall—

13 (1) solicit industry and stakeholder input;

14 (2) evaluate the effectiveness of the advanced
15 fossil loan guarantee incentive program, alone or in
16 combination with other incentives, in advancing car-
17 bon capture and storage technology;

18 (3) review each Federal incentive provided by
19 the Department and other Federal agencies for car-
20 bon capture and storage demonstration projects to
21 determine the adequacy and effectiveness of the
22 combined Federal incentives in advancing carbon
23 capture and storage and advanced fossil energy tech-
24 nologies;

25 (4) assess whether combinations of the incentive
26 programs in existence as of the date of enactment of

1 this Act could be effective to advance carbon capture
2 and storage and advanced fossil energy technologies;
3 and

4 (5) evaluate the impact and costs of imple-
5 menting the recommendations described in the Jan-
6 uary 2015 National Coal Council report entitled
7 “Fossil Forward: Revitalizing CCS, Bringing Scale
8 and Speed to CCS Deployment” on the effectiveness
9 of the advanced fossil loan guarantee program.

10 **SEC. 4004. PROGRAM ELIGIBILITY FOR VESSELS.**

11 Subtitle B of title I of the Energy Independence and
12 Security Act of 2007 (42 U.S.C. 17011 et seq.) is amend-
13 ed by adding at the end the following:

14 **“SEC. 137. ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY VEHICLES MANUFAC-**
15 **TURING INCENTIVE PROGRAM ELIGIBILITY**
16 **FOR VESSELS.**

17 “(a) DEFINITION OF VESSEL.—In this section, the
18 term ‘vessel’ means a vessel (as defined in section 3 of
19 title 1, United States Code), whether in existence or under
20 construction, that has been issued a certificate of docu-
21 mentation as a United States flagged vessel under chapter
22 121 of title 46, United States Code and that meets the
23 standards established under section 4005(a) of the Energy
24 Policy Modernization Act of 2015.

1 “(b) ELIGIBILITY.—Subject to the terms and condi-
2 tions of subsections (d) and (f) of section 136, projects
3 for the reequipping, expanding, or establishing of a manu-
4 facturing facility in the United States to produce vessels
5 shall be considered eligible for direct loans under section
6 136(d).

7 “(c) FUNDING.—

8 “(1) PROHIBITION ON USE OF EXISTING CRED-
9 IT SUBSIDY.—None of the projects made eligible
10 under this section shall be eligible to receive any
11 credit subsidy provided under section 136 before the
12 date of enactment of this section.

13 “(2) SPECIFIC APPROPRIATION OR CONTRIBU-
14 TION.—The authority under this section to incur in-
15 debtedness, or enter into contracts, obligating
16 amounts to be expended by the Federal Government
17 shall be effective for any fiscal year only—

18 “(A)(i) to such extent or in such amounts
19 as are provided in advance by appropriation
20 Acts; and

21 “(ii) if the borrower has agreed to pay a
22 reasonable percentage of the cost of the obliga-
23 tion; or

24 “(B) if the Secretary has received from the
25 borrower a payment in full for the cost of the

1 obligation and deposited the payment into the
2 Treasury.”.

3 **SEC. 4005. ADDITIONAL REFORMS.**

4 (a) ISSUANCE OF RULE.—Not later than 180 days
5 after the date of enactment of this Act and after consulta-
6 tion with, and taking into account comments from, the
7 vessel industry, the Secretary shall issue a rule that speci-
8 fies which energy efficiency improvement standards shall
9 apply to applicants for loans under section 137 of the En-
10 ergy Independence and Security Act of 2007 (as added
11 by section 4004) for the manufacturing, retrofitting, or
12 repowering vessels that have been issued certificates of
13 documentation as United States flagged vessels under
14 chapter 121 of title 46, United States Code.

15 (b) FEES.—Section 136 of the Energy Independence
16 and Security Act of 2007 (42 U.S.C. 17013) is amended
17 by striking subsection (f) and inserting the following:

18 “(f) FEES.—

19 “(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall charge
20 and collect fees for loans provided under this section
21 in amounts that the Secretary determines are suffi-
22 cient to cover applicable administrative expenses as-
23 sociated with the loans, including reasonable closing
24 fees on the loans.

1 “(2) AVAILABILITY.—Fees collected under
2 paragraph (1) shall—

3 “(A) be deposited by the Secretary into the
4 Treasury; and

5 “(B) remain available until expended, sub-
6 ject to such other conditions as are contained in
7 annual appropriations Acts.”.

8 **SEC. 4006. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY INDIAN ENERGY EDU-**
9 **CATION PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT AS-**
10 **SISTANCE PROGRAM.**

11 Section 2602(b)(6) of the Energy Policy Act of 1992
12 (25 U.S.C. 3502(b)(6)) is amended by striking “2016”
13 and inserting “2026”.

14 **Subtitle B—Energy-Water Nexus**

15 **SEC. 4101. NEXUS OF ENERGY AND WATER FOR SUSTAIN-**
16 **ABILITY.**

17 (a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

18 (1) ENERGY-WATER NEXUS.—The term “en-
19 ergy-water nexus” means the links between—

20 (A) the water needed to produce fuels,
21 electricity, and other forms of energy; and

22 (B) the energy needed to transport, re-
23 claim, and treat water and wastewater.

24 (2) INTERAGENCY COORDINATION COM-
25 MITTEE.—The term “Interagency Coordination

1 Committee” means the Committee on the Nexus of
2 Energy and Water for Sustainability (or the
3 “NEWS Committee”) established under subsection
4 (b)(1).

5 (3) NEXUS OF ENERGY AND WATER SUSTAIN-
6 ABILITY OFFICE; NEWS OFFICE.—The term “Nexus
7 of Energy and Water Sustainability Office” or the
8 “NEWS Office” means an office located at the De-
9 partment and managed in cooperation with the De-
10 partment of the Interior pursuant to an agreement
11 between the 2 agencies to carry out leadership and
12 administrative functions for the Interagency Coordi-
13 nation Committee.

14 (4) RD&D ACTIVITIES.—The term “RD&D ac-
15 tivities” means research, development, and dem-
16 onstration activities.

17 (b) INTERAGENCY COORDINATION COMMITTEE.—

18 (1) ESTABLISHMENT.—Not later than 180 days
19 after the date of enactment of this Act, the Sec-
20 retary and the Secretary of the Interior shall estab-
21 lish the joint NEWS Office and Interagency Coordi-
22 nation Committee on the Nexus of Energy and
23 Water for Sustainability (or the “NEWS Com-
24 mittee”) to carry out the duties described in para-
25 graph (3).

1 (2) ADMINISTRATION.—

2 (A) CHAIRS.—The Secretary and the Sec-
3 retary of the Interior shall jointly manage the
4 NEWS Office and serve as co-chairs of the
5 Interagency Coordination Committee.

6 (B) MEMBERSHIP; STAFFING.—Member-
7 ship and staffing shall be determined by the co-
8 chairs.

9 (3) DUTIES.—The Interagency Coordination
10 Committee shall—

11 (A) serve as a forum for developing com-
12 mon Federal goals and plans on energy-water
13 nexus RD&D activities in coordination with the
14 National Science and Technology Council;

15 (B) not later than 1 year after the date of
16 enactment of this Act, and biannually there-
17 after, issue a strategic plan on energy-water
18 nexus RD&D activities priorities and objectives;

19 (C) convene and promote coordination of
20 the activities of Federal departments and agen-
21 cies on energy-water nexus RD&D activities, in-
22 cluding the activities of—

23 (i) the Department;

24 (ii) the Department of the Interior;

25 (iii) the Corps of Engineers;

- 1 (iv) the Department of Agriculture;
- 2 (v) the Department of Defense;
- 3 (vi) the Department of State;
- 4 (vii) the Environmental Protection
- 5 Agency;
- 6 (viii) the Council on Environmental
- 7 Quality;
- 8 (ix) the National Institute of Stand-
- 9 ards and Technology;
- 10 (x) the National Oceanic and Atmos-
- 11 pheric Administration;
- 12 (xi) the National Science Foundation;
- 13 (xii) the Office of Management and
- 14 Budget;
- 15 (xiii) the Office of Science and Tech-
- 16 nology Policy;
- 17 (xiv) the National Aeronautics and
- 18 Space Administration; and
- 19 (xv) such other Federal departments
- 20 and agencies as the Interagency Coordina-
- 21 tion Committee considers appropriate;
- 22 (D)(i) coordinate and develop capabilities
- 23 and methodologies for data collection, manage-
- 24 ment, and dissemination of information related
- 25 to energy-water nexus RD&D activities from

1 and to other Federal departments and agencies;
2 and

3 (ii) promote information exchange between
4 Federal departments and agencies—

5 (I) to identify and document Federal
6 and non-Federal programs and funding op-
7 portunities that support basic and applied
8 research, development, and demonstration
9 proposals to advance energy-water nexus
10 related science and technologies;

11 (II) to leverage existing programs by
12 encouraging joint solicitations, block
13 grants, and matching programs with non-
14 Federal entities; and

15 (III) to identify opportunities for do-
16 mestic and international public-private
17 partnerships, innovative financing mecha-
18 nisms, information and data exchange;

19 (E) promote the integration of energy-
20 water nexus considerations into existing Federal
21 water, energy, and other natural resource, in-
22 frastructure, and science programs at the na-
23 tional and regional levels and with programs
24 administered in partnership with non-Federal
25 entities; and

1 (F) not later than 1 year after the date of
2 enactment of this Act, issue a report on the po-
3 tential benefits and feasibility of establishing an
4 energy-water center of excellence within the Na-
5 tional Laboratories (as that term is defined in
6 section 2 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42
7 U.S.C. 15801)).

8 (4) NO REGULATION.—Nothing in this sub-
9 section grants to the Interagency Coordination Com-
10 mittee the authority to promulgate regulations or set
11 standards.

12 (5) REVIEW; REPORT.—At the end of the 5-
13 year period beginning on the date on which the
14 Interagency Coordination Committee and NEWS Of-
15 fice are established, the NEWS Office shall—

16 (A) review the activities, relevance, and ef-
17 fectiveness of the Interagency Coordination
18 Committee; and

19 (B) submit to the Committee on Energy
20 and Natural Resources of the Senate and the
21 Committees on Science, Space, and Technology,
22 Energy and Commerce, and Natural Resources
23 of the House of Representatives a report that—

24 (i) describes the results of the review
25 conducted under subparagraph (A); and

1 (ii) includes a recommendation on
2 whether the Interagency Coordination
3 Committee should continue.

4 (c) CROSSCUT BUDGET.—Not later than 30 days
5 after the President submits the budget of the United
6 States Government under section 1105 of title 31, United
7 States Code, the co-chairs of the Interagency Coordination
8 Committee (acting through the NEWS Office) shall sub-
9 mit to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources
10 of the Senate and the Committees on Science, Space, and
11 Technology, Energy and Commerce, and Natural Re-
12 sources of the House of Representatives, an interagency
13 budget crosscut report that displays at the program-,
14 project-, and activity-level for each of the Federal agencies
15 that carry out or support (including through grants, con-
16 tracts, interagency and intraagency transfers, and
17 multiyear and no-year funds) basic and applied RD&D ac-
18 tivities to advance the energy-water nexus related science
19 and technologies—

20 (1) the budget proposed in the budget request
21 of the President for the upcoming fiscal year;

22 (2) expenditures and obligations for the prior
23 fiscal year; and

24 (3) estimated expenditures and obligations for
25 the current fiscal year.

1 **SEC. 4102. SMART ENERGY AND WATER EFFICIENCY PILOT**
2 **PROGRAM.**

3 Subtitle A of title IX of the Energy Policy Act of
4 2005 (42 U.S.C. 16191 et seq.) is amended by adding at
5 the end the following:

6 **“SEC. 918. SMART ENERGY AND WATER EFFICIENCY PILOT**
7 **PROGRAM.**

8 “(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

9 “(1) ELIGIBLE ENTITY.—The term ‘eligible en-
10 tity’ means—

11 “(A) a utility;

12 “(B) a municipality;

13 “(C) a water district;

14 “(D) an Indian tribe or Alaska Native vil-
15 lage; and

16 “(E) any other authority that provides
17 water, wastewater, or water reuse services.

18 “(2) SMART ENERGY AND WATER EFFICIENCY
19 PILOT PROGRAM.—The term ‘smart energy and
20 water efficiency pilot program’ or ‘pilot program’
21 means the pilot program established under sub-
22 section (b).

23 “(b) SMART ENERGY AND WATER EFFICIENCY
24 PILOT PROGRAM.—

1 “(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall estab-
2 lish and carry out a smart energy and water effi-
3 ciency pilot program in accordance with this section.

4 “(2) PURPOSE.—The purpose of the smart en-
5 ergy and water efficiency pilot program is to award
6 grants to eligible entities to demonstrate unique, ad-
7 vanced, or innovative technology-based solutions that
8 will—

9 “(A) increase the energy efficiency of
10 water, wastewater, and water reuse systems;

11 “(B) improve energy efficiency of water,
12 wastewater, and water reuse systems to help
13 communities across the United States make
14 measurable progress in conserving water, saving
15 energy, and reducing costs;

16 “(C) support the implementation of inno-
17 vative and unique processes and the installation
18 of established advanced automated systems that
19 provide real-time data on energy and water; and

20 “(D) improve energy-water conservation
21 and quality and predictive maintenance through
22 technologies that utilize internet connected
23 technologies, including sensors, intelligent gate-
24 ways, and security embedded in hardware.

25 “(3) PROJECT SELECTION.—

1 “(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall
2 make competitive, merit-reviewed grants under
3 the pilot program to not less than 3, but not
4 more than 5, eligible entities.

5 “(B) SELECTION CRITERIA.—In selecting
6 an eligible entity to receive a grant under the
7 pilot program, the Secretary shall consider—

8 “(i) energy and cost savings;

9 “(ii) the uniqueness, commercial via-
10 bility, and reliability of the technology to
11 be used;

12 “(iii) the degree to which the project
13 integrates next-generation sensors soft-
14 ware, analytics, and management tools;

15 “(iv) the anticipated cost-effectiveness
16 of the pilot project through measurable en-
17 ergy efficiency savings, water savings or
18 reuse, and infrastructure costs averted;

19 “(v) whether the technology can be
20 deployed in a variety of geographic regions
21 and the degree to which the technology can
22 be implemented in a wide range of applica-
23 tions ranging in scale from small towns to
24 large cities, including tribal communities;

1 “(vi) whether the technology has been
2 successfully deployed elsewhere;

3 “(vii) whether the technology was
4 sourced from a manufacturer based in the
5 United States; and

6 “(viii) whether the project will be
7 completed in 5 years or less.

8 “(C) APPLICATIONS.—

9 “(i) IN GENERAL.—Subject to clause
10 (ii), an eligible entity seeking a grant
11 under the pilot program shall submit to
12 the Secretary an application at such time,
13 in such manner, and containing such infor-
14 mation as the Secretary determines to be
15 necessary.

16 “(ii) CONTENTS.—An application
17 under clause (i) shall, at a minimum, in-
18 clude—

19 “(I) a description of the project;

20 “(II) a description of the tech-
21 nology to be used in the project;

22 “(III) the anticipated results, in-
23 cluding energy and water savings, of
24 the project;

1 oped by the Secretary, consistent with the
2 purposes of this section.

3 “(ii) REQUIREMENTS.—Consistent
4 with the performance measures and bench-
5 marks developed under clause (i), in car-
6 rying out an evaluation under that clause,
7 the Secretary shall —

8 “(I) evaluate the progress and
9 impact of the project; and

10 “(II) assesses the degree to
11 which the project is meeting the goals
12 of the pilot program.

13 “(C) TECHNICAL AND POLICY ASSIST-
14 ANCE.—On the request of a grant recipient, the
15 Secretary shall provide technical and policy as-
16 sistance.

17 “(D) BEST PRACTICES.—The Secretary
18 shall make available to the public through the
19 Internet and other means the Secretary con-
20 siders to be appropriate—

21 “(i) a copy of each evaluation carried
22 out under subparagraph (B); and

23 “(ii) a description of any best prac-
24 tices identified by the Secretary as a result
25 of those evaluations.

1 “(E) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—The Sec-
2 retary shall submit to Congress a report con-
3 taining the results of each evaluation carried
4 out under subparagraph (B).

5 “(c) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There
6 is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section
7 \$15,000,000, to remain available until expended.”.

8 **Subtitle C—Innovation**

9 **SEC. 4201. AMERICA COMPETES PROGRAMS.**

10 (a) BASIC RESEARCH.—Section 971(b) of the Energy
11 Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 16311(b)) is amended—

12 (1) in paragraph (6), by striking “and” at the
13 end;

14 (2) in paragraph (7), by striking the period at
15 the end and inserting a semicolon; and

16 (3) by adding at the end the following:

17 “(8) \$5,271,000,000 for fiscal year 2016;

18 “(9) \$5,485,000,000 for fiscal year 2017;

19 “(10) \$5,704,000,000 for fiscal year 2018;

20 “(11) \$5,932,000,000 for fiscal year 2019; and

21 “(12) \$6,178,000,000 for fiscal year 2020.”.

22 (b) ADVANCED RESEARCH PROJECTS AGENCY-EN-
23 ERGY.—Section 5012 of the America COMPETES Act
24 (42 U.S.C. 16538) is amended—

1 (1) in subsection (a)(3), by striking “subsection
2 (n)(1)” and inserting “subsection (o)(1)”;

3 (2) in subsection (i), by striking paragraph (1)
4 and inserting the following:

5 “(1) IN GENERAL.—To the maximum extent
6 practicable, the Director shall ensure that—

7 “(A) the activities of ARPA–E are coordi-
8 nated with, and do not duplicate the efforts of,
9 programs and laboratories within the Depart-
10 ment and other relevant research agencies; and

11 “(B) ARPA–E does not provide funding
12 for a project unless the prospective grantee
13 demonstrates sufficient attempts to secure pri-
14 vate financing or indicates that the project is
15 not independently commercially viable.”;

16 (3) by redesignating subsection (n) as sub-
17 section (o);

18 (4) by inserting after subsection (m) the fol-
19 lowing:

20 “(n) PROTECTION OF INFORMATION.—The following
21 types of information collected by the ARPA–E from recipi-
22 ents of financial assistance awards shall be considered
23 commercial and financial information obtained from a per-
24 son and privileged or confidential and not subject to dis-

1 closure under section 552(b)(4) of title 5, United States
2 Code:

3 “(1) Plans for commercialization of technologies
4 developed under the award, including business plans,
5 technology-to-market plans, market studies, and cost
6 and performance models.

7 “(2) Investments provided to an awardee from
8 third parties (such as venture capital firms, hedge
9 funds, and private equity firms), including amounts
10 and the percentage of ownership of the awardee pro-
11 vided in return for the investments.

12 “(3) Additional financial support that the
13 awardee—

14 “(A) plans to or has invested into the tech-
15 nology developed under the award; or

16 “(B) is seeking from third parties.

17 “(4) Revenue from the licensing or sale of new
18 products or services resulting from research con-
19 ducted under the award.”; and

20 (5) in subsection (o) (as redesignated by para-
21 graph (3))—

22 (A) in paragraph (2)—

23 (i) in the matter preceding subpara-
24 graph (A), by striking “paragraphs (4)
25 and (5)” and inserting “paragraph (4)”;

1 (ii) in subparagraph (D), by striking
2 “and” at the end;

3 (iii) in subparagraph (E), by striking
4 the period at the end and inserting a semi-
5 colon; and

6 (iv) by adding at the end the fol-
7 lowing:

8 “(F) \$291,200,000 for fiscal year 2016;

9 “(G) \$303,600,000 for fiscal year 2017;

10 “(H) \$314,700,000 for fiscal year 2018;

11 “(I) \$327,300,000 for fiscal year 2019;

12 and

13 “(J) \$340,600,000 for fiscal year 2020 .”;

14 and

15 (B) in paragraph (4)(B), by striking

16 “(c)(2)(D)” and inserting “(c)(2)(C)”.

17 **SEC. 4202. INCLUSION OF EARLY STAGE TECHNOLOGY**

18 **DEMONSTRATION IN AUTHORIZED TECH-**

19 **NOLOGY TRANSFER ACTIVITIES.**

20 Section 1001 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42

21 U.S.C. 16391) is amended—

22 (1) by redesignating subsection (g) as sub-
23 section (h); and

24 (2) by inserting after subsection (f) the fol-
25 lowing:

1 “(g) EARLY STAGE TECHNOLOGY DEMONSTRA-
2 TION.—The Secretary shall permit the directors of the Na-
3 tional Laboratories to use funds authorized to support
4 technology transfer within the Department to carry out
5 early stage and precommercial technology demonstration
6 activities to remove technology barriers that limit private
7 sector interest and demonstrate potential commercial ap-
8 plications of any research and technologies arising from
9 National Laboratory activities.”.

10 **SEC. 4203. SUPPORTING ACCESS OF SMALL BUSINESS CON-**
11 **CERNS TO NATIONAL LABORATORIES.**

12 (a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

13 (1) NATIONAL LABORATORY.—The term “Na-
14 tional Laboratory” has the meaning given the term
15 in section 2 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42
16 U.S.C. 15801).

17 (2) SMALL BUSINESS CONCERN.—The term
18 “small business concern” has the same meaning as
19 in section 3 of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C.
20 632).

21 (b) ACTIONS FOR INCREASED ACCESS AT NATIONAL
22 LABORATORIES FOR SMALL BUSINESS CONCERNS.—To
23 promote the technology transfer of innovative energy tech-
24 nologies and enhance the competitiveness of the United
25 States, the Secretary shall take such actions as are appro-

1 piate to facilitate access to the National Laboratories for
2 small business concerns.

3 (c) INFORMATION ON THE DOE WEBSITE RELATING
4 TO NATIONAL LABORATORY PROGRAMS AVAILABLE TO
5 SMALL BUSINESS CONCERNS.—

6 (1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days
7 after the date of enactment of this Act, the Sec-
8 retary, in coordination with the Directors of the Na-
9 tional Laboratories, shall—

10 (A) publish in a consolidated manner on
11 the website of the Department information re-
12 lating to National Laboratory programs that
13 are available to small business concerns;

14 (B) provide for the information published
15 under subparagraph (A) to be kept up-to-date;
16 and

17 (C) include in the information published
18 under subparagraph (A), information on each
19 available program under which small business
20 concerns are eligible to enter into agreements to
21 work with the National Laboratories.

22 (2) COMPONENTS.—The information published
23 on the Department website under paragraph (1)
24 shall include—

1 (A) a brief description of each agreement
2 available to small business concerns to work
3 with National Laboratories;

4 (B) a step-by-step guide for completing
5 agreements to work with National Laboratories;

6 (C) best practices for working with Na-
7 tional Laboratories;

8 (D) individual National Laboratory
9 websites that provide information specific to
10 technology transfer and working with small
11 business concerns;

12 (E) links to funding opportunity announce-
13 ments, nonfinancial resources, and other pro-
14 grams available to small business concerns; and

15 (F) any other information that the Sec-
16 retary determines to be appropriate.

17 (3) ACCESSIBILITY.—The information published
18 on the Department website under paragraph (1)
19 shall be—

20 (A) readily accessible and easily found on
21 the Internet by the public and members and
22 committees of Congress; and

23 (B) presented in a searchable, machine-
24 readable format.

1 (4) GUIDANCE.—The Secretary shall issue De-
2 partmental guidance to ensure that the information
3 published on the Department website under para-
4 graph (1) is provided in a manner that presents a
5 coherent picture of all National Laboratory pro-
6 grams that are relevant to small business concerns.

7 **SEC. 4204. MICROLAB TECHNOLOGY COMMERCIALIZATION.**

8 (a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

9 (1) MICROLAB.—The term “microlab” means a
10 small laboratory established by the Secretary under
11 subsection (b).

12 (2) NATIONAL LABORATORY.—The term “na-
13 tional laboratory” means—

14 (A) a National Laboratory, as defined in
15 section 2 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42
16 U.S.C. 15801); and

17 (B) a national security laboratory, as de-
18 fined in section 3281 of the National Nuclear
19 Security Administration Act (50 U.S.C. 2471).

20 (b) ESTABLISHMENT OF MICROLAB PROGRAM.—

21 (1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, in collabora-
22 tion with the directors of national laboratories, may
23 establish a microlab program under which the Sec-
24 retary establishes microlabs that are located in close

1 proximity to national laboratories and that are ac-
2 cessible to the public for the purposes of—

3 (A) enhancing collaboration with regional
4 research groups, such as institutions of higher
5 education and industry groups;

6 (B) accelerating technology transfer from
7 national laboratories to the marketplace; and

8 (C) promoting regional workforce develop-
9 ment through science, technology, engineering,
10 and mathematics (“STEM”) instruction and
11 training.

12 (2) CRITERIA.—In determining the placement
13 of microlabs under paragraph (1), the Secretary
14 shall consider—

15 (A) the commitment of a national labora-
16 tory to establishing a microlab;

17 (B) the existence of a joint research insti-
18 tute or a new facility that—

19 (i) is not on the main site of a na-
20 tional laboratory;

21 (ii) is in close proximity to a national
22 laboratory; and

23 (iii) has the capability to house a
24 microlab;

1 (C) whether employees of a national lab-
2 oratory and persons from academia, industry,
3 and government are available to be assigned to
4 the microlab; and

5 (D) cost-sharing or in-kind contributions
6 from State and local governments and private
7 industry.

8 (3) TIMING.—If the Secretary, in collaboration
9 with the directors of national laboratories, elects to
10 establish a microlab program under this subsection,
11 the Secretary, in collaboration with the directors of
12 national laboratories, shall—

13 (A) not later than 60 days after the date
14 of enactment of this Act, begin the process of
15 determining the placement of microlabs under
16 paragraph (1); and

17 (B) not later than 180 days after the date
18 of enactment of this Act, implement the
19 microlab program under this subsection.

20 (c) REPORTS.—

21 (1) INITIAL REPORT.—Not later than 60 days
22 after the date of implementation of the microlab pro-
23 gram under subsection (b), the Secretary shall sub-
24 mit to the Committee on Armed Services of the Sen-
25 ate, the Committee on Armed Services of the House

1 of Representatives, the Committee on Energy and
2 Natural Resources of the Senate, and the Committee
3 on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of
4 Representatives a report that provides an update on
5 the implementation of the microlab program under
6 subsection (b).

7 (2) PROGRESS REPORT.—Not later than 1 year
8 after the date of implementation of the microlab pro-
9 gram under subsection (b), the Secretary shall sub-
10 mit to the Committee on Armed Services of the Sen-
11 ate, the Committee on Armed Services of the House
12 of Representatives, the Committee on Energy and
13 Natural Resources of the Senate, and the Committee
14 on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of
15 Representatives a report on the microlab program
16 under subsection (b), including findings and rec-
17 ommendations of the Secretary.

18 (d) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is
19 authorized to be appropriated to carry out this Act
20 \$50,000,000 for fiscal year 2016.

21 **Subtitle D—Grid Reliability**

22 **SEC. 4301. BULK-POWER SYSTEM RELIABILITY IMPACT** 23 **STATEMENT.**

24 (a) RELIABILITY REPORTS.—Section 215(g) of the
25 Federal Power Act (16 U.S.C. 824o(g)) is amended—

1 (1) by striking “The ERO” and inserting the
2 following:

3 “(1) IN GENERAL.—The ERO”; and

4 (2) by adding at the end the following:

5 “(2) REGIONAL ENTITIES.—Not later than 180
6 days after the date of enactment of this paragraph
7 and not less than every 3 years thereafter, each re-
8 gional entity shall submit to the appropriate commit-
9 tees of Congress and the Commission a report that
10 describes, as of the date of the report—

11 “(A) the state of and prospects for the re-
12 liability of electricity within the geographic area
13 covered by the regional entity; and

14 “(B) the most significant risks to the reli-
15 ability of the bulk-power system that might
16 arise or need to be monitored within the geo-
17 graphic area covered by the regional entity, in-
18 cluding risks from proposed or final Federal
19 regulations.”.

20 (b) RELIABILITY IMPACT STATEMENT.—Section 215
21 of the Federal Power Act (16 U.S.C. 824o) is amended
22 by adding at the end the following:

23 “(1) RELIABILITY IMPACT STATEMENT.—

24 “(1) SOLICITATION BY COMMISSION.—Not later
25 than 15 days after the date on which the head of a

1 Federal agency proposes a major rule (as defined in
2 section 804 of title 5, United States Code) that may
3 significantly affect the reliable operation of the bulk-
4 power system, the Commission shall solicit from any
5 applicable regional entity affected by the proposed
6 rule a reliability impact statement with respect to
7 the proposed rule.

8 “(2) VOLUNTARY SUBMISSION BY REGIONAL
9 ENTITY.—A regional entity may prepare, on the ini-
10 tiative of the regional entity, a reliability impact
11 statement for any proposed major Federal rule that
12 the regional entity determines would significantly af-
13 fect the reliable operation of the bulk-power system
14 within the area covered by the regional entity.

15 “(3) MULTIJURISDICTIONAL COORDINATION.—
16 If a proposed rule subject to a reliability impact
17 statement under paragraph (1) or (2) affects an
18 area broader than the area covered by a single re-
19 gional entity, the ERO shall convene a committee of
20 the affected regional entities to produce a single reli-
21 ability impact statement that demonstrates for each
22 affected area the reliability impact of the proposed
23 rule.

1 “(4) REQUIREMENTS.—A reliability impact
2 statement under paragraph (1) or (2) shall include
3 a detailed statement on—

4 “(A) the impact of the proposed rule on
5 the reliable operation of the bulk-power system;

6 “(B) any adverse effects on the reliable op-
7 eration of the bulk-power system if the pro-
8 posed rule was implemented; and

9 “(C) alternatives to cure the identified ad-
10 verse reliability impacts, including, at the dis-
11 cretion of the regional entity, a no-action alter-
12 native.

13 “(5) SUBMISSION TO COMMISSION.—On comple-
14 tion of a reliability impact statement under para-
15 graph (1) or (2), the regional entity or a committee
16 of affected regional entities convened under para-
17 graph (3) shall submit to the Commission the reli-
18 ability impact statement.

19 “(6) TRANSMITTAL TO HEAD OF FEDERAL
20 AGENCY.—On receipt of a reliability impact state-
21 ment submitted to the Commission under paragraph
22 (5), the Commission shall transmit to the head of
23 the applicable Federal agency the reliability impact
24 statement prepared under this subsection for inclu-
25 sion in the public record.

1 “(7) INCLUSION OF DETAILED RESPONSE IN
2 FINAL RULE.—With respect to a final major rule
3 subject to a reliability impact statement prepared
4 under paragraph (1) or (2), the head of the Federal
5 agency shall—

6 “(A) consider the reliability impact state-
7 ment;

8 “(B) give due weight to the technical ex-
9 pertise of the regional entity with respect to
10 matters that are the subject of the reliability
11 impact statement; and

12 “(C) include in the final rule a detailed re-
13 sponse to the reliability impact statement that
14 reasonably addresses the detailed statements re-
15 quired under paragraph (4).”.

16 **SEC. 4302. REPORT BY TRANSMISSION ORGANIZATIONS ON**
17 **DIVERSITY OF SUPPLY.**

18 (a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

19 (1) ELECTRIC GENERATING CAPACITY RE-
20 SOURCE.—

21 (A) IN GENERAL.—The term “electric gen-
22 erating capacity resource” means an electric
23 generating resource, as measured by the max-
24 imum load-carrying ability of the resource, ex-
25 clusive of station use and planned, unplanned,

1 or other outage or derating subject to dispatch
2 by the transmission organization to meet the re-
3 source adequacy needs of the systems operated
4 by the transmission organization.

5 (B) EFFECT.—The term “electric gener-
6 ating capacity resource” does not address non-
7 electric generating resources that are qualified
8 as capacity resources in the tariffs of various
9 transmission organizations as of the date of en-
10 actment of this Act.

11 (2) TRANSMISSION ORGANIZATION.—The term
12 “transmission organization” has the meaning given
13 the term in section 3 of the Federal Power Act (16
14 U.S.C. 796).

15 (b) REPORT.—

16 (1) NOTICE.—Not later than 14 days after the
17 date of enactment of this Act, the Commission (as
18 the term is defined in section 3 of the Federal
19 Power Act (16 U.S.C. 796)) shall submit to each
20 transmission organization that has a tariff on file
21 with the Commission that includes provisions ad-
22 dressing the procurement of electric generating ca-
23 pacity resources, a notice that the transmission or-
24 ganization is required to file with the Commission a
25 report in accordance with paragraph (2).

1 (2) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after
2 the date on which a transmission organization re-
3 ceives a notice under paragraph (1), the trans-
4 mission organization shall submit to the Commission
5 a report that, to the maximum extent practicable—

6 (A)(i) identifies electric generating capac-
7 ity resources that are available to the trans-
8 mission organization as of the date of the re-
9 port; and

10 (ii) describes the primary energy sources
11 and operational characteristics of electric capac-
12 ity resources available, in the aggregate, to the
13 transmission organization;

14 (B) evaluates, using generally accepted
15 metrics, the current operational performance, in
16 the aggregate, of electric capacity resources;

17 (C) identifies, for the aggregate of electric
18 generating capacity resources available to the
19 transmission organization—

20 (i) over the short- and long-term peri-
21 ods in the planning cycle of the trans-
22 mission organization, reasonable projec-
23 tions concerning the operational and eco-
24 nomic risk profile of electric generating ca-
25 pacity resources;

1 (ii) the projected future needs of the
2 transmission organization for electric gen-
3 erating capacity resources; and

4 (iii) the availability of transmission fa-
5 cilities and transmission support services
6 necessary to provide for the transmission
7 organization reasonable assurances of es-
8 sential reliability services, including ade-
9 quate voltage support; and

10 (D) assesses whether and to what extent
11 the market rules of the transmission organiza-
12 tion—

13 (i) yield capacity auction clearing
14 prices that promote necessary and prudent
15 investment;

16 (ii) yield energy market clearing
17 prices that reflect the marginal cost of
18 supply, taking into account transmission
19 constraints and other factors needed to en-
20 sure reliable grid operation;

21 (iii) produce meaningful price signals
22 that clearly indicate where new supply and
23 investment are needed;

1 (iv) reduce uncertainty or instability
2 resulting from changes to market rules,
3 processes, or protocols;

4 (v) promote transparency and commu-
5 nication by the market operator to market
6 participants;

7 (vi) support a diverse generation port-
8 folio and the availability of transmission
9 facilities and transmission support services
10 on a short- and long-term basis necessary
11 to provide reasonable assurances of a con-
12 tinuous supply of electricity for customers
13 of the transmission organization at the
14 proper voltage and frequency; and

15 (vii) provide an enhanced opportunity
16 for self-supply of electric generating capac-
17 ity resources by electric cooperatives, Fed-
18 eral power marketing agencies, and State
19 utilities with a service obligation (as those
20 terms are defined in section 217(a)) of the
21 Federal Power Act (16 U.S.C. 824q(a))) in
22 a manner that is consistent with tradi-
23 tional utility business models and does not
24 unduly affect wholesale market prices.

1 **Subtitle E—Management**

2 **SEC. 4401. FEDERAL LAND MANAGEMENT.**

3 (a) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section:

4 (1) **CADASTRE.**—The term “cadastre” means
5 an inventory of buildings and other real property
6 (including associated infrastructure such as roads
7 and utility transmission lines and pipelines) located
8 on land administered by the Secretary, which is de-
9 veloped through collecting, storing, retrieving, or dis-
10 seminating graphical or digital data and any infor-
11 mation related to the data, including surveys, maps,
12 charts, images, and services.

13 (2) **SECRETARY.**—The term “Secretary” means
14 the Secretary of the Interior.

15 (b) **CADASTRE OF FEDERAL REAL PROPERTY.**—

16 (1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary is author-
17 ized—

18 (A) to develop and maintain a current and
19 accurate multipurpose cadastre to support Fed-
20 eral land management activities for the Depart-
21 ment of the Interior;

22 (B) to incorporate any related inventories
23 of Federal real property, including any inven-
24 tories prepared under applicable land or re-
25 source management plans; and

1 (C) to enter into discussions with other
2 Federal agencies to make the cadastre available
3 for use by the agency to support agency man-
4 agement activities.

5 (2) COST-SHARING AGREEMENTS.—

6 (A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may
7 enter into cost-sharing agreements with other
8 Federal agencies, and with States, Indian
9 tribes, and local governments, to include any
10 non-Federal land in a State in the cadastre.

11 (B) COST SHARE.—The Federal share of
12 any cost agreement described in subparagraph
13 (A) shall not exceed 50 percent of the total cost
14 to a State, Indian tribe, or local government for
15 the development of the cadastre of non-Federal
16 land.

17 (3) CONSOLIDATION AND REPORT.—Not later
18 than 180 days after the date of enactment of this
19 Act, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on
20 Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate and
21 the Committee on Natural Resources of the House
22 of Representatives a report on the real property in-
23 ventories or any components of any cadastre or re-
24 lated inventories that—

1 (A) exist as of the date of enactment of
2 this Act;

3 (B) are authorized by law or conducted by
4 the Secretary; and

5 (C) are of sufficient accuracy to be in-
6 cluded in the cadastre authorized under para-
7 graph (1).

8 (4) COORDINATION.—In carrying out this sub-
9 section, the Secretary shall—

10 (A) participate (in accordance with section
11 216 of the E-Government Act of 2002 (44
12 U.S.C. 3501 note; Public Law 107–347)) in the
13 establishment of such standards and common
14 protocols as are necessary to ensure the inter-
15 operability of geospatial information pertaining
16 to the cadastre for all users of the information;

17 (B) coordinate with, seek assistance and
18 cooperation of, and provide liaison to the Fed-
19 eral Geographic Data Committee pursuant to
20 Office of Management and Budget Circular A-
21 16 and Executive Order 12906 (43 U.S.C.
22 1457 note; relating to coordinating geographic
23 data acquisition and access: the National Spa-
24 tial Data Infrastructure) for the implementa-

1 tion of and compliance with such standards as
2 may be applicable to the cadastre;

3 (C) make the cadastre interoperable with
4 the Federal Real Property Profile established
5 pursuant to Executive Order 13327 (40 U.S.C.
6 121 note; relating to Federal real property
7 asset management);

8 (D) integrate with and leverage, to the
9 maximum extent practicable, cadastre activities
10 of units of State and local government; and

11 (E) use contracts with the private sector,
12 if practicable, to provide such products and
13 services as are necessary to develop the cadas-
14 tre.

15 (c) **TRANSPARENCY AND PUBLIC ACCESS.**—The Sec-
16 retary shall—

17 (1) make the cadastre required under this sec-
18 tion publically available on the Internet in a graphi-
19 cally geoenabled and searchable format; and

20 (2) in consultation with the Secretary of De-
21 fense and the Secretary of Homeland Security, pre-
22 vent the disclosure of the identity of any buildings
23 or facilities, or information related to the buildings
24 or facilities, if the disclosure would impair or jeop-

1 ardize the national security or homeland defense of
2 the United States.

3 (d) EFFECT.—Nothing in this section—

4 (1) creates any substantive or procedural right
5 or benefit;

6 (2) authorizes any new surveying or mapping of
7 Federal real property, except that a Federal agency
8 may conduct a new survey to update the accuracy of
9 the inventory data of the agency before storage on
10 a cadaster; or

11 (3) authorizes—

12 (A) the evaluation of any real property
13 owned by the United States for disposal; or

14 (B) new appraisals or assessments of the
15 value of—

16 (i) real property; or

17 (ii) cultural or archaeological re-
18 sources on any parcel of Federal land or
19 other real property.

20 **SEC. 4402. QUADRENNIAL ENERGY REVIEW.**

21 (a) IN GENERAL.—Section 801 of the Department of
22 Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7321) is amended
23 to read as follows:

1 **“SEC. 801. QUADRENNIAL ENERGY REVIEW.**

2 “(a) QUADRENNIAL ENERGY REVIEW TASK
3 FORCE.—

4 “(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—The President shall es-
5 tablish a Quadrennial Energy Review Task Force
6 (referred to in this section as the ‘Task Force’) to
7 coordinate the Quadrennial Energy Review.

8 “(2) COCHAIRPERSONS.—The President shall
9 designate appropriate senior Federal Government of-
10 ficials to be cochairpersons of the Task Force.

11 “(3) MEMBERSHIP.—The Task Force may be
12 comprised of representatives at level I or II of the
13 Executive Schedule of—

14 “(A) the Department of Energy;

15 “(B) the Department of Commerce;

16 “(C) the Department of Defense;

17 “(D) the Department of State;

18 “(E) the Department of the Interior;

19 “(F) the Department of Agriculture;

20 “(G) the Department of the Treasury;

21 “(H) the Department of Transportation;

22 “(I) the Department of Homeland Secu-
23 rity;

24 “(J) the Office of Management and Budg-
25 et;

26 “(K) the National Science Foundation;

1 “(L) the Environmental Protection Agen-
2 cy; and

3 “(M) such other Federal agencies, and en-
4 tities within the Executive Office of the Presi-
5 dent, as the President considers to be appro-
6 priate.

7 “(b) CONDUCT OF REVIEW.—

8 “(1) IN GENERAL.—Each Quadrennial Energy
9 Review shall be conducted to—

10 “(A) provide an integrated view of impor-
11 tant national energy objectives and Federal en-
12 ergy policy; and

13 “(B) identify the maximum practicable
14 alignment of research programs, incentives, reg-
15 ulations, and partnerships.

16 “(2) ELEMENTS.—A Quadrennial Energy Re-
17 view shall—

18 “(A) establish integrated, governmentwide
19 national energy objectives in the context of eco-
20 nomic, environmental, and security priorities;

21 “(B) recommend coordinated actions
22 across Federal agencies;

23 “(C) assess and recommend priorities for
24 research, development, and demonstration;

1 “(D) provide a strong analytical base for
2 Federal energy policy decisions;

3 “(E) consider reasonable estimates of fu-
4 ture Federal budgetary resources when making
5 recommendations; and

6 “(F) be conducted with substantial input
7 from—

8 “(i) Congress;

9 “(ii) the energy industry;

10 “(iii) academia;

11 “(iv) State, local, and tribal govern-
12 ments;

13 “(v) nongovernmental organizations;

14 and

15 “(vi) the public.

16 “(c) SUBMISSION OF QUADRENNIAL ENERGY RE-
17 VIEW TO CONGRESS.—

18 “(1) IN GENERAL.—The President—

19 “(A) shall publish and submit to Congress
20 a report on the Quadrennial Energy Review
21 once every 4 years; and

22 “(B) more frequently than once every 4
23 years, as the President determines to be appro-
24 priate, may prepare and publish interim reports
25 as part of the Quadrennial Energy Review.

1 “(2) INCLUSIONS.—The reports described in
2 paragraph (1) shall address or consider, as appro-
3 priate—

4 “(A) an integrated view of short-term, in-
5 termediate-term, and long-term objectives for
6 Federal energy policy in the context of eco-
7 nomic, environmental, and security priorities;

8 “(B) potential executive actions (including
9 programmatic, regulatory, and fiscal actions)
10 and resource requirements—

11 “(i) to achieve the objectives described
12 in subparagraph (A); and

13 “(ii) to be coordinated across multiple
14 agencies;

15 “(C) analysis of the existing and prospec-
16 tive roles of parties (including academia, indus-
17 try, consumers, the public, and Federal agen-
18 cies) in achieving the objectives described in
19 subparagraph (A), including—

20 “(i) an analysis by energy use sector,
21 including—

22 “(I) commercial and residential
23 buildings;

24 “(II) the industrial sector;

25 “(III) transportation; and

- 1 “(IV) electric power;
- 2 “(ii) requirements for invention, adop-
- 3 tion, development, and diffusion of energy
- 4 technologies as they relate to each of the
- 5 energy use sectors; and
- 6 “(iii) other research that informs
- 7 strategies to incentivize desired actions;
- 8 “(D) assessment of policy options to in-
- 9 crease domestic energy supplies and energy effi-
- 10 ciency;
- 11 “(E) evaluation of national and regional
- 12 energy storage, transmission, and distribution
- 13 requirements, including requirements for renew-
- 14 able energy;
- 15 “(F) portfolio assessments that describe
- 16 the optimal deployment of resources, including
- 17 prioritizing financial resources for energy-rel-
- 18 evant programs;
- 19 “(G) mapping of the linkages among basic
- 20 research and applied programs, demonstration
- 21 programs, and other innovation mechanisms
- 22 across the Federal agencies;
- 23 “(H) identification of demonstration
- 24 projects;

1 “(I) identification of public and private
2 funding needs for various energy technologies,
3 systems, and infrastructure, including consider-
4 ation of public-private partnerships, loans, and
5 loan guarantees;

6 “(J) assessment of global competitors and
7 an identification of programs that can be en-
8 hanced with international cooperation;

9 “(K) identification of policy gaps that need
10 to be filled to accelerate the adoption and diffu-
11 sion of energy technologies, including consider-
12 ation of—

13 “(i) Federal tax policies; and

14 “(ii) the role of Federal agencies as
15 early adopters and purchasers of new en-
16 ergy technologies;

17 “(L) priority listing for implementation of
18 objectives and actions taking into account esti-
19 mated Federal budgetary resources;

20 “(M) analysis of—

21 “(i) points of maximum leverage for
22 policy intervention to achieve outcomes;
23 and

1 “(ii) areas of energy policy that can
2 be most effective in meeting national goals
3 for the energy sector; and

4 “(N) recommendations for executive
5 branch organization changes to facilitate the
6 development and implementation of Federal en-
7 ergy policies.

8 “(d) REPORT DEVELOPMENT.—The Secretary of En-
9 ergy shall provide such support for the Quadrennial En-
10 ergy Review with the necessary analytical, financial, and
11 administrative support for the conduct of each Quadren-
12 nial Energy Review required under this section as may
13 be requested by the cochairpersons designated under sub-
14 section (a)(2).

15 “(e) COOPERATION.—The heads of applicable Fed-
16 eral agencies shall cooperate with the Secretary and pro-
17 vide such assistance, information, and resources as the
18 Secretary may require to assist in carrying out this sec-
19 tion.”.

20 (b) TABLE OF CONTENTS AMENDMENT.—The item
21 relating to section 801 in the table of contents of such
22 Act is amended to read as follows:

 “Sec. 801. Quadrennial Energy Review.”.

23 (c) ADMINISTRATION.—Nothing in this section or an
24 amendment made by this section supersedes, modifies,
25 amends, or repeals any provision of Federal law not ex-

1 pressly superseded, modified, amended, or repealed by this
2 section.

3 **SEC. 4403. STATE OVERSIGHT OF OIL AND GAS PROGRAMS.**

4 On request of the Governor of a State, the Secretary
5 of the Interior shall establish a program under which the
6 Director of the Bureau of Land Management shall enter
7 into a memorandum of understanding with the State to
8 consider the costs and benefits of consistent rules and
9 processes for the measurement of oil and gas production
10 activities, inspection of meters or other measurement
11 methodologies, and other operational activities, as deter-
12 mined by the Secretary of the Interior.

13 **SEC. 4404. UNDER SECRETARY FOR SCIENCE AND ENERGY.**

14 (a) IN GENERAL.—Section 202(b) of the Department
15 of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7132(b)) is
16 amended—

17 (1) in paragraph (1), by striking “for Science”
18 and inserting “for Science and Energy (referred to
19 in this subsection as the ‘Under Secretary’)”;

20 (2) in paragraph (3), in the matter preceding
21 subparagraph (A), by striking “for Science”; and

22 (3) in paragraph (4)—

23 (A) in the matter preceding subparagraph

24 (A), by striking “for Science”;

1 (B) in subparagraph (F), by striking
2 “and” at the end;

3 (C) in subparagraph (G), by striking the
4 period at the end and inserting a semicolon;
5 and

6 (D) by inserting after subparagraph (G)
7 the following:

8 “(H) establish appropriate linkages be-
9 tween offices under the jurisdiction of the
10 Under Secretary; and

11 “(I) perform such functions and duties as
12 the Secretary shall prescribe, consistent with
13 this section.”.

14 (b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 641(h)(2)
15 of the United States Energy Storage Competitiveness Act
16 of 2007 (42 U.S.C. 17231(h)(2)) is amended by striking
17 “Under Secretary for Science” and inserting “Under Sec-
18 retary for Science and Energy”.

19 **Subtitle F—Markets**

20 **SEC. 4501. ENHANCED INFORMATION ON CRITICAL ENERGY** 21 **SUPPLIES.**

22 (a) IN GENERAL.—Section 205 of the Department of
23 Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7135) is amended
24 by adding at the end the following:

1 “(n) COLLECTION OF INFORMATION ON CRITICAL
2 ENERGY SUPPLIES.—

3 “(1) IN GENERAL.—To ensure transparency of
4 information relating to energy infrastructure and
5 product ownership in the United States and improve
6 the ability to evaluate the energy security of the
7 United States, the Administrator, in consultation
8 with other Federal agencies (as necessary), shall—

9 “(A) not later than 120 days after the date
10 of enactment of this subsection, develop and
11 provide notice of a plan to collect, in coopera-
12 tion with the Commodity Futures Trade Com-
13 mission, information identifying all oil inven-
14 tories, and other physical oil assets (including
15 all petroleum-based products and the storage of
16 such products in off-shore tankers), that are
17 owned by the 50 largest traders of oil contracts
18 (including derivative contracts), as determined
19 by the Commodity Futures Trade Commission;
20 and

21 “(B) not later than 90 days after the date
22 on which notice is provided under subparagraph
23 (A), implement the plan described in that sub-
24 paragraph.

1 “(2) INFORMATION.—The plan required under
2 paragraph (1) shall include a description of the plan
3 of the Administrator for collecting company-specific
4 data, including—

5 “(A) volumes of product under ownership;
6 and

7 “(B) storage and transportation capacity
8 (including owned and leased capacity).

9 “(3) PROTECTION OF PROPRIETARY INFORMA-
10 TION.—Section 12(f) of the Federal Energy Admin-
11 istration Act of 1974 (15 U.S.C. 771(f)) shall apply
12 to information collected under this subsection.

13 “(o) COLLECTION OF INFORMATION ON STORAGE
14 CAPACITY FOR OIL AND NATURAL GAS.—

15 “(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days
16 after the date of enactment of this subsection, the
17 Administrator of the Energy Information Adminis-
18 tration shall collect information quantifying the com-
19 mercial storage capacity for oil and natural gas in
20 the United States.

21 “(2) UPDATES.—The Administrator shall up-
22 date annually the information required under para-
23 graph (1).

24 “(3) PROTECTION OF PROPRIETARY INFORMA-
25 TION.—Section 12(f) of the Federal Energy Admin-

1 istration Act of 1974 (15 U.S.C. 771(f)) shall apply
2 to information collected under this subsection.

3 “(p) FINANCIAL MARKET ANALYSIS OFFICE.—

4 “(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—There shall be within
5 the Energy Information Administration a Financial
6 Market Analysis Office.

7 “(2) DUTIES.—The Office shall—

8 “(A) be responsible for analysis of the fi-
9 nancial aspects of energy markets;

10 “(B) review the reports required by section
11 4503(c) of the Energy Policy Modernization Act
12 of 2015 in advance of the submission of the re-
13 ports to Congress; and

14 “(C) not later than 1 year after the date
15 of enactment of this subsection—

16 “(i) make recommendations to the
17 Administrator of the Energy Information
18 Administration that identify and quantify
19 any additional resources that are required
20 to improve the ability of the Energy Infor-
21 mation Administration to more fully inte-
22 grate financial market information into the
23 analyses and forecasts of the Energy Infor-
24 mation Administration, including the role
25 of energy futures contracts, energy com-

1 modity swaps, and derivatives in price for-
2 mation for oil;

3 “(ii) conduct a review of implications
4 of policy changes (including changes in ex-
5 port or import policies) and changes in
6 how crude oil and refined petroleum prod-
7 ucts are transported with respect to price
8 formation of crude oil and refined petro-
9 leum products; and

10 “(iii) notify the Committee on Energy
11 and Natural Resources, and the Committee
12 on Appropriations, of the Senate and the
13 Committee on Energy and Commerce, and
14 the Committee on Appropriations, of the
15 House of Representatives of the rec-
16 ommendations described in clause (i).

17 “(3) ANALYSES.—The Administrator of the En-
18 ergy Information Administration shall take analyses
19 by the Office into account in conducting analyses
20 and forecasting of energy prices.”.

21 (b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 645 of the
22 Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7255)
23 is amended by inserting “(15 U.S.C. 3301 et seq.) and
24 the Natural Gas Act (15 U.S.C. 717 et seq.)” after “Nat-
25 ural Gas Policy Act of 1978”.

1 **SEC. 4502. WORKING GROUP ON ENERGY MARKETS.**

2 (a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established a Work-
3 ing Group on Energy Markets (referred to in this section
4 as the “Working Group”).

5 (b) COMPOSITION.—The Working Group shall be
6 composed of—

7 (1) the Secretary;

8 (2) the Secretary of the Treasury;

9 (3) the Chairman of the Federal Energy Regu-
10 latory Commission;

11 (4) the Chairman of Federal Trade Commis-
12 sion;

13 (5) the Chairman of the Securities and Ex-
14 change Commission;

15 (6) the Chairman of the Commodity Futures
16 Trading Commission; and

17 (7) the Administrator of the Energy Informa-
18 tion Administration.

19 (c) CHAIRPERSON.—The Secretary shall serve as the
20 Chairperson of the Working Group.

21 (d) COMPENSATION.—A member of the Working
22 Group shall serve without additional compensation for the
23 work of the member of the Working Group.

24 (e) PURPOSE AND FUNCTION.—The Working Group
25 shall—

1 (1) investigate the effect of increased financial
2 investment in energy commodities on energy prices
3 and the energy security of the United States;

4 (2) recommend to the President and Congress
5 laws (including regulations) that may be needed to
6 prevent excessive speculation in energy commodity
7 markets in order to prevent or minimize the adverse
8 impact of excessive speculation on energy prices on
9 consumers and the economy of the United States;
10 and

11 (3) review energy security implications of devel-
12 opments in international energy markets.

13 (f) ADMINISTRATION.—The Secretary shall provide
14 the Working Group with such administrative and support
15 services as may be necessary for the performance of the
16 functions of the Working Group.

17 (g) COOPERATION OF OTHER AGENCIES.—The heads
18 of Executive departments, agencies, and independent in-
19 strumentalities shall, to the extent permitted by law, pro-
20 vide the Working Group with such information as the
21 Working Group requires to carry out this section.

22 (h) CONSULTATION.—The Working Group shall con-
23 sult, as appropriate, with representatives of the various
24 exchanges, clearinghouses, self-regulatory bodies, other

1 major market participants, consumers, and the general
2 public.

3 **SEC. 4503. STUDY OF REGULATORY FRAMEWORK FOR EN-**
4 **ERGY MARKETS.**

5 (a) STUDY.—The Working Group shall conduct a
6 study—

7 (1) to identify the factors that affect the pricing
8 of crude oil and refined petroleum products, includ-
9 ing an examination of the effects of market specula-
10 tion on prices; and

11 (2) to review and assess—

12 (A) existing statutory authorities relating
13 to the oversight and regulation of markets crit-
14 ical to the energy security of the United States;
15 and

16 (B) the need for additional statutory au-
17 thority for the Federal Government to effec-
18 tively oversee and regulate markets critical to
19 the energy security of the United States.

20 (b) ELEMENTS OF STUDY.—The study shall in-
21 clude—

22 (1) an examination of price formation of crude
23 oil and refined petroleum products;

24 (2) an examination of relevant international
25 regulatory regimes; and

1 (3) an examination of the degree to which
2 changes in energy market transparency, liquidity,
3 and structure have influenced or driven abuse, ma-
4 nipulation, excessive speculation, or inefficient price
5 formation.

6 (c) REPORT AND RECOMMENDATIONS.—The Sec-
7 retary shall submit to the Committee on Energy and Nat-
8 ural Resources of the Senate and the Committee on En-
9 ergy and Commerce of the House of Representatives quar-
10 terly progress reports during the conduct of the study
11 under this section, and a final report not later than 1 year
12 after the date of enactment of this Act, that—

13 (1) describes the results of the study; and

14 (2) provides options and the recommendations
15 of the Working Group for appropriate Federal co-
16 ordination of oversight and regulatory actions to en-
17 sure transparency of crude oil and refined petroleum
18 product pricing and the elimination of excessive
19 speculation, including recommendations on data col-
20 lection and analysis to be carried out by the Finan-
21 cial Market Analysis Office established by section
22 205(p) of the Department of Energy Organization
23 Act (42 U.S.C. 7135(p)).

1 **Subtitle G—Affordability**

2 **SEC. 4601. E-PRIZE COMPETITION PILOT PROGRAM.**

3 Section 1008 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42
4 U.S.C. 16396) is amended by adding at the end the fol-
5 lowing:

6 “(g) E-PRIZE COMPETITION PILOT PROGRAM.—

7 “(1) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

8 “(A) ELIGIBLE ENTITY.—The term ‘eligi-
9 ble entity’ means—

10 “(i) a private sector for-profit or non-
11 profit entity;

12 “(ii) a public-private partnership; or

13 “(iii) a local, municipal, or tribal gov-
14 ernmental entity.

15 “(B) HIGH-COST REGION.—The term
16 ‘high-cost region’ means a region in which the
17 average annual unsubsidized costs of electrical
18 power retail rates or household space heating
19 costs per square foot exceed 150 percent of the
20 national average, as determined by the Sec-
21 retary.

22 “(2) E-PRIZE COMPETITION PILOT PROGRAM.—

23 “(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall
24 establish an e-prize competition or challenge
25 pilot program to broadly implement sustainable

1 community and regional energy solutions that
2 seek to reduce energy costs through increased
3 efficiency, conservation, and technology innova-
4 tion in high-cost regions.

5 “(B) SELECTION.—In carrying out the
6 pilot program under subparagraph (A), the Sec-
7 retary shall award a prize purse, in amounts to
8 be determined by the Secretary, to each eligible
9 entity selected through 1 or more of the fol-
10 lowing competitions or challenges:

11 “(i) A point solution competition that
12 rewards and spurs the development of solu-
13 tions for a particular, well-defined problem.

14 “(ii) An exposition competition that
15 helps identify and promote a broad range
16 of ideas and practices that may not other-
17 wise attract attention, facilitating further
18 development of the idea or practice by
19 third parties.

20 “(iii) A participation competition that
21 creates value during and after the competi-
22 tion by encouraging contestants to change
23 their behavior or develop new skills that
24 may have beneficial effects during and
25 after the competition.

1 (2) by redesignating subsections (b) and (c) as
2 subsections (a) and (b), respectively.

3 **SEC. 4703. REPEAL OF AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIA-**
4 **TIONS PROVISION.**

5 (a) REPEAL.—Section 208 of the Energy Conserva-
6 tion and Production Act (42 U.S.C. 6808) is repealed.

7 (b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The table of con-
8 tents for the Energy Conservation and Production Act
9 (Public Law 94–385; 90 Stat. 1126) is amended by strik-
10 ing the item relating to section 208.

11 **SEC. 4704. REPEAL OF RESIDENTIAL ENERGY EFFICIENCY**
12 **STANDARDS STUDY.**

13 (a) REPEAL.—Section 253 of the National Energy
14 Conservation Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 8232) is repealed.

15 (b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The table of con-
16 tents for the National Energy Conservation Policy Act
17 (Public Law 95–619; 92 Stat. 3206) is amended by strik-
18 ing the item relating to section 253.

19 **SEC. 4705. REPEAL OF WEATHERIZATION STUDY.**

20 (a) REPEAL.—Section 254 of the National Energy
21 Conservation Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 8233) is repealed.

22 (b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The table of con-
23 tents for the National Energy Conservation Policy Act
24 (Public Law 95–619; 92 Stat. 3206) is amended by strik-
25 ing the item relating to section 254.

1 **SEC. 4706. REPEAL OF REPORT TO CONGRESS.**

2 (a) REPEAL.—Section 273 of the National Energy
3 Conservation Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 8236b) is repealed.

4 (b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The table of con-
5 tents for the National Energy Conservation Policy Act
6 (Public Law 95–619; 92 Stat. 3206) is amended by strik-
7 ing the item relating to section 273.

8 **SEC. 4707. REPEAL OF REPORT BY GENERAL SERVICES AD-
9 MINISTRATION.**

10 (a) REPEAL.—Section 154 of the Energy Policy Act
11 of 1992 (42 U.S.C. 8262a) is repealed.

12 (b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

13 (1) The table of contents for the Energy Policy
14 Act of 1992 (Public Law 102–486; 106 Stat. 2776)
15 is amended by striking the item relating to section
16 154.

17 (2) Section 159 of the Energy Policy Act of
18 1992 (42 U.S.C. 8262e) is amended by striking sub-
19 section (c).

20 **SEC. 4708. REPEAL OF INTERGOVERNMENTAL ENERGY
21 MANAGEMENT PLANNING AND COORDINA-
22 TION WORKSHOPS.**

23 (a) REPEAL.—Section 156 of the Energy Policy Act
24 of 1992 (42 U.S.C. 8262b) is repealed.

25 (b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The table of con-
26 tents for the Energy Policy Act of 1992 (Public Law 102–

1 486; 106 Stat. 2776) is amended by striking the item re-
 2 lating to section 156.

3 **SEC. 4709. REPEAL OF INSPECTOR GENERAL AUDIT SUR-**
 4 **VEY AND PRESIDENT’S COUNCIL ON INTEG-**
 5 **RITY AND EFFICIENCY REPORT TO CON-**
 6 **GRESS.**

7 (a) REPEAL.—Section 160 of the Energy Policy Act
 8 of 1992 (42 U.S.C. 8262f) is amended by striking the sec-
 9 tion designation and heading and all that follows through
 10 “(c) INSPECTOR GENERAL REVIEW.—Each Inspector
 11 General” and inserting the following:

12 **“SEC. 160. INSPECTOR GENERAL REVIEW.**

13 “Each Inspector General”.

14 (b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The table of con-
 15 tents for the Energy Policy Act of 1992 (Public Law 102–
 16 486; 106 Stat. 2776) is amended by striking the item re-
 17 lating to section 160 and inserting the following:

“Sec. 160. Inspector General review. ”.

18 **SEC. 4710. REPEAL OF PROCUREMENT AND IDENTIFICA-**
 19 **TION OF ENERGY EFFICIENT PRODUCTS PRO-**
 20 **GRAM.**

21 (a) REPEAL.—Section 161 of the Energy Policy Act
 22 of 1992 (42 U.S.C. 8262g) is repealed.

23 (b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The table of con-
 24 tents for the Energy Policy Act of 1992 (Public Law 102–

1 486; 106 Stat. 2776) is amended by striking the item re-
2 lating to section 161.

3 **SEC. 4711. REPEAL OF NATIONAL ACTION PLAN FOR DE-**
4 **MAND RESPONSE.**

5 (a) REPEAL.—Part 5 of title V of the National En-
6 ergy Conservation Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 8279 et seq.) is
7 repealed.

8 (b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The table of con-
9 tents for the National Energy Conservation Policy Act
10 (Public Law 95–619; 92 Stat. 3206; 121 Stat. 1665) is
11 amended—

12 (1) by striking the item relating to part 5 of
13 title V; and

14 (2) by striking the item relating to section 571.

15 **SEC. 4712. REPEAL OF NATIONAL COAL POLICY STUDY.**

16 (a) REPEAL.—Section 741 of the Powerplant and In-
17 dustrial Fuel Use Act of 1978 (42 U.S.C. 8451) is re-
18 pealed.

19 (b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The table of con-
20 tents for the Powerplant and Industrial Fuel Use Act of
21 1978 (Public Law 95–620; 92 Stat. 3289) is amended by
22 striking the item relating to section 741.

1 **SEC. 4713. REPEAL OF STUDY ON COMPLIANCE PROBLEM**
2 **OF SMALL ELECTRIC UTILITY SYSTEMS.**

3 (a) REPEAL.—Section 744 of the Powerplant and In-
4 dustrial Fuel Use Act of 1978 (42 U.S.C. 8454) is re-
5 pealed.

6 (b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The table of con-
7 tents for the Powerplant and Industrial Fuel Use Act of
8 1978 (Public Law 95–620; 92 Stat. 3289) is amended by
9 striking the item relating to section 744.

10 **SEC. 4714. REPEAL OF STUDY OF SOCIOECONOMIC IM-**
11 **PACTS OF INCREASED COAL PRODUCTION**
12 **AND OTHER ENERGY DEVELOPMENT.**

13 (a) REPEAL.—Section 746 of the Powerplant and In-
14 dustrial Fuel Use Act of 1978 (42 U.S.C. 8456) is re-
15 pealed.

16 (b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The table of con-
17 tents for the Powerplant and Industrial Fuel Use Act of
18 1978 (Public Law 95–620; 92 Stat. 3289) is amended by
19 striking the item relating to section 746.

20 **SEC. 4715. REPEAL OF STUDY OF THE USE OF PETROLEUM**
21 **AND NATURAL GAS IN COMBUSTORS.**

22 (a) REPEAL.—Section 747 of the Powerplant and In-
23 dustrial Fuel Use Act of 1978 (42 U.S.C. 8457) is re-
24 pealed.

25 (b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The table of con-
26 tents for the Powerplant and Industrial Fuel Use Act of

1 1978 (Public Law 95–620; 92 Stat. 3289) is amended by
2 striking the item relating to section 747.

3 **SEC. 4716. REPEAL OF SUBMISSION OF REPORTS.**

4 (a) REPEAL.—Section 807 of the Powerplant and In-
5 dustrial Fuel Use Act of 1978 (42 U.S.C. 8483) is re-
6 pealed.

7 (b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The table of con-
8 tents for the Powerplant and Industrial Fuel Use Act of
9 1978 (Public Law 95–620; 92 Stat. 3289) is amended by
10 striking the item relating to section 807.

11 **SEC. 4717. REPEAL OF ELECTRIC UTILITY CONSERVATION**

12 **PLAN.**

13 (a) REPEAL.—Section 808 of the Powerplant and In-
14 dustrial Fuel Use Act of 1978 (42 U.S.C. 8484) is re-
15 pealed.

16 (b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

17 (1) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of con-
18 tents for the Powerplant and Industrial Fuel Use
19 Act of 1978 (Public Law 95–620; 92 Stat. 3289) is
20 amended by striking the item relating to section
21 808.

22 (2) REPORT ON IMPLEMENTATION.—Section
23 712 of the Powerplant and Industrial Fuel Use Act
24 of 1978 (42 U.S.C. 8422) is amended—

25 (A) by striking “(a) GENERALLY.—”; and

1 (B) by striking subsection (b).

2 **SEC. 4718. EMERGENCY ENERGY CONSERVATION REPEALS.**

3 (a) REPEALS.—

4 (1) Section 201 of the Emergency Energy Con-
5 servation Act of 1979 (42 U.S.C. 8501) is amend-
6 ed—

7 (A) in the section heading, by striking
8 “**FINDINGS AND**”; and

9 (B) by striking subsection (a).

10 (2) Section 221 of the Emergency Energy Con-
11 servation Act of 1979 (42 U.S.C. 8521) is repealed.

12 (3) Section 222 of the Emergency Energy Con-
13 servation Act of 1979 (42 U.S.C. 8522) is repealed.

14 (4) 241 of the Emergency Energy Conservation
15 Act of 1979 (42 U.S.C. 8531) is repealed.

16 (b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The table of con-
17 tents for the Emergency Energy Conservation Act of 1979
18 (Public Law 96–102; 93 Stat. 749) is amended—

19 (1) by striking the item relating to section 201
20 and inserting the following:

“Sec. 201. Purposes.”; and

21 (2) by striking the items relating to sections
22 221, 222, and 241.

1 **SEC. 4719. ENERGY SECURITY ACT REPEALS.**

2 (a) BIOMASS ENERGY DEVELOPMENT PLANS.—Sub-
3 title A of title II of the Energy Security Act (42 U.S.C.
4 8811 et seq.) is repealed.

5 (b) MUNICIPAL WASTE BIOMASS ENERGY.—Subtitle
6 B of title II of the Energy Security Act (42 U.S.C. 8831
7 et seq.) is repealed.

8 (c) USE OF GASOHOL IN FEDERAL MOTOR VEHI-
9 CLES.—Section 271 of the Energy Security Act (42
10 U.S.C. 8871) is repealed.

11 (d) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

12 (1) The table of contents for the Energy Secu-
13 rity Act (Public Law 96–294; 94 Stat. 611) is
14 amended—

15 (A) by striking the items relating to sub-
16 title A and B of title II;

17 (B) by striking the item relating to section
18 204 and inserting the following:

“Sec. 204. Funding. ”; and

19 (C) by striking the item relating to section
20 271.

21 (2) Section 203 of the Biomass Energy and Al-
22 cohol Fuels Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 8802) is amend-
23 ed—

24 (A) by striking paragraph (16); and

1 (B) by redesignating paragraphs (17)
2 through (19) as paragraphs (16) through (18),
3 respectively.

4 (3) Section 204 of the Energy Security Act (42
5 U.S.C. 8803) is amended—

6 (A) in the section heading, by striking
7 “FOR SUBTITLES A AND B”; and

8 (B) in subsection (a)—

9 (i) in paragraph (1), by adding “and”
10 after the semicolon at the end;

11 (ii) in paragraph (2), by striking “;
12 and” at the end and inserting a period;
13 and

14 (iii) by striking paragraph (3).

15 **SEC. 4720. NUCLEAR SAFETY RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT,**
16 **AND DEMONSTRATION ACT OF 1980 REPEALS.**

17 Sections 5 and 6 of the Nuclear Safety Research, De-
18 velopment, and Demonstration Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C.
19 9704, 9705) are repealed.

20 **SEC. 4721. ELIMINATION AND CONSOLIDATION OF CERTAIN**
21 **AMERICA COMPETES PROGRAMS.**

22 (a) **ELIMINATION OF PROGRAM AUTHORITIES.—**

23 (1) **NUCLEAR SCIENCE TALENT EXPANSION**
24 **PROGRAM FOR INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDU-**

1 CATION.—Section 5004 of the America COMPETES
2 Act (42 U.S.C. 16532) is repealed.

3 (2) HYDROCARBON SYSTEMS SCIENCE TALENT
4 EXPANSION PROGRAM FOR INSTITUTIONS OF HIGH-
5 ER EDUCATION.—

6 (A) IN GENERAL.—Section 5005(e) of the
7 America COMPETES Act (42 U.S.C.
8 16533(e)) is repealed.

9 (B) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—Section
10 5005(f) of the America COMPETES Act (42
11 U.S.C. 16533(f)) is amended—

12 (i) by striking paragraph (2);

13 (ii) by striking the subsection designa-
14 tion and heading and all that follows
15 through “There are” in paragraph (1) and
16 inserting the following:

17 “(e) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There
18 are”; and

19 (iii) by redesignating subparagraphs
20 (A) through (F) as paragraphs (1) through
21 (6), respectively, and indenting appro-
22 priately.

23 (3) DISCOVERY SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING IN-
24 NOVATION INSTITUTES.—Section 5008 of the Amer-
25 ica COMPETES Act (42 U.S.C. 16535) is repealed.

1 (4) ELIMINATION OF DUPLICATIVE AUTHORITY
2 FOR EDUCATION PROGRAMS.—Sections 3181 and
3 3185 of the Department of Energy Science Edu-
4 cation Enhancement Act (42 U.S.C. 7381*l*, 42
5 U.S.C. 7381*n*) are repealed.

6 (5) MENTORING PROGRAM.—Section 3195 of
7 the Department of Energy Science Education En-
8 hancement Act (42 U.S.C. 7381*r*) is repealed.

9 (b) REPEAL OF AUTHORIZATIONS.—

10 (1) DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY EARLY CAREER
11 AWARDS FOR SCIENCE, ENGINEERING, AND MATHE-
12 MATICS RESEARCHERS.—Section 5006 of the Amer-
13 ica COMPETES Act (42 U.S.C. 16534) is amended
14 by striking subsection (h).

15 (2) DISTINGUISHED SCIENTIST PROGRAM.—
16 Section 5011 of the America COMPETES Act (42
17 U.S.C. 16537) is amended by striking subsection (j).

18 (3) PROTECTING AMERICA'S COMPETITIVE
19 EDGE (PACE) GRADUATE FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM.—
20 Section 5009 of the America COMPETES Act (42
21 U.S.C. 16536) is amended by striking subsection (f).

22 (c) CONSOLIDATION OF DUPLICATIVE PROGRAM AU-
23 THORITIES.—

1 (2) CONSOLIDATION OF DEPARTMENT OF EN-
2 ERGY EARLY CAREER AWARDS FOR SCIENCE, ENGI-
3 NEERING, AND MATHEMATICS RESEARCHERS PRO-
4 GRAM AND DISTINGUISHED SCIENTIST PROGRAM.—

5 (A) FUNDING.—Section 971(c) of the En-
6 ergy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 16311(c))
7 is amended by adding at the end the following:

8 “(8) For the Department of Energy early ca-
9 reer awards for science, engineering, and mathe-
10 matics researchers program under section 5006 of
11 the America COMPETES Act (42 U.S.C. 16534)
12 and the distinguished scientist program under sec-
13 tion 5011 of that Act (42 U.S.C. 16537),
14 \$150,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2016 through
15 2020, of which not more than 65 percent of the
16 amount made available for a fiscal year under this
17 paragraph may be used to carry out section 5006 or
18 5011 of that Act.”.

19 (B) DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY EARLY CA-
20 REER AWARDS FOR SCIENCE, ENGINEERING,
21 AND MATHEMATICS RESEARCHERS.—Section
22 5006 of the America COMPETES Act (42
23 U.S.C. 16534) is amended—

24 (i) in subsection (b)(1)—

1 (I) in the matter preceding sub-
2 paragraph (A)—

3 (aa) by inserting “average”
4 before “amount”; and

5 (bb) by inserting “for each
6 year” before “shall”;

7 (II) in subparagraph (A), by
8 striking “\$80,000” and inserting
9 “\$190,000”; and

10 (III) in subparagraph (B), by
11 striking “\$125,000” and inserting
12 “\$490,000”;

13 (ii) in subsection (c)(1)(C)—

14 (I) in clause (i)—

15 (aa) by striking “assistant
16 professor or equivalent title” and
17 inserting “ untenured assistant or
18 associate professor”; and

19 (bb) by inserting “or” after
20 the semicolon at the end;

21 (II) by striking clause (ii); and

22 (III) by redesignating clause (iii)
23 as clause (ii);

24 (iii) in subsection (d), by striking “on
25 a competitive, merit-reviewed basis” and

1 inserting “through a competitive process
2 using merit-based peer review.”;

3 (iv) in subsection (e)—

4 (I) by striking “(e)” and all that
5 follows through “To be eligible” and
6 inserting the following:

7 “(e) SELECTION PROCESS AND CRITERIA.—To be eli-
8 gible”; and

9 (II) by striking paragraph (2);

10 and

11 (v) in subsection (f)(1), by striking
12 “nonprofit, nondegree-granting research
13 organizations” and inserting “National
14 Laboratories”.

15 (3) SCIENCE EDUCATION PROGRAMS.—Section
16 3164 of the Department of Energy Science Edu-
17 cation Enhancement Act (42 U.S.C. 7381a) is
18 amended—

19 (A) in subsection (b)—

20 (i) by striking paragraphs (1) and (2)

21 and inserting the following:

22 “(1) IN GENERAL.—The Director of the Office
23 of Science (referred to in this subsection as the ‘Di-
24 rector’) shall provide for appropriate coordination of
25 science, technology, engineering, and mathematics

1 education programs across all functions of the De-
2 partment.

3 “(2) ADMINISTRATION.—In carrying out para-
4 graph (1), the Director shall—

5 “(A) consult with—

6 “(i) the Assistant Secretary of Energy
7 with responsibility for energy efficiency
8 and renewable energy programs; and

9 “(ii) the Deputy Administrator for
10 Defense Programs of the National Nuclear
11 Security Administration; and

12 “(B) seek to increase the participation and
13 advancement of women and underrepresented
14 minorities at every level of science, technology,
15 engineering, and mathematics education.”; and

16 (ii) in paragraph (3)—

17 (I) in subparagraph (D), by
18 striking “and” at the end;

19 (II) by redesignating subpara-
20 graph (E) as subparagraph (F); and

21 (III) by inserting after subpara-
22 graph (D) the following:

23 “(E) represent the Department as the
24 principal interagency liaison for all coordination
25 activities under the President for science, tech-

1 nology, engineering, and mathematics education
2 programs; and”;

3 (B) in subsection (d)—

4 (i) by striking “The Secretary” and
5 inserting the following:

6 “(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary”; and

7 (ii) by adding at the end the fol-
8 lowing:

9 “(2) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after
10 the date of enactment of this subparagraph, the Di-
11 rector shall submit a report describing the impact of
12 the activities assisted with the Fund established
13 under paragraph (1) to—

14 “(A) the Committee on Science, Space,
15 and Technology of the House of Representa-
16 tives; and

17 “(B) the Committee on Energy and Nat-
18 ural Resources of the Senate.”.

19 (4) PROTECTING AMERICA’S COMPETITIVE
20 EDGE (PACE) GRADUATE FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM.—
21 Section 5009 of the America COMPETES Act (42
22 U.S.C. 16536) is amended—

23 (A) in subsection (c)—

1 (i) in paragraph (1) by striking “, in-
2 volving” and all that follows through “Sec-
3 retary”; and

4 (ii) in paragraph (2), by striking sub-
5 paragraph (B) and inserting the following:

6 “(B) to demonstrate excellent academic
7 performance and understanding of scientific or
8 technical subjects; and”;

9 (B) in subsection (d)(1)(B)(i), by inserting
10 “full or partial” before “graduate tuition”; and

11 (C) in subsection (e), in the matter pre-
12 ceding paragraph (1), by striking “Director of
13 Science, Engineering, and Mathematics Edu-
14 cation” and inserting “Director of the Office of
15 Science.”.

16 (d) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—The table of con-
17 tents for the America COMPETES ACT (Public Law
18 110–69; 121 Stat. 573) is amended by striking the items
19 relating to sections 5004 and 5008.

20 **SEC. 4722. REPEAL OF STATE UTILITY REGULATORY AS-**
21 **SISTANCE.**

22 (a) REPEAL.—Section 207 of the Energy Conserva-
23 tion and Production Act (42 U.S.C. 6807) is repealed.

24 (b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The table of con-
25 tents for the Energy Conservation and Production Act

1 (Public Law 94–385; 90 Stat. 1126) is amended by strik-
2 ing the item relating to section 207.

3 **SEC. 4723. REPEAL OF SURVEY OF ENERGY SAVING POTEN-**
4 **TIAL.**

5 (a) REPEAL.—Section 550 of the National Energy
6 Conservation Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 8258b) is repealed.

7 (b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

8 (1) The table of contents for the National En-
9 ergy Conservation Policy Act (Public Law 95–619;
10 92 Stat. 3206; 106 Stat. 2851) is amended by strik-
11 ing the item relating to section 550.

12 (2) Section 543(d)(2) of the National Energy
13 Conservation Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 8253(d)(2)) is
14 amended by striking “, incorporating any relevant
15 information obtained from the survey conducted pur-
16 suant to section 550”.

17 **SEC. 4724. REPEAL OF PHOTOVOLTAIC ENERGY PROGRAM.**

18 (a) REPEAL.—Part 4 of title V of the National En-
19 ergy Conservation Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 8271 et seq.) is
20 repealed.

21 (b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The table of con-
22 tents for the National Energy Conservation Policy Act
23 (Public Law 95–619; 92 Stat. 3206) is amended—

24 (1) by striking the item relating to part 4 of
25 title V; and

1 (2) by striking the items relating to sections
2 561 through 569.

3 **SEC. 4725. REPEAL OF ENERGY AUDITOR TRAINING AND**
4 **CERTIFICATION.**

5 (a) REPEAL.—Subtitle F of title V of the Energy Se-
6 curity Act (42 U.S.C. 8285 et seq.) is repealed.

7 (b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The table of con-
8 tents for the Energy Security Act (Public Law 96–294;
9 94 Stat. 611) is amended by striking the items relating
10 to subtitle F of title V.

11 **SEC. 4726. REPEAL OF AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIA-**
12 **TIONS.**

13 (a) REPEAL.—Subtitle F of title VII of the Power-
14 plant and Industrial Fuel Use Act of 1978 (42 U.S.C.
15 8461) is repealed.

16 (b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The table of con-
17 tents for the Powerplant and Industrial Fuel Use Act of
18 1978 (Public Law 95–620; 92 Stat. 3289) is amended by
19 striking the item relating to subtitle F of title VII.

20 **SEC. 4727. REPEAL OF RENEWABLE ENERGY AND ENERGY**
21 **EFFICIENCY TECHNOLOGY COMPETITIVE-**
22 **NESS ACT OF 1989.**

23 (a) REPEAL.—The Renewable Energy and Energy
24 Efficiency Technology Competitiveness Act of 1989 (42
25 U.S.C. 12001 et seq.) is repealed.

1 (b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

2 (1) Section 6(b)(3) of the Federal Nonnuclear
3 Energy Research and Development Act of 1974 (42
4 U.S.C. 5905(b)(3)) is amended—

5 (A) in subparagraph (Q), by adding “and”
6 after the semicolon;

7 (B) by striking subparagraph (R); and

8 (C) by redesignating subparagraph (S) as
9 subparagraph (R).

10 (2) Section 1204 of the Energy Policy Act of
11 1992 (42 U.S.C. 13313) is amended—

12 (A) in subsection (b), in the matter pre-
13 ceding paragraph (1), in the first sentence, by
14 striking “, in consultation with” and all that
15 follows through “under section 6 of the Renew-
16 able Energy and Energy Efficiency Technology
17 Competitiveness Act of 1989,”; and

18 (B) in subsection (c), by striking “, in con-
19 sultation with the Advisory Committee,”.

20 **SEC. 4728. REPEAL OF HYDROGEN RESEARCH, DEVELOP-**
21 **MENT, AND DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM.**

22 The Spark M. Matsunaga Hydrogen Research, Devel-
23 opment, and Demonstration Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C.
24 12401 et seq.) is repealed.

1 **SEC. 4729. REPEAL OF STUDY ON ALTERNATIVE FUEL USE**
2 **IN NONROAD VEHICLES AND ENGINES.**

3 (a) IN GENERAL.—Section 412 of the Energy Policy
4 Act of 1992 (42 U.S.C. 13238) is repealed.

5 (b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The table of con-
6 tents for the Energy Policy Act of 1992 (Public Law 102–
7 486; 106 Stat. 2776) is amended by striking the item re-
8 lating to section 412.

9 **SEC. 4730. REPEAL OF LOW INTEREST LOAN PROGRAM FOR**
10 **SMALL BUSINESS FLEET PURCHASES.**

11 (a) IN GENERAL.—Section 414 of the Energy Policy
12 Act of 1992 (42 U.S.C. 13239) is repealed.

13 (b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The table of con-
14 tents for the Energy Policy Act of 1992 (Public Law 102–
15 486; 106 Stat. 2776) is amended by striking the item re-
16 lating to section 414.

17 **SEC. 4731. REPEAL OF TECHNICAL AND POLICY ANALYSIS**
18 **FOR REPLACEMENT FUEL DEMAND AND SUP-**
19 **PLY INFORMATION.**

20 (a) IN GENERAL.—Section 506 of the Energy Policy
21 Act of 1992 (42 U.S.C. 13256) is repealed.

22 (b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

23 (1) The table of contents for the Energy Policy
24 Act of 1992 (Public Law 102–486; 106 Stat. 2776)
25 is amended by striking the item relating to section
26 506.

1 (2) Section 507(m) of the Energy Policy Act of
2 1992 (42 U.S.C. 13257(m)) is amended by striking
3 “and section 506”.

4 **SEC. 4732. REPEAL OF 1992 REPORT ON CLIMATE CHANGE.**

5 (a) IN GENERAL.—Section 1601 of the Energy Policy
6 Act of 1992 (42 U.S.C. 13381) is repealed.

7 (b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

8 (1) The table of contents for the Energy Policy
9 Act of 1992 (Public Law 102–486; 106 Stat. 2776)
10 is amended by striking the item relating to section
11 1601.

12 (2) Section 1602(a) of the Energy Policy Act of
13 1992 (42 U.S.C. 13382(a)) is amended, in the mat-
14 ter preceding paragraph (1), in the third sentence,
15 by striking “the report required under section 1601
16 and”.

17 **SEC. 4733. REPEAL OF DIRECTOR OF CLIMATE PROTECTOR**
18 **ESTABLISHMENT.**

19 (a) IN GENERAL.—Section 1603 of the Energy Policy
20 Act of 1992 (42 U.S.C. 13383) is repealed.

21 (b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The table of con-
22 tents for the Energy Policy Act of 1992 (Public Law 102–
23 486; 106 Stat. 2776) is amended by striking the item re-
24 lating to section 1603.

1 **SEC. 4734. REPEAL OF 1994 REPORT ON GLOBAL CLIMATE**
2 **CHANGE EMISSIONS.**

3 (a) IN GENERAL.—Section 1604 of the Energy Policy
4 Act of 1992 (42 U.S.C. 13384) is repealed.

5 (b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The table of con-
6 tents for the Energy Policy Act of 1992 (Public Law 102–
7 486; 106 Stat. 2776) is amended by striking the item re-
8 lating to section 1604.

9 **SEC. 4735. REPEAL OF TELECOMMUTING STUDY.**

10 (a) IN GENERAL.—Section 2028 of the Energy Policy
11 Act of 1992 (42 U.S.C. 13438) is repealed.

12 (b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The table of con-
13 tents for the Energy Policy Act of 1992 (Public Law 102–
14 486; 106 Stat. 2776) is amended by striking the item re-
15 lating to section 2028.

16 **SEC. 4736. REPEAL OF ADVANCED BUILDINGS FOR 2005**
17 **PROGRAM.**

18 (a) IN GENERAL.—Section 2104 of the Energy Policy
19 Act of 1992 (42 U.S.C. 13454) is repealed.

20 (b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

21 (1) The table of contents for the Energy Policy
22 Act of 1992 (Public Law 102–486; 106 Stat. 2776)
23 is amended by striking the item relating to section
24 2104.

25 (2) Section 2101(a) of the Energy Policy Act of
26 1992 (42 U.S.C. 13451(a)) (as amended by section

1 1201(d)(3)) is amended, in the third sentence, by
2 striking “2104,”.

3 **SEC. 4737. REPEAL OF ENERGY RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT,**
4 **DEMONSTRATION, AND COMMERCIAL APPLI-**
5 **CATION ADVISORY BOARD.**

6 (a) IN GENERAL.—Section 2302 of the Energy Policy
7 Act of 1992 (42 U.S.C. 13522) is repealed.

8 (b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

9 (1) The table of contents for the Energy Policy
10 Act of 1992 (Public Law 102–486; 106 Stat. 2776)
11 is amended by striking the item relating to section
12 2302.

13 (2) Section 6 of the Federal Nonnuclear Energy
14 Research and Development Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C.
15 5905) is amended—

16 (A) in subsection (a), in the matter pre-
17 ceding paragraph (1), in the first sentence, by
18 striking “, in consultation with the Advisory
19 Board established under section 2302 of the
20 Energy Policy Act of 1992,”;

21 (B) in subsection (b)—

22 (i) in paragraph (1), in the first sen-
23 tence, by striking “, in consultation with
24 the Advisory Board established under sec-

1 tion 2302 of the Energy Policy Act of
2 1992,”; and

3 (ii) in paragraph (2), in the second
4 sentence, by striking “, in consultation
5 with the Advisory Board established under
6 section 2302 of the Energy Policy Act of
7 1992,”; and

8 (C) in subsection (c), in the first sentence,
9 by striking “, in consultation with the Advisory
10 Board established under section 2302 of the
11 Energy Policy Act of 1992,”.

12 (3) Section 2011(c) of the Energy Policy Act of
13 1992 (42 U.S.C. 13411(c)) is amended, in the sec-
14 ond sentence, by striking “, and with the Advisory
15 Board established under section 2302”.

16 (4) Section 2304 of the Energy Policy Act of
17 1992 (42 U.S.C. 13523), is amended—

18 (A) in subsection (a), by striking “, in con-
19 sultation with the Advisory Board established
20 under section 2302,”; and

21 (B) in subsection (c), in the matter pre-
22 ceding paragraph (1), in the first sentence, by
23 striking “, with the advice of the Advisory
24 Board established under section 2302 of this
25 Act,”.

1 **SEC. 4738. REPEAL OF STUDY ON USE OF ENERGY FUTURES**
2 **FOR FUEL PURCHASE.**

3 (a) IN GENERAL.—Section 3014 of the Energy Policy
4 Act of 1992 (42 U.S.C. 13552) is repealed.

5 (b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The table of con-
6 tents for the Energy Policy Act of 1992 (Public Law 102–
7 486; 106 Stat. 2776) is amended by striking the item re-
8 lating to section 3014.

9 **SEC. 4739. REPEAL OF ENERGY SUBSIDY STUDY.**

10 (a) IN GENERAL.—Section 3015 of the Energy Policy
11 Act of 1992 (42 U.S.C. 13553) is repealed.

12 (b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The table of con-
13 tents for the Energy Policy Act of 1992 (Public Law 102–
14 486; 106 Stat. 2776) is amended by striking the item re-
15 lating to section 3015.

16 **TITLE V—CONSERVATION**
17 **REAUTHORIZATION**

18 **SEC. 5001. NATIONAL PARK SERVICE MAINTENANCE AND**
19 **REVITALIZATION CONSERVATION FUND.**

20 (a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 1049 of title 54, United
21 States Code, is amended by adding at the end the fol-
22 lowing:

23 **“§ 104908. National Park Service Maintenance and**
24 **Revitalization Conservation Fund**

25 “(a) IN GENERAL.—There is established in the
26 Treasury a fund, to be known as the ‘National Park Serv-

1 ice Critical Maintenance and Revitalization Conservation
2 Fund' (referred to in this section as the 'Fund').

3 “(b) DEPOSITS TO FUND.—Notwithstanding any
4 provision of law providing that the proceeds shall be cred-
5 ited to miscellaneous receipts of the Treasury, for each
6 fiscal year, there shall be deposited in the Fund, from rev-
7 enues due and payable to the United States under section
8 9 of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C.
9 1338) \$150,000,000.

10 “(c) USE AND AVAILABILITY.—

11 “(1) IN GENERAL.—Amounts deposited in the
12 Fund shall—

13 “(A) be used only for the purposes de-
14 scribed in subsection (d); and

15 “(B) be available for expenditure only after
16 the amounts are appropriated for those pur-
17 poses.

18 “(2) AVAILABILITY.—Any amounts in the Fund
19 not appropriated shall remain available in the Fund
20 until appropriated.

21 “(3) NO LIMITATION.—Appropriations from the
22 Fund pursuant to this section may be made without
23 fiscal year limitation.

24 “(d) NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM CRITICAL DEFERRED
25 MAINTENANCE.—The Secretary shall use amounts appro-

1 priated from the Fund for high-priority deferred mainte-
2 nance needs of the Service that support critical infrastruc-
3 ture and visitor services.

4 “(e) LAND ACQUISITION PROHIBITION.—Amounts in
5 the Fund shall not be used for land acquisition.”.

6 (b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections
7 for chapter 1049 of title 54, United States Code, is
8 amended by inserting after the item relating to section
9 104907 the following:

“§104908. National Park Service Maintenance and Revitalization Conservation
Fund.”.

10 **SEC. 5002. LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND.**

11 (a) REAUTHORIZATION.—Section 200302 of title 54,
12 United States Code, is amended—

13 (1) in subsection (b), in the matter preceding
14 paragraph (1), by striking “During the period end-
15 ing September 30, 2018, there” and inserting
16 “There”; and

17 (2) in subsection (c)(1), by striking “through
18 September 30, 2018”.

19 (b) ALLOCATION OF FUNDS.—Section 200304 of title
20 54, United States Code, is amended—

21 (1) by striking “There” and inserting “(a) In
22 General.—There”; and

23 (2) by striking the second sentence and insert-
24 ing the following:

1 “(b) ALLOCATION.—Of the appropriations from the
2 Fund—

3 “(1) not less than 40 percent shall be used col-
4 lectively for Federal purposes under section 200306;

5 “(2) not less than 40 percent shall be used col-
6 lectively—

7 “(A) to provide financial assistance to
8 States under section 200305;

9 “(B) for the Forest Legacy Program es-
10 tablished under section 7 of the Cooperative
11 Forestry Assistance Act of 1978 (16 U.S.C.
12 2103c);

13 “(C) for cooperative endangered species
14 grants authorized under section 6 of the En-
15 dangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C.
16 1535); and

17 “(D) for the American Battlefield Protec-
18 tion Program established under chapter 3081;
19 and

20 “(3) not less than 1.5 percent or \$10,000,000,
21 whichever is greater, shall be used for projects that
22 secure recreational public access to Federal public
23 land for hunting, fishing, or other recreational pur-
24 poses.”.

1 (c) CONSERVATION EASEMENTS.—Section 200306 of
2 title 54, United States Code, is amended by adding at the
3 end the following:

4 “(c) CONSERVATION EASEMENTS.—The Secretary
5 and the Secretary of Agriculture shall consider the acqui-
6 sition of conservation easements and other similar inter-
7 ests in land where appropriate and feasible.”.

8 (d) ACQUISITION CONSIDERATIONS.—Section
9 200306 of title 54, United States Code (as amended by
10 subsection (c)), is amended by adding at the end the fol-
11 lowing:

12 “(d) ACQUISITION CONSIDERATIONS.—The Secretary
13 and the Secretary of Agriculture shall take into account
14 the following in determining the land or interests in land
15 to acquire:

16 “(1) Management efficiencies.

17 “(2) Management cost savings.

18 “(3) Geographic distribution.

19 “(4) Significance of the acquisition.

20 “(5) Urgency of the acquisition.

21 “(6) Threats to the integrity of the land to be
22 acquired.

23 “(7) The recreational value of the land.”.

1 **SEC. 5003. HISTORIC PRESERVATION FUND.**

2 Section 303102 of title 54, United States Code, is
3 amended by striking “of fiscal years 2012 to 2015” and
4 inserting “fiscal year”.

From: Barnes, Elmer (Appropriations)
To: ["latricia.A.Hall@ios.doi.gov"](mailto:latricia.A.Hall@ios.doi.gov)
Subject: Final Review for Department of the Interior Hearing Held March 4, 2015
Date: Wednesday, March 02, 2016 9:34:13 PM
Attachments: [06MA04-DOI.pdf](#)

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

PROOF FOR FINAL REVIEW

Attached please find a PDF file of the Department of the Interior hearing held on Wednesday, March 4, 2015. If you have any changes please mark up the PDF file and send back the marked-up document as a PDF attachment. Inserts can be sent to me by email or fax inserts and/or corrected pages only (202-228-2348).

If you have any questions or concerns about the attachment please don't hesitate to contact me. Also, please send me an email if the final proof is acceptable to you.

Thank you.

DUE DATE: [Wednesday, March 16, 2016].

Elmer L. Barnes, Jr.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, ENVIRONMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2016

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4, 2015

U.S. SENATE,
SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,
Washington, DC.

The subcommittee met at 10:00 a.m., in room SD-124, Dirksen Senate Office Building, Hon. Lisa Murkowski (chairwoman) presiding.

Present: Senators Murkowski, Cochran, Blunt, Daines, Cassidy, Udall, Feinstein, Leahy, Reed, Tester, Merkley.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

STATEMENT OF HON. SALLY JEWELL, SECRETARY

ACCOMPANIED BY HON. MIKE CONNOR, DEPUTY SECRETARY

OPENING STATEMENT OF SENATOR LISA MURKOWSKI

Senator MURKOWSKI. Good morning. I would like to welcome everyone to the first hearing of our Interior Appropriations Subcommittee.

A special welcome to our new members on the committee. We have Senator McConnell who has joined us. Senators Daines and Cassidy are new to the committee. I think on the other side, everybody is pretty much an old hand at this, so thank you for being with us this morning.

Before we start with our witnesses, Secretary Jewell and Deputy Secretary Connor, I want to begin with just a couple of housekeeping matters for us. I intend to follow the early bird rule here in the committee for recognizing members for questions. I will call on members in the order in which you have arrived. We will go back and forth between the Majority and the Minority.

My proposal is to do six minute rounds. I figure that is an appropriate time to have a good dialogue with the witnesses. My expectation is we will do two, hopefully three rounds, but really trying to accommodate everyone so that they have a fair opportunity to address the issues that they wish to raise.

I also want to acknowledge Senator Reed for his excellent leadership on this subcommittee for the past couple of years. I am very pleased that you are staying with us on the committee, Senator

(1)

Reed, but I have appreciated how you and I have been able to work on the committee under your leadership, and I thank you for that.

I would like to recognize and welcome Tom Udall, our new ranking member on the committee. We have already had an opportunity to meet and talk about some of the priorities and issues that we share.

Senator Udall shared with me that he has already climbed the tallest mountain in our State. My hope is—you and I call it “Denali”—that we can actually make that permanent. I have a bill I will talk to you about later. I thank you for your engagement and your work as we move forward with the committee.

Finally, before turning to the Department of the Interior’s budget, I think it is important for all of our members and the public to hear from me as the subcommittee chairman that we will be marking up an Interior bill this year. We are going to do it. It has been 5 years since that has happened. I feel pretty strongly that we need to get back to regular order.

I think we appreciate that within this particular subcommittee we have some issues under our jurisdiction that are perhaps are a little more thorny than in some of the other committees, but that should not keep us from advancing to a markup.

I think it is our job to take up the tough issues and work together to produce legislation that reflects the collective will of the members, and I intend to do just that, working with Senator Udall here.

BUDGET REQUEST

Turning to the budget request for the Department, and again, Secretary Jewell, thank you, Deputy Secretary Connor, thank you for being here. The budget request is \$12.1 billion for programs within this subcommittee’s jurisdiction. This includes \$200 million for a proposal similar to last year, which allows certain firefighting costs to be appropriated as disaster funds. The budget request is almost \$1.4 billion above the current year spending levels.

Secretary, I noted when you were before the Energy Committee last week that the request violates the Budget Control Act. It ignores those statutory caps that are imposed by the BCA, and proposes new spending as if we had already moved to lift sequestration.

As I mentioned in that committee, and I will repeat here, I do think that demonstrates wishful thinking and not the governance we need with this budget.

Putting aside the discretionary spending request, there are other proposals in your budget to establish new mandatory spending totaling \$2 billion. The request includes \$500 million for the LWCF program in 2016, and \$500 million per year for 3 years in the new mandatory spending for the Park Service Centennial.

Unfortunately, there are no specific offsets for these spending increases.

Somewhat stunningly to me, when oil prices have fallen dramatically, the Department indicates that it will propose a host of new fees and royalty rate increases on energy producers that will exceed \$2.5 billion. Energy producers are already fleeing our public lands because of regulatory headaches and permitting delays. I am

looking at this and saying I do not see how making it more expensive and difficult to do business on public lands is good, sound policy, or good for the U.S. Treasury.

I think you noted yourself, Secretary, at the Energy hearing, you said it is hard to do business on our Federal lands. We need to do better. We must do better.

There are certainly some things in this budget that I can support. We have the addressing of the backlog of maintenance in our national parks. That is something that I hope we can agree should be a priority for us. Also, fully funding contract support costs for our Native Americans.

The concern that I have with the budget in front of us is that in many cases, it avoids the tough choices that must be made between programs in the constrained fiscal environment in which we are operating.

In all likelihood, we will have roughly the same amount to spend this year as we did last year under the budget caps, and yet we have a budget, a proposed budget, that is \$1.4 billion above that level.

This committee is forced to make some very difficult choices in how to prioritize among the many programs within the bill, and unfortunately, the budget does not help by giving us guidance as to the programs that the administration sees as its priorities.

Madam Secretary, when you appeared before the Energy Committee last week, I raised with you a number of recent actions that the administration has taken of late that either has or has the potential to do enormous damage to my State.

I mentioned the withdrawal of over 22 million more acres of Alaska from energy production. This has occurred on top of many other restrictions and regulations being imposed on us. These withdrawals have occurred despite the tremendous energy potential in those areas, despite the pressing need to refill our pipeline, and despite extreme opposition from most Alaskans.

Finally, I mentioned at the hearing in Energy that beyond energy, we still have the issue of King Cove that is yet unresolved. Last Monday marked 14 long months since the rejection of the necessary life saving, again, ten mile, one lane gravel non-commercial use road, and yet there is nothing in the budget to help those whose lives are needlessly in danger.

I was informed this morning that since the Energy hearing last week, there have been yet two more Medivac's out of King Cove, until the time we are here this morning. One was a Coast Guard Medivac, the other private.

I mention to my colleagues here at the committee these issues again so that you are aware that these are priorities not just for me but priorities for Americans that live in perhaps some very unique and different situations. I intend to do what I can to address and correct what I see are clear deficiencies and failures there.

Again, my thanks to the Secretary and appreciate the time you will give us this morning. We do have votes, two votes, that are beginning at 11:30. We will try to move quickly through it.

I want to recognize my ranking member, Senator Udall, for his comments at this time.

STATEMENT OF SENATOR TOM UDALL

Senator UDALL. Thank you, Chairwoman Murkowski, and good morning and also welcome to the new members, Senators Cassidy and Daines.

Since this is my first hearing as ranking member of the Interior Appropriations Subcommittee, let me begin by saying how honored I am to serve in this position. The Interior Appropriations bill, I believe, is an essential tool to protect our Nation's rich, natural and cultural resources. It is our way to honor our commitment to American Indians and Alaskan Natives.

The programs funded by this bill are also incredibly important to New Mexico, and I look forward to using this position to ensure that our remarkable natural resources are protected and managed responsibly.

Let me also say how pleased I am to serve under the leadership of my new chairman, Senator Murkowski. There will be times when the Senator from Alaska and I will have to disagree, but I know there are many areas of common interests where we can work together. We have had some very good productive visits and I look forward to many more.

Madam Chairman, I can say without hesitation, I look forward to working with you as we move through the appropriations process this year, and I think it is a very good move that you say we are going to do a markup. I think that is a healthy part of the appropriations process, and I think we need to move our bills.

I also want to take a moment to thank our immediate past chairman, Senator Jack Reed. Over the last 4 years, Senator Reed worked very hard and in the face of some very difficult political issues to pass Interior bills that protected major environmental laws, and he supported critical conservation priorities. He had tremendous success, and I would like to thank him for his leadership.

Turning to the budget request, I am pleased to welcome Secretary Jewell and Deputy Secretary Connor before the subcommittee. I look forward to working more closely with both of you. You have given us a lot to discuss this morning.

This request clearly demonstrates the investments that we can make if Congress and the President work together to end sequestration and revisit the spending limits in the Budget Control Act.

Secretary Jewell, you proposed to increase the budget for the Department in fiscal year 2016 by 11 percent. That is more than \$1 billion in new spending for the programs in your Department, and it is, I must say, a bold vision.

Your budget includes a 17 percent increase to help the National Park Service to prepare for its 2016 Centennial. It also includes new funding to manage other public lands, fund energy development activities, and address climate change.

I want to thank you for your commitment to Tribal programs and for requesting a large increase for Indian education. That funding is long overdue.

I am also glad to see that your request again proposes to reform the Federal Wildland Firefighting budget by authorizing a new disaster cap adjustment to pay for the costs of the most catastrophic wildfires.

I also want to applaud you and the President for making a strong statement on the Land and Water Conservation Fund. In your request, LWCF just celebrated, as you know, its 50th anniversary, and it is up for reauthorization. Your support has never been more important or more timely.

I especially appreciate the increases for New Mexico priorities, including land acquisition, construction projects, Indian land and water claim settlements, as well as funding to support the newest national parks and monuments in our State.

As good as this budget request is, however, it is important to remember it is just a proposal. Until the law is changed, Congress has to live with the spending limits set by the Budget Control Act. That means non-defense discretionary programs like those in this budget request are facing a freeze in fiscal year 2016. A freeze does not even cover the costs of basic fixed cost increases, let alone the new investments in this budget.

In other words, many of the things in this budget will never happen if we do not end sequestration. We all need to ask ourselves, how is this Congress going to get serious about supporting important discretionary programs like these?

I want to commend Secretary Jewell for giving us an excellent place to start that conversation, and thank you very much, both you and Deputy Secretary Connor, for being with us. Thank you, Madam Chair.

Senator MURKOWSKI. Thank you, Senator Udall. I know that Senator Cochran has another Appropriations hearing that he has to go to, and I want to give you the courtesy of making a statement before you leave, before we turn to the Secretary.

STATEMENT OF SENATOR THAD COCHRAN

Senator COCHRAN. Thank you, Madam Chair. I appreciate the recognition, but I am not going to take time away from the other Senators who have already been here and are awaiting their turn.

I want to ask unanimous consent that my statement be printed in the record.

I join you in welcoming the distinguished Secretary to our hearing and I am looking forward to working with her and the officials at her Department to see that the intent and specific authorization and appropriations language is respected as we go through this next fiscal year.

We appreciate the cooperation that we received in special attention to the Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians located in our State on Reservation lands and elsewhere. They are a very important part of our State's economy and attraction as a tourist destination, and also part of the living history that our State has contributed to our country.

I also want to support especially the Gulf of Mexico energy security legislation allowing Gulf States to receive specific portions of the revenues derived from offshore leases and production of oil and gas in the Eastern Gulf of Mexico, and the attention of the committee to assuring this is appreciated.

I ask unanimous consent that the balance of my remarks and my statement be printed in the record.

Senator MURKOWSKI. Senator Cochran, your full opening statement will be included as part of the record.

[CLERK'S NOTE: Senator Cochran did not submit additional remarks for the record.]

Senator MURKOWSKI. If any other members have any statements they would like to have incorporated, they will be as well.

[CLERK'S NOTE: Members did not submit any additional statements.]

Senator MURKOWSKI. With that, I would like to turn to the Secretary, recognizing that we probably have a lot of questions and a limited amount of time here this morning. With that, welcome to the committee, Secretary Jewell.

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF HON. SALLY JEWELL

Secretary JEWELL. Thank you. Good morning, Chairman Murkowski, Ranking Member Udall, Chairman Cochran, and members of the subcommittee. Thanks for the opportunity to testify today on the Department of the Interior's fiscal year 2016 budget request.

I want to thank you for the collaborative working relationship we have with the subcommittee and acknowledge and thank Leif, Rachel, and the subcommittee staff for the hard work they do on the budget.

Joining me today is Deputy Secretary Mike Connor.

I submitted a detailed statement for the record, so I will be brief in these opening remarks.

BUDGET REQUEST

This is a forward looking budget providing targeted investments to grow our domestic energy portfolio, creating jobs here at home, building community resilience, and revitalizing our national parks as they approach their 100th anniversary.

Our budget invests in science to help us understand natural resources on a landscape level and to apply that understanding to better manage America's assets for the long term.

Importantly, the budget also helps fulfill our Nation's commitments to American Indians and Alaskan Natives, including significant and much needed investment to help improve education for Indian children.

LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND

I want to emphasize our investments in our national parks and public lands, places special to our Nation but which also boost local economies. On the 50th anniversary of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act, the budget proposes full funding of \$900 million annually for LWCF programs. This is dollar for dollar one of the most effective Government programs that we have.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE CENTENNIAL

Next year will mark another important milestone in our Nation's history. The National Park Service will celebrate its 100th anniversary, and this budget makes investments to launch a historic effort to celebrate and revitalize national parks and public lands.

The discretionary and mandatory portions of the budget include a \$150 million matching fund to leverage private donations to parks, and \$859 million to provide critical maintenance investments in high priority assets. Additional funding of \$43 million will provide staff to improve the visitor experience and support the expected influx of visitors during and after the Centennial.

CIVIL RIGHTS

We will also commemorate this year the 50th anniversary of the Voting Rights Act. The budget proposes \$50 million to restore and highlight key sites that tell the story of the struggle for civil rights, such as the Selma to Montgomery National Historic Trail, and the Martin Luther King, Jr. National Historic Site.

One of my top priorities is connecting young people to the great outdoors and our rich history and culture. We need to inspire and engage the next generation to be scientists, engineers, and stewards of our Nation's most prized assets, particularly as 40 percent of the Department's workforce will be eligible to retire very soon.

YOUTH

This budget proposes over \$107 million for Interior's youth programs, to provide opportunities for our Nation's young people to play, to learn, to serve, and to work on public lands. We will accomplish this through partnerships with youth conservation corps, schools, organizations like the YMCA and the National League of Cities, and private businesses.

INDIAN AFFAIRS

Next, I want to highlight the administration's continued commitment to Tribal self determination and strengthening Tribal communities. I recently visited Arizona to launch the administration's Native American Youth Listening Tour, to give young people in Indian country the opportunity to engage with Cabinet members directly about the challenges they face.

My recent trip to the Arctic also included meeting with youth leaders in Kotzebue who are helping their classmates cope with personal challenges.

Across the Federal family, agencies are committed to working together to better coordinate our services to more effectively serve American Indians and Alaskan Natives.

This budget holds the promise for a brighter future for Indian youth through education, for Native American communities through economic growth and social services, and for improving the stewardship of Trust resources.

We are requesting \$2.9 billion for Indian Affairs, an increase of 12 percent, which includes full funding of contract support costs that Tribes incur as they deliver services for Tribal members.

The Generation Indigenous Initiative includes an \$1 billion investment in Indian education to support a comprehensive transformation of the Bureau of Indian Education to better serve and support Tribes in educating their youth.

ENERGY

When it comes to powering our Nation, the budget continues to invest in both renewable and conventional energy, so we can diversify our domestic energy portfolio, cut carbon pollution, and reduce our dependence on foreign oil. The budget includes \$100 million for renewable energy activities, helping us fast track projects like the SunZia Project in New Mexico. We also propose a total of \$658 million for conventional energy programs.

SCIENCE

This budget invests in science and technology initiatives to support energy development, to create economic opportunities, to help communities build resilience.

The budget includes \$1.1 billion for research and development activities that range from scientific observations of the earth to applied research to better address problems such as invasive species and coastal erosion.

COASTAL RESILIENCE

I recently visited Kivalina, a village on the Northwest Coast of Alaska where I heard directly from residents about their concern for their personal safety as encroaching storms threaten to wash away their village.

The budget includes a total of \$147 million to fund projects to help coastal communities. Tribes, Insular areas and land management bureaus use this science and technology to strengthen community and ecosystem resilience.

WATER

Finally, I want to touch on water and fire. Western States are on the front lines of dealing with both drought and catastrophic wildfires. The budget includes \$1.1 billion for the Bureau of Reclamation to support water availability projects, Indian water rights settlements, ecosystem restoration, healthy watersheds, sustainable secure water supplies, and the WaterSMART program, to address drought and other water supply issues across the West.

WILDLAND FIRE

This budget also renews the call for a new funding framework for wildfire suppression, similar to how the costs for other natural disasters are met. The initiative proposes base level funding of 70 percent of the 10 year average for suppression costs within the discretionary budget, and an additional \$200 million available in the event of the most severe fire activity, which comprises only 1 percent of the fires but 30 percent of the costs.

This is a common sense proposal that would help ensure that USDA and the Interior do not have to rob our budgets for fire prevention in order to fight the Nation's most catastrophic fires.

In closing, this is a smart and balanced budget that enables the Department to carry out these important missions. I look forward to discussing these issues and many other important investments proposed in this budget with you during your questions. Thank you.

[The statement follows:]

PREPARED STATEMENT OF HON. SALLY JEWELL

Ms. Chairman, Ranking Member Udall, and members of the subcommittee, I am pleased to present the 2016 President's budget for the Department of the Interior.

This is a forward-looking budget that invests in Interior's key missions so we can continue to serve the American people. This budget provides investments to grow our domestic energy portfolio, to revitalize our national parks as they approach their 100th anniversary and celebrate all of our public lands, and to strengthen science and management across all bureaus. The budget also helps fulfill our Nation's commitments to American Indians and Alaska Natives, including a significant and much-needed investment to help improve education for Indian children.

Interior's programs and activities serve as economic engines in communities across the Nation, contributing an estimated \$360 billion to the Nation's economy in 2013 and supporting more than 2 million American jobs. Of this total, energy and mineral development on Interior-managed lands and offshore areas generated more than \$237 billion of this economic activity and supported 1.1 million jobs. An estimated 407 million recreational visits to Interior lands—including national parks, wildlife refuges and public lands—contributed \$41 billion and supported nearly 355,000 jobs nationwide. Water supply, grazing and timber activities, primarily on public lands in the West, contributed nearly \$63 billion and supported more than 400,000 jobs. In 2016, the Department will generate an estimated \$13.8 billion in Federal receipts; these funds are deposited in the Treasury and serve to offset the cost of general government services, support a range of specific Federal programs, and support State and local governments through various revenue sharing arrangements.

2016 BUDGET

The 2016 budget proposal is \$13.2 billion, an increase of 8 percent, over the 2015 enacted level. This total includes a proposed \$200 million budget cap adjustment to ensure critical funds are available in the event of a catastrophic fire without requiring harmful transfers from other Interior programs that support land management and operations. It includes \$11.9 billion for Interior programs funded by the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies appropriation, and \$1.1 billion for Interior's Bureau of Reclamation and the Central Utah Project Completion Act, funded in the Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act. The budget would generate \$5.6 billion in savings over 10 years through legislative reform proposals, including oil and gas management reforms to encourage diligent development of Federal energy resources while providing a fair return to taxpayers from royalty and other reforms.

The 2016 budget enables the Department to carry out its important mission by maintaining core capabilities and proposing investments in key priorities. This budget lays the groundwork for the future while meeting current commitments. The programs in this request emphasize partnerships, public engagement in Interior's places and programs, comprehensive upfront resource planning, tribal self-determination and self-governance, and increased scientific understanding leveraged with advanced tools and open access to data.

Importantly, the President's budget proposes to end sequestration, fully reversing it for domestic priorities in 2016, matched by equal dollar increases for defense funding. The last time sequestration was in full effect, the Congressional Budget Office estimated it reduced the gross domestic product by 0.6 percentage points and cost 750,000 jobs. But beyond the economic impacts, these across-the-board cuts also had severe programmatic impacts. At the Department of the Interior, sequestration required cuts to the Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT) program and mineral payments to States, slowed down permitting of energy projects because of cuts to operation budgets, and further added to the deferred maintenance backlog at national parks and on other public lands. All of these cuts impact local economies.

PRESERVING AND PROTECTING AMERICA'S NATURAL AND CULTURAL RESOURCES

The budget launches the National Parks Centennial to celebrate and revitalize national parks and public lands, and connect a new generation to the great outdoors. The budget includes funding in 2016 to allow the National Park Service to make targeted, measurable upgrades over the next 10 years to all of its highest priority, non-transportation assets, restoring and maintaining them in good condition. The budget also proposes \$150 million in discretionary and mandatory funding for a Centennial Challenge matching program to leverage private donations to parks,

and \$100 million in mandatory funding for a Public Lands Centennial Fund that competitively awards funds to Federal land management agencies for signature projects and programs. The budget includes complementary initiatives in the Bureau of Land Management and the Fish and Wildlife Service to engage the American public with Interior's broad range of outdoor recreation and natural learning opportunities.

To mark the 50th anniversary of the Voting Rights Act, the 2016 budget proposes \$50 million to restore and highlight key sites across the country that tell the story of the struggle for civil rights. State, local and tribal governments may also apply for grants to document and preserve stories and other sites related to the Civil Rights Movement.

On the 50th anniversary of the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) Act, the budget requests Congress to support full funding for LWCF programs. The innovative, highly successful program reinvests royalties from offshore oil and gas activities into public lands, enabling access for sportsmen and hunters, protecting historic battlefields and providing grants to States for recreation and conservation projects. In 2016, the budget proposes a total of \$400 million in discretionary funding and \$500 million in mandatory funding for LWCF programs. From Maine to Kansas and up to Washington and Alaska, the fiscal year 2016 request includes 105 projects in 39 States. The budget also includes a legislative proposal to provide full mandatory funding for LWCF starting in 2017.

The budget continues efforts to manage and promote the sustainability and resilience of ecosystems on a landscape scale, such as the California Bay-Delta, the Everglades, the Great Lakes, Chesapeake Bay, and the Gulf Coast. To protect and restore the American West's vast sage steppe landscape which supports abundant wildlife and significant economic activity, including recreation, ranching and energy development, the budget proposes an investment of \$78.1 million.

Interior spends over \$140 million in current funding within the Arctic for activities that include science, energy, Indian Affairs and land management. As the United States assumes the 2-year Chairmanship of the Arctic Council in April, we recognize this is an important opportunity to work with all eight Arctic countries to address the impacts of rapid climate change in the region, improve economic and living conditions of the people who live there, and enhance Arctic Ocean safety, security, and stewardship. Interior bureaus will play a significant role in these activities, which provide an important opportunity to build the resilience of Arctic communities and the ecosystems upon which they depend.

STRENGTHENING COMMUNITY RESILIENCE IN A CHANGING CLIMATE

The budget includes increases to strengthen the resilience of communities—including tribes and insular areas—and ecosystems to climate impacts, such as increased flooding and drought. The budget builds on the success of the Department of Interior's (DOI) Hurricane Sandy Coastal Resilience Grant Program, proposing a competitive grant program that would restore natural coastal systems to help reduce flood, storm, and sea level rise risks. To complement that program, the budget proposes an increase of \$30 million for the Challenge Cost-Share program, to be split evenly across the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), and National Park Service (NPS). The bureaus will prioritize projects to conserve and restore landscapes and resources vulnerable to change. Project funding will be leveraged with non-Federal investments to build resilience to inland threats such as drought, flooding, and wildfire. Proposed investments in the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), FWS and the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) specifically address the changing Arctic landscape and offer support to Alaska Native villages and other critically vulnerable communities in evaluating options for the long-term resilience of their communities. For example, the FWS is developing a demonstration project to enhance involvement of local people and subsistence users in the decisionmaking process for resource management on Federal lands. Through a pilot effort based at the Yukon National Wildlife Refuge, FWS and Native Alaskans are developing a draft fisheries cooperative management proposal to improve subsistence uses as the Kuskokwim River drainage changes. An additional \$7.0 million is also provided for insular areas to address needs related to sea level rise.

Tribes and other communities throughout the U.S. are already experiencing drought, intensifying wildfires, changes in plants and animals important to subsistence and cultural practices, impacts to treaty and trust resources, and coastal erosion and sea level rise. The budget provides a total of \$50.4 million, a \$40.4 million increase over 2015, across nine BIA trust resource programs to support tribal communities in preparing for and responding to the impacts of climate change. Funds

will provide support for tribes and Alaska Native villages to develop and access science, tools, training, and planning for building resilience.

The budget renews the call for a new funding framework for wildland fire suppression, similar to how the costs for other natural disasters are met. The initiative proposes base level funding of 70 percent of the 10-year average for suppression costs within the discretionary budget and an additional \$200 million available in the event of the most severe fire activity, which comprises only 1 percent of the fires but 30 percent of the costs. Wildland fire continues to be one of our most important land management challenges. In January, I issued Secretarial Order 3336 that recognizes the critical importance of fire in protecting, conserving, and restoring the health of the sagebrush-steppe ecosystem on which rural economies, wildlife—including the sage-grouse—and a way of life depend. Shortly, we will release our strategy for the 2015 fire season, to be followed by a long-term strategy for addressing rangeland fire prevention, management, and restoration. On a broader scale, the Department is firmly committed to the National Wildland Fire Cohesive Strategy and the three goals of restoring and maintaining fire-resilient landscapes, creating fire adapted communities, and safe and effective operations. In support of those goals, the budget reflects an integrated approach to wildland fire management, including \$30.0 million for a Resilient Landscapes program to create landscapes that are resilient to wildfire through long-term, landscape scale, place-based projects. Resilient Landscape program projects will be accomplished through collaborative partnerships that include non-fire bureau resources and land management programs along with other Federal, tribal, State and non-governmental partners. The budget continues to include funding for the Fuels Management program to improve the integrity and resilience of forests and rangelands, contribute to community adaptation to fire, and improve our ability to safely and appropriately respond to wildfires.

As part of the Bureau of Reclamation's proposed \$1.1 billion budget for fiscal year 2016, the WaterSMART program would receive \$58.1 million to support water conservation initiatives and technological breakthroughs that promote water reuse, recycling and conservation, in partnership with States, tribes, and other partners. Reclamation will continue strong partnerships with local water and conservation managers to conduct ongoing comprehensive water studies of river basins in Arizona, California, Colorado, Montana, Oklahoma and Oregon. In 2015 and 2016, the budget supports one or two new basin studies in the western U.S and one new West-wide climate risk impact assessment. In addition, Reclamation anticipates funding 40 new WaterSMART Grant projects that will contribute to water conservation. As part of WaterSMART, the USGS would receive \$31.0 million to continue to advance the National Water Census to create a more accurate picture of the quality and quantity of the Nation's water resources. The USGS will support focus area studies in the Apalachicola-Chattahoochee-Flint Basin, the Colorado River Basin and the Delaware River Basin.

POWERING THE FUTURE THROUGH BALANCED ENERGY DEVELOPMENT

To enhance national energy security and create jobs in new industries, the budget invests in renewable energy development programs, providing about \$100 million to review and permit renewable energy projects on public lands and offshore waters.

In order to address the continuing legacy of abandoned mine lands on the health, safety, environment and economic opportunity of communities, the budget makes available to States and tribes \$1 billion, over 5 years, as part of the President's POWER+ Plan. Funding would come by accelerating payments from the unappropriated balances in the Abandoned Mine Land (AML) Reclamation Fund, administered by the Department of the Interior's Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement. The budget also includes reforms to strengthen the healthcare and pension plans that provide for the health and retirement security of retired coal miners and their families.

The budget invests in onshore energy permitting and oversight on Federal lands, with the BLM's oil and gas program receiving a 20 percent increase in funding, compared to the 2015 enacted level. The National Defense Authorization Act included an important authority that allows the BLM to implement increased fees for Applications for Permit to Drill to provide the funding needed to quickly and efficiently process APDs. To further improve responsiveness to industry demand and workload, the 2016 budget proposes a new fee system to meet program needs on the back end through inspections. A strong inspection program fully funded through fees, estimated to be \$48 million, will provide assurance BLM would not have to divert funds from processing permits or leasing activities in the event that appropriations for inspections did not keep pace with the workload associated with this critical responsibility. The inspection fee authority proposed for BLM is comparable to that already

in place for offshore inspections. Coupled with the transition to the implementation of a new automated permitting system that eliminates paper applications, these budget resources will significantly strengthen the BLM's program management capacity.

The budget request would fund Interior agencies overseeing oil and gas development on the Outer Continental Shelf as follows: \$170.9 million for the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management; and \$204.7 million for the Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement. The President's proposal also supports continued reforms to strengthen oversight of industry operations following the 2010 *Deepwater Horizon* oil spill, with an additional emphasis on risk management.

SUPPORTING TRIBAL SOVEREIGNTY AND NATIVE YOUTH

The budget maintains the administration's strong commitment to tribal self-determination and strengthening tribal communities. It provides increases across Federal programs that serve tribes, including a proposed 12 percent increase over the 2015 enacted level for the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) and the Bureau of Indian Education. The budget includes a \$26 million increase to fully fund Contract Support Costs that tribes incur from managing Federal programs, and a legislative proposal to reclassify Contract Support Costs as mandatory funding in 2017 in support of self-determination. The budget also capitalizes on the role of BIA as a broad ranging provider of Federal services by proposing to create a one-stop shop approach for facilitating tribal access to Federal programs across the U.S. Government. A total of \$244.5 million is requested to resolve Indian water rights claims and implement enacted settlement commitments—supporting sustainable water sharing and management, and providing critical infrastructure, jobs, and clean drinking water to some of the most impoverished communities in the Nation.

The President's budget supports a new and integrated approach to addressing barriers to success for Native youth. The Generation Indigenous, or Gen-I, initiative takes a comprehensive approach to help improve the lives of and opportunities for Native youth. Gen-I includes a \$1 billion investment in Indian education to support a comprehensive transformation of the Bureau of Indian Education (BIE). This multi-year process will transform the BIE into an organization that serves as a capacity builder and service provider to support tribes in educating their youth and deliver a world-class and culturally appropriate education across Indian Country.

ENGAGING THE NEXT GENERATION

The future of the Country's natural, cultural, and historic heritage depends on the next generation of active stewards. Interior's unique assets provide an unparalleled opportunity to connect the next generation to the great outdoors and the Nation's rich history. Building on the President's vision for the creation of the 21st Century Conservation Service Corps and implementation of My Brother's Keeper, I launched a youth initiative to inspire millions of young people to play, learn, serve and work outdoors. There is a growing disconnect between young people and the great outdoors and it is a gap Interior can help bridge through public-private partnerships coordinated with all levels of government. Interior is expanding efforts to pass on our Nation's rich conservation legacy and to inspire millions of young people to play, learn, serve and work outdoors.

The budget includes \$107.2 million for youth programs across the Department, a \$45.5 million increase from the 2015 enacted level. Within this increase, \$20.0 million is provided to NPS for youth activities, including bringing one million elementary school children from low-income areas to national parks. This increase will also fund dedicated youth coordinators to help enrich children and families' learning experiences at parks and online.

Our goal is to reach 10 million children through recreation programs, an additional 10 million children through environmental education programs, one million volunteers caring for our lands, and 100,000 young adults and veterans working on public lands. To do this, we need to engage the private sector and create more public-private partnerships. I have a personal goal to raise \$20 million for this endeavor and am happy to say we have received support from strong, enlightened companies like American Eagle Outfitters, Coca-Cola, CamelBak and The North Face. We can't do this alone, and we are actively involving partners from the private and nonprofit sectors to join us in creating a movement that helps prepare the next generation of stewards, policy-makers and leaders.

LEGISLATIVE PROPOSALS AND OFFSETTING COLLECTIONS

In 2016, the Department will generate an estimated \$13.8 billion in Federal receipts; these funds are deposited in the Treasury and serve to offset the cost of gen-

eral government services, support a range of specific Federal programs, and support State and local governments through various revenue sharing arrangements. The 2016 budget includes a number of revenue generating proposals estimated to result in savings to the Treasury of \$5.6 billion over 10 years.

Studies by the Government Accountability Office and Interior's Inspector General found taxpayers could earn a better return from DOI's oil and gas management programs through policy changes and more rigorous oversight. The budget proposes a package of legislative reforms to bolster administrative actions focused on advancing royalty reforms, encouraging diligent development of oil and gas leases, and improving revenue collection processes.

The administration is also committed to ensuring American taxpayers receive a fair return from the sale of public resources and benefit from the development of offshore energy resources owned by all Americans. The budget proposes the Interior Department work with Congress to redirect the distribution of expanded revenue payments under the 2006 Gulf of Mexico Energy Security Act. These payments, allocated to just four States in the Gulf of Mexico, are expected to increase significantly starting in 2018. Under the administration's proposal, funds will instead be directed to programs that offer broader natural resource, watershed, and conservation benefits for the entire Nation, help the Federal Government fulfill its role of being a good neighbor to local communities, and support other national priorities.

The budget includes a number of other legislative proposals, including full mandatory funding for the Land and Water Conservation Fund starting in 2017, full mandatory funding for Contract Support Costs starting in 2017, 3 years of mandatory funding for the National Parks and Public Lands Centennial, and a 1 year mandatory funding extension of the Payments in Lieu of Taxes program.

The budget also includes a number of discretionary user fee proposals to offset certain costs to the taxpayer.

BUREAU HIGHLIGHTS

Bureau of Land Management.—The 2016 request is \$1.2 billion, an increase of \$107.6 million from the 2015 enacted level. The 2016 request assumes the use of \$64.5 million in proposed offsetting fees that provide an effective increase of \$172.1 million above 2015. The 2016 request includes \$1.1 billion for the Management of Lands and Resources account, and \$38.0 million in current appropriations for Land Acquisition, including \$4.0 million to improve access to public lands for hunting, fishing, and other recreation. The budget proposes \$107.7 million for Oregon and California Grant Lands, which includes a \$3.2 million decrease in Western Oregon Resource Management Planning, reflecting expected completion of six revised plans in spring 2016.

To advance America's Great Outdoors, the request includes \$19.8 million in program increases for BLM's Recreation Resources Management program, National Conservation Lands, and Cultural Resources Management program. This includes a \$6.6 million increase to accelerate and enhance implementation of BLM's National Recreation Strategy—Connecting with Communities, which will enable BLM to more aggressively develop partnerships with communities and service providers to encourage recreational opportunities on public lands. The funds will also be used for such activities as improving signage and interpretative exhibits and meeting accessibility standards at visitor centers. An increase of \$11.2 million for the National Conservation Lands (also known as the National Landscape Conservation System) will enable BLM to accommodate the increased workload and responsibilities that have accompanied the addition of recently designated units. A \$2.0 million increase in Cultural Resources Management will enhance BLM capacity to preserve and protect the vast treasure of heritage resources on public lands. The budget request also includes \$6.0 million for youth programs, an increase of \$5.0 million from 2015, to put more young Americans to work protecting and restoring public lands and cultural and historical treasures.

The BLM continues to support the President's all-of-the-above energy strategy on public lands, including an initiative with important increases critical to BLM's ability to effectively manage onshore oil and gas development. The 2016 budget request for oil and gas management activities, including the request for direct and fee-funded appropriations and estimated mandatory appropriations, represents an increase of \$29.1 million, or 20 percent, in total program resources over the 2015 enacted level. The additional resources will enhance the bureau's ability to process Applications for Permits to Drill more quickly and efficiently, accelerate the development and completion of master leasing plans in support of BLM's leasing reform efforts, and strengthen its inspection and oversight program. The \$29.1 million total funding increase for BLM's Oil and Gas Management program includes a proposal to in-

stitute a fee system to support the inspection program. The estimated \$48.0 million in collections generated from the inspection fees will reduce the need for direct appropriations for the program by \$41.1 million while also providing for an increase of \$6.9 million above the amount appropriated in 2015 for this critical BLM management responsibility.

The 2016 budget request includes an increase of \$45.0 million, to support the increased workload and commitments required as implementation of the Greater Sage-Grouse conservation plans ramp up. The requested funds support activities that fall into three broad categories which involve both on-the-ground work and establishing the processes and organizational capability to plan and oversee the effort: managing resource uses in Greater Sage-Grouse habitats; restoring and reconnecting Greater Sage-Grouse habitats; and assessing, monitoring, and reporting on conditions in priority habitats.

Other budget highlights include a \$5.0 million program increase in the Resource Management Planning subactivity to expand BLM's Assessment, Inventory, and Monitoring program that will support increased data collection and monitoring needs central to the success of high priority landscape management efforts, such as the Western Solar Energy Plan, the implementation of the plan for the National Petroleum Reserve—Alaska, the Greater Sage-Grouse Conservation Strategy and the Department's broader landscape mitigation strategy. The request also includes an increase of \$7.8 million to accelerate implementation of BLM's enterprise geographic information system, which aggregates data and viewing information across boundaries to capture ecological conditions and trends; natural and human influences; and opportunities for resource conservation, restoration, development, and partnering. The BLM's geospatial proposal is a critical component of Interior's growing enterprise geospatial capabilities and strategy. A \$10.0 million increase in BLM's Challenge Cost Share program will be dedicated to projects that increase the resilience of landscapes in response to changing climate.

A proposed grazing administration fee will enhance BLM's capacity for processing grazing permits. A fee of \$2.50 per animal unit month, estimated to provide \$16.5 million in 2016, is proposed on a pilot basis. This additional revenue, which would be retained by BLM, more than offsets a decrease of \$3.0 million in appropriated funds in Rangeland Management. The net increase of \$13.5 million will allow BLM to expedite permit renewals and reduce the permit backlog.

Bureau of Ocean Energy Management.—The 2016 operating request is \$170.9 million, including \$74.2 million in current appropriations and \$96.6 million in offsetting collections. This is a net increase of \$1.8 million in current appropriations above the 2015 enacted level.

The 2016 budget maintains a strong offshore renewable energy program at slightly above the 2015 level of \$24.3 million for the total program. To date, the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM) has issued seven commercial wind energy leases offshore Delaware, Maryland, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Virginia. In June 2014, BOEM issued the first outer continental shelf lease for marine hydrokinetic technology testing offshore Florida, and in November 2014, BOEM offered its first transmission right-of-way grant offshore Rhode Island.

Offshore conventional energy programs are funded with an increase of \$10.2 million, bringing total funding to \$59.9 million in 2016. To date, under BOEM's Five-Year OCS Leasing Program for 2012–2017, six sales were held generating over \$2.4 billion in high bids, and two additional lease sales are scheduled during calendar year 2015. The request includes an increase of \$2.5 million for establishing a risk management program, to better protect the Federal Government and taxpayers from financial risks that may arise from unfunded decommissioning costs.

Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement.—The 2016 budget request is \$204.7 million, including \$82.5 million in current appropriations and \$122.2 million in offsetting collections, essentially level with 2015. The request for offsetting collections assumes \$65.0 million from offshore oil and gas inspection fees. The 2016 request allows the Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement (BSEE) to begin to establish a renewable energy inspection program, and continue to strengthen regulatory and oversight capability on the Outer Continental Shelf (OCS), and oil spill response prevention.

The budget includes \$189.8 million for Offshore Safety and Environmental Enforcement. The request includes a program increase of \$1.7 million to establish an Engineering Technology Assessment Center to develop top-level engineering support for BSEE decisionmaking at all levels of the organization. Funding for Oil Spill Research is maintained at the 2015 level of \$14.9 million.

Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement.—The 2016 budget request for the Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement is \$160.5 million, an increase of \$10.4 million from the 2015 enacted level. The 2016 budget for Regula-

tion and Technology is \$128.4 million, an increase of \$5.7 million above the 2015 level. The request includes \$12.6 million, a program increase of \$3.8 million above the 2015 level, to improve implementation of existing laws and support State and tribal programs. It also includes \$65.5 million for State and tribal regulatory grants. This request fully funds estimated State requirements based on the return each year of an estimated \$3 million in previously appropriated regulatory grant funds by States.

The 2016 budget for the Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund is \$32.1 million, an increase of \$4.7 million above the 2015 level. The budget includes a \$2.0 million program increase for technical assistance to States, Tribes, and communities on Abandoned Mine Land (AML) site reclamation and area-wide reclamation planning and a \$1.4 million program increase to evaluate AML program implementation, including identifying more effective and efficient tools for AML site identification, contract management, and program oversight. The 2016 budget proposes to distribute an estimated \$926.1 million in mandatory appropriations. This includes \$385.3 million to noncertified States and tribes in reclamation grants and \$540.8 million in payments to the United Mine Workers of America retiree health and pension plans. The administration proposes legislation to revitalize communities impacted by abandoned coal mines, reform current funding of abandoned coal mine land clean-up, increase funding for hardrock abandoned mine land clean-up, and provide for retired coal miners and their families.

U.S. Geological Survey.—The 2016 request is \$1.2 billion, an increase of nearly \$150 million above the 2015 enacted level. The 2016 budget reflects the vital role the USGS plays in advancing the President's commitment to scientific discovery and innovation to support sustainable economic growth, natural resource management, and science-based decisionmaking for critical societal needs. The budget includes funding for science to inform land and resource management decisions, advance a landscape level understanding of ecosystems, and develop new strategies to support communities in responding to climate change, historic drought, water quality issues, and natural hazards. The budget also funds science to support the Nation's energy strategy and to help identify critical mineral resources and address the impacts of energy and mineral development on the environment.

The 2016 budget provides an increase of \$14.6 million above the 2015 enacted level for science to support sustainable water management. The budget provides increased funding to support resource managers in managing competing demands related to water availability and quality and to enable adaptive management of watersheds. This includes a \$3.2 million increase for science to respond to drought, a \$4.0 million increase for water use information and research, a \$2.5 million increase to study ecological water flows, a \$1.3 million increase for streamgages, and a \$1.0 million increase to advance the National Groundwater Monitoring Network.

The 2016 budget provides an increase of \$11.0 million across the energy, minerals and environmental health portfolio for science to support the sustainable development of conventional and unconventional oil and gas resources; renewable energy sources such as geothermal, wind, and solar; critical minerals such as rare earth minerals; and address the environmental impacts of resource development such as uranium. These investments include \$19.5 million, \$5.3 million above 2015, to support an interagency effort with the Department of Energy and the Environmental Protection Agency to better understand the potential impacts of unconventional oil and gas development.

The budget includes a program increase of \$1.0 million for mineral resources science to continue life-cycle analysis for critical minerals such as rare earth elements, and to develop new science and tools to reduce the impacts of minerals extraction, production, and recycling on the environment and human health. A life-cycle analysis will trace the flow of critical minerals from occurrence through interaction with society to ultimate disposal. The increase will support new workforce capability to address the main thrusts of the President's four working groups in the Office of Science and Technology Policy that are currently focused on critical and strategic materials essential to national security, economic vitality, and environmental protection.

The budget provides increases totaling \$6.6 million above the 2015 enacted level for natural hazard science. This includes \$4.9 million to expand the Global Seismic Network used for worldwide earthquake monitoring and tsunami warning and \$1.7 million to support solar flare (space weather geomagnetic) monitoring which is critical to mitigating impacts to the electrical grid and other hazards. The budget supports the installation and operation of rapid-deployable streamgages to help manage flood response activities. The funding will increase volcano, landslide, wildfire, and sinkhole response capabilities as well as build on investments to continue develop-

ment of an earthquake early warning system, with the goal of implementing a limited public warning system for the U.S. west coast by 2018.

The budget includes \$15.6 million to expand and enhance ecosystem science activities to increase the understanding of the Nation's landscapes. Increases totaling \$6.7 million support research in critical landscapes, including \$4.2 million for the Arctic, \$1.0 million to study sage steppe landscapes, and \$1.5 million to support science for Puget Sound, Columbia River and the upper Mississippi River. USGS research will continue to support restoration of other priority ecosystems, such as Chesapeake Bay, Everglades, Great Lakes, California Bay-Delta, and Gulf Coast. Increases totaling \$3.8 million support research on invasive and declining species, including \$2.2 million for invasive plants and animals and \$1.6 million to study the decline of pollinating insects, birds, and mammals. The budget also requests \$5.1 million to support coastal resilience and adaptation to long-term change from sea-level rise and coastal erosion.

The President's budget request includes an increase of \$37.8 million to provide data and tools to help land and resource managers make informed decisions across the landscape and provide data and information to the public for use in a wide variety of applications. The budgets of USGS and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration provide complementary funding to sustain the Landsat data stream, which is critical to understanding global landscapes. Funding in the USGS budget supports the ground system portion of the Sustained Land Imaging Program, including funding for ground systems development for a Thermal Instrument Free Flyer, Landsat 9 (a rebuild of the Landsat 8), and to receive data from international partners. The budget also includes a \$4.0 million increase for Landsat science products for climate and resource assessments.

The budget provides increases for foundational data and tools needed to support landscape level understanding, increases for mapping, expanded lidar collection through the 3D Elevation Program, making data more easy to access and use under the Big Earth Data Initiative, and developing information and tools to assess ecosystem services and benefits. For example, an increase of \$3.7 million will expand three-dimensional elevation data collection in Alaska and elsewhere in the United States, mitigate the effects of coastal erosion, storms, and other hazards, and support many other critical activities. A \$1.8 million increase will enhance understanding of the benefits of the Nation's ecosystem services and a \$1.1 million increase for the Big Earth Data Initiative will make high-value data sets easier to discover, access and use.

The USGS plays an important role in conducting research and developing information and tools to support communities in preparing for, and responding to the impacts of global climate change. The budget includes an increase of \$32.0 million for science to support climate resilience and adaptation. The budget includes a \$6.8 million increase in science for adaptation and resilience planning and an increase of \$2.3 million for the USGS to provide interagency coordination of regional climate science activities across the Nation, an increase of \$9.1 million to support biological carbon sequestration, and \$11.0 million for the USGS to support the community resilience toolkit, which is a web based clearinghouse of data, tools, shared applications, and best practices for State, local and tribal resource managers, decision-makers, and the public.

Fish and Wildlife Service.—The 2016 budget for FWS totals \$3.0 billion, including current appropriations of \$1.6 billion, an increase of \$130.7 million compared to the 2015 level. The proposed funding level will allow the bureau to facilitate collaboration and action on the ground as the best way to preserve the wildlife and open spaces so important to the Nation. For this reason, I ask the committee remove the rider included in the Fiscal Year 2015 Appropriations Act that prevents the FWS from writing rules to list several species of sage-grouse. Our approach to working collaboratively among Federal agencies, States and stakeholders could provide the path for conserving species so Endangered Species Act protection for both the bi-State and Greater Sage-Grouse is not necessary. The fiscal year 2015 rider has complicated implementation of the urgent work needed to protect the sagebrush-steppe from threats such as invasive species, fire and fragmentation. These threats impact not only the sage-grouse, but 350 other species of wildlife and traditional economic activity like ranching, hunting and recreation central to the Western way of life. Absent effective conservation efforts to reduce or remove the threats now affecting the species, the likelihood of eventual listing of the Greater Sage-Grouse under the ESA will be increased.

The budget includes \$1.4 billion available under mandatory appropriations, most of which will be provided directly to States for fish and wildlife restoration and conservation. In 2016, a total of \$1.5 billion in current funding is proposed for FWS as part of the administration's initiative to reconnect Americans to the outdoors.

Creating opportunities for Americans to enjoy the outdoors through programs at FWS will help to ensure future generations appreciate and conserve natural resources and preserve natural places. Investments that support this effort in 2016 include \$1.3 billion for FWS operations, an increase of \$114.2 million over the 2015 level. The request includes \$5.0 million for the National Wildlife Refuge System's Urban Wildlife Conservation Partnerships that will reconnect the Nation's urban populations with the outdoors. With 80 percent of the U.S. population currently residing in urban communities near more than 260 wildlife refuges, using the Refuge System to help urbanites to rediscover the outdoors is a priority for FWS. The budget also requests \$108.3 million for grant programs administered by FWS that support America's Great Outdoors goals. Within this amount is an increase of \$11.3 million for the State and Tribal Wildlife grant program on which many States and tribes rely to fund non-game animal conservation. The request also includes program increases of \$10.0 million for Challenge Cost Share projects and \$5.0 million for the Joint Venture program to support cooperation with non-Federal partners to enhance the resilience of habitat to adapt to a changing climate.

The budget proposes \$16.8 million, an increase of \$2.6 million, for activities associated with energy development. Of this increase, \$1.4 million supports scientific research into the impacts of energy transmission and development infrastructure on wildlife and habitat. The research will identify potential impacts associated with the development of energy infrastructure and strategies to minimize the impacts on habitat and species. An increase of \$1.2 million for the Ecological Services Planning and Consultation program supports assessments of renewable energy projects proposed for development.

The budget request for the Resource Management account continues support for key programs with program increases of \$110.6 million above 2015. The request provides \$258.2 million in Ecological Services to conserve, protect, and enhance listed and at-risk species and their habitat, an increase of \$32.3 million. Within this request are increases of \$4.0 million to support conservation of the sage steppe habitat across 11 Western States and \$4.0 million to support Gulf Coast restoration.

The request includes funding within Law Enforcement and International Affairs to combat wildlife trafficking. The budget provides \$75.4 million for the law enforcement program to investigate wildlife crimes, enforce the laws governing the Nation's wildlife trade, and expand technical forensic expertise, with program increases of \$8.0 million over 2015.

The budget includes \$147.5 million for Fisheries and Aquatic Resource Conservation, a program increase of \$4.9 million. Within this request is \$53.4 million for operation of the National Fish Hatchery System and a \$2.4 million increase to prevent the spread of Asian carp in the Missouri, Ohio, upper Mississippi Rivers, and other high priority watersheds.

Funding for Cooperative Landscape Conservation activity is \$17.9 million, an increase of \$3.9 million, and funding for Science Support is \$31.7 million, a program increase of \$14.7 million. The budget supports applied science directed at high impact questions to mitigate threats to fish and wildlife resources, including \$2.5 million to address white-nose syndrome in bats, an increase of \$1.0 million to study biological carbon sequestration, and an increase of \$1.0 million to analyze ecosystem services valuation.

The 2016 budget proposes to eliminate the current funding contribution to the National Wildlife Refuge fund, a reduction of \$13.2 million below 2015. An estimated \$8.0 million in mandatory receipts collected and allocated under the program would remain available to counties.

National Park Service.—The 2016 budget request for NPS of \$3.0 billion is \$432.9 million above the 2015 enacted level. The 2016 NPS budget request for operations is \$2.5 billion. This is an increase of \$239.4 million above the 2015 enacted level, consisting of \$213.4 million in program increases, and \$25.3 million in fixed costs increases. Highlights of the 2016 budget include the increases for the Centennial. A \$40.0 million increase to the Centennial Challenge program will provide an important Federal match to leverage partner donations for projects and programs at national parks in anticipation and support of the upcoming Centennial.

Other changes include a \$2.2 million programmatic reduction to refocus operations funding which partially offsets the following increases: \$16.3 million to provide healthcare insurance to seasonal employees, \$6.0 million to fund projects that will document and preserve civil rights history in the national park system, \$3.5 million for climate change adaptation projects, \$3.0 million to improve baseline cultural resource documentation at park units, and \$2.5 million for science priorities. The 2016 budget also broadens the scope of NPS programs contributing to the understanding of and preparing for the impacts of a changing climate. A \$10.0 million program increase is requested in the Challenge Cost Share program for NPS to

work with non-Federal partners on projects that increase the resilience of landscapes in response to changing climate.

The administration proposes an initiative to Celebrate Civil Rights in America in 2016 by commemorating the struggles undertaken by Americans to secure civil rights and liberties. The 2016 budget will provide resources to celebrate how those actions inspired many groups in America and around the world to continue to pursue progress for civil rights. The budget proposes increases of \$50.0 million, including \$6.0 million to fund projects that will document and preserve civil rights history in the national park system, and \$1.5 million to address critical base operating NPS needs at sites such as the Harriet Tubman Underground Railroad National Historical Park in Maryland, and the Charles Young Buffalo Soldiers National Monument in Ohio. Also included in the \$50.0 million initiative is \$30.0 million for competitive historic preservation grants to preserve the stories and sites associated with the Civil Rights movement, and \$2.5 million for grants specifically to Historically Black Colleges and Universities to document, interpret, and preserve the stories and sites associated with the progression of Civil Rights in America. Finally, \$10.0 million will provide the necessary resources to complete high priority facility projects at NPS sites associated with the Civil Rights movement such as the Selma Interpretive Center at the Selma to Montgomery National Historic Trail, the Lincoln Memorial and the Martin Luther King, Jr. National Historic site.

The 2016 request for the Historic Preservation Fund is \$89.9 million, an increase of \$33.5 million. Of this total, \$46.9 million is requested for grants-in-aid to States and Territories, which is level with 2015. A total of \$10.0 million is requested for grants-in-aid to tribes, an increase of \$1.0 million. The budget proposes to fund grants-in-aid to Historically Black Colleges and Universities through a \$2.5 million increase, which is an important component of the Civil Rights initiative. Finally, the budget includes \$30.5 million for competitive grants-in-aid, a \$30.0 million increase for new competitive grants as part of the Civil Rights initiative, and \$500,000 for the existing competitive grants targeted toward communities currently under represented on the National Register of Historic Places.

The 2016 request includes \$54.2 million for the National Recreation and Preservation account, a decrease of \$8.9 million compared to 2015. These changes consist of a program reduction of \$9.7 million to Heritage Partnership Programs, a programmatic increase of \$703,000 for the National Register program to digitize records, a programmatic increase of \$260,000 for the Federal Lands to Parks program, and fixed costs increases of \$506,000.

Programs funded out of the Land and Water Conservation Fund are a key strategy to enhance America's Great Outdoors. The budget requests \$117.5 million for the Land Acquisition and State Assistance account, an increase of \$18.5 million. This includes \$53.2 million for the State Conservation Grants program, a programmatic increase of \$5.0 million, and \$64.3 million for NPS Federal land acquisition, a programmatic increase of \$13.3 million. Of this amount, \$16.3 million supports Collaborative Landscape projects.

Funding for Construction totals \$251.0 million, an increase of \$112.6 million. Of this amount, the budget includes \$153.3 million for line-item construction projects, a \$91.7 million program increase compared to 2015. The request includes \$8.7 million to provide seismic stabilization at the Mammoth Hotel at Yellowstone National Park and \$3.0 million to rehabilitate the Selma Interpretive Center at the Selma to Montgomery National Historic Trail.

Indian Affairs.—The 2016 budget for Indian Affairs is \$2.9 billion, \$323.5 million above the 2015 level. This includes an increase of \$231.4 million for Operation of Indian Programs; an increase of \$32.0 million for Indian Land and Water Claim Settlements; an increase of \$60.1 million for Construction; and level funding of \$7.7 million for the Indian Guaranteed Loan program.

The 2016 budget fully funds Contract Support Costs at \$277.0 million, an increase of \$26.0 million above 2015. Based on the most recent analysis, the requested amount for 2016 will fully fund Contract Support Costs. To stabilize long-term funding and address programmatic concerns with Contract Support Costs, the 2016 budget also proposes—for the first time—a legislative proposal to reclassify these costs as mandatory funding beginning in fiscal year 2017. Mandatory funding for Contract Support Costs will help stabilize this vital funding for Tribes and further self-governance and self-determination efforts.

The budget contains a number of critical increases to support tribal nation-building and economic development. The budget capitalizes on the important role BIA plays as a broad provider of Federal services by proposing \$4.0 million to establish the One-Stop Tribal Support Center to make it easier for tribes to find and access hundreds of services available to tribes across the Federal Government. The 2016 budget includes \$4.5 million to establish an Indian Energy Service Center to facili-

tate vital energy development in Indian Country of both conventional and alternative energy and to support assessment of the social and environmental impacts of energy development on tribal lands. A data initiative of \$12.0 million is proposed to improve and expand access to quality data for tribal leaders and other decision makers. This funding will establish an Office of Indian Affairs Policy, Program Evaluation, and Data which will help the Department collect, analyze, and utilize evidence to support effective policy making and program implementation. Lastly, a \$1.3 million increase for the Small and Needy Tribes program is proposed to assist eligible Tribes in expanding and sustaining tribal governance.

The 2016 budget proposes an additional \$15.0 million to expand Indian Affairs' capacity in current programs that address Indian child and family welfare and job training issues. The budget proposes program increases of \$6.0 million for social services programs, \$4.0 million for law enforcement special initiatives, and \$5.0 million for tribal courts. The law enforcement increases will expand on pilot projects initiated in 2015 in which BIA law enforcement is implementing a comprehensive strategy to support alternatives to incarceration. Funding increases for these programs will be integrated with other funding increases across the Federal Government, including an additional \$25.0 million to the Indian Health Service to address behavioral health issues, a \$25.0 million increase to the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration for the Tribal Behavioral Health program, and a \$132.0 million increase for the Administration for Children and Families for Tribal Child Care programs, cultural and language preservation programs, tribal child welfare programs, Tribal Head Start, and other native programs.

The 2016 budget proposes a \$1.0 billion investment in Indian education to support a comprehensive transformation of BIE. The multi-year process will transform BIE into an organization that serves as a capacity builder and service provider to support tribes in educating their youth and deliver a world class and culturally appropriate education across Indian Country. The budget provides increases totaling \$138.4 million for elementary and secondary school education activities funded by BIE and education construction. The request includes a program increase of \$45.5 million in Elementary and Secondary education. An increase of \$12.9 million will fully fund Tribal Grant Support Costs which, similar to Contract Support Costs, assists tribes that run their own schools by covering the costs of administering programs. The Education Program Enhancement program is increased by \$10.0 million to encourage creative solutions for school transformations. Requested facility maintenance and operations increases totaling \$20.0 million will provide essential preventive and routine maintenance and operating expenses so schools are operated in a safe and educationally conducive manner. The 2016 budget also includes a \$34.2 million increase for education information technology to enhance broadband and digital access for students at BIE-funded schools.

The budget requests a \$58.7 million increase for Education Construction to support the education transformation. This includes a \$25.3 million increase for replacement school construction to complete construction of the final two schools on the 2004 replacement school construction priority list: Little Singer Community School and Cove Day School, both in Arizona. A \$17.7 million increase for facilities improvement and repair is requested for repairs to building structures and components necessary to sustain and prolong the useful life of education buildings. Additionally, the budget includes \$11.9 million to address major facility replacement needs at schools like the Bug-O-Nay-Ge-Shig school on the Leech Lake Band of the Ojibwe reservation. Lastly, an increase of \$3.7 million is requested for employee housing repair which will complement a new \$10.0 million set-aside proposed in the Department of Housing and Urban Development to address teacher housing needs.

The 2016 budget also includes increases totaling \$7.4 million to meet educational needs beyond the BIE elementary and secondary system. To further higher education, a \$4.6 million increase is requested for scholarship and adult education and a \$250,000 increase is requested for Special Higher Education Scholarships. The 2016 budget includes a \$2.6 million increase for the Johnson O'Malley program to provide American Indian and Alaska Native students attending public schools with additional resources to meet their unique and specialized educational needs.

The 2016 budget strongly supports the sustainable stewardship of trust lands, natural resources, and the environment in Indian Country. The budget includes program increases totaling \$63.2 million for the trust natural resources and real estate services programs. The budget provides a total of \$50.4 million, a \$40.4 million increase over 2015, proposed across nine natural resource programs, to support tribal communities in sustainable resource management and in preparing and responding to the impacts of climate change, such as drought, wildfires, changes in the plants and animals important to subsistence and culture, rights protection, coastal erosion, and sea level rise.

The budget includes a total increase of \$16.2 million for trust real estate service activities to reinforce the stewardship of trust resources. The expanded capacity will address the probate backlog, land title and records processing, geospatial support needs, and database management in addition to providing expanded technical and legal support for authorized settlements involving tribal water rights. The BIA increases for water rights settlements represent a subset of increases totaling \$73.0 million across the Department to support resolving tribal water rights claims and ensuring that tribes have access to use and manage water to meet domestic, economic, cultural, and ecological needs.

Collectively, the 2016 budget proposes a total of \$982.7 million in Tribal Priority Allocations, an increase of \$56.2 million over the 2015 level.

The 2016 budget request for Indian Land and Water Claim Settlements is \$67.7 million, a \$32.0 million increase over the 2015 enacted level. Several funding increases demonstrate the administration's strong commitment to resolve tribal water rights claims to ensure tribes have access to use and manage water. Funding for the Taos Pueblos Indian Water Rights Settlement is increased by \$13.8 million over 2015 for a total funding request of \$29.2 million. This funding amount will constitute the final payment of the Taos Pueblo settlement. The Navajo-Gallup Water Supply project is increased by \$8.8 million to meet projected 2016 funding needs. The budget proposes a \$9.4 million increase for the second year of funding for the Aamodt Settlement enacted as part of the Claims Resolution Act of 2010. The budget also contains increases of \$14.1 million to provide expanded technical and legal support for tribal water rights settlement negotiations and implementation.

The 2016 budget for the Indian Guaranteed Loan Program is \$7.7 million, equivalent to the 2015 enacted level. This will provide \$113.8 million in loan guarantee authority to support Indian economic development.

Departmental Offices and Department-wide Programs.—The 2016 request for the Office of the Secretary is \$327.9 million, an increase of \$62.7 million from the 2015 enacted level. The budget reflects an increase of \$50.0 million for Coastal Resilience grants. The Coastal Resilience competitive grants will support the restoration and conservation of key ecological systems that protect communities and infrastructure from the impacts of coastal storms. In collaboration with State, local, and tribal governments, non-governmental organizations, universities, and other stakeholders, the program's goals are to mitigate the impacts of climate change on coastal and inland communities from storm wave velocity, salt water intrusion, erosion, flooding, sea level rise, and associated natural threats; and to strengthen the ecological integrity and functionality of coastal and inland ecosystems to protect communities and enhance the ability of Federal lands to support important recreational, wildlife, and cultural values. The program will also enhance understanding of the impacts of extreme weather events, the benefits of nature based infrastructure and ecosystem services, and identify cost-effective tools that help mitigate and support community resilience with future events. Such information, tools, and investments are of particular interest to vulnerable communities in Arctic Alaska, where villages are suffering the full impact of rapidly accelerating erosion rates and flooding due to loss of protective sea ice and degraded permafrost. As buildings are being claimed by the sea and critical infrastructure is threatened, representatives from Arctic villages and communities in coastal Alaska have repeatedly appealed for this type of support.

The budget proposes an increase of \$1.5 million for work with the National Invasive Species Council to develop an Early Detection Rapid Response framework in support of climate resilience efforts. Invasive species pose one of the greatest threats to the ecological, economic and cultural integrity of America's landscapes. Detecting invasive species early and rapidly responding to control their spread is one of the most cost effective strategies to mitigate their threat. The additional funding will support planning efforts for a coordinated invasive species early detection and rapid response framework with other Federal agencies, States, tribes and other partners. The funds also will be used to implement commitments identified in the Department's Invasive Species Action Plan, the National Invasive Species Council work plan, and the White House Priority Agenda—Enhancing the Climate Resilience of America's Resources report. As with coastal resilience support, Governors and tribal leaders from across the country have appealed for coordination and support for early detection and rapid response efforts, and this was of particular interest to a task force of State, local, and tribal leaders eager to build resilience for their communities and lands.

The budget proposes a \$5.9 million and 18 FTE increase to support the Office of Natural Resources Revenue's Osage Tribal accounting activities, to expand ONRR's Geospatial Information Systems capabilities, and to expand on-shore production verification and data integration efforts. The budget for the Office of the Secretary

also includes \$3.0 million for the development of a Digital Service team, which will be responsible for driving the efficiency and effectiveness of the Department's highest-impact digital services.

The budget request for the Office of Insular Affairs is \$103.0 million, an increase of \$13.7 million from the 2015 enacted level excluding the Palau Compact Extension funding of \$13.1 million. Within this amount, a program increase of \$10.4 million is requested in Office of Insular Affairs and General Technical Assistance to increase the grant management staff to improve oversight, and address needs in the insular areas related to sea level rise by supporting development of infrastructure and community resilience initiatives. The Maintenance Assistance Fund request includes a program increase of \$3.9 million to improve health and safety conditions in insular school facilities. The budget also requests a program increase of \$1.5 million in Empowering Insular Communities to implement energy projects identified by the territories in their comprehensive sustainable energy strategies. Brown Treesnake Control is funded at \$3.0 million, a program decrease of \$500,000, which reflects completion of an automated aerial bait system in 2015. The budget requests \$1.3 million for Compact Impact, a program decrease of \$1.7 million from 2015. This funding is supplemented by \$30.0 million annually in mandatory Compact Impact funding. The budget includes a mandatory proposal to fund the Palau Compact, as a result it does not include stopgap discretionary funding of \$13.1 million provided in the 2015 appropriations process.

The Solicitor's 2016 budget is \$69.9 million, \$4.1 million above the 2015 enacted level. Maintaining sufficient attorney resources to handle filed litigation, avoid potential litigation, and provide timely counseling is critical to ensuring that litigation risks are minimized. Front-end counseling is critical to realizing cost savings by either preventing litigation or narrowing the issues that might be challenged in litigation. The increase for legal services will allow for the continuation of existing services with sufficient resources to provide the Secretary and the Department the necessary legal services for the advancement of priority goals and other mission areas.

The Office of Inspector General request is \$52.2 million, an increase of \$1.8 million compared to the 2015 enacted level. The 2016 budget includes \$423,000 in funding to support the Council of the Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency. The Inspector General estimates staffing will equal 286 full time equivalents in 2016.

The Office of the Special Trustee request is \$143.0 million, \$3.9 million above the 2015 enacted level. The budget includes an increase of \$2.8 million in Program Operations and Support. A \$1.6 million increase is requested in field operations to provide additional estate planning opportunities to Indian Trust beneficiaries. This will help stem the growth of both land fractionation in Indian Country and the number of Trust beneficiary estates that require probate. A \$1.2 million increase is requested in appraisal services for an appraiser training program to address the shortage of qualified appraisers and the resulting delays in completing appraisal evaluations. Lastly, a \$1.0 million increase is requested in trust records to expand the records training program at Haskell Indian Nations University, create new records training programs at two additional tribal colleges, and fund the increased requirements related to the Department's email Enterprise Records and Document Management System initiative. The budget also includes a \$972,000 reduction in funding for Office of Historical Trust Accounting based on anticipated workload levels.

The 2016 request for the Department-wide Wildland Fire Management program is \$805.5 million without the proposed fire cap adjustment, and \$1.05 billion including the adjustment. The request includes \$268.6 million for fire suppression within the base budget, which is 70 percent of the 10 year suppression average spending. The cap adjustment of \$200.0 million would only be used for the most severe fires, since it is 1 percent of the fires that cause 30 percent of the costs. The new budget framework for Wildland Fire Management eliminates the need for additional funds through the FLAME Act.

The 2016 budget requests \$30.0 million in a new Resilient Landscapes subactivity to build on resilient landscapes activities supported by Congress in 2015. Congress provided \$10.0 million for resilient landscapes activities in the 2015 Omnibus Appropriations Act by designating that amount within Fuels Management. While fuels treatments and resilient landscapes activities are complementary and synergistic, they also have distinct differences, including the methodology for prioritizing place-based projects and a leveraged funding requirement for resilient landscapes. Establishing a separate subactivity for Resilient Landscapes will assist the Department and Wildland Fire Management bureaus in tracking funds obligated and program accomplishments. The \$20.0 million increase in funding will enable the Wildland Fire Management program to take better advantage of the shared goals of bureau resource management programs to treat large landscapes to achieve and maintain

fire-adapted ecosystems that both reduce the threat of catastrophic wildfire and achieve restoration and other ecological objectives. The increase for Resilient Landscapes is partially offset with a program realignment of \$17.7 million in the Fuels Management program from 2015; total funds for the combined Fuels Management and Resilient Landscapes subactivities are \$14.3 million above 2015.

The 2016 request for the Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration program is \$9.2 million, an increase of \$1.5 million over the 2015 enacted level. The budget includes program increases of \$1.5 million for Restoration Support, \$233,000 for Program Management, \$100,000 for Inland Oil Spill Preparedness, and a program reduction of \$448,000 for Damage Assessment reflecting a reallocation of funding to increase restoration activities.

The budget includes \$10.0 million for the Central Hazardous Materials Fund, equal to the 2015 enacted level.

The Department's 2015 request for the Working Capital Fund appropriation is \$74.5 million, an increase of \$17.4 million from the 2015 enacted level. Within this request is \$53.9 million for the operation and maintenance of the Financial and Business Management System, an increase of \$1.0 million to continue support of the Department's Cultural and Scientific Collections initiative, an increase of \$702,000 for the Department's Service First initiative, and an increase of \$5.2 million to support Interior's Office Consolidation strategy. The budget also includes an increase of \$10.5 million to support Interior's multi-year effort to implement requirements identified under the Digital Accountability and Transparency Act, known as the DATA Act, and monitor compliance.

LEGISLATIVE PROPOSALS

The 2016 President's budget includes a suite of legislative and offsetting collection proposals affecting spending, revenues, and available budget authority that require action by the congressional authorizing committees. These proposals address a range of administration priorities, from investing in high-priority conservation and recreation programs to achieving a fair return to the American taxpayer from the sale of Federal resources and reducing unnecessary spending. The 2016 budget includes seven spending proposals with \$15.2 billion in estimated outlays over the next decade. This spending is partially offset by revenue and savings proposals estimated to reduce outlays from the Treasury by more than \$5.6 billion over the next decade.

Bureau of Indian Affairs Contract Support Costs.—The budget includes a legislative proposal to reclassify the existing Contract Support Costs program from current to mandatory funding beginning in fiscal year 2017. Congress requested that both BIA and the Indian Health Service consult with tribes to develop a long-term approach to funding Contract Support Costs. The leading tribal recommendation was to provide funding for contract support costs as a mandatory appropriation. Beginning the reclassification in 2017 will allow time for tribal consultation in 2016 on operational details. The budget proposes to adjust the discretionary budget caps to reflect the reclassification. The estimate for projected BIA program growth, above the discretionary cap amount, totals \$105.0 million for 2017–2019 and will be treated as a Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010 cost for the authorizing legislation. New contract support cost legislative proposals and offsetting collections estimates will be provided on a 3-year cycle as part of the reauthorization process.

Coal Abandoned Mine Lands Reform.—As part of the administration's POWER+ Plan, the budget proposes to accelerate payments from a portion of the remaining unappropriated balance of the AML Fund to target the cleanup and redevelopment of AML sites and AML coal mine polluted waters in a manner that facilitates sustainable revitalization in economically depressed coalfield communities. The proposal will provide \$1.0 billion over 5 years to States based on AML program and economic eligibility factors—such as the unemployment rate of coal mining regions—and remaining priority coal problems, including abandoned mine drainage, where reclamation linked to job creating economic development strategies will help revitalize impacted communities.

Gulf of Mexico Energy Security Act.—The Gulf of Mexico Energy Security Act of 2006 opened some additional areas in the Gulf of Mexico for offshore oil and gas leasing, while maintaining moratoria on activities east of the Military Mission Line and within certain distances from the coastline of Florida. The Act provides that 37.5 percent of Outer Continental Shelf revenues from certain leases be distributed to just four coastal States—Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Texas—and their local governments based on a complex allocation formula. Under the administration's all-of-the-above energy strategy, domestic energy production has grown each year. Offshore, the Department has made 60 million acres available for development

in the past three lease sales alone. The administration is committed to ensuring American taxpayers receive a fair return from the sale of public resources and taxpayers throughout the Country benefit from the development of offshore energy resources owned by all Americans. The administration proposes to work with the Congress on legislation to redirect funds currently allocated to GOMESA revenue-sharing payments to just four States from Gulf of Mexico oil and gas leases. The administration proposes to redirect these payments, which are set to expand substantially starting in 2018, to programs that provide broad natural resource, watershed and conservation benefits to the Nation, help the Federal Government fulfill its role of being a good neighbor to local communities, and support other national priorities. Such programs could include the Land and Water Conservation Fund, Payments in Lieu of Taxes, State and Tribal Wildlife Grants, Federal coastal restoration and resilience programs, and other national priorities.

United Mineworkers of America Health and Pension Reform.—The budget proposes to better provide for retired coal miners and their families by revising the formula for general fund payments to the 1993 UMWA Health Benefit Plan. The new formula will consider all beneficiaries enrolled in the plan as of enactment, as well as those retirees whose health benefits were denied or reduced as the result of a bituminous coal industry bankruptcy proceeding commenced in 2012. Additionally, the proposal will transfer funds through the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation to the trustees of the 1974 UMWA Pension Plan to ensure the plan's longterm solvency. The plan, which covers more than 100,000 mineworkers, is underfunded and approaching insolvency. The new formula will provide an additional \$363.0 million to the UMWA in 2016 and \$3.9 billion over 10 years.

Land and Water Conservation Fund.—The budget proposes \$900.0 million in current and mandatory funding in 2016, and starting in 2017, the budget proposes permanent authorization of \$900.0 million in mandatory funding for LWCF programs in the Departments of the Interior and Agriculture. During a transition to mandatory funding in 2016, the budget proposes \$500.0 million for mandatory funding and \$400.0 million for current funding, to be shared by Interior and Agriculture.

National Parks and Public Lands Centennial.—The Centennial initiative proposes \$500.0 million a year for 3 years or \$1.5 billion in mandatory funding beginning in 2016 for the following programs: \$100.0 million a year for a National Park Service Centennial Challenge to leverage private donations; \$300.0 million a year for addressing NPS deferred maintenance backlogs; and \$100.0 million a year for a Public Lands Centennial Fund, which will competitively allocate funds for projects on public lands. Interior's public lands bureaus and Agriculture's Forest Service will identify projects that enhance visitor services and outdoor recreation opportunities, restore lands, repair facilities, and increase energy and water efficiency. The availability of mandatory funding to address deferred maintenance and other conservation projects will allow these agencies to plan ahead more efficiently to achieve significant results. Stable and predictable funding streams will allow projects to be appropriately scheduled and phased for effective project delivery and completion from a capital investment standpoint.

Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act.—The Department proposes to reauthorize this Act that expired on July 25, 2011 to allow Federal lands identified as suitable for disposal in recent land use plans to be sold using this authority. The sales revenues would continue to fund the acquisition of environmentally sensitive lands and administrative costs associated with conducting the sales.

Recreation Fee Program.—The Department of the Interior proposes to permanently authorize the Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act, which will expire September 30, 2016. The program currently brings in an estimated \$281 million in recreation fees annually under this authority and uses them to enhance the visitor experience at Interior facilities. In addition, as a short-term alternative to proposed legislation for long-term reauthorization, the budget proposes to extend authorization through September 30, 2017.

Federal Oil and Gas Reforms.—The budget includes a package of legislative reforms to bolster and backstop administrative actions being taken to reform the management of Interior's onshore and offshore oil and gas programs, with a key focus on improving the return to taxpayers from the sale of these Federal resources. Proposed statutory and administrative changes fall into three general categories: (1) advancing royalty reforms, (2) encouraging diligent development of oil and gas leases, and (3) improving revenue collection processes. Collectively, these reforms will generate roughly \$2.5 billion in net revenue to the Treasury over 10 years, of which about \$1.7 billion would result from statutory changes. Many States will also benefit from higher Federal revenue sharing payments.

Palau Compact.—On September 3, 2010, the U.S. and the Republic of Palau successfully concluded the review of the Compact of Free Association and signed a 15-year agreement that includes a package of assistance through 2024. The 2016 budget assumes authorization of mandatory funding for the Compact occurs in 2015. The cost for this proposal is estimated at \$163 million for 2016 through 2024.

Payments in Lieu of Taxes.—The Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act of 2015 provides \$372.0 million in current funding and the National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 2015 provides mandatory funding of \$33.0 million in 2015 and \$37.0 million in 2016. The 2016 budget proposes to extend authorization of the program an additional year while a sustainable long-term funding solution is developed for the PILT Program. The PILT payments help local governments carry out vital services, such as firefighting and police protection, construction of public schools and roads, and search and rescue operations. The cost of a 1 year extension is estimated to be \$452.0 million in 2016.

Reclamation of Abandoned Hardrock Mines.—To address the legacy of abandoned hardrock mines across the U.S. and hold the hardrock mining industry accountable for past mining practices, the Department will propose legislation to create a parallel Abandoned Mine Lands Program for abandoned hardrock sites. A new AML fee on hardrock production on both public and private lands would generate an estimated \$1.8 billion to reclaim the highest priority hardrock abandoned sites on Federal, State, tribal, and private lands.

Reform Hardrock Mining on Federal Lands.—Interior will submit a legislative proposal to provide a fair return to the taxpayer from hardrock production on Federal lands. The legislative proposal will institute a leasing program under the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920 for certain hardrock minerals including gold, silver, lead, zinc, copper, uranium, and molybdenum, currently covered by the General Mining Law of 1872. The proposal is projected to generate net revenues to the U.S. Treasury of \$80 million over 10 years, with larger revenues estimated in following years.

Return Coal Abandoned Mine Land Reclamation Fees to Historic Levels.—The budget proposes legislation to modify the 2006 amendments to the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act, which lowered the per-ton coal fee companies pay into the AML Fund. The proposal would return the current fee of 28 cents per ton of surface mined coal to 35 cents a ton, the same level companies paid prior to the 2006 fee reduction. The additional revenue, estimated at \$306 million over 10 years, will be used to reclaim high priority abandoned coal mines and reduce a portion of the estimated \$4.0 billion needed to address remaining dangerous coal AML sites nationwide.

Termination of AML Payments to Certified States.—The budget proposes to discontinue unrestricted payments to States and tribes certified for completing their coal reclamation work. This proposal terminates all such payments, with estimated savings of approximately \$224 million over the next 10 years.

Termination of Geothermal Energy Payments to Counties.—The Department proposes to repeal Section 224(b) of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 to permanently discontinue payments to counties and restore the disposition of Federal geothermal leasing revenues to the historical formula of 50 percent to the States and 50 percent to the Treasury. This results in estimated savings of \$4.0 million in 2016 and \$47.0 million over 10 years.

Bureau of Land Management Foundation.—The budget proposes legislation to establish a congressionally chartered National BLM Foundation. This Foundation will provide an opportunity to leverage private funding to support public lands, achieve shared outcomes, and focus public support on the BLM mission.

Migratory Bird Hunting and Conservation Stamp Act.—The passage of the Federal Duck Stamp Act of 2014 raised the price of a Duck Stamp for the first time in more than 20 years. To provide greater stability in the future, the budget includes a legislative proposal to provide the Secretary limited authority to increase the price of a Duck Stamp, with the approval of the Migratory Bird Conservation Commission, to keep pace with inflation.

OFFSETTING COLLECTIONS AND FEES

The budget includes the following proposals to collect or increase various fees, so industry shares some of the cost of Federal permitting and regulatory oversight. The budget also includes a proposal to recover costs from anyone who damages a national wildlife refuge.

New Fee for Onshore Oil and Gas Inspections.—Through appropriations language, the Department proposes to implement inspection fees in 2016 for onshore oil and gas activities subject to inspection by BLM. The proposed inspection fees are expected to generate \$48.0 million in 2016, \$6.9 million more than the 2015 enacted

program funding level, thereby expanding the capacity of BLM's oil and gas inspection program. The fees are similar to those already in place for offshore operations and will support Federal efforts to increase production accountability, human safety, and environmental protection.

Grazing Administrative Fee.—The 2016 budget proposes a new grazing administrative fee of \$2.50 per animal unit month. The BLM proposes to implement this fee through appropriations language on a pilot basis. The provision will generate an estimated \$16.5 million in 2016, more than offsetting a decrease of \$3.1 million in appropriated funds in the Rangeland Management program. The net increase of \$13.4 million in funding will assist BLM in processing backlogged grazing permits. During the period of the pilot, BLM will work to promulgate regulations to continue this cost recovery fee administratively, once the pilot expires.

National Wildlife Refuge Damage Cost Recovery.—The budget proposes appropriations language to authorize the Fish and Wildlife Service to pursue and retain recoveries from responsible parties, to be used to restore or replace damaged National Wildlife Refuge resources.

CONCLUSION

Thank you for the opportunity to testify on the President's 2016 budget request for the Department of the Interior. This budget is responsible, and proposes to maintain core capabilities with targeted investments to advance the stewardship of lands and resources, renewable energy, oil and gas development and reforms, water conservation, youth employment and engagement, and improvements in the quality of life in Indian communities. I thank you again for your continued support of the Department's mission. I look forward to answering questions about this budget. This concludes my written statement.

Senator MURKOWSKI. Thank you, Madam Secretary. I assume, Deputy Secretary Connor, you are available as we probe into the intricacies of the budget here, so appreciate your being here as well.

ARCTIC NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

Secretary, I have a number of questions that are related to this revised comprehensive conservation plan, and then the final EIS for the ANWR area, the Arctic National Wildlife Region.

More questions that we have time for here in this committee, so I am going to be asking a number of these questions about the plan and the FEIS for the record. I will be inquiring about when they were initiated, how, who worked on them.

I think it is important that folks understand how this plan came to be and the thinking behind it. I would just ask for your cooperation and that of the Department in receiving thorough, complete and prompt answers to these areas of inquiry.

KIVALINA, ALASKA

You mentioned your visit to Kivalina a couple of weeks ago. I appreciate the fact that you not only went to see Kivalina but you met with not only our Native leadership at their winter retreat but also with the Governor, the leadership in the House and Senate, and the entire Alaska Congressional Delegation on issues that are of concern to us.

You mentioned the funding in the budget that is available to help Tribes and coastal communities, and when you were in Alaska, you mentioned there was \$8 million that could be made available by way of grants.

I visited with the folks from the Northwest Arctic Borough region just yesterday in my office, and I asked them about accessing any of these funds that were available.

They described the offers almost laughable, that in fact, half of this \$8 million in grants would not be made available to them, that when you are looking to build an evacuation route or in many cases move a community, the costs that are associated are in the realm of \$100 to \$120 million for the community of Kivalina. Of course, we know Kivalina is just one of many.

They asked me to ask you this morning what is your proposal, having seen Kivalina and the situation that community faces, what is your proposal to help address their immediate needs for an emergency evacuation route.

Secretary JEWELL. Thank you, Senator Murkowski. I, too, had an opportunity to drop in on a meeting with our friends from Northwest Alaska.

The \$8 million in the 2015 budget is intended to support Tribal programs around resilience, but was certainly never intended to relocate villages. We have, since my visit to Kivalina, already visited with OMB looking at potential areas in the budget where we might be able to move relatively quickly, not just for Kivalina but many of the other coastal communities that are threatened.

The first step is planning and understanding options, and I certainly got some very helpful insights when I was in Kivalina about the decisions the village itself is facing, and what it wants to do.

There is certainly not enough money in the 2016 budget—or in the 2015 budget to do any major changes. That would require probably subsequent legislation, but I think working along side the State, understanding what other Federal resources we can bring to bear, which we are currently investigating right now, is a good step forward to try to figure out these very difficult situations that your State faces.

Senator MURKOWSKI. I think you would probably agree that we need a full on action plan because again it is not just Kivalina we are talking about. As our Governor has reminded you, we have a \$3.5 billion hole in our budget. The price of oil not looking like it is going to increase in the near term and production only going down, that is a concern for us, how we deal with that.

SHELL DRILLING IN CHUKCHI SEA

Let me speak just a moment here to the situation with Shell and their plans to drill in the Chukchi this summer for the first time since 2012. This is good news for us, particularly at a time that the price of oil is causing companies to really scrutinize their investment decisions on very large scale projects.

It makes it all the more important that Shell have the certainty that it needs before it proceeds to spend even yet more billions of dollars. It needs to retain its existing lease portfolio to warrant this enormous investment.

The difficulty, and I think you know this, is that Shell's leases were issued back in 2008. They are all scheduled to expire in 2020. Because of this very short window, a 75 day Arctic drilling season, and the difficulties, the delays, and legal challenges that are all out there, that Shell has endured for the past decade, there really are not enough drilling seasons remaining for Shell to complete more than a handful of exploration wells before the Chukchi lease portfolio expires.

The question to you—they have requested a suspension of operations and the application that Shell has presented has explained this suspension is warranted because of these delays, because of the challenging environment they operate in, and they are waiting for a little bit of certainty here.

I am told that in the Gulf, suspensions of operations are handled pretty routinely, pretty perfunctorily. They take a few months for a response. I understand absolutely that we have different issues in the Arctic. I appreciate that, but it has been 8 months now. The question is whether or not you can give me some certainty as to when Shell will receive an answer in response to its suspension of operations request.

Secretary JEWELL. Senator, we are actively working with Shell and other leaseholders up there on their requests for suspensions. Our team has been working very, very hard to address the supplemental EIS that was required of us by the courts to support Shell's activities potentially this summer.

The team focused on that, and the leases were suspended during the time that the court order was in place. As we have now released draft standards for the Arctic, and those are going through public review, we are continuing to work with Shell for this drilling season and the team is focusing a lot of attention on their request for suspension. We will be resolving that relatively soon. We understand the circumstances the companies have. We also understand the circumstances that Shell had in 2012. We get that it is complicated to do work up there. We want to make sure it is done safely and responsibly, and we want to be responsive to the companies.

Senator MURKOWSKI. You agree that it has taken—eight months is not a reasonable time period. Would you agree?

Secretary JEWELL. I do not know what a reasonable time period is honestly. It is very complicated up there. I do know we took our resources and focused them as we were requested to do on helping Shell move forward for this drilling season.

I also know we are actively working with them on suspensions, and I think they can expect an answer in the relatively near future.

Senator MURKOWSKI. I think you also would agree as a business person and one who looks longer term that it is difficult for any company to make the kinds of investment, the sizable investment that Shell will, without certainty as to whether or not you are going to have these leases.

I would appreciate it and I think not only Shell but others who are looking to advance operations in the offshore would appreciate some expediency on these requests for suspensions.

I will go to my ranking member.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE CENTENNIAL

Senator UDALL. Thank you, Chairwoman Murkowski. Secretary Jewell, I was pleased to see that your budget request includes a 17 percent increase for the National Park Service to prepare for the Centennial, and I am especially proud that Congress, as you know, in the last Congress, authorized two new national parks in my State of New Mexico through the Defense Authorization Act. That is the Manhattan Project National Historical Park and the Valles

Caldera National Preserve, which was transferred to the Park Service.

VALLES CALDERA

First, I would like to ask about Valles Caldera. This Preserve is an incredible natural and cultural resource, and I was honored to work with other members of the New Mexico Delegation to get this done. We fought for this legislation to ensure this special place receives the resources that it needs.

That is why I am concerned that the Park Service budget request proposes reducing funding for the Preserve to \$2.8 million. That amount is a 17 percent cut below the level requested last year.

Secretary Jewell, this cut just does not make sense, especially in the face of other program increases you include in your budget for the National Park Service. Will you commit to working with me to ensure that the Valles Caldera receives the funding it needs to operate successfully in fiscal year 2016 and beyond?

Secretary JEWELL. Thanks, Senator. There is, as you point out, a shortfall from what the Forest Service was funding and what is in our budget. We are actively working with the Forest Service right now for additional funds that were lost in the shuffle on the budget, and certainly, we will continue to work with you on this over the course of the year.

Senator UDALL. Great. Thank you. We have discussed this and we will also work closely with the Forest Service and the Forest Service Chief on this.

PERMIT PROCESSING IMPROVEMENT FUND

As you know, I support responsible energy development on public lands as part of a “do it all, do it right” approach to energy policy. I was proud to sponsor legislation included in the National Defense Authorization Act enacted in December to improve permit processing for BLM oil and gas leases, providing certainty for industry and it aligned the fee with the actual cost to the BLM for processing applications for permits to drill.

Can you tell me where you are with fully implementing the Permit Processing Improvement Act, and share with us how the new resources provided through the bill will improve your ability to responsibly manage energy development. And then, are there aspects of the 2016 budget request that you need us to focus on to implement the improvements we made through the bill?

Secretary JEWELL. Thank you very much, Senator, for your support of increasing the APD, or application for permits to drill for the BLM to \$9,500. There was 15 percent of that that was taken away for other programs, so we have put in our budget to make up for that \$7.1 million in the discretionary request, so we do have the full money available for permitting.

That will help us on the permitting side, but it is not enough in and of itself to do the job that we are expected to do. We have requested in the budget the ability to learn a lesson from the offshore industry, and that is to charge a modest fee for onshore oil and gas producers to cover our costs for inspection and enforcement.

We have been criticized by the Government Accountability Office and our own Inspector General for not inspecting the wells that we

have. We are overseeing over 100,000 wells on public lands. We do not have the resources to inspect those wells. That is a challenge from a return to the taxpayer perspective, as well as ensuring there is no environmental damage.

We do request in the budget a couple of other things to make our program better. In addition to what you have done in terms of fees for the authorizations for permits to drill, we would very much appreciate fees to cover inspections, particularly for production and a fair return for taxpayers, and also there are funding requests to automate our system.

As I have gone out to Carlsbad, New Mexico, North Dakota, other States, we have a very paper oriented system, and as a business person, I know it costs money up front to put in investments for automating and streamlining that program, and there is money in this budget to do that, which will help us respond more quickly to oil and gas companies for the permits they want.

We have also brought the permitting time down because of a lot of hard work and streamlining and piloting. We want to take and roll some of those lessons out, and that is also in this budget.

PAYMENTS IN LIEU OF TAXES

Senator UDALL. We look forward to working with you on that. Quick question on Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT). As you know, this is very important to many of the counties in our Western States, and there are many members on this committee that have spoken with me a number of times about PILT.

Can we count on you to make mandatory extension of PILT a personal priority, and what is the Department doing to work with the relevant congressional committees to pass a long term mandatory extension for the PILT Program?

Secretary JEWELL. We understand how critically important PILT is to many, many rural counties across the country, particularly in the West. Yes, we are committed to working along side members on introducing legislation to make it mandatory.

I think to have it as uncertain as it is for the counties is very frustrating for them. There are real costs associated with the inability for rural counties to tap into a tax base on public lands, so we are supportive and look forward to working with you on that.

Senator UDALL. Thank you very much. Thanks, Madam Chairwoman.

Senator MURKOWSKI. Senator Daines.

SAGE-GROUSE

Senator DAINES. Thanks, Madam Chairman. Secretary Jewell, good to see you again here today. I would like to follow up on an item that we discussed last week at the Energy and Natural Resources Committee hearing, and I would mention the importance of incorporating Montana State's plan into the BLM's sage-grouse conservation efforts.

I would like to know what is the status of finalizing the BLM's RMPs as it pertains to sage-grouse conservation?

Secretary JEWELL. Thanks for the question. To say the work going on on sage-grouse with States is unprecedented is an understatement. A phenomenal amount of effort on the part of States,

the BLM, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and parts of USDA, to really orchestrate an understanding of these ecosystems in a way such that we hope a listing will not be warranted.

The BLM plans are in place and being finalized right now. The State plans are in different stages but also are being finalized. There has been very close cooperation between States, the BLM, and the Fish and Wildlife Service throughout this process.

You will see the BLM plans finalized this spring, and State plans are in different stages depending on which State.

Senator DAINES. Again, we have a couple of Senators here from Montana that will be curious about that plan. Will these plans mirror the stipulations in the Montana State plan?

Secretary JEWELL. I have not looked at the details of the Montana State plan relative to the BLM plans. I do know there has been close cooperation between the State and the BLM as these have been developed. I would not expect there to be radical differences as we have talked about with the checkerboarding, but that is something I will look into.

Senator DAINES. With the checkerboard nature of some of our lands in Montana, those sage-grouse do not know whether they are on a BLM section or State section or private section.

Secretary JEWELL. I understand.

Senator DAINES. We would just like to have the State have primacy there to get that all aligned on one plan that would reflect a lot of work going on back in Montana for the folks who are closest to the bird, and we all want to ensure we protect the sage-grouse and prevent the listing.

Secretary JEWELL. I understand.

LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND

Senator DAINES. I would like to move over to LWCF. I want to thank you for recognizing the importance of LWCF to Montana in your budget. As a sportsman, someone that represents the men and women who enjoy the outdoors in Montana, it is very important back home.

In a State like Montana, we have a lot of public lands, about a third of our State. Are you aware of the number of acres of Federal land in Montana and frankly across the West that are inaccessible to the public?

Secretary JEWELL. A major part of our effort with LWCF is addressing that. There are private land holdings that sometimes prevent people from getting to the public lands, which are very, very important for sportsmen/women and anglers. There is actually a proposal in our budget to identify a portion of the LWCF money specifically for access, and I would say when we have an opportunity to use conservation easements for access as opposed to acquisitions, that could help make our money go farther.

We are definitely planning to do more of that, and it certainly is a big factor within your State.

Senator DAINES. Do you have a sense of what portion of the budget you might propose to be used for increasing access to both Federal and State lands? We have about two million acres in Montana right now that are inaccessible to the public.

Secretary JEWELL. I want to say \$8.5 million in discretionary funding specifically for access, and then there is another chunk in the mandatory proposal specifically earmarked for that.

Senator DAINES. All right. I think we all agree the LWCF is one of the important tools we have to increase access to public lands.

Secretary JEWELL. Absolutely.

Senator DAINES. Great. Thank you. By the way, I am glad to see some of the Montana projects on the list here this morning. We have the Trumbull Creek Watershed, we have a couple of projects at Beaverhead-Deerlodge. We look forward to working with you on that, Secretary Jewell.

COAL

Last, I would like to talk a little bit about coal. I want to thank you for accommodating the request from the State of Montana, from the Montana Delegation, Senator Tester and myself, to extend the comment period for the new coal valuation rule that was issued on January 6, 2015.

Last week in the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee in reference to the new coal valuation rule, you stated that the proposed rule will “Streamline and make the process more efficient, providing more certainty on the return which we will be getting for the American people.”

I would like to perhaps better understand the basis of that assertion. I am hearing from stakeholders back in Montana that the rule contains ambiguities, uncertainties, which actually act as a disincentive to mine coal.

We are concerned with less coal produced. That is going to reduce royalty payments, reduce the taxes that coal companies pay, and it is going to add to the Federal deficit.

Secretary JEWELL. Thank you, Senator. The coal rules are a proposal. That is part of the benefit of the comment period, to hear comments for how people believe it is going to impact them.

We have been criticized from a number of different sectors for not getting a fair return for taxpayers on coal. When what we have been doing is criticized and ends up in court, that slows things down dramatically.

We are trying to put in place rules that identify a fair value for taxpayers that we believe will clear this up, but we welcome comments during the comment period on these coal rules, and if people feel there is a concern, we welcome comments on how to make that more streamlined.

Senator DAINES. Have you calculated the impact to coal production based on the ONRR rule, what that might be?

Secretary JEWELL. I have not personally. I am not sure if my team has. Mike, do you know?

Mr. CONNOR. I do not know.

Senator DAINES. As a follow up there, if we could take a look at what impact that is going to have in declining coal production, or is it going to increase it or decrease it. I would like to get a sense from the Department of the Interior of where you see that is headed.

Secretary JEWELL. If I can answer quickly, I know we are out of time. I will say that the regulations are only one part of an equation on whether or not a company chooses to go through that.

There are economics, global economics really at play. I am not sure how much we are going to be able to isolate as associated with our rule as opposed to the broader issues of a commodity, how it is priced, and what that does to the overall economics.

Senator DAINES. Thanks.

Senator MURKOWSKI. Senator Reed.

BLACKSTONE VALLEY NATIONAL PARK

Senator REED. Thank you, Madam Chairwoman. First, let me thank you for your extraordinary collaboration over several years. You did a superb job. I know you are going to do a superb job as chair of this committee.

You have a great partner in Senator Udall. In fact, much better than myself, I must admit. You did okay with me so you are going to do great with Tom.

Madam Secretary, thank you for your service, and Deputy Secretary Connor, thank you also. Let me start with an issue that is close to home, and that is the Blackstone Valley National Park. We are so pleased it was authorized last Congress. I understand there is about \$927,000 in the budget to start the process.

Could you tell us what you want to achieve, Madam Secretary, initially in terms of preparation and planning for the Park?

Secretary JEWELL. First, I want to say thank you very much for your advocacy of this special place. To say it was fun to kayak the river with you would be an understatement. It certainly opened my eyes into the history of our rivers and the history of the industrialization of the United States and how important that river corridor is.

The \$927,000 that is in the budget for park operations will really be around planning, understanding what the boundaries should be, understanding land ownership, what the priorities might be for the State and for the Federal Government with regards to filling out that over time.

We know there is an important historic story to be told there, and this money will help us plan for the future.

COASTAL RESILIENCE

Senator REED. Thank you very much, Madam Secretary. There is another issue, coastal resilience. We caught the tail end of Sandy, thank goodness, but it was still pretty devastating. With help, particularly help from the Department of the Interior, Sachuest is one of our national wildlife, and you were able to help us rebuild the road. Literally, it was cut off. It could not be used.

We still have a lot to do. I understand you have a \$50 million program that is going to talk about coastal resilience. Let me tell you, from someone in a coastal State, we had a great trauma with Sandy, but we know it is coming again, and this time it might not veer off to the right or left, it might come barreling in and be even more destructive. Coastal resilience has to be key.

Can you just again give us an idea of what you would like to do with this resource?

Secretary JEWELL. There is \$50 million in the budget, and it is lower than I would like it to be, but we think it is a step in the right direction, learning lessons from Sandy. We had \$100 million of the \$60 billion that you provided for Sandy, \$100 million of that within the part that came to Interior was used for competitive coastal resilience grants, and it worked so well because it was highly leveraged by local communities, it created collaboration with communities.

Some of that did go to Rhode Island. Understanding the impact of dredging and what that does to coastal resilience and how we rebuild those landscapes, being in Block Island, seeing the damage, even though through the periphery of the storm, there is no question this is really important.

It is a drop in the bucket. I would hope in the future we could learn lessons from Hurricane Sandy and recognize that we are on the firing lines as I saw in Kivalina, for other reasons, but related to climate change, and invest in advance of a catastrophe as opposed to after a catastrophe.

We learned from that storm that when we prepare our coastal communities and we use things like green infrastructure, dunes, as in the case in Block Island, and wetlands, as in the case of many places up and down the East Coast, that we will protect those communities.

We would welcome your support for this or even more.

Senator REED. Two other things. One is this is a much more efficient way to spend resources because we know when these storms barrel through and just obliterate beaches and homes, we will go back in and fix them, and that is billions of dollars, where if we could take proactive steps and much less than that to make them much more resilient, less exposed to these storms, we would be better off, and the point you raised about climate activity.

Not only are we getting more volatile storms, but we all the ocean level is rising. Every day it seems like there is another story about rising oceans, and that just complicates coastal preservation and coastal survival.

SEQUESTRATION

Thank you, Madam Secretary. A final point. I have the opportunity to serve as the ranking member of the Armed Services Committee with Senator McCain, my chairman. We both sent a letter to the Budget Committee indicating that sequestration would be devastating to defense, but the point has to be raised, it would be devastating to every department of the Federal Government.

Just looking from the center point of defense, without Homeland Security, without FBI, without the State Department, without the CDC for Ebola, et cetera, our national security is threatened. You cannot draw a line. We have to get rid of sequestration, and to your Department, too, with sequestration, you will not be able to perform basic functions.

I think your budget, the President's budget, recognizes this, and if you will, you might elaborate, if you would.

Secretary JEWELL. Thank you very much for pointing that out. We agree on a strong defense but we also recognize that a strong national economy is also critical.

When we went past sequestration last year, when we had a reasonable budget, we saw increases in the economy. As a business person, I know that it is crazy to operate a business without having certainty of what your budget is going to be.

We have put forward investments that we are confident will help grow the economy, will provide the certainty to businesses, and will take care of the assets that will help support our economy and our national security.

We do want to move beyond sequestration. That is in the President's budget. It does reflect his priorities. We do believe in a strong defense budget and we do believe in a strong non-defense budget, which is also essential, I think, for our Nation's security and our economic prosperity.

Senator REED. Thank you.

Senator MURKOWSKI. Senator Blunt.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE CENTENNIAL

Senator BLUNT. Thank you, Chairman. Secretary, congratulations on getting the opportunity to launch the second hundred years of the National Park Service. It is a great time to reflect back on what the Park Service has been and what it can be.

I know in your request for money, just to focus on this anniversary opportunity to draw attention to the Park Service, a focus I certainly do not object to, one of your thoughts is private donations as part of that.

I have three questions I want to get to here in the next five minutes and 28 seconds. I will try to get that done.

DONATIONS

One is in the fiscal year 2015 omnibus bill, there was language included, report language, asking the Park Service to exercise maximum flexibility in recognizing donors. I just wondered if you would want to comment on your thoughts on that as we move forward, and particularly your thoughts on that even in the \$300 million request, looking for private additions to that.

Secretary JEWELL. Thanks for the question. I think there is uniform support from the Park Service and in the language that was reflected in the NDAA to give appropriate recognition to donors. There is no question we have high potential for donor money as seen in the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial, Gateway Arch, and the City Arch River Project.

Nobody wants to brand inappropriately, but we do think recognition is important. There is \$50 million in the discretionary budget and an additional \$100 million in the mandatory recommendation to match donations, which we think will take this great interest in supporting our national parks and spur it to even greater action.

Recognition for donors is going to be an important part of that, and that is something we are committed to doing.

Senator BLUNT. I agree. The St. Louis Arch Project that you and I both are very familiar with, nobody suggested neon lights or anything like that. I think people's desire to be able to offer some recognition when they are talking to donors, it is usually a recognition of a relatively modest impact.

Secretary JEWELL. Agree.

JEFFERSON MEMORIAL ARCH PROJECT

Senator BLUNT. I am glad you are looking at that the way you are. On that same project, Secretary, of course, the local input there to expand the Jefferson Memorial, the Arch Project, you have \$210 million in private donations, \$90 million in a new tax that the City of St. Louis put on itself for this process. The Park Service's budget is \$10 million, so \$300 million to \$10 million, clearly local people are leveraging this in a significant way, and by the way, there is also a Department of Transportation amount, \$45 million, so it is \$55 million total Federal dollars, only \$10 million Park dollars.

I just want to say that our ongoing discussions, I think, just continue to be better and better, and your team as well as you, understand if you are going to look at the second century of the Park Service in a different way, you have to truly look at it in a different way. You just cannot say we want it to be different and we want local partners, but by the way, we do not want the local partners with a 300 to 10 match to have any real say in the discussions.

I think we are getting there and I think your understanding of how important that is helps get there.

The one other question I want to ask on this, in that money, the Park Service has decided that the \$200 or so million of outside money needs to be paid to the U.S. Treasury under current law instead of putting it in a third party escrow account.

Local donors would love to see any income earned on that money go to the park itself, for maintenance and other needs. We have been talking to your staff about that. I think your staff is open to how to deal with this new idea of input of local money and how that money is used to benefit the project it goes for.

I wonder if you would just comment on your own views on that and what we can do to help you make it possible for those local funds to be truly focused on the local project.

Secretary JEWELL. I think as we enter this second century of the national parks, we are going to see more interest like you had in St. Louis of communities saying we do not want the visitor center that just the Park Service could afford on its own, we want something better, and we believe that can be good for the economy and good for our city, and that is exactly what your folks have done.

If there are things that get in the way of our ability to get private donations and use those efficiently and effectively, we could certainly work together on changing the law to update that.

The Park Service is working on a Centennial piece of legislation to clean up some of the things that get in the way of its ability to be as efficient and effective in its use of resources.

Having been to St. Louis and talked specifically about this Fund, I do not have an update on where we are, but I do know there were some legal reasons why they could not do what the community wanted, and I will see if that is something we can fix in the Centennial legislation.

Senator BLUNT. As I understand that, Chairman and members of the committee, I think the goal here would be to come up with some language legislatively, if there is no other way to do it, so that money can be invested in U.S. Treasuries or some other vehi-

cle that provides income for the project that is being donated to instead of just go into the U.S. Treasury and frankly not be used at all or invested at all, or if it is invested, to go to other purposes.

We are going to continue to work with the Park Service on that. I have a question I will submit for the record on Doe Run, which employs 1,500 people in Missouri, and how the Natural Resources Damages group and the Fish and Wildlife Service is relating to that. I will submit that for the record.

Thank you, Madam Chairman.

Senator MURKOWSKI. Thank you, Senator Blunt. Senator Merkley.

SECURE RURAL SCHOOLS

Senator MERKLEY. Thank you very much, Madam Chairman, and thank you, Secretary Jewell, for your testimony and your efforts to tackle so many significant issues across the country.

I wanted to start with the Secure Rural Schools Program, and thank you for framing in the budget a 5 year reauthorization with mandatory United States Forest Service funding.

I just wanted to emphasize that this is a partnership related to funds that the counties have foregone because of so many restrictions on the use of the O&C lands. There is a lot of work being done to try to work out sustainable production, environmental responsible production. That work is not yet complete. The counties are hurting greatly.

Thank you for including this, and we can count on your cooperation in pursuing this. Thank you.

WILDLAND FIRE

Turning to the wildfire side, which has been mentioned by a couple of my colleagues, the challenges. In Oregon, we have had an increase in the fire season of about 20 days over the last 20 years, the amount of acreage has increased. Right now we are looking at very, very low snow levels in the Cascades, which generally corresponds to much dryer forests in the summer. We may have yet another major bad fire season, if you will.

Beginning to treat fires as something that the entire Forest Service budget has not depleted in the course of fighting them, because it means we rob everything on the front end, forest health and fire prevention, so I appreciate this proposal, which says there will be a baseline funding but then when there is a terrible fire year, which we do not know yet if this year will be or not, it will be treated as emergency funding.

Can you just make a comment on why that is a logical way to go forward?

Secretary JEWELL. One percent of wildfires eat up 30 percent of suppression costs. When we have a bad year, we have to rob all our other budgets to pay for it. That means we are not doing prevention that reduces the risk of fire in the future.

There is no question that not doing prevention programs cost us more in the long run, and this is a very sensible program that says let's take the catastrophes and treat them as the catastrophes they are. Take them outside of the regular budget and put them in the

disaster budget so we can, year in and year out, manage our landscape.

Senator MERKLEY. When you rob those other budgets, does not work stop in those other key functions in the Forest Service?

Secretary JEWELL. It does.

Senator MERKLEY. That creates an enormous inefficiency and failure to pursue many of the goals that we have laid out in the budget.

Secretary JEWELL. It does. In fact, it is a downward spiral that facilitates longer, hotter, drier fires with the drought situation we have, so it just makes the situation worse.

KLAMATH

Senator MERKLEY. Thank you. I want to turn to the Klamath. We had a multi-year process of trying to work out an agreement between stakeholders, and those stakeholders include the fishermen, the Tribes, the ranchers, the farmers, so on and so forth.

They have set aside the decades and decades of water wars to work out a strategy, but that strategy requires us to pass a bill here to fund it, and a piece of that is for them to get back a piece of their Reservation that they lost when the Tribe was terminated in the 1950s.

There are two ways to do that, either through purchasing a commercial tract if it is available or regaining a share of the Reservation land that has now been converted into the Winema National Forest.

Can we count on your Department's support in trying to figure out whether it is Plan A or Plan B, but a successful way to address this piece of the puzzle?

Secretary JEWELL. Absolutely, you can count on our support to try to get this across the finish line. We know that the forest part of it is very important, and we are disappointed that the deal did not go through as expected.

You can count on us to work with the Tribe. You can count on us to work with the Forest Service to see if there is a solution that gets this done, because it is very, very important.

Do you want to make any other comments, Mike?

Mr. CONNOR. No.

Senator MERKLEY. Should we not succeed in doing it, it could be a catastrophe in many, many ways, for all of the stakeholders. We have had the worse ever drought in 2001 followed by the worse ever drought in 2010 and a terrible drought in 2013.

The ranching and farming community has agreed to many conservation practices that would mean the amount of water that is lost is greatly reduced. It is a win-win all the way around, and thank you.

Secretary JEWELL. Thank you.

SAGE-GROUSE

Senator MERKLEY. Turning to sage-grouse, my colleague from Montana has already mentioned it. This is across a number of western States. In addition to the \$15 million that has been allocated to try to develop specific strategies to enhance preservation of sage-grouse, there is additional funds, I believe, of \$4 million,

that are now in the Fish and Wildlife Service, and some additional funds for broader conservation of sage-grouse type or sage terrain, if you will.

Our whole goal in Oregon is to avoid a listing. You are coming out to Oregon shortly to draw attention to a particular valuable part of this puzzle. Could you share some comments on that?

Secretary JEWELL. Yes. In Oregon, you have a lot of private land owners, and they are very interested in supporting conservation efforts. It was an Oregon rancher who said what is good for the bird is good for the herd. That recognizes that a healthy sagebrush ecosystem is important to the ranching community as well.

In the State of Oregon, through the work by the State along with private land owners and the Fish and Wildlife Service, we have multiple candidate conservation agreements with assurances that will be signed that will provide certainty to those ranchers, that if they take the conservation measures they signed up for, should the bird be listed as threatened in the future, it will not change their practices.

We share everybody's common interest in getting to a point where a listing is not warranted, but these ranchers, by virtue of the actions they have taken, will be reassured they can continue their ranching practices through these agreements. We are really appreciative of the private sector in Oregon stepping up.

Senator MERKLEY. Are we starting to see a similar strategy emerge in some other States?

Secretary JEWELL. We are in a number of other States. We signed some similar agreements in Wyoming not too long ago, and we are encouraging other States to sign up as well.

Senator MERKLEY. I really celebrate this type of partnership between the goal of conservation and the practices of local ranchers. I must say those who have been signing those agreements have been telling me in town halls that they are sleeping a lot more easier. They are happy and pleased to be part of the conservation effort, but also to know they do not face catastrophic loss down the road if the broader efforts are unsuccessful.

I know the chair has raised her concerns about the conservation strategies in Alaska.

Senator MURKOWSKI. The Senator's time has expired, if you could wrap up, please.

Senator MERKLEY. I am over time. Thank you very much.

Senator MURKOWSKI. Thank you. There will be an opportunity for a second round as well. Senator Tester.

Senator TESTER. Thank you, Chairwoman Murkowski, and Ranking Member Udall. I look forward to working with you guys on this committee. Thank you for being here today, Secretary Jewell and Deputy Secretary Connor. You are getting off easy today, Mike, and I am not going to break that here.

I think it was nearly a year right now that Secretary Jewell was out in Montana and we got to visit about issues that are important and they were reflected in your testimony, the importance to the outdoor economy or balanced energy development, or upholding our trust responsibilities for American Indians. I just want to thank you for the job that both of you have been doing in the Department of the Interior, I very much appreciate it.

We always look at Federal lands as to the highest and best use for those public lands, because they are very, very important to our economy.

I would just say not unlike the work that has been done on the Rocky Mountains front, I have to thank you personally for your work to protect pristine landscapes like the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge. I very much appreciate that. They do not make places—well, what we have is what we have, and if we destroy it, we will no longer have special places on this earth.

LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND

I want to talk about the Land and Water Conservation Fund, too, because it is very, very important. You have already talked about access. I appreciate the dollars you have plugged into this program. I think it is money that will be paid back multiple times over.

The issue I have is could you talk about your vision for use of the Land and Water Conservation Fund? You have already addressed access. That is critically important. What other ways is this going to help further build a \$5.8 billion economy in the State of Montana and other States represented here?

Secretary JEWELL. Thank you, Senator Tester. In my old day job working in the outdoor industry, we recognized the necessity of public lands to a \$646 billion national industry, and certainly Montana feels that in a lot of its communities.

The Land and Water Conservation Fund facilitates transactions that actually help manage these lands much more effectively. As I spoke with Senator Daines, it is about access to resources, and much of that access can be provided through conservation easements. It does not have to be fee simple lands, but it helps align the interest of the private land owner with the public lands in a way that supports breadth and diversification of the economy.

I would also say there are some circumstances where costs are lowered by use of the Land and Water Conservation Fund. When we have an in-holding within a national park, for example, or in a wildlife refuge or in a critical migration corridor for animals, it costs us more to deal with that in-holding than it would if we actually owned that land.

The Land and Water Conservation Fund has been used in just about every county across the country. The stateside program is very important to local communities. In the eastern part of the country, there is a hunger for more public lands than we have because they see the economic engine that it provides to other parts of the country and they want to be a part of that.

It is one of the most successful programs we have ever had, one of the best laws passed by Congress, and we really appreciate your support and also reauthorization.

Senator TESTER. I would also tell you from a ranching perspective, they have used these funds very, very effectively in keeping ranches in the family, and I appreciate that. I also appreciate the fact that not only is it about hunting, fishing, bird watching, hiking and biking, and all that stuff. It is about recruiting businesses to places like Montana.

Secretary JEWELL. It is.

SUN HIGHWAY GLACIER NATIONAL PARK

Senator TESTER. We thank you for that. I want to talk about Sun Highway for a minute. We will get a little parochial here. It is in the middle of a rebuild. Can you give me an idea of what percentage is done? Well, if you give me what percentage is done, I can do the math on what percentage is left.

Secretary JEWELL. I do not have an update on that. Mike, do you?

Mr. CONNOR. I do not.

Secretary JEWELL. We will have to get back to you.

[The information follows:]

GLACIER NATIONAL PARK—GOING TO THE SUN ROAD

As currently planned, by the end of 2015 approximately 80 percent of the rehabilitation of the 50-mile historic Going-to-the-Sun Road will be completed. By the end of 2017, at current funding levels, the project is anticipated to be completed.

Senator TESTER. I would love to see when that is going to be finished. That is also a jewel for the American people.

Secretary JEWELL. It is beautiful.

ONSHORE ENERGY DEVELOPMENT

Senator TESTER. It is also \$1 million a day to that economy just in the northwestern part of Montana. I want to jump over to a question that Senator Udall asked about wells. Did you say you had 100,000 wells?

Secretary JEWELL. 100,000.

Senator TESTER. That you are doing oversight on right now?

Secretary JEWELL. That is right.

ONSHORE INSPECTION FEES

Senator TESTER. How much money did you put into that budget line item for well oversight? Has it been increased from the previous year?

Secretary JEWELL. I think the number is \$48 million, and that would be fees to industry to cover our costs. We have had this in the budget multiple times. I think there is \$41 million in our current budget for 2015, which was appropriated money.

Senator TESTER. I assume those inspections include making sure the well casing is adequate. Is there anything else that is being inspected?

Secretary JEWELL. We have a well in the State of Utah where we heard from people that were out in the outdoors that they saw oil in a creek. It turned out that well had been leaking for many, many years or a pipeline associated with that well, and we had not been out there.

It is about production and making sure the meters are working and the taxpayers are getting a fair return. It is about environmental inspections. Neither of those are being done adequately, and we are not able to do our job effectively without these resources.

Senator TESTER. First of all, I applaud your efforts on this, I think it is critically important. We just had a pipeline break in Montana that cost far more money than if we had proper inspec-

tors on the ground to take care of it, and we bumped that up. We plused those accounts up.

This is a big concern of mine and I will tell you why. I think drilling is important. I think it helps power our economy, but if we are screwing up water in the process, long term, we are making a huge mistake.

Do you think those funds are adequate that you presented for the inspection angle in this budget?

Secretary JEWELL. I think it is an important step forward. I cannot say they are fully adequate, but it is as much as we felt was reasonable to put in this budget in 2016.

COASTAL RESILIENCE

Senator TESTER. Thanks. I am going to close with just one thing. Senator Reed talked about coastal resilience, and you have \$50 million in that account, which is a drop in the bucket. We are going to spend \$3 billion in this election cycle on something that people hate to hear all the time on the t.v. I have to tell you, we have to redo our priorities in this country. It is ridiculous you do not have the kind of dollars you need to protect because of climate change, what is going on on the coasts of this country, and in Alaska, as you said earlier.

So, thank you very, very much.

Secretary JEWELL. Thank you.

Senator MURKOWSKI. Senator Feinstein.

DROUGHT

Senator FEINSTEIN. Thanks very much, Madam Chairman. Let me begin by thanking you, Mr. Chairman, of the Energy Committee, for what you helped with, with our number one problem, which was drought. Without you, I do not think that bill would have passed the Senate. I just want you to know that, and thank you very much,

Madam Secretary, and it is hard to call you Deputy Secretary, Mike, I want to thank you, and particularly Reclamation, for all your efforts to help with water supply. If you ask me what my number one issue is for the biggest State in the Union is, it is drought.

I just learned something very distressing ten minutes ago. As chair of the Energy and Water Subcommittee, I was able to get in the omnibus \$50 million for western drought. I think you spoke about it, Madam Secretary, when you were in California with the Governor. I just learned that it is not being continued this year.

I just want you to know that is really a serious concern for me because the situation is no better. If anything this year, it is going to be worse. Our snow pack is at 19 percent of normal. The reservoir levels are all very low. There is only one that is at 60 percent.

The Bureau just told Federal water contractors that they will be receiving no water allocation for the Central Valley Water Project for the second year in a row, and we all know that fish, wildlife and refuges are suffering as well.

I am deeply concerned, and given these conditions, the last time I talked to the Deputy Secretary, we talked about what could be

done to operate the pumps with the kind of flexibility that did not violate any Endangered Species Act, any Clean Water Act, any biological opinions, in other words, really adaptive management by the day, using the pumps from what we have learned from science.

I have a question. Is everything being done that can possibly be done now? Is there anything else that you can think of that can be done to improve water supply?

Secretary JEWELL. I am blessed with a Deputy Secretary that is immersed in these issues. Pardon the pun. I am going to turn it over to Mike to answer.

Mr. CONNOR. Thank you, Senator Feinstein, for the question, and thank you for the leadership and resources provided in the \$50 million of drought funding, and the funding even beforehand, which I think has really enhanced our abilities to implement strategies that are along the lines you stated, adaptive management.

We have a couple of biological opinions that control our pumping operations, both the Central Valley Project and State Water Project. Those biological opinions for the last couple of years, we have gotten increasing flexible in adjusting those, given the drought conditions, the emergency conditions, to try and increase pumping even above the limits that were first established in those biological opinions, and we do it because of the resources we have applied towards monitoring data collection and day to day operational management.

We have better strategies. We have more flexibility with respect to our water quality permits. We just do not have any precipitation. Those strategies are really geared towards making use of the high flow events, and we had one high flow event earlier, in February. Now, we are kind of past that and we are getting down to very low flows in the Delta.

As you mentioned, given the lack of reservoir levels, we are at the lowest levels since 1993, and 1993 was an above normal year, so it picked up then. We are just stressed on all levels.

A couple of years ago we did an exchange with Metropolitan Water District and got 100,000 acre feet more for the Central Valley, but we cannot do that this year because they are stressed because the Colorado River has also been in drought for the last 15 years. Now, some of the excess supplies they have had are not there.

Senator FEINSTEIN. That is why, if I may say, we have to get that \$50 million for western drought, which does not only affect California, it affects all the States on the Colorado, too.

Mr. CONNOR. Absolutely. You can see the two systems affecting each other right now. The options are tough to figure out. We need to continue to look and adaptively manage and see if we cannot increase some supplies from our existing operations, but we are losing flexibility in the system, both with groundwater, as you know, which is reducing fast, and our other basins that we can move water over from.

Senator FEINSTEIN. What you are saying to me is there are no more things that you can pull out of your hat, essentially, because of the dismal lack of water.

Mr. CONNOR. It is getting tougher and tougher.

FEASIBILITY STUDIES

Senator FEINSTEIN. Okay. Let me move on to feasibility studies. California has now passed a bond issue for \$2 billion for a dam. I know you have been focused on these feasibility studies. Where are we with respect to Shasta undergoing final executive review? I understand it is “very close to completion.” Can you give us a date for finalization?

Mr. CONNOR. I cannot give you a specific date on finalization for Shasta right now, but I think it is within the next month or two, and as soon as we understand when that can be completed, we will let your office know. We are very close in completing that study.

Senator FEINSTEIN. Temperance Flat. Commissioner Lopez said the technical work is on track to be completed by July 2015. Will it stay on track?

Mr. CONNOR. It will stay on track. We will still have to complete the technical work so we can get to the final feasibility study. Everything is out in draft, as you know. We will still have to go through the same review process within the administration. There is always a little uncertainty as to timing at that point in time.

We have projected completion of the technical studies this summer, moving towards finalizing it and getting it out by the end of the year. We are going to try to stay on track to do that.

Senator FEINSTEIN. Sites. I had the privilege of meeting with the Joint Powers Authority to complete a project management plan. I was very impressed with it. It was scheduled to be completed at the end of February. Was it completed?

Mr. CONNOR. I do not know the specific answer, whether they wrapped up those discussions. I can get back to you on the record with that.

Senator FEINSTEIN. Okay.
[The information follows:]

JOINT POWERS AUTHORITY PROJECT MANAGEMENT PLAN

A meeting was held with representatives from Reclamation and the Sites Joint Powers Authority (JPA) on February 3, 2015, to discuss options for completing the feasibility study. It was agreed to develop a project management plan and cost share agreement to specify roles and responsibilities and a related schedule and budget as a basis to secure funding and develop and evaluate the potential effects of additional operational alternatives. It should be noted that Reclamation does not have the financial resources to conduct further study unless or until additional non-Federal cost shares are available consistent with non-Federal cost share requirements. Sites JPA expects that JPA and/or investor funding will be available later in 2015 to contribute to remaining study costs. The project management plan will include major decision points and milestones to support go/no-go decisions as critical determinations emerge regarding the type and extent of Federal and non-Federal interests in a potential North of the Delta Offstream Storage project.

Senator FEINSTEIN. This is very important because there are a lot of people that know, who think that Sites may be the best alternative. I do not know that. I know it is the most costly, and that concerns me. I really think we have to get this quickly to be able to evaluate it completely.

Senator MURKOWSKI. The Senator’s time has expired.

Senator FEINSTEIN. Thank you very much, Madam Chairman.

Senator MURKOWSKI. Senator Leahy.

LAKE CHAMPLAIN

Senator LEAHY. Thank you very much, Madam Chairman. Secretary Jewell, I have to thank you for all you have done at the Department. I sometimes think you have cloned yourself because you have to protect our natural resources and you have to manage them. Sometimes that may seem at odds with one another as you protect special places, not just for us but for next generations after, and how you facilitate development and extraction of natural resources.

Over my 40 years here, occasionally parochial questions will be asked. Your Fish and Wildlife Service and U.S. Geological Survey staff in Vermont work very hard to address water quality, the ecological challenges in Lake Champlain, and outside the Great Lakes, it is the largest body of fresh water in the United States, they work with USDA on wetlands and wildlife conservation projects, and work with the Great Lakes Fisheries Commission, and so on.

A concern I have is that the EPA has requested a dramatic cut in funds for Lake Champlain compared to the fiscal year 2015 spending level, so creativity becomes far more important.

We saw Lake Erie when it was not protected, it became so polluted, the river caught fire. It took two or three days to put the fire out.

I know you are going to be on the shores of Lake Champlain soon and I look forward to that. Will you work with me to dedicate as many resources, and I know resources are limited, but as many as we can to address water quality, invasive species, climate driven challenges that we have in this huge body of water?

Secretary JEWELL. Senator, I certainly cannot weigh in on the EPA side of the budget, but we do have significant money in the budget particularly for invasive species around Lake Champlain. I am very happy to continue to work with you to understand those issues perhaps as I am up there in a week or two, to even deepen my understanding and to work with you on whatever resources we can bring to bear.

Senator LEAHY. We will probably inundate you with all kinds of things. Lake Champlain means a lot to us. This has been a non-partisan issue in Vermont. We have had Republican Governors, Democratic Governors. We have worked with New York State. We have worked with the Province of Quebec to protect it.

MISSISQUOI AND TROUT RIVERS

We also have constituents in Vermont where we call the "Northeast Kingdom," my wife was born there, my mother was born there, I am well aware of it. One of the final acts of the 113th Congress was to approve legislation designating over 46 miles of the Missisquoi and Trout Rivers in Vermont as wild and scenic. The Department moved quickly to request resources for these Vermont rivers, through the Park Service, in the 2016 funding request.

What motivated the National Park Service to request funding so quickly? I am not complaining. I am glad they did. What motivated the Department?

Secretary JEWELL. I cannot speak specifically to what motivates the Park Service to put different things in the budget other than

they prioritize their resources based on the areas they feel have the greatest need and the greatest potential. I have to assume that is the case there.

Senator LEAHY. Will they work at promptly implementing these new Vermont wild and scenic designations?

Secretary JEWELL. Yes, they will.

NORTHERN LONG-EARED BAT

Senator LEAHY. Thank you. I started raising years ago the question of what has happened with white-nose syndrome, putting money into various budgets on it. I was teased a little bit that I might be worried about Batman or something. It turns out if we lose these bats, it is going to cost our farmers in a whole lot of States, 25 States, billions of dollars in pesticides and everything else, as well as ecological problems.

If the Fish and Wildlife Service lists the northern long-eared bat as threatened, what kind of support can we continue to get on conservation measures that will protect habitats? I wish I knew the answer on this. What is happening with the bats is creating a huge ecological problem to half of the continental U.S.

Secretary JEWELL. Senator, first, I want to thank you profoundly for raising awareness about white-nose syndrome and bats early on, and providing the kind of support we needed to study this. We do not have an answer yet, but we have the U.S. Geological Survey and Fish and Wildlife Service and others working hard on trying to come up with a solution.

The northern long-eared bat in specific has been really decimated in the East, and the problem is marching West. The Fish and Wildlife Service preemptively produced what is called a 4(d) rule to provide guidance on measures that could be taken to protect the remaining habitat, even though the threat to the species is white-nose syndrome, for those that survive and are threatened. They need good habitat to be able to recover.

They preemptively put that out there for comment and are taking comment on that. That will help provide the kind of certainty to the logging industry, to the oil and gas industry, and to other industries about what is needed to try and prevent a catastrophe here, which we are well on the way to seeing because of white-nose syndrome.

Senator LEAHY. Thank you. Senator Murkowski, just on a personal level, I have pestered you with photographs of our home in Vermont and hundreds of acres. We have a quarter of a mile up on our land behind our house where there has been for decades a bat cave. In the early evening, we would sit out on our front lawn. The bats would come out and there would be no mosquitos. It was just wonderful. The bats have disappeared. Now we get pestered by mosquitos.

That is just a personal discomfort. Think of the farms that have thousands of acres of crops growing, bugs and pests that are normally kept in check by the bats, now they are not. We have a real problem.

I applaud the Secretary for keeping this on the Department's priorities. It means a lot. Thank you.

Senator MURKOWSKI. Senator Leahy, I do not know, maybe there is a correlation. Alaska's mosquitos are legendary in their size. We do not have many bats up there.

Senator LEAHY. We use fly swatters. I remember Ted Stevens told me they use baseball bats in Alaska.

Senator MURKOWSKI. They are real.

Senator LEAHY. There are aspects that are humorous. It was amazing when we started looking into this and realizing, and all of a sudden we started to hearing from other States. This is costing them a fortune in either crops lost or pesticides, if you are trying to raise organic farms, that creates a problem.

Anyway, thank you very much. Thank you, Madam Secretary.

Senator MURKOWSKI. Thank you, Senator Leahy. I am told the vote has been pushed back a few minutes so we will have a little more time. I know I have more questions and hopefully my colleagues will as well.

KING COVE

Secretary, I do want to make sure I correct the record. I noted in my opening comments that since the last time we were together in a hearing, there had been two Medivac's from King Cove, and one had been Coast Guard Medivac. I stand corrected. The information that I have received is on the 24th of February, there was an individual, a 50-year-old man from California, who was having a cardiac emergency there in King Cove. The Coast Guard was requested to come because of weather, the private Medivac was not able to get in. The Coast Guard said they could not come. They had other emergencies they were attending to. The individual, fortunately, was able to be stabilized and he went out the next morning in a private Medivac.

I think it speaks to the issue that we cannot always count on our Coast Guard to be the Medivac. That is not their mission set. That is not what they do. Fortunately, they have been there to help with life saving efforts in the past. It speaks again to the need, the very direct need to address the situation in King Cove, to provide a life saving road to folks.

ARCTIC

I wanted to ask a follow up to the question regarding funding for the Arctic that I presented in the Energy Committee. I mentioned to you that under the implementation plan that the administration has for the national strategy for the Arctic region, that DOI has oversight or lead for five different projects, as well as being designated as the supporting agency.

What I would like to get from you, Secretary, is an individual or a point of contact that we can be working with on these Arctic initiatives, whether it is what you are doing with the integrated Arctic management implementation plan or the invasive species project.

I am moving forward with an Arctic initiative. You are going to be invited to be part of the Arctic caucus tomorrow, having an opportunity to speak on the Floor about what it is we need to do from a legislative perspective. The administration is obviously moving

forward with multiple directives as we advance toward the Arctic Council.

One of my frustrations has been with every agency having a little bit of a piece of it, there is nobody that really has that ownership. I am looking for that point person within your Department, whether it is all the way up to the top to you or whether you have a deputy secretary or somebody underneath. I would like to know that we can work with them to determine how we are coming with these benchmarks. If you could provide me with that, I would appreciate it.

Secretary JEWELL. Just quickly because I know you probably have other questions you want to ask, Tommy Beaudreau, my chief of staff, who you know, is my point person on Arctic issues. You already know Tommy, so I would direct you there.

I would also say we have detailed a full time person over to the State Department to coordinate our efforts with theirs, because they are the lead role on the Arctic Council. Across a number of our Bureau's, there are investments in the Arctic specific to the five areas we are responsible for for the Arctic Council. We are happy to identify each of those for you, but Tommy is probably the easiest focal point for you to work with.

Senator MURKOWSKI. I appreciate that. He is very, very conversant in all these areas, I appreciate that.

TRIBAL COURTS

Let me ask about Tribal courts and funding. Last year in the 2015 omnibus appropriations bill, we included some language that directed the BIA to work with the Department of Justice to issue a report on the budgetary needs of Tribal courts in Public Law 280 States.

I am very concerned that we get no funding from DOJ within BIA for our Public Law 280 States, of which Alaska is one. I brought this issue up with Assistant Secretary Washburn last Wednesday when we had a hearing in Indian Affairs. I wanted to know the status of the report, because the report is due in June.

His words were "We do not have a report for you yet, and actually, the report is not required by law, we understand it was not in the bill, so there is no legal requirement for that report. It surfaced on my radar screen only fairly recently."

That concerns me because when something is included in our annual spending bills, whether it is in the bill or in report language, we expect that both the letter and the spirit of the law is going to be adhered to. He knows this is a big priority. I want you to know that this is a big priority for me, certainly for my State, and really all the Public Law 280 States.

Mr. Washburn indicated that he was going to work on it, but I need to know there will be a commitment from the Department that there will be a report issued by the June 14 deadline that details these budgetary needs.

Secretary JEWELL. We will certainly work with the subcommittee to follow the directions in the explanatory statement.

GREATER MOOSES TOOTH

Senator MURKOWSKI. Great. Thank you. I appreciate that. Let me speak a little bit about where we are with Greater Mooses Tooth and the Secretarial Order on mitigation. You know I have expressed my frustration on the mitigation requirements that are associated with the GMT permitting process.

We have had discussion. I recognize mitigation is an important tool, but what I am concerned about is that we are perhaps moving in this direction of pay to play. I do not think that is where we should go, and I hope that is not where the Department is intending to go.

It appears that companies that have deep pockets and pretty considerable investments face some requirements that may be tangentially related, maybe not even related at all, but requirements that could harm their operations as they impose a condition on permits.

We have talked about where we are with Greater Mooses Tooth and the mitigation. I understand we have ratcheted that number down, which I think was important, but I am concerned about how we go forward with these mitigation requirements.

That perhaps with Greater Mooses Tooth and what Conoco has faced there in this process is going to be formalized and perhaps exported to the Lower 48, I do not know, by way of the Secretarial Order, Secretarial Order 3330 on mitigation.

We saw as with Greater Mooses Tooth Unit 1 (GMT1), that the Department is free and able to accept voluntary mitigation efforts as part of the permitting process, but I would like to know what you believe the legal justification is for the idea that you have authority to require them to make a payment into a mitigation fund in order to authorize what would otherwise be a permissible activity under the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA).

I am trying to understand where we go forward from here, because the great concern, and you know because you have had these conversations, as has Tommy Beaudreau, the concern is what is the precedent of this going to be, what happens going forward.

Secretary JEWELL. Senator, I am going to speak in broad terms about mitigation, and then I will turn it over to Mike because he was right in the thick of the discussions with ConocoPhillips around Greater Mooses Tooth in specific.

First, mitigation is not new. When I wrote the Secretarial Order on mitigation, it was to say let's look broadly as we develop, for example, as we look at developing the California and Nevada deserts for renewable energy, project specific mitigation on site may be less important to addressing the mitigation issues than looking more broadly on a landscape scale.

In the California desert, for example, with the renewable energy permits we have done, we have done some landscape level mitigation, for example, setting aside desert tortoise habitat, buying conservation easements and land to address the impact of those solar farms on the desert tortoise.

Mitigation is not specific to oil and gas, it certainly is not specific to the project you referenced. It is something that we have done all along and what we are trying to do is say let's make sure that miti-

gation money is put into the projects that are most important to address the issues this development impacts.

In the case of Greater Mooses Tooth, we are within a setback for Fish Creek, and there will be a gravel road that goes through to that development, and it will have impacts on the subsistence and food security of the people.

The mitigation addresses the ability for the company to work with the village and others impacted by that to put that mitigation money into the most affected areas.

Mike has been working on that in specific. Is there anything you want to add?

Senator MURKOWSKI. If I can just give you a little direction here, in terms of the different mitigation ratios that are out there, part of what we are dealing with, I think, is the uncertainty to the operator, what will be required.

It seems to me there is a potential for a great deal of subjectivity here with what these mitigation ratios may or may not be.

Mr. CONNOR. I understand the concern, Chairman Murkowski. There is no specific mitigation ratios that were used with respect to Greater Mooses Tooth. I know with respect to Army Corps permitting and wetlands impacts, there is a ratio that is applied, and we have certainly looked at that, but there is no ratio that has been specifically applied here.

What we did with respect to Greater Mooses Tooth was there were impacts overall from the project that were identified, particularly to subsistence resources. Some of those were mitigated with the project itself, and always our goal is to avoid impacts, minimize impacts, and then compensate for the remaining impacts. That is the approach we took with respect to Greater Mooses Tooth.

There were impacts to subsistence resources in general, and there were specific impacts, as the Secretary alluded to, from the final decision that we made to intrude upon the Fish Creek setback. That setback had been identified in planning documents for some time, including the 2012 integrated activity plan.

Really, when we went to ConocoPhillips, in our mind, we had an objective, rational basis to request some compensatory mitigation. They took issue with the size of that.

We had a discussion and we came to an agreement with ConocoPhillips as to the level of compensatory mitigation, and most effectively, how to use those dollars to develop a regional mitigation strategy with ConocoPhillips, BLM, and the Alaskan Native entities that are affected, to put together how to best mitigate those impacts on subsistence resources.

I think that is viewed as a good approach. That is not BLM making decisions unilaterally about how to move forward in that mitigation strategy. I think we have a good result, and that strategy will help us facilitate future projects as we move forward.

I want to assure you that the specific mitigation for Greater Mooses Tooth was focused on the impacts we saw with that development itself.

Senator MURKOWSKI. Again, I will repeat myself here, the fear, of course, is that rather than creating efficiencies, what we may have developing here is additional unpredictability, lack of clarity

in terms of where you are going with the project that deters investment, that really can derail a project.

I think what we are trying to do is avoid what would be viewed as surprise requirements or requirements that come up at a later point in the process, where you have a company that has invested millions of dollars into it already, and they are looking at a situation where because of these requirements that had not been anticipated or anticipated to the level that perhaps the agency was, that they actually have to revisit that project.

Those are exactly the conversations we were having with ConocoPhillips, who were saying we have invested millions in this, and are we going to have to pull the plug on this because of where we are.

I am a little more optimistic now today where we are with GMT1 than I was a month ago. I think it is important to state very clearly that the concern and the anxiety up north is this is GMT1, what is the next project going to hold, what will the precedents be. We need to know there is a level of transparency that is fair and equitable.

I have long exceeded my time, and I need to turn to my ranking member.

NEW MEXICO MONUMENTS

Senator UDALL. Thank you, Chairman Murkowski. Just a quick question on our New Mexico monuments, Secretary Jewell. You have been out and seen them and assisted with their establishment, Organ Peaks and Rio Grande Del Norte.

I noticed the President's budget proposes a significant increase of \$16 million for monuments throughout the country, what are BLM's plans for moving forward with management changes on the new monuments in New Mexico, and what funding is included in the President's budget for these monuments, and how will those funds be used?

Secretary JEWELL. I am going to address the first part while Mike takes a look through the book to come up with the actual numbers.

First, in any new national monument, our first approach is to make sure we plan, we understand the resource, we work with local folks, and that is where these first steps are. Some of that involves where can we leverage existing resources, where can we work with other partners?

That planning effort is going on, along with making sure we are working along side those existing landowners and land uses within the monuments so they are reassured.

Specific numbers, Mike, do you have it? Go ahead.

Mr. CONNOR. Senator, overall, as you mentioned, there is a bump up in the BLM national conservation lands account. We have \$4.4 million allocated to New Mexico, specifically \$2 million to Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks, and \$1.5 million to Rio Grande Del Norte. They will be used for visitor services needs, basic security, starting partnership programs, those fundamental aspects that are key to those people enjoying those monuments.

Senator UDALL. Thank you very much. Thank you for your testimony. Thank you for your service. I just want to say to the chair,

you and Senator Leahy talked about the mosquitos. My experience has been in a lot of western States, if there are a lot of bugs and a lot of mosquitos, the fishing is great. I do not know whether that is true in Alaska. The more bugs, the better the fishing. You have to endure it, but it is always enjoyable.

Thank you. I see Senator Cassidy has come, so I am going to yield back any time I would have.

Senator MURKOWSKI. Thank you, Senator Udall. I will note that we do have a vote, but I want to let Senator Cassidy go. Welcome.

Senator CASSIDY. Thank you, Senator Murkowski, and thank you, Dr. Jewell, for your phone call the other day, very gracious.

We do have a vote. I am going to ask one question and then submit the others for the record.

REVENUE SHARING

The last time we spoke, my concern was the budget chooses to take away dollars from the Gulf Coast States, and your reply was that it was a Federal resource and really beyond the control of the State. We made a case that the states have disproportionately borne this.

That said, I am told that recently you stated that states in the Atlantic will have a chance to pull themselves out of the running for possible Federal approval of offshore drilling. In that case, you are giving the states control over what in the Gulf Coast is stated to be a federally controlled interest without the states having any say so.

How can you in a sense reconcile the two? On the one hand, I am on the Atlantic and I do not want to develop, Federal taxpayer be gone with you because I have control. On the other hand, in the Gulf of Mexico, if I am the people of Louisiana relying on those dollars to rebuild my coast line, sorry, we are the Federal Government and we have complete control and you have no stake.

I do not see how you reconcile those two.

Secretary JEWELL. Senator, thanks for the question. I appreciate your passion for the State of Louisiana. Let me give you a simple example, and that is Florida. Florida is on the Atlantic. It is also on the Gulf. Florida has made it very clear to our Department that they do not want to see—

Senator CASSIDY. If I may—

Secretary JEWELL. Let me just finish, if I may. That is input in advance of our draft proposed plan for the five year drilling plan. There are several states in the Atlantic that have said we would like you to consider a lease here, and there are several States that have not. The Pacific states have said we do not want to be in—other than Alaska, of course.

We have moved to honor the interests of those states as we take limited resources and focus them on the areas where the states do want Federal offshore leasing because of the economic activity it does drive to their states.

Revenue sharing as you talked about with GOMESA is an element, but there are many other economic activities that occur on the shore lines by virtue of the Federal offshore oil and gas activities, and I think that is resulting in some of the Atlantic states

saying we would like to be included. There are many more bites at that apple on the Gulf lease sales.

Senator CASSIDY. Thank you. As I gather, I think you just supported my contention. If you are going to say listen, the states have the option to pull themselves out and we recognize they have an interest, and we are going to honor that they have an interest, et cetera, than in the case of the Gulf of Mexico, it is not as if we have an interest, rather, we must do exactly what we are told.

I am not sure it is reconciled any other way.

Secretary JEWELL. Senator, the point I am making is development of the Outer Continental Shelf, which is a Federal resource, already supports the economies onshore for many of those states.

Senator CASSIDY. That is a different issue, so the development of the Outer Continental Shelf has borne some role in the dissolution of Louisiana's coast line. That is actually a separate issue.

The primary issue is that in this case you say the State can effectively control access to the revenue associated with drilling in the Outer Continental Shelf, but in the case of the Gulf Coast states, you do not have control over this revenue, because denying access to drilling in the OCS off these states is effectively denying access to the revenue.

So, okay. You control the revenue on behalf of the Federal taxpayers, and in these states, however, you have no control over that revenue. We consider it a Federal dollar, and we are going to distribute it elsewhere.

We have a call for votes, and I promised I would be short. I do think your answer supports my contention that the State is the one which should have a role. You have established the precedent really in allowing them to deny the Federal taxpayer access to the revenue derived thereof.

Thank you very much.

Secretary JEWELL. Senator, may I have a response?

Senator MURKOWSKI. Very briefly.

Secretary JEWELL. I just want to say that I do not think my comments are any different than what I stated, the Gulf Coast States, with the exception of Florida, have said we want you to continue to lease the Outer Continental Shelf, and we are, and we are doing it twice a year.

Some states have said we do not want leasing, and they have been excluded from the plan.

Senator CASSIDY. The issue is not the lease, the issue is the revenue derived thereof. That is really what we are talking about with the GOMESA revenue sharing. That is where I think you in the one case allow the State to deny the Federal taxpayer the revenue, and in the other State, you say no, you cannot deny the Federal taxpayer the revenue. That seems to be the inconsistency, not the leasing, per se.

Secretary JEWELL. I do not believe I am being inconsistent.

Senator MURKOWSKI. Senator Cassidy, know how much I agree with your concerns here and know that the issue of revenue sharing, fair and equitable revenue sharing, from our Outer Continental Shelf areas, is going to be a priority of mine.

I do think as we look at this budget and areas where I think the administration is just way off base is exactly what they have done

with the GOMESA revenue sharing, the agreement that was made to pull back on that, I think, is just wrong.

I think it is going to be important to make sure that we have a level of revenue sharing where those states, those coastal states, that host economic activity off their shores, their coast lines, are fairly compensated.

I mentioned the issues of the Arctic and whether it is an emergency evacuation route for a community like Kivalina or how we are going to fund a deepwater port for Arctic activities, I look to revenue sharing and increased production in our OCS as being that way we will be able to fund these vital priorities.

It is pretty tough trying to find the money under rocks onshore right now, particularly on our Federal lands. This is a priority of mine and I look forward to working with you on that.

ADDITIONAL COMMITTEE QUESTIONS

I think they have probably closed out our vote, so I hate to wrap it up when we are having so much fun.

Senator CASSIDY. Thank you.

Senator MURKOWSKI. Secretary Jewell, thank you for being here, and Deputy Secretary Connor, thank you.

[The following questions were not asked at the hearing, but were submitted to the Department for response subsequent to the hearing:]

QUESTIONS SUBMITTED TO HON. SALLY JEWELL

QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY SENATOR LISA MURKOWSKI

Question. I have some concerns over the process associated with access to public lands for purposes of filming and have heard numerous complaints about people having access to our public lands in this regard. Most of the criticism is associated with issues on forest lands; however, it is an issue in National Parks and on the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) lands as well.

I am concerned that the law on commercial filming that Congress passed back in 2000 is being misconstrued and applied in a way to potentially restrict or outright deny access—certainly that is the case on Forest Service lands. It is my understanding these are not large movie scale kinds of operations but 1, 2, or maybe 3 people with cameras or hand held video camera equipment who do not disturb the landscape. In some places people are being allowed access and in some areas they are not leaving folks quite frustrated.

What activities do the Park Service and BLM consider “commercial” for purposes of issuing permits under the law?

Answer. The Department of the Interior (DOI) issued regulations on August 22, 2013, (43 CFR PART 5) to implement the commercial film rule in Public Law 106–206. While the Department of Interior’s regulations adopt a broad definition of commercial filming, there are exceptions which ensure the permitting and fee requirements do not impose an unreasonable burden.

Under the regulations, commercial filming includes the “film, electronic, magnetic, digital, or other recording, of a moving image by a person, business, or other entity for a market audience with the intent of generating income. Examples include, but are not limited to, feature film, videography, television broadcast, or documentary, or other similar projects. Commercial filming activities may include the advertisement of a product or service, or the use of actors, models, sets, or props” (43 CFR § 5.12). While commercial filming activities are generally required to obtain a permit, most still photography is exempt from this requirement unless: (i) it uses a model, set, or prop; or, (ii) the agency determines a permit is necessary because a proposed location is in a closed area or the agency would incur costs for providing oversight. Practically, this means, for example, that a photographer shooting an engagement photo in an area otherwise open to the public without any props would not need a permit even though he or she was presumably getting paid. The other important exception relates to news gathering activities. They do not require a per-

mit unless: (a) one is necessary to protect natural and cultural resources, avoid use conflicts, ensure public safety, or authorize entrance to closed areas; and, (b) getting one does not interfere with news gathering (43 CFR 5.4(a)).

The requirement that other commercial activities outside of these exceptions obtain a permit is consistent with Public Law 106–206, which directs Federal land management agencies in DOI and the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) to collect a “fair return” for the use of the lands they manage. With respect to smaller groups that are required to get a permit, the recently issued fee schedule establishes a sliding scale linked to a group’s size.

Question. What are the fees for individuals to get a permit for filming on Park or BLM lands? How long does it take? What sort of paperwork is involved?

Answer. Only individuals or groups required to obtain a BLM permit are subject to a fee requirement, which includes two pieces. The first is cost recovery to reimburse the Government for the cost of processing their application. This is determined by the number of hours it takes to process the application. Cost recovery for a typical permit taking 1 to 8 hours to process would be \$121. Cost recovery fees are updated each fiscal year using the GDP/IDP index for inflation (43 CFR § 5.8, 43 CFR 2920.8(a) and (b)). In addition to cost recovery, individuals must also pay a location fee based on the type of filming (still or motion), the number of people involved, and the number of days. Location fees vary by State and group size and were established using statewide appraisals. Fees range from \$100 to \$250 per day for commercial still photography and \$250 to \$600 per day for commercial filming of live action depending on the number of people.

Processing times vary from a day or two to several weeks depending on the complexity of the production operation, whether the location is a popular area, and whether the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) has to be completed before filming can begin. The processing time also depends on the potential for impacts to other resources or activities, and the availability of BLM personnel to process the permit. On public lands, the BLM works with applicants to find alternate locations for filming activities if the location selected initially presents unique management challenges.

The permitting process and items needed vary depending on the location chosen and the type of filming proposed. The BLM works with film crews to ensure they are aware of the requirements specific to their request. To apply for a permit on public lands, film crews must complete Land Use Application Form 2920. They must also prepare a Detailed Description of Filming Activity form and provide a map showing the specific location(s) requested. Depending on the location, time of production, and type of production, additional items may be required, such as a bond or reimbursement for overtime costs. Bonds may be required to assure reclamation of sets or sensitive locations as appropriate.

The National Park Service (NPS) uses two applications for commercial filming and still photography—a short form for small crews with minimal equipment, and a long form for more complex proposals. Contingent on the complexity of the request, a short form may take as little as 2 days to be processed, while a request involving large crews, more equipment, and unique activities such as pyrotechnics, may take several weeks. Permits are subject to cost recovery charges and location fees. Cost recovery charges are based on the actual costs incurred in accepting the application, processing the request, and facilitating the permitted activity once approved. Location fees are based on a schedule developed by the NPS, Bureau of Land Management, Fish and Wildlife Service, and Forest Service. The schedule ensures consistent location fees between the agencies for similar activities. Fees are determined by the number of people involved with the permit and the number of days the activity is on Federal lands.

Question. How do the requirements for individuals or small groups (less than five compare) with the large Hollywood style operations?

Answer. On BLM public lands, smaller operations typically pay reduced application processing and location fees. Their applications are also likely to be simpler to prepare and process because less information would be necessary for activities that are smaller in scope. Larger operations (e.g., a major motion picture shoot) routinely require a bond, an onsite filming monitor, and additional permit stipulations that would not typically be required for smaller film crews. Large productions and requests to film outside popular locations will also usually require an onsite pre-application conference with the relevant BLM personnel.

The NPS uses two applications for commercial filming and still photography—a short form for small crews with minimal equipment, and a long form for more complex proposals. Commercial video crews of three people or less can be issued a permit for an extended period of time, usually up to 1 year, with authorization for unlimited access to areas of the park open to the general public. Fees are determined

by the number of people involved with the permit and the number of days the activity is on Federal lands. Small groups do not necessarily require on-site monitoring. Proof of insurance would be required of all commercial filming, though larger operations and operations with certain special effects would be required to carry higher amounts.

Question. How do the agencies ensure fair and consistent application of the law?

Answer. In order to ensure consistency among Bureaus, the Department of the Interior issued regulations on August 22, 2013, (43 CFR PART 5) to implement the commercial film rule in Public Law 106–206. Taking into consideration comments received from the public and industry and trade groups during the rulemaking process, the agencies developed a location fee schedule for use by all agencies to ensure consistency and that regulations were well-defined.

Question. Would the Department consider exempting from permitting a de minimis number of people who might engage in filming on Forest Service and other public lands?

Answer. With respect to activities on public lands, the Department's regulations contain a number of exemptions from the permitting requirement that capture a number of de minimis activities. As explained above, still photography and news gathering activities generally do not require a permit except under the specific circumstances identified in the regulations (43 CFR 5.2(b)). The Department would defer to the Department of Agriculture regarding management actions on Forest Service lands.

Question. Shell is forced to use the Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement's (BSEE) existing Suspension of Operations regulations which were developed to address circumstances in the Gulf; however, Alaska is not the Gulf. Because of the unique and complex operations and the short timeframe for actually being able to operate in the Arctic compared to the Gulf, it is appropriate for BSEE to have Arctic-specific suspension regulations that reflect those differences. Do you agree? Why or why not? Additionally, BSEE has the authority to draft such regulations, but apparently has declined to do so. Why?

Answer. BSEE's regulations governing offshore oil and gas operations conducted on the Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) apply to all activities on the OCS regardless of location. BSEE does have the ability to issue additional regulations to address unique operating conditions and constraints. For example, BSEE is currently taking public comment on an Arctic exploratory drilling proposal. BSEE has not declined to draft Arctic specific suspension regulations and continues to explore these issues. BSEE is evaluating whether it can use its existing regulatory authority to address any unique and complex challenges associated with Arctic operations (ice coverage for the majority of the year). BSEE's analysis of this issue is ongoing with the goal of continuing to ensure the safe and environmentally responsible exploration and development of the Arctic OCS in accordance with the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act and the ability to address suspension concerns in a timely manner.

Question. I have mentioned on many occasions that I am concerned about the pace of development on public lands—particularly in Alaska where lack of production threatens the sustainability of the Trans-Alaska Pipeline. The Department had a goal of permitting 10,000 megawatts of renewable energy production on Federal lands that was met in 2012. And currently, the administration has a goal for a “new renewable energy economy.”

Does the Department have a similar goal for conventional production?

Answer. The BLM provides for oil and gas development under the Mineral Leasing Act. Industry currently holds valid leases to 34 million acres of public lands but is only actively developing one in three of those acres. Last year, the BLM approved 50 percent more drilling permits than industry drilled that year, and oil and gas companies currently hold approximately 6,000 permits ready for drilling with no further action from the BLM—a 2-year supply under current drilling rates.

Question. If not, why? And, to what extent has the lack of any goals played a role in the downward trend of leasing on Federal lands?

Answer. BLM is responsible for making oil and gas resources available to industry where appropriate through its land use and leasing processes; however, actual production that takes place is generally up to industry. Oil and gas production is largely driven by economic and geologic considerations of the companies developing those resources. As a result, market conditions and technology advances cause shifts in areas where that development is focused. Oil and gas production trends from public and Indian lands have closely tracked that of comparable State and private lands. In fact, from 2008 to last year, oil production from lands requiring a BLM permit has increased 81 percent—from 113 million barrels to 205 million barrels. That is 92 million more barrels in 2014 than in 2008. Even where industry has seen de-

clines, like natural gas, those numbers often track statewide trends in the Western States where BLM predominantly works (e.g., New Mexico and Wyoming).

Question. According to the leasing statistics on DOI's own Web site for BLM lands over the past two decades, there is a downward trend. Over the course of the Clinton administration, the average acres leased per year was 3.3 million. Throughout the George W. Bush administration, the average acres leased was 3.6 million per year. During the first 6 years of the Obama administration, that number drops to an average of 1.6 million acres per year. If, like me, you view this information as negative, DOI's proposed rules relating to hydraulic fracturing, methane, and potential royalty rate increases certainly won't help reverse this trend.

Is this a trend the Department is aware of and happy with?

Answer. The BLM continues to provide significant opportunity for industry through leasing on public lands and permitting on public and tribal lands. However, industry has chosen to lease fewer acres in recent years, likely due in significant part to a large inventory of existing leases companies acquired in prior years. During the last fiscal year, the BLM offered over 5,500,000 acres for leasing, yet industry only bid on roughly 900,000 acres or 16 percent. Excluding Alaska, the BLM offered roughly 1.22 million acres in fiscal year 2014, yet industry only bid on 674,084 of those acres (55 percent), even though nearly all of the parcels offered for lease in the lower 48 were based on industry expressions of interest. These parcels are offered on top of the 34 million acres that industry already holds under lease, only one-third of which are actively producing oil and gas.

The recently published final rule on hydraulic fracturing is estimated by the BLM to cost industry on average less than one-quarter of 1 percent of the total cost of drilling a well. The BLM does not anticipate this rule to appreciably impact oil and gas production from public and Indian lands. The BLM has not yet published its proposed rule on venting and flaring or made specific decisions with respect to royalty rates, but will take into account the full range of information regarding anticipated impacts to both industry and Federal revenues as specific proposals are developed or considered.

Question. Is there anything the Department is proposing that you would argue is going to result in a reversal of that trend?

Answer. Most parcels with high development potential and low resource conflict are part of the 34 million acres already under lease to the oil and gas industry. For parcels with more potential for conflict, the BLM is working hard to resolve conflicts where they arise. For example, BLM reduced the number of successful protests because of improvements in its process. In calendar year 2014, while 690,958 acres within 484 parcels were protested, 478 of those parcels or 98 percent were eventually offered for leasing, reflecting the strong upfront analysis for the parcel posting.

Similarly, the BLM continues to work closely with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and Western States on a West-wide planning effort to put in place meaningful conservation measures for the Greater sage-grouse along with innovative mitigation programs that together will increase certainty for industry while providing for the long-term protection of the species. The BLM is also working to finalize Master Leasing Plans in sensitive areas across the West. Together these plans, once finalized, will allow for responsible oil and gas development while also protecting other resources that are important to local economies.

Question. If the Department is unhappy with this trend, what are you doing to see that leasing on our public lands occurs at a rate similar to previous Republican and Democratic administrations?

Answer. Most parcels with high development potential and low resource conflict are part of the 34 million acres already under lease to the oil and gas industry. For parcels with more potential for conflict, the BLM is working hard to resolve conflicts where they arise. For example, BLM reduced the number of successful protests because of improvements in its process. In calendar year 2014, while 690,958 acres within 484 parcels were protested, 478 of those parcels or 98 percent were eventually offered for leasing, reflecting the strong upfront analysis for the parcel posting.

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Question. In 2013, a report commissioned by the Department concluded that raising royalty rates on onshore oil and gas production on public lands would discourage

investment and bring less money to the treasury, and consequently was not warranted.

What has changed since then to convince the Department that a royalty increase is warranted?

Answer. One of the Department's primary responsibilities with respect to oil and gas development from public lands and waters is ensuring that the American public receives a fair return from the production of those resources. The Mineral Leasing Act of 1920 (MLA) requires the BLM to impose a royalty rate "at a rate of not less than 12.5 percent in amount or value of the production removed or sold from the lease" for new competitively issued leases. (30 U.S.C. 226(b)(1)(A)). The BLM currently fixes the rate for such leases at 12.5 percent. (43 CFR 3103.3-1(a)(1)). For non-competitively issued leases, the royalty rate is fixed by the MLA at a flat 12.5 percent (30 U.S.C. 226(c)).

The conclusions of the report referenced ("Comparative Assessment of the Federal Oil and Gas Fiscal System") were nuanced. In addition, a range of other reports and information suggest that taxpayers could be getting a better return from increasing the onshore royalty rate. The adequacy of the Department's oil and gas fiscal system has been the subject of many studies by the Government Accountability Office (GAO) and the Department's Office of the Inspector General (OIG) and others. The most recent one was completed by GAO in 2013 ("Oil and Gas Resources: Actions Needed for Interior to Better Ensure a Fair Return"). Both the GAO and the OIG have expressed concerns about the adequacy of the existing BLM regulations. Based on comparison of Federal Government oil and gas revenues with revenues received by foreign governments, both have concluded that the Federal Government receives one of the lowest "government takes" in the world. Rates charged by many State and private resource owners in the U.S. suggest similar a similar discrepancy for the Federal onshore rate. As result, the United States could be foregoing significant revenue from the production of Federal oil and gas resources. Most recently, in 2013 the GAO expressed concerns about the BLM's "lack of price flexibility in royalty rates" to respond to market conditions and "the inability [of the BLM] to change fiscal terms on existing leases."

The GAO also faulted the Department for not having procedures in place to routinely evaluate the ranking of the Federal oil and gas fiscal system, or the industry rates of return on Federal leases versus other resource owners. In response to these findings, the BLM, in coordination with the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM), contracted for a comparative assessment of oil and gas fiscal systems (IHS CERA Study 2011). While that study concluded that the Federal Government's fiscal system and overall Government take were generally in the mainstream nationally and internationally, it pointed out the benefits of a sliding scale royalty system instead of the current fixed rate established by existing regulations. The purpose of the sliding scale system would be to allow the Department to better respond to changes in market conditions and other factors. In addition to the IHS CERA Study, the BLM also reviewed a separate study that was conducted by industry, independent of the BLM (Van Meurs Study (2011)). The Van Meurs Study looked at a wide range of jurisdictions and regions across North America and provided a comparison of the oil and gas fiscal systems on Federal, State, and private lands throughout the United States and the provinces in Canada. At the time it was published, the Van Meurs Study suggested that in the United States: (1) Government take was generally lower on Federal lands than the lessor's "take" on State lands or private lands; (2) Government take was higher for gas than for oil; and (3) The internal rate of return on leases was lower for gas than for oil.

To date there is no decision to change the royalty rate. However, based on the foregoing, the BLM published an Advance Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (ANPR) to solicit comments on potential changes to its royalty rate regulations, among other things, with the intent of ensuring that BLM is providing the American people a fair return on the oil and gas resources extracted from BLM-managed lands.

Question. Does the Department believe raising royalty rates would discourage investment and bring less money to the Federal treasury?

Answer. No, the Department anticipates that any decision to adjust the onshore oil and gas royalty rate would be made with the expectation that there would be a positive effect on net royalty revenues to the Treasury (with any Federal revenue gains shared with the States in which the production takes place). The Department has not made any decision yet regarding specific changes to the regulations governing the royalty rate charged for competitively issued oil and gas leases.

Question. Does the Department worry that increasing the royalty rate and driving away investment on public lands will make it even more difficult to provide funds for the land and water conservation fund?

Answer. No. Any increase in the royalty rate would be designed to ensure that taxpayers are receiving a fair return from oil and gas development, not to discourage that development.

Question. In the budget request for the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management 2.5 million was requested to address aging infrastructure and the future needs to decommission and plug aging offshore wells. While I can understand that the Department is seeking to protect Federal waters offshore by ensuring that the responsible party pays for such costs, it is bewildering that people are still waiting in Alaska for the necessary remediation of legacy wells drilled by the Federal Government.

Please provide an update on the requirement from the current spending bill on the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) contaminated sites, as well as the most current information as it relates to expenditure of funds provided through the Helium bill for cleanup.

Answer. The BLM is in the process of developing a database of potential contaminated sites conveyed to ANCSA corporations based on inventories compiled by State and Federal partners in Alaska. A preliminary review of inventoried sites in the database has found that a majority of sites are not on land conveyed to an ANCSA entity, and those sites that were conveyed are on parcels that were not managed by the BLM prior to conveyance. The BLM expects to make the database available to the public after verification of its contents. The BLM is on schedule to submit a report to Congress during the summer of this year. Additionally, BLM Director Neil Kornze hosted a stakeholder roundtable discussion on contaminated lands with Federal partners and congressional staff in Anchorage on March 10, 2015, to discuss the proposed interagency database verification process and establish a path forward, including outreach to ANCSA corporations.

With respect to the use of funds from the 2013 Helium Stewardship Act, BLM-Alaska is currently using approximately \$7 million to plug Umiat Wells 1, 3 and 11 and remove wellheads at Umiat 4, 8, and 10 in the National Petroleum Reserve in Alaska (NPR-A). This work is being performed by Marsh Creek, LLC, under an interagency agreement with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. This work is scheduled to be completed by mid-to late April 2015. In addition, the BLM National Operations Center will soon announce a solicitation for remediation services of additional NPR-A Legacy Wells based upon priorities established in BLM-Alaska's 2013 Legacy Wells Strategic Plan.

Question. In May 2014, the Fish and Wildlife Service issued two draft rules and one draft policy related to critical habitat designations under the Endangered Species Act. The Service suggests that these proposals are simply an update that makes the regulations regarding critical habitat designations consistent with current policy and current practices. I am concerned that this is not the case and that the proposals greatly expand areas the Service may designate as critical habitat for two reasons.

First, the proposals give the Service the authority to designate unoccupied areas as critical habitat even if occupied areas are sufficient to provide for the conservation of the species. Second, the proposals give the Service the authority to designate unoccupied areas as critical habitat if the habitat is not currently suitable—and may not ever be suitable—to be habitat essential to the conservation of the species. Under these proposals, the Services could designate large swaths of land without a species as critical habitat if they believe one day it might be suitable habitat using climate change models that may or may not be accurate.

Will the Department commit to ensuring that the final rules and draft policy do not expand the Service's ability to designate critical habitat in areas that are not currently suitable for a listed species?

What is the timeframe for releasing a final rule?

Answer. The proposed rule you are referring to is the May 12, 2014, proposed rule by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) and the National Marine Fisheries Service implementing changes to the regulations for designating critical habitat (79 FR 27066–27078). That proposed rule serves to revise regulations at 50 CFR 424 which, in part, interpret and implement the statutory definition of “critical habitat”, which includes “(i) specific areas outside the geographical area occupied by the species at the time it is listed . . . upon a determination by the Secretary that such areas are essential for the conservation of the species.” The FWS's authority and ability to designate critical habitat in areas that were not occupied at the time of listing and are not currently suitable for a listed species flows from the statutory definition, but is limited to circumstances in which there is a specific determination that such areas are essential for the conservation of the species.

The FWS has learned through years of experience that the step-wise approach provided by the existing regulation can result in a larger designation that is less effective for species conservation. The proposed rule change would subsume and su-

persede language in the existing regulations that provides that areas outside the “geographical area presently occupied by the species” shall be designated only when “a designation limited to its present range would be inadequate to ensure the conservation of the species.” While the Department cannot commit to the outcome of the final rulemaking, be assured the FWS’s objective in proposing this revision is not to expand authority to designate critical habitat, but rather to remove an unnecessary limitation to achieve targeted designation of areas essential for the conservation of the species. The FWS focuses on areas where designation can make a difference for conservation of the species and avoiding areas where designation may provide a disincentive for voluntary conservation efforts.

To that end, the Service’s proposed policy with regard to the discretion to exclude specific areas from designation under authority of section 4(b)(2) reflects the intention, based on years of experience in designating critical habitat and defending those designations, to focus the designation on those areas where an added consideration to any section 7 consultation may benefit conservation of the species, but to generally exercise discretion to exclude from a designation areas where such benefits are unlikely or small and where designation may be a disincentive to voluntary conservation actions.

FWS anticipates finalizing the revised regulations and policy for critical habitat in early summer 2015.

Question. The sage-grouse rider that was included on the fiscal year 2015 Interior appropriations bill prohibits the Department from writing or issuing a proposed rule pursuant to the greater sage-grouse as is required when listing a species under Section 4 of the Endangered Species Act. The Department made the determination that the language of the bill allows you to continue working on a listing determination and only prohibits writing and publication of a rule.

Many question that interpretation and would argue that, regardless of whether you can technically take such actions, doing so is outside of the spirit of the appropriations language and is one more example of the Department using a questionable technical interpretation to circumvent the actual intent of Congress.

Regardless of whether the Department believes that you are legally entitled to do everything other than write or publish a rule on the Greater sage-grouse, do you think moving forward full steam a-head squares with the intent of the provision?

Answer. The Department and the FWS are not ignoring the General Provision relating to sage-grouse included in the fiscal year 2015 appropriation. At the same time, the Department is trying to comply with its obligation to the court to make a determination by the end of fiscal year 2015 as to whether a listing proposal is warranted or not warranted, as established in the 2010 settlement agreement. If FWS determines that a listing is not warranted, FWS will be in compliance with the settlement agreement and require no extension or relief. If the FWS determines that listing is warranted, the FWS will not write or publish a proposed rule listing the species until such time as Congress restores the authority to do so.

Question. The Department is prohibited from writing or issuing a proposed rule related to the greater sage-grouse. Is it in your legal authority to use the work product the Department gathers over the remainder of this fiscal year, when the rider is in effect, to write and publish a rule should the rider go away?

Answer. Yes. We believe doing so would be consistent with our Solicitor’s opinion that we can gather information for the listing determination and be in compliance with the appropriations language.

Question. This is a slightly more complicated issue, but I am interested in the Department’s interpretation of how the settlement agreement interacts with the appropriations bill, which is the law. Paragraph 2 of the settlement agreement expressly states “[t]he [Department] shall submit a Proposed Rule or a not-warranted finding to the Federal Register for the . . . Greater sage-grouse, including any Distinct Population Segments, by fiscal year 2015.” Paragraph 21 of the settlement agreement then states, “No provision in this Agreement shall be interpreted as, or constitute, a requirement that the [Department is] obligated to expend or pay any funds exceeding those available, or take any action in contravention of . . . any other appropriations law.”

Paragraph 2 requires the Department to submit a proposed rule in the Federal Register. The fiscal year 2015 prohibits the Department from writing or issuing a rule that would be published in the Federal Register. Paragraph 21 makes clear that the settlement agreement does not supersede Federal law.

If the settlement agreement requires the Department to submit a proposed rule to the Federal register and you’re prohibited from doing so by Federal law, doesn’t the appropriations bill, by its very language, prohibit the Department from acting in the manner that the settlement agreement requires you to act? And, if so, how

can the Department justify the course of action in moving forward with a listing determination?

Answer. The FWS will comply with the court-ordered settlement to make a determination by the end of fiscal year 2015 as to whether a listing proposal is still warranted or not warranted. Reaching a determination does not involve writing or issuing a proposed rule. If FWS finds that listing is still warranted, the General Provision in the fiscal year 2015 appropriation and the Anti-Deficiency Act will prevent the FWS from writing or issuing a proposed rule.

Question. I was pleased to see that the Department included \$22 million towards completion of Alaska land conveyances. This is the first time in many years that the Department hasn't slashed the program funding from the previous year. Last year, there were about 7 million acres pending approval of interim conveyances and about 56 million acres lacking surveys.

What will the Department be able to accomplish with the funds requested in the Budget?

Answer. The BLM estimates that survey and patent work is needed on 40.8 million acres of land in order to complete the United States' obligation to the State of Alaska under the Alaska Statehood Act. This field season BLM plans to survey approximately five million acres of the remaining State survey obligation. The BLM is also working with the State of Alaska to implement a new survey method using modern technology that could reduce the timeline for surveys by 60–75 percent and reduce the cost to the American taxpayer by 50 percent or more.

For lands covered by the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, the BLM estimates 11.9 million acres are left to survey and patent in order to complete the United States' obligation to the ANCSA corporations. In 2015, the BLM received \$22 million in conveyance funding which allows the BLM to conduct surveys for two of the 18 tracts conveyed to Sealaska on March 6, 2015, pursuant to the 2015 National Defense Authorization Act. Additionally, final surveys will be completed for up to six village corporations, allowing their entitlement to be finalized by patent in approximately 3 years. BLM will complete "14(c)" surveys for three village corporations and ten Native Allotment parcels. Focus will shift from fulfilling entitlement by interim conveyance to finalizing entitlement by patent. This year BLM already fulfilled entitlement, by patent, to seven ANCSA village Corporations with another seven village entitlements in the adjudication process. Additionally, the BLM anticipates reducing the 9.5 million acres in the interim conveyance status by nearly 500,000 acres by the end of the fiscal year.

As noted, the Department's fiscal year 2016 budget requests \$22 million to continue Alaska land conveyances. With this funding, the BLM plans to approve 1,000 miles of prior cadastral field surveys, complete 700 miles of new field surveys, and process 20 Native allotment claim applications. In addition, approximately 600,000 acres of Native corporation entitlements and 800,000 acres of the State of Alaska entitlement will be patented. Transfer of title through "Interim Conveyance" or "Tentative Approval" will continue to be completed, as necessary, for Native corporations and the State of Alaska.

Question. The Federal Government and the State are joint partners in the Alaska Mapping Initiative, with the goal of improving the topographic maps for the State. Some of the current topographic maps are over 50 years old and vital to aviation safety, land use planning, and research. The President's fiscal year 2016 budget proposes to increase funding for this program by \$1.3 million.

Would the Department please provide an update on where we are with the Mapping Initiative, how much of the State now has updated maps, and how long will it take to complete?

Answer. The Alaska Mapping Initiative is an interagency effort to update base geospatial information in Alaska. The Alaska Mapping Executive Committee (AMEC) coordinates Federal agency activities and works in partnership with the Alaska State government. This effort will result in statewide high-resolution geospatial coverage for elevation, hydrography, topographic mapping, and other thematic datasets.

The Department appreciates the support of the Alaska delegation in this effort. Chaired by the Department of the Interior Assistant Secretary for Water and Science, the AMEC has led the Alaska Mapping Initiative since 2012, with an initial focus on acquiring statewide high-resolution elevation data derived from interferometric synthetic aperture radar (ifsar). To date, ifsar elevation data collection has been completed for approximately 53 percent of the State. In July 2014, the AMEC endorsed a 3-year strategy (2015–2017) to complete the remaining ifsar elevation data acquisition for Alaska, contingent on funding. Progress to date is the result of very effective coordination and cooperation among the partners and funding contributions from participating Federal agencies and the State of Alaska.

The State of Alaska is acquiring SPOT satellite imagery and will have complete State coverage by 2016. The U.S. Geological Survey will use the topographic contours derived from the ifsar elevation data in conjunction with the SPOT satellite imagery, high-resolution National Hydrography Dataset information, and other base geospatial information to create updated 1:25,000-scale topographic maps. These maps will replace the outdated and less accurate topographic maps which currently exist for Alaska.

To date, approximately 1,100 new maps have been completed, for which new ifsar elevation data and imagery have been acquired, representing 10 percent of the State, with another 600 maps scheduled for production in 2015. The current goal is to complete the coverage of Alaska with new maps over the next 6–8 years.

Question. I have expressed my frustration with the mitigation requirements associated with the Greater Moose's Tooth (GMT) permitting process. Getting through the permitting process on public lands is not easy by design. There are strict environmental laws that industry must comply with. This is reasonable. However, I am concerned that the uncertainties the Greater Moose's Tooth faced in the process are going to be formalized and exported to the lower 48 via Secretarial Order 3330 on mitigation, which was signed on October 31, 2013.

As we saw with Greater Moose's Tooth, the Department is free to accept voluntary mitigation efforts as part of the permitting process. Please describe to me the legal justification for the idea that the Department has the authority to require them to make a payment into a mitigation fund in order to authorize an otherwise permissible activity under the Federal Land Policy Management Act (FLPMA).

Answer. As discussed in the GMT1 Record of Decision (ROD), BLM's authority for management of NPR–A and to issue land use authorizations for the GMT1 project comes from several statutes, including the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA), the Naval Petroleum Reserves Production Act (NPRPA), Title VIII of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA), and section 28 of the Mineral Leasing Act. Each of these statutes and their implementing regulations require BLM to consider impacts to the environment and other resources and uses during processing of applications for land use authorizations. Additionally, each of these authorities provide broad authority for BLM to impose measures requiring applicants to mitigate adverse impacts to resources and uses, including measures that avoid or reduce impacts and measures that will compensate for unavoidable impacts.

The congressional declaration of policy for FLPMA requires that, “the public lands be managed in a manner that will protect the quality of scientific, scenic, historical, ecological, environmental, air and atmospheric, water resource, and archeological values” (43 USC §1701(a)(8)). The FLPMA directs that “[i]n managing the public lands the Secretary shall, by regulation or otherwise, take any action necessary to prevent unnecessary or undue degradation of the lands” (43 USC §1732(b)).

The NPRPA provides BLM with additional mitigation authority specific to oil and gas operations in the NPR–A, directing the Secretary to “include or provide for such conditions, restrictions, and prohibitions as the Secretary deems necessary or appropriate to mitigate reasonably foreseeable and significantly adverse effects on the surface resources of the National Petroleum Reserve in Alaska” (42 USC §6506a(b)).

Title VIII of ANILCA further requires Federal land managing agencies to evaluate impacts of proposed actions on subsistence uses, and provides that any action which would significantly restrict subsistence uses cannot be approved unless the agency takes reasonable steps to minimize impacts to subsistence uses and resources resulting from such actions (16 USC §3120).

Additionally, section 28 of the Mineral Leasing Act provides BLM with authority to issue rights-of-way across Federal lands for oil and natural gas pipelines and related facilities, and provides that such rights-of-way “shall be subject to such terms and conditions as the Secretary or agency head may prescribe regarding extent, duration, survey, location, construction, operation, maintenance, use, and termination” (30 USC §185). Specific to environmental protection, subsection 28(h) of the Act requires BLM to impose stipulations which are “designed to control or prevent damage to the environment (including damage to fish and wildlife habitat)” and that “protect the interests of individuals living in the general area of the right-of-way or permit who rely on the fish, wildlife, and biotic resources of the area for subsistence purposes” (30 USC §185(h)).

According to BLM interim draft mitigation policy (IM 2013–142),¹ offsite compensatory mitigation is generally appropriate when the agency determines that impacts cannot be mitigated to an acceptable level onsite, and it is expected that the land use authorization as proposed would not be in compliance with law or regulations, or consistent with land use plan decisions or other important resource objectives.

In the case of the GMT1 development project, the BLM conducted a public review process under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and determined the preferred alternative for the project would result in major impacts to subsistence hunting and fishing activities that were not able to be mitigated through changes to siting or project design. In order to address these unavoidable impacts and allow development to proceed, the BLM worked with the project applicant to identify compensatory mitigation measures to offset those impacts consistent with these authorities. These funds will be directed, as part of a broader regional mitigation strategy process, to projects that will compensate for impacts to subsistence hunting and fishing opportunities caused by the project.

Question. The Secretarial Order describes new policies, handbooks, and manual updates that will result from the Order. What information is the Department using to formulate these changes and when can we expect to see them?

Answer. The Department is in the process of updating policies, handbooks, and manuals to provide greater consistency in how mitigation is planned for and considered in the process of permitting projects. The Department and its bureaus are taking as inclusive an approach as possible for this effort. We rely on the insight and knowledge of our managers, specialists, and biologists on the ground that have a long history of permitting projects and collaborating with project proponents, States, communities, and other stakeholders. Such input is based on best-practices examples that have worked on the ground. Where appropriate, we have also sought public input. For example, BLM took the unusual step of publishing its interim draft mitigation guidance in 2013, to allow for public input and coordination with stakeholders and partners. The BLM's final mitigation guidance, due out this summer, has improved as a result of this engagement. Likewise, FWS plans to propose their mitigation policy revision in the Federal Register for public comment and review. Other policies, such as a new Departmental Manual codifying Secretarial Order 3330, have also been informed by discussions with bureaus receiving public comment and from direct discussion with stakeholders and project proponents.

Question. Projects across the Department's holdings have different mitigation ratios. What is the mechanism that will determine what the mitigation ratios are for a specific project?

Answer. Compensatory mitigation measures are analyzed as part of a project's public review under NEPA and are based on the impacts the project would have on important resources as defined by FLPMA, the Endangered Species Act (ESA), and other statutes. As mentioned above, the BLM and FWS are currently updating guidance that will bring greater consistency to the assessment of mitigation measures, though local conditions and public input will remain important considerations, and project decisions will continue to be made with the relevant line officer. In order to bring further predictability to mitigation and permitting decisions, the Department implements landscape strategies for areas of intensive development or special resource concern. For example, FWS routinely works with partners and stakeholders to implement Habitat Conservation Plans and Candidate Conservation Agreements that provide for conservation of species while providing assurance to developers and landowners. Similarly, BLM is working to develop regional mitigation strategies for Solar Energy Zones under the Western Solar Plan and routinely works with oil and gas companies to define mitigation measures for field-wide development plans. With these strategies, BLM is able to provide prospective developers with knowledge of where best to site projects as well as the certainty of foreseeable compensatory mitigation requirements, e.g. ratios, etc., if projects produce residual impacts. A similar regional mitigation strategy has been undertaken pursuant to the ROD for the GMT1 project, which will provide greater predictability for subsequent development projects in the northeastern portion of the NPR-A.

Question. There seems like potential for a tremendous amount of subjectivity. Given the idea that the Department thinks there is the authority to require this, how would you determine a mitigation ratio, particularly in the context of a project proponent who is not volunteering this?

Answer. For decades, the Department has determined mitigation measures for a range of resources and project types. When determining appropriate mitigation for

¹ Interim Policy, Draft—Regional Mitigation Manual Section—1794, June 13, 2013. http://www.blm.gov/wo/st/en/info/regulations/Instruction_Memos_and_Bulletins/national_instruction/2013/IM_2013-142.html.

a proposed project on Federal land, the BLM bases the need for compensatory mitigation on what is necessary and effective to offset residual impacts to resources considered important, scarce, or fragile as typically identified by applicable statute, regulation, or land use plan. In identifying appropriate mitigation measures, the BLM ensures there is an appropriate connection between the reasonably foreseeable impacts of a land use activity and the benefits of the compensatory mitigation. In some cases, the rough proportionality of mitigation requirements may be expressed in terms of ratios to reflect: (1) the fact that mitigation is not always successful (e.g., if on average restoration succeeds only half the time, then a 2:1 ratio is needed to offset expected losses of habitat), and (2) differences in conservation value (e.g., 2 acres of low value habitat must be enhanced for each acre of high value habitat lost).

The updated policies referenced above will provide greater consistency to how project managers consider these impacts and account for them in project reviews under NEPA. The Department is also improving how it plans for mitigation in advance of individual project reviews, including through the use of landscape strategies. Where these strategies exist, they provide project developers with an upfront and predictable framework for how the Department seeks to manage a particular set of resources or type of impact. For example, in the case of the Dry Lake Solar Energy Zone (SEZ) Regional Mitigation Strategy, a ratio of less than 1:1 was recommended to account for the solar development impacts to a landscape in a previously disturbed state. Generally, these strategies can provide increased certainty for developers in advance of project reviews.

Question. And, in the context of the Order, what qualifies as a “large development” project that requires the Order to “effectively offset impacts?” Will projects not classified as “large” be exempt from the mitigation order?

Answer. The development and consideration of landscape-scale strategies and plans will help to inform planning and permitting decisions relating to infrastructure projects of all types and sizes. Because large infrastructure projects often result in large-scale and complex impacts to the land and water resources, landscape-scale strategies and plans are particularly useful for these projects. Such strategies and plans can also be valuable when working to mitigate the impacts of a smaller project, such as a mine expansion or the siting of an oil and gas well. Opportunities identified by landscape-scale mitigation strategies and plans should be available to all appropriate development projects, regardless of size or type.

Question. I am concerned that, rather than creating efficiencies, the actions the Department is planning to take related to the Order will add duplicative requirements, give too much flexibility to agency personnel and create situations where “surprising” requirements at points in the process create an atmosphere of undue leverage. This will make responsible development on public lands even more difficult than it already is. What steps is the Department taking to promote clarity and predictability for both investors and agency personnel so that plans can proceed with less uncertainty and potential for conflict?

Answer. Improving consistency, predictability, and timeliness of permit decisions is a primary goal of this effort. Advancing development of landscape strategies department-wide and ensuring consideration of the mitigation hierarchy up-front in the project planning process can dramatically increase operational certainty. As noted in a report to the Secretary, “identifying mitigation needs early in the project development process can provide greater predictability and certainty in the design, development and implementation of projects by avoiding the need for late project revisions and analyses, and by providing for coordination and consistency among agencies. This can serve to reduce project costs and increase the confidence of investors, purchasers, and other project beneficiaries in the ultimate success of the project.”²

With established landscape strategies, project developers are better armed with a comprehensive description of management objectives for resources that may be impacted by their project. As a result, project proponents can better design and develop projects that avoid and minimize risk, and then compensate for unavoidable impacts when they do occur. More transparency and coordination will save time and money for developers and agencies alike.

In the case of the GMT1 project, the proposal represented the first oil and gas production from Federal lands in the National Petroleum Reserve-Alaska. As noted above, the ROD for that project provides for the development of a regional mitigation strategy that will allow the public to weigh in on how to direct the existing

²A Strategy for Improving the Mitigation Policies and Practices of the Department of the Interior, April, 2014. http://www.doi.gov/news/upload/Mitigation-Report-to-the-Secretary_FINAL_04_08_14.pdf.

compensatory mitigation efforts for the GMT1 project and will provide greater predictability and efficiency for subsequent projects located in the northeastern portion of the NPR-A.

Question. On February 23, 11 State regulators sent a letter to Office of Surface Mining Director Joseph Pizarchik. The letter expressed concern from the State regulators that the Office of Surface Mining had not “provided for meaningful participation by the cooperating agency States in preparation of the [Environmental Impact Statement] and it seems unlikely the agency will do so prior to release of the Draft EIS and proposed rule this spring.”

Does the Department disagree with their assertion that there has not been “meaningful participation by cooperating agency State?” If not, how has “meaningful participation” been achieved?

Answer. When Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement (OSMRE) prepared the 2008 stream buffer zone rule, it did not include State coal mine regulators as cooperating agencies. However, when OSMRE began the development of the stream protection rulemaking to replace the now vacated 2008 rule, OSMRE, for what is believed to be the first time in its history, invited State regulators to be cooperating agencies. The cooperating State agencies provided meaningful input and comments. Their help is appreciated and has been used by OSMRE. OSMRE provided a report to the States on the status of the rulemaking in October 2014. The OSMRE also recently invited the cooperating State agencies to meet in late April regarding the analysis in the current draft EIS, specifically with regard to the issues they raised previously.

Question. What is the schedule for release of the Draft EIS and proposed rule?

Answer. Dependent on the timing of that review, the OSMRE hopes to release the Draft EIS in fiscal year 2015. The draft EIS is with the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs at OMB.

Question. What is the total amount of funding spent by the OSM in development of the Draft EIS and proposed rule?

Answer. OSMRE has spent approximately \$9.5 million to develop the rule, including the evaluation of multiple options, review of current science and technology, and consultation with stakeholders.

There have been significant advances in science and technology since the promulgation of the 1983 rule that were not addressed in the 2008 Stream Buffer Zone Rule. Incorporating the most up-to-date science, technology, and knowledge concerning the effects of surface coal mining is essential to developing maximally beneficial modern regulations. In addition, the 2008 Stream Buffer Zone Rule did not provide objective standards for certain important regulatory decisions, such as a requirement to collect baseline information about pre-mining conditions so the regulatory authority can accurately assess the impacts of mining and assure proper reclamation. Therefore, OSMRE began work to modernize its regulations, incorporating new science, technology, and knowledge in areas that can improve, update, and more completely implement the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act (SMCRA).

Many scientific advances have occurred in the past 30 years. Under SMCRA, OSMRE can and should consider those advances when modernizing its rules. That is one reason why, combining OSMRE’s on-the-ground experience with peer-reviewed academic study, they are modernizing rules and using the best available technology and science to improve mining practices to minimize and mitigate environmental damage from surface coal mining. A revised rule that incorporates modern science, technology, and knowledge will enable the coal industry to do a better job of reclaiming land and restoring natural resources, and in many cases, will lead to that work being done in a more economical and efficient manner.

Question. I appreciate the Secretary’s pledge to cooperate in providing answers to my further questions regarding the Revised Comprehensive Conservation Plan and Final Environmental Impact Statement for the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge (“CCP” and “FEIS” respectively). Will the Secretary appoint a senior Departmental official (e.g. your Chief of Staff, Mr. Tommy Beaudreau) to discuss the most productive means to provide my questions to the Department such that you may provide thorough and complete answers promptly?

Answer. Tommy Beaudreau, the Chief of Staff, will be the point person.

QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY SENATOR THAD COCHRAN

Question. It is my understanding that the North American Wetlands Conservation Fund received \$100 million as part of the BP settlement following the *Deepwater Horizon* oil spill. Is it true that these funds are intended to be used for the purposes

of wetlands restoration and conservation located in States bordering the Gulf of Mexico to benefit migratory species and other wildlife affected by the oil spill? Is it true that of the total \$100 million in funding received, approximately \$30 million has been spent, and only 25 percent of it has been spent in the Gulf States? Is it true that these funds are supposed to help the areas most affected by the oil spill, and there is no shortage of public and private entities in Mississippi ready to help leverage these funds? If so, do you expect this trend to continue with the remaining expenditure of the funds?

Answer. Through the *Deepwater Horizon* oil spill settlement with BP, the North American Wetlands Conservation Fund (Fund) will receive \$100 million over a 6-year period, made in annual payments that started in 2013, and were available to spend in 2014. As of March 1, 2015, \$40,041,992 has been deposited into the Fund under the court-approved payment schedule. Of this amount, and consistent with 16 U.S.C 4407(a)(1), \$1.4 million (4 percent of the total deposited to date) has been used for administrative costs consistent with the authorizing statute, and nearly \$3 million has been withheld due to sequestration. Settlement funds will continue to be withheld due to sequestration through fiscal year 2023, unless subsequent legislation is enacted eliminating sequestration.

After considering sequestration and administrative costs, the settlement has provided \$35.6 million to the North American Wetlands Conservation Act (NAWCA). The settlement requires these funds be used “for the purpose of wetlands restoration and conservation projects located in Gulf Coast States or otherwise designed to benefit migratory bird species and other wildlife and habitat affected by the Macondo oil spill.” To date, the North American Wetlands Conservation Council (Council), which oversees the Fund, has followed this direction carefully, funding projects with the greatest potential benefit to migratory bird species affected by the oil spill and where habitats supporting those species are facing urgent and widely acknowledged threats in Gulf States as well as others. For example, the Prairie Pothole Region of the Upper Midwest is undergoing a land conversion crisis and migratory birds affected by the spill are highly vulnerable to further losses of vital breeding habitat. Furthermore, the settlement funding is subject to the North American Wetlands Conservation Act (Act), which requires no less than 30 percent and no greater than 60 percent of available funds must be spent in Canada and Mexico. The Council decided to allocate the minimum (30 percent) to Canada and Mexico and is directing these funds to benefit species affected by the spill.

Based on that guidance, approximately \$18 million (50 percent) has been awarded to projects in the United States and \$5.2 million (15.5 percent) to projects in Canada and Mexico. During its April 29, 2015 meeting, the Migratory Bird Conservation Commission will consider awarding \$3.8 million for eligible domestic projects and \$8.6 million will remain in the Fund to support future projects.

The total funding available from the settlement for domestic projects is \$70 million, less the costs of administration and sequestration. Of this amount, \$22 million has been identified for projects in the five Gulf States, including two projects in Mississippi. The Council will continue to prioritize and fund high quality projects in Gulf States, in addition to those high quality projects that will provide the greatest benefit to affected migratory bird species, such as those within the prairie potholes.

Question. Residents and private landowners in South Mississippi are very concerned about the proposed rule published by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service designating the Black Pinesnake as “threatened” under the Endangered Species Act. The prohibitions and conservation actions that could be required as a result of this designation, should the rule become final, could have a negative impact on one of the main economic drivers in the area—timber and forestry production. I certainly hope the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service will take this into consideration moving forward. Should the Service issue a final rule on this determination, what type of restrictions would be placed on timber harvesting activities? If forestry management activities are drastically reduced on the DeSoto National Forest, how will the counties containing large tracts of Federal land be compensated for the lack of revenue from timber production?

Answer. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) proposed listing the black pinesnake as threatened under the Endangered Species Act (ESA), with a special rule under authority of section 4(d) of the Act that would tailor regulatory prohibitions to only those necessary for conservation of the species. The proposed special rule reduces the regulatory burden on landowners, while promoting forestry activities that provide an overall conservation value to the snake. Activities such as riparian and longleaf pine restoration, herbicide treatment, burning, and thinning are covered under the special rule, meaning those activities could continue to take place if the conservation measures in the rule are followed.

The black pinesnake depends on open longleaf pine habitats. As a result, much of the forested land in southern Mississippi is not considered black pinesnake habitat. Forest management activities in areas not occupied by the snake would be unaffected by the proposed listing. In areas where the black pinesnake is known to occur, the FWS is working with the forest industry and landowners to minimize and avoid potential impacts to the snake from activities such as clearcutting and stump removal.

The FWS worked closely with the U. S. Forest Service as they prepared the proposed listing of the black pinesnake to find conservation measures that will protect the snake while allowing for timber harvest and other forest management activities. If the proposed listing is made final, FWS does not expect forest management activities to be reduced on the DeSoto National Forest. Under the Forest Plan, activities in the DeSoto National Forest would accelerate timber management treatments, such as thinning, to restore the longleaf pine ecosystem. These efforts will have a number of benefits, including restoring habitats for the black pinesnake and other threatened and endangered species also present in the DeSoto National Forest, such as the red-cockaded woodpecker, gopher tortoise, and dusky gopher frog.

Question. Pearl River Elementary School on the Mississippi Choctaw Reservation was originally built to serve approximately 300 students, is now serving more than 700. On February 27, the Government Accountability Office released a document stating that “information on the physical condition of Bureau of Education schools is not complete or accurate as a result of longstanding issues with the quality of data collected by the Department”. Does the administration’s fiscal year 2016 budget proposal provide adequate funding to improve data collection and address the construction needs at Bureau of Indian Education schools? What steps is the Department taking to help tribes recruit quality teachers, particularly in States where funding available to pay teachers at tribal schools is significantly lower than public school teacher salaries?

Answer. Indian Affairs is in the process of finalizing the verification of an up-to-date, accurate database of deferred maintenance needs for each school. The data update and verification process is important at all times, but especially critical at this point in time when Indian Affairs is developing a list of schools eligible for the next list of BIE-funded schools slated for replacement and renovation. In fiscal year 2014 and fiscal year 2015 to date, BIA has actively conducted outreach to notify schools to update information in the deferred maintenance database. BIA has also provided technical assistance where necessary. The fiscal year 2016 education construction budget request includes \$1.3 million to continue triennial facilities condition assessments at BIE schools. Going forward, the scope of the condition assessments will expand to provide a more in-depth assessment to assure data accuracy, deferred maintenance, and programmatic needs for BIE schools.

To address the education construction needs, the fiscal year 2016 budget includes \$45.5 million for replacement of the last two schools on the 2004 Replacement School Priority List and to begin planning and design of the schools on the next replacement and renovation priority list, currently under development. In addition, the fiscal year 2016 education construction request revitalizes the Facilities Component Replacement Program (FCRP) and funds it at \$11.9 million. This program is an important part of the Indian Affairs’ plan to bring all BIE schools into good condition. The FCRP identifies individual buildings on a school campus where it is more cost effective to replace the building than repair it but where the whole campus does not need replacement. Indian Affairs is currently re-establishing criteria for buildings to be prioritized for FCRP. The fiscal year 2016 budget request also includes significant increases for education facilities improvement and repair projects and for education employee housing repair.

BIE-funded schools are operated by the BIE or under grant by a tribe or tribal organization. BIE is only able to report on strategies at BIE-operated schools. Tribally controlled schools are not required to report to BIE regarding any aspects of tribal operation of a BIE-funded school. With respect to strategies to recruit quality teachers, BIE is partnering with Tribal Colleges and Universities to create programs to align aspiring teachers with BIE-funded schools. BIE is also working with the National Board for Professional Teaching Standards to provide teachers an opportunity to work on a multi-year program to yield an advanced teaching credential to exceed State requirements. Tribally controlled BIE-funded schools may work with the BIE to participate in either of these strategies.

QUESTION SUBMITTED BY SENATOR JOHN HOEVEN

Question. Due to the growth in western North Dakota, this part of our State has experienced a dramatic cost of living increase while Federal wages in these areas have remained the same. I have urged OPM to address these salary issues for Federal employees in western North Dakota, and I understand that OPM is waiting until it can review a special rate request for North Dakota from the Department of the Interior before taking any action. When will your department complete its special rate request?

Answer. The Department of the Interior submitted a special pay rate request for mission critical energy occupations, including positions in the Bakken region, to OPM in November 2014. The Department has been working together with OPM and other Federal employers in the Bakken region to collectively address recruitment and retention issues there through the use of available pay flexibilities. These flexibilities include recruitment, retention, and relocation incentives as well as special rates of pay. Federal agencies have been using recruitment and retention incentives in the short term. OPM recently approved agency requests to establish special wage rates for around 160 skilled trades positions in the region, including certain Department of the Interior positions, and is engaged in an interagency coordination of agency special rate requests for certain General Schedule positions. OPM informs us that it expects to complete its interagency coordination and respond to agencies with a decision on the special rate requests in the near future.

QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY SENATOR BILL CASSIDY

Question. Recently you stated that States on the Atlantic will have a chance to pull themselves out of the running for possible Federal approval of offshore drilling.

What are your thoughts here? Your quote suggests that States along the coast have a role?

Based on the logic you just gave, how can you then claim that revenue shouldn't have been shared with States since they do have a role and an impact in hosting energy production offshore?

Answer. States clearly have a role in decisions about whether and/or how to develop Federal energy resources off their shores, both as a statutory matter and as a general principle. In fact, section 18 of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (OCS Lands Act) requires the Secretary to consider eight factors in determining the timing and location of Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) oil and gas activities. One of those factors is "(a)(2)(F) laws, goals, and policies of affected States which have been specifically identified by the Governors of such States as relevant matters for the Secretary's consideration;" For the Secretary to consider such information, comments from affected States are solicited and considered by the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM) during the Program development process. Per section 18(c)(1) of the OCS Lands Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall invite and consider suggestions for the leasing program ". . . from the Governor of any State which may become an affected State under such proposed program . . .".

How the Federal revenues generated from those Federal leasing and development decisions are spent is a different matter, and the administration stresses its commitment to ensuring American taxpayers receive a fair return from the sale of public resources and that taxpayers throughout the country benefit from the development of offshore energy resources owned by all Americans. Any revenue sharing of OCS revenues must be provided for by statute. The Secretary of the Interior does not have the authority to expand, extend, or otherwise revise revenue-sharing provisions. Congress would have to implement legislation to authorize any new revenue sharing arrangements. The administration proposes to work with the Congress on legislation to redirect funds currently allocated for GOMESA revenue-sharing payments to select States from Gulf of Mexico oil and gas leases. The administration proposes to redirect these payments, which are set to expand substantially starting in 2018, to programs that provide broad natural resource, watershed and conservation benefits to the Nation, help the Federal Government fulfill its role of being a good neighbor to local communities, and support other national priorities. Such programs could include the Land and Water Conservation Fund, Payments in Lieu of Taxes, State and Tribal Wildlife Grants, Federal coastal restoration and resilience programs, and other national priorities.

Question. The Department recently proposed the Draft Proposed Program for the 2017–2022 OCS 5-Year Leasing Program. Given that the 5-Year OCS Leasing Program development process involves multiple iterations and is designed to whittle down the areas under consideration for leasing at each stage of the process, can you

explain the decision to remove areas from consideration in certain planning areas without having the benefit of a full environmental analysis or compatibility study?

Answer. The Draft Proposed Program (DPP) analyzed all 26 planning areas and reflects a balanced proposal that would make nearly 80 percent of the undiscovered technically recoverable resources available while protecting special areas and reducing potential multiple-use conflicts. The options in the DPP include sales in the offshore areas that have the highest oil and gas resource potential, highest industry interest, and are off the coasts of States that expressed a strong interest in potential OCS energy exploration. The selection of these areas also considered potential environmental impacts, stakeholder concerns, and competing uses of ocean and coastal areas. Public involvement is an important step in the development of the Program and will help the Department determine whether and how it should be further refined in the next stages of 5-Year Program development.

Using authority granted in section 12(a) of the OCS Lands Act, 43 U.S.C 1341(a), the President withdrew certain areas within the Beaufort and Chukchi Seas to protect areas of critical importance to subsistence use by Alaska Natives, as well as for their unique and sensitive environmental resources. The majority of the withdrawn areas have a long history of being deferred in 5-Year Programs and lease sales. Even with these withdrawals, the DPP contains 90 percent of the undiscovered technically recoverable resources in the Beaufort and Chukchi Seas.

The DPP proposes a sale in the Program at least 50 miles offshore the coasts of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia in a portion of the Mid-Atlantic and South Atlantic Planning Areas. This option allows for consideration of a targeted area with resource potential, while limiting potential impacts to the environment and other ocean uses. The 50-mile coastal buffer was included for the Atlantic sale to minimize many multiple use conflicts, such as those from Department of Defense activities, renewable energy activities, and commercial and recreational fishing, while making available the vast majority of potential resources in this area. Further environmental analysis regarding minimizing potential impacts will be performed as part of the 5-Year Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement.

Question. In 2010, the Atlantic was not open for leasing and Congress had a moratorium for the Eastern Gulf of Mexico (EGOM). BOEM announced in March 2010 that the 2010–2017 5-Year Program would include lease sales in the Atlantic and some additional portions of the Eastern Gulf of Mexico contingent on Congress lifting the EGOM moratorium. After the Macondo incident, those plans were scrapped. You have now proposed opening the Atlantic, but refuse to consider the EGOM. More is understood about the EGOM's potential resources and because of the proximity to the Central Gulf of Mexico the infrastructure is also there. Why did you not include the EGOM in the draft plan using the same contingency that was proposed in 2010?

Answer. The vast majority of the Eastern Gulf of Mexico (EGOM) is under congressional moratorium and is unavailable for leasing consideration through June 30, 2022, pursuant to the Gulf of Mexico Energy Security Act of 2006.

With regard to the Atlantic OCS, this area has not been under Presidential withdrawal since July 14, 2008, and has not been subject to congressional moratoria since October 1, 2008.

Question. The Department included one sale for the Atlantic in the draft proposed program. Unfortunately, the sale has been put at the end of the planning period, 2021. Given the frontier nature of the Atlantic, it would be useful to have the sale earlier in the plan to give time for companies to analyze data and use the information from that sale to inform the Department for the 2022–2027 program. Why did you push the sale so late into the program?

Answer. Current geological and geophysical (G&G) information regarding the oil and gas resources potentially available in the Mid- and South Atlantic Planning Areas is based on older data collected in the 1970s and 1980s. Significant advances in instrumentation and technology for the acquisition and analysis of G&G data have been made in the intervening decades. The proposed sale is late in the Program to afford companies more time to collect and analyze data on the location of potential hydrocarbon resources. It also allows the government more time to consider this data, as well as gather new information on the environment and multiple use conflicts. As part of the lease sale process, the Department must also prepare an Environmental Impact Statement of the sale area, which will require additional time in an area not recently analyzed.

Question. In your announcement for the Draft Proposed Program (DPP) you were quick to point out that you can narrow or take away areas altogether away. With such a limited proposal to begin with it's hard to understand how or why you would limit it any further especially given all of the support for offshore drilling in the

regions you've proposed? Are you, through your current authority able to expand the DPP or are you only able to subtract leasing acreage?

Answer. The DPP analyses examined and compared all 26 of the planning areas. As required under section 18 of the OCS Lands Act, the Secretary must consider and balance critical needs, and this resulted in the decision to include a schedule of 14 potential lease sales in 8 planning areas in the Draft Proposed Program, which would make nearly 80 percent of the undiscovered technically recoverable resources available.

If an area or sale is not included at the DPP stage, it cannot be added back into the DPP without analyzing the option and rebalancing the entire DPP decision. Therefore, the DPP decision is the broadest Program decision available for further consideration, per the OCS Lands Act. As additional comments are received, an Environmental Impact Statement is prepared, and section 18 criteria are further analyzed and balanced, the Department will refine the DPP analysis and develop a Proposed Program.

Question. Why are you allowing environmental groups to dictate the 5-year leasing program? I ask because last year the Request for Information had a 45-day comment deadline as dictated by the planning process but yet, the Department extended the deadline an additional 15 days and I must assume it was because there weren't enough comments submitted from anti-drillers.

Answer. The Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM) granted the extension of the comment period in response to requests from several State governments along the Atlantic coast. BOEM recognizes the importance of input from stakeholders and the public and wanted to be responsive to requests to provide additional time for those States in particular that had not had OCS activity in many years to understand the process in order to provide critical information, recommendations, and concerns to help apprise the Department on preparation of the DPP.

QUESTION SUBMITTED BY SENATOR ROY BLUNT

Question. The report language in the fiscal year 2014 and fiscal year 2015 Omnibus included the Committees' continuing support for park partnerships and urged the Department of the Interior "to continue reassessing recent policy interpretations and review procedures to promote the greater use of partnerships" . . . that have historically proven beneficial to national parks and partners.

What further steps have you taken to adopt policies and an internal organization addressing management of truly collaborative operating and conservancy relationships in order to encourage the shared stewardship and funding so essential for the National Park Service to fulfill its mission?

Answer. The National Park Service (NPS) encourages shared stewardship and funding through its partnership authorities and policies. In June 2014, the NPS issued a policy memorandum to help the NPS connect with broader philanthropic communities, offer updated tools to help current partners engage new and more diversified philanthropic partners, support more robust engagement of partners for the upcoming Centennial in 2016, and provide the framework and standards for testing philanthropic practices that could be implemented more broadly. The National Defense Authorization Act of 2015 also set guidelines for the NPS to accept and acknowledge donations to parks and programs; which is intended to help generate private donations in advance of the Centennial. Additionally, NPS Director's Order 21—Partnerships and Philanthropic Stewardship—is currently being revised and will be released in the coming months. The NPS is also working with the National Park Foundation to support its multi-million dollar capital campaign in support of the 2016 Centennial of the NPS.

The fiscal year 2015 Appropriations Act included \$10.0 million for the NPS Centennial Challenge program, an innovative public-private partnership program that requires a 1:1 non-Federal match to accomplish high priority projects in national parks. The NPS received over 200 project submissions, with many projects leveraging more than 50 percent in donations. The fiscal year 2016 NPS budget proposal seeks to build upon fiscal year 2015 enacted by requesting an additional \$40.0 million in discretionary funding, as well as a mandatory proposal for \$100.0 million annually over 3 years, to provide additional resources for this cost share program for these signature projects.

QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY SENATOR TOM UDALL

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE BUDGET

Question. I was pleased that Congress authorized the Manhattan Project National Historical Park to honor important American scientific and military achievements. I understand that the Department's fiscal year 2016 budget request includes \$180,000 in start-up funding for this new park, and that you are now working with the Department of Energy to determine future management needs. Can you explain how the planning process with DOE will work and what you expect the outcome to be? How will you ensure that this new park has the resources it needs to operate?

Answer. The National Park Service (NPS) and the Department of Energy (DOE) are working on a memorandum of agreement on the roles of the two agencies in administering the facilities proposed to be included as part of the Manhattan Project National Historical Park. The purpose of the park is "to improve the understanding of the Manhattan Project and its legacy through interpretation of the historic resources". The park offers an excellent opportunity for people from around the world to visit these historic sites and gain a deeper understanding of the history and world-changing events that happened as part of the Manhattan Project as well as engage in learning about innovations in science, engineering, and technology.

The new park will preserve and interpret the historic properties at three major sites associated with the Manhattan Project: Los Alamos, New Mexico, where the scientific laboratory that designed and tested the bomb was located; Oak Ridge, Tennessee, where facilities were built to produce enriched uranium; and Hanford, Washington, dedicated to the production of plutonium. To help identify future management needs, an interagency team conducted site visits and public meetings at Oak Ridge, Tennessee March 25–26, 2015. Site visits and public meetings will take place in Hanford, Washington April 14–16, 2015, and Los Alamos, New Mexico June 3–5, 2015.

The Department of the Interior is committed to working with DOE, as well as engaging with State, county, local and other stakeholders during the planning process. As the planning and discussions on the memorandum of agreement proceed, NPS, in concert with DOE, will continue to evaluate operating priorities for the park.

Question. What is the Park Service's long-term strategy to address your maintenance backlog? With respect to the Centennial Challenge, how does the Park Service plan leverage its Federal funds with partner contributions to specifically address capital needs?

Answer. The NPS strategy to address deferred maintenance needs provides for the long-term sustainability of essential NPS assets by prioritizing capital investment funding for the most important assets, such as historic buildings and mission critical infrastructure. The fiscal year 2016 President's budget request includes an increase of \$242.8 million in discretionary funding and a proposal to create a mandatory appropriation funded at \$300.0 million annually for 3 years to address the deferred maintenance backlog on the NPS' highest priority non-transportation assets. Overall, the Centennial Initiative, including discretionary and mandatory proposals, will allow the NPS to ensure all of its highest priority non-transportation park assets are restored and maintained in good condition over 10 years.

The fiscal year 2015 appropriation provided \$10.0 million for the Centennial Challenge program. The evaluation criteria for Centennial Challenge project proposals prioritizes projects that leverage higher rates of partner contributions and address critical high priority deferred maintenance needs. The NPS is nearing final selection of the fiscal year 2015 Centennial Challenge projects, many of which support deferred maintenance or related needs, such as accessibility of facilities for visitors with disabilities. While the NPS can and will demonstrate success with many of the deferred maintenance and capital improvement projects to be accomplished with partner support, donors and partners ultimately determine the projects they wish to support. It is unlikely that a match can be found for many of the lower-profile, but no less critical, projects that keep the parks open for visitors, such as repaving parking lots or fixing wastewater treatment systems.

Question. Can you please provide additional detail about the investments you are proposing in your budget to put "Every Kid in a Park"? How will the dollars be allocated, and how will you measure success for this initiative? In particular, how are you going to reach out to urban and underserved communities to get those children and their parents connected with national parks?

Answer. As part of President Obama's commitment to protect our Nation's unique outdoor spaces and ensure that every American has the opportunity to visit and enjoy them, he launched the "Every Kid in a Park" initiative to provide all fourth grade students and their families with free admission to national parks and other

Federal lands and waters during the 2015–2016 school year. This initiative will help us build lasting partnerships with kids, parents, and educators far beyond that timeframe, cultivating a better understanding and appreciation of the spectacular natural and cultural resources and recreational experiences offered in the national park system. Some of these students will come as part of organized field trips, and others will come with their families and friends.

The fiscal year 2016 President’s budget request prioritizes engaging youth and expanding programs and services to help support this initiative, including a request for \$20 million to support transportation and visitor services for Every Kid in a Park outings. This request, combined with the public-private partnerships being grown and strengthened across the Federal family, will allow this initiative to build off successful models already in existence for connecting young people to the outdoors. The request includes \$11.5 million to transport more than one million students from Title I elementary schools in urban areas to nearby national parks and \$8.5 million to support park-level youth engagement coordinators.

To track usage and measure success, NPS will work with schools and partner organizations that run youth outings to report their visits. Over time, this initiative can help develop better baseline data for youth visitation to national parks and other public lands and waters.

While the U.S. Department of Education does not have outdoor education statutory authorities, it has offered to help NPS connect with education partners and will be working in a communications capacity to get the word out about this opportunity to State, local, and school officials; teachers; key non-profit groups; and education-related associations.

ENERGY DEVELOPMENT ON PUBLIC LANDS

Question. I understand that the Department is close to completing work to revise and implement a new rule increasing disclosure and strengthening operating requirements where hydraulic fracturing is being used on public lands. Can you update us on the current timeline for the rule?

Are there aspects of the inspection program in your budget request that will specifically help to ensure that hydraulic fracturing on Federal lands is properly regulated?

Answer. On March 20, 2015, the Department of the Interior (DOI) finalized its hydraulic fracturing (HF) regulations. The rule provides a strong framework for the environmentally safe and economically viable development of onshore oil and gas resources. It addresses key issues such as the protection of water resources, well-bore integrity, and the public disclosure of materials used in the process, among other things. Until now there have been no Federal rules in place that specifically address the increasingly complex nature of hydraulic fracturing processes taking place on public and tribal lands. The new rule updates regulations that are more than three decades old. It will be effective 90 days after the date of Federal Register publication, which was March 26, 2015.

The 2016 budget request for the BLM inspection program does not contain a specific component related to hydraulic fracturing, as the implementation of the rule will be part of the oil and gas program’s overall oversight responsibilities. However, the budget request would provide the resources to enable the BLM to fulfill all of its annual inspection responsibilities, which include better oversight of hydraulic fracturing operations on Federal and tribal lands, along with other deficiencies identified by the February, 2011, GAO report on the Federal management of oil and gas resources. Instituting the administration’s proposed new inspection fees, which are analogous to fees already charged for offshore operations, is a key component of this effort.

BUREAU OF INDIAN EDUCATION

Question. I appreciate the large increases in your budget request for tribal education programs, and I want to commend you for making Indian education programs such a high priority for the Department. In particular, I’m glad to see that your budget includes a \$59 million increase for school construction and renovation programs in Indian Country. Can you talk more about how these funds will be used, and how you will allocate them to ensure that the highest priority infrastructure needs get met?

Answer. The Indian Affairs fiscal year 2016 budget proposal includes a total of \$133.2 million for BIE Education Construction, an increase of \$58.7 million over the fiscal year 2015 budget. Within this request is \$45.5 million, an increase of \$25.3 million, for replacement of the last two schools on the 2004 Replacement School Priority List and to begin planning and design of schools on the next school replace-

ment and renovation priority list currently under development. In addition, the fiscal year 2016 education construction request revitalizes the Facilities Component Replacement Program (FCRP) with a request of \$11.9 million. This program is an important part of the Indian Affairs plan to bring all BIE schools into good condition. The FCRP identifies individual buildings on a school campus where it is more cost effective to replace the building than repair it but where the whole campus does not need replacement. Indian Affairs is currently re-establishing criteria for buildings to be prioritized for FCRP. The fiscal year 2016 budget request also includes \$68.2 million for education facilities improvement and repair projects, an increase of \$17.7 million, and \$7.5 million for education employee housing repair, an increase of \$3.7 million.

Question. What is the administration's plan to update a new school construction priority list to address the needs of other schools?

Answer. In fiscal year 2014 and fiscal year 2015 to date, BIA has been actively conducting outreach to notify schools to bring their database of deferred maintenance needs up to date, providing technical assistance where necessary. Indian Affairs is in the process of verifying the updated database to ensure accurate data is used to determine initial eligibility for a new school replacement and renovation priority list. After verification of the data, Indian Affairs will calculate each school's Facility Condition Index (FCI) to determine schools in "poor" condition, one of the requisites for eligibility for replacement or major renovation. Another way to be eligible is for a school to be both 50 years or older and educating 75 percent or more of students in portables, regardless of its FCI.

Schools eligible to apply for the School Replacement and Renovation Program will be invited to complete applications for consideration. Applications received from these schools will be evaluated by using the method determined by a Negotiated Rule Making Committee. After a review and scoring of the applications by the Review Committee, the top 10 schools will be invited to present to the Review Committee in a Public Meeting. After the presentations, the Review Committee will identify five projects and forward their recommendations to the Assistant Secretary—Indian Affairs for acceptance. Indian Affairs anticipates the new School Replacement and Renovation priority list identifying five schools will be completed by the end of July 2015. After the list is finalized, DOI will present the list to Congress.

Question. Ensuring access to technology is a critical way to make sure American Indian and Alaskan Native students receive the world-class education that they deserve, no matter where they live. I was pleased to see that your budget includes \$34 million in new funding to connect tribal schools to broadband.

How many schools do you expect to reach with these funds? Do you expect this to be a multi-year investment? What is your ultimate goal for this funding?

Answer. The budget proposal requests a \$34.2 million increase as part of a 3 year plan for all schools and dormitories in the BIE-funded school system to achieve the ConnectED standard for bandwidth and have access to prevailing technology for Internet connectivity. Most of the request will fund non-recurring charges for bandwidth upgrades over 3 years. After the upgrades are accomplished, some funding will be needed for increased operations costs due to higher monthly broadband costs and to upgrade information technology as it becomes outdated.

The overarching goal of the plan to provide BIE-funded schools with bandwidth and information technology, including computers and other mobile devices, is to enrich the education experience for Native American students and to provide a means for students and teachers to have access to online testing, distance learning, and multimedia resources.

Question. Infrastructure programs are important—but to be effective they must be accompanied by efforts to recruit and retain good teachers and improve curriculum. Can you tell us more about the \$10 million in your request to fund school reform efforts? How do these funds fit into the administration's larger vision for reforming the Bureau of Indian Education? What metrics will you use to define success?

Answer. The \$10.0 million increase requested for Education Program Enhancement will be used for multiple purposes. The additional funding will allow BIE to provide targeted support and interventions focused on school improvement efforts and other activities that promote student achievement. School improvement efforts include establishing a tribally managed school reform plan and expansion of curriculum areas like Native language immersion. Other activities include the consolidation of professional development delivery to multiple schools, content specialists providing technical assistance to schools and tribes, and programs to improve the quality of instruction and leadership across the school systems.

We agree that efforts to recruit and retain good teachers are fundamental to BIE reform efforts. BIE is partnering with Tribal Colleges and Universities to create

teacher pipelines to BIE-funded schools. BIE is also working with the National Board for Professional Teaching Standards to provide teachers an opportunity to work on a multi-year program that yields an advanced teaching credential that goes above and beyond the State requirements.

These efforts with the tribes, teachers, and partners fit into the administration's larger vision to transform the Bureau of Indian Education into a 21st century education system grounded in both high academic standards and tribal values. The reform focuses on five areas which include (1) having highly effective teachers and principals in the schools, (2) building a responsive organizational environment, (3) promoting educational self-determination for Tribal Nations, (4) fostering partnerships, and (5) developing a budget that is aligned with and supports BIE's mission of tribal capacity-building.

We are working now to establish a strong set of indicators and an evaluation strategy to assess and refine all of the components of the transformation effort. We will conduct ongoing evaluation of school administration, best practices, graduation rates, and school facility condition, however, the real measure of success will be in the achievement of the students themselves.

Question. Secretary Jewell, the last official Johnson O'Malley student count was taken in 1995. Relying on 20-year old data is no way to run a program, which is why the Appropriations Committee has been asking the Bureau of Indian Education to release a new student count for the Johnson O'Malley program for several years. Yet we have had little success. Where are you in the process of developing the new Johnson O'Malley student count? When can we expect the Department to release those figures to the public, and what is your plan to engage tribes once they are released?

Answer. The updated Johnson-O'Malley (JOM) count was electronically delivered to Congress on March 30, 2015. The total 2014 JOM student count is 341,126. The BIE announced four tribal consultation sessions on the JOM count in the March 4, 2015 Federal Register. There will be two on-site consultations and two Webinar-teleconference consultations. These consultations are scheduled between March 31 and April 10. During these consultations, the BIE will ask for tribal input on how to ensure the count data is accurate and to discuss funding distributions under the new count.

Question. While I appreciate the emphasis on K-12 education in this request, I am concerned that tribal colleges haven't received the attention that they deserve. Overall, your budget includes flat funding for tribal colleges—and it does nothing to provide forward funding for the remaining tribal colleges that do not receive it. These schools have struggled to operate without funding certainty under continuing resolutions, and I am told that it was particularly hard for them to keep their doors open during the 2013 shutdown. The administration has supported forward funding for other tribal colleges in the past. Will you work with me to find a solution to provide forward funding for these remaining schools?

Answer. BIE understands how difficult multiple CRs and uncertainty at the start of the fiscal year can be in operating an educational institution. We would like to work with you to address this problem. The 28 tribally controlled colleges and universities that receive funding through BIE under authority of Public Law 95-471, the Tribally Controlled Community Colleges and Universities Act of 1978, as amended, have been forward funded since 2010. The other four colleges funded in the BIE budget, two BIE owned and operated colleges (Haskell Indian Nations University and Southwestern Indian Polytechnic Institute) and two tribal technical colleges (United Tribes Technical College and Navajo Technical College) are not forward funded.

LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND (LWCF)

Question. Can you talk about your experience using the LWCF program as a conservation tool for the Department? As you seek to address the many pressing needs of the Department of the Interior, how do you see the role of LWCF funds in supporting local economic needs and addressing agency management challenges?

Answer. The Land and Water Conservation Fund—established with overwhelming and bipartisan support by Congress 50 years ago—is one of the most important conservation tools we have to safeguard the Nation's natural areas, water resources and cultural heritage, and to provide recreation opportunities to all Americans. Americans care deeply about our outdoor heritage, want to enjoy and protect it, and are willing to take collective responsibility to protect it for their children and grandchildren. Over its 50 year history, the Fund has protected conservation and recreation land in every State and supported tens of thousands of State and locally driven projects through grants to States.

Dollar for dollar, the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) is one of the most effective conservation programs we have. For every \$1.00 invested in Federal land acquisition through LWCF, there is a return of \$4.00 in economic value from natural resource goods and services, as published in *Return on the Investment from the Land and Water Conservation Fund*, 2010, a study conducted by the Trust for Public Land. LWCF frequently leverages significant funding match from States, cities and other partners. The Land and Water Conservation Fund also plays an important economic role for local communities. Recreation activities in national parks, wildlife refuges, forests, marine sanctuaries, and other federally managed lands and waters contributed approximately \$51 billion and 880,000 jobs to the U.S. economy in 2012, as published in the Federal Interagency Council on Recreation, *Fact Sheet on Outdoor Recreation: Jobs and Income*, 2014. Nationally, outdoor recreation activities contribute \$646 billion to the economy annually and support 6.1 million jobs, as published in *The Outdoor Recreation Economy*, 2012, by the Outdoor Industry Association.

The Department of the Interior LWCF programs work in cooperation with local communities, rely on willing sellers, and maximize opportunities to partner with private landowners on conservation easements where conservation and management objectives can be achieved without fee-simple acquisition. Proposed Federal land acquisition projects are developed with the support of local landowners, elected officials, and community groups.

Acquisition of inholdings does not generally require additional operating costs as no new staff or equipment are required to manage new lands within existing boundaries. Occasionally, agencies may incur up-front costs to remove existing improvements (fences, buildings, etc.) from an acquired property. By removing unwanted structures on newly acquired land, agencies avoid adding to ongoing operation and maintenance requirements.

In fact, acquisition of inholdings can greatly simplify land management for Federal managers and neighboring landowners. Eliminating checkerboard ownership within Federal units simplifies nearly every aspect of land management:

- Wildland fire managers can apply appropriate fuels reduction, planned burns, and fire suppression treatments more easily across an unfragmented landscape; fire management is more challenging and costly when private inholdings and developed properties are intermixed with federally managed forests and public lands.
- Law enforcement and public safety personnel can more easily patrol and respond to emergencies when public ownership is consolidated. An unfragmented unit allows unified signage, road networks, and other infrastructure that will best enable safe public access and allow for the efficient movement of emergency personnel and vehicles to locations frequented by visitors.
- Recreation managers can more easily provide access for the public to enjoy their public lands. In some cases checkerboard ownership can cause confusion among the public about acceptable land uses, and can restrict the public's ability to access some areas of public land.
- Natural resource management is simplified in an unfragmented landscape. When checkerboard ownership is eliminated, biologists, geologists and other natural resource professionals can move freely across the land that they are responsible for surveying, and natural resource management actions can be applied more efficiently across a landscape in single ownership.

An example of management efficiency gained through LWCF acquisition is the St. Vincent National Wildlife Refuge (NWR). St. Vincent NWR is an island off the panhandle coast of Florida in Apalachicola Bay, off the Gulf of Mexico. Acquisition of a 5-acre tract on the mainland of Apalachicola Bay provides permanent deep water mooring with a launch site, secure parking and equipment storage. An important point is that dredging and channel maintenance are allowed in Apalachicola Bay, activities that are prohibited in other nearby areas. The lease at Indian Pass, the current deep water mooring and launch site, was ending and would not be renewed as the owners were looking to develop the mainland at the launch site. In addition, the upland portion of the leased Indian Pass site had been significantly reduced due to severe, continuing, and progressive erosion that the landowner failed to address.

As the refuge is only accessible by water, the new deep water mooring and launch site enables site management and reduces staff travel time from the refuge office to transfer supplies and heavy equipment. Daily boat access for St. Vincent NWR staff is required 24/7 for all island management activities, such as sea turtle nest monitoring and protection, habitat management, prescribed burning, hunting and fishing management and protection, and response to visitor emergencies.

WILDLAND FIRE BUDGET REFORMS

Question. I am very pleased to see that your budget request again proposes to pay for a portion of fire suppression funding with a new disaster cap adjustment. The disaster cap adjustment is the key to breaking the cycle of fire borrowing and putting an end once and for all to the need to steal funds from land management programs to pay for emergency firefighting needs. Many of the programs that we borrow funding from to fight fires are the same programs that create a more resilient landscape to resist wildfire. Can you talk about how important this proposal is to the administration's overall vision for reducing the threat of wildfires?

Answer. Fire is a normal occurrence that is beneficial to landscapes when managed properly, however, population growth near forests and rangelands, past management practices, and changing climate have dramatically increased fire risk and fire costs. For the past couple of decades we have budgeted for fire suppression using the rolling average of suppression costs of the prior 10 years. When those funds are insufficient, as is often the case, funding for real-time firefighting costs is provided by transfers and borrowing of funds from other fire management activities (e.g. fuels management) and other Forest Service and Department of the Interior programs and activities. This practice of transferring and borrowing funds has undermined Department of the Interior and Forest Service programs, including critically important forest and rangeland management and fire risk reduction activities. The cap adjustment proposal provides a mechanism to fund the extraordinary costs of approximately 1 percent of our wildland fires by providing an alternative to transferring and borrowing funds from other programs, including programs important to reducing future fire risk. This proposal treats extraordinary fires in the same way the Nation treats other natural, unpredictable disasters. The President's budget includes a wildfire suppression cap adjustment of \$200.0 million for the Department of the Interior for this purpose. These funds would only be available under those extraordinary instances.

The budget cap adjustment proposal is designed to improve the wildland fire management program's ability to adequately invest in preparedness, forest and rangeland health, and other fire risk-reduction work. The new funding approach would stabilize the fuels and prevention programs' ability to plan and execute treatments mitigating the costs of future wildfires. Under this approach diverting funds from these important programs to pay for wildfire costs would be eliminated.

WILDLIFE TRAFFICKING

Question. Secretary Jewell, the demand for ivory and rhino horns has skyrocketed. Congressional Research Service (CRS) reports that a rhino horn is worth more than \$50,000 per kilogram—more than even gold and platinum. The profit incentive is just staggering—so it's no surprise that terrorist networks such as al-Shabab and the Lord's Resistance Army are turning to poaching to support their operations. Can you tell us what the Department is doing to address the market demand that is fueling wildlife destruction AND financing terrorist organizations?

Answer. The Department, particularly through the Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), is actively engaged in addressing poaching and wildlife trafficking throughout the entire trade chain. As identified in the recently released implementation plan for the National Strategy on Combating Wildlife Trafficking, we are undertaking activities supporting all three strategic priorities for the U.S. Government: strengthening enforcement, reducing demand for illegally traded wildlife, and expanding international cooperation and commitment. We are supporting on-the-ground protection of wild populations of elephants, rhinos and other species targeted by wildlife traffickers through grant programs that provide training and material support to rangers and other foreign enforcement officials. We are stationing special agents overseas, engaging in bilateral and multilateral wildlife trafficking investigations, supporting demand reduction efforts overseas, and working through the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) and other international agreements to build capacity to combat wildlife trafficking and hold countries accountable when they fail to live up to their commitments. Domestically, we are strengthening our ability to effectively regulate illegal trade in elephant ivory while also implementing a partnership-driven demand reduction campaign.

Question. The Fish and Wildlife Services has so far placed one special agent in Bangkok to help combat wildlife trafficking, and plans to place four more this year in Tanzania, Botswana, Peru, and Asia. The fiscal year 2016 request would place five more agents overseas. How will these agents help combat wildlife trafficking? What has been the experience in Bangkok? What is being done at embassies without special Fish and Wildlife staff?

Answer. The FWS agents are training African and Asian wildlife officers at the International Law Enforcement Academies in Botswana and Thailand, increasing the intelligence shared among law enforcement agencies with common missions, enhancing the targeting of illegal wildlife shipments, and utilizing wildlife detector dogs to support frontline wildlife inspectors and special agents.

The special agent stationed at the U.S. Embassy in Bangkok, Thailand, has been addressing wildlife trafficking issues throughout Southeast Asia. He has supported not only U.S. based investigations, but also provided expertise to other U.S. law enforcement agencies, a variety of foreign law enforcement agencies, and supported training efforts. Working closely with the Department of State, Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs, Bangkok, the special agent has briefed several other regional embassies on wildlife trafficking issues and is supporting local efforts.

The FWS anticipates that the deployment of additional special agents will expand enforcement capabilities to other regions by working with other embassies to combat illegal wildlife trafficking.

Question. The administration's National Strategy for Combating Wildlife Trafficking included nearly 200 specific tasks for the Fish and Wildlife Service and partners at the Departments of Justice, Commerce, Homeland Security, Agriculture, Treasury, and State. How will the administration track progress on this massive plan so that in the future, we can target resources to what has worked best?

Answer. As indicated in the recently released implementation plan, we will continually evaluate our progress, both by assessing the extent to which we are able to achieve the specific objectives identified in the National Strategy and by looking more broadly at the effectiveness of these objectives to advance our strategic priorities and the ultimate goal of ending wildlife trafficking. Robust and effective enforcement of wildlife trafficking laws at home and abroad, measurably reduced poaching and other trafficking in wildlife, and increases in wildlife populations will provide overarching measures of our efforts to combat wildlife trafficking. The Task Force agencies will meet regularly to assess progress toward these objectives, with the lead agencies responsible for ensuring that progress remains on track for each objective. The Task Force will prepare and make public progress assessments on an annual basis. These annual assessments should guide the allocation of resources to areas where we have made substantial progress and where resources can have the greatest impact.

QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY SENATOR PATRICK J. LEAHY

Question. As I mentioned at the hearing I am concerned about maintaining economic incentives for private landowners to own and maintain forest habitat, which is essential to the northern long-eared bat, while we address the real cause of the problem, which is white-nose syndrome. I would like to know what support, financially or through technical assistance, your Department can provide at the Federal and State level for the inventory and monitoring of maternity colonies and hibernation sites, and to study the status and trends of these populations that we still know so little about?

Answer. Prior to the advent of white-nose syndrome (WNS), population information for bat species not federally listed under the Endangered Species Act (ESA) was generally only collected, if collected at all, as part of monitoring efforts for listed species. At this time, no standardized, rangewide monitoring program exists for North American bat species not federally listed, including the northern long-eared bat. The FWS, U.S. Geological Survey, National Park Service, U.S. Forest Service, and other partners, have been working to develop the North American Bat Monitoring Program, or NABat, which is an international interagency program designed to monitor bat distributions and abundances on public and private lands, and provide trend data at State, provincial, tribal, regional, and rangewide scales. The FWS has contributed over \$1.2 million to develop and implement this program, with additional contributions from other Federal and private partners.

Since WNS began afflicting bat populations but prior to the establishment of NABat, the Department has used several funding sources to provide financial and technical assistance for bat inventories, monitoring, and status assessments. These sources include agency base funds for species conservation and inventory and monitoring programs. The FWS also provides grants from programs, such as the State and Tribal Wildlife Grants, which can be used to support bat conservation. In addition, FWS has provided over \$4 million since 2011 in grants to State wildlife agencies for the WNS National Response, which includes inventory, monitoring, and technical assistance efforts to determine the population status and trends of bat spe-

cies. For example, in 2014 the FWS WNS program funded and provided technical assistance for a population monitoring project of an important bat hibernaculum near Dorset, Vermont.

Question. Does the Department have any resources available to support conservation measures on private or public lands that would reduce non-white-nose syndrome threats to surviving and still-unaffected populations to aid in the recovery of the species?

Answer. Federal agencies receive funds for species and habitat conservation, some of which have been directed to address non-WNS threats to the species. The FWS funding sources to support conservation measures on private and non-Federal lands include species conservation funding within the Resource Management account, Partners for Fish and Wildlife and Coastal program funding, Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation grants to States, and State and Tribal Wildlife Grants. Also, the FWS provides technical assistance to private landowners for planning and implementing conservation measures.

Question. I am pleased to see your budget requests to address wildlife trafficking, particularly the increase for law enforcement support for efforts on the ground in Africa and here in the U.S. to combat the growing threat from poaching. I hope this leads to better prosecution of the perpetrators of these horrendous crimes. Last February, the Fish & Wildlife Service released new prohibitions on the import, export, and sale of products containing ivory. While I am very supportive of the administration's work to combat illegal wildlife trafficking, I would not want to see the initial criticism of the prohibition threaten its viability in the long run and hamper your work to fight wildlife trafficking.

I would like to know if and when the Department expects to update the ivory import/export restrictions to address the concerns that have been raised about de minimis amounts of ivory and also concerns from those who might not be able to provide some of the documentation that the Department has required for family heirlooms and antiques?

Answer. We have made great strides to significantly restrict commercial trade in elephant ivory within the U.S. and across our borders—including a ban on all commercial ivory imports—making it harder for criminals to disguise the source of poached and trafficked ivory.

The FWS issued Director's Order 210 on February 25, 2014, which re-affirmed enforcement of the African Elephant Conservation Act moratorium and addressed how the FWS would enforce the Endangered Species Act (ESA) antiques provision. Following issuance of the Director's Order, the FWS met with a wide array of stakeholders, including individuals and groups representing antiques dealers, auction houses, musical instrument makers, museums, and orchestras. As a result of these constructive meetings, we revised the Director's Order to address several of their concerns, allowing a broader class of noncommercial items to be imported into the United States and clarifying how we intend to enforce the ESA antiques provision, while still maintaining our goal of ensuring the United States is not contributing to poaching of elephants and illegal trade in ivory.

We also improved our ability to protect elephants, rhinos, and other CITES-listed wildlife by publishing a final rule in June 2014, revising our CITES regulations, including "use after import" provisions that limit sale of CITES-listed wildlife within the United States. The result of this rule is that items, such as elephant ivory, imported for noncommercial purposes may not subsequently be sold within the United States.

We are currently working on a proposed rule, which will be made available for public comment, to revise the ESA special rule for the African elephant. This proposed rule will include proposed limitations on the interstate sale of African elephant ivory. As part of this rulemaking effort, we also intend to propose common-sense exceptions for activities and items that we do not believe are contributing to the ongoing poaching crisis.

Question. I was encouraged to see the news in late February that China is taking some steps to reign in its exploding ivory trade by placing a 1 year ban on carved ivory imports. However, I remain concerned that the Chinese are not doing nearly enough to address the high stockpile of ivory already in their country.

How are you encouraging other countries to reduce demand for ivory that is the driver of the skyrocketing poaching levels we are seeing in Africa?

Answer. We are working on several fronts to address the demand for ivory in other countries, including supporting non-governmental organizations who are working on demand reduction campaigns in China, Vietnam, and other key consumer countries through our species and regional grants programs, engaging in bilateral discussions with China and other countries about how we can work cooperatively

to address wildlife trafficking, and ensuring that these countries are following through on their CITES commitments.

For example, CITES requires several key consumer countries of particular concern with regard to illegal ivory trade, including China, Malaysia, the Philippines, Thailand, and Vietnam, to develop and implement National Ivory Action Plans (NIAPs). The United States played a key role in negotiating these mandates and serves, as the North American regional representative and as the Vice Chair, on the CITES Standing Committee, the body responsible for evaluating these NIAPs and their implementation. On March 19, the CITES Standing Committee recommended a suspension of trade with Lao People's Democratic Republic, Nigeria, and the Democratic Republic of Congo for failure to develop adequate NIAPs.

By lending support and ensuring that commitments are met, we believe that we are making substantial progress in several key consumer countries.

Question. What more do we need to do to increase/support prosecution of these wildlife trafficking cases in this country?

Answer. The 2016 President's budget sufficiently supports FWS efforts to prosecute wildlife trafficking, including a \$4 million increase for Law Enforcement (OLE) to combat wildlife trafficking. With this funding, the FWS will hire 25 new personnel to focus on daily detection, interdiction, and investigation, both domestically and abroad, of illegal commercial exploitation. The 2016 budget also requests another \$4 million increase to hire a class of 20 new special agents. Additional special agents are needed to address officer safety, efficiency of cases, and staffing shortfalls that affect OLE's ability to perform ongoing investigations. After training, the new agents will be deployed to the field for direct interdiction of illegal commercial exploitation by organized criminal elements.

Current violations for most wildlife trafficking laws carry only a maximum 1 year sentence and minimum fines. Additional tools are needed as a means of deterrence to combat global wildlife trafficking, including increasing the penalties for conducting illegal trade. Granting the Federal Government the authority to prosecute a criminal violation of the Endangered Species Act, the African Elephant Conservation Act, or the Rhinoceros and Tiger Conservation Act with more stringent fines and sentencing would further deter would-be poachers.

Question. The White River National Fish Hatchery (WRNFH) in Bethel, Vermont, is a fine Federal facility in very good physical and operational condition. The main mission of the WRNFH has sunset, however, with discontinuation of the Connecticut River Atlantic Salmon Restoration Program. I am aware that the Fish and Wildlife Service is exploring a repurposing of this facility, possibly to serve as a regional watershed conservation center for the upper Connecticut River and Long Island Sound. This makes great sense to me, as I am well aware of how well the Fish and Wildlife Service does on partnership projects and of the significant conservation needs in the Connecticut basin. It would be a nationally unique and innovative project.

Will you support the Northeast Region of the Fish and Wildlife Service as they transition the White River National Fish Hatchery to an innovative valuable new Federal asset for the region?

Answer. Thank you for your interest in White River National Fish Hatchery (NFH). We sincerely appreciate your support during the years we worked to restore the facility after the damage from Hurricane Irene in 2011. As you recognize, the current state of the facility and infrastructure at White River NFH is excellent. The completed renovation has fully restored large-scale fish production capabilities.

As your inquiry points out, the facility's primary operational activity—restoration of Atlantic salmon in the Connecticut River—was discontinued several years ago.

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service staff in Vermont is exploring opportunities to ensure optimum public benefits accrue from this public investment. The FWS is looking forward to determining how to best use the White River NFH for hatchery production to support species recovery, restoration, and fisheries in New England, and is exploring areas where we share a common mission for activities in the Connecticut River watershed. We have initiated discussions with others whose facilities serve as potential models for addressing dynamic aquatic conservation needs and are investigating prospective partnerships where benefits can be derived from collaborative or co-located use of the assets and infrastructure at White River NFH.

Evolving conservation challenges require us to be adaptable and we support innovative solutions to meet our mission and address aquatic conservation goals. Our State, Federal, and other partners are vital to developing cohesive and complementary purposes for the National Fish Hatchery System and we value their input. Naturally, working with our partners is our top priority as we move forward. We will be talking more with you and other partners as we continue to explore opportunities at White River NFH. Thank you for your support and encouragement.

SUBCOMMITTEE RECESS

[Whereupon, at 11:53 a.m., Wednesday, March 4, the subcommittee was recessed, to reconvene subject to the call of the Chair.]

From: Barnes, Elmer (Appropriations)
To: ["latricia_a_hall@ios.doi.gov"](mailto:latricia_a_hall@ios.doi.gov); ["Hall, Tricia"](#)
Subject: Final Review for the Department of Interior Bureau of Land Management Hearing Held May 13, 2015
Date: Tuesday, March 08, 2016 12:05:35 AM
Attachments: [06MY13_BLM.pdf](#)

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

PROOF FOR FINAL REVIEW

Attached please find a PDF file of the hearing held on Wednesday, May 13, 2015 for the Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations for Fiscal Year 2016. If you have any changes please mark up the PDF file and send back the marked-up document as a PDF attachment. Inserts can be sent to me by email or fax inserts and/or corrected pages only (202-228-2348).

If you have any questions or concerns about the attachment please don't hesitate to contact me. Also, please send me an email if the final proof is acceptable to you.

Thank you.

DUE DATE: [Friday, March 18, 2016].

Elmer L. Barnes, Jr.

*Editorial and Printing Office
United States Senate
Committee on Appropriations*

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, ENVIRONMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2016

WEDNESDAY, MAY 13, 2015

U.S. SENATE,
SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,
Washington, DC.

The subcommittee met at 10:07 a.m., in room SD-124, Dirksen Senate Office Building, Hon. Lisa Murkowski (chairwoman) presiding.

Present: Senators Murkowski, Cochran, Hoeven, Daines, Cassidy, Udall, and Merkley.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

STATEMENT OF NEIL KORNZE, DIRECTOR

OPENING STATEMENT OF SENATOR LISA MURKOWSKI

Senator MURKOWSKI. We will call to order the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies.

Welcome to the committee, Mr. Kornze. We appreciate you being here today.

I think it is fair to say that in recent years discussions about the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) budget or oversight issues in this subcommittee have been wrapped up into the bigger, broader budget hearing for the entire Department of the Interior. As we move toward marking up a bill, I do think that it is beneficial for subcommittee members to have an opportunity to discuss the operations and programs of the largest land manager in the United States in greater detail than can be accomplished at the broader department-wide budget hearing for the Interior.

For fiscal year 2016, the President's budget has requested \$1.2 billion for the BLM. This is a \$107.6 million amount more than the current level. As I have noted in our subcommittee hearings, the President's request assumes Congress does not have to comply with spending limits. But with the budget that we passed last week, that assumption is no longer relevant. This subcommittee will have to make some tough choices about where to spend limited resources given the spending limits that we face in a way that the President's budget was able to avoid.

(1)

The BLM is responsible for managing roughly 250 million acres of Federal land—this is about 38 percent of the entire Federal surface estate—and 700 million acres of subsurface estate. The vast majority of this land is in our 11 Western States and Alaska.

BLM has a multiple use mission, part of which is facilitating most Federal onshore natural resource development. Consequently, BLM-managed lands are important economic drivers beyond recreation and conservation, and this is especially true in Alaska.

While BLM only manages a small portion of the Alaska land base because of the large size of my State, nearly one-quarter of all BLM lands are located in the State of Alaska, the largest portion of this land is within the National Petroleum Reserve Alaska, NPRA. It is no secret that I believe responsible development of our Nation's energy resources is important to both our economic and our national security. The resources within NPRA can and must be developed in a responsible manner, and as a Nation we are relying on the BLM to make this responsible development possible.

The work to bring affordable energy to our homes has come with some challenges. Prior to 1982, the Federal Government drilled more than 130 exploratory wells in an effort to determine the extent of oil and gas resources in the region. But unfortunately, those wells were abandoned and many of them are awaiting cleanup to this day.

Passage of the Helium Stewardship Act a couple years ago provided BLM with the funding needed to make progress on cleanup of these blights, and we have made some headway in that area. We recognize that there is more to be done here, and I look forward to asking you, Mr. Kornze, about both the contaminated well issue and implementation of the Helium Stewardship Act.

The BLM has made considerable progress on issues important to me and to Alaskans. I would like to thank you, Mr. Kornze, as well as Alaska State Director Bud Cribley. The team that has been working to complete the transfer of the economic tracks to see Alaska has worked well, and I appreciate that. I did have the opportunity to meet with Mr. Cribley a couple weeks ago. We are making some progress on the conveyance of Alaska lands under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA). It has been a long time in coming, though. It was the Alaska Lands Conveyance Act of 2004 that we passed and was signed into law, and the promise at that time was that the completion of the conveyances would be done by the 50th anniversary of statehood, which of course was 2009. We are sitting here in 2015. While we may be on track, we still have a ways to go there.

We have some other challenging issues that need to be addressed. The Greater Mooses Tooth Project. I have expressed my frustration with the mitigation requirements and other process issues that have proceeded throughout that process. And some of the issues have been settled, but we are still in a place where the Federal Government is proposing to put conditions on the project that threaten to make it unaffordable to move forward.

This is really about prioritization and pace of responsible energy development on public lands not only in Alaska but in the Lower 48 as well. I think many of my colleagues from the West can relate to the struggles that we face in Alaska.

The most challenging issue facing the interior West, where most of the BLM-managed lands in the lower 48 are located, is potential regulatory action relating to the Greater sage-grouse. While the threat of an Endangered Species Act listing looms, there are significant fears that regulations put in place to preserve sage-grouse habitat are perhaps even more restrictive and provide less certainty in the permitting process than an ESA listing. It is my understanding that the land use plan amendments that will govern management for sage-grouse on BLM and Forest Service lands will be made public at the end of this month. And like my colleagues, I look forward to the release, the evaluation, and reception by impacted States. The contents of those plans will help this subcommittee determine the merits of the requested \$45 million increase BLM requested for sage-grouse activities in the fiscal year 2016 budget.

The BLM included several other notable budget proposals, including the request to once again raise fees on public land users like grazers and onshore oil and gas producers. Oil and gas activities on public lands contributed more than \$5 billion to the Federal Treasury in 2014. So I am not convinced that raising fees will not reduce this contribution by discouraging activity on our Federal lands. Less activity will ultimately result in less revenue to the Treasury and the communities which rely on these activities for economic sustainability.

So, Mr. Kornze, I look forward to hearing from you this morning about BLM's national priorities, including renewable energy development, their role in the Secretary's wildfire strategy, and many other important issues before the committee.

So again, thank you for agreeing to be with us this morning.

And with that, I turn to my friend and ranking member, Senator Udall.

STATEMENT OF SENATOR TOM UDALL

Senator UDALL. Thank you, Chairman Murkowski. Good morning.

And I would also like to welcome Director Kornze. Thank you for joining us today as we discuss the fiscal year 2016 budget request for the Bureau of Land Management.

The lands managed by BLM in New Mexico are vital to our economic vitality and to our natural and cultural heritage. Oil and gas production, mineral extraction, renewable energy, grazing, and hunting and recreational opportunities from hiking to class 6 rapids all can be found on BLM lands and are a part of what makes New Mexico la tierra encantada.

I am proud to have worked with my constituents and this administration to designate two of BLM's newest conservation units, the Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks National Monument in the south and the Rio Grande del Norte National Monument in northern New Mexico. Director Kornze, I really appreciate that you came to the State personally to walk the land we were talking about protecting. You and the BLM employees in New Mexico were so supportive and helpful to work with us on these designations. And I appreciate the outreach that is taking place now to include the local communities in the planning process. Both monuments are up

for increased spending in the President's budget. We will talk about that today.

I am also glad that we will have time to discuss oil and gas production. We hear a lot about offshore production, but Federal lands are an important energy producer as well. In 2014, Federal lands were responsible for 41 percent of U.S. coal, 40 percent of geothermal, 11 percent of domestic natural gas, and 5 percent of domestically produced oil.

BLM also approved renewable energy projects for up to 16,000 megawatts of power. That is enough energy to take care of 4.8 million homes.

And BLM provides key access to minerals, including uranium, gold, silver, potash, gypsum, and building stones, sand, and gravel. This all makes a difference to our economy, our vitality, and our security.

I believe in responsible energy production and have long called for a "do it all, do it right" approach. Despite what its detractors may say, this administration has overseen a remarkable increase in oil development. We have seen an incredible 81 percent increase in production on public and tribal lands in 2014 versus 2008. Energy development is important to our economy in my State and elsewhere. But we also need to protect the environment and drinking water and make sure that the American public receives its fair share of revenue from industry's production of public resources.

The Government Accountability Office has had the Interior Department's oil and gas programs on its high risk list for many years. There are two major concerns: the BLM's lack of authority to collect inspection fees and the difficulty in hiring and retaining a skilled workforce. The President's budget once again proposes to collect \$48 million from new inspection fees for onshore oil and gas producers. This would bring onshore production in line with offshore production where Congress instituted an inspection fee in fiscal year 2012. And it would put the responsibility for paying for inspections on leaseholders not the American taxpayer.

Director Kornze, another issue is the sage-grouse. I know that you have spent a good deal of time on this. I would like to talk about the next steps with you this morning. While not on the same scale in New Mexico as we have recently dealt with the endangered species issues from the lesser prairie chicken and the sand dune lizard, listing and delisting of species by Congress goes against the intent of the Endangered Species Act. It requires that the Government make these decisions based on science not politics.

I believe that in New Mexico, we have created an effective model. In the case of the sand dune lizard, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service found that enough acres were enrolled voluntarily for legally binding conservation agreements for that protection to last and to take care of the species. It concluded that a listing was not warranted. For the lesser prairie chicken, Fish and Wildlife found that the significant conservation efforts were able to avoid an endangered species listing, but it was not enough to prevent a threatened listing. And the Service is working closely with the States to provide maximum flexibility under the law. I believe the process is working, bringing all stakeholders in to discuss how to protect species and habitat while ensuring economic growth.

So I look forward to talking with you, Director Kornze, about oil and gas, national monuments, sage-grouse conservation efforts, and other important matters. Thank you again for being here this morning.

Thank you, Madam Chair.

Senator MURKOWSKI. Thank you, Senator Udall.

Mr. Kornze, welcome to the committee. Mr. Kornze is the Director of the Bureau of Land Management for the U.S. Department of the Interior. You have generated a crowd this morning, which I am assuming is a good thing. It could be fan club. It could be lots of people with equal interests in this aspect of the Department of the Interior. So, again, we thank you for being here before the subcommittee this morning. We look forward to your opening statement and for the opportunity to ask some questions. So, Mr. Kornze, if you want to begin with your comments. Thank you. Welcome.

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF NEIL KORNZE

Mr. KORNZE. Thank you very much. Chairman Murkowski, Ranking Member Udall, Chairman Cochran, members of the subcommittee, thank you for the opportunity to be here with you today.

The Bureau of Land Management manages nearly 250 million acres of land across the country and 700 million acres of subsurface estate. That means 10 percent of the Nation's surface or more and nearly a third of the Nation's minerals and soils. We manage these lands under the dual framework of multiple use and sustained yield.

As you know, the BLM also manages nearly 20 percent of the State of Alaska.

I recently traveled to Alaska to meet with the Governor to discuss our innovative approach for surveying for land conveyances and hosted a Federal roundtable related to contaminated lands. We appreciate your partnership and support as we address the unique issues on public lands in places like Alaska and New Mexico.

Today, the entire Bureau's work is more complicated than ever, and the professionals at the BLM have to work hard to make quality choices in a difficult environment every day. And we make sure that the public has a strong voice in the work that we do. We play a major role in the economies of many States in supporting oil and gas development, all kinds of recreation, hunting and fishing, helium production, timber, coal production, ranching, wildland fire fighting, and even beekeeping.

Last year the BLM and the lands we manage supported more than 450,000 jobs across the country, and we are one of only a handful of agencies that returns more revenue to the Government than we receive in appropriations. In fact, for every dollar you provide, we return \$5.

In terms of the 2016 budget, I want to highlight four different programs today.

First is sage-grouse. The Bureau of Land Management is leading the west-wide effort with Western Governors from 11 States to strengthen management of sage-grouse habitat including extensive collaboration with State agencies, the Forest Service, the Fish and

Wildlife Service, counties, and many other partners. The President's budget requests a total \$60 million to engage our partners and implement projects on the ground that will reduce the threat of wildfire, that will slow and reverse the spread of invasive species, that will improve riparian areas, and that will remove hundreds of thousands of pinyon juniper trees. Without this investment in proactive sage-grouse conservation, the agency is more likely to be faced with difficult decisions in the future regarding balancing the conservation of this bird and many other important resources.

The second program I want to highlight is our National Conservation Lands. The President requests an important increase in this program this year. These special areas make up roughly 10 percent of the lands that we manage, but they receive roughly 25 percent of the visitors that we have to the Nation's public lands. Additional support for these congressionally and presidentially protected areas will allow us to provide basic levels of service to our many visitors and will boost the economies of local communities that rely on visitation to these areas.

The third program is the BLM Foundation. In connection with this budget, the President has moved forward language that would allow Congress to establish a chartered foundation, a nonprofit, that would support the Bureau in a manner very similar to the work done by the National Park Foundation, the National Forest Foundation, and the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation. I would submit to you that the Bureau of Land Management has the most complicated mission of any of these agencies, and we could greatly use the support and the outside facilitation that would come with the BLM Foundation.

The fourth program I would like to highlight today is the oil and gas fee proposal. In the last 10 years, the BLM has authorized more than 50,000 new oil and gas wells, bringing our total portfolio to nearly 100,000 wells nationwide. We are proud of oil and gas production on lands that we have a role in regulating. The production on those lands closely tracks comparable production on State and private lands. From 2008 to 2014, the years during this administration, oil production from lands requiring a BLM permit has increased 81 percent, from 113 million barrels to 205 million barrels. With the modest fee that we are requesting, we are seeking the ability to be responsive to the ups and downs of the oil and gas industry, ensuring that these activities are done safely on the public lands, and our expanding portfolio requires that we have more inspectors than ever before. It is a natural consequence of the success of the oil and gas program that we have. Today we have roughly 160 inspectors. We need 220. In order to get to where we need to be for a safe and responsible program, we need your help.

In conclusion, this is a very important time for the American West, for the Bureau of Land Management. And we greatly appreciate the relationship that we have had with this committee in years past and we look forward to working with you on the 2016 budget. Thank you.

[The statement follows:]

PREPARED STATEMENT OF NEIL G. KORNZE

Madam Chairman and members of the subcommittee, I am pleased to join you today to discuss the President's fiscal year 2016 budget request for the Bureau of Land Management (BLM). The BLM manages nearly 250 million acres of land and 700 million acres of subsurface estate. That's more than 10 percent of the Nation's surface and nearly a third of its minerals. The BLM manages this vast portfolio on behalf of the American people under the dual framework of multiple use and sustained yield. This means the BLM manages public lands for a broad range of uses including renewable and conventional energy development, livestock grazing, timber production, hunting, fishing, recreation, and conservation. We manage lands with some of the most significant energy development in the world and some of North America's most wild and sacred landscapes.

The professionals at the BLM make hard choices every day and we take pride in making sure the public has a strong voice in the work we do. Compared to many other Federal agencies, we are relatively small in number—just 9,700 full-time equivalent (FTE)—but the impact of the BLM and BLM-managed resources is tremendous. Recent Interior studies indicate BLM's management of the public lands provides an outstanding economic return to the American public. In 2013, activities on lands under the BLM's management were estimated to contribute over \$107 billion to the Nation's economic output and support more than 440,000 jobs across a broad range of industries. While the BLM receives just over a billion dollars in annual appropriations to support our programs nationwide, our programs support the collection and distribution of more than five billion dollars to the U.S. Treasury and to State governments each year.

Our fiscal year 2016 budget continues our tradition of serving the American public by supporting economic development and jobs in traditional and emerging industries, conserving our natural resources, reducing our dependence on foreign energy, protecting our Nation's cultural heritage, and preserving some of our Nation's most cherished places.

BLM BUDGET REQUEST

The fiscal year 2016 BLM budget request is \$1.2 billion, an increase of \$107.6 million from the 2015 enacted level. The budget proposes \$1.1 billion for the Management of Lands and Resources appropriation and \$107.7 million for the Oregon and California Grant Lands appropriation, the BLM's two operating accounts. The budget also proposes \$38.0 million in discretionary funding for Land Acquisition, to complement \$55.4 million proposed in mandatory Land Acquisition funding. These investments fall under the following program areas.

SUPPORTING AND MODERNIZING MANAGEMENT OF INCREASED ENERGY PRODUCTION

The 2016 budget advances the President's all-of-the-above energy strategy to continue to promote safe and responsible energy development. The fiscal year 2016 budget request advances the goals of this strategy with priority funding for both renewable and conventional energy development on public lands.

Renewable Energy.—In the past 6 years, the BLM has worked to facilitate a clean energy revolution on public lands through the approval of scores of utility-scale renewable energy generation and transmission projects. This includes 29 utility-scale solar facilities, 11 wind farms, and 12 geothermal plants, with associated transmission corridors and infrastructure to connect with established power grids. When completed, these projects will provide more than 14,000 megawatts of power, or enough electricity to power about 4.8 million homes, and provide over 20,000 construction and operations jobs.

The 2016 President's budget requests \$29.4 million for Renewable Energy Management, which maintains funding at the 2015 enacted level plus an increase of \$295,000 for fixed costs. This would provide the BLM the necessary resources to continue to actively facilitate and support solar, wind, and geothermal energy development on BLM lands, which will create jobs, provide clean energy, and enhance U.S. energy security by adding to the domestic energy supply. It will also support the President's aggressive goal of increasing the permitting of new renewable electricity generation on public lands to 20,000 megawatts by 2020. The BLM is committed to contributing to this goal by permitting environmentally responsible projects on public lands.

Conventional Energy.—The agency has also overseen continued natural gas production and a significant increase in oil production from public lands in recent years. Oil production from Federal and Indian lands in 2014 rose 12 percent from the previous year and is now up 81 percent since 2008—113 million barrels to 205

million barrels per year. For comparison, nationwide oil production over the same period increased 73 percent. It is also worth highlighting that the BLM continues to make public lands available for oil and gas development well in excess of industry demand.

The BLM works closely with partners across the country to ensure development of renewable and conventional energy occurs in the right places and projects are managed safely and responsibly. The President's budget proposes significant investments for improving how the BLM leases, permits, and inspects oil and gas wells, including updating regulations to reflect current industry practices and putting needed technology in the hands of BLM employees.

The 2016 budget for oil and gas management activities from all sources represents an increase of \$29.1 million over the 2015 enacted level, a roughly 20 percent increase. This additional funding will help make the BLM faster and more effective in responding to management challenges, public concerns, and the needs of industry. The President's budget reflects a new approach to providing resources to the field with a proposal to strengthen BLM's inspection program by charging a fee comparable to that charged in offshore oil and gas development. The new fee is estimated to generate \$48 million in 2016, which will provide a program increase of \$6.9 million for these activities, while reducing the need for direct discretionary appropriations.

The increased funding will allow the BLM to hire additional inspectors who are sorely needed to fulfill the agency's high priority inspection workload. Approximately 220 inspectors are required nationwide to complete the agency's large and growing inspection workload. While last year's budget provided a small increase for this program area, we remain understaffed in this important program, with only 155 inspectors. This increase is critical for the BLM to be more responsive to industry demand and a constantly changing inspections workload. Significantly, it will also support BLM efforts to address ongoing program management concerns that have placed the program on the Government Accountability Office's (GAO's) High Risk list. Finally, the President's budget also reflects the BLM's commitment to improving its processes for responsibly permitting oil and gas operations, requesting an increase of \$4.0 million to complete the final phase of the BLM's transition to a new electronic permitting system.

Coal produced from Federal lands is the source of over 20 percent of all U.S. electricity. The BLM is working to strengthen management of coal leasing activities and address recommendations made by GAO and the Inspector General (IG) in 2013 and 2014 reports. These efforts enhance the appraisal process and determination of fair market value when conducting lease sales, help ensure a consistent and efficient coal lease sale process, and enable BLM to account for export potential through analysis of comparable sales and income. An increase of \$1.1 million in Coal Management will support the automation and tracking of licenses, leases and permitting as well as inspection activities, including production verification associated with coal. A \$1.1 million increase is also requested for a similar automated tracking system in the Other Mineral Resources Management program.

Transmission.—The BLM also supports the modernization of energy transmission infrastructure. To support necessary upgrades for reliability and increased capacity, the budget includes a \$5.0 million increase to identify and designate energy corridors in low conflict areas and to site high-voltage electrical transmission lines, substations, and related infrastructure in an environmentally sensitive manner.

RESTORING SAGE-GROUSE HABITAT THROUGH PARTNERSHIPS AND COLLABORATION

To ensure the long-term viability of sage-grouse and the continued vitality of western economies, the BLM is leading an unprecedented, collaborative west-wide effort to update and strengthen management of sage-grouse habitat. Key collaborators include western Governors, State wildlife agencies, counties, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. Geological Survey, and the U.S. Forest Service. The 2016 BLM budget request includes a total of \$60 million—a \$45.0 million increase over the 2015 enacted level—for implementing the Sage-Grouse Conservation Strategy to enhance sage steppe conservation and restoration; a landscape which supports significant economic activity and more than 350 species.

These funds will allow the agency and its many partners to take meaningful steps forward on restoring rangelands, minimizing the threat of wildfire, controlling invasive plants, and improving riparian areas. Since 2013, the BLM has targeted \$15.0 million per year toward the implementation of broad-scale sage-grouse planning and conservation activities. These efforts involve extraordinary collaboration between the BLM, western Governors, and non-governmental partners to conserve the sage steppe ecosystem.

SUPPORTING THE BLM NATIONAL CONSERVATION LANDS, AMERICA'S NEWEST
CONSERVATION SYSTEM

The President's budget includes an \$11.2 million program increase for the BLM National Conservation Lands, which celebrate their 15th anniversary this June. This investment will address high-priority needs in conservation areas, including providing basic support for recreation and visitor services. While National Conservation Lands represent only a small portion of the lands managed by BLM, one-quarter of all visitors to BLM lands visit these special areas. This investment will help to ensure these untamed places remain a legacy for all future generations.

Although visitation to BLM-managed lands has grown, financial investment in the Recreation and Visitor Services program has not kept pace with this growth. This request proposes an additional \$6.6 million to implement a National Recreation Strategy that aligns BLM Recreation & Visitor Services Program resources with the desired benefits sought by local communities. A strong commitment to conservation also means proactive management of cultural and paleontological resources. The 2016 budget also includes increases for programs funded through the Land and Water Conservation Fund, a vital component of the America's Great Outdoors initiative. The 2016 budget proposal includes a total of \$93.4 million for conservation land acquisition from willing sellers, including \$38.0 million in requested discretionary appropriations and \$55.4 million in mandatory funding.

OTHER PRIORITY INITIATIVES

Helium.—Additionally, the BLM has begun implementation of the Helium Stewardship Act of 2013, which authorized the program to transition out of the role it has played for a century. With the start of Phase B Helium Auctions and Sales last year, the BLM conducted its first ever helium auction that offered 92.8 million cubic feet (MMcf) and a sale that offered 835.3 MMcf of helium for delivery in fiscal year 2015 and an additional 250 MMcf of helium for delivery in fiscal year 2016. The auctioned helium sold for an average price of over \$161 per Mcf, much higher than anyone expected. The average auction price was factored into the helium sale price, which was set at \$106 per Mcf. As a result of the auction and sale, the BLM collected nearly \$130 million. Currently, the BLM is preparing for the next Helium Auction and Sale scheduled for this summer and expects to offer 25 percent of the helium available for auction which equals 300 MMcf of helium and the remaining Phase B Helium Sale volume for fiscal year 2016 of 600 MMcf. The BLM is expecting to use the average auction price to set the helium sale price. The BLM's crude helium sales are generating revenue for the American taxpayers and providing 22 percent of the world's annual Helium supply.

The BLM plays a significant role in Alaska and Arctic resource management and provides significant support to Native Alaskans. The 2016 BLM budget includes \$78.9 million for Alaska and Arctic activities, an increase of \$1.8 million above the 2015 enacted level. Some of BLM's priority activities in this region are highlighted below.

Legacy Well Remediation.—The BLM continues to prioritize clean-up of abandoned Federal wells in Alaska and has spent approximately \$70 million dollars towards this clean-up through fiscal year 2014. In fiscal year 2014, BLM spent over \$800,000 on priority wells on Simpson Peninsula preparation for winter remediation. Thanks to the leadership of Senator Murkowski and others who made the passage of the recent Helium Act possible, the BLM has spent nearly \$10.5 million on remediation of priority wells identified in the 2013 Legacy Well Strategic Plan. In March-April 2015, the BLM completed subsurface work in Umiat through an Inter-Agency Agreement with the United States Army Corps of Engineers, and with full coordination with the Alaska Oil and Gas Conservation Commission. Umiat #1, #3, and #11 were plugged, and wellheads were removed at the previously plugged wells, Umiat #4, #8, #10. The BLM is currently preparing to conduct surface clean-up in August 2015 at the Simpson Core Test sites 26, 30 and 30A, and take additional sampling to verify there are no remaining contaminants from the wells drilled in the early 1950s. This work is expected to cost \$1.03 million. Additionally, the BLM expects to have contracts in place for the winter of 2016 to plug and complete surface sampling of 7 legacy wells in the Barrow area.

Alaska Land Transfer Program.—For decades, the Bureau of Land Management has been surveying and monumenting lands based on standards outlined in a 1973 agreement between the agency and the State. The Bureau has recently taken a close look at the best available practices for this program and has determined that, using modern tools and techniques, the remaining surveys and conveyances can be accomplished in a substantially shorter amount of time while providing the State of Alaska with higher quality data than was ever envisioned in 1973. The new approach

also has the potential to save millions of dollars for the American taxpayer, while fulfilling the promise of land conveyances called for in the Alaska Statehood Act. This new approach is a significant opportunity for the State of Alaska and the Bureau of Land Management to jointly innovate and demonstrate meaningful progress on an issue important to many Alaskans. We look forward to formalizing these new and significantly improved procedures with an update of the 1973 MOU between the Governor of Alaska and the BLM Director.

In fiscal year 2015, BLM Alaska plans to survey nearly 4 million acres of Alaska Statehood Entitlement land, which will allow for patent issuance within 3 years. The BLM will also fulfill entitlements for 15 Alaska Native Claim Settlement Act (ANCSA) village corporations this fiscal year, which means the BLM will have completely fulfilled 50 percent of village entitlements in Alaska. Additionally, the BLM will undertake a number of surveys this field season including final entitlement surveys for seven ANCSA village corporations, survey of nearly 130,000 acres of regional entitlements (including three tracts of land for Sealaska Corporation conveyed pursuant to the 2015 National Defense Authorization Act), and three post-conveyance obligation surveys (ANCSA 14(c)) providing the affected village corporations site control for community development.

Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act Contaminated Lands.—The BLM is on schedule to submit a report to Congress in June of this year as an update to the 1998 Report to Congress. In recent years, the agency has focused on developing a comprehensive database of potential contaminated sites conveyed to ANCSA corporations based on inventories compiled by State and Federal partners in Alaska. To date, the BLM has reviewed the land status of over 6,000 sites within the database to determine whether they are on land conveyed to ANCSA corporations and which agency is responsible for the existing contamination. The BLM is currently facilitating a collaborative effort with Alaska Native corporations, Department of Defense agencies, the Federal Aviation Administration, the State of Alaska, and Alaska Native regional and village corporations to enhance the inventory data by verifying site ownership and site cleanup status on lands conveyed to ANCSA Native entities.

A preliminary review of inventoried sites in the database has found that a majority of sites are not on land conveyed to an ANCSA entity, most contaminated sites on conveyed land are on parcels that were not managed by the BLM before conveyance, and cleanup is complete or institutional controls have been established for approximately two-thirds of all known contaminated sites conveyed to an ANCSA corporation.

Arctic Council.—The Arctic Council is a consensus-based international body made up of the eight Arctic nations and six Permanent Participant organizations representing Arctic indigenous groups, four of which are rooted in Alaska. It allows for non-voting participation of observer nations and organizations, and manages six working groups that address matters of concern to the Council. The United States assumed the 2-year Arctic Council Chairmanship in late April, a responsibility that will require participation and engagement from all of the Federal agencies engaged in the Arctic. Interior has perhaps the most substantial Federal management role in the region, as we manage 74 percent of the U.S. landmass above the Arctic Circle and all of the Outer Continental Shelf beyond 3 miles from the coast. BLM Alaska alone manages 31 percent of the landmass in the U.S. Arctic and 40-percent of the landscape north of the Brooks Range (North Slope of Alaska).

Of the six working groups under the Arctic Council, the Conservation of Arctic Flora and Fauna (CAFF) Working Group is the foundation for the marine, terrestrial, freshwater and coastal environments. Currently, the BLM and North Slope Science Initiative co-lead a subgroup of CAFF, the Circumpolar Biodiversity Monitoring Program (CBMP), with the Kingdom of Denmark (Denmark, Greenland and Faroe Islands). The CBMP harmonizes data from many disparate sources and Arctic ecosystems across all eight Arctic nations to support effective and collaborative large-landscape management. These efforts provide critical information that U.S. Arctic resource managers leverage to make informed, defensible land management decisions in the Arctic.

LEGISLATIVE PROPOSALS

Establishing a BLM Foundation.—In connection with the budget request, the administration sent to Congress a legislative proposal for a congressionally chartered non-profit foundation for the BLM. A foundation would strengthen the BLM's efforts to link Americans to their public lands through an organization that would raise and spend private funds and foster constructive partnerships in support of the BLM's mission. The foundation would operate in a manner similar to the National

Park Foundation, the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation, and the National Forest Foundation, all of which were approved by Congress.

Oil and Gas Management Reforms.—The administration proposes a package of legislative reforms to bolster and backstop administrative actions being taken to reform the management of Interior's onshore and offshore oil and gas programs, with a key focus on improving the return to taxpayers from the sale of these Federal resources and on improving transparency and oversight. Proposed statutory and administrative changes fall into three general categories: advancing royalty reforms, encouraging diligent development of oil and gas leases, and improving revenue collection processes.

Royalty reforms include evaluating minimum royalty rates for oil, gas, and similar products; adjusting onshore royalty rates; analyzing a price-based tiered royalty rate; and repealing legislatively mandated royalty relief. Diligent development requirements include shorter primary lease terms, stricter enforcement of lease terms, and monetary incentives to get leases into production, for example, through a new per-acre fee on nonproducing leases. Revenue collection improvements include simplification of the royalty valuation process, elimination of interest accruals on company overpayments of royalties, and permanent repeal of Interior's authority to accept in-kind royalty payments. Collectively, these reforms will generate roughly \$2.5 billion in revenue to the Treasury over 10 years, of which an estimated \$1.7 billion will result from statutory changes. Related to these initiatives, the BLM recently released an Advance Notice of Proposed Rulemaking that seeks comments on whether: royalty rates for new competitively-issued leases should be changed; annual rental payments and minimum acceptable bids should be increased; and bonding requirements and civil penalty assessments should be changed.

Hardrock Mining Reform.—The 2016 budget includes two legislative proposals to reform hardrock mining on public and private lands by addressing abandoned mine land hazards and providing a better return to the taxpayer from hardrock mineral production on public lands. The first component of this reform addresses abandoned hardrock mines across the country through a new Abandoned Mine Lands fee on hardrock mineral production. The second legislative proposal institutes a leasing process under the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920 for certain minerals—gold, silver, lead, zinc, copper, uranium, and molybdenum—currently covered by the General Mining Law of 1872. Under this proposal, mining for these metals on Federal lands would be governed by the new leasing process and subject to annual rental payments and a royalty of not less than 5 percent of gross proceeds.

Recreation Fee Program.—The budget proposes legislation to permanently authorize the Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act, which will expire on September 30, 2016. The BLM currently collects approximately \$18.0 million in recreation fees annually under this authority and uses them to enhance the visitor experience at recreation facilities. These funds represent a significant portion of all the resources BLM has to devote to supporting recreational activities on public lands.

Reauthorize the Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act (FLTFA).—The 2016 budget proposes to reauthorize the Act, which expired in July 2011, to allow lands identified as suitable for disposal in recent land use plans to be sold using the FLTFA authority. The sales revenues would continue to be used to fund the acquisition of environmentally-sensitive lands and to cover the administrative costs associated with conducting sales. Utilization of the FLTFA authority would help simplify the land patterns of the American West, promoting both conservation and community development goals.

CONCLUSION

The President's fiscal year 2016 budget request for the BLM makes important investments at a critical time for our agency and for the lands we manage across the Nation. The BLM has a unique and broad mission to manage public lands for multiple-uses and for sustained-yield. I am incredibly proud of the work done by BLM employees every day to ensure the agency is engaging with and listening to our partners and the communities we serve. I look forward to continuing our close partnership with this subcommittee as we strive to provide BLM's professionals with the tools and resources they need to succeed and to make our public lands an even larger contributor to the success of communities across the United States.

Thank you for the opportunity to present this testimony.

Senator MURKOWSKI. Thank you, Director Kornze.

As a courtesy to the chairman of our full committee, I am going to turn to Senator Cochran for any comments that he might make and he may ask the first question.

PINEY WOODS SCHOOL

Senator COCHRAN. Well, thank you very much, Madam Chairman. I am pleased to join you in welcoming our witnesses today to review the BLM's budget request for fiscal year 2016.

In my State of Mississippi, the Piney Woods School is located in the central part of the State and has an agreement with the Bureau of Land Management to house a wild horse and burro short-term holding facility. That agreement ended in March, and it is my understanding that there have been some complications related to closure of the facility. I hope we can get your commitment to personally look into this and work with the Piney Woods School to reach a reasonable resolution of this issue.

Mr. KORNZE. Chairman, I appreciate your raising this issue. I just recently became aware of the parting of ways between our program and the Piney Woods School, and I have asked my State director to head down there. She will be there before the end of the month. And we will take a close look at what is going on and see what we can do.

Senator COCHRAN. Thank you very much.

I yield back. Thank you.

Senator MURKOWSKI. Thank you.

I will go ahead and turn to Senator Udall for his questions, and the next is Senator Cassidy.

CHACO CANYON

Senator UDALL. Madam Chair, thank you very much.

Chaco Canyon is critically important to my State as an incredibly rich cultural destination, as well as a sacred place to the tribes of the Southwest. But as you know, Chaco Canyon is situated right in one of the most productive oil and gas production areas in the country. It appears that many new leases are getting closer to the Chaco Cultural National Historic Park, which really concerns me. Our congressional delegation in a letter we sent yesterday—I believe you have a copy of that. It was sent to Secretary Jewell and the assistant secretaries. And what we are requesting is that the assistant secretaries take a personal look at this issue and come to New Mexico to hear the concerns of our constituents.

I have a couple of questions here. One, can I get your commitment to work with me to ensure that oil and gas leasing near this iconic site are handled with the utmost consideration for the archaeological value that Chaco holds?

Mr. KORNZE. Absolutely, sir. I have not had the pleasure of seeing Chaco myself, but I look forward to it. And I know that this is an issue that we have been taking very seriously and we will continue to work with you on.

Senator UDALL. Thank you. Thank you very much.

I understand there is some potential for increased production in the San Juan Basin both for shale gas and shale oil. What is the status of the regional resource management plan, and how will it address future increased production in and around Chaco?

Mr. KORNZE. Right now we are operating under a plan from 2003 for the Mancos shale area, or the San Juan Basin. We initiated a new plan last year in 2014. It will take us reasonably another 3

or 4 years to complete that plan. But in the time since 2003, there has been the revolution in shale production, and we will address that and look at the future prospectivity and make sure that is built into our operations.

Senator UDALL. And you work through these issues in all your resource plans I believe.

Mr. KORNZE. We do.

NEW MEXICO/ARIZONA STATE OFFICES

Senator UDALL. Shifting direction here a little bit, you and I have talked about a possible proposal to merge the New Mexico and Arizona State BLM offices. As you know, I am very skeptical of this idea. Having a State director in New Mexico focused on New Mexico's many unique public lands issues has served us well for decades. Many New Mexico stakeholders, including former Bureau managers, are concerned that a merger might mean less for a State director to focus on New Mexico. And I share those concerns.

What I want is for the people on the ground to have the best customer service. How can you assure us that services will not suffer? Will there not be a negative local impact?

Mr. KORNZE. I appreciate you raising this issue. Your priority is also my priority in making sure that we have the best customer service in the offices where we have the most contact with the public. In the last 5 years, we have seen a reduction of 12 percent in BLM employees in full-time equivalents (FTE's). It is a major reduction in our workforce. It means less public contact. It means more work falling on the shoulders of fewer people. I am very proud of the work that the agency does, but it really puts us in a very difficult position in terms of serving the needs of the communities that are important to you and important to us.

So part of the Arizona-New Mexico concept, which no decisions have been made on, is we have to run on two tracks.

One is working with you. We have a budget in front of you that we think is a great blueprint for success and allows us to move in the direction of fulfilling our mission better and more fully.

On the other hand, we frequently receive requests from Congress to figure out, within the pie that we have, how could we run more efficiently. And so one of the tools that we have is to look within our management structure and see if there are ways where we can push more of the resources that have previously been invested there to our field offices, to our district offices, so that our boots on the ground are there and that we have the people and the support for the communities that see the greatest impact in places where the permitting gets done or plans get done.

So I look forward to working with you on this. I think a lot more conversation should take place, and I appreciate you keeping an open mind about it as we proceed.

Senator UDALL. I could not agree with you more, Director Kornze. I want to work with you on this and hear all of your proposals that you lay out.

I have two additional questions that I will give you for the record because I know you are preparing some things to move us down the right road here. What is your plan for stakeholder outreach in the five States that will be impacted by this proposal?

[The information follows:]

POTENTIAL CONSOLIDATION OF ARIZONA AND NEW MEXICO STATE OFFICES

The BLM has commissioned a small team of employees from both the Arizona and New Mexico organizations to take a hard look at workload in the two States to identify more precisely where efficiencies can be gained and assess where there are critical, unmet needs. This will identify where the BLM may focus any resources made available by gains in efficiencies. Once this information is in hand the BLM will conduct outreach to all groups who may be affected by this potential change.

And do you have the metrics from past efforts that demonstrate the pros and cons of this kind of consolidation?

[The information follows:]

As for the pros, consolidating administrative and oversight functions increases the efficiency of the organization because less of the BLM's budget will be invested in these functions and more will be invested in on the ground work. Consolidating the administrative and oversight functions increases the productivity of the people engaged in these functions since they will provide services to a larger number of employees. Consolidating the two organizations allows for BLM resources to be focused at lower levels in the organization where more direct service to the public takes place.

As for the cons, requests for reconsideration of District Manager decisions may take longer to process. In addition, there are likely to be some implementation costs to consolidating the two State offices.

But my next question—and I am running out of time here—is pretty quick. But New Mexico has these two new national monuments I talked about. And the President's budget includes \$4.4 million for New Mexico's national monuments and national conservation areas, including Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks and the Rio Grande del Norte. One of the reasons I supported creating these national monuments was to increase awareness across the country of the uniqueness of these landscapes.

Have you already seen an uptick in visitors to these areas? What can you report there in terms of what is happening on the ground?

Mr. KORNZE. One of my favorite examples of the power of some of these protected areas is the Rio Grande del Norte. In the 1 year after designation, the local county saw a 30 percent uptick in room taxes, and they expect that was corresponding to a 40 percent increase in visitorship. So the local economy was very excited about that. There were a lot of businesses on board, and I think that is paying dividends for the investment that they are making in their nearby public lands.

Senator UDALL. Thank you very much.

Thank you, Madam Chair.

Senator MURKOWSKI. Senator Cassidy.

LAND ACQUISITION

Senator CASSIDY. Hi, sir.

So Louisiana has 738 acres in the BLM. But then I look at this map, and you guys own Nevada.

Mr. KORNZE. We manage quite a bit of it. We do.

Senator CASSIDY. And he tells me you own a third of—or the Feds own a third of Montana. And Alaska—I believe I learned more about Alaska, since becoming a Senator, than I ever thought I wanted to know.

But you are impressive on this map. Why do you want \$38 million more to buy more land? I mean, I am looking at this thinking,

wow, let us break the addiction. You see what I am saying? We need some rehab. So why do you want to buy more?

Mr. KORNZE. So I think you are talking about the Land and Water Conservation Fund and potential land acquisitions that would come with that. It has been a very important program for the Nation in terms of a decision that this Congress made to reinvest proceeds from the Outer Continental Shelf—

Senator CASSIDY. We are billions behind in maintenance. And you got, Mr. Udall, 12.5 million acres in New Mexico?

Senator UDALL. That is right.

Senator CASSIDY. It seems like we should be selling. I say that in all seriousness. If I was Nevada, I would be really angry. Do you see what I am saying? They do not control their destiny. You do. Why are we buying more?

Mr. KORNZE. Well, I think the simple answer from the perspective of the Bureau of Land Management is this Congress and a previous President decided that—and made a very bold decision in the 1970's—that the estate that we have should remain in Federal management for the benefit of the public good. So that is our organic act that lays out that desire.

Now, the estate that we help manage is more scattered than other agencies. If you work for the Park Service or the Fish and Wildlife Service, you have a nice bright line around the lands that they manage. For us, however, sometimes it is checkerboard, you know, across much of northern Nevada where I am from.

Senator CASSIDY. So we you want to fill in the checkerboard.

Mr. KORNZE. There is a very significant pattern of complexity, and so in many cases, whether it is in a conservation unit or elsewhere, acquisitions can, in fact, decrease our management costs by providing a more unified—

ROYALTY RATES

Senator CASSIDY. I accept that rationale, though I am skeptical of the kind of overall kind of, my gosh, how much are we going to own.

I want to move on, not to be rude, but because I have other things.

You want to increase the royalty payments. Now, there is going to be some price point by which a well is profitable. Obviously, there is going to be transportation costs. There is going to be production costs. So if it is \$50 per barrel, as required for something to remain open, have you all done modeling of the assets that you lease, their economic viability given the current price of oil, and what your additional royalty payments will do to the economic viability of that? I am asking because of the jobs, and so I ask kind of as an academic, if you will.

Mr. KORNZE. Well, I think in order to put some baseline here, most States have an oil and gas royalty rate of more than 16 percent. Sixteen to twenty-five percent is what most States have. The Federal Government operates at 12.5 percent. So you already see a distinction there.

The Government Accountability Office (GAO) has put us on their high risk list, and part of it is because of the royalty rate and their

concerns about our ability to have a fair return for the American taxpayer.

So we have not made any decisions related to a royalty increase. We have an advance notice of proposed rulemaking out to the public, which has a number of questions so that we can look at questions like what you have raised in terms of what the impact of potential increases would be or potential models that might not simply raise the rate but under certain economic conditions would allow the rate to rise.

Senator CASSIDY. So you mentioned your tiered royalty rate. It would go up under certain circumstances not under others?

Mr. KORNZE. Well, under offshore, for instance—

Senator CASSIDY. No. Onshore.

Mr. KORNZE. Yes, but I think it is important to note for the audience that offshore, the rate is 16 percent and a little bit, and on a lease-by-lease basis, they raise that. So usually it is more than 18 percent. And so we would be looking at whether or not models like that or related models would be something that would be of benefit to the American taxpayer.

Senator CASSIDY. Got you. I do not know this, and so I am asking as purely a question to inform myself. You mentioned repeal legislatively mandated royalty relief. I am not familiar with that legislatively mandated royalty relief. What does that pertain to?

Mr. KORNZE. I would need more context.

Senator CASSIDY. It is in your testimony.

Mr. KORNZE. There are a number of proposals that the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) and others have pulled together for potential revenue raisers. I think within the oil and gas lexicon there are some fairly complicated tax law and other financial pieces. We could get back to you with more detail.

[The information follows:]

FEDERAL ONSHORE OIL AND GAS REFORMS

The 2017 President's budget includes a package of legislative reforms to bolster and backstop administrative actions being taken to reform management of Interior's onshore and offshore oil and gas programs, with a key focus on improving the return to taxpayers from the sale of these Federal resources and on improving transparency and oversight. One of the components of this package of proposed reforms is the repeal of legislatively mandated royalty relief. Specifically, the budget would repeal section 344 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005, which provides incentive for natural gas produced from deep wells in shallow water in the Gulf of Mexico. The repeal does not pertain to existing leases that incorporate the section 344 relief authority. It would only apply to new leases issued after enactment of the proposed legislative.

Senator CASSIDY. Please. I am unfamiliar with that, so I would appreciate that.

And I think I will yield back now. Thank you.

Senator MURKOWSKI. Senator Merkley.

TRANSMISSION LINES

Senator MERKLEY. Thank you, Madam Chair, and thank you, Director Kornze.

A couple questions I wanted to get through. One of the issues—and you mentioned it in your testimony—is the challenge of draft guidance regarding sage-grouse. And under the BLM's preferred alternative, it mentions the potential strategy of burying trans-

mission lines as a mitigation measure. And this particular provision has produced a lot of feedback in Oregon from our electrical co-ops. The estimate is it would cost about \$3 million a mile to bury a line.

And to give you one example, in eastern Oregon, Harney Electric—they have 42 miles of transmission lines through sage-grouse habitat and 201 miles of distribution lines. So primary lines and then distribution lines. The estimated cost to bury those lines would be \$400,000 per customer. Obviously, we stretched a lot of wire to reach communities that were small communities so they could be electrified.

Is this strategy one that remains high consideration by the BLM, and how would a small electrical co-op possibly pay to bury lines at \$3 million a mile?

Mr. KORNZE. In terms of burial of lines, it is something that we are looking at more and more in our analysis. It is not necessarily something we are requiring. But as the West fills in, and as we have more needs, more uses and more sensitivities on the public lands, it is one of those tools in the toolbox, and I cannot tell you it is something that is going to be required.

In New Mexico, for instance, we were working on a very long line called SunZia and worked with the military with the idea that some small portions of that might need to be undergrounded to prevent impacts to the White Sands Missile Range.

Similarly, if new lines were built, in some areas we might look at undergrounding as a way to limit impacts on important bird populations.

So it is a tool in the toolbox. It might be part of an analysis.

Senator MERKLEY. Under your preferred alternative, I do not think that it referred specifically to new power lines, but is that your clarification that you are offering today is that that is the context within which you look at that?

Mr. KORNZE. Well, we will be releasing those plans in a few weeks, so I do not want to get into fine details today. But this is an issue where I think there is going to be flexibility for your teams. My sense is we are not looking retrospectively.

HYDRAULIC FRACTURING

Senator MERKLEY. That is helpful. Thank you very much.

I want to turn to fracking on BLM land. We have about 100,000 active wells, others that are not active. 90 percent of those wells use fracking. And I am pleased that the agency finalized a rule in March to update the fracking regulations, but I have some concerns about it.

It is weaker than many States. For example, Wyoming requires publication of the proposed chemical components before fracking occurs so that a baseline can be established to compare the impact afterwards. Unfortunately, the BLM rule does not match Wyoming.

Also, there is a loophole in the BLM rule regarding trade secrets. And specifically, as I understand it, all that a fracking operator has to do is assert that they believe that they meet the standard for trade secrets, and that is just a done deal. So it is very easy. I just say, yes, my chemicals probably meet this, so therefore this information is not going to be disclosed, which is a pretty big loophole.

That pretty much violates or wipes out the entire fling of the disclosure. This is chemicals on public land. This is our public land. This is not private land. And that is a pretty big deal to have a secret soup of chemicals that the BLM loophole is going to allow to continue to be private.

And there is also not even, in that situation, a disclosure provision for first responders and medical professionals. Colorado has such a program. Pennsylvania has such a program. Texas has such a program. Why did the BLM have such deficient provisions in its rules in March?

Mr. KORNZE. Well, I consider the hydraulic fracturing rule to be a major step forward. A lot of our oil and gas regulation at the Bureau of Land Management dates back to the 1980s. Some of it dates back to the time of Dwight D. Eisenhower. So it is time for a fresh look at a lot of our rules. Hydraulic fracturing has just been finalized as a rule, as you noted. Our three big pieces—

Senator MERKLEY. But should the public not have a right to know what chemical soup is put into the ground on public lands?

Mr. KORNZE. Yes. And so one of the key pieces of the three is disclosure. There is an exception for trade secrets.

Senator MERKLEY. But does that not wipe out the self-assertion of trade secrets, wipe out the requirement for disclosure?

Mr. KORNZE. We are operating in a similar way to most States. So Wyoming, which you pulled as a best case scenario under a different piece—they have a trade secrets exception. We do as well.

However, we have the ability to go and get that information. So it is held by the company. They have to sign an affidavit that the information that they are withholding meets a whole set of standards, and they have to sign that at a fairly high level within their company. If we have doubts about that or if we have a medical incident or we have other concerns, we can access that information and we can use that information in an appropriate way. So it is not as though that information is off to the side and is some sort of secret soup.

Senator MERKLEY. So I am out of time, but it is secret soup if it is not posted for the public to be able to access it and if a company can easily assert, as I understand they can, the trade secrets provision. You say they have to sign an affidavit. However, that is a signature. That is a pretty simple standard there.

And the information under your rule is put on an industry-funded website that has been reported to be inconsistent information, limited information, and very difficult for the public to search. And so it does not meet the Federal standards for databases.

So these are real concerns, and I think it is important to keep looking at it. The public deserves to know what chemicals are put into the ground on public land.

Mr. KORNZE. I am saying on the trade secrets that there are trade secret laws that have been passed by this country. So we are trying to honor that while also having disclosure that is meaningful for the public. So it is a balancing act.

And in terms of the disclosure mechanism, FracFocus, we are now a member of the FracFocus board. We have commitments from FracFocus to make significant improvements related to the searchability of their database and the information that is on there.

And part of the use of that system, frankly, is a matter of just practicality. Many States—I believe somewhere in the ballpark of 20 States—are already using it. So we are trying to go in a place where industry has some experience. Department of Energy is doing a lot of funding of that system now. But also when the Secretary of Energy's advisory board estimated what it would cost the Bureau of Land Management to stand up and maintain a system like that, it was somewhere in the realm of \$25 million. So I am trying to scrape together every dollar I can for work, the sage-grouse, land conveyances, other programs, and if there is an outside system that we think can get to a quality standard that meets public standards, it is important that we head in that direction.

Senator MERKLEY. Thank you.

Senator MURKOWSKI. Senator Daines.

HYDRAULIC FRACTURING

Senator DAINES. Thank you, Madam Chair.

It is good to see you here this morning, Director Kornze. Also, you notice we have a lot of Western States here. We have got Oregon. We have got New Mexico. We have got Alaska. We have got Montana.

And I know Senator Cassidy was talking about, I think, less than 1,000 acres of BLM ground there in Louisiana. I will say he made the comment about the Land and Water Conservation Fund. It is a very important tool in the tool chest in my opinion as it relates to our ability actually to improve our access to our public lands. We have 2 million acres in Montana of public lands that we do not have access to, and the LWCF is a tool that we use to provide better access for the public to their lands.

But thank you for being here this morning.

As we have spoken before, Montanans rely heavily on their natural resources for energy, for mineral development, for jobs, for tax revenues to fund our teachers and our schools. And we understand that acting safely and responsibly is the only option when exploring and producing these resources.

Unfortunately, developing our Federal land in Montana has become laden with red tape and creating challenges both in terms of time and money for responsible development.

As I mentioned in April at the Energy and Natural Resources Committee hearing on hydraulic fracturing, Montana updated its rules in 2011. And as Senator Merkley was talking about the regulations, we have some of the most robust hydraulic fracturing rules and regulations in Montana developed there in the State in the Nation. And our State depends on hydraulic fracturing to be able to access these mineral resources to create the jobs, generate the tax revenues I talked about.

The question for you is, how exactly is BLM proceeding in implementing the final rule for hydraulic fracturing, and how much do you believe it will cost BLM to do that?

Mr. KORNZE. So I appreciate the opportunity to continue our conversation from a previous hearing on this.

We are moving ahead through a lot of public outreach, number one. We have had a number of conversations with State regulators to make sure that we are sitting down and we are understanding

the best ways to work together because there is some flexibility built into our rule to make sure that we can honor higher standards like the ones that you are calling out for the State of Montana, and then similarly sitting down with industry and making sure they understand what the regulations are. We have sat down with hundreds of operators. And so we are being very aggressive about that outreach to make sure there are no surprises and that we have a fluid, successful implementation.

Senator DAINES. Do you have idea what it might cost? And the reason I ask that question is here we are struggling in Washington, wanting to achieve balance in our budgets, safeguarding the taxpayer. And yet, there is a redundancy now coming in in Montana. We have very robust regulations for hydraulic fracturing, and now we have the BLM coming in saying we also want to be a part of this equation, when we think we could save the taxpayer a lot of money, as well as ensure that we are safeguarding our resource with these very robust regulations. Any idea what it might cost BLM to implement these regs?

Mr. KORNZE. Well, I will give you some numbers to work with on potential costs. But I think it is important to point out that we work in a Federalist system, and the Bureau of Land Management has oil and gas leases in 32 different States for which we have oversight responsibility. Montana may have done a knock-out job. Alaska may have done a knock-out job with their rules locally, but only roughly half of the States that we have to regulate have stepped forward and put forward hydraulic fracturing rules. So we designed a rule to be a basic layer or basic standard largely modeled off of efforts throughout the West.

Related to cost, we think this is going to take us on average for your average drilling permit, application for permit to drill (APD), about an additional 4 hours. So when you add that together against all the APD's that are coming in, we think it will be about an additional 12 positions that we will have to fill.

SAGE-GROUSE

Senator DAINES. I want to pivot over and talk about sage-grouse. Another potential major challenge to responsible energy development in Montana is the potential listing of the Greater sage-grouse and specifically the proposed stipulations in BLM's resource management plans. Now Montana recently approved and funded its sage-grouse conservation plan. It is good news. It is investing significant resources. It is my understanding the Montana plan is significantly different than the draft Federal plans, including when it comes to surface occupancy around leks.

My question is when is the BLM scheduled to release the final resource management plans in Montana?

Mr. KORNZE. I would note we have had a fantastic dialogue with Governor Bullock and Tim Baker, a lot of folks in your State. We do appreciate them stepping forward and your entire legislature recently in funding a very good system on the State side.

The BLM plans will be coming out within a few weeks, so before the end of the month.

Senator DAINES. And how will these plans reflect Montana's plan?

Mr. KORNZE. So we will have to see in the final, when it comes out, the fine details. But I will tell you that we have built in special flexibility related to the needs of each State. Oregon has a special system. Idaho has a special system. Montana has a special system. Wyoming has a special system. There is commonality amongst all of them, but we have been at the table and listening intently and working closely with partners in the State of Montana to make sure that we can get as close to something that works for them as possible.

ROYALTY RATES

Senator DAINES. I appreciate the flexibility you have been able to give on that so we can come together with a solution that will ensure that the sage-grouse is not listed. So we look forward to further discussions.

Last question is regarding the increased royalty rates. Director Kornze, I am aware of the Department of the Interior's proposed budget requesting reforms to Federal onshore royalty rates and also the Department of the Interior's advance notice of proposed rulemaking. Now, according to a Department of the Interior report for 2011, increasing Federal royalty rates could result in a competitive disadvantage for energy production on Federal lands.

Has your Department done analysis how increasing royalty rates on Federal land would increase or potentially decrease production on Federal lands?

Mr. KORNZE. So we are at the first step of a multi-step process in a potential rulemaking related to royalty rates. So we will have an analysis on those questions as part of what we do.

One thing to point out about the GAO concerns and the reason that we are on the high risk list, which is a list you do not want to be on if you are a Government agency—there are only 25–30 different programs on it—is that they believe—and they have put this in their reports—we are passing up on billions of dollars in revenue annually that belong to the American taxpayer.

So we will balance all these things out, but the ability for industry to lean forward and produce and make American energy is something that we care greatly about.

PRODUCTION ON FEDERAL LANDS

Senator DAINES. Yes. And I look forward to further discussions. I know I am out of time, Madam Chair. I know we have seen production certainly on private and State lands is up 60 percent since the President took office. It is down 6 percent on Federal lands. So I look forward to further discussions as it relates to how we are continuing to help out the taxpayer, creating jobs. Those jobs are paying taxes and certainly have been a big boost to this economy.

Thank you.

Senator MURKOWSKI. Thank you, Senator Daines.

And I will just follow up with some comments here. It is somewhat interesting in recognizing it was out of the Department of the Interior in 2013, the report that was commissioned by the Department of the Interior (DOI), that did conclude that raising the royalty rates on the onshore oil and gas production would discourage

investment and thus bring less money into the Treasury and thus was not warranted.

So now GAO comes out with a report, and what we see is, in the budget proposal, we are going to increase the—the proposal is to increase the rates.

I appreciate the fact that you are saying you are going to do an analysis, but one would think that you would do the analysis before you move to advance it through a budget proposal. So I agree with Senator Daines. That is something that I am concerned about because I think it is going to have an unintended consequence or perhaps intended, depending on your perspective. I think it is important that we do what we can to increase production on our public lands and thus increase revenues to our Treasury because production is up.

It is interesting to me that when you look at the leasing statistics through BLM over the past couple decades, we are seeing a decline in the leasing. Throughout the Clinton administration, the average acres leased per year was 3.3 million. Then in the Bush administration, the average was 3.6 million per year. During the first 6 years of the Obama administration, the number drops to an average of about 1.6 million acres per year. So this is a trend that in my view is not good for us, and then when you overlay the hydraulic fracking rules, the proposals to increase regulation on methane, possibly this proposal to increase royalty rates, I see that just pushing it down further.

Can you give me any hope that in fact we are not going to continue this downward trend but that we are going to see increased production on our public lands?

Mr. KORNZE. I can give you a lot of hope.

Senator MURKOWSKI. Good. I want a lot of hope.

Mr. KORNZE. Because we have seen an 81 percent increase. On the places where you need a BLM permit to operate, we have seen an 81 percent increase in oil production during this administration.

Senator MURKOWSKI. So not necessarily new leases but on existing leases, you are seeing increased production.

Mr. KORNZE. It would be a combination of both. So we have seen a huge increase, which we are very proud of being part of.

And then there are also some important numbers out there. One is that 34 million acres of land have been leased. Only a third of that is producing. So within industry's hands today there is significant head room for development.

Senator MURKOWSKI. Would you agree that some of the limitations on the ability to produce have been related to some of the regulatory issues? I mean, all you need to do is look at National Petroleum Reserve Alaska (NPRÁ), and it is a perfect case in point in terms of acreage out there that is being leased. But we are not seeing a drop of anything at this point in time, and it is not because you do not have operators that are willing and able to move forward. You have got a lot of going at one another through regulatory requirements that is just stalling out any initiative there.

Mr. KORNZE. Well, I am not sure that is always the case. So in the Lower 48, there is an average of about 3,000 wells drilled on public and Indian lands each year. We, however, have 6,000 permits that we have approved and are ready to go. So industry has

come in. They said we would like to drill here. We have approved that application. It needs no further work from us at all. They can start today.

Senator MURKOWSKI. How do you respond, though, to those—and I was out in North Dakota with Senator Hoeven some years ago, and you talk to the operators that are ready, willing, and able to go. They have got Federal leases. But quite honestly, they can move to production so much more quickly on State and private lands than they can on the Federal that they will literally go around Federal lands. They will look for every opportunity to be anywhere except our public lands.

Mr. KORNZE. Well, I think when you look at the fact that we have a 2-year front-log essentially of permits that are ready to go, I think somewhere there is a disconnect that is very important because there is huge opportunity out there for industry to produce today.

Senator MURKOWSKI. We understand that there is huge opportunity, and as I am talking to those who are ready, willing, and able to go, they tell me their biggest obstacle is our Federal Government. It is not that they do not have the technology. It is not that they do not have the capital to invest. It is the regulatory hurdles that they face in accessing our public lands.

ONSHORE PERMITTING

Mr. KORNZE. And I hear that occasionally too. Those 6,000 permits, the 2 years' worth of work that can be done today—there are no hurdles. There is nothing. So there are 2 years' worth of work. There are billions of dollars of investment that is available.

And I do appreciate that we need to have a forward-leaning system for developing American energy. We are doing that. There are places where we certainly can improve. Our permitting times are one of those. So a few years ago, when I joined the Bureau of Land Management, we were at 300 days per permit. We are down to roughly 200–225 days.

Senator MURKOWSKI. That is certainly not in Alaska.

Mr. KORNZE. Well, we are headed in the right direction. One thing that we are doing system-wide is we are going to an online system so that instead of passing paper back and forth, which is a big time-killer, we potentially can get down to averages like they have seen at times in Carlsbad, New Mexico where it is in the 60–70 day realm. So we are moving aggressively. We are trying to find some of the efficiencies that I think you are pointing at.

Senator MURKOWSKI. Well, and we need to find those efficiencies. I wish I had the chart with me today that shows how long it takes to get to permitting on State, private lands versus how long it is taking us through our BLM lands. And the contrast is extraordinary. And there are lands that are literally side by side, and in many cases, operators that clearly know what they are doing. So saying that we can do a better job I think belies the obvious, and I think this is one of those things that we need to get down to.

I know that within the Department of the Interior, you have got a stated goal of permitting 10,000 megawatts of renewable energy production on Federal lands. We met that goal back in 2012, I am

told. But it does not seem that we are willing to dedicate equal focus to our more traditional energy sources on public lands.

Do you even have a measurable goal for conventional production of oil and gas on our public lands?

Mr. KORNZE. I would say that our budget reflects a serious commitment to conventional energy.

CONVENTIONAL ENERGY PRODUCTION

Senator MURKOWSKI. But I mean, do you have a goal? As you stated earlier within the Department in terms of what it is that we want to see with renewables, you set a goal out there. You met it. Do we do the same for conventional?

Mr. KORNZE. We do not.

Senator MURKOWSKI. Why is that?

Mr. KORNZE. Well, the renewable energy goal that you noted was created here in Congress. It was part of the 2005 Energy Act.

Senator MURKOWSKI. So we would just need to create in Congress a goal for our conventional fuels on public lands.

Mr. KORNZE. Well, I am saying that in the 2005 Energy Act, there was an aspirational goal saying that by 2015, we would like to see the Department of the Interior authorize 10,000 megawatts. We exceeded that. At this point, we are at 14,000 megawatts plus. We are very proud of that. We took a program that basically did not exist and turned it into something pretty spectacular.

On the oil and gas side, we need the resources to do the same. So that is part of our roughly 20 percent budget increase request for our oil program—

Senator MURKOWSKI. Well, wait a minute. When you say you need the resources to do the same, you have got the private sector that is out there that is ready, willing, and able to go after the resource. So it is not as if you and BLM need to reinvent the wheel. In my view, you need to have a more expedited process. In many cases, you just need to get out of the way. So I do not understand why you would say we need more resourcing to do this.

Now, you mentioned earlier that you do need additional resources for inspectors. We know that we have got to have a level of safety and protocol out there. I certainly understand that.

But again, I think when you are looking at those ways, those measures that you can enhance production on our Federal lands to increase jobs, to increase revenues, it is not something that as a Department you need to increase your budget to do that. I think you have got an industry that is ready to go to work, but we make it so hard on our public lands. We make it so difficult that those that are ready, willing, and able will go out of their way to avoid the production on our public lands. And you have cited that you are pleased with the level of leasing that you have, but in fact what we have seen is a very direct and clear trajectory downward in terms of leasing on our public lands over this past 6 years here.

And so, yes, we might be able to say that production is up. Production is up because you have got a commitment to extract as much as you can out of these existing leases. But it is tough to be able to explain to people who believe very strongly that our energy assets are something that we should value when we say on our Federal lands, it is just that much more difficult. It is just that

much more complicated. And yet, you have got good operators making things happen on State and private lands, contributing to jobs, contributing to our energy security.

And there is a disconnect here, and I am trying to drill down to how we can do the reconnect. And we need to be working with you on these initiatives to make that difference.

I have gone over my time. I want to turn to the Senator from North Dakota.

VENTING, FLARING AND RIGHTS OF WAY

Senator HOEVEN. Thank you, Madam Chairman.

Director, good to see you and thanks for being here today.

We are trying to reduce flaring in our State. Actually the highest flaring is on Federal lands and particularly on some of our Native American lands. Now, the right-of-way is the issue. Getting the right-of-way fast enough is the issue with getting these gas-gathering systems put in place.

And so how can the BLM help? And I know that BIA is primarily responsible here, but can you help in some way to expedite getting this right-of-way so that we can get these gathering systems put in place to reduce natural gas flaring?

Mr. KORNZE. Flaring is very important, and we appreciate that North Dakota has stepped out on this issue. So thank you for being part of that leadership team.

Related to the rights-of-way for the capture systems, absolutely part of the equation. Around the Bureau of Land Management, we have been focused on getting the right realty staff in the right places to help make sure that we are not part of the holdup. I do think that we could—we are in the course of getting the right people in places like Dickinson where we have had huge human capital challenges. Folks can walk across the street and often make twice as much. And so we have been working hard to get special pay rates and locality pay for folks in those offices so they have got a reason to stay and to make sure that we do not have the turnover, which also impacts our ability to get those rights-of-ways and other efforts completed.

Senator HOEVEN. Is there something Congress can do to help expedite the process?

Mr. KORNZE. Well, having the right people matters. So I will tell you our special pay rate for our petroleum engineers and petroleum engineer techs expires at the end of this year. We have had it for 2 years. It has been a very important thing for our oil and gas system across the board. We would be interested in working with you on a potential extension of that.

Senator HOEVEN. Well, one of the things—before 2008, I think there was one oil well drilled on the Three Affiliated Tribes reservation. I then signed an agreement—I was Governor at that time—with the tribe whereby they agreed to have the State regulatory process apply on the reservation too. So that was an agreement we signed. And, of course, now I think if that reservation were a State, it would be like the eighth largest oil-producing State in the country. I mean, they are just doing tremendously well, which of course necessitates the need for more infrastructure.

So is there some kind of cooperative agreement or something we could do interagency here, or is there legislation that would help expedite this right-of-way process? And you know, the chairwoman, Senator Barrasso, and myself have got some legislation in to try to expedite these gas-gathering systems and getting this right-of-way. Is that something you can work with us on? Do you see some ability to help get some tools out there so we can leverage the manpower that you have?

Mr. KORNZE. I do. And so I would be very interested to have some offline conversations with you about how we can use tools like the Bakken Executive Group to put a focus on this—

Senator HOEVEN. Right.

Mr. KORNZE [continuing]. And see if there are other national resources we need to bring to bear.

HYDRAULIC FRACTURING

Senator HOEVEN. Between BIA, BLM, Grasslands, I think there is enough people. We could certainly better leverage our efforts, and if there is some legislation required, I would be very interested in getting your assistance on a number of bills that we have proposed to expedite this process.

Along that same line, BLM has come out recently with its hydraulic fracturing rule. So now we have a situation where States like North Dakota, Alaska, Texas—you know, I think there are 27 States that produce 99.9 percent of the country's oil and natural gas. And so we have these hydraulic fracturing rules that require disclosure. They require using FracFocus. They require making sure that your seals and your cement and all these things are properly in place and that you are monitoring the integrity of the well, the catch basin, the very things that apply in the Federal rule.

So now we have got this duplicate situation. We have got the State regulation, and then we have also got the Federal hydraulic fracturing regulation. So now the energy producers face two sets of regulation, and they are largely the same. So you could say, well, what is wrong with that? Right? I mean, they are the same except now you have got to go through the State regulatory process and you have got to go through the Federal regulatory process, and we are back to this long period of time and delays.

How do we work with BLM so that the State can get primacy for the regulatory oversight as long as they are properly overseeing all these things that we both agree should be there? We do it with air. We do it with water. How do we accomplish that with hydraulic fracturing?

Mr. KORNZE. Well, we specifically designed the hydraulic fracturing rule to allow for variances, and what that means essentially is you nest the Federal and the State rule together. Wherever the higher standard is, that is what we are going to follow. So if North Dakota has higher standards than what we put forward, we will be following the North Dakota standard.

And I think it is important to note that this is how oil and gas has always worked. So the State of North Dakota and the Bureau of Land Management have not had completely parallel and completely matching rules and regulations in all areas of drilling and oversight. But yet, we have found a way through decades to work

together and to make sure that we have an efficient system. This is no different. And we have been quite explicit in this rule to make sure folks understand that if there are local standards that are better, that we look at those and we will adopt those.

Senator HOEVEN. Where are we in that process of providing variances to the States? As you know, you have got litigation going with a number of States. It seems to me this might be, again, a way we work together to address the challenge. If we can make that variance process a very clear, understandable process that States can go through in a straightforward way, maybe we can address it. So, again, if there is some help needed from Congress—or you tell me how do we make sure that then States can go through that process in a straightforward way so that we are not duplicating regulation.

Mr. KORNZE. So I believe that Lynn Helms, your regulator, and our team are in conversation. If that has not taken place, all they need to do is pick up the phone and call Jamie or call myself, and we can get that conversation—

Senator HOEVEN. But essentially your intent is, through this variance process, to enable States to play that primacy role as long as they go through the process and you are comfortable that the oversight is there.

Mr. KORNZE. The way that we are going to work this. You put the two standards side by side. There is going to be a lot of commonality. And so if the State standard is equal to or better than ours, that will continue to be what we enforce on the Federal lands.

Senator HOEVEN. Okay, but there just has to be a straightforward way to get through that in a timely way so we do not get back to this we are taking a long time and we are not getting through the process. That is what I am after here is a rational process that we can get through in a straightforward and timely way.

Mr. KORNZE. And the rule is fairly straightforward, and our team has a great relationship with your team.

Senator HOEVEN. Yes.

Mr. KORNZE. So I do not see a problem there.

Senator HOEVEN. So you will work with us on it to see if we cannot make sure that process works.

Mr. KORNZE. Absolutely.

Senator HOEVEN. Thanks. I appreciate it, Director.

Senator MURKOWSKI. Thank you, Senator Hoeven.

Senator Udall.

INSPECTION FEES

Senator UDALL. Thank you, Madam Chair.

As has been mentioned several times, the President's budget proposes a new inspection fee for onshore oil and gas leases. How will instituting this fee impact your inspection and enforcement programs, or asked another way, what are you not able to do today without these fees in place?

Mr. KORNZE. Thank you for the question.

We have roughly 30,000 oil and gas inspections that we have to do on an annual basis. About half of those are high priority. Without the right number of folks, it puts us in a position where we

have to really juggle resources and perhaps stretch them in a way that is not maximizing our full system on the production side. We have to be able to cover those inspections and make sure that we have a safe and responsible system. That has got to be the foundation of what we do. From there, you have got your APD's that you are working on, and then above that, you have got your leasing system. So we have to do multiple systems at once. We need the resources to do all of that.

What the fee, which would be roughly \$1,000 per lease on average—would do is allow us, similar to the offshore oil and gas system, which has a similar fee, which is significantly higher than what we are asking for—it would allow us to go in places like North Dakota where there is going to be a huge amount of production. It allows us to staff up there because those fees go to those local offices and it returns into the system. So we need to be able to make sure we have a safe, responsible program that allows us to build in areas like production.

SAGE-GROUSE

Senator UDALL. Thank you for that answer.

Shifting over on the sage-grouse, I understand that your land use plans covering the priority areas for conservation are almost finalized and will be public very soon. Can you preview for us what we can expect from the release of these plans and what has been the preliminary reaction from cooperating States?

Mr. KORNZE. So the Fish and Wildlife Service has been very clear with us that they need essentially—they see a three-tiered stool or a three-legged stool hopefully getting to a point where they do not have to list the Greater sage-grouse.

And I would note that there was success recently on the bi-State sage-grouse population on the Nevada-California border where the Fish and Wildlife Service declared that as not warranted based on plans the Federal agencies and local partners put forward.

So there are three pieces that the Fish and Wildlife Service has asked for. One is strong Federal plans to make sure that we have allocations and plans in place that will limit disturbance in places that are important to the sage-grouse to allow those important population areas to prosper.

The second is making sure that there are similar conservation-oriented efforts and allocations when possible on private and State lands. So you have States like Idaho that have just stepped forward on their State lands to do something similar.

And then thirdly, they want to make sure that there is activity in fire to make sure that—the greatest threat to Greater sage-grouse in the Great Basin, for instance, is fire and the invasive plants that come in afterwards—and make sure that we are making headway there with things like the fire fix and then also efforts related to making sure simply that we are not losing that habitat. We are working carefully with our fire teams to make sure the sage-grouse and rangeland priorities are built into the way that we operate this summer and in all future years.

Senator UDALL. Now, how are you ensuring that the most important sage-grouse habitat is protected while still fulfilling your mandate for multiple use and providing access to resources?

Mr. KORNZE. So our multiple use and sustained yield mission is a continuum. In some places, you are going to have very significant development and use. In other places, you are going to have less use, and that can change over time. So it is well within the bounds of the BLM's mission to have some places that are set aside for certain uses like wildlife habitat and for helping this bird recover. And we will have other uses, traditional uses like grazing on those lands. So it is part of the balancing act we do on a daily basis.

Senator UDALL. The President's budget request proposes an increase of \$45 million for the restoration and protection of the sage steppe ecosystem for a total of \$60 million. This is a major increase for this program. What will BLM do with this funding? How is this funding critical to ensure that we can avoid a listing of the sage-grouse?

Mr. KORNZE. So we will do a few things. One, we need to have an investment in our partners. We do not know everything about the bird. We have got ranchers. We have got counties. We have got State agencies that we have to be working hand in hand with. So part of that money is to build on those partnerships and make sure that we have those links firmly in place.

Another piece is making sure simply that we have boots on the ground. In places like Elko County where I was last week to check on the drought conditions and the fire season, we have one range conservationist, one range con, for about every million acres. We are going to have to do better than that in terms of giving our teams the resources to be working with grazers and working with other land users to make sure that we are doing the best thing for multiple use and the best thing for the bird. So we will be taking steps along those lines.

Senator UDALL. And my understanding is it takes a lot of time and effort and people on the ground to work in a collaborative way to try to make sure you are moving in the direction of not listing.

Mr. KORNZE. Absolutely.

And the other thing we will do is we will be doing projects related to making sure that our wet meadows are of high quality, that our springs are good, that our riparian areas are supporting good wildlife habitat.

And pinyon juniper encroachment, which is the situation that is largely in the Great Basin, is a spectacular and sometimes terrifying thing to look at these valleys that used to have pinyon juniper at a high elevation and because of the changed fire regime and climatic changes, these trees are choking out the sagebrush and sage-grouse and almost completely filling in these giant, say, 500,000-acre valleys. You can see it marching down year by year. So we will be making sure that we are pushing back on those trees and making sure that the sagebrush that we have that is high quality is protected and preserved.

Senator UDALL. Thank you, Madam Chair.

ALASKA CONTAMINATED LANDS

Senator MURKOWSKI. Thank you.

Let me talk a little bit or let us have a discussion here about where we are with the contaminated lands that were conveyed to Alaska Natives, as well as the abandoned well cleanup there in Na-

tional Petroleum Reserve Alaska (NPRA). I am going to be sitting down with Mr. Cribley in Alaska over the Memorial Day week and be able to go through some certain maps. So I am not going to drill down too hard here.

But it is my understanding that with the lands that were conveyed to natives under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA), that we are building out the database, the inventory that needs to be completed. And it is my understanding that we are going to find out that a majority of the sites are not on BLM lands. So identifying the responsible party is clearly important, but that is just one step of it. Then we need somebody who serves as the point person, the point agency, if you will, to work with all the responsible Federal agencies.

Is this something that BLM will agree to do, to be that facilitator once we have identified the inventory and just the priorities there? Is BLM prepared to be able to step up to then coordinate with all the Federal agencies?

Mr. KORNZE. Let me give you a description of where we are.

Senator MURKOWSKI. Okay.

Mr. KORNZE. So we have worked with the State and looked for how many known contaminated sites there are across the State. Roughly it is around 6,000. We did an overview to see how many of those were on conveyed lands. We got down to about 900. We have found that about two-thirds of those, so ball park 600, are either cleaned up or are in a state of some sort of remediation. So we have got about 300 that are open question. You will see that roughly half of those, our current information suggests, would be DOD-related, and then the other half is sort of a rainbow of different organizations.

So going forward, I would like to have a conversation with you about whether or not BLM is the right agency because part of what you need is someone to compel action. I think you were looking for cleanup.

Senator MURKOWSKI. Yes.

Mr. KORNZE. And I think potentially the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) or the State with delegated authorities from EPA would have a better handle on that kind of work than we do traditionally.

Senator MURKOWSKI. Well, what I would like to do is figure that out because, again, it is one thing to identify that these are these areas. It is another thing to have the action plan and have everybody understand what that action plan is and the level of expectation. So probably after my sit-down with Mr. Cribley in Alaska, we will have an opportunity to better identify that.

On the abandoned wells, the good news for us is that we were able to secure some resources to address the abandoned well cleanup through the Helium Stewardship Act. It was really just kind of fortuitous. Actually it was a long of dang hard work. Thank you very much. And we have been able to finish up work on three of the wells this month at Umiat. So that is good.

But this is, again, an area where we need to be looking beyond those one-time monies that we received within the Helium Stewardship Act to better define how we are going to address the cost of this cleanup, how we are going to be working with the State to

make sure that there is some efficient use of dollars here for the cleanup. So we need to address that further just in terms of how much more you are going to be looking at to complete the cleanup after we expend the monies that were received under the Helium Stewardship Act.

Do you want to comment on that?

Mr. KORNZE. Yes.

So, first, I want to thank you and Senator Wyden for all the work that you did to get that funding. It was very significant.

So we have cleaned up the wells in Umiat, as you noted. The next group that we will be working on is around Barrow. There are around seven wells there. The next step after that will be the Simpson Peninsula. So at that point, we will likely have expended most of the \$50 million. That will be a 2- to 3-year work plan from now. And we are thinking carefully about what that larger universe of costs might be. Once we get past those clusters of wells on those sites that I noted, they get more spread out. And so we are going to have to get more creative about potentially piggybacking on new infrastructure that is built and other opportunities.

Senator MURKOWSKI. Well, and this is where really having somebody that is coordinating and helping to facilitate, again, some efficiencies—the costs are extraordinary.

Mr. KORNZE. They are.

GREATER MOOSES TOOTH

Senator MURKOWSKI. We acknowledge that. But the obligation is paramount as well.

Sticking to issues up within the north there and related to NPRA and Greater Mooses Tooth 1, as I mentioned in my opening comments, we are kind of at a stall-out or a standstill here with GMT1 regarding the outstanding issue of measuring production. I think we are, hopefully, done with the mitigation piece.

But BLM is proposing this dedicated test separator as opposed to the multi-phase metering and allocation methodologies that are currently being used on State land, have been used on State land for decades. The Alaska Oil and Gas Conservation Commission, AOGCC, has been working with EPA for years. There has never been an issue. There has never been a problem. But now we have got coming out of Interior and BLM saying, well, you have to have this separate metering system, this test separator, and an appreciation and understanding in terms of what the costs then do to the project.

It has not only been the operator Conoco that is saying this just is not reasonable. You have got the State of Alaska that has weighed in. You have the Arctic Slope Regional Corporation, which has objected to the requirement because of the added costs without appreciable benefits.

So I guess the question to you is have you engaged with the Alaska Oil and Gas Conservation Commission (AOGCC) regarding this added requirement and why you think that the way it has been done for the past several decades is not sufficient and what we can do to resolve this because I think it is somewhat telling that it has been decades now that Conoco has been trying to get

something going within the NPRA and we still have not seen a drop of anything. So we would like to get there. We thought that Conoco was going to be able to sanction this project this season and of course they have not. Where are we with this additional requirement for a test separator?

Mr. KORNZE. So the question that we are trying to work out is basically the error rates. What kind of confidence can we have in how much oil is flowing through those pipelines?

Senator MURKOWSKI. But have you talked with AOGCC about the confidence that they have and have had for years now?

Mr. KORNZE. So the system that ConocoPhillips has put forward, as you noted, has been used on State lands and under AOGCC authority. We look at that. ConocoPhillips operates on BLM lands in southern Alaska and places like New Mexico, and they have been meeting the standard that we have in place, which is roughly a .35 error rate. The system that they are putting forward likely has an error rate of somewhere between 4 and 10 percent, and it is hard to verify.

Senator MURKOWSKI. Have we ever had problems, though, with the Alaska methodology?

Mr. KORNZE. Well, I am not sure there have been problems, but we certainly have some difference in the demand we are putting forward in terms of the error rate. So we have a very important responsibility to make sure that the American taxpayer and the tribes that we work with and other native populations—

Senator MURKOWSKI. Well, right now, the American taxpayer is getting 100 percent of nothing, and the tribes, the native corporations are not being benefited at all because there is no production. So we have got a situation where Conoco is prepared to say we cannot make this pencil out. We just cannot make it pencil out. And so if you are trying to talk benefits here, again, if those that are willing to invest hundreds of millions of dollars into a project and have nothing to show for it and may be forced to walk away from this project, walk away from this investment because of an overlay of a requirement that, again, adds substantial cost, with again minimal to no appreciable benefit, it causes people to say this does not make any sense.

And this is where I think the administration gets the black mark in saying, you know, you say you support an all-of-the-above energy policy. You say you support increased production or production on the National Petroleum Reserve Alaska, but you are not doing much to facilitate it. We just cannot figure out how we cannot come together to make sense on this. You see my point.

Mr. KORNZE. I do.

And our goal is to get to production on Greater Mooses Tooth, and I believe we will get there. Part of the more complicated situation that we are within is that, one, ConocoPhillips is meeting the standard elsewhere where they operate on BLM lands in Alaska and in the lower 48. So there are no surprises here.

Senator MURKOWSKI. But they would have to build a completely separate system—a completely separate system—up north within NPRA, a redundant system at extraordinary cost.

Mr. KORNZE. It depends on what your standards are. We are held to a very high standard at the Bureau of Land Management.

Senator MURKOWSKI. And I think Alaska has led in terms of the standard. If the system was not working for us up there, I think that there is probably more room for a discussion, but nobody has ever questioned the soundness, the validity, the reliability. And that is where I think we have got somewhat of an impasse.

Let me go to my colleague here for further questions.

Senator UDALL. Madam Chair, I have a couple more questions for the record, but I think I will submit those. So I have completed my questioning.

Senator MURKOWSKI. I just have a couple more, if I may.

Senator UDALL. Please go ahead.

LAND CONVEYANCES

Senator MURKOWSKI. And very quickly to you, as you know, with the land conveyances, we have been trying to get moving forward. We have been held back in being able to do the surveys. I appreciate the Department moving forward and saying there are other ways that we can do the surveys through GPS. Are we any closer to getting that level of acceptance and cooperation with the State on BLM's proposal for Global Positioning System (GPS) surveys?

Mr. KORNZE. I strongly share your desire to fulfill the Alaska Statehood Act and what is owed to the native corporations. I think this is an important step. I went up to Alaska 2 months ago to sit down with the Governor and the Lieutenant Governor and tell them how much faster we can go and at what a decreased cost to the Federal Government and to the State potentially and then also truly if we can come together on this, I think it is a huge opportunity for all of us. So that was a positive conversation.

Our teams have been meeting since then. Ed Vogel's team and Mark Meyers' team have been sitting down with ours.

I am interested in, hopefully, seeing if we can alter our MOU with the State, which was signed in 1973. Technology was very different then. We can provide the State of Alaska with a much better product with much finer detail that they can use going forward. So any support you can provide on that front is greatly appreciated.

HELIUM STEWARDSHIP ACT

Senator MURKOWSKI. Well, it is something that we are all trying to achieve the same goal here, and if we can utilize technologies to our advantage, it seems to me to make sense. So let us work on that.

Let me ask about the helium issue. I mentioned a couple times the Helium Stewardship Act, which I think there was a good deal of benefit that came out of that, not the least of which was some revenues that helped.

But just a few weeks ago, we saw a report from GAO raising questions about BLM's implementation of the act, which certainly has some repercussions for the helium industry and taxpayer.

The first area that GAO raised concerns is with regard to these tolling agreements between the refiners and non-refiners. And unless both sides can reach agreements on tolling, one of the central elements of the Helium Stewardship Act, to bring more competition into the helium program, it is not going to be achieved.

So can you give me your response to this GAO report? It is something that there is some real concern about. And we want to make sure that the provisions of that act function and that in fact we are able to see a level of competition that will allow for greater access to helium on the market. So can you address the GAO?

Mr. KORNZE. Absolutely. I think we appreciate the revision of the system a few years ago through legislation, which I know was not an easy lift. That legislation was designed at a time when the Bush Dome, the system that we operate out of Amarillo, Texas, was a much larger player. So since then, Qatar, Algeria, a plant in Wyoming have all either come on line or increased their production significantly, and it has really changed the dynamics around the system.

Related to tolling, the idea is that we have producers that are on the system, and if they have excess capacity, they need to be allowing that to be used by folks who are off the system that might also have helium that needs to be processed. One of the things that we are seeing in our gas reservoir is that the pressure is going down significantly. We are not able to push as much gas to these producers as they would want to consume for their own production. So we are seeing significantly less gas being refined than sort of at an optimal level that they would need to hit in order to get to this concept of the requirement that they use their excess capacity for tolling.

I think it is a fairly complex situation, but we are talking to GAO about some of the complexity. We do not necessarily see eye to eye with 100 percent of what they came out with. We would be happy to visit with your staff further about the situation.

EASTERN AND WESTERN INTERIOR RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLANS

Senator MURKOWSKI. Yes. I know that we want to explore this further. I want to make sure that we have got this right and, again, that we are achieving the progress.

My last issue is one that I probably should not have saved for the end because it is going to be really animated and agitated. We have had an opportunity to talk about the BLM's eastern interior resource management plan. This is the management plan up in the interior of the State that will withdraw close to 700,000 acres in the district from mineral entry. This is something that the small miners in the Fortymile District are just beside themselves about. These are small operators, small operators in an extraordinarily remote part of the country. And to them, they are looking at this proposal and saying decisions that are being made 4,000 miles from here we cannot comprehend.

As you know, there is a meeting in Chicken on the 29th of May. You had been invited to attend. I had asked that you attend. I understand that you will not be, but I understand that Bud Cribley is going up. Is anybody from Washington, DC, going up, do you know?

Mr. KORNZE. So I am looking at my schedule to see if it is possible to go.

Senator MURKOWSKI. That would be fabulous. That would be fabulous. I think it would be extraordinarily important for you to hear

directly from the men and women on the ground in their place as to what this means.

And the frustration here is that you have got a proposal to withdraw, again, nearly 700,000 acres in the Fortymile District, and you have these miners—not just miners. You have Alaskans that say, wait a minute. Tell me how this does not violate the intent of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA) and the no-more clause when you have in place a proposal like this. And I look at it and say I do not see how, other than a difference in terminology, this is not just a flagrant, in-your-face violation of the no-more clause under ANILCA.

And then it is not just the eastern interior land plan, it is this current planning effort for the Bering Sea western interior area plan. These are areas that are being proposed for set-aside for environmental protection as areas of critical environmental concern, ACEC's. I can tell you most people in Alaska have never heard of an ACEC, but the proposals that we have here in terms of limitations on opportunity for access are really quite extraordinary, proposing to place off limits most any form of development.

Now, I do understand that the current version of the plan reduces from 11 to 8 the number of existing ACEC's in western Alaska, but it also proposes to create eight new conservation areas. Some like the Unalakleet River ACEC are pretty large. You have another, the new sheefish spawning area just south of McGrath surrounding the Big River. You cannot see it from here, but you look at the map here along the rivers, and the impact for any level of development is considerable. It is beyond considerable. It will potentially block the route for a pipeline to bring any kind of energy to proposed Donlin Creek mine, an opportunity that the folks in that region have been keyed in intently. But in order to access mineral resources there, you have got to have some form of energy other than just diesel.

But again, we have got provisions within ANILCA that make it illegal. You cannot do it. You cannot withdraw more than 5,000 acres in Alaska for any single use without congressional approval. But under many of the agency's pending ACEC's, you are administratively affecting far more than 5,000 acres for single purposes, whether it is the sheefish spawning, even though their original spawning areas are actually outside of these proposed ACEC's.

So I wander around with a map in my everyday folder that is what gets me up in the morning. It is what reminds me of my purpose here in the United States Senate. And these are Alaskan lands and waters that are withdrawn from development. And it is things like wilderness and NPRA withdrawals and withdrawals in the North Aleutian Basin and critical habitat proposed and wilderness and national park and Federal lands. And the colors just make a brilliant patchwork.

But what this then does is take that patchwork and muddy all the colors so that it is even more restrictive so that in those areas where we thought we might have an opportunity for a small placer miner to engage in a little bit of income or for a community to perhaps have an opportunity for some jobs in a region or for some cheaper energy in a region, but if we are not going to be able to even allow for a pipeline corridor because now we have all of these

ACEC's, we are going to be looking at the ESA, the Endangered Species Act, and critical habitat as chump change because everything else around the State is going to be blocked off.

And I know I sound apocalyptic, but you have to appreciate the frustration, the anxiety. We felt that we had in place laws that are specific and unique to Alaska. Alaska is the "A" in ANILCA, and we thought we had a pretty good understanding as to what the no-more clause meant. And yet, what we are finding now is our Federal agencies are coming up with changes in semantics basically to get around what was clearly a well-defined law. When it says that you cannot withdraw more than 5,000 acres without congressional approval, we kind of thought that it meant what it said.

And so now we are dealing with areas of critical environmental concern, but it effectively puts you again in a state of de facto wilderness, not unlike what the President did with his proposal up in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge (ANWR). So it seems like anyway you slice it, any term that you want to call it, what it ends up being is withdrawal, restriction, and an inability of a State and a people to access a resource—resources that we were promised at statehood, land that we were promised at statehood. So we are feeling a little burned.

I would encourage you—encourage you—to go to Alaska and to hear the people. And I thank you for the trips that you have made. And I know that they are not easy because Alaskans are pretty unfiltered. We will tell you what is on our mind, but I think that that is important. I think that that is important because this is our life. This is our livelihood, and we want to make sure that our lands are cared for. And we are kind of proud of how we have done it over the decades. But sometimes we feel like you all are trying to protect us from ourselves, and that makes us pretty angry.

So I would encourage you to go to Chicken. I would encourage you to listen to the people on the ground. We have some things that we need to be working on together, clearly. I appreciate the efforts that you are making on the cleanup and the obligation that the Federal Government has there. We have got some other things that we need to do. But we must—must—address some of these withdrawal issues that are strangling Alaskans. So I appreciate your attention to that as well.

Mr. KORNZE. It will have my attention, and let me say thank you both for your significant investment in issues related to the Bureau of Land Management and the Department of the Interior. The personal attention is greatly appreciated.

Senator MURKOWSKI. Thank you.

CONCLUSION OF HEARINGS

With that, we stand adjourned.

[Whereupon, at 11:46 a.m., Wednesday, May 13, the hearings were concluded, and the subcommittee was recessed, to reconvene subject to the call of the Chair.]

From: Barnes, Elmer (Appropriations)
To: ["latricia_a_hall@ios.doi.gov"](mailto:latricia_a_hall@ios.doi.gov)
Subject: Transcript for the Interior Appropriations Hearing for Fiscal Year 2017 held on Wednesday, March 2, 2016 for the Department of the Interior
Date: Thursday, March 10, 2016 11:27:40 PM
Attachments: [hearing_and_transcript_instructions_VH.pdf](#)
[06MA02_DOI_Secretary_Jewell.pdf](#)

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

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Avoid personal or individual references. It is the Department or Agency responding, not individuals.

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SAMPLE AS TYPED BY AGENCY

QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY SENATOR HATFIELD

PROGRAM PARTICIPATION

Question. In all the Child Nutrition Programs, there is an anticipated increase in the number of free and reduced price meals served. To what do you attribute this increase?

Answer. The anticipated increase in the number of free, reduced price and paid meals served is based on increased school enrollments and higher.

STATE ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Question. Within the Child Nutrition account, there is a line item called "State Administrative Expenses," (SEA), which provides matching funds to the States for administering Child Nutrition Programs.

Answer. There has been continuing concern with the fact that almost one-half the amount allocated for State administrative expenses remains unused. SAE funds which remain unobligated by a State on September 30, 1986.

OFFICE	FY 1993	FY 1994	FY 1995
Policy and Direction	\$26,600	\$25,500	\$25,500
Aviation Safety	11,000	11,000	11,000
Surface Transportation	5,500	8,000	8,000
Research and Engineering	5,500	8,000	8,000
Administration	5,500	5,500	5,500
TOTAL	54,100	58,000	58,000

DO NOT TYPE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS AS FOLLOWS

Question: In all the Child Nutrition Programs, there is an anticipated increase in the number of free and reduced price meals served. To what do you attribute this increase?

Answer. The anticipated increase in the number of free, reduced price and paid meals served is based on increased school enrollments and higher.

1 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, ENVIRONMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES
2 APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2017

3 -----

4 WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2, 2016

5

6 U.S. Senate,
7 Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations,
8 Washington, DC.

9 The subcommittee met at 10:02 a.m., in room SD-124,
10 Dirksen Senate Office Building, Hon. Lisa Murkowski (chairman)
11 presiding.

12 Present: Senators Murkowski, Cochran, Blunt, Daines,
13 Cassidy, Udall, Feinstein, Leahy, Reed, Tester, and Merkley.

14 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

15 STATEMENT OF HON. SALLY JEWELL, SECRETARY

16 ACCOMPANIED BY:

17 MICHAEL CONNOR, DEPUTY SECRETARY

18 KRISTEN SARRI, PRINCIPAL DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY

19 OPENING STATEMENT OF SENATOR LISA MURKOWSKI

20 Senator Murkowski: Good morning. I would like to welcome
21 everyone to our first hearing of the Interior Appropriations
22 Subcommittee for fiscal year 2017. We are here to review the
23 budget request for the Department of the Interior.

24 I would like to welcome our witnesses this morning. We
25 have the Honorable Secretary Sally Jewell, who is accompanied

1 by Deputy Secretary Mike Connor as well as Principal Deputy
2 Assistant Secretary Kris Sarri. So welcome to all of you.

3 Since this is our first hearing this year, I will just
4 remind colleagues that we will follow past practices and adhere
5 to the early bird rule for recognizing members for questions.
6 I will call on members in the order they arrive, going back and
7 forth between majority and the minority. We will do 6-minute
8 rounds of questions.

9 My expectation this morning is that we will likely do two
10 to three rounds of questions, depending on votes and schedules
11 of the members and the witnesses. I will try to accommodate
12 everyone so that they have an opportunity to address the issues
13 that they wish to raise.

14 I also want to thank and welcome my ranking member,
15 Senator Udall. We managed to mark up this bill in Interior
16 Appropriations for the first time in 6 years in fiscal year
17 2016. While we didn't agree on everything that was in the
18 bill, things were never disagreeable. I really appreciate
19 that. I think that my friend from New Mexico has an overall
20 good nature and a passion for the issues that are important to
21 this subcommittee and I greatly respect it. So I am looking
22 forward to another productive year for the subcommittee,
23 working with both you and all the members of the subcommittee.

24 Turning to the budget request for the Department of the
25 Interior, it is \$12.25 billion for programs within this

1 subcommittee's jurisdiction. This includes \$290 million for a
2 proposal similar to last year, which allows certain
3 firefighting costs to be appropriated as disaster funds. This
4 total is 2 percent above the enacted level.

5 But I should note for my colleagues that the department's
6 request does not include funds for Payments in Lieu of Taxes
7 (PILT) as part of the discretionary budget.

8 Funding for PILT was provided within our bill last year at
9 the fully authorized level of \$452 million. So when you look
10 at an apples-to-apples comparison to fiscal year 2016, my
11 assessment is that the President's request is roughly 5.8
12 percent above current levels.

13 Secretary, as I noted when you appeared before the Energy
14 Committee last week, there are a number of aspects of the
15 President's budget proposal that I do find troubling. It
16 includes a number of mandatory spending proposals without
17 providing any offsets.

18 I mentioned the mandatory spending for the Land and Water
19 Conservation Fund (LWCF) at \$425 million without an offset.
20 Similarly, for the National Park Service, the budget proposes
21 mandatory spending of \$1.5 billion over a 3-year window, again
22 with no offsets.

23 This administration has engaged in this somewhat
24 questionable practice of proposing mandatory funding for albeit
25 popular programs with no offsets during the last several budget

1 cycles. This approach raises, then, expectations that funding
2 will materialize when we all know that finding payfors even for
3 the most popular programs is extremely difficult in this budget
4 environment.

5 And when the authorizing committees are unable to find
6 offsets in their jurisdiction to pay for these proposals, it
7 then puts more pressure on this subcommittee to find funds out
8 of our limited resources.

9 It also prioritizes certain programs within this
10 subcommittee's jurisdiction over others, and it essentially
11 places them on autopilot at the expense of other dire needs.
12 Some of those needs, and I am sure we will hear about them this
13 morning, are the needs in Indian country, where our schools are
14 failing and suicide rates are so far above the national average
15 that it is just heartbreaking.

16 I know, Secretary, that you share that concern with me.

17 The health care system is strained to its limits, often
18 providing services in facilities that are over 100 years old.

19 So you have a situation where funding increases, as
20 proposed for LWCF and the National Park Service, are elevated
21 and prioritized each year among all the programs over which
22 this subcommittee has oversight. And this budget does not
23 appear to have done that.

24 I don't want to send the wrong impression here. I will
25 work with the administration and my colleagues on a

1 responsible, bipartisan National Park Service centennial bill.
2 I think that is important. But I do think the \$1.5 billion
3 proposal put forward is not realistic. So I hope we can be
4 creative in the use of public/private partnerships and other
5 means to stretch our Federal funding further and to reach
6 consensus on a bill that appropriately celebrates the 100th
7 anniversary of our national parks.

8 I am also concerned that, yet again, when oil prices have
9 fallen dramatically and many companies are on the verge of
10 bankruptcy, the department indicates in its budget request that
11 it will propose a host of new fees and royalty rate increases
12 on energy producers that will exceed \$1.7 billion. There are
13 also new fees on grazing and hard-rock mining.

14 I just don't see how making it more expensive to do
15 business on public lands is sound policy or good for the United
16 States Treasury.

17 I am pleased that this budget fully funds contract support
18 costs and adopts the approach that I put forward in the Senate
19 mark for fiscal year 2016, which establishes a separate,
20 indefinite appropriation for these costs to ensure that these
21 legal obligations are met and other programs will not be
22 affected.

23 I do think that we have come a long way since a couple
24 years ago when the administration proposed circumventing the
25 tribes' victory in the Ramah decision and sought to cap these

1 costs. So I thank all my colleagues both here in the Senate
2 and in the House for their support in this effort.

3 Finally, Madam Secretary, there remains King Cove, still
4 totally unresolved. I know we discussed this issue last week
5 again in your testimony before the Energy Committee. But,
6 again, I don't see anything in this budget request to help
7 those whose lives are in needless danger. You did agree last
8 week, Secretary, to publicly release the nonroad, nonsolutions
9 study that Interior commissioned for King Cove during the
10 budget hearing. So when we get to the questions time, I do
11 plan to ask you about the timing on this report.

12 I have talked I think to virtually all of my colleagues
13 about the need for a lifesaving road to King Cove. I mention
14 it again here, particularly for the information of members who
15 are not on the Energy Committee, so that they remain aware that
16 I remain committed to do everything in my power as the chairman
17 of that committee and as chairman of the Interior Subcommittee
18 to fight for the construction of this critical road.

19 With that, I want to thank, again, the Secretary and the
20 Deputy Secretaries, and my colleagues for their appearance here
21 this morning.

22 And I will now turn to Ranking Member Udall for any
23 comments that he would like to make.

24

1 STATEMENT OF SENATOR TOM UDALL

2 Senator Udall: Good morning. Thank you, Madam Chair, for
3 those very kind comments at the beginning. I will reciprocate
4 here in a minute with some also.

5 Good morning, also, Secretary Jewell. We are very pleased
6 to have you appear before the subcommittee to discuss the
7 Department of the Interior's fiscal year 2017 budget request.
8 I am also pleased to welcome Deputy Secretary Mike Connor and
9 Deputy Assistant Secretary Chris Sarri before the subcommittee.

10 Before we turn to the budget, I want to thank Chairman
11 Murkowski for working with me to produce what I think is a very
12 good budget for the department in 2016. Madam Chairman, we
13 have had some challenging policy issues to work through, so I
14 am very pleased that we were able to pass a bill that included
15 critical increases for national parks, tribal programs, Land
16 and Water Conservation Fund, and many of the programs that we
17 will discuss this morning.

18 I also want to recognize, Madam Chair, your hard work and
19 your leadership of this subcommittee. I know it will be a
20 pleasure to work with you again this year, and to work with
21 your very fine staff to support our common interests in this
22 bill.

23 That said, this subcommittee's job is not going to be
24 easy. Under the Budget Control Act, discretionary spending for
25 nondefense programs is essentially flat in 2017. At the same

1 time, we have to fund certain must-do increases across the
2 government, including firefighting and tribal contract support
3 costs for this subcommittee. So that flat funding level
4 effectively means a cut.

5 On paper, the department's discretionary request also
6 looks flat compared to fiscal year 2016, in keeping with the
7 budget caps. But if you dig a little deeper, it is clear that
8 the President used savings from a number of proposals to create
9 room for some significant increases. These proposals include
10 funding part of the firefighting budget with a new disaster cap
11 authorization and providing mandatory funding for the Payment
12 in Lieu of Taxes program.

13 In fact, when you factor in all the sources of funding,
14 this budget is really a 2 percent increase overall for the
15 department. I like many of the increases that this budget
16 proposes. It provides a 9 percent increase for our national
17 parks and a 5 percent increase for the Bureau of Indian Affairs
18 to support tribal education and social service needs.

19 I could not agree, Chairman Murkowski, with you more, in
20 talking about the dire state and dire situation in Indian
21 country, in terms of education.

22 This budget also expands on the increases that we provided
23 in the 2016 omnibus to the Land and Water Conservation Fund.
24 It proposes \$475 million for LWCF programs funded by this bill,
25 and proposes to transition the program to its full authorized

1 level of \$900 million in future years.

2 There are many important increases as well for wildlife
3 refuges, energy development, science and climate change
4 programs -- all very important investments. But let's be
5 clear. Since funding is tight, our ability to fund many of
6 these increases depends on getting agreement to reform the
7 wildland firefighting budget and enacting a long-term mandatory
8 funding source for the Payment in Lieu of Taxes program.

9 Until we are successful in enacting those changes, we will
10 have to prioritize what we fund very carefully, and that means
11 very tough trade-offs.

12 The budget also includes some important legislative
13 proposals that I expect we will discuss today. In particular,
14 I want to applaud the administration's leadership to reform
15 energy and mining activities on public lands and make sure that
16 taxpayers are getting a fair return from the development of
17 those lands. I am pleased to see that your budget addresses
18 hard-rock mining reforms, including setting a fair royalty for
19 mining operations on public lands and proposing a hard-rock
20 abandoned mine fee to address legacy cleanup issues.

21 I have also sponsored legislation to take on this issue.
22 We need real mining reform, and we have needed it for a long
23 time. It makes no sense that we still rely on an antiquated
24 law that is nearly 150 years old as the framework for mining in
25 this country.

1 Events like the Gold King Mine disaster should serve as a
2 wake-up call for all of us. We have to get serious about
3 cleaning up abandoned mines. There are abandoned toxic mine
4 sites throughout the West. These mines are ticking time bombs.
5 They are releasing a slow-motion stream of lead, arsenic,
6 cadmium, and toxins into water supplies, water we need for
7 drinking, irrigation, and recreation.

8 The cleanup costs are absolutely astronomical. I have
9 seen estimates between \$9 billion and \$21 billion. In New
10 Mexico alone, the cost is estimated between \$385 million and
11 \$840 million.

12 Today's mining industry has much better standards, but
13 this toxic legacy cannot be left unaddressed. The damage has
14 been done, and taxpayers should not be left holding the bag for
15 the mess as well as for future cleanup costs. The cost of
16 inaction on mining reform has been too great already. We
17 cannot afford to wait, and it is time that we act.

18 You are doing the right thing, Secretary Jewell, and I
19 want to work with you to enact common-sense reforms.

20 Thank you again for appearing before us. I look forward
21 to hearing your testimony and having a good discussion and
22 dialogue.

23 Thank you, Madam Chair.

24 Senator Murkowski: Thank you, Senator Udall.

25 We have the chairman of the full Appropriations Committee

1 with us this morning.

2 Mr. Chairman, would you care to make any comments or

3 statements before we hear from the Secretary?

4

1 Senator Cochran: Madam Chair, I appreciate the
2 recognition. I am delighted to be able to announce that, this
3 year, the City of Natchez, Mississippi, is celebrating its
4 tricentennial anniversary, a very rich history. A historically
5 significant area of the Lower Mississippi River Valley will be
6 brought together with local municipalities and counties in
7 helping make sure that tourists know of this destination site
8 where you will learn a lot and meet a lot of fine people. So
9 come to Natchez and help us celebrate. Thank you.

10 Senator Murkowski: Thank you, Mr. Chair.

11 I just had to think, tricentennial. As a State, we are
12 about 58 years old in Alaska. So boy, if that does not remind
13 you --

14 Senator Cochran: To be 58 again. [Laughter]

15 Senator Murkowski: To be 58 again, yes. America is a
16 beautiful place.

17 With that, let us go to the Secretary of the Interior.
18 Welcome this morning. We appreciate you being here and look
19 forward to your comments and the questions that will follow.

20

1 SUMMARY STATEMENT OF HON. SALLY JEWELL

2 Secretary Jewell: Thank you. And congratulations on the
3 tricentennial. It would be fun to be there.

4 Chairman Murkowski, Ranking Member Udall, and Chairman
5 Cochran, and members of the subcommittee, thank you so much for
6 the opportunity to discuss the fiscal year 2017 budget request
7 with the Department of the Interior. This is the
8 administration's final budget, and I want to take the
9 opportunity to thank all of you and your capable staffs for
10 working with me over the last 3 years to help the department
11 meet its mission for the American people.

12 I would like also to take a moment to mention the incident
13 at the Malheur National Wildlife Refuge in Harney County,
14 Oregon. Through tremendous patience and professionalism, the
15 FBI, with support from State and local law enforcement, ended
16 the occupation on February 11 as quickly and safely as possible
17 after more than 40 days.

18 It was an incredibly disruptive and distressing time for
19 our employees, their families, and the Harney County community.

20 I am proud of our Department of the Interior law enforcement
21 personnel who supported the response and helped keep our
22 employees safe.

23 We continue to cooperate with DOJ, the FBI, and others, as
24 the investigations move forward. And we remain committed to
25 working with local communities on the management of public

1 lands.

2 Interior's overall fiscal year 2017 budget request is
3 \$13.4 billion, a lion's share within this subcommittee.
4 Specifically for programs within this subcommittee's
5 jurisdiction, as mentioned, is \$12.3 billion.

6 It builds on the successes we are achieving through
7 partnerships, the application of science and innovation, and
8 balanced stewardship. It gives us the tools to help
9 communities strengthen resilience in the face of climate
10 change, conserve natural and cultural resources, secure clean
11 and sustainable water, engage the next generation with the
12 great outdoors, promote a balanced approach to safe and
13 responsible energy development, and expand opportunities for
14 Native American communities.

15 These areas are core to our mission and play a vital role
16 in job creation and economic growth.

17 The budget invests in our public lands, providing \$5
18 billion to support operation of our national parks, historical
19 cultural sites, wildlife refuges and habitats, and managing
20 multiple use and sustained yield on our Nation's public lands.

21 It focuses investment on important working landscapes like
22 the western Sage-Steppe in the Arctic, and proposes a 10-year,
23 \$2 billion coastal climate resilience program to support at-
24 risk coastal States and local governments, including funding
25 for communities in Alaska to prepare for and adapt to climate

1 change.

2 As the National Park Service begins its second century,
3 the budget provides \$3 billion and includes a proposal to
4 dedicate significant funding to reducing the deferred
5 maintenance backlog. It calls for full and permanent funding
6 of the Land and Water Conservation Fund and extends the expired
7 authority for the Historic Preservation Fund.

8 It reflects the administration's strategy to more
9 effectively budget for catastrophic wildfires, as you pointed
10 out. And in response to drought challenges across the West, it
11 continues to safeguard sustainable and secure water supplies.

12 We continue to engage the next generation of Americans to
13 play, learn, serve, and work outdoors with \$103 million for
14 youth engagement. This includes mentoring and research
15 opportunities at the U.S. Geological Survey; urban community
16 partnerships; scholarships and job corps training for tribal,
17 rural, and urban youth; and work opportunities within our
18 bureaus. There is \$20 million for the Every Kid in a Park
19 initiative, which introduces America's fourth-graders to their
20 public lands, providing education programs across the country
21 and transportation support for low-income students.

22 We continue to promote a balanced approach to safe and
23 responsible energy development that maximizes a fair return for
24 taxpayers with \$800 million for renewable and conventional
25 energy development, a \$42 million increase. We are on track to

1 meet the President's goals of permitting 20,000 megawatts of
2 renewable energy capacity on public lands by 2020, with nearly
3 \$100 million for renewable energy development and
4 infrastructure.

5 Offshore, this budget supports the Bureau of Ocean Energy
6 Management and the Bureau of Safety and Environmental
7 Enforcement with funding to reform and strengthen
8 responsiveness, oversight, and safety for oil and gas
9 development.

10 Onshore, \$20 million supports the Bureau of Land
11 Management's (BLM's) efforts to develop a landscape-level
12 approach to oil and gas development, modernize and streamline
13 permitting, and strengthen inspection capacity.

14 We are expanding educational and job opportunities for
15 Native American communities with \$3 billion for Indian Affairs,
16 a 5 percent increase to support native youth education,
17 American Indian and Alaskan Native families, public safety, and
18 building resilience to climate change. The President's budget
19 calls for a \$1 billion investment in Indian education as part
20 of Generation Indigenous, and \$278 million to fully fund
21 contract support costs, a cornerstone of tribal self-
22 determination.

23 The budget supports our commitment to resolve Indian water
24 right settlements and supports sustainable water management in
25 Indian country with \$215 million, a \$5 million increase.

1 The budget includes funding to strengthen cybersecurity
2 controls across all agencies. It also invests in science and
3 innovation with \$150 million for natural hazards at the USGS,
4 an \$11 million increase. Funding will continue development of
5 Landsat 9, a critical new satellite expected to launch in 2021.

6 This is a smart budget that builds on our previous
7 successes and strengthens partnerships to ensure we balance the
8 needs of today with opportunity for future generations. So
9 thank you, members of the committee. I look forward to any
10 questions you may have.

11 [The statement follows:]

12 **INSERT SECRETARY SALLY JEWELL STATEMENT**

13

1 Senator Murkowski: Thank you, Secretary.

2 Mr. Connor or Ms. Sarri, were either of you prepared to
3 provide an opening statement or should we just go to questions?

4 Secretary Jewell: Just questions.

5 Senator Murkowski: Okay, thank you.

6 Let me start off, Madam Secretary, as I mentioned to you
7 in my opening statement, and as we discussed in the Energy
8 Committee hearing last week, my ongoing concern about the
9 situation in King Cove, the promise that you had made to me and
10 to the committee to do what you could to help the people of
11 King Cove. As I noted, I do not see anything in the
12 President's budget that would help to facilitate that.

13 You have indicated that the report that you had requested
14 has been completed. I asked if that would be released. You
15 indicated that it would be. Can you give me an indication as
16 to when we might expect that?

17 Secretary Jewell: I did ask my chief of staff, as you
18 know, an Alaskan, to follow up on that, which he is doing. One
19 complication I did not realize last week is it is actually the
20 Army Corps' report, so we will need to work with them on
21 posting it. But Tommy is working through it, and we will make
22 sure we get it to your office as soon as we are able to do
23 that.

24 Senator Murkowski: We conveniently have a hearing with
25 the Army Corps this afternoon, so perhaps I will have a chance

1 to ask them that question at that point in time.

2 Are you able to provide me any details of the report at
3 this point time?

4 Secretary Jewell: I am happy to go through just a high-
5 level overview. As I expressed in the letter from July, three
6 alternatives were identified in that report. And as we
7 discussed, and I know we differ on this point, I do not support
8 a road through the refuge because of the extraordinary damage
9 we believe --

10 Senator Murkowski: I understand that. If what you are
11 telling me is that what we will see in this report is what we
12 have seen before, then I would rather not take the
13 subcommittee's time to have you detail that right now, because,
14 as you know, that was unacceptable not only to me before, but
15 it was unacceptable to the people of King Cove.

16 So we will continue this discussion, but let me move to
17 another issue that is equally unsettling to the people of
18 Alaska right now. That is the proposed regulations from the
19 Park Service and Fish and Wildlife on the proposal to govern
20 wildlife management and procedures to close areas that are
21 currently open to hunting and fishing in the State.

22 Of course, these are controversial because it calls into
23 question State management authority over fish and game, over
24 resources within their borders, contrary and inconsistent with
25 the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA), a

1 process clearly that has gone forward, which gives the State of
2 Alaska and the Department of Fish and Game management inside
3 our preserves, our refuges, and our parks. Do you believe that
4 the State of Alaska has the right to manage its wildlife within
5 the borders of the State?

6 Secretary Jewell: Certainly, Senator Murkowski, I believe
7 the State has the right to manage its wildlife. I also,
8 though, say that the Fish and Wildlife Service and the Park
9 Service must operate within the congressional mandates that
10 they have. What they have struck in this is really around non-
11 subsistence take of predators, things like --

12 Senator Murkowski: Let me ask about that subsistence
13 take, because I know you have said that these regs do not
14 impact subsistence. But since the amount of game that is
15 available for natives around the State is definitely impacted
16 by the take of wildlife by predators, how can you suggest that
17 somehow or another the subsistence rights of our native people
18 are not impacted by these new predator control policies?

19 I guess a bigger question is whether you think it is
20 proper for the Federal Government to effectively reverse the
21 State Board of Game decisions, because that is effectively what
22 we are seeing here. So, from Alaska's perspective, we have
23 ANILCA that says the State has the right to manage. Now you
24 have the Federal Government, the Park Service, the Wildlife
25 Service, saying, yes, except for when we think that what we are

1 doing is more appropriate.

2 It is a violation really of what has been set out not only
3 within ANILCA but within the United States Constitution. So, I
4 hope you appreciate the anxiety that has been created right now
5 in the State because of these proposed regulations.

6 I know you had a discussion with Congressman Young about
7 this yesterday. You know where he is coming from, clearly. I
8 think you know where myself and Senator Sullivan are coming
9 from on it.

10 But we have a collision -- we have a collision going on
11 right now between your Federal agencies within Park Service and
12 within Fish and Wildlife stepping in and telling a State that,
13 effectively, we do not think that you can manage what by
14 Constitution and Federal law we have given you that authority
15 to do.

16 So, that is more of a rhetorical question for you, but you
17 need to understand how significant an issue this has become in
18 the State of Alaska. It may be right up there with the fight
19 on the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge (ANWR) and King Cove.
20 It may surpass them all, because this truly does go to a
21 State's rights issue.

22 I am out of my 6 minutes already, so I am going to turn to
23 my ranking member, but we will have time for multiple rounds
24 here.

25 Senator Udall.

1 Senator Udall: Thank you, Madam Chair.

2 Several Senators on my side have urgent hearings to

3 actually chair, so I am going to defer my questions and call on

4 Senator Leahy to ask questions at this point. Thank you very

5 much, Madam Chair.

6

1 Senator Leahy: Thank you, Madam Chair.

2 Thank you, Senator Udall.

3 Secretary Jewell, as I mentioned to you earlier, it is
4 great to see you here. I was thinking, as we were looking at
5 the picture, when you were in Vermont this time for the Leahy
6 Environmental Summit, I am glad you were able to enjoy a day of
7 snowshoeing in Vermont's Green Mountains, something both my
8 wife and I love to do at our home.

9 But you know what? Last year, you had about 6 feet of
10 snow in Vermont's backcountry. If you were there today, the
11 grass would be sticking up through the little bit of snow on
12 the ground. At our home, we have not been able to snowshoe or
13 cross-country ski. It has just been strange, so let me ask you
14 a couple questions.

15 I understand you got an earful on the House side
16 yesterday. Members blamed you and the administration for all
17 sorts of harm to the States, almost suggesting you personally
18 control the price of fossil fuels. Oil just went up, so I am
19 sure they are all going to call you this morning and give you
20 credit for that, too.

21 But I want to praise you for your foresight and leadership
22 in addressing this problem. We have an obligation not only to
23 current taxpayers, but to future generations to see that all
24 Federal programs deliver a fair return to American taxpayers.
25 That can be coal mining activity, offshore oil exploration,

1 logging, even our Federal grazing permits. The price to
2 extract these natural resources should not be so heavily
3 subsidized that it encourages damage to our Federal lands or
4 wildlife or causes, as it could, permanent damage to the
5 taxpayers of this country.

6 My question is, does your proposed fiscal year 2017 budget
7 provide the resources to complete a full evaluation of the coal
8 leasing program? Will it include a cost-benefit analysis to
9 consider, among other things, carbon emissions and medium-and
10 long-term impacts of climate change? Could you do a similar
11 valuation on oil exploration?

12 Secretary Jewell: Thank you very much, Senator Leahy. It
13 was a pleasure to be in your State.

14 I will say, a year ago, when I was in Senator Murkowski's
15 State, the green grass was poking through, because they did not
16 have snow.

17 We are launching a programmatic environmental impact
18 statement on the coal program. It has not been done for 30
19 years. It is very evident that from a Government
20 Accountability Office (GAO) report and our own inspector
21 general report, there are not only questions about the adequacy
22 of payment to the taxpayers, but it does not take into account
23 the impact of climate change.

24 The assessment that we will launch with this programmatic
25 environmental impact statement (PEIS) will take into account

1 climate change and the impact broadly of the coal program, as
2 well as the returns and the royalties.

3 I cannot get it done within the time that I am here. It
4 is too complicated. It takes too long. So we will have an
5 interim report, which will scope out exactly what will be done,
6 with a timeline through which we intend to complete that work.

7 I have not at this point contemplated a similar program on
8 the oil and gas activities. Coal has been criticized, as I
9 mentioned, by our own inspector general and the OIG, so I am
10 prioritizing that.

11 Senator Leahy: There are other programs that you have for
12 development of renewable energy projects. You have wind energy
13 on Federal land. I wrote to the department last week on Bat
14 Week. I will point out that I don't talk about fictional
15 Batman. I talk about real bats and what they do helping with
16 our crops, keeping down pests, and other all these other
17 things.

18 If you have wind energy, you also have this question of
19 bat and bird interaction, migrating birds, bats, and so on. If
20 additional resources are available, what could your department
21 do to, one, make progress on wind energy, but also in a way
22 that would help with flights of birds and flights of bats, all
23 of which are so important to our whole ecosystem.

24 Secretary Jewell: Thank you very much for pointing out
25 the importance of bats, in particular, as pollinators and in

1 real trouble right now because of White-Nose Syndrome, which
2 you are well aware of.

3 I have seen through the USGS the work that we are doing
4 with the wind energy industry and others on early warning
5 systems to detect when there are avian species like bats and
6 birds in the area, and that will proactively shutdown wind
7 turbines. It is a relatively modest amount, and I would say
8 that if we had more, we could probably accelerate that work.
9 Some of it is being paid for by industry, which is also
10 appropriate, to reduce those impacts. And it is a concern of
11 the Fish and Wildlife Service.

12 So, where we site these wind energy projects on public
13 lands, it does take into account the migration patterns and the
14 potential impact.

15 But with more resources, we certainly could do more.

16 Senator Leahy: Let me and my office help you with that,
17 and also, help you with industry, because people are concerned,
18 as you know. And I know you are.

19 One last question. Your department, like others, relies
20 on temporary employees for programs we have funded either
21 through partnership agreements or the discretion of Congress.
22 I worry sometimes these temporary employees are on permanent
23 things.

24 For example, at the risk of being at all parochial in this
25 committee of all committees, we have the Lake Champlain sea

1 lamprey control. The Fish and Wildlife Service has run this
2 continuously now for 25 years. Some of the employees are
3 classified as temporary. We always have money in there for
4 this program.

5 I worry these temporary -- they have to be experts. If
6 they are temporary, they say, I can get a job somewhere else,
7 and they leave and we lose all the expertise. How do we make
8 these people permanent?

9 Secretary Jewell: Madam Chair, do you mind if I respond?
10 I know we are over time.

11 Senator Leahy: I am sure she has similar things in
12 Alaska, for that matter.

13 Secretary Jewell: Well, quickly, I will say that our
14 budget does support an increase for the wildlife refuge system.
15 That would enable us to take some positions that are temporary
16 and make them permanent.

17 Specific to the sea lamprey, we actually have four
18 positions that are supported by the State Department because of
19 the cross-border things with Canada. Those, because they are
20 not funded by our department, are term positions, and,
21 therefore, temporary. We certainly would be willing to look at
22 a more permanent authorization for them.

23 So, there is a blend of the Fish and Wildlife budget being
24 lower in the past, and we asked for increases, but also part of
25 it is being supported by the State Department. But, we

1 appreciate the challenge.

2 Senator Leahy: Thank you.

3 Thank you, Madam Chair.

4 Senator Murkowski: Senator Cassidy.

5

1 Senator Cassidy: If one of my colleagues has a hearing to
2 chair, they can go ahead.

3 Senator Reed: I have a hearing. Thank you. Very
4 gracious.

5 Senator Murkowski: Senator Reed.

6

1 Senator Reed: Thank you, Madam Chairman. Let me begin by
2 commending you and your colleague for your great leadership.
3 Thank you very much.

4 Madam Secretary, thank you. One of the major developments
5 in Rhode Island, as you know, is the creation of the Blackstone
6 National Historic Park. Thank you, because you were there with
7 us kayaking along the Blackstone River. We thank you for that.

8 The way it is envisioned, it is a partnership park. The
9 existing Blackstone Valley Heritage Corridor, a federally
10 funded entity, is going to work in partnership with the
11 National Park Service to develop the plan to implement it and
12 to do all those things.

13 But there is a growing concern, and I would like your
14 comments about how you balance these two entities, so that they
15 have adequate resources to continue their jobs and one does not
16 suffer at the expense of the other as we go forward and
17 coordinate their operations. Could you comment on that, Madam
18 Secretary?

19 Secretary Jewell: I will make a quick comment. We have
20 just slightly above funding recommended for 2017 versus 2016.
21 So 2017, it is \$932,000. In 2016, the funding with the
22 National Heritage Areas was \$501,000. Once we get the 2017
23 amount, the Park Service will work closely with the National
24 Heritage Areas to figure out what the appropriate split is.

25 But I certainly understand how important that funding is,

1 and I will pass that along to the Park Service.

2 Senator Reed: Thank you. I think both entities now have
3 to continue at an appropriate pace. At some point, there might
4 be a transition point where the Park Service accumulates more
5 support and activities as we go forward. But at this point, I
6 think it is important to keep both those entities empowered,
7 resourced, and working together.

8 Another issue with respect to the park, because it is such
9 a major undertaking, the first one in our State, and we are all
10 looking forward to its successful implementation, one of the
11 first sites is likely to be Slater Mill, which is really the
12 beginning of the Industrial Revolution in the United States.
13 It is the first really factory in America.

14 That is likely to be the first component of the park. Do
15 you have any notion about how that transfer will be completed
16 in this fiscal year, the resources available, and sort of
17 anything else you might want to add?

18 Secretary Jewell: I have been to the Slater Mill site. It
19 is extraordinary, and compliments to the community on that. I
20 have not spoken with the Park Service specifically about plans
21 for Slater Mill, so let me get back to you on the record for
22 that one.

23 Senator Reed: Thank you, Secretary, and your staff.

24 And I want to thank the chairwoman again, and particularly
25 thank Senator Cassidy for his graciousness. Because I have to

1 get back to another hearing, I will just wish you well.

2 Thank you.

3 Senator Murkowski: So, theoretically, that was the
4 majority's turn. We should go to this side, but Senator
5 Cassidy was gracious, so I do not know, we will ask you,
6 Senator Cassidy.

7 Senator Reed: We all vote for Senator Cassidy.

8 Senator Murkowski: Thank you.

9

1 Senator Cassidy: Secretary Jewell, when you put out the
2 well control rule and the Bureau of Land Management (BLM)
3 venting rule, I am told that you used \$80 oil and \$4 natural
4 gas to justify the economics. Is that correct?

5 Secretary Jewell: I do not know specifically what was
6 used in the economics in that. That probably is correct, given
7 the timing that it was done, but we can get back to you and
8 confirm that.

9 Senator Cassidy: Is it fair to say that probably the
10 economics of that are now different because of the lower
11 prices?

12 Secretary Jewell: To the extent that the economics are
13 dependent on oil prices, it would be, but oil prices, of
14 course, are a commodity and they fluctuate from \$100 to below
15 \$30. So, I do not know how much that specifically impacts the
16 cost of the well control rule. It certainly impacts the
17 industry.

18 Senator Cassidy: Now, when it impacts the economics of
19 the industry, it is fair to say that a well that could be
20 economically developed at \$80 a barrel probably cannot be at
21 \$30. That just goes without saying. There is a marginal cost
22 to compliance with regulation, and if that marginal cost is on
23 \$30 as opposed to \$80, it is going to make a difference in
24 economics. I think that goes without saying.

25 Secretary Jewell: Well, if I can just say that there are

1 a lot of things that will impact the economics. The cost of
2 the rig, the cost to drill, the risk, and all of those things
3 are factored in.

4 Senator Cassidy: Absolutely.

5 Secretary Jewell: I used to do this for a living, so I
6 certainly understand that.

7 Senator Cassidy: I get that. But, marginal cost of
8 regulation is a cost.

9 Now, according to a Wood Mackenzie report, the well
10 control rule, the cost of compliance, could cause a decline of
11 55 percent in exploratory wells by 2030. I just say that for
12 the record. Others may fuss with that.

13 But at the same time, it is fair to say that there is some
14 cost associated with the well control rule.

15 That said, one of the concerns that has been raised with
16 me regarding the well control rule is that the Bureau of Safety
17 and Environmental Enforcement (BSEE) is promulgating this, and
18 they are promulgating it, but it apparently violates a
19 congressional mandate that specifically is the National
20 Technology Transfer and Advancement Act, the NTTAA, which bars
21 the use of government unique technical standards in lieu of
22 voluntary consensus standards. Again, I have a document here
23 that goes through the statement of it.

24 Any thoughts about that? Because it does seem, what I
25 have heard about the well control rule is being given kind of

1 ex cathedra as opposed to from a voluntary consensus
2 methodology.

3 Secretary Jewell: I have never heard of the act that you
4 referenced, but I am confident through our solicitors that
5 everything that we are doing in regard to the well control rule
6 is within our rights and consistent with what we believe we
7 must do for the safe and responsible development of offshore
8 resources, particularly in the wake of the *Deepwater Horizon*
9 spill.

10 Senator Cassidy: It isn't insofar as -- believe me, I
11 care about the *Deepwater Horizon*. It is not insofar as
12 regulations are not required but rather that BSEE is supposed
13 to show that voluntary consensus standards are impractical. I
14 am not sure that it is clear that the voluntary consensus
15 standards are impractical, and I am not sure that it has been
16 shown.

17 So, it is not so much the regulation should not be
18 promulgated but rather the technique should be first the
19 consensus standards, and then only, again, my term, if you
20 will, is ex cathedra being prescribed without the consensus
21 standards being formed.

22 Obviously, that might be something a little technical, but
23 if you could address that for the record, I would appreciate
24 that.

25 Secretary Jewell: We are happy to follow.

1 Senator Cassidy: Related to that, and again on the well
2 control rule, is that, clearly, if we are going to have an
3 impact upon the ability of oil wells to be drilled, that is
4 going to affect the energy supply in the United States. I am
5 told that under Executive Order 13211, from May 18, 2001, such
6 things require a statement of energy effects.

7 BSEE has denied that there is an impact upon energy supply
8 from these regulations, which seems a little crazy. But
9 nonetheless, if they do, it means that they have another
10 reporting requirement.

11 Any thoughts about that? It just seems so self-evident
12 that if you are going to have an impact upon the supply of oil
13 and gas that you are going to have an energy effect. That may
14 be a little technical for this conversation. I do not know if
15 you are prepared to comment on that.

16 Secretary Jewell: I will just comment briefly that the
17 well control rule really codifies many of the practices
18 currently in place in the gulf that were addressed after the
19 *Deepwater Horizon* spill. I do not support the notion that the
20 regulation itself would impact energy supply. I am happy to
21 get back to for the record.

22 Senator Cassidy: Please. And I will say that, speaking
23 to folks, they actually feel like the initial rules that came
24 out after the Macondo were actually fairly reasonable. It is
25 those that were proposed that would go beyond it that are again

1 being given almost, in effect, by fiat, not with consensus
2 standards.

3 According to at least one consultant, it is going to have
4 a significant impact upon the drilling of exploratory wells.

5 So we will fashion these for the record, and look forward
6 to your reply.

7 Secretary Jewell: If I could just say briefly, there was
8 a lot of industry input after the draft rule. Those have been
9 taken into account, and I believe you will see significant
10 changes from the draft rule to the final when it is released.

11 Senator Cassidy: Sounds great.

12 On the Land Buy-Back Program, what is the cost basis for
13 the sale of the land? Does that include the mineral rights
14 that might be beneath it, the grazing rights, et cetera?

15 Secretary Jewell: Mike.

16 Mr. Connor: We are not typically acquiring land through
17 the Land Buy-Back Program with mineral rights on it. We are
18 right now excluding--

19 Senator Cassidy: I thought this is where the Indian
20 tribes were allowed -- the Native American tribes were allowed
21 to buy land back from the United States. Did I misunderstand
22 that program?

23 Mr. Connor: This is one where resources are provided to
24 acquire these fractionated interests in lands and restore to
25 tribal ownership. So there are significant tracks out there

1 that do not have mineral interests. We are doing appraisals of
2 those lands and restoring those to tribal --

3 Senator Cassidy: I see. So, those typically do not have
4 mineral and grazing rights associated with them.

5 Mr. Connor: That is correct.

6 Secretary Jewell: Just to clarify, they are not Federal
7 lands. Typically, they are in fractionated private ownership
8 consolidated for the tribes.

9 Senator Cassidy: Okay. I yield back. Thank you.

10 Senator Murkowski: Senator Tester.

11

1 Senator Tester: Thank you, Madam Chair.

2 I, too, want to thank Senator Cassidy for his courtesy.
3 That happens seldom around here, so we thank you for that very,
4 very much, even though I was not the beneficiary directly.

5 Secretary Jewell, thank you for being here. I want to
6 talk about the Land and Water Conservation Fund for a second.
7 We have been over the numbers before. You know the impact it
8 has on Montana's overall economy -- \$5.8 billion in consumer
9 spending in a State of 1 million people. Seventy percent of
10 Montana businesses list public access as a major reason they do
11 business in our State.

12 In 1978, this fund was funded at \$900 million -- 1978, the
13 year I graduated from college, a long time ago. Now we are
14 finally back up to \$900 million, \$475 million discretionary,
15 \$425 million mandatory. I appreciate that.

16 Back in 1978, it was supposed to be funded by offshore oil
17 revenue. When we had this debate on the Senate floor, people
18 said there was lots of money in this account, lots of money in
19 this account. It was my understanding it flows into the
20 general fund.

21 The question for you is, do we need an offset for the Land
22 and Water Conservation Fund? When it was set up in 1978, it
23 was set up to be at \$900 million, and somebody took that money
24 and we never heard a word about offset back in those days.

25 Secretary Jewell: There are people here with much more

1 history on this body than I have. It was authorized at \$900
2 million. It has fluctuated wildly, and less than half, I
3 believe, has actually been appropriated, and the rest has been
4 used for other purposes.

5 Senator Tester: Was is it appropriated at \$900 million
6 back then, do you know?

7 Secretary Jewell: It was.

8 Senator Tester: And it has been appropriated at that
9 level a few times since that.

10 The reason I bring this up is because in my opinion at
11 least these places are not going to be around forever. They
12 might not be around in 10 or 20 years. When you are looking at
13 proposals, what are you looking at when you utilize this fund
14 money?

15 Secretary Jewell: There is a stateside program, which is
16 prioritized by States. That is very, very important. On the
17 Federal programs, we really have a list that is far longer than
18 what we are able to do for things like sportsman's access,
19 critical parcels between pieces of public land that promote
20 access, inholdings where it is costing us money to provide
21 rights-of-way that would actually reduce our costs. There are
22 a number of different things.

23 Senator Tester: Does the \$900 million bring you up to a
24 point where you can address all of the requests?

25 Secretary Jewell: No.

1 Senator Tester: Half the requests?

2 Secretary Jewell: No. It would just enable us to make
3 progress. There is a much longer list of requests.

4 Senator Tester: I appreciate you trying to get back that
5 \$900 million figure. It actually should have been indexed so
6 it would be more than that now, in my opinion. These are
7 special ecosystems that are not going to be around much longer.

8 I want to talk about the Federal coal program for a
9 second. I believe in transparency. I believe in a fair return
10 to the taxpayer. These public lands are owned by every citizen
11 in this country, contrary to what some might say.

12 I think that it is critical that we get a fair return on
13 those coal dollars. I think, and I correct me if I am wrong,
14 the last time there was an assessment done on Federal land,
15 coal leasing was in the early 1980s. Is that correct?

16 Secretary Jewell: It was 30 years ago. It was 1986.

17 Senator Tester: Nineteen eighty-six, the year that I
18 bought a brand-new Chevy pickup four-wheel drive, three-quarter
19 ton for \$12,000. That same pickup would cost around \$38,000
20 now, by the way, because I am looking to trade it off.

21 But that aside, can you tell me, I think it is a good idea
22 to do the research and it is a good idea to make sure we are
23 getting a fair return, but this cannot go on forever. I mean,
24 it has to be a date certain.

25 I have heard 3 years. Is 3 years a reasonable amount time

1 to get this survey done? And, if it is, would you support
2 legislation saying that?

3 Secretary Jewell: I would support legislation putting a
4 date certain. Three years, we believe, is as fast as we could
5 do it. The program done in the 1980s was longer than that.
6 The pause on coal leasing extended longer than that, as a
7 result.

8 So, I will be putting in place a date certain timeline
9 when I leave, but that could be undone by a successor and I
10 would welcome a clear timeline so that we can complete this in
11 a timely way.

12 Senator Tester: Okay, Madam Chairman brought up the
13 Federal grazing fee. It was raised up to \$2.11 in this budget,
14 correct me if I am wrong, maybe it was not. Maybe it was done
15 before that.

16 The point I want to make is this. There are some who want
17 to transfer our Federal lands to our States. The amount of
18 grazing fees that are charged by the States are much, much,
19 much higher. And the private grazing fees are much higher than
20 the State fees.

21 Could you talk about, because I do not know that a lot of
22 people are talking about this -- we have more cattle in Montana
23 than we have people, by the way. Can you talk about the impact
24 of transferring these Federal BLM or Forest Service lands to
25 States would have on grazing fees?

1 Secretary Jewell: The impact would be dramatic. The
2 Federal Government charges \$2.11, which was set by Congress
3 many years ago. While our budget asks for an administrative
4 fee of \$2.50, right now we cannot even cover 35 percent of our
5 costs of administering the program.

6 Just to give you some examples, in your home State, the
7 State charges \$19.57 compared to the Federal Government's
8 \$2.11. In Colorado, it varies between \$9 and \$15.25. In
9 Wyoming, it is \$6.14. On private lands, it is \$21, 10 times
10 what the Federal Government rate is. That is pretty
11 consistent.

12 So I would say that for the grazing interests, people are
13 getting an incredibly good deal on BLM lands right now. The
14 increase that we are talking about still would not even fully
15 cover our costs just to administer the program.

16 Senator Tester: Thank you very much. I look forward to
17 working with you on this budget.

18 Thank you, Madam Chair.

19 Senator Murkowski: Thank you, Senator Tester.

20 Senator Daines.

21

1 Senator Daines: Thank you, Madam Chair.

2 Good to see you again, Secretary Jewell.

3 Last week in the Energy Committee, I mentioned my concerns
4 about the programmatic review and the pause on coal leasing.
5 It is very troubling for many back home in Montana and for the
6 Crow tribe. I think we need to be careful to not make
7 producing Federal coal completely uneconomical.

8 That is a reality that is dangerously close under the
9 current administration's moratorium on coal leasing, and if not
10 inevitable, if our States and I think our tribes are left out
11 of the process.

12 At last week's hearing, I asked about gathering input from
13 the States and the tribes, and you mentioned six listening
14 sessions the department has had, and that there is a very open
15 process. Several tribal members and others who rely on these
16 coal jobs to provide for their families for the revenues, for
17 the general fund, expressed strong concern regarding potential
18 administration actions at the listening session that was
19 actually held in Billings, Montana. In fact, most present
20 there expressed concern.

21 Yet the administration is moving forward with this
22 programmatic review and a coal leasing moratorium. Quite
23 frankly, I think there needs to be something more formal to
24 allow the States and tribes and other stakeholders a more
25 predictable and impactful seat at the table, like the Royalty

1 Policy Committee, which actually you allowed to lapse in 2014.
2 I think Congresswoman Lummis mentioned that yesterday in a
3 hearing.

4 The question was, why did the agency allow the proposed
5 rulemaking initiative to move forward when the Royalty Policy
6 Committee, which was important -- it has members from the
7 States, from the tribes, from non-governmental organizations
8 (NGOs), from industry, the committee lapsed in 2014, a very
9 important voice in this process. Why did we go forward with
10 rulemaking initiatives when you allowed that committee to
11 lapse?

12 Secretary Jewell: Let me say a couple things, if I may.
13 First, I will have to look into the committee lapsing, but
14 royalty rates on the Federal coal program have not changed in
15 30 years, so I am not sure of the function of the committee.

16 There are minimum royalty rates set, and then a lot of
17 exceptions that actually reduce the royalty rates. We have
18 seen a real decline in revenue coming in from the coal program,
19 and the decline in production is really due to economic factors
20 like the switch to natural gas and like a change in the
21 interest in exports of coal, which I know the Crow tribe was
22 interested in.

23 The bonuses over the last 10 years were about \$.875 per
24 ton. And in 2015, \$.315 a ton, so the price is collapsing on
25 coal due to market conditions.

1 Senator Daines: Right. I understand the dynamic nature
2 certainly of what is going on. I guess, it makes it in my
3 opinion even more important -- why wouldn't we want to have the
4 States' voice, the tribes' voice, industries' voice, NGOs'
5 voices there in a more formal process as far as their input
6 goes, which was a key part of this Royalty Policy Committee,
7 which lapsed in 2014?

8 Secretary Jewell: I just had some more recent information
9 handed to me.

10 The Royalty Policy Committee last met in 2008. The
11 charter was renewed in 2010, but did not meet because of other
12 events -- *Deepwater Horizon*, the Minerals Management Service,
13 which was reorganized and created the Office of Natural
14 Resource Revenue. It was set up to expire in 2012.

15 It was renewed as a potential vehicle for the extractive
16 industries transparency initiative multi-stakeholder group, but
17 the most recent charter expired in 2014, and our Office of
18 Natural Resources Revenue did not feel it made sense to
19 reestablish it.

20 But we are happy to look into that more for the record.
21 That is as much information as I have right now.

22 Senator Daines: The concern I hear back home is that we
23 want to make sure the States' voices are heard in that process,
24 that the tribes' voices are heard in that process, the industry
25 voices are in that process, as well as NGOs. I think the

1 stakes are perhaps much higher now than they might have been in
2 the past and why it is so important.

3 I believe this policy needs to be reinstated. And I am
4 concerned why rulemaking is going forward here without having
5 that important body functioning, given I think the dynamics and
6 the stakes are a lot higher today than they might have been in
7 the past.

8 Secretary Jewell: Just to adjust a little bit, rulemaking
9 is not what is happening. It is a programmatic and
10 environmental impact statement, which is a review of the
11 overall program. We absolutely will be listening to industry.
12 We will be listening to tribes. We will be listening States,
13 local stakeholders, local communities. People impacted by this
14 on the ground will be a very robust part of this process, I
15 promise you.

16 Senator Daines: I appreciate Senator Tester's concerns
17 voiced a little earlier about trying to get a 3-year date
18 certain, in terms of this programmatic review. I have an
19 amendment that I am trying to work to get bipartisan support on
20 that to, again, deliver some certainty here in what is very
21 much an uncertain process in many regards.

22 I want to pivot over and talk about the meaningful
23 consultation with Indian tribes. The Crow tribe I do not think
24 believes they have had meaningful consultation.

25 What does meaningful consultation look like to you,

1 Secretary Jewell, because they are saying that they do not
2 really feel like they have had a meaningful consultation.

3 Secretary Jewell: I have not met with the Crow for
4 probably 1.5 years, maybe a bit more. But, if they feel the
5 consultation they had is not meaningful, please have them let
6 us know, and we will make sure that we are responsive.

7 I would say meaningful consultation is not necessarily
8 reaching an agreement on a position that a tribe necessarily
9 wants, but it is making sure that their position is known and
10 heard. We have been committed to that throughout this
11 administration.

12 Senator Daines: As you know, their unemployment rate
13 today is about 40 percent. The loss of these jobs takes the
14 unemployment rate to north of 80 percent. It is devastating
15 for the tribe.

16 Secretary Jewell: I understand, and I know you
17 understand, too, that the economics of coal are changing
18 dramatically. What we are looking to do is not the cause of
19 that. There is a multifaceted global market for coal that is,
20 in fact, going down dramatically.

21 Senator Daines: I would argue that the EPA power plan is
22 having a tremendous impact right now in creating uncertainty
23 there as well.

24 I understand the economic dynamics. The EPA power plan is
25 probably the single most devastating impact right now on the

1 coal business up there in Montana. Thank you.

2 Senator Murkowski: Senator Daines, I appreciate you

3 bringing up the issue, though, of tribal consultation.

4 Secretary, I am going to turn to Senator Feinstein, but I would

5 just like to put you on notice.

6 I have a large delegation of Alaskan Native leaders that

7 are in Washington, DC, this week. Every single one of them is

8 bringing up with me the breakdown that they are seeing with

9 tribal consultation with the agency. So I will put that on

10 your plate as well, and I can speak with you about specifics.

11 Senator Feinstein.

12

1 Senator Feinstein: Thank you very much, Madam Chairman.

2 I just want to say, it is fortuitous you are also chairman
3 of the Energy Committee, and the subject I want to bring up
4 today is a bill that we have submitted for your consideration,
5 and that is a California water bill, which would hopefully be
6 part of a Western water bill.

7 I cannot express too strongly how serious this drought is
8 for California. A lot of people have counted on El Niño. It
9 may or may not bear real fruition, but the State has really had
10 dramatic problems. Let me just give you a few.

11 We have 69 California communities that face significant
12 water supply and water quality issues. In other words, most of
13 them do not have water. We have lost 2.7 billion from the
14 drought in just 2015. More than 1 million acres of California
15 farmland have been fallowed in 2015. The drought has led to a
16 loss of 35,000 permanent jobs in the State.

17 Land subsidence in the southern Central Valley has caused
18 large areas to begin to sink because of overpumping
19 groundwater, and it is sinking as much as 2 inches per month.
20 As a result, bridges, aqueducts, and roads have begun to crack.

21 So, I would like to ask a couple questions of the Deputy
22 Secretary on the subject. Deputy Secretary Connor, is it true
23 that we have worked closely with Reclamation and your office in
24 the drafting, redrafting, and amending of this bill?

25 Mr. Connor: It is absolutely true.

1 Senator Feinstein: Deputy Secretary Connor, is it true
2 that every amendment or suggestion, and there have been many,
3 made by Reclamation and your office has been worked through and
4 incorporated into the bill?

5 Mr. Connor: Senator, a great many. I would hesitate to
6 say all, but I think for the most part, most of the very
7 substantive ones have been addressed. I believe there may be
8 some technical issues that we still are discussing. But yes,
9 in general, I agree with your statement.

10 Senator Feinstein: Okay, I would like to know, not now,
11 but what those technical issues are.

12 Do you believe that the bill, if enacted, would increase
13 operational flexibility and increase water supply during this
14 drought?

15 Mr. Connor: I agree, yes, on both counts.

16 Operational flexibility in the bill incorporates
17 provisions that reflect the flexibility that we have tried to
18 maintain in our water operations, and that we have over the
19 past couple years developed, consistent with our drought
20 contingency plan.

21 So, it institutionalizes those provisions. It provides
22 greater resources for monitoring activities that greatly help
23 in our operations. It facilitates transfer. So I think in the
24 midst of this drought, it does increase flexibility and has the
25 capacity to provide for more water. I would say, in the long-

1 term, it absolutely, unquestionably will provide for more water
2 supply reliability for California.

3 Senator Feinstein: Thank you very much. I appreciate
4 that.

5 Madam Secretary, if I may, I want to thank you for your
6 efforts related to the President's designation of three new
7 national monuments in the California desert. The California
8 desert has been a very big deal for me. We have done two
9 desert bills. As a city girl, the California desert is such a
10 wonderful place to visit. At night, the shadows, the dawn, the
11 flora, the fauna, the petroglyphs, it is just an incredible
12 place. So I am very delighted to see these monuments.

13 If I understand your budget request, it includes \$6.5
14 million for the BLM office in California that is responsible
15 for managing the national monuments. That is an increase of
16 \$1.9 million when compared with last year.

17 While I understand the monuments were designated after
18 submission of the President's fiscal year 2017 budget, do you
19 believe the additional \$1.9 million will be enough for BLM to
20 manage the 1.7 million acres of land it is now responsible for?

21 Secretary Jewell: I am just going to do a high level, and
22 then turn it to Chris for the direct answer.

23 I want to say a profound thank you for your work on the
24 drought legislation -- hard, hard work -- and also for your
25 tireless work over many, many years on the protection of the

1 California deserts.

2 Senator Feinstein: You might be interested to know, Madam
3 Secretary, we have done 26 drafts of that legislation and made
4 41 amendments to it, as the time has gone on, and as we have
5 talked and consulted with others. So, that has been 2 years of
6 work, and I might say, much harder than the desert bill.

7 Secretary Jewell: It was very constructive. And the
8 subsidence you pointed out is something few people know about.

9 We have increased money in the budget overall for the
10 National Landscape Conservation System in BLM that does include
11 the California deserts. There is not specific money in the
12 budget for them beyond an allocation for that, because of the
13 timing of the monuments. We will be doing a lot of planning
14 associated with that, and future budgets will reflect that.

15 But, Chris, do you want to jump in?

16 Ms. Sarri: Sure.

17 Senator, thank you very much for the question. As the
18 Secretary mentioned, there is an increase for BLM's
19 conservation lands. We are up to \$50 million for the request.
20 That does include the \$1.9 million increase for the California
21 areas. BLM thinks that will be sufficient if they get the
22 budgetary increase to take care of the new monument.

23 Senator Feinstein: Thank you. That is very helpful. I
24 appreciate it.

25 Just a quickie, one of the prior Senators mentioned the

1 problem with abandoned mines. It is a serious problem in our
2 State. We have some 24,422 abandoned mines. According to BLM,
3 there are 1,672 known mine sites on or near BLM property. BLM
4 estimates that there were an additional 22,730 sites that have
5 yet to be even inventoried.

6 BLM says that will require \$118 million just to complete
7 the inventory. That is an enormous cost just to inventory.

8 My question is, would you take a look at that cost? I am
9 concerned about these. I know we get \$1 million, \$2 million a
10 year to deal with these, and some have been boarded up where
11 people can fall into them. But I am very concerned that we
12 could still have some kind of a catastrophic event.

13 So, if you would take a look, BLM has requested \$20
14 million in discretionary funding for its nationwide Abandoned
15 Mine Lands program. You propose \$1.8 billion in mandatory
16 funding from a new fee that most people think will not go
17 anywhere in Congress.

18 So, if you have some suggestions, Madam Secretary, I would
19 love to hear them.

20 Secretary Jewell: I will just say thank you for pointing
21 out this issue, as did Senator Udall. He does have some
22 legislation he is proposing.

23 This is an enormous problem. We will certainly look into
24 the cost and get back to you on the record for that, because I
25 do not have a great answer, except that I know that just to

1 inventory across landscape is hundreds of millions of dollars.
2 That is because these are remote sites. To inventory them, we
3 have to understand kind of what is happening, the features
4 within those sites. That is very labor-intensive work.

5 But we will look into that and be happy to work with this
6 subcommittee and others on bringing a long-term solution.

7 Senator Feinstein: Let me ask you just quickly this
8 question. To inventory them first, so much money, could there
9 be another criteria for selecting abandoned mines to take care
10 of? It seems to me those would be the mines where you have
11 hikers, visitors, where there is the most jeopardy of an
12 accident. Could it be done on that basis?

13 Secretary Jewell: I will talk to do the BLM and ask them.
14 I am fairly confident those are the ones they have prioritized
15 within the National Park Service, those that do have close
16 visitor access. But we will check into that, and I will get
17 back to you on it. Thank you very much.

18 [The information follows:]

19 **INSERT CRITERIA FOR SELECTING ABANDONED MINES**
20 **TO TAKE CARE OF**

21 Senator Feinstein: Thank you, Madam Chairman.

22 Senator Murkowski: Senator Blunt.

23

1 Senator Blunt: Thank you, Chairman.

2 Secretary Jewell, I want to thank you for mentioning the
3 arch in your written testimony. It is one of the very first
4 projects, and maybe in terms of private funding the largest
5 project in terms of local funding that is going into that
6 partnership.

7 It does seem to me that we have a real opportunity there
8 and in other places to really usher in what I believe is your
9 vision of the second century of the Park Service. I would say
10 that I hope it would not hurt his reputation in the service,
11 but the new regional director, Cam Sholly, appears to fully
12 understand the importance of setting this model. We are
13 enjoying working with him, as, more importantly, the people
14 locally are enjoying working with him.

15 We were able to get some language in the omnibus
16 appropriations bill. Chairman Murkowski supported that
17 legislation that just would help attract private dollars.

18 What that language does is direct the Treasury Department
19 to invest the dollars privately raised in interest-bearing
20 accounts. I know in the case of the arch the goal is to raise
21 \$29 million of endowment funding. I would hope the endowment
22 funding and any future funding raised for that and other
23 projects benefits from that new sense of direction to the Park
24 Service and, more importantly, to the Treasury. I do not think
25 the Park Service ever resisted the idea that private money

1 should actually benefit the project it had been raised for as
2 opposed to any interest going into the general treasury.

3 Secretary Jewell: We share a common interest in that. I
4 have to compliment the St. Louis community. \$250 million of
5 private money raised for that CityArchRiver project, which is
6 extraordinary.

7 And thank you for your efforts, so that they could, in
8 fact, use the interest during the interim time frame as opposed
9 to going to the Treasury. That is very helpful. And we will
10 continue to advocate for that, broadly.

11 Senator Blunt: Right. There is another study going on
12 that should be released any time. I will just bring it to your
13 attention to be sure that you spend a little time looking at
14 it. This is on Ste. Genevieve, Missouri, which is just south
15 of St. Louis on the Mississippi River.

16 It is a French settlement that still actually has a
17 substantial number of 18th-century French buildings in that
18 community, some of which have been under the direction of the
19 State parks system for some time.

20 But my belief is that both the State parks system and
21 study that the National Park Service is about to do will reach
22 the conclusion that a better place to preserve that unique part
23 of our history is probably as a unit of the National Park
24 Service. I would expect that to come out any day. I hope you
25 have a chance to look at it.

1 Like I said, these are 18th-century structures west of the
2 Mississippi River. A lot of them are the vertical log
3 structure that was unique to the way the French were building
4 housing compared to the horizontal structure that other people
5 were. I am interested in that and hope you will be, too.

6 Just to follow up a little bit on one of Senator Daines'
7 comments, on the 3-year date certain on the coal study, I
8 actually do not know how much there is to figure out about coal
9 that we do not already know. I was going to suggest that I
10 thought 3 years was an excessive amount of time for that study.

11 So, you hear that point of view, as well as just promise
12 us that you will get it done in 3 years.

13 I really think you should look at this and determine what
14 you are going to know that takes 3 years as opposed to half
15 that time or 2 years or sometime that is less than 3 years. I
16 think the questions on coal have already been well asked.

17 I will say that, in Missouri, we are 80 percent coal-
18 dependent for utilities. Ninety percent of that coal comes
19 from the Powder River Basin. The fact that a taxpayer should
20 get a fair return there is important, but it is also important
21 in the other energy resources. While oil and gas on State and
22 private lands have almost doubled between 2010 and 2014, there
23 have been no changes, no appreciable change, on Federal
24 Government lands.

25 I do think return to taxpayers for what we can minimize

1 the intrusiveness of in terms of oil and gas is an important
2 return.

3 I also know that on a significant amount of Federal land,
4 over 30 solar projects have been approved since 2010. I am not
5 opposed to solar at all, but if you are worried about impacting
6 the way the landscape should look, or it would look if people
7 were not involved in the landscape, I am sure 30 solar projects
8 have more impact on that topic.

9 And there is no Federal return, there is no taxpayer
10 return, on solar. I am not objecting to that. I am not
11 opposed to solar. I am not opposed to wind. I am actually
12 truly an all-of-the-above person.

13 But if we are interested in fair taxpayer return, it would
14 seem to me that we would be looking pretty aggressively at why
15 we have 89 percent more production in State and Federal lands
16 and essentially no more production on Federal lands. I will
17 let you respond to that.

18 Secretary Jewell: Let me just clear up one point. We do
19 actually charge solar energy companies when they are leasing
20 Federal land for solar, for wind. There is a charge to them.
21 Just as we are doing offshore wind in the Atlantic, we are
22 doing lease sales similar to what we do in the Gulf of Mexico
23 for offshore oil and gas.

24 Senator Blunt: Good. Would you provide me or the
25 subcommittee how that works?

1 Secretary Jewell: Yes, we are happy to.

2 [The information follows:]

3 **INSERT HOW SOLAR ENERGY COMPANIES ARE CHARGED**
4 **WHEN THEY LEASE FEDERAL LAND**

5 Senator Blunt: If that is a one-time payment or an
6 ongoing payment, as you would have from production from other
7 facilities. I would like to see that.

8 Secretary Jewell: Yes, we are happy to do that. It is an
9 ongoing rental payment. There is a bonus paid upfront, and
10 then there is an ongoing rental payment. I think it is per
11 acre or per tract, but we will get back to you on that.

12 Also, just to point out, because I had not said it earlier
13 today, on the programmatic EIS for coal, it actually is
14 complicated. There are a lot of different interests at stake
15 and a number of different States at stake. There is
16 metallurgical coal. There is steam coal.

17 So we do believe, based on how long it takes us, for
18 example, to do a programmatic EIS on an offshore leasing
19 program, that 3 years is a pretty expedited time frame.

20 I will be not in this job, clearly. That will change in
21 about 11 months, maybe were down to 10.5. We do have 20 years
22 of supply of Powder River Basin coal, Federal coal, under lease
23 to companies already. And we do have emergency provisions in
24 the pause that we put on the leasing program during the PEIS to
25 allow companies to continue to mine and to get a permit, if

1 their mine is at risk of closing because of the pause or if a
2 coal-fired power plant is at risk of closing because of the
3 pause. We also grandfathered projects that were nearing their
4 completion.

5 So we do not believe there will be disruption in the
6 supply of coal or to the jobs.

7 Senator Blunt: Let me make one point there before the end
8 of my time, and we are at the end of my time, but I noticed
9 last time was little extensive too.

10 How long the study would take if the study hadn't put
11 long-term government program in abeyance until the study was
12 over, I think that is two different questions. Patriot Coal in
13 St. Louis just went into bankruptcy. Shortly after they went
14 into bankruptcy, as I understand it, I have not talked to them,
15 but everything I have read about this would indicate that one
16 of the things they thought would bring them out of bankruptcy
17 was that they were right at the end of the permit process to
18 get access to some coal mining area that they hadn't previously
19 had.

20 That is now postponed until the study is over. I do not
21 know what impact that is going to have on the company, but I
22 assume it is significant. They, as many others would have,
23 would have pursued what they understood to be government
24 policy, which just suddenly stopped so the government can
25 figure out what they were doing. It does seem to me the

1 government can figure out what they are doing without
2 necessarily stopping everything we have been doing for a long
3 time.

4 Thank you, Chairman.

5 Senator Murkowski: Senator Merkley.

6

1 Senator Merkley: Thank you, Madam Chairman.

2 And thank you, Madam Secretary, for being here and helping
3 us understand a variety of things.

4 When you started out your commentary, you mentioned Harney
5 County and Malheur Refuge. That has been a traumatic
6 experience for Oregon. We are hoping to work with the
7 Department of Justice in terms of some compensation back to the
8 completely overstrapped local system of justice that was
9 dealing with that, in partnership with FBI.

10 But also the Burns Paiute Tribe, and this would be more
11 relevant to Interior, had to incur a lot of increased costs and
12 damage to sacred sites. It is still being evaluated.

13 Is it possible that the BIA could assist the tribe in some
14 of these expenses that they are going to incur?

15 Secretary Jewell: It is certainly something we would be
16 happy to look at. I know that the FBI left recently, and we
17 are just now doing an inventory of the damage. But certainly,
18 we can work with the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) if there
19 are costs incurred by the tribes in addressing that.

20 I did meet with the tribes on the phone beforehand. I did
21 meet with Judge Grasty from the county recently in my office.
22 And I will be making a trip there when the time is right to
23 visit. We will make sure that we encompass the tribes and I
24 engage with the BIA as well.

25 Senator Merkley: Thank you. I really appreciate that. I

1 know the tribe appreciates that as well.

2 One of the ironies is that that particular county where
3 the occupation occurred has had some terrific successes on
4 collaboration, the types of successes that we all say need to
5 happen through dialogue and cooperation and sharing
6 perspectives and so forth, one including sage-grouse
7 conservation, another being the Malheur Refuge itself,
8 management of the refuge.

9 Judge Grasty, who you mentioned, has thought that, given
10 their successes in Federal-county collaboration, this would be
11 a very good place to have a center that helped advance that
12 type of collaboration, both from the local experiences, but
13 bringing in the issues from throughout the West.

14 So, I think it is a terrific idea. There are tensions
15 that certainly are natural between a longstanding landlord, the
16 Federal Government, and a longstanding ranching and grazing
17 tenants, and issues over the use of the land. And having a
18 center to facilitate collaboration, it seems like a pretty cool
19 thing.

20 Any chance we could get some support for that idea from
21 the administration?

22 Secretary Jewell: This is a new concept I have not really
23 considered, so we would be happy to consider it.

24 I will say that what happened in advance of the occupation
25 of the refuge and the cooperation that has happened throughout

1 Oregon with not just our own agencies, but also the Natural
2 Resources Conservation Service has been extraordinary. I think
3 there are models there to learn from.

4 I would hope that it will set a model for every office --
5 Fish and Wildlife Service, BLM -- working cooperatively across
6 the landscape. But we are happy to do give that consideration,
7 and I will chat with Judge Grasty the next time we talk.

8 Senator Merkley: Thank you very much. I appreciate that.

9 I also appreciate the administration's support for the
10 Klamath settlement efforts. We had substantial development
11 with the process of decommissioning the dams being taken
12 offline and, therefore, removing some of the obstacles. There
13 is still a lot of work to be done to capture through
14 legislation the water certainty for the irrigators, the land
15 for the Klamath Tribes, habitat restoration, and so on and so
16 forth. You have been a great partner.

17 Can we continue to ask you to assist us?

18 Secretary Jewell: We absolutely will be there. We know
19 there is a legislative fix that is needed to move this forward,
20 and we are fully supportive.

21 Senator Merkley: Thank you. I appreciate it.

22 And there was, by the way, \$3 million appropriated in
23 fiscal year 2016 to support the agreements, specifically
24 habitat restoration. Because the agreements were not concluded
25 or the legislation was not concluded, we just want to try to

1 make sure that the \$3 million actually does get spent on the
2 habitat restoration efforts, so it would be helpful to keep
3 moving the process forward as much as possible.

4 Mr. Connor: I believe that process will continue with
5 additional funds that were made available from the reclamation
6 with the spending plan. The upper basin agreement with the
7 Klamath Tribes is still in effect, and there is some
8 restoration activity that is contemplated as part of that
9 agreement, and we want to carry forward with that.

10 Senator Merkley: Great. Thank you. Thank you for all
11 your assistance on this, Michael.

12 Turning to coal leasing, I think it flies to the top of
13 the chart for questions that you have been asked. It shows how
14 much different Senators care about this from substantially
15 diverse perspectives.

16 I certainly agreed with Senator Blunt when he was saying
17 that we should be able to figure out the answer in a shorter
18 period of time. To me, the answer is already obvious, but it
19 is probably the opposite of what Senator Blunt might conclude.

20 Currently, we have, I believe, in terms of leases, already
21 granted about a 20-year supply of coal already leased out for
22 extraction. Am I in the ballpark on that?

23 Secretary Jewell: That is correct. It is 20 at current
24 production rates, and production rates are declining, so it is
25 likely more than 20.

1 Senator Merkley: So we have a tremendous supply that
2 already has been leased. And we also know that when you do a
3 new lease, that lease might be exploited for decades
4 thereafter. So if we do a new lease now -- there are occasions
5 where a lease has been exploited for 30, 40, even 50 years --
6 we are essentially locking in a contract for many decades in
7 the future. Am I still on track?

8 Secretary Jewell: That is correct.

9 Senator Merkley: So here is the thing, we are seeing the
10 impact of burning fossil fuels all over Oregon from the growth
11 of the pine beetle because winters are warmer and so damage to
12 our forest.

13 We have three of the worst ever droughts in the last 15
14 years in Klamath Basin, a huge impact on agricultural families.

15 The winter sports in the Cascades have declined as the
16 snowpack has declined. The trout streams are getting smaller
17 and warmer, which nobody who fishes likes to see smaller,
18 warmer streams.

19 Our oysters on the coast are having trouble reproducing
20 because the ocean is more acidic, 30 percent more acidic than
21 before the Industrial Revolution. If that is not a canary in
22 the coal mine, I do not know what it is.

23 So we have the knowledge, not just in some theoretical
24 model in the future, but right now facts on the ground. We
25 know there is extensive damage to our forestry, to our fishing,

1 to our farming, to our natural resources. And therefore, why
2 would we possibly do a new lease locking in more extraction and
3 combustion decades into the future?

4 So that is the conclusion I would come to. If the
5 administration reaches the same conclusion, as you put it,
6 before your time is up, I would love to see the coal leasing
7 program ended.

8 Secretary Jewell: All right. Thank you.

9 Senator Merkley: Thank you.

10 Senator Murkowski: Senator Udall.

11

1 Senator Udall: Madam Chair, thank you very much.

2 Secretary Jewell, I am pleased to see that you have
3 proposed a 9 percent increase for national parks, including
4 major investments in construction and maintenance programs to
5 address the estimated \$11.9 billion maintenance backlog at
6 parks nationwide. It is mind-boggling, that number.

7 We have a particular issue with park maintenance in New
8 Mexico I want to briefly raise. The public elevators at
9 Carlsbad Caverns National Park have been out of service since
10 early November, leaving visitors to hike in and out of the
11 caverns if they want to visit.

12 Obviously, the lack of elevator service creates a problem
13 for visitors who have accessibility issues as well as a problem
14 for the general public.

15 I have had the chance to raise this issue with you
16 personally. And you know how important it is to me for the
17 Park Service to restore temporary elevator service at the park
18 as possible and to come up with a plan to permanently upgrade
19 the elevators. I appreciate you working with me on this to
20 resolve this issue as quickly as possible and to ensure that
21 the local communities know what to expect.

22 I also would like to thank you for your strong support of
23 the Valles Caldera National Preserve during its recent
24 transition to become part of the national park system. I am
25 also pleased to note that you have included \$3.3 million in

1 your budget request to continue funding for the preserve into
2 2017.

3 Now that you have visited, I know you will agree with me
4 that the preserve is one of the crown jewels of the national
5 park system. What makes it so special is not just a stunning
6 landscape, however. There is recreation, hunting, fishing, and
7 grazing at Valles Caldera. All those make it a vibrant park
8 for New Mexico's community and for our local economies.

9 That is why I am concerned to hear that the Park Service
10 is still weighing whether to continue traditional grazing
11 permits on the preserve for this upcoming season. The law that
12 transferred the Valles Caldera to the National Park Service
13 allows these longstanding permits to remain in place while the
14 Park Service develops its long-term management policies. These
15 ranchers deserve to know now that they can count on their
16 grazing permits for the season.

17 Can I have your commitment that you will work with me and
18 other members of the congressional delegation who are also very
19 concerned about this to resolve this issue quickly and avoid
20 any further disruption to these traditional grazing permits?

21 Secretary Jewell: Certainly, Senator, we will be happy to
22 engage directly with you. And the Park Service is well aware
23 of the need to act fast on this.

24 I will say that there are some complexities, an endangered
25 species, for example, that needs to be incorporated into their

1 planning process, and figuring out the market rates for
2 appropriate grazing fees. But we are very happy to work with
3 your office to keep the priority high for the Park Service.

4 Senator Udall: Thank you very much. I think on the
5 endangered species issues, there are areas where there are not
6 endangered species issues, and I think the park superintendent
7 is very aware of those, and the local people on the ground.

8 Another issue related to the transition of the Valles
9 Caldera is the importance of continuing a multiyear stewardship
10 contract with the Jemez Pueblo. This project supports vital
11 landscape restoration work and jobs for tribal members.

12 As you know, I worked to include \$1.5 million in the 2016
13 omnibus to support forest restoration projects at new parks
14 like Valles Caldera. Could you tell me what work you expect to
15 accomplish this year with the funding we provided? Is funding
16 included in your fiscal year 2017 budget to continue this
17 effort?

18 Secretary Jewell: So the short answer is yes, funding is
19 included. It is going to be used for thinning about 1,200
20 acres of forest. As we are both aware, they had devastating
21 forest fires, and that is really important. So that will
22 continue.

23 Senator Udall: Great. Thank you very much for that
24 response.

25 As you know, I am very supportive of the department's

1 efforts to develop new rules related to methane venting and
2 flaring. New Mexico's natural resources provide jobs and
3 royalty payments that are an important part of our State's
4 economy, but outdated requirements are resulting in over \$100
5 million worth of natural gas being wasted, which has cost my
6 State \$43 million in lost royalties since 2009.

7 There is also a serious health component to this issue.

8 I understand that you are now in the public comment period
9 on the methane venting and flaring rule. Could you give us a
10 sense of the timeline for the final rule? What are some of the
11 issues you are hearing from industry that you believe will be
12 addressed in the final rule?

13 Secretary Jewell: At this point, the public comment
14 period ends next month on April 8. So far, we have had two
15 public listening sessions, one in Farmington, New Mexico, the
16 other one in Oklahoma City. So, we will be taking input on all
17 of those comments.

18 I cannot tell you what all of them are because we have not
19 analyzed them yet. I am sure you are aware of what some of
20 them are, in terms of cost and methodology and the importance
21 of doing this. But once we have all of those comments in, we
22 will be happy to analyze them and factor that into the
23 rulemaking.

24 Senator Udall: Great, thank you very much.

25 I have a question here on coal, but that one is kind of

1 like beating a dead horse. Senator Wyden and I have a piece of
2 legislation on that, and I think I will submit that one for the
3 record.

4 I am very pleased that this subcommittee was able to
5 provide an 85 percent increase for Indian school construction
6 and improvements in the 2016 omnibus. That amount includes
7 funds to finish the schools on the 2004 school construction
8 priority list. It also provides a down payment to begin work
9 on new schools that the Bureau of Indian Education (BIE) is in
10 the process of selecting. I am glad that you were able to
11 include another \$45 million for replacement school construction
12 in your 2017 budget.

13 I know that BIE is currently considering applications for
14 schools that want to be considered for the next round of
15 funding. There are four schools in New Mexico that are
16 currently competing for a place on the final list, and they are
17 all very anxious to find out whether they will get selected.

18 In addition, this subcommittee needs to know how the funds
19 in your budget will be used so that we can support your efforts
20 during the appropriations process.

21 When do you expect to finalize your new school
22 construction list? And what is your plan for providing the
23 subcommittee with more detail on how year 2017 budget request
24 will align with that list?

25 Secretary Jewell: The Indian Affairs team is hard at

1 work, and they are nearing finalizing the list. We narrowed
2 the list down from many, many schools to 10 that submitted
3 additional information. That has been received. It is being
4 analyzed, and I would expect that sometime in the coming weeks
5 to see the final version of the list for the new school
6 construction.

7 There are also replacement buildings, which would be
8 considered afterwards.

9 So we are very happy to provide you with information on
10 how the funding would be used. We are happy to work with the
11 committee and provide you with an inventory of that.

12 But as you pointed out, this is a much bigger issue than
13 we have money in the budget to address. We can just begin to
14 chip away at the list and work on stemming the increase in
15 deferred maintenance.

16 But we need a longer-term solution, as happened with the
17 Department of Defense schools, to really address this long-term
18 systemic problem, which is afflicting fully a third of our
19 schools that are considered in poor condition, including a
20 bunch of them in your State.

21 Senator Udall: Thank you. I know you have a real passion
22 for this.

23 Madam Chair, I see I am well over time here. I do not
24 know whether we are doing another round or not.

25 Senator Murkowski: I have some more questions. We have

1 given our colleagues some latitude here so they can move on to
2 other things, but if we can continue for a little bit longer,
3 that would be great.

4 Madam Secretary, I want to go back to some of the lands
5 issues. Again, something that has caused a level of concern is
6 where we are in this big discussion about mitigation.

7 As you know, the President has issued this memorandum on
8 mitigation, and then you have your Secretarial Order Number
9 3330, again, I think causing more questions than resolving any
10 issues.

11 As you know, just a couple years ago, as we were dealing
12 with issues within the National Petroleum Reserve, the concern
13 there was the metrics that were relied on to arrive at a \$8
14 million cost for mitigation within the National Petroleum
15 Reserve-Alaska (NPRA). BLM at that time had indicated, in
16 terms of a real rigorous understanding in terms of how this
17 impacted subsistence use, it seemed to so many that were
18 observing that this was just kind of divined from different
19 individuals, agencies, that had come to a point where it was,
20 how much can we get? That is not a standard that I think
21 anyone would suggest is reasonable.

22 But I think to the bigger question is whether or not there
23 is authority to require mitigation for projects on public lands
24 in the first place. When you move forward on natural resource
25 development, responsible natural resource development by

1 definition includes reclamation of disturbed lands and our
2 Federal laws require that reclamation then occur. Laws that
3 govern multiple use on public lands do not have this mitigation
4 requirement.

5 So a couple questions for you, with regards to mitigation.

6 I led a letter that went out just about a week ago with about
7 18 other colleagues here in the Senate outlining a series of
8 questions to DOI, to where we are with developing this program
9 guidance not only for DOI but the relevant agencies that are
10 involved.

11 So a couple questions on mitigation. Status update as to
12 program guidance, really, again, to the bigger point is the
13 authority that the department has to require mitigation for
14 projects on public lands in the first place, and then the
15 bigger problem and the considerations that we face in Alaska
16 where you have multiple agencies that have seemingly different
17 standards or different approach to mitigation. As a
18 consequence of the lack of certainty at all, not being even
19 able to begin a project, because whose standards are we going
20 to be looking to?

21 So, probably a longer question that hopefully has a clear
22 answer. But we have not gotten the guidance that we have asked
23 for.

24 We are going to be having a hearing in the Energy and
25 Natural Resources Committee on this within this month to

1 hopefully gain more clarity. But if you can give me a little
2 bit of guidance here from your perspective.

3 Secretary Jewell: Let me do a high level and then I am
4 going to turn it over to Mike Connor, who has worked on the
5 details for me on this.

6 First, we believe that the individual, localized
7 mitigation does not actually address sometimes the bigger issue
8 that development has on the landscape. This is something that
9 I looked at from day one.

10 When you have the fragmentation of habitat, when you have
11 road networks and so on, there tend to be impacts to the
12 landscape, the animal migration patterns, and so on, that are
13 not necessarily contained within the footprint of that area.
14 So we are looking at landscape-level mitigation, understanding
15 what those impacts are.

16 Good examples of that, I would say, in the National
17 Petroleum Reserve in Alaska, understanding the caribou calving
18 grounds, understanding the oil and gas development potential,
19 understanding that if there is offshore development, how do you
20 move that. All of those things were factored in.

21 As a project gets done, there is now a greater
22 understanding of what the impact will be. That is the whole
23 concept of mitigation.

24 Senator Murkowski: Can I interrupt on that then? What
25 you are describing then is it is going to be a case-by-case

1 determination. How can you give some level of certainty then
2 to anybody who is looking to develop a project, whether it is
3 oil and gas or whether it is a new runway or whether it is a
4 driveway? How can there be any level of certainty and
5 understanding?

6 Because what you described is, well, it is going to depend
7 on what is happening with the landscape around it. Every
8 landscape is going to be different.

9 Secretary Jewell: The intent is to bring certainty.
10 Another example, the Desert Renewable Energy Conservation Plan,
11 what are the areas that are set aside for development? What are
12 the areas critical to conserve?

13 So as this gets developed, the mitigation would be used on
14 the area that is highest priority for conservation, not
15 necessarily on that footprint. So that is the overall intent,
16 to bring greater certainty, not less.

17 I am going to turn it over to Mike for the specifics on
18 what he is working on.

19 Mr. Connor: I think I would just continue along the lines
20 with the view that the President's memo I think gets to the
21 point that you are trying to have us do, which is having more
22 consistency across the agencies in developing our mitigation
23 criteria and not doing it project-by-project, by doing these
24 planning efforts, which I do think have demonstrated that they
25 do facilitate permitting processes because they need to add

1 more certainty as we work with companies.

2 A perfect example is the Western Solar Plan and the Solar
3 Energy Zones that we did in Dry Lake in Nevada. We identified
4 the corridors of development, the appropriate mitigation
5 standards, that should apply there. We worked with companies
6 taking environmental analysis that used to take 18 to 24 months
7 and taking it down to 6 months to complete those environmental
8 analyses.

9 I think the NPRA is a situation I am particularly familiar
10 with having been involved in the discussions with
11 ConocoPhillips. The mitigation was not pie-in-the-sky what can
12 we get. It was very specifically related to the intrusion on
13 the Fish Creek barrier. That was the issue that we were
14 discussing with ConocoPhillips. We talked about specific ways
15 to compensate for that. We had a disagreement about
16 methodology.

17 Quite frankly, we all agreed that here was the range of
18 dollar figures that we were talking about to compensate for
19 that particular intrusion, and it could best be applied toward
20 developing a regional mitigation plan with the affected
21 communities, including the Alaskan Native communities. That is
22 the process that is ongoing right now, which should add greater
23 clarity to further developments in the NPRA, quite frankly.

24 Senator Murkowski: I think what you established there is
25 a precedent that basically says, if you want to operate within

1 this area, you are going to pay, not mitigation -- it is not
2 being viewed as mitigation by those who are looking -- a
3 penalty. And I think we would differ mightily in terms of the
4 specific project with Conoco and whether or not that \$8 million
5 that was ultimately arrived at or settled upon was where it was
6 started. I think we recognize that was not where the
7 conversation started. It was being used more as a bargaining
8 tool for Conoco to be able to move forward.

9 So, again, we have a letter out there that we are looking
10 for concrete answers on, and we will have an opportunity to
11 have this before us in the Energy Committee to get a better
12 understanding.

13 But I think this is a concern that, again, we are not
14 talking just about development of oil and gas opportunities in
15 my State or in others. It is the opportunity to advance any
16 kind of a project, whether it might be an area for school or
17 runway or what have you.

18 I want to recognize that Senator Udall will have more
19 questions, too, but let me follow on to a couple comments that
20 were made by Senator Udall in his opening, and by Senator
21 Feinstein.

22 She was talking about abandoned mines, developing
23 potential for an inventory. As you all know, legacy wells,
24 which is horribly, horribly misnamed, these are these abandoned
25 oil and gas wells in Alaska that were drilled by the government

1 and then just left in varying states of disrepair. We have
2 been making some progress. We have identified the universe
3 there in terms of the cleanup.

4 To Senator Feinstein's point, when she talks about an
5 inventory, I think we have established at least in Alaska,
6 okay, you identify what it is that you have, now you have to
7 prioritize how we are going to be spending the money. We were
8 successful in getting \$50 million, with helium funding last
9 year.

10 I appreciate the fact that we have a path, an action spend
11 plan, for that \$50 million. But my concern is that there is
12 still going to be a significant number of wells that will need
13 to be attended to when that fund is exhausted.

14 Now you have included \$3.8 million in this budget for next
15 year. I understand that this is a budget for this year. But
16 what we are still hoping to get is an understanding as to how
17 we intend to deal with all of the Federal Government's
18 obligations to clean up these wells up on the North Slope.
19 Because if you are suggesting that it is \$3.8 million this
20 year, and perhaps a like amount next year, I do not know what
21 your calculations are, but I am told we are looking at 30, 40
22 years to clean up these wells, if that is the case.

23 Do you have an estimate of the likely cost to finish this
24 environmental cleanup project, in both money and time?

25 Secretary Jewell: I will give you the information I do

1 have, and we will get back to you on the record for what I do
2 not have.

3 There are 136 wells, these legacy wells. Fifty were
4 identified in 2013 as requiring remediation.

5 Senator Murkowski: I want to make sure that we are both
6 clear on that, because I have heard that there is some
7 disagreement still between the State and Interior in terms of
8 whether or not some of these wells require that level of
9 remediation. So I understand what you are saying, Secretary,
10 and I do not dispute that, but I want to make sure that we are
11 in alignment between State and Feds on what the responsibility
12 is.

13 Secretary Jewell: Okay. I am not aware of that dispute,
14 but I will say, because of the work that you did with the
15 helium fund, that we will have 29 left requiring work at the
16 end of 2016. We will have three to five wells that we can do
17 with what is in the budget for 2017. It is called the Wolf
18 Creek cluster. I think because they are together, we will be
19 able to address that.

20 That still will leave somewhere on the order of mid-20s
21 that need to be cleaned up. What I do not have is the
22 estimated cost to do that or the amount of time it would take.

23 Of course, we would welcome the opportunity to work with
24 you on a more permanent funding solution for this, just as we
25 would on abandoned mines, just as we would on school

1 construction. It is very difficult putting small amounts of
2 money toward a program each year that is much larger than what
3 we can address in the regular budget cycle.

4 Senator Murkowski: Understood. Absolutely. But I think
5 this is one of those glaring examples where our Federal
6 Government is just in the spotlight being absolutely
7 hypocritical when it comes to environmental standards. When it
8 is the government that has drilled it, the government that has
9 walked away, the government acknowledges that we left a mess,
10 and yet we cannot prioritize that.

11 I think part of the problem is unlike perhaps abandoned
12 mines in California where you have a lot of people who are
13 wandering around and hiking, the North Slope is a long way
14 away, and there are not that many people on that North Slope.

15 But you and I both agree that we have a responsibility to
16 that land. We have a responsibility to those subsistence
17 hunters and fishers up there who are worried about the
18 contamination. And our Federal Government left a mess, and
19 they have an obligation.

20 So know that I am going to continue my push on this, and
21 we need to be working together.

22 I also want to raise, and then I am going to turn to my
23 colleague, the contaminated lands issues, these lands that have
24 been conveyed to Alaskan Natives under the Alaska Native Claims
25 Settlement Act separate and above from the legacy wells were

1 the Federal Government drilled.

2 Here we have a situation where lands have been conveyed
3 that were contaminated. These are Native lands, again, given
4 to Natives as part of a settlement.

5 So, what we have done on this is there has been an
6 inventory. We have asked that inventory be updated. At the
7 budget hearing last year, you said the survey was nearing
8 completion that year, and that it would be soon released.

9 We are still sitting here a year later. It still is not
10 public. I am told by BLM officials that it will be soon. But
11 we were told it was going to be last year.

12 So assuming that this inventory is completed and publicly
13 available, what I would like to have is an assurance that,
14 along with legacy wells, there is going to be an action plan
15 from the Department of the Interior to accelerate the cleanup
16 of contamination on Native lands, either that the BIA, the BLM,
17 the Fish and Wildlife, National Park Service, or Bureau of
18 Mines actually caused.

19 And then to know that there is going to be some level of
20 coordination in terms of how we are going to clean this up,
21 because there are other Federal agencies, as you know, that
22 have responsibilities, whether it is DOD or FAA.

23 But trying to understand how we are going to meet our
24 Federal responsibility for this cleanup is something that we
25 are going to continue to knock on your door, bang on the drum,

1 raise our voices, because it is a responsibility that we have.

2 So can you give me any updates on when we might see the
3 inventory, the updated inventory?

4 Secretary Jewell: The information that I have says next
5 month. That is the best I can do. I do not know why it has
6 taken so long, but that is the best information I have at this
7 point.

8 Senator Murkowski: And that will be made public?

9 Secretary Jewell: I do not know.
10 Do you know?

11 Ms. Sarri: I will get back to you on that one after I
12 talk to BLM a little bit more about it.

13 [The information follows:]

14 **INSERT INFORMATION ABOUT UPDATED INVENTORY OF**
15 **CONTAMINATED NATIVE LANDS AND WILL IT BE MADE**
16 **PUBLIC**

17 Senator Murkowski: Okay, again, the inventory, the first
18 inventory was completed at the request of my father in the
19 1990s. It had a timeline to be renewed and updated and
20 prioritized. So "soon" has now turned into almost a decade.

21 It is not just this administration's fault. We need to
22 get on it. So if for some reason it is not going to be
23 released next month, I would certainly appreciate a very
24 detailed explanation as to why it is not, because you can count
25 on me to continue to make a big stink about this.

1 Senator Udall.

2 Senator Udall: Thank you, Madam Chair.

3 Secretary Jewell, an issue of serious importance for
4 tribes in New Mexico is the repatriation of sacred objects back
5 to the tribes.

6 First, I want to applaud your recent efforts to work with
7 French authorities to seek cooperation in these efforts. As
8 you know, these items are not pieces of art to be sold. They
9 are sacred objects that are deeply important for tribal
10 identity. What's more, it is illegal to traffic these items
11 within the United States.

12 I think we need to be doing more to crack down on the
13 sales of these priceless cultural objects. One idea I have
14 heard from the Pueblo of Acoma is to establish an antiquities
15 unit within the BIA to investigate these kinds of cases.

16 I want to work with you to ensure that BIA and other
17 bureaus within the department have the ability to put a stop to
18 these illegal trafficking efforts.

19 Can you elaborate on the work of the department in terms
20 of bringing awareness to this issue and preventing tribal
21 objects from being trafficked? And are there specialized law
22 enforcement resources within the department able to handle
23 these repatriation cases?

24 Secretary Jewell: Senator, this is a significant issue.
25 When I was in Paris as part of the climate talks, I met with

1 the Minister of Justice for France, and I also met with the
2 individual that administers the auction houses in France.

3 They typically produce a catalog with a number of these
4 items that are exactly as you described. They are not works of
5 art. They are critical artifacts that were removed from the
6 tribes for whatever means many, many decades ago and have been
7 circulating in the art market. They do not provide sufficient
8 time for the tribes to even know they are there, let alone take
9 the kind of action that the French authorities say that they
10 need.

11 So I was met with a very sympathetic voice in the Minister
12 of Justice. Unfortunately, she just quit, so we will have to
13 start over again with the next minister.

14 I do think that there was a path forward that we learned
15 about, about the repatriation of articles taken in Nazi Germany
16 from families at that time. That may be a path that we can
17 use.

18 So on the international market, I would say that the State
19 Department is a critical ally in this effort. They have the
20 people that work the legal systems there. I would say that to
21 dedicate someone from BIA's law enforcement to this is
22 something that would have to come out of another area of BIA's
23 law enforcement, so it is a trade-off, given the law
24 enforcement challenges we have in Indian country.

25 But I do think the BLM has some capabilities in this area.

1 I know the State Department, Interpol, the international
2 organizations do. So it is on our agenda to raise awareness
3 internationally to see if we can actually address this.

4 I will also say we are not without fault. Our auction
5 houses in New York City, for example, do trade in artifacts.
6 And they may be those that are inappropriate to trade, and then
7 we do not find out about it until late.

8 So this is very, very important. And the New Mexico
9 tribes are quite active in this, but so are the Alaska tribes
10 as well. It is important. And thanks for raising visibility.

11 Senator Udall: Thank you for your efforts on that.

12 As you know, we have had extensive discussions, and I know
13 the chairman has also been involved, on this reorganization of
14 the Bureau of Indian Education. And I understand the
15 department is now moving forward with the first phase of
16 proposed reorganization of the BIE, including the establishment
17 of new educational resource centers that your 2017 budget
18 anticipates additional changes to the bureau.

19 This subcommittee supports your efforts to improve
20 education for Native students, and we recognize that you are
21 tackling some of the very tough issues as you overall the
22 bureau. But I want to make sure that the reorganization is
23 done right and actually leads to concrete improvements in the
24 classroom.

25 I also want to make sure stakeholders at all levels, from

1 tribal governments to educators and parents, understand clearly
2 what to expect from these changes. As part of the first phase
3 of the reorganization you have proposed a number of staffing
4 changes, including changes to the regional office in
5 Albuquerque to create these new centers to assist BIE and
6 tribally controlled schools.

7 What is your timeline for staffing up these centers? And
8 what services can schools expect to receive starting in the
9 fall? And what is your plan to ensure that all stakeholders,
10 including BIE employees whose jobs may be affected, know what
11 to expect during the reorganization?

12 There are other questions there that I will submit for the
13 record, but I want to get an answer from you on those.

14 Secretary Jewell: Okay, I am happy to give you a quick
15 update. I will also say that taking on reorganization of
16 something as storied, and not necessarily in a good way, as the
17 BIE is, from a business person's perspective, unbelievably
18 difficult over a multiyear period of time and extraordinarily
19 difficult in the time frame I have left.

20 So, the goal is to set a path forward so that we continue
21 to make progress on Indian education reform. It is not all
22 going to be done in 1 year.

23 We have had multiple meetings with all employees. Those
24 were held in February, outlined the whole process. On February
25 22, so just a week or so ago, we announced 65 vacancy

1 announcements across the BIE. Some of them are vacant. Some
2 are new positions. People will reapply. Those positions will
3 close on March 11, and we will begin filling the jobs in April.
4 So, it is really a fast timeline.

5 I would say what you will see in terms of near-term
6 improvements, we have been working now for more than a year on
7 professional development of teachers aligned with Common Core.
8 We have been providing training for effective school boards,
9 financial accountability training for school leadership, and
10 then training for certain tribes that have wanted alternative
11 accountability standards like the Miccosukee and Navajo.

12 So, there is a lot of work going on. I personally met
13 with leadership of the BIE to see how it is going. We have a
14 lot of work to do, but I would say that people understand the
15 importance of this. People are now a bit more reassured that
16 all their jobs are not in jeopardy. And we are working toward
17 a common end, which is better education for these students and
18 better self-determination in education by tribal communities
19 that want to take control of the schools.

20 So we continue to have an open door to any suggestions
21 that you have in this regard, but we are well on our way.

22 Senator Udall: Thank you very much, and thank you for
23 your hard work on that.

24 Since Senator Murkowski mentioned her father, just as a
25 closing comment here, when we were talking about the Land and

1 Water Conservation Fund, and Senator Tester asked a question,
2 as you know, my father worked in the 1960s when he was
3 Secretary of Interior to start the Land and Water Conservation
4 Fund. He worked with Congress. He went down and I believe met
5 with a Congressman by the name of Wilbur Mills from Arkansas,
6 and they came up with idea of taking offshore oil and gas,
7 knowing that these resources are limited, taking some of it and
8 dedicating it to permanent protection of land.

9 The original idea I think came from a national commission,
10 a blue ribbon panel, an incredible panel headed I think by
11 Lawrence Rockefeller and others that said, what do we need to
12 do in terms of parks? The suggestion was from this commission
13 -- these were people outside of politics -- you should spend \$1
14 billion a year and everybody should know you are going to spend
15 that and split it up between the State program, as you talked
16 about, and the Federal program. And the reason you do that is
17 everybody can plan. All these city councils and States and
18 Federal Government and its agencies can all plan and look to
19 see that money is there.

20 As Senator Tester pointed out, we have now reached the
21 point where we have authorized it at that level. The money is
22 over there in the fund. But somehow we do not dedicate the
23 resources there.

24 So we are all trying to figure out how we got to this
25 place. I know President Obama and you have encouraged us now

1 to move forward.

2 I thank very much, Senator Murkowski, for working with me
3 on the increase that happened in Land and Water Conservation
4 Fund. That was a good step. But we are not anywhere near
5 where we need to be in terms of the original idea behind the
6 Land and Water Conservation Fund.

7 But thank you very much. I know she was trying to get out
8 of here. We are running over here a little bit.

9 Senator Murkowski: Thank you, Senator Udall.

10 Yet one more reason why this energy bill is a good energy
11 bill that we are going to try to get moved through the Senate,
12 because we do have the LWCF piece in there that allows for
13 permanent reauthorization. But it does have some reforms in
14 terms of reminding us of the significance of State-side LWCF at
15 the same time we have Federal.

16 Secretary, I know that you have to go. I have just a
17 couple more just really quick and hopefully your answers will
18 be yes and no, too.

19 I mentioned the land conveyance and reductions that we
20 have seen in the budget, 20 percent reduction from last year.
21 I have raised the issue of the methodology for the survey.
22 There is a peer-review that is going on. BLM has agreed to
23 that.

24 Can you commit to me that BLM will not act unilaterally to
25 implement their preferred method of survey, if the State of

1 Alaska formally objects, once that peer-reviewed process is
2 complete? I just want to know that the State has been heard on
3 this.

4 Secretary Jewell: We absolutely are working closely with
5 the State. I hope it does not come down to a veto of what we
6 want to do. We are working now with the National Society of
7 Professional Surveyors at the State's request.

8 Senator Murkowski: Yes.

9 Secretary Jewell: We are providing them with all the
10 needed information. I think it is our collective hope that
11 they will come to a meeting of the minds, and it does not come
12 down to the State saying this is not acceptable. I hope they
13 can find something that both agree is acceptable.

14 Senator Murkowski: We are going through that peer review
15 process, so I think that is important.

16 I will submit for the record several questions, one on
17 tribal courts. We were successful in getting funding for
18 Public Law 280 States for the first time last year in the
19 amount of \$10 million. The President's request cuts this by \$8
20 million. I am not sure why, but I am very concerned about
21 that.

22 We just sent a letter to you, the Alaska delegation, on
23 the USGS earthquake program. I mentioned that to you. But
24 what I would like to know is that any future summits or
25 meetings that you are conducting regarding earthquake

1 preparedness at least include Alaska, but also that the
2 earthquake monitoring cost-benefit study that is out there,
3 that we will see the status of what that report is. If you can
4 let me know when we might see some of the findings.

5 The last thing, just quickly -- I am sorry -- the bottle
6 ban on bottled water in parks, not the ban but giving parks the
7 option to eliminate the sale of bottled water on a park-by-
8 park-basis, we have asked for a report within the omnibus about
9 the justification for making this determination. The report
10 was due February 16. We have not gotten it. I would hope that
11 you can let us know when you are expecting that report.

12 I still have some hardship. We can sell bottled sugar
13 water pop in the parks, but we cannot sell good glacier water.
14 In fact, this is not a prop. We are actually drinking Alaskan
15 Glacier water here at the committee.

16 But I was contacted by the COO of Alaska Glacier Products.
17 He says that he is worried that he is not going to be able to
18 sell his Alaska product in the Alaska park units. This
19 concerns me.

20 I do not know whether or not, for instance, Denali is
21 opting not to sell bottled water.

22 But again, I understand we are trying to eliminate the
23 waste, but you are still allowing the waste from pop in our
24 parks as well. And not everybody every parent is able to bring
25 or remembers to bring water bottles that we want them to do.

1 The last thing that I am going to raise with you, and
2 everything else is going for the record, is where we are on
3 Alaskan mapping, the Alaska Mapping Initiative, improving our
4 topo maps for the State.

5 I was present at a celebration in Alaska last summer where
6 we celebrated 55 percent completion of mapping the State.
7 Where else in America would you celebrate being just a little
8 over halfway?

9 So we have a way to go on this. I remain concerned that,
10 once again, as we look at our priorities that our mapping, not
11 only terrestrial mapping but in our waters, is something that
12 we are woefully behind.

13 So I have much more that I will submit to you all, and we
14 would hope for timely responses. But I appreciate you being
15 here before the committee, and I apologize that the committee
16 has gone over time.

17 Thank you for your indulgence, and we look forward to your
18 responses. Thank you very much.

19 Secretary Jewell: Can I just say that I actually do have
20 a response on the mapping.

21 Senator Murkowski: Yes, please. Go ahead.

22 Secretary Jewell: We were at 63 percent at the end of
23 last year. By the end of 2017, we will be 70 percent complete.
24 We should be fully complete by 2020.

25 I do have personal vested interest. My son actually is a

1 critical care flight nurse and does medevac flights.

2 Senator Murkowski: He knows.

3 Secretary Jewell: He knows. He does that in Alaska as
4 well. So, we share the concern and also share the urgency of
5 why this is so important for the State of Alaska.

6 Thank you both very much. This is a little different in
7 terms of tenor and tone than the session that I was at
8 yesterday. I do appreciate the constructive nature and also
9 the flexibility with which you ran the agenda to allow me time
10 to answer after time had expired. So thank you both very much,
11 and we look forward to working with you.

12 Senator Murkowski: Thank you.

13

1 ADDITIONAL COMMITTEE QUESTIONS

2 [The following questions were not asked at the hearing,
3 but were submitted to the Department for response subsequent to
4 the hearing:]

5

From: Fannesbeck, Leif (Appropriations)
To: [Hall, Tricia](#); [Denise Flanagan \(Denise.Flanagan@ios.doi.gov\)](mailto:Denise.Flanagan@ios.doi.gov)
Subject: QFR's
Date: Thursday, March 31, 2016 1:17:33 PM
Attachments: [QFRs.docx](#)

I've attached the QFR's from our hearing on March 2nd. Sorry for the delay.

Questions from Chairman Murkowski

1. Last year the Alaskan Village of Council Presidents (AVCP) was selected to participate in the Tiwahe demonstration project and has received approximately \$986,000 in base and Tiwahe funding. For those of you not familiar with the AVCP, it is a consortium of 56 Alaska Native villages in western Alaska. The villages are remote and somewhat isolated over a 59,000 square mile area with a population of approximately 25,000. All travel to and from the villages is by small plane or boat. The AVCP administers programs, fund projects, and provides social services to the villages.

The Tiwahe initiative is a 5- year pilot program that aims to help tribes develop a comprehensive approach for the delivery of services to communities through partnerships with the tribe, local communities and the state and federal government. The overall goals and objectives are, to improve screening and access to family and social services, to create alternatives to incarceration via solution focused sentencing, improving links to appropriate prevention, intervention and treatment opportunities.

- a. I understand this is a 5 year pilot program, but I am interested in hearing more about how the program is structured for each tribe and how the funding for each pilot site is determined. Would you briefly explain how the sites are selected, how the pilot is designed, and how the funding is determined and delivered?
 - b. The President's proposal for the initiative is \$21 million over FY16 enacted levels. What is the plan for this increase? Would you seek to expand the pilot to additional sites in Alaska and elsewhere?
2. ANILCA is perhaps the largest conservation contribution in the world's history and certainly the nation's. Alaska has more Conservation System Units (CSUs) than the entire nation combined, yet we continue to see more and more land taken off the table for development. Land planning in Alaska is managed in a tenuous and never-ending process that specifically ignores ANILCA. The process results in outcomes that do not favor development. In addition, few people have the time, energy, and expertise to participate in these plans. For example: Bering Sea/Western Interior RMP contained 56 maps, 1,200 pages, and 63GB of data. Furthermore, this plan and similar plans exclude multiple- use through ACECs, RNAs, and other proposed closures. What is being done to ensure the balance for conservation and economic opportunity intended by ANILCA is considered for future land management plans?

3. As you know, once covering 160 million acres, the Public Land Orders (PLOs) were put in place after 1971 to guarantee that Alaska Natives could select their ANCSA selections. The Department's own report in 2004 said there was no need for any more than 6.7 million acres to still be encumbered and that number has since been further reduced over the past dozen years with the completion of revised Bureau of Land Management plans. Moreover, Natives have now filed all their selections.
 - a. Please provide specifically what actions your agency is taking to actively lift the remaining Public Land Orders (PLOs) reserving lands throughout the State of Alaska.
 - b. I would like your commitment to lift all the remaining PLOs as soon as possible, and please provide a timeline by which you commit to abide.
4. On February 4, I sent you a letter with Chairman Cochran, Chairman Rogers, and Subcommittee Chairman Calvert regarding the Office of Surface Mining's Stream Buffer Zone Rule. The letter related to the directive in the fiscal year 2016 omnibus that required the Office of Surface Mining to provide States with information they requested related to the Stream Buffer Zone Rule, as well as to meet with States at their request.

I am extremely concerned about the manner in which this rule has been written primarily because 9 out of 10 of the States who entered the process as cooperating agencies decided to withdraw from the process because of a lack of meaningful consultation with OSM. This directive was meant to reverse course and ensure that OSM moves forward in a more cooperative manner.

Shortly after my letter was sent, the State of Alaska sent the Department a letter related to the requirement that OSM provide states with relevant reports, data and analyses. As an initial step, the State of Alaska requested that OSM provide a summary of the documents. The letter indicated that Alaska would then request a subset of those documents and eventually, request a meeting with OSM.

- a. Have you provided the State of Alaska with the summary of documents they requested? If not, when do you anticipate that such information will be provided?
 - b. In a recent budget hearing in the Senate Energy Committee, Deputy Director Connor said the documents specified in the report language would be ready for the states in a few weeks. What is your plan for meeting with states after they have had time to review the information you are required to provide them?
 - c. Additionally, can you share the timing and process you envision for moving forward with the stream buffer zone rule? Given that the states will presumably be raising a number of new issues based on the information they receive in the technical documents, will you reopen the comment period so that the public has the opportunity to comment on that information as well?
5. Within the Fish and Wildlife Service's Ecological Services budget, and specifically within

the Endangered Species Listing program, the Department has proposed shifting a sizeable portion of the budget from "critical habitat designations" to "petitions." I am concerned about this shift because I am still hearing concerns from members who opposed the Department's decision to enter into a multi-species settlement agreement in 2011.

I have heard from members that this effort, which required the Service to make listing determinations on more than 250 species was done without consultation of local governments or communities that are impacted by that settlement agreement. With the actions required in that settlement agreement coming to an end in 2016, I am concerned that the Service will see fit to enter into another similar agreement.

How can I be certain that, if we decide to shift money from critical habitat designations to petitions, the Service will not be inclined to enter into a similar, closed-door settlement agreement?

6. I have been concerned with the Department's actions related to the polar bear for a number of years. I disagree with the 2008 listing determination and vehemently disagree with the designation of more than 187,000 square miles of land "an area larger than the state of California" as "critical habitat" for polar bears. When combined with the other hostile actions undertaken by the Administration when it comes to developing our public lands, the listing and designation has the potential to devastate our State's economy.

My concern has long been that the Department based its listing decision more on the expectation that climate change would decrease polar bear habitat and stocks in the future, than on fact that stocks are currently in decline. I have seen no data to show that polar bear stocks currently are in significant decline across northern Alaska (the issue of potential Russian poaching aside) and thus, the species does not warrant protections under the Endangered Species Act.

Has the Department undertaken any recent efforts to consider new science related to polar bears in an effort to determine whether the species should be listed under the Endangered Species Act? If so, please provide me with the studies that you have considered. If not, please share with me the reason for not moving forward and whether there is a plan for moving forward.

7. The Fish and Wildlife Service has requested the authority to seek compensation from responsible parties who damage or destroy National Wildlife Refuge System or other Service resources. This legislative language has been circulating for a number of years. In 2014, a hearing was held in the Environment and Public Works Committee a bill that was introduced by Senator Cardin. My understanding is that no legislation has been introduced in the current Congress and the Environment and Public Works Committee has not taken action on the matter.
 - a. Why has the Department only requested this authority for the Fish and Wildlife Service? I understand the National Park Service has similar authority already, but the Bureau of Land Management does not. Is there a reason that the request was made only

for the Fish and Wildlife Service?

- b. I have heard concerns that providing this authority will lead to additional prosecutions of individual because the Service will be incentivized by the prospect of additional revenue. What can you do to assure me that this will not happen?
8. The FY2016 Omnibus Appropriations bill contained a substantial increase for LWCF. The total discretionary appropriation was \$450 million, an increase of \$50 million over the President's FY2016 discretionary total and \$144 million over the FY2015 enacted level of \$306 million. Congress was able to fund the President's proposed discretionary funding lists and increase the NPS state side program to \$110 million. Given the funding pressures for the Interior bill this year it will be hard to meet the FY2016 appropriated level; therefore, we need to carefully look at the projects the President has proposed in his budget submission to make sure they have been fully vetted and are ready to go.

The explanatory statement on the FY2016 Omnibus stated that many of the projects the Administration has proposed over the years lack sufficient information, and that requested projects should have identified properties, willing sellers, updated appraisals or market information, and the support of Federal, State, and local officials.

Have all of the projects submitted in the FY2017 budget met all of these conditions?

9. The explanatory statement also expressed that the agencies should include the feasibility of phasing projects as well as a description of which parcels are being considered for conservation easements or fee simple acquisition.

Discuss compliance with this guidance. What number or percent of the requested projects were identified as able to be accomplished in phases? What number or percent of the projects were identified as acquisitions for conservation easements versus fee simple acquisitions?

10. The explanatory statement also included language to increase the transparency of the project selection and prioritization processes in the annual budget requests, particularly in regard to collaborative landscape projects. Over the years, there has been concern among many in the community and here in Congress about how the Administration picks projects for the discretionary and mandatory lists. It appears that many of the projects have been geared toward the Western US and that geographic distribution of funds has not been a factor in your project selection. Typically Congress has funded the proposed lists in the order requested; however, with questions about the quality of projects and the process used to select projects Congress may need to revisit this approach.

Given these questions about quality and process: What process does the Department use to compile the project lists, including for identifying collaborative areas? What considerations does the Department take into account when selecting and prioritizing projects? What is the geographic distribution of requested funds?

11. According to the EPA, methane emissions from hydraulic fracturing at natural gas wells is down 83% since 2011 and total methane emissions from natural gas production are down 38% since 2005.
 - a. Is natural gas a key component of GHG reductions?
 - b. Does the use of natural gas help drive down GHG emissions?
 - c. Does the administration want to see U.S. natural gas production continue to help bring down GHG emissions?

12. Over the course of the U.S. energy boom, according to the Energy Information Administration, marketed natural gas production has increased by 35 percent, over the nine-year period from 2005 to 2013, from about 19 trillion cubic feet of gas per year to about 25 and a half trillion cubic feet of gas per year. Over this same period, EPA data show that methane emissions from hydraulically fractured natural gas wells decreased by about 80 percent, emissions from natural gas production decreased by about 38 percent and total methane emissions decreased by about 11 percent.
 - a. In view of this information, and in view of EPA's continued efforts to reduce methane emissions from industry sources, why has the BLM, under your authority, chosen to promulgate its own methane regulations?
 - b. Related to this question, can you describe the consultation that the BLM has undertaken with EPA, and with the state regulatory agencies with Clean Air Act authority in the states with operations on BLM lands?

13. Over the last few years the U.S. has undergone an energy renaissance which has created thousands of new well-paying jobs, made the U.S. more energy secure and less reliant on evil powers across the globe as well as make U.S. energy more affordable — just look at the cost of gasoline today — all while methane and GHG emissions have dramatically declined. During this same time BLM's permitting process continues to lag which is not only a lost opportunity for the benefits I just described, but also to the detriment of potential revenues to the Federal Treasury and the states. Additionally, the BLM has put out a number of regulations and proposals including the Hydraulic Fracturing, updates to Onshore Orders 3, 4, and 5, and the proposed venting and flaring rule. Each of these, separately and combined, could have real effects on U.S. energy production, jobs, revenues, etc. If the goal of the Climate Action plan is to decrease GHG emissions, does it make sense to propose a suite of regulations that will shut down U.S. natural gas production?

14. For several years, the EPA has been working on the development of new requirements for compliance with elements of the Clean Air Act for oil and gas production operations. The process of developing new regulations for emissions from new sources has involved - indeed required - highly technical discussions, and has been characterized by regular opportunities for substantive discussion between EPA and the regulated industry. Why is the BLM undertaking its own separate rulemaking process?

- a. Did the BLM work with the EPA to make sure the two packages were not in conflict with one another? If so, why are there many examples of the two rules differing or the BLM requiring something the EPA determined was not necessary or cost prohibitive?

For example: BLM's inclusion of liquids unloading requirements when EPA has determined there is not a single cost-effective method that can address this source. Additionally, there are differences between survey frequency based on number of leaks (BLM) versus percent of components (EPA).

15. What assurance do we have that the two agencies' efforts can be coordinated such that BLM's rulemaking will be informed by the EPA effort so that regulatory conflict is avoided?
16. How do these rules interact with the state's own efforts on methane? What consideration did you give the state programs? Is there a scenario where projects will need to comply with a state methane program and regime, a different BLM methane program and regime and a different EPA methane program and regime? Is that necessary and reasonable?
17. How does the cost-benefit analysis hold up when there are a lot of legacy producing wells that would cost more to comply with these proposals than the energy that is produced which would then result in production being shut-in? Would this mean that DOI loses in royalty revenue?
18. In January, a magnitude 7.1 earthquake hit Alaska. Though a handful of families lost their homes, damage was limited because the earthquake occurred away from populated areas. Alaska's history demonstrates clearly, however, that we are not always so fortunate.
 - a. In 2000, congress authorized the Advanced National Seismic System to "establish and maintain an advanced infrastructure for seismic monitoring throughout the United States that operates with high performance standards" "A decade and a half later, many of the baseline performance standards set by this program have not been achieved in Alaska. As other states with high earthquake hazard move on to advanced technologies, such as earthquake early warning, what is the Department doing to make sure Alaska has access to the instrumentation, technology, and funding needed to expand and modernize the seismic infrastructure?
 - b. Language was included in the FY16 omnibus for USGS to conduct a cost benefit study related to earthquake monitoring for Alaska. Please tell me what the status of that report is and when we may be able to expect to see some of the findings?
 - c. President Obama's 2013 arctic strategy document emphasizes cooperative efforts with the State of Alaska to respond to natural and man-made disasters. In the last two years there have been significant swarms of earthquakes in the Bering Sea, Northwest Alaska and the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge. How does the Department intend to engage with the State of Alaska to develop earthquake mitigation strategies for the Arctic region?

19. The President's proposal includes an increase of \$8.8 million for USGS activities related to the Arctic.
- a. Could you provide more detail on the Department's Arctic priorities, particularly as they relate to the Administration's Implementation Plan for its National Strategy for the Arctic Region?
 - b. Also, can you provide specific details about the type of research and activities that would be conducted if this funding were approved? For example, will these activities improve our understanding of the continental shelf offshore Alaska's north coast?
 - c. Will the research improve our understanding of the resource potential for new oil and gas discoveries, as well help us understand how to minimize the risks of utilizing those resources?
20. The federal government and the state are joint partners in the Alaska Mapping Initiative, with the goal of improving the topographic maps for the state. Some of the maps are over 50 years old and vital to aviation safety, land use planning, and research. The President's FY2017 budget proposes to increase funding for this program by \$1.5 million.
- a. If the President's proposed increase of \$1.5 million is included in the FY2017 appropriations bill, that would bring this initiative to a total program funding level of \$6.7 million. At that rate, how long would it take to complete the maps?
 - b. What percentage of the state now has updated maps and what areas pose the most challenges for mapping?
 - c. Will these maps be available in digital form and how accurate will they be compared to topographic maps in the Lower 48?
21. The United States Geological Survey operates the Alaska Volcano Observatory, a joint entity with the University of Alaska. USGS operates five such observatories in the Western US. The observatory maintains a series of seismic monitors on volcanoes in Alaska, largely on the Alaska Peninsula and the Aleutian Chain, near the air corridor for flights to America from Asia. Ash from eruptions is particularly dangerous to such flights as shown by the near crash of a jumbo jet years ago.
- a. The President's FY2017 budget proposes a very small increase for the Volcano Hazards Program, \$117,000 for fixed costs, even though the entire USGS budget request is an increase of 10%. I understand there has been some progress made on the repair and monitoring systems on Alaska Volcanoes and I appreciate the good work that is being done there, but I am afraid we are not doing enough. It was also brought to our attention that the good work we are doing now to repair these systems may not be in compliance with the changing Federal Communications Commission (FCC) regulations over radio frequency spectrum allocations.

- b. Are you familiar with the FCC spectrum allocation issue? Are the systems we are repairing in compliance with the FCC regulations or are we repairing a system that will need to be converted to digital in the next few years?
- c. Could you provide this committee with the current gaps in the monitoring infrastructure at the Alaska Volcano Observatory and the estimated costs to complete the monitoring system?

22. In 2014, Congress passed the BLM Permit Processing Improvement Act of 2014.

- a. How has the passage of the legislation impacted permit timelines?
- b. The reauthorization also required BLM to report to Congress by February 1 each fiscal year the allocation of funds to each office and the accomplishments of each office. Where is that report?

23. Over the last several years the Department of the Interior has proposed or finalized a number of offshore and onshore rules and regulations including the BLM hydraulic fracturing rule, updates to BLM Onshore Order 3, 4, and 5, the BLM venting and flaring proposal, the release of BLM Land Use Plan Amendments that limit areas where oil and natural gas development can take place, changes to ONRR's civil penalty regulations, additional regulations to Arctic OCS operations as well as the proposed Well Control Rule, potential changes to onshore royalties, bonus bids, etc. Interior is also expected to propose updates to offshore air regulations and there are also a number of additional items included in the Unified Agenda that have not been proposed. All of this regulatory activity is taking place at a time when investment on federal land oil and natural gas production continues to fall. Each of these items on their own may have a chilling effect on future investment and interest in federal production of oil and gas and taken together, the cumulative impacts could potentially alter not only production on federal lands but also government revenue as a result.

- a. Are you analyzing and considering the cumulative effect of each regulation on an individual basis as well as combined with the entire suite of regulations? How do you ensure that the Department adheres to its multiple-use mandate and continues to place great value on the oil and gas production on federal lands and the important revenues that come to the Treasury as a result?

24. The decision by DOI to pull the Arctic lease sales in the 2012-2017 Five Year Program as well as the denial of lease term extensions was shortsighted and without justification. Access to oil and natural gas resources in the Alaska OCS is essential to the nation's economy and energy security and predictable leasing and workable regulations are necessary to take advantage of this vast resource. The Arctic contains the world's largest remaining conventional undiscovered oil and natural gas. Given the resource potential and long timelines required to bring Arctic resources to market, decisions made today will have an impact on industry's ability to provide the U.S. oil production of the future.

- a. How does the Department view the importance of Arctic resources and our need to continue exploration and development in the Arctic, especially as other nations continue to reap the benefits of Arctic development?
 - b. Does the Department's lack of regulatory uncertainty, which only becomes greater with the proposed Arctic rule and the proposed Well Control rule, play a part in the unsuccessful project last year?
25. I am very concerned with the BOEM-BSEE proposed Arctic rule because it imposes prescriptive requirements, including the requirement for a same-season relief well, assuming that one solution universally applies to any given Arctic location. Instead, the rule should look to using performance-based rule which allow an operator to minimize risks by designing a well program specific to the landscape, ecosystem, ice conditions, water depths and weather of that particular well. The rule should focus on prevention and consider fit-for-purpose response planning alternatives to respond to potential loss of well control.
- a. What is the likely timing of the final Arctic rule? Do you believe that you have an opportunity to step back and take time to assess the Arctic rules package and examine the NPC report before putting out a final rule since you've closed the door on leasing in this current Five Year program?
 - b. How will this timing match with the BSEE well control rule, which as you know will also apply in the Arctic? Would it make more sense to hold the Arctic rule's final release until after the well control rule is final and allow for comments to inform how both set of rules will affect the Arctic before finalizing and implementing?
 - c. Has DOI taken a hard look at the NPC report and made agency adjustments or taken counsel from it?
26. The increased domestic oil and gas production we have been witnessing is occurring almost entirely on private and state lands where the federal government does not have control. This is because it can still take from 240 to as much as 300 days to get a permit to drill on BLM managed lands, and where it can take as much as 10 years to complete an environmental review. The Department has taken steps to expedite the permit process for projects on federal lands that involve renewables, or the infrastructure for renewables, but in the case of oil and gas resources the Department has increased permitting burdens.
- a. Can you explain the apparent discrepancy between how the Department treats permitting for renewable energy projects, and projects for the exploration and production of natural gas and crude oil?
27. On lands administered by the BLM there are thousands of older wells, many producing less than 15 barrels of oil per day. However, in the aggregate, this so-called "stripper production" represents several percent of America's domestic crude oil production. In the past year, BLM has introduced four rulemakings (site security and commingling, measurement of crude oil, measurement of natural gas, venting and flaring) that taken together could significantly increase costs of operation on these older leases, possibly resulting in shutting in production.

- a. Is an agency like BLM that already struggles to issue permits to drill from companies holding BLM leases within 300 days, staffed and equipped to manage the expansion of its regulatory mandate?
- b. Why is the focus of the Department and BLM on adding permit obligations for oil and gas operations when on the contrary the Department's focus is on expediting permitting for renewable energy?

28. Not long ago, the Social Security Administration engaged in an aggressive program to obtain a new custom designed computer system to deal with disability claims. After spending over \$300 million, they had a very little to show for it. They had a program racked with delays and mismanagement, but no new working custom system. Likewise, the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services spent more than \$1 billion trying to replace its approach to managing immigration documents with digital online forms, and as of this fall it had only a single online form, the form to replace a lost green card online.

You're probably wondering what does this have to do with the federal land management agencies. But right now, as I understand the situation, those agencies are working to refurbish the federal government's campsite booking website, Recreation.gov, which hosts virtually all online booking for not only the National Park Service but also the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the Bureau of Reclamation in addition to Forest Service campgrounds, and even many of the Army Corps of Engineers facilities. Many people use this online system every year, and if things go bad it could be a very big black eye for these land management agencies that could have broader impacts to the recreation fee program in general, particularly as we approach the Park Service Centennial.

I am asking for an assurance from you that you are going to do everything possible to make sure that any improvements to the online reservation system doesn't risk ending up with missed deadlines, and rollout delays caused by mismanagement and untested products or custom created software, like I mentioned. I hope you will work to ensure that the system will be dependable, time tested, secure and cost effective for the United States.

- a. Will you examine the situation and make sure that we are not headed down a pathway like the those I mentioned?
- b. As a way to ensure data security indeed does meet the highest standard, will you be using people who are Payment Card Industry Data Security Standard (PCI) compliant?

29. While many land management agency units are available as part of Recreation.gov, we know there are additional units that could take benefit from additional exposure. What are you doing to make sure more of your units are able to be part of the recreation.gov system and timeframes for bringing them online?

30. What, if any, human resources planning has OSMRE done in preparation for or in advance of the proposed Stream Protection Rule?

31. Which, if any, employment assignments or employee deployments have been made as a consequence of the Stream Protection Rule?
32. Does OSMRE employ any hydrogeologists?
33. What, if any, human resources planning has BLM done to satisfy mitigation measures, both those created by the Presidential Memorandum and the Department's own mitigation manual and efforts?
34. Which, if any, employment assignments or employee deployments have been made as a consequence of the new mitigation efforts? If the answer is that mitigation efforts have had no human resource planning or employment consequences, please explain why that is the case.
35. What vacancies does the Department currently have, and what are the Department's plans or intentions to fill those vacancies?
36. The BLM's draft updated planning rule, known as Planning 2.0, seeks to update the agency's planning process.
 - a. One of the frustrations frequently expressed by public lands communities regarding the planning process is that the BLM takes their comments, but does not truly consider the needs of the area, particularly when it comes to projects that potentially provide opportunities for economic development. How will the new rule improve BLM's coordination with state, county, and local governments? Will there be certainty for the manner in which BLM will consider the needs of state, county, and local governments.
37. One of the goals of Planning 2.0 is to "improve the BLM's adaptability to respond to social and environmental changes." What types of social change does the BLM need a new rule in order to adapt to? Also, what types of environmental change require the new rule?
38. I've made no secret about my concerns with this Administration's practices relating to mitigation. The President's Memorandum entitled, *Mitigating Impacts on Natural Resources from Development and Encouraging Related Private Investment*, coupled with your Secretarial Order 3330 on mitigation have only served to further my initial apprehension.

The President's Memorandum mandated that, "[w]ithin 1 year of the date of this memorandum, the Department of the Interior will develop program guidance regarding the use of mitigation projects and measures on lands administered by bureaus or offices of the Department through a land-use authorization, cooperative agreement, or other appropriate mechanism that would authorize a project proponent to conduct actions, or otherwise secure conservation benefits, for the purpose of mitigating impacts elsewhere."

- a. Is there a status update as to where the DOI and its relevant agencies are in the development of program guidance?

39. I understand mitigation can be a great tool for land managers, but what authority does the Department have to require mitigation for projects on public lands under the Department's jurisdiction? And, to that end, what authority is there to require that mitigation meet a standard of benefit for natural resource damage?
40. Along the same lines, given that much of the framework from the Presidential Memorandum reflects your own mitigation efforts stemming from your Secretarial Order 3330, please explain in detail what you hoped to achieve through your own mitigation efforts?
- a. How will those efforts would be implemented across your Department and with other Department sub-agencies and among sister agencies where mitigation efforts and/or natural resource impacts straddle multiple jurisdictions.
41. The Bureau of Land Management briefed the Senate on the Presidential Memorandum, and admitted to not having a rigorous understanding of impacts to subsistence use. Nevertheless, the Department assigned an \$8 million impact in the National Petroleum Reserve - Alaska (NPR-A). What metrics are used generally to determine dollar values associated with anticipated natural resource damage(s), and specifically, what metrics were relied upon to arrive at the \$8 million dollar cost in the NPR-A?
42. The Department's Budget Brief for 2017 notes "(r)esource management plans provide the basis for every BLM management action and are *necessitated* by changes in resource use and demands" (emphasis added)
- a. What, specifically, are the changes in resource uses and demands that necessitate potential management of:
 - o 715,000 acres of the Fortymile and Mosquito Flats Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACECs) in the Eastern Interior Management Plan;
 - o Nearly 700,000 acres in the Sheefish Bering Sea-Western Interior Plan;
 - o Any of the over 6 million proposed acres in the Central Yukon Management Plan; and
 - o Some of the proposed ACECs would result in the closure of the public lands to mining or other activities. Please articulate how the Department would satisfy its multiple-use, sustained yield mandate in the Federal Land Policy and Management Act if any of the ACECs proposals that contemplate a form of closure are finalized.
 - b. Please tell me what efforts the Department has made to apprise Alaskans, and specifically Fortymile placer miners, of developing management plans, individual obligations and new enforcement approaches?

- c. And please elaborate on what the Department's policy is in the interim while new policies, enforcement approaches, management plans and the like are being developed. For example, is it the Department's position to continue operating under existing policies while a new policy is being drafted?
43. The Administration has been vague on the details surrounding your proposed \$10.25/barrel fee, as you call it.
- a. Has the Interior Department performed any analysis of how a \$10.25/barrel fee would impact energy production on federal lands? If not, why not?
 - b. In 2013, a report commissioned by the Department of the Interior concluded that raising royalty rates on onshore oil and gas production on public lands would discourage investment and bring less money to the treasury, and consequently was not warranted. With oil prices drastically lower than in 2013 and the literally thousands of pages of new regulations that have come out of your Department to regulate industry over the last few months, has your Department analyzed what the cumulative impact of all of these actions will be on production on federal lands and revenue to the treasury?
 - c. In light of these new regulations and fees, can you tell me that your actions are designed to increase production on public lands, or are you ready to concede that we have different policy objectives when it comes to energy development on federal lands?
44. The FY 2015 Omnibus included a requirement for a comprehensive inventory of contaminated sites conveyed through ANCSA and a detailed plan on how the Department intends to complete cleanup of each contaminated site within 180 days of enactment.
- a. When will the report be completed and made public?
 - b. Does the Department have any plans to accelerate the cleanup of contamination on Native lands, either the lands that BIA, BLM, FWS, NPS, or Bureau of Mines actually caused, and do you have any plans to coordinate a cleanup among the other federal agencies: DOD, FAA, the National Weather Service and the Forest Service since as Secretary you do have a trust responsibility to Alaska Natives?
 - c. Does the Department have any estimates or intend to develop estimates for exactly what it will cost to clean up the lands so they are usable by Natives to generate the benefits that were intended when the Native Claims Settlement Act passed 45 years ago?

Questions from Ranking Member Udall

1. I'm very pleased that this Subcommittee was able to provide an 85 percent increase for Indian school construction and improvements in the 2016 omnibus. That amount includes funds to finish the schools on the 2004 school construction priority list. It also provides a down payment for to begin work on new schools that BIE is in the process of selecting.

Selecting five new schools for priority construction is only the beginning of the investment we need to make in tribal schools and I believe we won't get there unless we develop some kind of "Marshall Plan" for Native youth that fully funds infrastructure needs. We included language in the 2016 omnibus urging the Department to follow the lead of the Defense Department and develop a comprehensive plan to modernize and improve all BIE schools. DOD produced a plan to modernize its education facilities needs in 2009 and has been able to make significant progress towards fixing its schools as a result. There's no reason that the Administration and Congress can't work together to do the same for tribal schools.

- a. Secretary Jewell, can you share what steps the Department is taking to develop a comprehensive plan to improve all Indian schools?
 - b. Is there any reason that the Department can't move forward with preparing a comprehensive needs assessment and plan to address the needs identified by such an assessment this fiscal year?
2. I understand that the Department is now moving forward with the first phase of the proposed reorganization of the Bureau of Indian Education including the establishment of new Educational Resource Centers and that your 2017 budget anticipates additional changes to the Bureau. As part of the first phase of the reorganization, you have proposed a number of staffing changes, including changes to the regional office in Albuquerque, to create these new centers to assist BIE and tribally controlled schools.
 - a. What is your timeline for staffing up these centers, and what services can schools expect to receive starting in the fall?
 - b. I am still hearing from tribes in New Mexico that they don't feel fully informed about changes to expect from the reorganization. What is your plan to ensure that all stakeholders including BIE employees whose jobs may be affected know what to expect during the reorganization?
 - c. Your budget request provides \$8 million dollars in new funds to implement more changes to the Bureau to "increase capacity" and provide additional services to BIE-funded schools, but it doesn't provide much more detail. What specific changes are you proposing to make, and what additional capacity will BIE build with these funds? Will these funds be used to address shortfalls in facilities management, contracting and other services provided to schools, as identified by the Governmental Accountability Office?

3. Secretary Jewell, I am pleased to see your 2017 budget includes a \$350,000 increase to expand the Manhattan Project National Historical Park, for a total budget of \$691,000. I know that the Park Service is still working with the Department of Energy to develop its plan for the park.

Could you please provide an update on what we can expect to happen with the park in 2016, particularly in Los Alamos? What activities do you plan to fund with your requested increase?

4. Secretary Jewell, I am very pleased that my colleagues and I were able to provide the BLM National Conservation Lands line item with its first increase since FY 2012. As you know, we recently established two new national monuments in New Mexico—the Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks National Monument in the southern border area of the state, and the Rio Grande del Norte National Monument in the north near Taos. Tourism at these monuments creates critical economic opportunities for the people in surrounding communities—and they are also places that New Mexicans enjoy visiting ourselves. The President’s Budget once again proposes a significant increase of \$13.8 million dollars for monuments throughout the country.
 - a. Can you tell us what BLM’s plans are for utilizing the new funds we provided in FY 2016—particularly to support the monuments in New Mexico?
 - b. With the increased funding included in the 2017 Budget for national monuments, what will you be working on? What are the needs that should be addressed?
 - c. Since the Budget was delivered, the President has designated new monuments in California, and I understand there is still the potential for additional designations. Will the funding needs for those areas be covered by the increases you’ve proposed? If not, how will you fund them without impacting other states like New Mexico?
5. The Budget proposes \$1.7 million dollars to implement a Departmental Southwest Border Radio Initiative—in partnership with the Forest Service—to improve communications infrastructure amongst the various land management agencies, based on some issues the Inspector General uncovered.
 - a. Can you talk about how this funding specifically addresses the concerns raised by the Inspector General? Will this initiative improve Interior’s ability to communicate with Border Patrol and state and local law enforcement as well?
 - b. Can you tell us why BLM was chosen as the lead agency and why the Park Service and Fish and Wildlife Service do not have similar increases proposed for this project?
 - c. What are the tangible impacts we will see on the ground in New Mexico if this program is funded?

6. I am the lead cosponsor of legislation with Senator Wyden that would require the Department to collect royalties for coal mined on federal lands based on the actual market value of coal. The bill also increases transparency within the federal coal program by making it a requirement to calculate and publish the going market rate for coal and coal transportation.

I know that you have called for a comprehensive review of the coal program. What is the status of that review, and the expected timetable for completion? Will the reforms proposed in our bill be evaluated as part of your review? Please provide a comprehensive list of the issues that you expect to investigate or address as part of the review.

7. Secretary Jewell, the demand for ivory and rhino horns has skyrocketed. The Congressional Research Service reports that a rhino horn is worth more than \$50,000 per kilogram — more than even gold and platinum. The profit incentive is just staggering — so it's no surprise that terrorist networks such as al-Shabab and the Lord's Resistance Army are turning to poaching to support their operations.

The FY 2016 Omnibus included \$8 million dollars, a 12% boost, to the Fish and Wildlife Service's efforts to combat wildlife trafficking. The budget request for FY 2017 would maintain that increased effort.

What progress is the Service making on hiring the planned 45 new specialists and agents, and how quickly will they get into the field? What other steps is the Service planning to take with the new funds, both in 2016 and 2017?

8. Secretary Jewell, the Fish and Wildlife Service's efforts to reintroduce the Mexican gray wolf in New Mexico and Arizona has had a promising start. They were virtually eliminated from the wild by the 1970s, but thanks to the program, the population reached 110 wolves in 2014.

Unfortunately, the 2015 count brought some troubling news — the Mexican gray wolf population dropped to 97. I also understand that two wolves passed away during or right after being darted and tagged by the Fish and Wildlife Service. Wild populations can naturally ebb and flow, but we know that these wolves are at risk for a number of factors. It's critical that we investigate closely.

- a. Do your scientists have a theory for why the population is trending downward? Are there plans underway to help support a rebound?
- b. Why did the two wolves die during the count and capture operation? Has the Fish & Wildlife Service done a full review of their policies and procedures to prevent similar accidents?

Questions from Senator Blunt

1. Could you please provide a comparison of the revenues returned in the last several fiscal years from oil, gas, and coal leases, versus any revenue brought in from solar energy. Please include in the report what the revenue is generated from, such as rents. Further, please identify where there this money is accounted for in the Interior budget. It does not appear to be documented in Interior's Office of Natural Resources Revenue which lists revenues from other sources.
2. Given that your department has concluded that a PEIS for the coal leasing program is necessary, will you commit to refraining from other major modifications to the coal program while this analysis is being conducted?
3. You have indicated that a number of coal leases that have received record of decisions will be grandfathered. Are you firmly committed to allowing those lease sales to move forward as planned?

Questions from Senator McConnell

1. The Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2016 (P.L. 114-113) included a directive to require the Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement (OSMRE) to provide states with technical reports, data, analyses, comments received, and documents related to the environmental review and environmental impact statements for the agency's proposed stream buffer zone regulation. To date, what has OSMRE done in conjunction with the Department of Interior to comply with Congress's directive?
2. The Office of Surface Mining and Enforcement (OSMRE) claims that states have been reluctant to work with the agency despite their outreach efforts on the proposed stream buffer zone regulation. The Energy and Environment Cabinet in Kentucky sent a letter to your agency on February 8, 2016, indicating that the state agency would be interested in receiving the information directed by Congress in the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2016 (P.L. 114-113) to see how those studies and assessment documents compare with their own findings and reviews. Where is your agency in the process of responding to this request? What steps will your agency take to ensure that the newly elected and appointed officials in the commonwealth of Kentucky are brought up to speed with the proposed rule and reviews and findings associated with it? What sort of engagement can the Kentucky Energy and Environment Cabinet expect from your agency before the stream buffer zone rule is finalized?

□uestions from Senator Cassidy□

1. In 1996 Congress passed the National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act (NTTAA). The law prohibits the use of technical standards unique to the federal government in lieu of voluntary consensus standards as they relate to agency rule making. However, the Blowout Preventer Systems and Well Control final rule, RIN 1014-AA11 violates the NTTAA by using government unique technical standards. This violation makes it impossible to implement numerous portions of the rule while remaining compliant with existing law. In its formulation of the rule BSEE also infringes upon OMB Circular A-119. The circular requires the publishing of a NTTAA □statement□ in its Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (NPRM) detailing why government unique technical standards were necessary in lieu of consensus standards if exceptional reasons existed.
 - a. Why did BSEE not include a NTTAA statement in its original NPRM?
 - b. How does BSEE plan to implement all of rule RIN1014-AA11 if key provisions violate existing statutes?
 - c. Does the Department plan to publish a NTTAA statement and reopen the public comment period?
2. The NTTAA does allow for exceptions from the voluntary consensus standards mandate when their use □is inconsistent with applicable law or otherwise impractical□ and requires agencies to □transmits to the Office of Management and Budget an explanation of the reasons for using such standards.□ In accordance with 15 U.S.C. □272.
 - a. Please explain the Department□s process for justifying a NTTAA exemption when BSEE was actively involved in creating and approving the consensus standards at issue.
 - b. Please explain the justification that voluntary consensus standards are □impractical□ especially taking into account that government-unique standards lack a technical basis and create potential safety risks.
3. In its NPRM BSEE claims the proposed rule is not a □significant energy action□ triggering the need for a Statement of Energy Effects under the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (□OCSLA□) and procedural requirements under Executive Order 13211 (May 18, 2001) requiring a □Statement of Energy Effects.□ However, based on comments received from the public it is unreasonable for BSEE and the Department to continue this claim. BSEE has acknowledged that the proposed rule in total □represents one of the most substantial rulemakings in the history of the BSEE and its predecessor organizations.□ While simultaneously and inconsistently claiming that the proposed rule is not a significant energy action under E.O. 13211, BSEE has not met the mandate under OCSLA for a reasoned analysis of the rule.

Given the obvious and BSEE acknowledged impact this rule will have; will the Department renew its analysis and prepare the requisite Statement of Energy Effects and submit the Statement for public comment, as required by law?

4. BOEM has stated that offshore sources have not been demonstrated to impact onshore air quality. At the same time, BOEM is currently undergoing air modeling studies to inform its air quality rulemaking and these studies are not expected to conclude until 2017. However it appears the agency is on the cusp of proposing an entirely new regulatory program for offshore operators.
 - a. Is the agency going to move forward with a proposed rule before receiving the results of the air modeling studies that are intended to inform the rule for which it has commissioned nearly \$4M? What assurance can you provide today that the agency will issue a draft report of the studies for public review and comment prior to finalizing the report or incorporating its conclusions into any revised regulatory requirements?
 - b. What justification does the agency have for moving forward without the results of the studies when your agency, through its environmental impact assessments, has repeatedly concluded that offshore sources do not impact onshore air quality?
 - c. What reassurance can you provide that the agency will not rush, in order to meet an artificial deadline, the regulated community's ability to comment on the proposed rule and allow the agency time to engage with stakeholders as you analyze and digest those comments in order to incorporate any appropriate revisions into the final rule?

5. BSEE is currently working to finalize its BOP/Well Control Rule which as proposed may actually decrease safety and increase risk. Will the final rule make offshore operations less safe and increase risk like the proposal did?
 - a. Prior to the rule's proposal last year did DOI thoroughly examine all of the safety improvements made since 2010 and identify the existing gaps to determine what this rule needed to address?
 - b. DOI received significant comments and feedback on a number of safety concerns with the proposed rule. A recent Wall Street Journal article, which may have been written as a result of a DOI leak of the final rule, suggests that changes have been made to the proposal. What changes have been made to enhance safety?
 - c. A number of us in Congress have real concerns with the proposal all centered on safety and as a result the DOI needed to undertake a more robust analysis and engage in real dialogue to make sure the unintended consequences were addressed and the rule actually made offshore operations safer. As a result, the FY 2016 omnibus spending bill expressed the need for more robust analysis and that further examination needed to take place prior to the finalization of the rule. Did DOI heed

to the call of the Congress prior to finalizing and sending the rule to OMB? Why or why not?

- d. Does the final rule address and fix all of the safety concerns stakeholders and Congress had with the proposal? Does the final rule enhance safety?

From: McDonough, Alexander (Reid)
To: [Crowell, Brad](#); ["Shimek, Jaime"](#); [Neimeyer, Sarah](#)
Subject: FW: HOTLINE-S.2012: ENERGY MODERNIZATION
Date: Wednesday, April 13, 2016 2:10:51 PM
Attachments: [#3302 as modified.pdf](#)
[#3286 Heller as modified.pdf](#)
[#3292 as modified.pdf](#)
[#3313 Cantwell as modified 3.10.16.pdf](#)
[#3265 Vitter as modified.pdf](#)
[#3309 Portman as modified.pdf](#)
[FLO16465.pdf](#)
[Paul Amendment.pdf](#)
[Amendment Warner GW Parkway.pdf](#)

From: Watt, Brad (Dem-Secretary) [mailto:Brad_Watt@DEM-SEC.SENATE.GOV]
Sent: Wednesday, April 13, 2016 2:06 PM
To: D-HOTLINE@LISTS.SENATE.GOV
Subject: HOTLINE-S.2012: ENERGY MODERNIZATION

The Majority Leader asks unanimous consent that at a time to be determined by the Majority Leader in consultation with the Republican Leader the Senate proceed to the consideration of S.2012, Energy modernization.

The Majority Leader then asks consent that the following amendments be called up and voted on en bloc:

1. #3276 Cantwell Striking Certain Provisions
2. #3302 Klobuchar Modifying a Provision [as modified] EDW16251
3. #3055 Flake WAPA Pilot Project
4. #3050 Flake DOE Grants Information
5. #3237 Hatch Internet Auctions
6. #3308 Murkowski Denali & Gasoline
7. #3286 Heller PLREDA [as modified] FLO16390
8. #3075 Vitter Well Control Small Business
9. #3168 Portman/Shahen EPS
10. #3292 Shahen Waste Heat and CHP [as modified] ARP16073
11. #3155 Heinrich Minority-Serving Institutions
12. #3270 Manchin Carbon Sequestration Program
13. #3313 Cantwell SOS Accelerating Energy Innovation [as modified]
FLO16388
14. #3214 Cantwell DOE Emergency Response
15. #3266 Vitter Helicopter Fuel

16. #3310 Sullivan Survey Correction Swan Lake
17. #3317 Heinrich Lab-Directed R&D Cost Allocation
18. #3265 Vitter Maritime Workforce [as modified] FLO16389
19. #3012 Kaine Rockingham County
20. #3290 Alexander/Merkley Batteries
21. #3004 Gillibrand/Cassidy Disaster Relief Efficient Appliances
22. #3233 Warner Administrative Exchange for GW Parkway [as modified]
with hand change FLO16332
23. #3239 Thune High-Energy Physics Subcommittee
24. #3221 Udall/Portman Water Sense
25. #3203 Coons Study Cost-Share Waivers
26. #3309 Portman NPS Centennial [as modified] JAC16380
27. #3229 Flake Solar Avian Impact Study
28. #3251 Inhofe Natural Gas Vehicles
29. #2963 Murkowski RIS Fix (*currently pending*)

The Majority Leader then asks consent that there be __ hours of debate, divided in the usual form, on the following amendments concurrently, that no further amendments be in order, and that following the use or yielding back of that time, the Senate vote on the following amendments in the order listed with a 60-vote threshold for adoption for each of amendment:

1. #3234 Murkowski/Cantwell Resources Title [as modified] FLO16465
2. #3202 Isakson/Bennet SAVE Act
3. #3175 Burr Corolla Wild Horses
4. #3210 Lankford Maintenance Backlog Limit on LWCF Spending
5. #3311 Boozman Clean Line Study
6. #3312 Udall Clean Energy Victory Bonds
7. #XXXX Paul Economic Freedom Zones SIL16083
8. #2954 Cassidy-Markey Maximize SPR Sale Revenue

That following the disposition of Cassidy-Markey amendment #2954, the substitute amendment #2953, as amended, be agreed to; that the Senate vote on the motion to invoke cloture, upon reconsideration, on S.2012, as amended;

that if cloture is invoked, all post-cloture time be yielded back; the bill be read a third time and the Senate vote on passage of S.2012, as amended. Finally, that budget points of order not be barred by virtue of this agreement.

PDFs of the highlighted amendments are attached to this message.

If your Senator has an objection, please contact the Democratic Cloakroom. Do not reply to this message.

AMENDMENT NO.

Calendar No.

Purpose: To modify provisions relating to the energy efficiency materials pilot program.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES—114th Cong., 2d Sess.

S. 2012

To provide for the modernization of the energy policy of the United States, and for other purposes.

Referred to the Committee on _____ and
ordered to be printed

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

AMENDMENT intended to be proposed by Ms. KLOBUCHAR to the amendment (No. 2953) proposed by Ms. MURKOWSKI

Viz:

1 Beginning on page 37, strike line 16 and all that fol-
2 lows through page 41, line 14 and insert the following:

3 **SEC. 1004. ENERGY EFFICIENCY MATERIALS PILOT PRO-**
4 **GRAM.**

5 (a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

6 (1) APPLICANT.—The term “applicant” means
7 a nonprofit organization that applies for a grant
8 under this section.

9 (2) ENERGY-EFFICIENCY MATERIALS.—

10 (A) IN GENERAL.—The term “energy-effi-
11 ciency materials” means a measure (including a

1 product, equipment, or system) that results in
2 a reduction in use by a nonprofit organization
3 for energy or fuel supplied from outside the
4 nonprofit building.

5 (B) INCLUSIONS.—The term “energy-effi-
6 ciency materials” includes an item involving—

7 (i) a roof or lighting system, or com-
8 ponent of a roof or lighting system;

9 (ii) a window;

10 (iii) a door, including a security door;

11 or

12 (iv) a heating, ventilation, or air con-
13 ditioning system or component of the sys-
14 tem (including insulation and wiring and
15 plumbing materials needed to serve a more
16 efficient system); and

17 (v) a renewable energy generation or
18 heating system, including a solar, photo-
19 voltaic, wind, geothermal, or biomass (in-
20 cluding wood pellet) system or component
21 of the system.

22 (3) NONPROFIT BUILDING.—

23 (A) IN GENERAL.—The term “nonprofit
24 building” means a building operated and owned
25 by a nonprofit organization.

1 (B) INCLUSIONS.—The term “nonprofit
2 building” includes a building described in sub-
3 paragraph (A) that is—

- 4 (i) a hospital;
5 (ii) a youth center;
6 (iii) a school;
7 (iv) a social-welfare program facility;
8 (v) a faith-based organization; and
9 (vi) any other nonresidential and non-
10 commercial structure.

11 (b) ESTABLISHMENT.—Not later than 1 year after
12 the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall es-
13 tablish a pilot program to award grants for the purpose
14 of providing nonprofit buildings with energy-efficiency ma-
15 terials.

16 (c) GRANTS.—

17 (1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may award
18 grants under the program established under sub-
19 section (b).

20 (2) APPLICATION.—The Secretary may award a
21 grant under this section if an applicant submits to
22 the Secretary an application at such time, in such
23 form, and containing such information as the Sec-
24 retary may prescribe.

1 (3) CRITERIA FOR GRANT.—In determining
2 whether to award a grant under this section, the
3 Secretary shall apply performance-based criteria,
4 which shall give priority to applications based on—

5 (A) the energy savings achieved;

6 (B) the cost-effectiveness of the use of en-
7 ergy-efficiency materials;

8 (C) an effective plan for evaluation, meas-
9 urement, and verification of energy savings; and

10 (D) the financial need of the applicant.

11 (4) LIMITATION ON INDIVIDUAL GRANT
12 AMOUNT.—Each grant awarded under this section
13 shall not exceed \$200,000.

14 (d) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is
15 authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section
16 \$10,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2016 through 2020,
17 to remain available until expended.

AMENDMENT NO.

Calendar No.

Purpose: To promote the development of renewable energy on public land.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES—114th Cong., 2d Sess.

S. 2012

To provide for the modernization of the energy policy of the United States, and for other purposes.

Referred to the Committee on _____ and
ordered to be printed

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

AMENDMENTS intended to be proposed by Mr. HELLER (for himself and Mr. HEINRICH) to the amendment (No. 2953) proposed by Ms. MURKOWSKI

Viz:

1 On page 244, between lines 13 and 14, insert the following:
2

3 **Subpart B—Development of Geothermal, Solar, and**

4 **Wind Energy on Public Land**

5 **SEC. 3011A. DEFINITIONS.**

6 In this subpart:

7 (1) COVERED LAND.—The term “covered land”
8 means land that is—

9 (A) public land administered by the Secretary;
10 and

1 (B) not excluded from the development of
2 geothermal, solar, or wind energy under—

3 (i) a land use plan established under
4 the Federal Land Policy and Management
5 Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.); or

6 (ii) other Federal law.

7 (2) EXCLUSION AREA.—The term “exclusion
8 area” means covered land that is identified by the
9 Bureau of Land Management as not suitable for de-
10 velopment of renewable energy projects.

11 (3) PRIORITY AREA.—The term “priority area”
12 means covered land identified by the land use plan-
13 ning process of the Bureau of Land Management as
14 being a preferred location for a renewable energy
15 project.

16 (4) PUBLIC LAND.—The term “public land”
17 has the meaning given the term “public lands” in
18 section 103 of the Federal Land Policy and Manage-
19 ment Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1702).

20 (5) RENEWABLE ENERGY PROJECT.—The term
21 “renewable energy project” means a project carried
22 out on covered land that uses wind, solar, or geo-
23 thermal energy to generate energy.

24 (6) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means
25 the Secretary of the Interior.

1 (7) VARIANCE AREA.—The term “variance
2 area” means covered land that is—

3 (A) not an exclusion area; and

4 (B) not a priority area.

5 **SEC. 3011B. LAND USE PLANNING; SUPPLEMENTS TO PRO-**
6 **GRAMMATIC ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT**
7 **STATEMENTS.**

8 (a) PRIORITY AREAS.—

9 (1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, in consulta-
10 tion with the Secretary of Energy, shall establish
11 priority areas on covered land for geothermal, solar,
12 and wind energy projects.

13 (2) DEADLINE.—

14 (A) GEOTHERMAL ENERGY.—For geo-
15 thermal energy, the Secretary shall establish
16 priority areas as soon as practicable, but not
17 later than 5 years, after the date of enactment
18 of this Act.

19 (B) SOLAR ENERGY.—For solar energy,
20 the solar energy zones established by the 2012
21 western solar plan of the Bureau of Land Man-
22 agement shall be considered to be priority areas
23 for solar energy projects.

24 (C) WIND ENERGY.—For wind energy, the
25 Secretary shall establish priority areas as soon

1 as practicable, but not later than 3 years, after
2 the date of enactment of this Act.

3 (b) VARIANCE AREAS.—To the maximum extent
4 practicable, variance areas shall be considered for renew-
5 able energy project development, consistent with the prin-
6 ciples of multiple use as defined in the Federal Land Pol-
7 icy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et
8 seq.).

9 (c) REVIEW AND MODIFICATION.—Not less fre-
10 quently than once every 10 years, the Secretary shall—

11 (1) review the adequacy of land allocations for
12 geothermal, solar, and wind energy priority and vari-
13 ance areas for the purpose of encouraging new re-
14 newable energy development opportunities; and

15 (2) based on the review carried out under para-
16 graph (1), add, modify, or eliminate priority, vari-
17 ance, and exclusion areas.

18 (d) COMPLIANCE WITH THE NATIONAL ENVIRON-
19 MENTAL POLICY ACT.—For purposes of this section, com-
20 pliance with the National Environmental Policy Act of
21 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.) shall be accomplished—

22 (1) for geothermal energy, by supplementing
23 the October 2008 final programmatic environmental
24 impact statement for geothermal leasing in the west-
25 ern United States;

1 (2) for solar energy, by supplementing the July
2 2012 final programmatic environmental impact
3 statement for solar energy projects; and

4 (3) for wind energy, by supplementing the July
5 2005 final programmatic environmental impact
6 statement for wind energy projects.

7 (e) NO EFFECT ON PROCESSING APPLICATIONS.—A
8 requirement to prepare a supplement to a programmatic
9 environmental impact statement under this section shall
10 not result in any delay in processing an application for
11 a renewable energy project.

12 (f) COORDINATION.—In developing a supplement re-
13 quired by this section, the Secretary shall coordinate, on
14 an ongoing basis, with appropriate State, tribal, and local
15 governments, transmission infrastructure owners and op-
16 erators, developers, and other appropriate entities to en-
17 sure that priority areas identified by the Secretary are—

18 (1) economically viable (including having access
19 to transmission);

20 (2) likely to avoid or minimize conflict with
21 habitat for animals and plants, recreation, and other
22 uses of covered land; and

23 (3) consistent with section 202 of the Federal
24 Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43

1 U.S.C. 1712), including subsection (c)(9) of that
2 section.

3 (g) REMOVAL FROM CLASSIFICATION.—In carrying
4 out subsections (a), (c), and (d), if the Secretary deter-
5 mines an area previously suited for development should
6 be removed from priority or variance classification, not
7 later than 90 days after the date of the determination,
8 the Secretary shall submit to Congress a report on the
9 determination.

10 **SEC. 3011C. ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW ON COVERED LAND.**

11 (a) IN GENERAL.—If the Secretary determines that
12 a proposed renewable energy project has been sufficiently
13 analyzed by a programmatic environmental impact state-
14 ment conducted under section 3011B(d), the Secretary
15 shall not require any additional review under the National
16 Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et
17 seq.).

18 (b) ADDITIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW.—If the
19 Secretary determines that additional environmental review
20 under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42
21 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.) is necessary for a proposed renewable
22 energy project, the Secretary shall rely on the analysis in
23 the programmatic environmental impact statement con-
24 ducted under section 3011B(d), to the maximum extent

1 practicable when analyzing the potential impacts of the
2 project.

3 (c) RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER LAW.—Nothing in this
4 section modifies or supersedes any requirement under ap-
5 plicable law, including the National Environmental Policy
6 Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.).

7 **SEC. 3011D. PROGRAM TO IMPROVE RENEWABLE ENERGY**
8 **PROJECT PERMIT COORDINATION.**

9 (a) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary shall establish
10 a program to improve Federal permit coordination with
11 respect to renewable energy projects on covered land.

12 (b) MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING.—

13 (1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days
14 after the date of enactment of this Act, the Sec-
15 retary shall enter into a memorandum of under-
16 standing for purposes of this section, including to
17 specifically expedite the environmental analysis of
18 applications for projects proposed in a variance area,
19 with—

20 (A) the Secretary of Agriculture; and

21 (B) the Assistant Secretary of the Army
22 for Civil Works.

23 (2) STATE PARTICIPATION.—The Secretary
24 may request the Governor of any interested State to

1 be a signatory to the memorandum of understanding
2 under paragraph (1).

3 (c) DESIGNATION OF QUALIFIED STAFF.—

4 (1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after
5 the date on which the memorandum of under-
6 standing under subsection (b) is executed, all Fed-
7 eral signatories, as appropriate, shall identify for
8 each of the Bureau of Land Management Renewable
9 Energy Coordination Offices an employee who has
10 expertise in the regulatory issues relating to the of-
11 fice in which the employee is employed, including, as
12 applicable, particular expertise in—

13 (A) consultation regarding, and prepara-
14 tion of, biological opinions under section 7 of
15 the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C.
16 1536);

17 (B) permits under section 404 of Federal
18 Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1344);

19 (C) regulatory matters under the Clean Air
20 Act (42 U.S.C. 7401 et seq.);

21 (D) planning under section 14 of the Na-
22 tional Forest Management Act of 1976 (16
23 U.S.C. 472a);

24 (E) the Federal Land Policy and Manage-
25 ment Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.);

1 (F) the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (16
2 U.S.C. 703 et seq.); and

3 (G) the preparation of analyses under the
4 National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42
5 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.).

6 (2) DUTIES.—Each employee assigned under
7 paragraph (1) shall—

8 (A) be responsible for addressing all issues
9 relating to the jurisdiction of the home office or
10 agency of the employee; and

11 (B) participate as part of the team of per-
12 sonnel working on proposed energy projects,
13 planning, monitoring, inspection, enforcement,
14 and environmental analyses.

15 (d) ADDITIONAL PERSONNEL.—The Secretary may
16 assign additional personnel for the renewable energy co-
17 ordination offices as are necessary to ensure the effective
18 implementation of any programs administered by those of-
19 fices, including inspection and enforcement relating to re-
20 newable energy project development on covered land, in
21 accordance with the multiple use mandate of the Federal
22 Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C.
23 1701 et seq.).

24 (e) RENEWABLE ENERGY COORDINATION OF-
25 FICES.—In implementing the program established under

1 this section, the Secretary may establish additional renew-
2 able energy coordination offices or temporarily assign the
3 qualified staff described in subsection (c) to a State, dis-
4 trict, or field office of the Bureau of Land Management
5 to expedite the permitting of renewable energy projects,
6 as the Secretary determines to be necessary.

7 (f) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—

8 (1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than February 1
9 of the first fiscal year beginning after the date of en-
10 actment of this Act, and each February 1 thereafter,
11 the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on En-
12 ergy and Natural Resources of the Senate and the
13 Committee on Natural Resources of the House of
14 Representatives a report describing the progress
15 made pursuant to the program under this subpart
16 during the preceding year.

17 (2) INCLUSIONS.—Each report under this sub-
18 section shall include—

19 (A) projections for renewable energy pro-
20 duction and capacity installations; and

21 (B) a description of any problems relating
22 to leasing, permitting, siting, or production.

23 **SEC. 3011E. SAVINGS CLAUSE.**

24 Nothing in this subpart establishes—

1 (1) a priority or preference for the development
2 of renewable energy projects on public land over
3 other energy-related or mineral projects or other
4 uses of public land; or

5 (2) an exception to the requirement that public
6 land be managed consistent with the principle of
7 multiple use (as defined in section of section 103 of
8 the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of
9 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1702)).

10 On page 244, line 14, strike “**Subpart B**” and in-
11 sert “**Subpart C**”.

AMENDMENT NO.

Calendar No.

Purpose: To provide for the establishment of free market enterprise zones in order to help facilitate the creation of new jobs, entrepreneurial opportunities, enhanced and renewed educational opportunities, and increased community involvement in bankrupt or economically distressed areas.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES—114th Cong., 2d Sess.

H. R. 4470

To amend the Safe Drinking Water Act with respect to the requirements related to lead in drinking water, and for other purposes.

Referred to the Committee on _____ and
ordered to be printed

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

AMENDMENT intended to be proposed by Mr. PAUL

Viz:

1 At the appropriate place, insert the following:

2 **DIVISION A—ECONOMIC**

3 **FREEDOM ZONES**

4 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.**

5 (a) SHORT TITLE.—This division may be cited as the

6 “Economic Freedom Zones Act of 2016”.

7 (b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents for

8 this division is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.

Sec. 2. Definitions.

2

TITLE I—PROHIBITION OF FEDERAL GOVERNMENT BAILOUTS

Sec. 101. Prohibition of Federal Government bailouts.

TITLE II—DESIGNATION OF ECONOMIC FREEDOM ZONES (EFZ)

Sec. 201. Eligibility requirements for Economic Freedom Zone Status.

Sec. 202. Application and duration of designation.

TITLE III—FEDERAL TAX INCENTIVES

Sec. 301. Tax incentives related to Economic Freedom Zones.

TITLE IV—FEDERAL REGULATORY REDUCTIONS

Sec. 401. Suspension of certain laws and regulations.

TITLE V—EDUCATIONAL ENHANCEMENTS

Sec. 501. Educational opportunity tax credit.

Sec. 502. School choice through portability.

Sec. 503. Special Economic Freedom Zone visas.

Sec. 504. Economic Freedom Zone educational savings accounts.

TITLE VI—COMMUNITY ASSISTANCE AND REBUILDING

Sec. 601. Nonapplication of Davis-Bacon.

Sec. 602. Economic Freedom Zone charitable tax credit.

TITLE VII—STATE AND COMMUNITY POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

Sec. 701. Sense of the Senate concerning policy recommendations.

1 **SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.**

2 In this division:

3 (1) CITY.—The term “city” means any unit of
 4 general local government that is classified as a mu-
 5 nicipality by the United States Census Bureau, or is
 6 a town or township as determined jointly by the Di-
 7 rector of the Office of Management and Budget and
 8 the Secretary.

9 (2) COUNTY.—The term “county” means any
 10 unit of local general government that is classified as
 11 a county by the United States Census Bureau.

1 (3) ELIGIBLE ENTITY.—The term “eligible enti-
2 ty” means a municipality or a zip code.

3 (4) MUNICIPALITY.—The term “municipality”
4 has the meaning given that term in section 101(40)
5 of title 11, United States Code.

6 (5) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means
7 the Secretary of the Treasury.

8 (6) ZIP CODE.—The term “zip code” means
9 any area or region associated with or covered by a
10 United States Postal zip code of not less than 5 dig-
11 its.

12 **TITLE I—PROHIBITION OF FED-**
13 **ERAL GOVERNMENT BAIL-**
14 **OUTS**

15 **SEC. 101. PROHIBITION OF FEDERAL GOVERNMENT BAIL-**
16 **OUTS.**

17 (a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section—

18 (1) the term “credit rating” has the meaning
19 given that term in section 3(a)(60) of the Securities
20 Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78c(a)(60));

21 (2) the term “credit rating agency” has the
22 meaning given that term in section 3(a)(61) of the
23 Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C.
24 78c(a)(61));

1 (3) the term “Federal assistance” means the
2 use of any advances from the Federal Reserve credit
3 facility or discount window that is not part of a pro-
4 gram or facility with broad-based eligibility under
5 section 13(3)(A) of the Federal Reserve Act (12
6 U.S.C. 343(3)(A)), Federal Deposit Insurance Cor-
7 poration insurance, or guarantees for the purpose
8 of—

9 (A) making a loan to, or purchasing any
10 interest or debt obligation of, a municipality;

11 (B) purchasing the assets of a munici-
12 pality;

13 (C) guaranteeing a loan or debt issuance
14 of a municipality; or

15 (D) entering into an assistance arrange-
16 ment, including a grant program, with an eligi-
17 ble entity;

18 (4) the term “insolvent” means, with respect to
19 an eligible entity, a financial condition such that the
20 eligible entity—

21 (A) has any debt that has been given a
22 credit rating lower than a “B” by a nationally
23 recognized statistical rating organization or a
24 credit rating agency;

1 (B) is not paying its debts as they become
2 due, unless such debts are the subject of a bona
3 fide dispute; or

4 (C) is unable to pay its debts as they be-
5 come due; and

6 (5) the term “nationally recognized statistical
7 rating organization” has the meaning given that
8 term in section 3(a)(62) of the Securities Exchange
9 Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78c(a)(62)).

10 (b) PROHIBITION OF FEDERAL GOVERNMENT BAIL-
11 OUTS.—

12 (1) PROHIBITION OF FEDERAL ASSISTANCE.—
13 Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no Fed-
14 eral assistance may be provided to an eligible entity
15 (other than the assistance provided for in this divi-
16 sion for an area that is designated as an Economic
17 Free Zone).

18 (2) PROHIBITION OF FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE
19 TO BANKRUPT OR INSOLVENT ELIGIBLE ENTITIES.—
20 Except as provided in paragraph (1), the Federal
21 Government may not provide financial assistance—

22 (A) to a municipality that is a debtor
23 under chapter 9 of title 11, United States Code;
24 or

25 (B) to a municipality that is insolvent.

1 **TITLE II—DESIGNATION OF ECO-**
2 **NOMIC FREEDOM ZONES**
3 **(EFZ)**

4 **SEC. 201. ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS FOR ECONOMIC**
5 **FREEDOM ZONE STATUS.**

6 (a) DESIGNATION OF MUNICIPALITIES AS ECONOMIC
7 FREEDOM ZONES.—

8 (1) IN GENERAL.—An eligible entity that is a
9 municipality may be designated by the Secretary as
10 an Economic Freedom Zone if the municipality—

11 (A) meets the requirements under section
12 109(c) of title 11, United States Code;

13 (B) is at risk of insolvency, as determined
14 under paragraph (2);

15 (C) has been subject to receivership by the
16 State within the last 3 years;

17 (D) has been a debtor under chapter 9 of
18 title 11, United States Code within the last 3
19 years; or

20 (E) has been subject to a financial advi-
21 sory board, emergency manager, or similar enti-
22 ty that—

23 (i) has arisen from the legislative or
24 executive authority of the State; and

1 (ii) exercises significant financial con-
2 trol over the finances of the entity within
3 the last 3 years.

4 (2) AT RISK OF INSOLVENCY.—A municipality
5 is at risk of insolvency if—

6 (A) an independent actuarial firm that has
7 been engaged by the municipality and that does
8 not have a conflict of interest with the munic-
9 ipality, including any previous relationship with
10 the municipality, as determined by the Sec-
11 retary—

12 (i) determines that the municipality is
13 insolvent (as defined in section 101(a)(4)
14 of title 11, United States Code); and

15 (ii) submits its analysis regarding the
16 insolvency of the municipality to the Sec-
17 retary; and

18 (B) the Secretary has reviewed and ap-
19 proved the determination of insolvency by the
20 actuarial firm.

21 (b) DESIGNATION OF COUNTIES, CITIES, AND ZIP
22 CODES AS ECONOMIC FREEDOM ZONES.—

23 (1) IN GENERAL.—An eligible entity may be
24 designated by the Secretary as an Economic Free-
25 dom Zone if the eligible entity—

1 (A) is a county or city that—

2 (i) is located in a non-metropolitan
3 statistical area (as defined by the Director
4 of the Office of Management and Budget);
5 and

6 (ii) meets the requirements under
7 paragraph (2); or

8 (B) is a zip code that meets the require-
9 ments under paragraph (2).

10 (2) LOW ECONOMIC AND HIGH POVERTY
11 AREA.—

12 (A) IN GENERAL.—An eligible entity shall
13 be eligible for designation as an Economic Free-
14 dom Zone under paragraph (1) if the eligible
15 entity is designated by the Secretary as a low
16 economic or high poverty area under subpara-
17 graph (B).

18 (B) DESIGNATION AS LOW ECONOMIC AND
19 HIGH POVERTY AREA.—The Secretary, after re-
20 viewing supporting data as determined appro-
21 priate, shall designate an eligible entity as a low
22 economic or high poverty area if—

23 (i) the State or local government with
24 jurisdiction over the eligible entity certifies
25 that—

1 (I) the eligible entity is one of
2 pervasive poverty, unemployment, and
3 general distress;

4 (II) the average rate of unem-
5 ployment within such eligible entity
6 during the most recent 3-month pe-
7 riod for which data is available is at
8 least 1.5 times the national unemploy-
9 ment rate for the period involved;

10 (III) during the most recent 3-
11 month period, at least 30 percent of
12 the residents of the eligible entity
13 have incomes below the national pov-
14 erty level; or

15 (IV) at least 70 percent of the
16 residents of the eligible entity have in-
17 comes below 80 percent of the median
18 income of households within the juris-
19 diction of the local government (as de-
20 termined in the same manner as
21 under section 119(b)(2) of the Hous-
22 ing and Community Development Act
23 of 1974); and

24 (ii) the Secretary determines that
25 such a designation is appropriate.

1 (c) REFUSAL TO GRANT STATUS.—The Secretary
 2 may refuse to designate an eligible entity as an Economic
 3 Freedom Zone if the Secretary determines that any re-
 4 quirement under this division, including any requirement
 5 under subsection (a)(2), has not been satisfied.

6 **SEC. 202. APPLICATION AND DURATION OF DESIGNATION.**

7 (a) APPLICATION.—The Secretary shall develop pro-
 8 cedures to enable an eligible entity to submit to the Sec-
 9 retary an application for designation as an Economic
 10 Freedom Zone under this title.

11 (b) DURATION.—The designation by the Secretary of
 12 an eligible entity as a Economic Freedom Zone shall be
 13 for a period of 10 years.

14 **TITLE III—FEDERAL TAX**
 15 **INCENTIVES**

16 **SEC. 301. TAX INCENTIVES RELATED TO ECONOMIC FREE-**
 17 **DOM ZONES.**

18 (a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 1 of the Internal Rev-
 19 enue Code of 1986 is amended by adding at the end the
 20 following new subchapter:

21 **“Subchapter Z—Economic Freedom Zones**

“PART I—TAX INCENTIVES

“PART II—DEFINITIONS

22 **“PART I—TAX INCENTIVES**

“Sec. 1400V-1. Economic Freedom Zone individual flat tax.

“Sec. 1400V-2. Economic Freedom Zone corporate flat tax.

“Sec. 1400V-3. Zero percent capital gains rate.

“Sec. 1400V-4. Reduced payroll taxes.

“Sec. 1400V-5. Increase in expensing under section 179.

1 **“SEC. 1400V-1. ECONOMIC FREEDOM ZONE INDIVIDUAL**
2 **FLAT TAX.**

3 “(a) IN GENERAL.—In the case of any individual
4 whose principal residence (within the meaning of section
5 121) is located in an Economic Freedom Zone for the tax-
6 able year, in lieu of the tax imposed by section 1, there
7 shall be imposed a tax equal to 5 percent of the taxable
8 income of such taxpayer. For purposes of this title, the
9 tax imposed by the preceding sentence shall be treated as
10 a tax imposed by section 1.

11 “(b) JOINT RETURNS.—In the case of a joint return
12 under section 6013, subsection (a) shall apply so long as
13 either spouse has a principal residence (within the mean-
14 ing of section 121) in an Economic Freedom Zone for the
15 taxable year.

16 “(c) ALTERNATIVE MINIMUM TAX NOT TO APPLY.—
17 The tax imposed by section 55 shall not apply to any tax-
18 payer to whom subsection (a) applies.

19 **“SEC. 1400V-2. ECONOMIC FREEDOM ZONE CORPORATE**
20 **FLAT TAX.**

21 “(a) IN GENERAL.—In the case of any corporation
22 located in an Economic Freedom Zone for the taxable
23 year, in lieu of the tax imposed by section 11, there shall
24 be imposed a tax equal to 5 percent of the taxable income

1 of such corporation. For purposes of this title, the tax im-
2 posed by the preceding sentence shall be treated as a tax
3 imposed by section 11.

4 “(b) LIMITATION.—Subsection (a) shall not apply to
5 any corporation for any taxable year if the adjusted gross
6 income of such corporation for such taxable year exceeds
7 \$500,000,000.

8 “(c) LOCATED.—For purposes of this section, a cor-
9 poration shall be considered to be located in an Economic
10 Freedom Zone if—

11 “(1) not less than 10 percent of the total gross
12 income of such corporation is derived from the active
13 conduct of a trade or business within an Economic
14 Freedom Zone, or

15 “(2) at least 25 percent of the employees of
16 such corporation are residents of an Economic Free-
17 dom Zone.

18 “(d) ALTERNATIVE MINIMUM TAX NOT TO
19 APPLY.—The tax imposed by section 55 shall not apply
20 to any taxpayer to whom subsection (a) applies.

21 **“SEC. 1400V-3. ZERO PERCENT CAPITAL GAINS RATE.**

22 “(a) EXCLUSION.—Gross income shall not include
23 qualified capital gain from the sale or exchange of—

24 “(1) any Economic Freedom Zone asset held
25 for more than 5 years, or

1 “(2) any real property located in an Economic
2 Freedom Zone.

3 “(b) ECONOMIC FREEDOM ZONE ASSET.—For pur-
4 poses of this section—

5 “(1) IN GENERAL.—The term ‘Economic Free-
6 dom Zone asset’ means—

7 “(A) any Economic Freedom Zone busi-
8 ness stock,

9 “(B) any Economic Freedom Zone part-
10 nership interest, and

11 “(C) any Economic Freedom Zone busi-
12 ness property.

13 “(2) ECONOMIC FREEDOM ZONE BUSINESS
14 STOCK.—

15 “(A) IN GENERAL.—The term ‘Economic
16 Freedom Zone business stock’ means any stock
17 in a domestic corporation if—

18 “(i) such stock is acquired by the tax-
19 payer, before the date on which such cor-
20 poration no longer qualifies as an Eco-
21 nomic Freedom Zone business due to the
22 lapse of 1 or more Economic Freedom
23 Zones, at its original issue (directly or
24 through an underwriter) solely in exchange
25 for cash,

1 Freedom Zone business (or, in the case of a
2 new partnership, such partnership was being
3 organized for purposes of being an Economic
4 Freedom Zone business), and

5 “(C) during substantially all of the tax-
6 payer’s holding period for such interest, such
7 partnership qualified as an Economic Freedom
8 Zone business.

9 A rule similar to the rule of paragraph (2)(B) shall
10 apply for purposes of this paragraph.

11 “(4) ECONOMIC FREEDOM ZONE BUSINESS
12 PROPERTY.—

13 “(A) IN GENERAL.—The term ‘Economic
14 Freedom Zone business property’ means tan-
15 gible property if—

16 “(i) such property was acquired by
17 the taxpayer by purchase (as defined in
18 section 179(d)(2)) after the date on such
19 taxpayer qualifies as an Economic Free-
20 dom Zone business and before the date on
21 which such taxpayer no longer qualifies as
22 an Economic Freedom Zone business due
23 to the lapse of 1 or more Economic Free-
24 dom Zones,

1 “(ii) the original use of such property
2 in the Economic Freedom Zone commences
3 with the taxpayer, and

4 “(iii) during substantially all of the
5 taxpayer’s holding period for such prop-
6 erty, substantially all of the use of such
7 property was in an Economic Freedom
8 Zone business of the taxpayer.

9 “(B) SPECIAL RULE FOR BUILDINGS
10 WHICH ARE SUBSTANTIALLY IMPROVED.—

11 “(i) IN GENERAL.—The requirements
12 of clauses (i) and (ii) of subparagraph (A)
13 shall be treated as met with respect to—

14 “(I) property which is substan-
15 tially improved by the taxpayer before
16 the date on which such taxpayer no
17 longer qualifies as an Economic Free-
18 dom Zone business due to the lapse of
19 1 or more Economic Freedom Zones,
20 and

21 “(II) any land on which such
22 property is located.

23 “(ii) SUBSTANTIAL IMPROVEMENT.—
24 For purposes of clause (i), property shall
25 be treated as substantially improved by the

1 taxpayer only if, during any 24-month pe-
2 riod beginning after the date on which the
3 taxpayer qualifies as an Economic Free-
4 dom Zone business additions to basis with
5 respect to such property in the hands of
6 the taxpayer exceed the greater of—

7 “(I) an amount equal to the ad-
8 justed basis of such property at the
9 beginning of such 24-month period in
10 the hands of the taxpayer, or

11 “(II) \$5,000.

12 “(5) TREATMENT OF ECONOMIC FREEDOM
13 ZONE TERMINATION.—Except as otherwise provided
14 in this subsection, the termination of the designation
15 of the Economic Freedom Zone shall be disregarded
16 for purposes of determining whether any property is
17 an Economic Freedom Zone asset.

18 “(6) TREATMENT OF SUBSEQUENT PUR-
19 CHASERS, ETC.—The term ‘Economic Freedom Zone
20 asset’ includes any property which would be an Eco-
21 nomic Freedom Zone asset but for paragraph
22 (2)(A)(i), (3)(A), or (4)(A)(i) or (ii) in the hands of
23 the taxpayer if such property was an Economic
24 Freedom Zone asset in the hands of a prior holder.

1 “(7) 5-YEAR SAFE HARBOR.—If any property
2 ceases to be an Economic Freedom Zone asset by
3 reason of paragraph (2)(A)(iii), (3)(C), or (4)(A)(iii)
4 after the 5-year period beginning on the date the
5 taxpayer acquired such property, such property shall
6 continue to be treated as meeting the requirements
7 of such paragraph; except that the amount of gain
8 to which subsection (a) applies on any sale or ex-
9 change of such property shall not exceed the amount
10 which would be qualified capital gain had such prop-
11 erty been sold on the date of such cessation.

12 “(c) ECONOMIC FREEDOM ZONE BUSINESS.—For
13 purposes of this section, the term ‘Economic Freedom
14 Zone business’ means any enterprise zone business (as de-
15 fined in section 1397C), determined—

16 “(1) after the application of section 1400(e),

17 “(2) by substituting ‘80 percent’ for ‘50 per-
18 cent’ in subsections (b)(2) and (c)(1) of section
19 1397C, and

20 “(3) by treating only areas that are Economic
21 Freedom Zones as an empowerment zone or enter-
22 prise community.

23 “(d) OTHER DEFINITIONS AND SPECIAL RULES.—
24 For purposes of this section—

1 “(1) QUALIFIED CAPITAL GAIN.—Except as
2 otherwise provided in this subsection, the term
3 ‘qualified capital gain’ means any gain recognized on
4 the sale or exchange of—

5 “(A) a capital asset, or

6 “(B) property used in the trade or busi-
7 ness (as defined in section 1231(b)).

8 “(2) CERTAIN GAIN NOT QUALIFIED.—The
9 term ‘qualified capital gain’ shall not include any
10 gain attributable to periods before the date on which
11 the a business qualifies as an Economic Freedom
12 Zone business or after the date that is 4 years after
13 the date on which such business no longer qualifies
14 as an Economic Freedom Zone business due to the
15 lapse of 1 or more Economic Freedom Zones.

16 “(3) CERTAIN GAIN NOT QUALIFIED.—The
17 term ‘qualified capital gain’ shall not include any
18 gain which would be treated as ordinary income
19 under section 1245 or under section 1250 if section
20 1250 applied to all depreciation rather than the ad-
21 ditional depreciation.

22 “(4) INTANGIBLES NOT INTEGRAL PART OF
23 ECONOMIC FREEDOM ZONE BUSINESS.—In the case
24 of gain described in subsection (a)(1), the term
25 ‘qualified capital gain’ shall not include any gain

1 which is attributable to an intangible asset which is
2 not an integral part of an Economic Freedom Zone
3 business.

4 “(5) RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS.—The
5 term ‘qualified capital gain’ shall not include any
6 gain attributable, directly or indirectly, in whole or
7 in part, to a transaction with a related person. For
8 purposes of this paragraph, persons are related to
9 each other if such persons are described in section
10 267(b) or 707(b)(1).

11 “(e) SALES AND EXCHANGES OF INTERESTS IN
12 PARTNERSHIPS AND S CORPORATIONS WHICH ARE ECO-
13 NOMIC FREEDOM ZONE BUSINESSES.—In the case of the
14 sale or exchange of an interest in a partnership, or of
15 stock in an S corporation, which was an Economic Free-
16 dom Zone business during substantially all of the period
17 the taxpayer held such interest or stock, the amount of
18 qualified capital gain shall be determined without regard
19 to—

20 “(1) any gain which is attributable to an intan-
21 gible asset which is not an integral part of an Eco-
22 nomic Freedom Zone business, and

23 “(2) any gain attributable to periods before the
24 date on which the a business qualifies as an Eco-
25 nomic Freedom Zone business or after the date that

1 is 4 years after the date on which such business no
2 longer qualifies as an Economic Freedom Zone busi-
3 ness due to the lapse of 1 or more Economic Free-
4 dom Zones.

5 **“SEC. 1400V-4. REDUCED PAYROLL TAXES.**

6 “(a) IN GENERAL.—

7 “(1) EMPLOYEES.—The rate of tax under
8 3101(a) (including for purposes of determining the
9 applicable percentage under sections 3201(a) and
10 3211(a)(1)) shall be 4.2 percent for any remunera-
11 tion received during any period in which the individ-
12 ual’s principal residence (within the meaning of sec-
13 tion 121) is located in an Economic Freedom Zone.

14 “(2) EMPLOYERS.—

15 “(A) IN GENERAL.—The rate of tax under
16 section 3111(a) (including for purposes of de-
17 termining the applicable percentage under sec-
18 tions 3221(a)) shall be 4.2 percent with respect
19 to remuneration paid for qualified services dur-
20 ing any period in which the employer is located
21 in an Economic Freedom Zone.

22 “(B) QUALIFIED SERVICES.—For purposes
23 of this section, the term ‘qualified services’
24 means services performed—

1 “(i) in a trade or business of a quali-
2 fied employer, or

3 “(ii) in the case of a qualified em-
4 ployer exempt from tax under section
5 501(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of
6 1986, in furtherance of the activities re-
7 lated to the purpose or function consti-
8 tuting the basis of the employer’s exemp-
9 tion under section 501 of such Code.

10 “(C) LOCATION OF EMPLOYER.—For pur-
11 poses of this paragraph, the location of an em-
12 ployer shall be determined in the same manner
13 as under section 1400V–2(e).

14 “(3) SELF-EMPLOYED INDIVIDUALS.—The rate
15 of tax under section 1401(a) shall be 8.40 percent
16 any taxable year in which such individual was lo-
17 cated (determined under section 1400V–2(e) as if
18 such individual were a corporation) in an Economic
19 Freedom Zone.

20 “(b) TRANSFERS OF FUNDS.—

21 “(1) TRANSFERS TO FEDERAL OLD-AGE AND
22 SURVIVORS INSURANCE TRUST FUND.—There are
23 hereby appropriated to the Federal Old-Age and
24 Survivors Trust Fund and the Federal Disability In-
25 surance Trust Fund established under section 201

1 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 401) amounts
2 equal to the reduction in revenues to the Treasury
3 by reason of the application of subsection (a).
4 Amounts appropriated by the preceding sentence
5 shall be transferred from the general fund at such
6 times and in such manner as to replicate to the ex-
7 tent possible the transfers which would have oc-
8 curred to such Trust Fund had such amendments
9 not been enacted.

10 “(2) TRANSFERS TO SOCIAL SECURITY EQUIVA-
11 LENT BENEFIT ACCOUNT.—There are hereby appro-
12 priated to the Social Security Equivalent Benefit Ac-
13 count established under section 15A(a) of the Rail-
14 road Retirement Act of 1974 (45 U.S.C. 231n–1(a))
15 amounts equal to the reduction in revenues to the
16 Treasury by reason of the application of paragraphs
17 (1) and (2) of subsection (a). Amounts appropriated
18 by the preceding sentence shall be transferred from
19 the general fund at such times and in such manner
20 as to replicate to the extent possible the transfers
21 which would have occurred to such Account had
22 such amendments not been enacted.

23 “(3) COORDINATION WITH OTHER FEDERAL
24 LAWS.—For purposes of applying any provision of
25 Federal law other than the provisions of the Internal

1 Revenue Code of 1986, the rate of tax in effect
2 under section 3101(a) shall be determined without
3 regard to the reduction in such rate under this sec-
4 tion.

5 **“SEC. 1400V-5. INCREASE IN EXPENSING UNDER SECTION**
6 **179.**

7 “(a) IN GENERAL.—In the case of an Economic
8 Freedom Zone business, for purposes of section 179—

9 “(1) the limitation under section 179(b)(1)
10 shall be increased by the lesser of—

11 “(A) 200 percent of the amount in effect
12 under such section (determined without regard
13 to this section), or

14 “(B) the cost of section 179 property
15 which is Economic Freedom Zone business
16 property placed in service during the taxable
17 year, and

18 “(2) the amount taken into account under sec-
19 tion 179(b)(2) with respect to any section 179 prop-
20 erty which is Economic Freedom Zone business
21 property shall be 50 percent of the cost thereof.

22 “(b) ECONOMIC FREEDOM ZONE BUSINESS PROP-
23 erty.—For purposes of this section, the term ‘Economic
24 Freedom Zone business property’ has the meaning given
25 such term under section 1400V-3(b)(4), except that for

1 purposes of subparagraph (A)(ii) thereof, if property is
2 sold and leased back by the taxpayer within 3 months
3 after the date such property was originally placed in serv-
4 ice, such property shall be treated as originally placed in
5 service not earlier than the date on which such property
6 is used under the leaseback.

7 “(c) RECAPTURE.—Rules similar to the rules under
8 section 179(d)(10) shall apply with respect to any quali-
9 fied zone property which ceases to be used in an empower-
10 ment zone by an enterprise zone business.

11 **“PART II—DEFINITIONS**

“Sec. 1400V-6. Economic Freedom Zone.

12 **“SEC. 1400V-6. ECONOMIC FREEDOM ZONE.**

13 “For purposes of this subchapter, the term ‘Eco-
14 nomic Freedom Zone’ means any area which is an Eco-
15 nomic Freedom Zone under title II of the Economic Free-
16 dom Zone Act.”.

17 (b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sub-
18 chapters for chapter 1 of such Code is amended by insert-
19 ing after the item relating to subchapter Y the following
20 new item:

“SUBCHAPTER Z—ECONOMIC FREEDOM ZONES”.

21 (c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by
22 this section shall apply to taxable years beginning after
23 the date of the enactment of this Act.

1 **TITLE IV—FEDERAL**
2 **REGULATORY REDUCTIONS**

3 **SEC. 401. SUSPENSION OF CERTAIN LAWS AND REGULA-**
4 **TIONS.**

5 (a) ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY.—For
6 each area designated as an Economic Freedom Zone
7 under this division, the Administrator of the Environ-
8 mental Protection Agency shall not enforce, with respect
9 to that Economic Freedom Zone, and the Economic Free-
10 dom Zone shall be exempt from compliance with—

11 (1) part D of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C.
12 7501 et seq.) (including any regulations promul-
13 gated under that part);

14 (2) section 402 of the Federal Water Pollution
15 Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1342);

16 (3) sections 139, 168, 169, 326, and 327 of
17 title 23, United States Code;

18 (4) section 304 of title 49, United States Code;
19 and

20 (5) sections 1315 through 1320 of Public Law
21 112–141 (126 Stat. 549).

22 (b) DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.—

23 (1) WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS.—For each area
24 designated as an Economic Freedom Zone under
25 this division, the Secretary of the Interior shall not

1 enforce, with respect to that Economic Freedom
2 Zone, and the Economic Freedom Zone shall be ex-
3 empt from compliance with the Wild and Scenic Riv-
4 ers Act (16 U.S.C. 1271 et seq.).

5 (2) NATIONAL HERITAGE AREAS.—For the pe-
6 riod beginning on the date of enactment of this Act
7 and ending on the date on which an area is removed
8 from designation as an Economic Freedom Zone,
9 any National Heritage Area located within that Eco-
10 nomic Freedom Zone shall not be considered to be
11 a National Heritage Area and any applicable Fed-
12 eral law (including regulations) relating to that Na-
13 tional Heritage Area shall not apply.

14 **TITLE V—EDUCATIONAL**
15 **ENHANCEMENTS**

16 **SEC. 501. EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITY TAX CREDIT.**

17 (a) IN GENERAL.—Subpart A of part IV of sub-
18 chapter A of chapter 1 of the Internal Revenue Code of
19 1986 is amended by inserting after section 25D the fol-
20 lowing new section:

21 **“SEC. 25E. CREDIT FOR QUALIFIED ELEMENTARY AND SEC-**
22 **ONDARY EDUCATION EXPENSES.**

23 “(a) IN GENERAL.—In the case of an individual,
24 there shall be allowed as a credit against the tax imposed
25 by this chapter for the taxable year an amount equal to

1 the qualified elementary and secondary education expenses
2 of an eligible student.

3 “(b) LIMITATION.—The amount taken into account
4 under subsection (a) with respect to any student for any
5 taxable year shall not exceed \$5,000.

6 “(c) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this section—

7 “(1) QUALIFIED ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY
8 EDUCATION EXPENSES.—The term ‘qualified ele-
9 mentary and secondary education expenses’ has the
10 meaning given such term under section 530(b)(3).

11 “(2) ELIGIBLE STUDENT.—The term ‘eligible
12 student’ means any student who—

13 “(A) is enrolled in, or attends, any public,
14 private, or religious school (as defined in section
15 530(b)(3)(B)), and

16 “(B) whose principal residence (within the
17 meaning of section 123) is located in an Eco-
18 nomic Freedom Zone.

19 “(3) ECONOMIC FREEDOM ZONE.—The term
20 ‘Economic Freedom Zone’ means any area which is
21 an Economic Freedom Zone under title II of the
22 Economic Freedom Zone Act.”.

23 (b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections
24 for subpart A of part IV of subchapter A of chapter 1

1 of such Code is amended by inserting after the item relat-
2 ing to section 25D the following new item:

“Sec. 25E. Credit for qualified elementary and secondary education expenses.”.

3 (c) **EFFECTIVE DATE.**—The amendments made by
4 this section shall apply to expenditures made in taxable
5 years beginning after the date of the enactment of this
6 Act.

7 **SEC. 502. SCHOOL CHOICE THROUGH PORTABILITY.**

8 (a) **IN GENERAL.**—Subpart 2 of part A of title I of
9 the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20
10 U.S.C. 6331 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end
11 the following:

12 **“SEC. 1128. SCHOOL CHOICE THROUGH PORTABILITY.**

13 “(a) **AUTHORIZATION.**—

14 “(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Notwithstanding sections
15 1124, 1124A, and 1125 and any other provision of
16 law, and to the extent permitted under State law, a
17 State educational agency may allocate grant funds
18 under this subpart among the local educational
19 agencies in the State based on the formula described
20 in paragraph (2).

21 “(2) **FORMULA.**—A State educational agency
22 may allocate grant funds under this subpart for a
23 fiscal year among the local educational agencies in
24 the State in proportion to the number of eligible
25 children enrolled in public schools served by the local

1 educational agency and enrolled in State-accredited
2 private schools within the local educational agency's
3 geographic jurisdiction, for the most recent fiscal
4 year for which satisfactory data are available, com-
5 pared to the number of such children in all such
6 local educational agencies for that fiscal year.

7 “(b) ELIGIBLE CHILD.—

8 “(1) IN GENERAL.—In this section, the term
9 ‘eligible child’ means a child—

10 “(A) from a family with an income below
11 the poverty level, on the basis of the most re-
12 cent satisfactory data published by the Depart-
13 ment of Commerce; and

14 “(B) who resides in an Economic Freedom
15 Zone as designated under title II of the Eco-
16 nomic Freedom Zones Act of 2016 .

17 “(2) CRITERIA OF POVERTY.—In determining
18 the families with incomes below the poverty level for
19 the purposes of paragraph (2), a State educational
20 agency shall use the criteria of poverty used by the
21 Census Bureau in compiling the most recent decen-
22 nial census.

23 “(3) IDENTIFICATION OF ELIGIBLE CHIL-
24 DREN.—On an annual basis, on a date to be deter-
25 mined by the State educational agency, each local

1 educational agency that receives grant funding in ac-
2 cordance with subsection (a) shall inform the State
3 educational agency of the number of eligible children
4 enrolled in public schools served by the local edu-
5 cational agency and enrolled in State-accredited pri-
6 vate schools within the local educational agency's ge-
7 ographic jurisdiction.

8 “(c) DISTRIBUTION TO SCHOOLS.—Each local edu-
9 cational agency that receives grant funding under sub-
10 section (a) shall distribute such funds to the public schools
11 served by the local educational agency and State-accred-
12 ited private schools with the local educational agency's ge-
13 ographic jurisdiction—

14 “(1) based on the number of eligible children
15 enrolled in such schools; and

16 “(2) in the manner that would, in the absence
17 of such Federal funds, supplement the funds made
18 available from the non-Federal resources for the
19 education of pupils participating in programs under
20 this part, and not to supplant such funds.”.

21 (b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents in
22 section 2 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act
23 of 1965 is amended by inserting after the item relating
24 to section 1127 the following:

“Sec. 1128. School choice through portability.”.

1 **SEC. 503. SPECIAL ECONOMIC FREEDOM ZONE VISAS.**

2 (a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

3 (1) ABANDONED; DILAPIDATED.—The terms
4 “abandoned” and “dilapidated” shall be defined by
5 the States in accordance with the provisions of this
6 division.

7 (2) FULL-TIME EMPLOYMENT.—The term “full-
8 time employment” means employment in a position
9 that requires at least 35 hours of service per week
10 at any time, regardless of who fills the position.

11 (b) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this section is to fa-
12 cilitate increased investment and enhanced human capital
13 in Economic Freedom Zones through the issuance of spe-
14 cial regional visas.

15 (c) AUTHORIZATION.—The Secretary of Homeland
16 Security, in collaboration with the Secretary of Labor,
17 may issue Special Economic Freedom Zone Visas, in a
18 number determined by the Governor of each State, in con-
19 sultation with local officials in regions designated by the
20 Secretary of Treasury as Economic Freedom Zones, to au-
21 thorize qualified aliens to enter the United States for the
22 purpose of—

23 (1) engaging in a new commercial enterprise
24 (including a limited partnership)—

25 (A) in which such alien has invested, or is
26 actively in the process of investing, capital in an

1 amount not less than the amount specified in
2 subsection (d); and

3 (B) which will benefit the region des-
4 ignated as an Economic Freedom Zone by cre-
5 ating full-time employment of not fewer than 5
6 United States citizens, aliens lawfully admitted
7 for permanent residence, or other immigrants
8 lawfully authorized to be employed in the
9 United States (excluding the alien and the
10 alien's immediate family);

11 (2) engaging in the purchase and renovation of
12 dilapidated or abandoned properties or residences
13 (as determined by State and local officials) in which
14 such alien has invested, or is actively in the process
15 of investing, in the ownership of such properties or
16 residences; or

17 (3) residing and working in an Economic Free-
18 dom Zone.

19 (d) EFFECTIVE PERIOD.—A visa issued to an alien
20 under this section shall expire on the later of—

21 (1) the date on which the relevant Economic
22 Freedom Zone loses such designation; or

23 (2) the date that is 5 years after the date on
24 which such visa was issued to such alien.

25 (e) CAPITAL AND EDUCATIONAL REQUIREMENTS.—

1 (1) NEW COMMERCIAL ENTERPRISES.—Except
2 as otherwise provided under this section, the min-
3 imum amount of capital required to comply with
4 subsection (c)(1)(A) shall be \$50,000.

5 (2) RENOVATION OF DILAPIDATED OR ABAN-
6 DONED PROPERTIES.—An alien is not in compliance
7 with subsection (c)(2) unless the alien—

8 (A) purchases a dilapidated or abandoned
9 property in an Economic Freedom Zone; and

10 (B) not later than 18 months after such
11 purchase, invests not less than \$25,000 to re-
12 build, rehabilitate, or repurpose the property.

13 (3) VERIFICATION.—A visa issued under sub-
14 section (c) shall not remain in effect for more than
15 2 years unless the Secretary of Homeland Security
16 has verified that the alien has complied with the re-
17 quirements described in subsection (c).

18 (4) EDUCATION AND SKILL REQUIREMENTS.—
19 An alien is not in compliance with subsection (c)(3)
20 unless the alien possesses—

21 (A) a bachelor's degree (or its equivalent)
22 or an advanced degree;

23 (B) a degree or specialty certification
24 that—

1 (i) is required for the job the alien will
2 be performing; and

3 (ii) is specific to an industry or job
4 that is so complex or unique that it can be
5 performed only by an individual with the
6 specialty certification;

7 (C)(i) the knowledge required to perform
8 the duties of the job the alien will be per-
9 forming; and

10 (ii) the nature of the specific duties is so
11 specialized and complex that such knowledge is
12 usually associated with attainment of a bach-
13 elor's or higher degree; or

14 (D) a skill or talent that would benefit the
15 Economic Freedom Zone.

16 (f) ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS.—

17 (1) GEOGRAPHIC LIMITATION.—An alien who
18 has been issued a visa under this section is not per-
19 mitted to live or work outside of an Economic Free-
20 dom Zone.

21 (2) RESCISSION.—A visa issued under this sec-
22 tion shall be rescinded if the visa holder resides or
23 works outside of an Economic Freedom Zone or oth-
24 erwise fails to comply with the provisions of this sec-
25 tion.

1 (3) OTHER VISAS.—An alien who has been
2 issued a visa under this section may apply for any
3 other visa for which the alien is eligible in order to
4 pursue employment outside of an Economic Freedom
5 Zone.

6 (g) ADJUSTMENT OF STATUS.—The Secretary of
7 Homeland Security may adjust the status of an alien who
8 has been issued a visa under this section to that of an
9 alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence, without
10 numerical limitation, if the alien—

11 (1) has fully complied with the requirements set
12 forth in this section for at least 5 years;

13 (2) submits a completed application to the Sec-
14 retary; and

15 (3) is not inadmissible to the United States
16 based on any of the factors set forth in section
17 212(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8
18 U.S.C. 1182(a)).

19 **SEC. 504. ECONOMIC FREEDOM ZONE EDUCATIONAL SAV-**
20 **INGS ACCOUNTS.**

21 (a) IN GENERAL.—Part VIII of subchapter F of
22 chapter 1 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amend-
23 ed by adding at the end the following new section:

1 **“SEC. 530A. ECONOMIC FREEDOM ZONE EDUCATIONAL SAV-**
2 **INGS ACCOUNTS.**

3 “(a) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in this sec-
4 tion, an Economic Freedom Zone educational savings ac-
5 count shall be treated for purposes of this title in the same
6 manner as a Coverdell education savings account.

7 “(b) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this section—

8 “(1) ECONOMIC FREEDOM ZONE EDUCATIONAL
9 SAVINGS ACCOUNT.—The term ‘Economic Freedom
10 Zone educational savings account’ means a trust cre-
11 ated or organized in the United States exclusively
12 for the purpose of paying the qualified education ex-
13 penses (as defined in section 530(b)(2)) of an indi-
14 vidual who is the designated beneficiary of the trust
15 (and designated as an Economic Freedom Zone edu-
16 cational saving account at the time created or orga-
17 nized) and who is a qualified individual at the time
18 such trust is established, but only if the written gov-
19 erning instrument creating the trust meets the fol-
20 lowing requirements:

21 “(A) No contribution will be accepted—

22 “(i) unless it is in cash,

23 “(ii) after the date on which such ben-
24 eficiary attains age 25, or

25 “(iii) except in the case of rollover
26 contributions, if such contribution would

1 result in aggregate contributions for the
2 taxable year exceeding \$10,000.

3 “(B) No contribution shall be accepted at
4 any time in which the designated beneficiary is
5 not a qualified individual.

6 “(C) The trust meets the requirements of
7 subparagraphs (B), (C), (D), and (E) of section
8 530(b)(1).

9 The age limitations in subparagraphs (A)(ii), sub-
10 paragraph (E) of section 530(b)(1), and paragraphs
11 (5) and (6) of section 530(d), shall not apply to any
12 designated beneficiary with special needs (as deter-
13 mined under regulations prescribed by the Sec-
14 retary).

15 “(2) QUALIFIED INDIVIDUAL.—The term ‘quali-
16 fied individual’ means any individual whose principal
17 residence (within the meaning of section 121) is lo-
18 cated in an Economic Freedom Zone (as defined in
19 section 1400V–6).

20 “(c) DEDUCTION FOR CONTRIBUTIONS.—

21 “(1) IN GENERAL.—There shall be allowed as a
22 deduction under part VII of subchapter B of this
23 chapter an amount equal to the aggregate amount of
24 contributions made by the taxpayer to any Economic

1 Freedom Zone educational savings account during
2 the taxable year.

3 “(2) LIMITATION.—The amount of the deduc-
4 tion allowed under paragraph (1) for any taxpayer
5 for any taxable year shall not exceed \$40,000.

6 “(3) NO DEDUCTION FOR ROLLOVER CON-
7 TRIBUTIONS.—No deduction shall be allowed under
8 paragraph (1) for any rollover contribution described
9 in section 530(d)(5).

10 “(d) OTHER RULES.—

11 “(1) NO INCOME LIMIT.—In the case of an
12 Economic Freedom Zone educational savings ac-
13 count, subsection (c) of section 530 shall not apply.

14 “(2) CHANGE IN BENEFICIARIES.—Notwith-
15 standing paragraph (6) of section 530(b), a change
16 in the beneficiary of an Economic Freedom Zone
17 education savings account shall be treated as a dis-
18 tribution unless the new beneficiary is a qualified in-
19 dividual.”.

20 (b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections
21 for part VIII of subchapter F of chapter 1 of such Code
22 is amended by adding at the end the following new item:

“Sec. 530A. Economic Freedom Zone educational savings accounts.”.

1 **TITLE VI—COMMUNITY**
2 **ASSISTANCE AND REBUILDING**

3 **SEC. 601. NONAPPLICATION OF DAVIS-BACON.**

4 The wage rate requirements of subchapter IV of
5 chapter 31 of title 40, United States Code (commonly re-
6 ferred to as the “Davis-Bacon Act”), shall not apply with
7 respect to any area designated as an Economic Freedom
8 Zone under this division.

9 **SEC. 602. ECONOMIC FREEDOM ZONE CHARITABLE TAX**
10 **CREDIT.**

11 (a) **IN GENERAL.**—Section 170 is amended by redес-
12 ignating subsection (p) as subsection (q) and by inserting
13 after subsection (o) the following new subsection:

14 “(o) **ELECTION TO TREAT CONTRIBUTIONS FOR**
15 **ECONOMIC FREEDOM ZONE CHARITIES AS A CREDIT.**—

16 “(1) **IN GENERAL.**—In the case of an indi-
17 vidual, at the election of the taxpayer, so much of
18 the deduction allowed under subsection (a) (deter-
19 mined without regard to this subsection) which is at-
20 tributable to Economic Freedom Zone charitable
21 contributions—

22 “(A) shall be allowed as a credit against
23 the tax imposed by this chapter for the taxable
24 year, and

1 “(B) shall not be allowed as a deduction
2 for such taxable year under subsection (a).

3 Any amount allowable as a credit under this sub-
4 section shall be treated as a credit allowed under
5 subpart A of part IV of subchapter A for purposes
6 of this title.

7 “(2) AMOUNT ATTRIBUTABLE TO ECONOMIC
8 FREEDOM ZONE CHARITABLE CONTRIBUTIONS.—For
9 purposes of paragraph (1)—

10 “(A) IN GENERAL.—In any case in which
11 the total charitable contributions of a taxpayer
12 for a taxable year exceed the contribution base,
13 the amount of Economic Freedom Zone chari-
14 table contributions taken into account under
15 paragraph (1) shall be the amount which bears
16 the same ratio to the total charitable contribu-
17 tions made by the taxpayer during such taxable
18 year as the amount of the deduction allowed
19 under subsection (a) (determined without re-
20 gard to this subsection and after application of
21 subsection (b)) bears to the total charitable con-
22 tributions made by the taxpayer for such tax-
23 able year.

24 “(B) CARRYOVERS.—In the case of any
25 contribution carried from a preceding taxable

1 year under subsection (d), such amount shall be
2 treated as attributable to an Economic Free-
3 dom Zone charitable contribution in the amount
4 that bears the same ratio to the total amount
5 carried from preceding taxable years under sub-
6 section (d) as the amount of Economic Free-
7 dom Zone charitable contributions not allowed
8 as a deduction under subsection (a) (other than
9 by reason of this subsection) for the preceding
10 5 taxable year bears to total amount carried
11 from preceding taxable years under subsection
12 (d).

13 “(3) ECONOMIC FREEDOM ZONE CHARITABLE
14 CONTRIBUTION.—The term ‘Economic Freedom
15 Zone charitable contribution’ means any contribu-
16 tion to a corporation, trust, or community chest
17 fund, or foundation described in subsection (c)(2),
18 but only if—

19 “(A) such entity is created or organized
20 exclusively for—

21 “(i) religious purposes,

22 “(ii) educational purposes, or

23 “(iii) any of the following charitable
24 purposes: providing educational scholar-
25 ships, providing shelters for homeless indi-

1 viduals, or setting up or maintaining food
2 banks,

3 “(B) the primary mission of such entity is
4 serving individuals in an Economic Freedom
5 Zone,

6 “(C) the entity maintains accountability to
7 residents of such Economic Freedom Zone
8 through their representation on any governing
9 board of the entity or any advisory board to the
10 entity, and

11 “(D) the entity is certified by the Sec-
12 retary for purposes of this subsection.

13 Such term shall not include any contribution made
14 to an entity described in the preceding sentence
15 after the date in which the designation of the Eco-
16 nomic Freedom Zone serviced by such entity lapses.

17 “(4) ECONOMIC FREEDOM ZONE.—The term
18 ‘Economic Freedom Zone’ means any area which is
19 an Economic Freedom Zone under title II of the
20 Economic Freedom Zone Act.”.

21 (b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by
22 this section shall apply to taxable years beginning after
23 the date of the enactment of this Act.

1 **TITLE VII—STATE AND COMMU-**
2 **NITY POLICY RECOMMENDA-**
3 **TIONS**

4 **SEC. 701. SENSE OF THE SENATE CONCERNING POLICY**
5 **RECOMMENDATIONS.**

6 It is the sense of the Senate that State and local gov-
7 ernments should review and adopt the following policy rec-
8 ommendations:

9 (1) PENSION REFORM.—State and local govern-
10 ments should—

11 (A) implement reforms to address any fis-
12 cal shortfall in public pension funding, includ-
13 ing utilizing accrual accounting methods, such
14 as those reforms undertaken by the private sec-
15 tor pension funds; and

16 (B) restructure and renegotiate any public
17 pension fund that is deemed to be insolvent or
18 underfunded, including adopting defined con-
19 tribution retirement systems.

20 (2) TAXES.—State and local governments
21 should reduce jurisdictional tax rates below the na-
22 tional average in order to help facilitate capital in-
23 vestment and economic growth, particularly in com-
24 bination with the provisions of this division.

1 (3) EDUCATION.—State and local governments
2 should adopt school choice options to provide chil-
3 dren and parents more educational choices, particu-
4 larly in impoverished areas.

5 (4) COMMUNITIES.—State and local govern-
6 ments should adopt right-to-work laws to allow more
7 competitiveness and more flexibility for businesses to
8 expand.

9 (5) REGULATIONS.—State and local govern-
10 ments should streamline the regulatory burden on
11 families and businesses, including streamlining the
12 opportunities for occupational licensing.

13 (6) ABANDONED STRUCTURES.—State and local
14 governments should consider the following options to
15 reduce or fix areas with abandoned properties or
16 residences:

17 (A) In the case of foreclosures, tax notifi-
18 cations should be sent to both the lien holder (if
19 different than the homeowner) and the home-
20 owner.

21 (B) Where State constitutions permit,
22 property tax abatement or credits should be
23 provided for individuals who purchase or invest
24 in abandoned or dilapidated properties.

1 (C) Non-profit or charity demolition enti-
2 ties should be permitted or encouraged to help
3 remove abandoned properties.

4 (D) Government or municipality fees and
5 penalties should be limited, and be proportional
6 to the outstanding tax amount and the ability
7 to pay.

8 (E) The sale of tax liens to third parties
9 should be reviewed, and where available, should
10 prohibit the selling of tax liens below a certain
11 threshold (for example the prohibition of the
12 sale of tax liens to third parties under \$1,000).

AMENDMENT NO.

Calendar No.

Purpose: To add certain provisions relating to natural resources.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES—114th Cong., 2d Sess.

S. 2012

To provide for the modernization of the energy policy of the United States, and for other purposes.

Referred to the Committee on _____ and
ordered to be printed

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

AMENDMENT intended to be proposed by Ms. MURKOWSKI (for herself and Ms. CANTWELL) to the amendment (No. 2953) proposed by Ms. MURKOWSKI

Viz:

1 At the end, add the following:

2 **TITLE VI—NATURAL RESOURCES**

3 **Subtitle A—Land Conveyances and**

4 **Related Matters**

5 **SEC. 6001. ARAPAHO NATIONAL FOREST BOUNDARY AD-**
6 **JUSTMENT.**

7 (a) IN GENERAL.—The boundary of the Arapaho Na-
8 tional Forest in the State of Colorado is adjusted to incor-
9 porate the approximately 92.95 acres of land generally de-
10 picted as “The Wedge” on the map entitled “Arapaho Na-
11 tional Forest Boundary Adjustment” and dated November

1 6, 2013, and described as lots three, four, eight, and nine
2 of section 13, Township 4 North, Range 76 West, Sixth
3 Principal Meridian, Colorado. A lot described in this sub-
4 section may be included in the boundary adjustment only
5 after the Secretary of Agriculture obtains written permis-
6 sion for such action from the lot owner or owners.

7 (b) BOWEN GULCH PROTECTION AREA.—The Sec-
8 retary of Agriculture shall include all Federal land within
9 the boundary described in subsection (a) in the Bowen
10 Gulch Protection Area established under section 6 of the
11 Colorado Wilderness Act of 1993 (16 U.S.C. 539j).

12 (c) LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND.—For
13 purposes of section 200306(a)(2)(B)(i) of title 54, United
14 States Code, the boundaries of the Arapaho National For-
15 est, as modified under subsection (a), shall be considered
16 to be the boundaries of the Arapaho National Forest as
17 in existence on January 1, 1965.

18 (d) PUBLIC MOTORIZED USE.—Nothing in this sec-
19 tion opens privately owned lands within the boundary de-
20 scribed in subsection (a) to public motorized use.

21 (e) ACCESS TO NON-FEDERAL LANDS.—Notwith-
22 standing the provisions of section 6(f) of the Colorado Wil-
23 derness Act of 1993 (16 U.S.C. 539j(f)) regarding motor-
24 ized travel, the owners of any non-Federal lands within
25 the boundary described in subsection (a) who historically

1 have accessed their lands through lands now or hereafter
2 owned by the United States within the boundary described
3 in subsection (a) shall have the continued right of motor-
4 ized access to their lands across the existing roadway.

5 **SEC. 6002. LAND CONVEYANCE, ELKHORN RANCH AND**
6 **WHITE RIVER NATIONAL FOREST, COLO-**
7 **RADO.**

8 (a) LAND CONVEYANCE REQUIRED.—Consistent with
9 the purpose of the Act of March 3, 1909 (43 U.S.C. 772),
10 all right, title, and interest of the United States (subject
11 to subsection (b)) in and to a parcel of land consisting
12 of approximately 148 acres as generally depicted on the
13 map entitled “Elkhorn Ranch Land Parcel—White River
14 National Forest” and dated March 2015 shall be conveyed
15 by patent to the Gordman-Leverich Partnership, a Colo-
16 rado Limited Liability Partnership (in this section re-
17 ferred to as “GLP”).

18 (b) EXISTING RIGHTS.—The conveyance under sub-
19 section (a)—

20 (1) is subject to the valid existing rights of the
21 lessee of Federal oil and gas lease COC-75070 and
22 any other valid existing rights; and

23 (2) shall reserve to the United States the right
24 to collect rent and royalty payments on the lease re-

1 ferred to in paragraph (1) for the duration of the
2 lease.

3 (c) **EXISTING BOUNDARIES.**—The conveyance under
4 subsection (a) does not modify the exterior boundary of
5 the White River National Forest or the boundaries of Sec-
6 tions 18 and 19 of Township 7 South, Range 93 West,
7 Sixth Principal Meridian, Colorado, as such boundaries
8 are in effect on the date of the enactment of this Act.

9 (d) **TIME FOR CONVEYANCE; PAYMENT OF COSTS.**—
10 The conveyance directed under subsection (a) shall be
11 completed not later than 180 days after the date of the
12 enactment of this Act. The conveyance shall be without
13 consideration, except that all costs incurred by the Sec-
14 retary of the Interior relating to any survey, platting, legal
15 description, or other activities carried out to prepare and
16 issue the patent shall be paid by GLP to the Secretary
17 prior to the land conveyance.

18 **SEC. 6003. LAND EXCHANGE IN CRAGS, COLORADO.**

19 (a) **PURPOSES.**—The purposes of this section are—

20 (1) to authorize, direct, expedite, and facilitate
21 the land exchange set forth herein; and

22 (2) to promote enhanced public outdoor rec-
23 reational and natural resource conservation opportu-
24 nities in the Pike National Forest near Pikes Peak,

1 Colorado, via acquisition of the non-Federal land
2 and trail easement.

3 (b) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

4 (1) BHI.—The term “BHI” means Broadmoor
5 Hotel, Inc., a Colorado corporation.

6 (2) FEDERAL LAND.—The term “Federal land”
7 means all right, title, and interest of the United
8 States in and to approximately 83 acres of land
9 within the Pike National Forest, El Paso County,
10 Colorado, together with a non-exclusive perpetual ac-
11 cess easement to BHI to and from such land on
12 Forest Service Road 371, as generally depicted on
13 the map entitled “Proposed Craggs Land Exchange–
14 Federal Parcel–Emerald Valley Ranch”, dated
15 March 2015.

16 (3) NON-FEDERAL LAND.—The term “non-Fed-
17 eral land” means the land and trail easement to be
18 conveyed to the Secretary by BHI in the exchange
19 and is—

20 (A) approximately 320 acres of land within
21 the Pike National Forest, Teller County, Colo-
22 rado, as generally depicted on the map entitled
23 “Proposed Craggs Land Exchange–Non-Federal
24 Parcel–Craggs Property”, dated March 2015;
25 and

1 (B) a permanent trail easement for the
2 Barr Trail in El Paso County, Colorado, as
3 generally depicted on the map entitled “Pro-
4 posed Crags Land Exchange–Barr Trail Ease-
5 ment to United States”, dated March 2015,
6 and which shall be considered as a voluntary
7 donation to the United States by BHI for all
8 purposes of law.

9 (4) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means
10 the Secretary of Agriculture, unless otherwise speci-
11 fied.

12 (c) LAND EXCHANGE.—

13 (1) IN GENERAL.—If BHI offers to convey to
14 the Secretary all right, title, and interest of BHI in
15 and to the non-Federal land, the Secretary shall ac-
16 cept the offer and simultaneously convey to BHI the
17 Federal land.

18 (2) LAND TITLE.—Title to the non-Federal
19 land conveyed and donated to the Secretary under
20 this section shall be acceptable to the Secretary and
21 shall conform to the title approval standards of the
22 Attorney General of the United States applicable to
23 land acquisitions by the Federal Government.

24 (3) PERPETUAL ACCESS EASEMENT TO BHI.—
25 The nonexclusive perpetual access easement to be

1 granted to BHI as shown on the map referred to in
2 subsection (b)(2) shall allow—

3 (A) BHI to fully maintain, at BHI's ex-
4 pense, and use Forest Service Road 371 from
5 its junction with Forest Service Road 368 in
6 accordance with historic use and maintenance
7 patterns by BHI; and

8 (B) full and continued public and adminis-
9 trative access and use of FSR 371 in accord-
10 ance with the existing Forest Service travel
11 management plan, or as such plan may be re-
12 vised by the Secretary.

13 (4) ROUTE AND CONDITION OF ROAD.—BHI
14 and the Secretary may mutually agree to improve,
15 relocate, reconstruct, or otherwise alter the route
16 and condition of all or portions of such road as the
17 Secretary, in close consultation with BHI, may de-
18 termine advisable.

19 (5) EXCHANGE COSTS.—BHI shall pay for all
20 land survey, appraisal, and other costs to the Sec-
21 retary as may be necessary to process and consum-
22 mate the exchange directed by this section, including
23 reimbursement to the Secretary, if the Secretary so
24 requests, for staff time spent in such processing and
25 consummation.

1 (d) EQUAL VALUE EXCHANGE AND APPRAISALS.—

2 (1) APPRAISALS.—The values of the lands to be
3 exchanged under this section shall be determined by
4 the Secretary through appraisals performed in ac-
5 cordance with—

6 (A) the Uniform Appraisal Standards for
7 Federal Land Acquisitions;

8 (B) the Uniform Standards of Professional
9 Appraisal Practice;

10 (C) appraisal instructions issued by the
11 Secretary; and

12 (D) shall be performed by an appraiser
13 mutually agreed to by the Secretary and BHI.

14 (2) EQUAL VALUE EXCHANGE.—The values of
15 the Federal and non-Federal land parcels exchanged
16 shall be equal, or if they are not equal, shall be
17 equalized as follows:

18 (A) SURPLUS OF FEDERAL LAND
19 VALUE.—If the final appraised value of the
20 Federal land exceeds the final appraised value
21 of the non-Federal land parcel identified in sub-
22 section (b)(3)(A), BHI shall make a cash
23 equalization payment to the United States as
24 necessary to achieve equal value, including, if
25 necessary, an amount in excess of that author-

1 ized pursuant to section 206(b) of the Federal
2 Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43
3 U.S.C. 1716(b)).

4 (B) USE OF FUNDS.—Any cash equali-
5 zation moneys received by the Secretary under
6 subparagraph (A) shall be—

7 (i) deposited in the fund established
8 under Public Law 90–171 (commonly
9 known as the “Sisk Act”; 16 U.S.C. 484a);
10 and

11 (ii) made available to the Secretary
12 for the acquisition of land or interests in
13 land in Region 2 of the Forest Service.

14 (C) SURPLUS OF NON-FEDERAL LAND
15 VALUE.—If the final appraised value of the
16 non-Federal land parcel identified in subsection
17 (b)(3)(A) exceeds the final appraised value of
18 the Federal land, the United States shall not
19 make a cash equalization payment to BHI, and
20 surplus value of the non-Federal land shall be
21 considered a donation by BHI to the United
22 States for all purposes of law.

23 (3) APPRAISAL EXCLUSIONS.—

24 (A) SPECIAL USE PERMIT.—The appraised
25 value of the Federal land parcel shall not reflect

1 any increase or diminution in value due to the
2 special use permit existing on the date of the
3 enactment of this Act to BHI on the parcel and
4 improvements thereunder.

5 (B) BARR TRAIL EASEMENT.—The Barr
6 Trail easement donation identified in subsection
7 (b)(3)(B) shall not be appraised for purposes of
8 this section.

9 (e) MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.—

10 (1) WITHDRAWAL PROVISIONS.—

11 (A) WITHDRAWAL.—Lands acquired by
12 the Secretary under this section shall, without
13 further action by the Secretary, be permanently
14 withdrawn from all forms of appropriation and
15 disposal under the public land laws (including
16 the mining and mineral leasing laws) and the
17 Geothermal Steam Act of 1930 (30 U.S.C.
18 1001 et seq.).

19 (B) WITHDRAWAL REVOCATION.—Any
20 public land order that withdraws the Federal
21 land from appropriation or disposal under a
22 public land law shall be revoked to the extent
23 necessary to permit disposal of the Federal land
24 parcel to BHI.

1 (C) WITHDRAWAL OF FEDERAL LAND.—

2 All Federal land authorized to be exchanged
3 under this section, if not already withdrawn or
4 segregated from appropriation or disposal under
5 the public lands laws upon enactment of this
6 Act, is hereby so withdrawn, subject to valid ex-
7 isting rights, until the date of conveyance of the
8 Federal land to BHI.

9 (2) POSTEXCHANGE LAND MANAGEMENT.—

10 Land acquired by the Secretary under this section
11 shall become part of the Pike-San Isabel National
12 Forest and be managed in accordance with the laws,
13 rules, and regulations applicable to the National
14 Forest System.

15 (3) EXCHANGE TIMETABLE.—It is the intent of
16 Congress that the land exchange directed by this
17 section be consummated no later than 1 year after
18 the date of the enactment of this Act.

19 (4) MAPS, ESTIMATES, AND DESCRIPTIONS.—

20 (A) MINOR ERRORS.—The Secretary and
21 BHI may by mutual agreement make minor
22 boundary adjustments to the Federal and non-
23 Federal lands involved in the exchange, and
24 may correct any minor errors in any map, acre-

1 age estimate, or description of any land to be
2 exchanged.

3 (B) CONFLICT.—If there is a conflict be-
4 tween a map, an acreage estimate, or a descrip-
5 tion of land under this section, the map shall
6 control unless the Secretary and BHI mutually
7 agree otherwise.

8 (C) AVAILABILITY.—Upon enactment of
9 this Act, the Secretary shall file and make
10 available for public inspection in the head-
11 quarters of the Pike-San Isabel National Forest
12 a copy of all maps referred to in this section.

13 **SEC. 6004. CERRO DEL YUTA AND RÍO SAN ANTONIO WIL-**
14 **DERNESS AREAS.**

15 (a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

16 (1) MAP.—The term “map” means the map en-
17 titled “Río Grande del Norte National Monument
18 Proposed Wilderness Areas” and dated July 28,
19 2015.

20 (2) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means
21 the Secretary of the Interior.

22 (3) WILDERNESS AREA.—The term “wilderness
23 area” means a wilderness area designated by sub-
24 section (b)(1).

1 (b) DESIGNATION OF CERRO DEL YUTA AND RÍO
2 SAN ANTONIO WILDERNESS AREAS.—

3 (1) IN GENERAL.—In accordance with the Wil-
4 derness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), the following
5 areas in the Río Grande del Norte National Monu-
6 ment are designated as wilderness and as compo-
7 nents of the National Wilderness Preservation Sys-
8 tem:

9 (A) CERRO DEL YUTA WILDERNESS.—Cer-
10 tain land administered by the Bureau of Land
11 Management in Taos County, New Mexico,
12 comprising approximately 13,420 acres as gen-
13 erally depicted on the map, which shall be
14 known as the “Cerro del Yuta Wilderness”.

15 (B) RÍO SAN ANTONIO WILDERNESS.—Cer-
16 tain land administered by the Bureau of Land
17 Management in Río Arriba County, New Mex-
18 ico, comprising approximately 8,120 acres, as
19 generally depicted on the map, which shall be
20 known as the “Río San Antonio Wilderness”.

21 (2) MANAGEMENT OF WILDERNESS AREAS.—
22 Subject to valid existing rights, the wilderness areas
23 shall be administered in accordance with the Wilder-
24 ness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.) and this section,

1 except that with respect to the wilderness areas des-
2 ignated by this subsection—

3 (A) any reference to the effective date of
4 the Wilderness Act shall be considered to be a
5 reference to the date of enactment of this Act;
6 and

7 (B) any reference in the Wilderness Act to
8 the Secretary of Agriculture shall be considered
9 to be a reference to the Secretary.

10 (3) INCORPORATION OF ACQUIRED LAND AND
11 INTERESTS IN LAND.—Any land or interest in land
12 within the boundary of the wilderness areas that is
13 acquired by the United States shall—

14 (A) become part of the wilderness area in
15 which the land is located; and

16 (B) be managed in accordance with—

17 (i) the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C.
18 1131 et seq.);

19 (ii) this section; and

20 (iii) any other applicable laws.

21 (4) GRAZING.—Grazing of livestock in the wil-
22 derness areas, where established before the date of
23 enactment of this Act, shall be administered in ac-
24 cordance with—

1 (A) section 4(d)(4) of the Wilderness Act
2 (16 U.S.C. 1133(d)(4)); and

3 (B) the guidelines set forth in appendix A
4 of the Report of the Committee on Interior and
5 Insular Affairs to accompany H.R. 2570 of the
6 101st Congress (H. Rept. 101-405).

7 (5) BUFFER ZONES.—

8 (A) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in this section
9 creates a protective perimeter or buffer zone
10 around the wilderness areas.

11 (B) ACTIVITIES OUTSIDE WILDERNESS
12 AREAS.—The fact that an activity or use on
13 land outside a wilderness area can be seen or
14 heard within the wilderness area shall not pre-
15 clude the activity or use outside the boundary
16 of the wilderness area.

17 (6) RELEASE OF WILDERNESS STUDY AREAS.—
18 Congress finds that, for purposes of section 603(c)
19 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of
20 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1782(c)), the public land within the
21 San Antonio Wilderness Study Area not designated
22 as wilderness by this subsection—

23 (A) has been adequately studied for wilder-
24 ness designation;

1 (B) is no longer subject to section 603(c)
2 of the Federal Land Policy and Management
3 Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1782(c)); and

4 (C) shall be managed in accordance with
5 this section.

6 (7) MAPS AND LEGAL DESCRIPTIONS.—

7 (A) IN GENERAL.—As soon as practicable
8 after the date of enactment of this Act, the Sec-
9 retary shall file the map and legal descriptions
10 of the wilderness areas with—

11 (i) the Committee on Energy and
12 Natural Resources of the Senate; and

13 (ii) the Committee on Natural Re-
14 sources of the House of Representatives.

15 (B) FORCE OF LAW.—The map and legal
16 descriptions filed under subparagraph (A) shall
17 have the same force and effect as if included in
18 this section, except that the Secretary may cor-
19 rect errors in the legal description and map.

20 (C) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.—The map and
21 legal descriptions filed under subparagraph (A)
22 shall be on file and available for public inspec-
23 tion in the appropriate offices of the Bureau of
24 Land Management.

1 (8) NATIONAL LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYS-
2 TEM.—The wilderness areas shall be administered as
3 components of the National Landscape Conservation
4 System.

5 (9) FISH AND WILDLIFE.—Nothing in this sec-
6 tion affects the jurisdiction of the State of New
7 Mexico with respect to fish and wildlife located on
8 public land in the State.

9 (10) WITHDRAWALS.—Subject to valid existing
10 rights, any Federal land within the wilderness areas
11 designated by paragraph (1), including any land or
12 interest in land that is acquired by the United
13 States after the date of enactment of this Act, is
14 withdrawn from—

15 (A) entry, appropriation, or disposal under
16 the public land laws;

17 (B) location, entry, and patent under the
18 mining laws; and

19 (C) operation of the mineral leasing, min-
20 eral materials, and geothermal leasing laws.

21 (11) TREATY RIGHTS.—Nothing in this section
22 enlarges, diminishes, or otherwise modifies any trea-
23 ty rights.

1 **SEC. 6005. CLARIFICATION RELATING TO A CERTAIN LAND**
2 **DESCRIPTION UNDER THE NORTHERN ARI-**
3 **ZONA LAND EXCHANGE AND VERDE RIVER**
4 **BASIN PARTNERSHIP ACT OF 2005.**

5 Section 104(a)(5) of the Northern Arizona Land Ex-
6 change and Verde River Basin Partnership Act of 2005
7 (Public Law 109–110; 119 Stat. 2356) is amended by in-
8 serting before the period at the end “, which, notwith-
9 standing section 102(a)(4)(B), includes the N¹/₂, NE¹/₄,
10 SW¹/₄, SW¹/₄, the N¹/₂, N¹/₂, SE¹/₄, SW¹/₄, and the N¹/₂,
11 N¹/₂, SW¹/₄, SE¹/₄, sec. 34, T. 22 N., R. 2 E., Gila and
12 Salt River Meridian, Coconino County, comprising ap-
13 proximately 25 acres”.

14 **SEC. 6006. COOPER SPUR LAND EXCHANGE CLARIFICATION**
15 **AMENDMENTS.**

16 Section 1206(a) of the Omnibus Public Land Man-
17 agement Act of 2009 (Public Law 111–11; 123 Stat.
18 1018) is amended—

19 (1) in paragraph (1)—

20 (A) in subparagraph (C), by striking “120
21 acres” and inserting “107 acres”; and

22 (B) in subparagraph (E)(ii), by inserting
23 “improvements,” after “buildings,”; and

24 (2) in paragraph (2)—

25 (A) in subparagraph (D)—

1 (i) in clause (i), by striking “As soon
2 as practicable after the date of enactment
3 of this Act, the Secretary and Mt. Hood
4 Meadows shall select” and inserting “Not
5 later than 120 days after the date of the
6 enactment of the Energy Policy Mod-
7 ernization Act of 2016, the Secretary and
8 Mt. Hood Meadows shall jointly select”;

9 (ii) in clause (ii), in the matter pre-
10 ceeding subclause (I), by striking “An ap-
11 praisal under clause (i) shall” and insert-
12 ing “Except as provided under clause (iii),
13 an appraisal under clause (i) shall assign a
14 separate value to each tax lot to allow for
15 the equalization of values and”; and

16 (iii) by adding at the end the fol-
17 lowing:

18 “(iii) FINAL APPRAISED VALUE.—

19 “(I) IN GENERAL.—Subject to
20 subclause (II), after the final ap-
21 praised value of the Federal land and
22 the non-Federal land are determined
23 and approved by the Secretary, the
24 Secretary shall not be required to re-
25 appraise or update the final appraised

1 value for a period of up to 3 years,
2 beginning on the date of the approval
3 by the Secretary of the final appraised
4 value.

5 “(II) EXCEPTION.—Subclause (I)
6 shall not apply if the condition of ei-
7 ther the Federal land or the non-Fed-
8 eral land referred to in subclause (I)
9 is significantly and substantially al-
10 tered by fire, windstorm, or other
11 events.

12 “(iv) PUBLIC REVIEW.—Before com-
13 pleting the land exchange under this Act,
14 the Secretary shall make available for pub-
15 lic review the complete appraisals of the
16 land to be exchanged.”; and

17 (B) by striking subparagraph (G) and in-
18 serting the following:

19 “(G) REQUIRED CONVEYANCE CONDI-
20 TIONS.—Prior to the exchange of the Federal
21 and non-Federal land—

22 “(i) the Secretary and Mt. Hood
23 Meadows may mutually agree for the Sec-
24 retary to reserve a conservation easement
25 to protect the identified wetland in accord-

1 ance with applicable law, subject to the re-
2 quirements that—

3 “**(I)** the conservation easement
4 shall be consistent with the terms of
5 the September 30, 2015, mediation
6 between the Secretary and Mt. Hood
7 Meadows; and

8 “**(II)** in order to take effect, the
9 conservation easement shall be final-
10 ized not later than 120 days after the
11 date of enactment of the Energy Pol-
12 icy Modernization Act of 2016; and

13 “**(ii)** the Secretary shall reserve a 24-
14 foot-wide nonexclusive trail easement at
15 the existing trail locations on the Federal
16 land that retains for the United States ex-
17 isting rights to construct, reconstruct,
18 maintain, and permit nonmotorized use by
19 the public of existing trails subject to the
20 right of the owner of the Federal land—

21 “**(I)** to cross the trails with
22 roads, utilities, and infrastructure fa-
23 cilities; and

1 “(II) to improve or relocate the
2 trails to accommodate development of
3 the Federal land.

4 “(H) EQUALIZATION OF VALUES.—

5 “(i) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding
6 subparagraph (A), in addition to or in lieu
7 of monetary compensation, a lesser area of
8 Federal land or non-Federal land may be
9 conveyed if necessary to equalize appraised
10 values of the exchange properties, without
11 limitation, consistent with the require-
12 ments of this Act and subject to the ap-
13 proval of the Secretary and Mt. Hood
14 Meadows.

15 “(ii) TREATMENT OF CERTAIN COM-
16 PENSATION OR CONVEYANCES AS DONA-
17 TION.—If, after payment of compensation
18 or adjustment of land area subject to ex-
19 change under this Act, the amount by
20 which the appraised value of the land and
21 other property conveyed by Mt. Hood
22 Meadows under subparagraph (A) exceeds
23 the appraised value of the land conveyed
24 by the Secretary under subparagraph (A)

1 shall be considered a donation by Mt.
2 Hood Meadows to the United States.”.

3 **SEC. 6007. EXPEDITED ACCESS TO CERTAIN FEDERAL**
4 **LAND.**

5 (a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

6 (1) ELIGIBLE.—The term “eligible”, with re-
7 spect to an organization or individual, means that
8 the organization or individual, respectively, is—

9 (A) acting in a not-for-profit capacity; and

10 (B) composed entirely of members who, at
11 the time of the good Samaritan search-and-re-
12 covery mission, have attained the age of major-
13 ity under the law of the State where the mis-
14 sion takes place.

15 (2) GOOD SAMARITAN SEARCH-AND-RECOVERY
16 MISSION.—The term “good Samaritan search-and-
17 recovery mission” means a search conducted by an
18 eligible organization or individual for 1 or more
19 missing individuals believed to be deceased at the
20 time that the search is initiated.

21 (3) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means
22 the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Ag-
23 riculture, as applicable.

24 (b) PROCESS.—

1 (1) IN GENERAL.—Each Secretary shall develop
2 and implement a process to expedite access to Fed-
3 eral land under the administrative jurisdiction of the
4 Secretary for eligible organizations and individuals
5 to request access to Federal land to conduct good
6 Samaritan search-and-recovery missions.

7 (2) INCLUSIONS.—The process developed and
8 implemented under this subsection shall include pro-
9 visions to clarify that—

10 (A) an eligible organization or individual
11 granted access under this section—

12 (i) shall be acting for private pur-
13 poses; and

14 (ii) shall not be considered to be a
15 Federal volunteer;

16 (B) an eligible organization or individual
17 conducting a good Samaritan search-and-recov-
18 ery mission under this section shall not be con-
19 sidered to be a volunteer under section
20 102301(e) of title 54, United States Code;

21 (C) chapter 171 of title 28, United States
22 Code (commonly known as the “Federal Tort
23 Claims Act”), shall not apply to an eligible or-
24 ganization or individual carrying out a privately

1 requested good Samaritan search-and-recovery
2 mission under this section; and

3 (D) chapter 81 of title 5, United States
4 Code (commonly known as the “Federal Em-
5 ployees Compensation Act”), shall not apply to
6 an eligible organization or individual conducting
7 a good Samaritan search-and-recovery mission
8 under this section, and the conduct of the good
9 Samaritan search-and-recovery mission shall
10 not constitute civilian employment.

11 (c) RELEASE OF FEDERAL GOVERNMENT FROM LI-
12 ABILITY.—The Secretary shall not require an eligible or-
13 ganization or individual to have liability insurance as a
14 condition of accessing Federal land under this section, if
15 the eligible organization or individual—

16 (1) acknowledges and consents, in writing, to
17 the provisions described in subparagraphs (A)
18 through (D) of subsection (b)(2); and

19 (2) signs a waiver releasing the Federal Gov-
20 ernment from all liability relating to the access
21 granted under this section and agrees to indemnify
22 and hold harmless the United States from any
23 claims or lawsuits arising from any conduct by the
24 eligible organization or individual on Federal land.

25 (d) APPROVAL AND DENIAL OF REQUESTS.—

1 (1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall notify
2 an eligible organization or individual of the approval
3 or denial of a request by the eligible organization or
4 individual to carry out a good Samaritan search-
5 and-recovery mission under this section by not later
6 than 48 hours after the request is made.

7 (2) DENIALS.—If the Secretary denies a re-
8 quest from an eligible organization or individual to
9 carry out a good Samaritan search-and-recovery mis-
10 sion under this section, the Secretary shall notify the
11 eligible organization or individual of—

12 (A) the reason for the denial of the re-
13 quest; and

14 (B) any actions that the eligible organiza-
15 tion or individual can take to meet the require-
16 ments for the request to be approved.

17 (e) PARTNERSHIPS.—Each Secretary shall develop
18 search-and-recovery-focused partnerships with search-and-
19 recovery organizations—

20 (1) to coordinate good Samaritan search-and-
21 recovery missions on Federal land under the admin-
22 istrative jurisdiction of the Secretary; and

23 (2) to expedite and accelerate good Samaritan
24 search-and-recovery mission efforts for missing indi-

1 individuals on Federal land under the administrative ju-
2 risdiction of the Secretary.

3 (f) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date
4 of enactment of this Act, the Secretaries shall submit to
5 Congress a joint report describing—

6 (1) plans to develop partnerships described in
7 subsection (e)(1); and

8 (2) efforts carried out to expedite and accel-
9 erate good Samaritan search-and-recovery mission
10 efforts for missing individuals on Federal land under
11 the administrative jurisdiction of each Secretary
12 pursuant to subsection (e)(2).

13 **SEC. 6008. BLACK HILLS NATIONAL CEMETERY BOUNDARY**
14 **MODIFICATION.**

15 (a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

16 (1) CEMETERY.—The term “Cemetery” means
17 the Black Hills National Cemetery in Sturgis, South
18 Dakota.

19 (2) FEDERAL LAND.—The term “Federal land”
20 means the approximately 200 acres of Bureau of
21 Land Management land adjacent to the Cemetery,
22 generally depicted as “Proposed National Cemetery
23 Expansion” on the map entitled “Proposed Expan-
24 sion of Black Hills National Cemetery-South Da-
25 kota” and dated September 28, 2015.

1 (3) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means
2 the Secretary of the Interior.

3 (b) TRANSFER AND WITHDRAWAL OF BUREAU OF
4 LAND MANAGEMENT LAND FOR CEMETERY USE.—

5 (1) TRANSFER OF ADMINISTRATIVE JURISDIC-
6 TION.—

7 (A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to valid exist-
8 ing rights, administrative jurisdiction over the
9 Federal land is transferred from the Secretary
10 to the Secretary of Veterans Affairs for use as
11 a national cemetery in accordance with chapter
12 24 of title 38, United States Code.

13 (B) LEGAL DESCRIPTIONS.—

14 (i) IN GENERAL.—As soon as prac-
15 ticable after the date of enactment of this
16 Act, the Secretary shall publish in the Fed-
17 eral Register a notice containing a legal
18 description of the Federal land.

19 (ii) EFFECT.—A legal description
20 published under clause (i) shall have the
21 same force and effect as if included in this
22 section, except that the Secretary may cor-
23 rect any clerical and typographical errors
24 in the legal description.

1 (iii) AVAILABILITY.—Copies of the
2 legal description published under clause (i)
3 shall be available for public inspection in
4 the appropriate offices of—

5 (I) the Bureau of Land Manage-
6 ment; and

7 (II) the National Cemetery Ad-
8 ministration.

9 (iv) COSTS.—The Secretary of Vet-
10 erans Affairs shall reimburse the Secretary
11 for the costs incurred by the Secretary in
12 carrying out this subparagraph, including
13 the costs of any surveys and other reason-
14 able costs.

15 (2) WITHDRAWAL.—Subject to valid existing
16 rights, for any period during which the Federal land
17 is under the administrative jurisdiction of the Sec-
18 retary of Veterans Affairs, the Federal land—

19 (A) is withdrawn from all forms of appro-
20 priation under the public land laws, including
21 the mining laws, the mineral leasing laws, and
22 the geothermal leasing laws; and

23 (B) shall be treated as property as defined
24 under section 102(9) of title 40, United States
25 Code.

1 (3) BOUNDARY MODIFICATION.—The boundary
2 of the Cemetery is modified to include the Federal
3 land.

4 (4) MODIFICATION OF PUBLIC LAND ORDER.—
5 Public Land Order 2112, dated June 6, 1960 (25
6 Fed. Reg. 5243), is modified to exclude the Federal
7 land.

8 (c) SUBSEQUENT TRANSFER OF ADMINISTRATIVE
9 JURISDICTION.—

10 (1) NOTICE.—On a determination by the Sec-
11 retary of Veterans Affairs that all or a portion of
12 the Federal land is not being used for purposes of
13 the Cemetery, the Secretary of Veterans Affairs
14 shall notify the Secretary of the determination.

15 (2) TRANSFER OF ADMINISTRATIVE JURISDIC-
16 TION.—Subject to paragraphs (3) and (4), the Sec-
17 retary of Veterans Affairs shall transfer to the Sec-
18 retary administrative jurisdiction over the Federal
19 land subject to a notice under paragraph (1).

20 (3) DECONTAMINATION.—The Secretary of Vet-
21 erans Affairs shall be responsible for the costs of
22 any decontamination of the Federal land subject to
23 a notice under paragraph (1) that the Secretary de-
24 termines to be necessary for the Federal land to be
25 restored to public land status.

1 (4) RESTORATION TO PUBLIC LAND STATUS.—

2 The Federal land subject to a notice under para-
3 graph (1) shall only be restored to public land status
4 on—

5 (A) acceptance by the Secretary of the
6 Federal land subject to the notice; and

7 (B) a determination by the Secretary that
8 the Federal land subject to the notice is suit-
9 able for—

10 (i) restoration to public land status;

11 and

12 (ii) the operation of 1 or more of the
13 public land laws with respect to the Fed-
14 eral land.

15 (5) ORDER.—If the Secretary accepts the Fed-
16 eral land under paragraph (4)(A) and makes a de-
17 termination of suitability under paragraph (4)(B),
18 the Secretary may—

19 (A) open the accepted Federal land to op-
20 eration of 1 or more of the public land laws;
21 and

22 (B) issue an order to carry out the opening
23 authorized under subparagraph (A).

1 **Subtitle B—National Park Manage-**
2 **ment, Studies, and Related Mat-**
3 **ters**

4 **SEC. 6101. REFUND OF FUNDS USED BY STATES TO OPER-**
5 **ATE NATIONAL PARKS DURING SHUTDOWN.**

6 (a) IN GENERAL.—The Director of the National
7 Park Service shall refund to each State all funds of the
8 State that were used to reopen and temporarily operate
9 a unit of the National Park System during the period in
10 October 2013 in which there was a lapse in appropriations
11 for the unit.

12 (b) FUNDING.—Funds of the National Park Service
13 that are appropriated after the date of enactment of this
14 Act shall be used to carry out this section.

15 **SEC. 6102. LOWER FARMINGTON AND SALMON BROOK REC-**
16 **REATIONAL RIVERS.**

17 (a) DESIGNATION.—Section 3(a) of the Wild and
18 Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)) is amended by add-
19 ing at the end the following new paragraph:

20 “(213) LOWER FARMINGTON RIVER AND SALM-
21 ON BROOK, CONNECTICUT.—Segments of the main
22 stem and its tributary, Salmon Brook, totaling ap-
23 proximately 62 miles, to be administered by the Sec-
24 retary of the Interior as follows:

1 “(A) The approximately 27.2-mile segment
2 of the Farmington River beginning 0.2 miles
3 below the tailrace of the Lower Collinsville Dam
4 and extending to the site of the Spoonville Dam
5 in Bloomfield and East Granby as a rec-
6 reational river.

7 “(B) The approximately 8.1-mile segment
8 of the Farmington River extending from 0.5
9 miles below the Rainbow Dam to the confluence
10 with the Connecticut River in Windsor as a rec-
11 reational river.

12 “(C) The approximately 2.4-mile segment
13 of the main stem of Salmon Brook extending
14 from the confluence of the East and West
15 Branches to the confluence with the Farm-
16 ington River as a recreational river.

17 “(D) The approximately 12.6-mile segment
18 of the West Branch of Salmon Brook extending
19 from its headwaters in Hartland, Connecticut
20 to its confluence with the East Branch of Salm-
21 on Brook as a recreational river.

22 “(E) The approximately 11.4-mile segment
23 of the East Branch of Salmon Brook extending
24 from the Massachusetts-Connecticut State line

1 to the confluence with the West Branch of
2 Salmon Brook as a recreational river.”.

3 (b) MANAGEMENT.—

4 (1) IN GENERAL.—The river segments des-
5 ignated by subsection (a) shall be managed in ac-
6 cordance with the management plan and such
7 amendments to the management plan as the Sec-
8 retary determines are consistent with this section.
9 The management plan shall be deemed to satisfy the
10 requirements for a comprehensive management plan
11 pursuant to section 3(d) of the Wild and Scenic Riv-
12 ers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(d)).

13 (2) COMMITTEE.—The Secretary shall coordi-
14 nate the management responsibilities of the Sec-
15 retary under this section with the Lower Farm-
16 ington River and Salmon Brook Wild and Scenic
17 Committee, as specified in the management plan.

18 (3) COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.—

19 (A) IN GENERAL.—In order to provide for
20 the long-term protection, preservation, and en-
21 hancement of the river segment designated by
22 subsection (a), the Secretary is authorized to
23 enter into cooperative agreements pursuant to
24 sections 10(e) and 11(b)(1) of the Wild and
25 Scenic Rivers Act with—

- 1 (i) the State of Connecticut;
- 2 (ii) the towns of Avon, Bloomfield,
- 3 Burlington, East Granby, Farmington,
- 4 Granby, Hartland, Simsbury, and Windsor
- 5 in Connecticut; and
- 6 (iii) appropriate local planning and
- 7 environmental organizations.

8 (B) CONSISTENCY.—All cooperative agree-

9 ments provided for under this section shall be

10 consistent with the management plan and may

11 include provisions for financial or other assist-

12 ance from the United States.

13 (4) LAND MANAGEMENT.—

14 (A) ZONING ORDINANCES.—For the pur-

15 poses of the segments designated in subsection

16 (a), the zoning ordinances adopted by the towns

17 in Avon, Bloomfield, Burlington, East Granby,

18 Farmington, Granby, Hartland, Simsbury, and

19 Windsor in Connecticut, including provisions for

20 conservation of floodplains, wetlands and water-

21 courses associated with the segments, shall be

22 deemed to satisfy the standards and require-

23 ments of section 6(c) of the Wild and Scenic

24 Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1277(c)).

1 (B) ACQUISITION OF LAND.—The provi-
2 sions of section 6(c) of the Wild and Scenic
3 Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1277(c)) that prohibit
4 Federal acquisition of lands by condemnation
5 shall apply to the segments designated in sub-
6 section (a). The authority of the Secretary to
7 acquire lands for the purposes of the segments
8 designated in subsection (a) shall be limited to
9 acquisition by donation or acquisition with the
10 consent of the owner of the lands, and shall be
11 subject to the additional criteria set forth in the
12 management plan.

13 (5) RAINBOW DAM.—The designation made by
14 subsection (a) shall not be construed to—

15 (A) prohibit, pre-empt, or abridge the po-
16 tential future licensing of the Rainbow Dam
17 and Reservoir (including any and all aspects of
18 its facilities, operations and transmission lines)
19 by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
20 as a federally licensed hydroelectric generation
21 project under the Federal Power Act, provided
22 that the Commission may, in the discretion of
23 the Commission and consistent with this sec-
24 tion, establish such reasonable terms and condi-
25 tions in a hydropower license for Rainbow Dam

1 as are necessary to reduce impacts identified by
2 the Secretary as invading or unreasonably di-
3 minishing the scenic, recreational, and fish and
4 wildlife values of the segments designated by
5 subsection (a); or

6 (B) affect the operation of, or impose any
7 flow or release requirements on, the unlicensed
8 hydroelectric facility at Rainbow Dam and Res-
9 ervoir.

10 (6) RELATION TO NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM.—

11 Notwithstanding section 10(c) of the Wild and See-
12 nic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1281(c)), the Lower
13 Farmington River shall not be administered as part
14 of the National Park System or be subject to regula-
15 tions which govern the National Park System.

16 (c) FARMINGTON RIVER, CONNECTICUT, DESIGNA-
17 TION REVISION.—Section 3(a)(156) of the Wild and See-
18 nic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)) is amended in the first
19 sentence—

20 (1) by striking “14-mile” and inserting “15.1-
21 mile”; and

22 (2) by striking “to the downstream end of the
23 New Hartford-Canton, Connecticut town line” and
24 inserting “to the confluence with the Nepaug River”.

25 (d) DEFINITIONS.—For the purposes of this section:

1 (1) MANAGEMENT PLAN.—The term “manage-
2 ment plan” means the management plan prepared
3 by the Salmon Brook Wild and Scenic Study Com-
4 mittee entitled the “Lower Farmington River and
5 Salmon Brook Management Plan” and dated June
6 2011.

7 (2) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means
8 the Secretary of the Interior.

9 **SEC. 6103. SPECIAL RESOURCE STUDY OF PRESIDENT**
10 **STREET STATION.**

11 (a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

12 (1) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means
13 the Secretary of the Interior.

14 (2) STUDY AREA.—The term “study area”
15 means the President Street Station, a railroad ter-
16 minal in Baltimore, Maryland, the history of which
17 is tied to the growth of the railroad industry in the
18 19th century, the Civil War, the Underground Rail-
19 road, and the immigrant influx of the early 20th
20 century.

21 (b) SPECIAL RESOURCE STUDY.—

22 (1) STUDY.—The Secretary shall conduct a spe-
23 cial resource study of the study area.

24 (2) CONTENTS.—In conducting the study under
25 paragraph (1), the Secretary shall—

1 (A) evaluate the national significance of
2 the study area;

3 (B) determine the suitability and feasibility
4 of designating the study area as a unit of the
5 National Park System;

6 (C) consider other alternatives for preser-
7 vation, protection, and interpretation of the
8 study area by the Federal Government, State or
9 local government entities, or private and non-
10 profit organizations;

11 (D) consult with interested Federal agen-
12 cies, State or local governmental entities, pri-
13 vate and nonprofit organizations, or any other
14 interested individuals; and

15 (E) identify cost estimates for any Federal
16 acquisition, development, interpretation, oper-
17 ation, and maintenance associated with the al-
18 ternatives.

19 (3) APPLICABLE LAW.—The study required
20 under paragraph (1) shall be conducted in accord-
21 ance with section 100507 of title 54, United States
22 Code.

23 (4) REPORT.—Not later than 3 years after the
24 date on which funds are first made available for the
25 study under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall sub-

1 mit to the Committee on Natural Resources of the
2 House of Representatives and the Committee on En-
3 ergy and Natural Resources of the Senate a report
4 that describes—

5 (A) the results of the study; and

6 (B) any conclusions and recommendations
7 of the Secretary.

8 **SEC. 6104. SPECIAL RESOURCE STUDY OF THURGOOD MAR-**
9 **SHALL'S ELEMENTARY SCHOOL.**

10 (a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

11 (1) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means
12 the Secretary of the Interior.

13 (2) STUDY AREA.—The term “study area”
14 means—

15 (A) P.S. 103, the public school located in
16 West Baltimore, Maryland, which Thurgood
17 Marshall attended as a youth; and

18 (B) any other resources in the neighbor-
19 hood surrounding P.S. 103 that relate to the
20 early life of Thurgood Marshall.

21 (b) SPECIAL RESOURCE STUDY.—

22 (1) STUDY.—The Secretary shall conduct a spe-
23 cial resource study of the study area.

24 (2) CONTENTS.—In conducting the study under
25 paragraph (1), the Secretary shall—

1 (A) evaluate the national significance of
2 the study area;

3 (B) determine the suitability and feasibility
4 of designating the study area as a unit of the
5 National Park System;

6 (C) consider other alternatives for preser-
7 vation, protection, and interpretation of the
8 study area by the Federal Government, State or
9 local government entities, or private and non-
10 profit organizations;

11 (D) consult with interested Federal agen-
12 cies, State or local governmental entities, pri-
13 vate and nonprofit organizations, or any other
14 interested individuals; and

15 (E) identify cost estimates for any Federal
16 acquisition, development, interpretation, oper-
17 ation, and maintenance associated with the al-
18 ternatives.

19 (3) APPLICABLE LAW.—The study required
20 under paragraph (1) shall be conducted in accord-
21 ance with section 100507 of title 54, United States
22 Code.

23 (4) REPORT.—Not later than 3 years after the
24 date on which funds are first made available to carry
25 out the study under paragraph (1), the Secretary

1 shall submit to the Committee on Natural Resources
2 of the House of Representatives and the Committee
3 on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate a
4 report that describes—

5 (A) the results of the study; and

6 (B) any conclusions and recommendations
7 of the Secretary.

8 **SEC. 6105. SPECIAL RESOURCE STUDY OF JAMES K. POLK**
9 **PRESIDENTIAL HOME.**

10 (a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Interior (re-
11 ferred to in this section as the “Secretary”) shall conduct
12 a special resource study of the site of the James K. Polk
13 Home in Columbia, Tennessee, and adjacent property (re-
14 ferred to in this section as the “site”).

15 (b) CRITERIA.—The Secretary shall conduct the
16 study under subsection (a) in accordance with section
17 100507 of title 54, United States Code.

18 (c) CONTENTS.—In conducting the study under sub-
19 section (a), the Secretary shall—

20 (1) evaluate the national significance of the
21 site;

22 (2) determine the suitability and feasibility of
23 designating the site as a unit of the National Park
24 System;

1 (3) include cost estimates for any necessary ac-
2 quisition, development, operation, and maintenance
3 of the site;

4 (4) consult with interested Federal, State, or
5 local governmental entities, private and nonprofit or-
6 ganizations, or other interested individuals; and

7 (5) identify alternatives for the management,
8 administration, and protection of the site.

9 (d) REPORT.—Not later than 3 years after the date
10 on which funds are made available to carry out the study
11 under subsection (a), the Secretary shall submit to the
12 Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Rep-
13 resentatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural
14 Resources of the Senate a report that describes—

15 (1) the findings and conclusions of the study;

16 and

17 (2) any recommendations of the Secretary.

18 **SEC. 6106. NORTH COUNTRY NATIONAL SCENIC TRAIL**

19 **ROUTE ADJUSTMENT.**

20 (a) ROUTE ADJUSTMENT.—Section 5(a)(8) of the
21 National Trails System Act (16 U.S.C. 1244(a)(8)) is
22 amended in the first sentence—

23 (1) by striking “thirty two hundred miles, ex-
24 tending from eastern New York State” and inserting

1 “4,600 miles, extending from the Appalachian Trail
2 in Vermont”; and

3 (2) by striking “Proposed North Country Trail”
4 and all that follows through “June 1975.” and in-
5 serting “‘North Country National Scenic Trail, Au-
6 thorized Route’ dated February 2014, and numbered
7 649/116870.”.

8 (b) NO CONDEMNATION.—Section 5(a)(8) of the Na-
9 tional Trails System Act (16 U.S.C. 1244(a)(8)) is
10 amended by adding at the end the following: “No land
11 or interest in land outside of the exterior boundary of any
12 Federally administered area may be acquired by the Fed-
13 eral Government for the trail by condemnation.”.

14 **SEC. 6107. DESIGNATION OF JAY S. HAMMOND WILDERNESS**
15 **AREA.**

16 (a) DESIGNATION.—The approximately 2,600,000
17 acres of National Wilderness Preservation System land lo-
18 cated within the Lake Clark National Park and Preserve
19 designated by section 201(e)(7)(a) of the Alaska National
20 Interest Lands Conservation Act (16 U.S.C.
21 410hh(e)(7)(a)) shall be known and designated as the
22 “Jay S. Hammond Wilderness Area”.

23 (b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, reg-
24 ulation, document, paper, or other record of the United
25 States to the wilderness area referred to in subsection (a)

1 shall be deemed to be a reference to the “Jay S. Ham-
2 mond Wilderness Area”.

3 **SEC. 6108. ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVA-**
4 **TION.**

5 Section 304101(a) of title 54, United States Code,
6 is amended—

7 (1) by redesignating paragraphs (8), (9), (10),
8 and (11) as paragraphs (9), (10), (11), and (12), re-
9 spectively; and

10 (2) by inserting after paragraph (7) the fol-
11 lowing:

12 “(8) The General Chairman of the National As-
13 sociation of Tribal Historic Preservation Officers.”.

14 **SEC. 6109. ESTABLISHMENT OF A VISITOR SERVICES FACIL-**
15 **ITY ON THE ARLINGTON RIDGE TRACT.**

16 (a) DEFINITION OF ARLINGTON RIDGE TRACT.—In
17 this section, the term “Arlington Ridge tract” means the
18 parcel of Federal land located in Arlington County, Vir-
19 ginia, known as the “Nevius Tract” and transferred to
20 the Department of the Interior in 1953, that is bounded
21 generally by—

22 (1) Arlington Boulevard (United States Route
23 50) to the north;

24 (2) Jefferson Davis Highway (Virginia Route
25 110) to the east;

1 (3) Marshall Drive to the south; and

2 (4) North Meade Street to the west.

3 (b) ESTABLISHMENT OF VISITOR SERVICES FACIL-
4 ITY.—Notwithstanding section 2863(g) of the Military
5 Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2002
6 (Public Law 107–107; 115 Stat. 1332), the Secretary of
7 the Interior may construct a structure for visitor services
8 to include a public restroom facility on the Arlington
9 Ridge tract in the area of the United States Marine Corps
10 War Memorial.

11 **Subtitle C—Sportsmen’s Access**
12 **and Land Management Issues**

13 **PART I—NATIONAL POLICY**

14 **SEC. 6201. CONGRESSIONAL DECLARATION OF NATIONAL**
15 **POLICY.**

16 (a) IN GENERAL.—Congress declares that it is the
17 policy of the United States that Federal departments and
18 agencies, in accordance with the missions of the depart-
19 ments and agencies, Executive Orders 12962 and 13443
20 (60 Fed. Reg. 30769 (June 7, 1995); 72 Fed. Reg. 46537
21 (August 16, 2007)), and applicable law, shall—

22 (1) facilitate the expansion and enhancement of
23 hunting, fishing, and recreational shooting opportu-
24 nities on Federal land, in consultation with the
25 Wildlife and Hunting Heritage Conservation Coun-

1 cil, the Sport Fishing and Boating Partnership
2 Council, State and tribal fish and wildlife agencies,
3 and the public;

4 (2) conserve and enhance aquatic systems and
5 the management of game species and the habitat of
6 those species on Federal land, including through
7 hunting and fishing, in a manner that respects—

8 (A) State management authority over wild-
9 life resources; and

10 (B) private property rights; and

11 (3) consider hunting, fishing, and recreational
12 shooting opportunities as part of all Federal plans
13 for land, resource, and travel management.

14 (b) EXCLUSION.—In this subtitle, the term “fishing”
15 does not include commercial fishing in which fish are har-
16 vested, either in whole or in part, that are intended to
17 enter commerce through sale.

18 **PART II—SPORTSMEN’S ACCESS TO FEDERAL**

19 **LAND**

20 **SEC. 6211. DEFINITIONS.**

21 In this part:

22 (1) FEDERAL LAND.—The term “Federal land”
23 means—

24 (A) any land in the National Forest Sys-
25 tem (as defined in section 11(a) of the Forest

1 and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning
2 Act of 1974 (16 U.S.C. 1609(a)) that is ad-
3 ministered by the Secretary of Agriculture, act-
4 ing through the Chief of the Forest Service;
5 and

6 (B) public lands (as defined in section 103
7 of the Federal Land Policy and Management
8 Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1702)), the surface of
9 which is administered by the Secretary of the
10 Interior, acting through the Director of the Bu-
11 reau of Land Management.

12 (2) SECRETARY CONCERNED.—The term “Sec-
13 retary concerned” means—

14 (A) the Secretary of Agriculture, with re-
15 spect to land described in paragraph (1)(A);
16 and

17 (B) the Secretary of the Interior, with re-
18 spect to land described in paragraph (1)(B).

19 **SEC. 6212. FEDERAL LAND OPEN TO HUNTING, FISHING,**
20 **AND RECREATIONAL SHOOTING.**

21 (a) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subsection (b), Federal
22 land shall be open to hunting, fishing, and recreational
23 shooting, in accordance with applicable law, unless the
24 Secretary concerned closes an area in accordance with sec-
25 tion 6213.

1 (b) EFFECT OF PART.—Nothing in this part opens
2 to hunting, fishing, or recreational shooting any land that
3 is not open to those activities as of the date of enactment
4 of this Act.

5 **SEC. 6213. CLOSURE OF FEDERAL LAND TO HUNTING, FISH-**
6 **ING, AND RECREATIONAL SHOOTING.**

7 (a) AUTHORIZATION.—

8 (1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2)
9 and in accordance with section 302(b) of the Federal
10 Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43
11 U.S.C. 1732(b)), the Secretary concerned may des-
12 ignate any area on Federal land in which, and estab-
13 lish any period during which, for reasons of public
14 safety, administration, or compliance with applicable
15 laws, no hunting, fishing, or recreational shooting
16 shall be permitted.

17 (2) REQUIREMENT.—In making a designation
18 under paragraph (1), the Secretary concerned shall
19 designate the smallest area for the least amount of
20 time that is required for public safety, administra-
21 tion, or compliance with applicable laws.

22 (b) CLOSURE PROCEDURES.—

23 (1) IN GENERAL.—Except in an emergency, be-
24 fore permanently or temporarily closing any Federal

1 land to hunting, fishing, or recreational shooting,
2 the Secretary concerned shall—

3 (A) consult with State fish and wildlife
4 agencies; and

5 (B) provide public notice and opportunity
6 for comment under paragraph (2).

7 (2) PUBLIC NOTICE AND COMMENT.—

8 (A) IN GENERAL.—Public notice and com-
9 ment shall include—

10 (i) a notice of intent—

11 (I) published in advance of the
12 public comment period for the clo-
13 sure—

14 (aa) in the Federal Register;

15 (bb) on the website of the
16 applicable Federal agency;

17 (cc) on the website of the
18 Federal land unit, if available;

19 and

20 (dd) in at least 1 local news-
21 paper;

22 (II) made available in advance of
23 the public comment period to local of-
24 fices, chapters, and affiliate organiza-
25 tions in the vicinity of the closure that

1 are signatories to the memorandum of
2 understanding entitled “Federal
3 Lands Hunting, Fishing, and Shoot-
4 ing Sports Roundtable Memorandum
5 of Understanding”; and

6 (III) that describes—

7 (aa) the proposed closure;

8 and

9 (bb) the justification for the
10 proposed closure, including an
11 explanation of the reasons and
12 necessity for the decision to close
13 the area to hunting, fishing, or
14 recreational shooting; and

15 (ii) an opportunity for public comment
16 for a period of—

17 (I) not less than 60 days for a
18 permanent closure; or

19 (II) not less than 30 days for a
20 temporary closure.

21 (B) FINAL DECISION.—In a final decision
22 to permanently or temporarily close an area to
23 hunting, fishing, or recreation shooting, the
24 Secretary concerned shall—

1 (i) respond in a reasoned manner to
2 the comments received;

3 (ii) explain how the Secretary con-
4 cerned resolved any significant issues
5 raised by the comments; and

6 (iii) show how the resolution led to
7 the closure.

8 (c) TEMPORARY CLOSURES.—

9 (1) IN GENERAL.—A temporary closure under
10 this section may not exceed a period of 180 days.

11 (2) RENEWAL.—Except in an emergency, a
12 temporary closure for the same area of land closed
13 to the same activities—

14 (A) may not be renewed more than 3 times
15 after the first temporary closure; and

16 (B) must be subject to a separate notice
17 and comment procedure in accordance with sub-
18 section (b)(2).

19 (3) EFFECT OF TEMPORARY CLOSURE.—Any
20 Federal land that is temporarily closed to hunting,
21 fishing, or recreational shooting under this section
22 shall not become permanently closed to that activity
23 without a separate public notice and opportunity to
24 comment in accordance with subsection (b)(2).

1 (d) REPORTING.—On an annual basis, the Secre-
2 taries concerned shall—

3 (1) publish on a public website a list of all
4 areas of Federal land temporarily or permanently
5 subject to a closure under this section; and

6 (2) submit to the Committee on Energy and
7 Natural Resources and the Committee on Agri-
8 culture, Nutrition, and Forestry of the Senate and
9 the Committee on Natural Resources and the Com-
10 mittee on Agriculture of the House of Representa-
11 tives a report that identifies—

12 (A) a list of each area of Federal land tem-
13 porarily or permanently subject to a closure;

14 (B) the acreage of each closure; and

15 (C) a survey of—

16 (i) the aggregate areas and acreage
17 closed under this section in each State;
18 and

19 (ii) the percentage of Federal land in
20 each State closed under this section with
21 respect to hunting, fishing, and rec-
22 reational shooting.

23 (e) APPLICATION.—This section shall not apply if the
24 closure is—

25 (1) less than 14 days in duration; and

1 (2) covered by a special use permit.

2 **SEC. 6214. SHOOTING RANGES.**

3 (a) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subsection
4 (b), the Secretary concerned may, in accordance with this
5 section and other applicable law, lease or permit the use
6 of Federal land for a shooting range.

7 (b) EXCEPTION.—The Secretary concerned shall not
8 lease or permit the use of Federal land for a shooting
9 range, within—

10 (1) a component of the National Landscape
11 Conservation System;

12 (2) a component of the National Wilderness
13 Preservation System;

14 (3) any area that is—

15 (A) designated as a wilderness study area;

16 (B) administratively classified as—

17 (i) wilderness-eligible; or

18 (ii) wilderness-suitable; or

19 (C) a primitive or semiprimitive area;

20 (4) a national monument, national volcanic
21 monument, or national scenic area; or

22 (5) a component of the National Wild and Sce-
23 nic Rivers System (including areas designated for
24 study for potential addition to the National Wild
25 and Scenic Rivers System).

1 **SEC. 6215. FEDERAL ACTION TRANSPARENCY.**

2 (a) MODIFICATION OF EQUAL ACCESS TO JUSTICE
3 PROVISIONS.—

4 (1) AGENCY PROCEEDINGS.—Section 504 of
5 title 5, United States Code, is amended—

6 (A) in subsection (c)(1), by striking “,
7 United States Code”;

8 (B) by redesignating subsection (f) as sub-
9 section (i); and

10 (C) by striking subsection (e) and inserting
11 the following:

12 “(e)(1) Not later than March 31 of the first fiscal
13 year beginning after the date of enactment of the Energy
14 Policy Modernization Act of 2016, and every fiscal year
15 thereafter, the Chairman of the Administrative Conference
16 of the United States, after consultation with the Chief
17 Counsel for Advocacy of the Small Business Administra-
18 tion, shall submit to Congress and make publicly available
19 online a report on the amount of fees and other expenses
20 awarded during the preceding fiscal year under this sec-
21 tion.

22 “(2) Each report under paragraph (1) shall describe
23 the number, nature, and amount of the awards, the claims
24 involved in the controversy, and any other relevant infor-
25 mation that may aid Congress in evaluating the scope and
26 impact of such awards.

1 “(3)(A) Each report under paragraph (1) shall ac-
2 count for all payments of fees and other expenses awarded
3 under this section that are made pursuant to a settlement
4 agreement, regardless of whether the settlement agree-
5 ment is sealed or otherwise subject to a nondisclosure pro-
6 vision.

7 “(B) The disclosure of fees and other expenses re-
8 quired under subparagraph (A) shall not affect any other
9 information that is subject to a nondisclosure provision in
10 a settlement agreement.

11 “(f) As soon as practicable, and in any event not later
12 than the date on which the first report under subsection
13 (e)(1) is required to be submitted, the Chairman of the
14 Administrative Conference of the United States shall cre-
15 ate and maintain online a searchable database containing,
16 with respect to each award of fees and other expenses
17 under this section made on or after the date of enactment
18 of the Energy Policy Modernization Act of 2016, the fol-
19 lowing information:

20 “(1) The case name and number of the adver-
21 sary adjudication, if available, hyperlinked to the
22 case, if available.

23 “(2) The name of the agency involved in the
24 adversary adjudication.

1 “(3) A description of the claims in the adver-
2 sary adjudication.

3 “(4) The name of each party to whom the
4 award was made as such party is identified in the
5 order or other court document making the award.

6 “(5) The amount of the award.

7 “(6) The basis for the finding that the position
8 of the agency concerned was not substantially justi-
9 fied.

10 “(g) The online searchable database described in sub-
11 section (f) may not reveal any information the disclosure
12 of which is prohibited by law or a court order.

13 “(h) The head of each agency shall provide to the
14 Chairman of the Administrative Conference of the United
15 States in a timely manner all information requested by
16 the Chairman to comply with the requirements of sub-
17 sections (e), (f), and (g).”.

18 (2) COURT CASES.—Section 2412(d) of title 28,
19 United States Code, is amended by adding at the
20 end the following:

21 “(5)(A) Not later than March 31 of the first fiscal
22 year beginning after the date of enactment of the Energy
23 Policy Modernization Act of 2016, and every fiscal year
24 thereafter, the Chairman of the Administrative Conference
25 of the United States shall submit to Congress and make

1 publicly available online a report on the amount of fees
2 and other expenses awarded during the preceding fiscal
3 year pursuant to this subsection.

4 “(B) Each report under subparagraph (A) shall de-
5 scribe the number, nature, and amount of the awards, the
6 claims involved in the controversy, and any other relevant
7 information that may aid Congress in evaluating the scope
8 and impact of such awards.

9 “(C)(i) Each report under subparagraph (A) shall ac-
10 count for all payments of fees and other expenses awarded
11 under this subsection that are made pursuant to a settle-
12 ment agreement, regardless of whether the settlement
13 agreement is sealed or otherwise subject to a nondisclosure
14 provision.

15 “(ii) The disclosure of fees and other expenses re-
16 quired under clause (i) shall not affect any other informa-
17 tion that is subject to a nondisclosure provision in a settle-
18 ment agreement.

19 “(D) The Chairman of the Administrative Conference
20 of the United States shall include and clearly identify in
21 each annual report under subparagraph (A), for each case
22 in which an award of fees and other expenses is included
23 in the report—

24 “(i) any amounts paid under section 1304 of
25 title 31 for a judgment in the case;

1 “(ii) the amount of the award of fees and other
2 expenses; and

3 “(iii) the statute under which the plaintiff filed
4 suit.

5 “(6) As soon as practicable, and in any event not
6 later than the date on which the first report under para-
7 graph (5)(A) is required to be submitted, the Chairman
8 of the Administrative Conference of the United States
9 shall create and maintain online a searchable database
10 containing, with respect to each award of fees and other
11 expenses under this subsection made on or after the date
12 of enactment of the Energy Policy Modernization Act of
13 2016, the following information:

14 “(A) The case name and number, hyperlinked
15 to the case, if available.

16 “(B) The name of the agency involved in the
17 case.

18 “(C) The name of each party to whom the
19 award was made as such party is identified in the
20 order or other court document making the award.

21 “(D) A description of the claims in the case.

22 “(E) The amount of the award.

23 “(F) The basis for the finding that the position
24 of the agency concerned was not substantially justi-
25 fied.

1 “(7) The online searchable database described in
2 paragraph (6) may not reveal any information the disclo-
3 sure of which is prohibited by law or a court order.

4 “(8) The head of each agency (including the Attorney
5 General of the United States) shall provide to the Chair-
6 man of the Administrative Conference of the United
7 States in a timely manner all information requested by
8 the Chairman to comply with the requirements of para-
9 graphs (5), (6), and (7).”.

10 (3) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMEND-
11 MENTS.—Section 2412 of title 28, United States
12 Code, is amended—

13 (A) in subsection (d)(3), by striking
14 “United States Code,”; and

15 (B) in subsection (e)—

16 (i) by striking “of section 2412 of
17 title 28, United States Code,” and insert-
18 ing “of this section”; and

19 (ii) by striking “of such title” and in-
20 serting “of this title”.

21 (b) JUDGMENT FUND TRANSPARENCY.—Section
22 1304 of title 31, United States Code, is amended by add-
23 ing at the end the following:

24 “(d) Beginning not later than the date that is 60
25 days after the date of enactment of the Energy Policy

1 Modernization Act of 2016, and unless the disclosure of
2 such information is otherwise prohibited by law or a court
3 order, the Secretary of the Treasury shall make available
4 to the public on a website, as soon as practicable, but not
5 later than 30 days after the date on which a payment
6 under this section is tendered, the following information
7 with regard to that payment:

8 “(1) The name of the specific agency or entity
9 whose actions gave rise to the claim or judgment.

10 “(2) The name of the plaintiff or claimant.

11 “(3) The name of counsel for the plaintiff or
12 claimant.

13 “(4) The amount paid representing principal li-
14 ability, and any amounts paid representing any an-
15 cillary liability, including attorney fees, costs, and
16 interest.

17 “(5) A brief description of the facts that gave
18 rise to the claim.

19 “(6) The name of the agency that submitted
20 the claim.”.

21 **PART III—FILMING ON FEDERAL LAND**

22 **MANAGEMENT AGENCY LAND**

23 **SEC. 6221. COMMERCIAL FILMING.**

24 (a) IN GENERAL.—Section 1 of Public Law 106–206
25 (16 U.S.C. 4601–6d) is amended—

1 (1) by redesignating subsections (a) through (f)
2 as subsections (b) through (g), respectively;

3 (2) by inserting before subsection (b) (as so re-
4 designated) the following:

5 “(a) DEFINITION OF SECRETARY.—The term ‘Sec-
6 retary’ means the Secretary of the Interior or the Sec-
7 retary of Agriculture, as applicable, with respect to land
8 under the respective jurisdiction of the Secretary.”;

9 (3) in subsection (b) (as so redesignated)—

10 (A) in paragraph (1)—

11 (i) in the first sentence, by striking
12 “of the Interior or the Secretary of Agri-
13 culture (hereafter individually referred to
14 as the ‘Secretary’ with respect to land (ex-
15 cept land in a System unit as defined in
16 section 100102 of title 54, United States
17 Code) under their respective jurisdic-
18 tions)”;

19 (ii) in subparagraph (B), by inserting
20 “, except in the case of film crews of 3 or
21 fewer individuals” before the period at the
22 end; and

23 (B) by adding at the end the following:

24 “(3) FEE SCHEDULE.—Not later than 180 days
25 after the date of enactment of the Energy Policy

1 Modernization Act of 2016, to enhance consistency
2 in the management of Federal land, the Secretaries
3 shall publish a single joint land use fee schedule for
4 commercial filming and still photography.”;

5 (4) in subsection (c) (as so redesignated), in the
6 second sentence, by striking “subsection (a)” and in-
7 serting “subsection (b)”;

8 (5) in subsection (d) (as so redesignated), in
9 the heading, by inserting “Commercial” before
10 “Still”;

11 (6) in paragraph (1) of subsection (f) (as so re-
12 designated), by inserting “in accordance with the
13 Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act (16
14 U.S.C. 6801 et seq.),” after “without further appro-
15 priation,”;

16 (7) in subsection (g) (as so redesignated)—

17 (A) by striking “The Secretary shall” and
18 inserting the following:

19 “(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall”; and

20 (B) by adding at the end the following:

21 “(2) CONSIDERATIONS.—The Secretary shall
22 not consider subject matter or content as a criterion
23 for issuing or denying a permit under this Act.”;
24 and

25 (8) by adding at the end the following:

1 “(h) EXEMPTION FROM COMMERCIAL FILMING OR
2 STILL PHOTOGRAPHY PERMITS AND FEES.—The Sec-
3 retary shall not require persons holding commercial use
4 authorizations or special recreation permits to obtain an
5 additional permit or pay a fee for commercial filming or
6 still photography under this Act if the filming or photog-
7 raphy conducted is—

8 “(1) incidental to the permitted activity that is
9 the subject of the commercial use authorization or
10 special recreation permit; and

11 “(2) the holder of the commercial use author-
12 ization or special recreation permit is an individual
13 or small business concern (within the meaning of
14 section 3 of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C.
15 632)).

16 “(i) EXCEPTION FROM CERTAIN FEES.—Commercial
17 filming or commercial still photography shall be exempt
18 from fees under this Act, but not from recovery of costs
19 under subsection (c), if the activity—

20 “(1) is conducted by an entity that is a small
21 business concern (within the meaning of section 3 of
22 the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 632));

23 “(2) is conducted by a crew of not more than
24 3 individuals; and

25 “(3) uses only a camera and tripod.

1 “(j) APPLICABILITY TO NEWS GATHERING ACTIVI-
2 TIES.—

3 “(1) IN GENERAL.—News gathering shall not
4 be considered a commercial activity.

5 “(2) INCLUDED ACTIVITIES.—In this sub-
6 section, the term ‘news gathering’ includes, at a
7 minimum, the gathering, recording, and filming of
8 news and information related to news in any me-
9 dium.”.

10 (b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—Chapter 1009 of
11 title 54, United States Code, is amended—

12 (1) by striking section 100905; and

13 (2) in the table of sections for chapter 1009 of
14 title 54, United States Code, by striking the item re-
15 lating to section 100905.

16 **PART IV—BOWS, WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT, AND**
17 **ACCESS OPPORTUNITIES FOR RECREATION,**
18 **HUNTING, AND FISHING**

19 **SEC. 6231. BOWS IN PARKS.**

20 (a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 1049 of title 54, United
21 States Code (as amended by section 5001(a)), is amended
22 by adding at the end the following:

23 **“§ 104909. Bows in parks**

24 “(a) DEFINITION OF NOT READY FOR IMMEDIATE
25 USE.—The term ‘not ready for immediate use’ means—

1 “(1) a bow or crossbow, the arrows of which are
2 secured or stowed in a quiver or other arrow trans-
3 port case; and

4 “(2) with respect to a crossbow, uncocked.

5 “(b) VEHICULAR TRANSPORTATION AUTHORIZED.—

6 The Director shall not promulgate or enforce any regula-
7 tion that prohibits an individual from transporting bows
8 and crossbows that are not ready for immediate use across
9 any System unit in the vehicle of the individual if—

10 “(1) the individual is not otherwise prohibited
11 by law from possessing the bows and crossbows;

12 “(2) the bows or crossbows that are not ready
13 for immediate use remain inside the vehicle of the
14 individual throughout the period during which the
15 bows or crossbows are transported across System
16 land; and

17 “(3) the possession of the bows and crossbows
18 is in compliance with the law of the State in which
19 the System unit is located.”.

20 (b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections
21 for chapter 1049 of title 54, United States Code (as
22 amended by section 5001(b)), is amended by inserting
23 after the item relating to section 104908 the following:

 “104909. Bows in parks.”.

1 **SEC. 6232. WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT IN PARKS.**

2 (a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 1049 of title 54, United
3 States Code (as amended by section 6231(a)), is amended
4 by adding at the end the following:

5 **“SEC. 104910. WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT IN PARKS.**

6 “(a) USE OF QUALIFIED VOLUNTEERS.—If the Sec-
7 retary determines it is necessary to reduce the size of a
8 wildlife population on System land in accordance with ap-
9 plicable law (including regulations), the Secretary may use
10 qualified volunteers to assist in carrying out wildlife man-
11 agement on System land.

12 “(b) REQUIREMENTS FOR QUALIFIED VOLUN-
13 TEERS.—Qualified volunteers providing assistance under
14 subsection (a) shall be subject to—

15 “(1) any training requirements or qualifications
16 established by the Secretary; and

17 “(2) any other terms and conditions that the
18 Secretary may require.”.

19 (b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections
20 for chapter 1049 of title 54 (as amended by section
21 6231(b)), United States Code, is amended by inserting
22 after the item relating to section 104909 the following:

“104910. Wildlife management in parks.”.

1 **SEC. 6233. IDENTIFYING OPPORTUNITIES FOR RECRE-**
2 **ATION, HUNTING, AND FISHING ON FEDERAL**
3 **LAND.**

4 (a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

5 (1) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary”
6 means—

7 (A) the Secretary of the Interior, with re-
8 spect to land administered by—

9 (i) the Director of the National Park
10 Service;

11 (ii) the Director of the United States
12 Fish and Wildlife Service; and

13 (iii) the Director of the Bureau of
14 Land Management; and

15 (B) the Secretary of Agriculture, with re-
16 spect to land administered by the Chief of the
17 Forest Service.

18 (2) STATE OR REGIONAL OFFICE.—The term
19 “State or regional office” means—

20 (A) a State office of the Bureau of Land
21 Management; or

22 (B) a regional office of—

23 (i) the National Park Service;

24 (ii) the United States Fish and Wild-
25 life Service; or

26 (iii) the Forest Service.

1 (3) TRAVEL MANAGEMENT PLAN.—The term
2 “travel management plan” means a plan for the
3 management of travel—

4 (A) with respect to land under the jurisdic-
5 tion of the National Park Service, on park
6 roads and designated routes under section 4.10
7 of title 36, Code of Federal Regulations (or suc-
8 cessor regulations);

9 (B) with respect to land under the jurisdic-
10 tion of the United States Fish and Wildlife
11 Service, on the land under a comprehensive con-
12 servation plan prepared under section 4(e) of
13 the National Wildlife Refuge System Adminis-
14 tration Act of 1966 (16 U.S.C. 668dd(e));

15 (C) with respect to land under the jurisdic-
16 tion of the Forest Service, on National Forest
17 System land under part 212 of title 36, Code
18 of Federal Regulations (or successor regula-
19 tions); and

20 (D) with respect to land under the jurisdic-
21 tion of the Bureau of Land Management, under
22 a resource management plan developed under
23 the Federal Land Policy and Management Act
24 of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.).

25 (b) PRIORITY LISTS REQUIRED.—

1 (1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days
2 after the date of enactment of this Act, annually
3 during the 10-year period beginning on the date on
4 which the first priority list is completed, and every
5 5 years after the end of the 10-year period, the Sec-
6 retary shall prepare a priority list, to be made pub-
7 licly available on the website of the applicable Fed-
8 eral agency referred to in subsection (a)(1), which
9 shall identify the location and acreage of land within
10 the jurisdiction of each State or regional office on
11 which the public is allowed, under Federal or State
12 law, to hunt, fish, or use the land for other rec-
13 reational purposes but—

14 (A) to which there is no public access or
15 egress; or

16 (B) to which public access or egress to the
17 legal boundaries of the land is significantly re-
18 stricted (as determined by the Secretary).

19 (2) MINIMUM SIZE.—Any land identified under
20 paragraph (1) shall consist of contiguous acreage of
21 at least 640 acres.

22 (3) CONSIDERATIONS.—In preparing the pri-
23 ority list required under paragraph (1), the Sec-
24 retary shall consider with respect to the land—

1 (A) whether access is absent or merely re-
2 stricted, including the extent of the restriction;

3 (B) the likelihood of resolving the absence
4 of or restriction to public access;

5 (C) the potential for recreational use;

6 (D) any information received from the
7 public or other stakeholders during the nomina-
8 tion process described in paragraph (5); and

9 (E) any other factor as determined by the
10 Secretary.

11 (4) ADJACENT LAND STATUS.—For each parcel
12 of land on the priority list, the Secretary shall in-
13 clude in the priority list whether resolving the issue
14 of public access or egress to the land would require
15 acquisition of an easement, right-of-way, or fee title
16 from—

17 (A) another Federal agency;

18 (B) a State, local, or tribal government; or

19 (C) a private landowner.

20 (5) NOMINATION PROCESS.—In preparing a pri-
21 ority list under this section, the Secretary shall pro-
22 vide an opportunity for members of the public to
23 nominate parcels for inclusion on the priority list.

24 (c) ACCESS OPTIONS.—With respect to land included
25 on a priority list described in subsection (b), the Secretary

1 shall develop and submit to the Committees on Appropria-
2 tions and Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate
3 and the Committees on Appropriations and Natural Re-
4 sources of the House of Representatives a report on op-
5 tions for providing access that—

6 (1) identifies how public access and egress
7 could reasonably be provided to the legal boundaries
8 of the land in a manner that minimizes the impact
9 on wildlife habitat and water quality;

10 (2) specifies the steps recommended to secure
11 the access and egress, including acquiring an ease-
12 ment, right-of-way, or fee title from a willing owner
13 of any land that abuts the land or the need to co-
14 ordinate with State land management agencies or
15 other Federal, State, or tribal governments to allow
16 for such access and egress; and

17 (3) is consistent with the travel management
18 plan in effect on the land.

19 (d) PROTECTION OF PERSONALLY IDENTIFYING IN-
20 FORMATION.—In making the priority list and report pre-
21 pared under subsections (b) and (c) available, the Sec-
22 retary shall ensure that no personally identifying informa-
23 tion is included, such as names or addresses of individuals
24 or entities.

1 (e) WILLING OWNERS.—For purposes of providing
2 any permits to, or entering into agreements with, a State,
3 local, or tribal government or private landowner with re-
4 spect to the use of land under the jurisdiction of the gov-
5 ernment or landowner, the Secretary shall not take into
6 account whether the State, local, or tribal government or
7 private landowner has granted or denied public access or
8 egress to the land.

9 (f) MEANS OF PUBLIC ACCESS AND EGRESS IN-
10 CLUDED.—In considering public access and egress under
11 subsections (b) and (c), the Secretary shall consider public
12 access and egress to the legal boundaries of the land de-
13 scribed in those subsections, including access and egress—

14 (1) by motorized or non-motorized vehicles; and

15 (2) on foot or horseback.

16 (g) EFFECT.—

17 (1) IN GENERAL.—This section shall have no
18 effect on whether a particular recreational use shall
19 be allowed on the land included in a priority list
20 under this section.

21 (2) EFFECT OF ALLOWABLE USES ON AGENCY
22 CONSIDERATION.—In preparing the priority list
23 under subsection (b), the Secretary shall only con-
24 sider recreational uses that are allowed on the land
25 at the time that the priority list is prepared.

1 **PART V—FEDERAL LAND TRANSACTION**

2 **FACILITATION ACT**

3 **SEC. 6241. FEDERAL LAND TRANSACTION FACILITATION**

4 **ACT.**

5 (a) IN GENERAL.—The Federal Land Transaction
6 Facilitation Act is amended—

7 (1) in section 203(2) (43 U.S.C. 2302(2)), by
8 striking “on the date of enactment of this Act was”
9 and inserting “is”;

10 (2) in section 205 (43 U.S.C. 2304)—

11 (A) in subsection (a), by striking “(as in
12 effect on the date of enactment of this Act)”;

13 and

14 (B) by striking subsection (d);

15 (3) in section 206 (43 U.S.C. 2305), by striking
16 subsection (f); and

17 (4) in section 207(b) (43 U.S.C. 2306(b))—

18 (A) in paragraph (1)—

19 (i) by striking “96–568” and insert-
20 ing “96–586”; and

21 (ii) by striking “; or” and inserting a
22 semicolon;

23 (B) in paragraph (2)—

24 (i) by inserting “Public Law 105–
25 263;” before “112 Stat.”; and

1 (ii) by striking the period at the end
2 and inserting a semicolon; and

3 (C) by adding at the end the following:

4 “(3) the White Pine County Conservation,
5 Recreation, and Development Act of 2006 (Public
6 Law 109–432; 120 Stat. 3028);

7 “(4) the Lincoln County Conservation, Recre-
8 ation, and Development Act of 2004 (Public Law
9 108–424; 118 Stat. 2403);

10 “(5) subtitle F of title I of the Omnibus Public
11 Land Management Act of 2009 (16 U.S.C. 1132
12 note; Public Law 111–11);

13 “(6) subtitle O of title I of the Omnibus Public
14 Land Management Act of 2009 (16 U.S.C. 460www
15 note, 1132 note; Public Law 111–11);

16 “(7) section 2601 of the Omnibus Public Land
17 Management Act of 2009 (Public Law 111–11; 123
18 Stat. 1108); or

19 “(8) section 2606 of the Omnibus Public Land
20 Management Act of 2009 (Public Law 111–11; 123
21 Stat. 1121).”.

22 (b) FUNDS TO TREASURY.—Of the amounts depos-
23 ited in the Federal Land Disposal Account, there shall be
24 transferred to the general fund of the Treasury
25 \$1,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.

1 **PART VI—FISH AND WILDLIFE CONSERVATION**

2 **SEC. 6251. AMENDMENTS TO PITTMAN-ROBERTSON WILD-**
3 **LIFE RESTORATION ACT.**

4 (a) **PURPOSE.**—The purpose of this section is to fa-
5 cilitate the construction and expansion of public target
6 ranges, including ranges on Federal land managed by the
7 Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management.

8 (b) **DEFINITION OF PUBLIC TARGET RANGE.**—In
9 this section, the term “public target range” means a spe-
10 cific location that—

11 (1) is identified by a governmental agency for
12 recreational shooting;

13 (2) is open to the public;

14 (3) may be supervised; and

15 (4) may accommodate archery or rifle, pistol, or
16 shotgun shooting.

17 (c) **AMENDMENTS TO PITTMAN-ROBERTSON WILD-**
18 **LIFE RESTORATION ACT.**—

19 (1) **DEFINITIONS.**—Section 2 of the Pittman-
20 Robertson Wildlife Restoration Act (16 U.S.C.
21 669a) is amended—

22 (A) by redesignating paragraphs (2)
23 through (8) as paragraphs (3) through (9), re-
24 spectively; and

25 (B) by inserting after paragraph (1) the
26 following:

1 “(2) the term ‘public target range’ means a
2 specific location that—

3 “(A) is identified by a governmental agen-
4 cy for recreational shooting;

5 “(B) is open to the public;

6 “(C) may be supervised; and

7 “(D) may accommodate archery or rifle,
8 pistol, or shotgun shooting;”.

9 (2) EXPENDITURES FOR MANAGEMENT OF
10 WILDLIFE AREAS AND RESOURCES.—Section 8(b) of
11 the Pittman-Robertson Wildlife Restoration Act (16
12 U.S.C. 669g(b)) is amended—

13 (A) by striking “(b) Each State” and in-
14 serting the following:

15 “(b) EXPENDITURES FOR MANAGEMENT OF WILD-
16 LIFE AREAS AND RESOURCES.—

17 “(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in para-
18 graph (2), each State”;

19 (B) in paragraph (1) (as so designated), by
20 striking “construction, operation,” and insert-
21 ing “operation”;

22 (C) in the second sentence, by striking
23 “The non-Federal share” and inserting the fol-
24 lowing:

1 “(3) NON-FEDERAL SHARE.—The non-Federal
2 share”;

3 (D) in the third sentence, by striking “The
4 Secretary” and inserting the following:

5 “(4) REGULATIONS.—The Secretary”; and

6 (E) by inserting after paragraph (1) (as
7 designated by subparagraph (A)) the following:

8 “(2) EXCEPTION.—Notwithstanding the limita-
9 tion described in paragraph (1), a State may pay up
10 to 90 percent of the cost of acquiring land for, ex-
11 panding, or constructing a public target range.”.

12 (3) FIREARM AND BOW HUNTER EDUCATION
13 AND SAFETY PROGRAM GRANTS.—Section 10 of the
14 Pittman-Robertson Wildlife Restoration Act (16
15 U.S.C. 669h-1) is amended—

16 (A) in subsection (a), by adding at the end
17 the following:

18 “(3) ALLOCATION OF ADDITIONAL AMOUNTS.—
19 Of the amount apportioned to a State for any fiscal
20 year under section 4(b), the State may elect to allo-
21 cate not more than 10 percent, to be combined with
22 the amount apportioned to the State under para-
23 graph (1) for that fiscal year, for acquiring land for,
24 expanding, or constructing a public target range.”;

1 (B) by striking subsection (b) and insert-
2 ing the following:

3 “(b) COST SHARING.—

4 “(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in para-
5 graph (2), the Federal share of the cost of any activ-
6 ity carried out using a grant under this section shall
7 not exceed 75 percent of the total cost of the activ-
8 ity.

9 “(2) PUBLIC TARGET RANGE CONSTRUCTION OR
10 EXPANSION.—The Federal share of the cost of ac-
11 quiring land for, expanding, or constructing a public
12 target range in a State on Federal or non-Federal
13 land pursuant to this section or section 8(b) shall
14 not exceed 90 percent of the cost of the activity.”;
15 and

16 (C) in subsection (c)(1)—

17 (i) by striking “Amounts made” and
18 inserting the following:

19 “(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in
20 subparagraph (B), amounts made”; and

21 (ii) by adding at the end the fol-
22 lowing:

23 “(B) EXCEPTION.—Amounts provided for
24 acquiring land for, constructing, or expanding a
25 public target range shall remain available for

1 expenditure and obligation during the 5-fiscal-
2 year period beginning on October 1 of the first
3 fiscal year for which the amounts are made
4 available.”.

5 (d) SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING COOPERA-
6 TION.—It is the sense of Congress that, consistent with
7 applicable laws (including regulations), the Chief of the
8 Forest Service and the Director of the Bureau of Land
9 Management should cooperate with State and local au-
10 thorities and other entities to carry out waste removal and
11 other activities on any Federal land used as a public target
12 range to encourage continued use of that land for target
13 practice or marksmanship training.

14 **SEC. 6252. NORTH AMERICAN WETLANDS CONSERVATION**
15 **ACT.**

16 (a) CONSERVATION INCENTIVES LANDOWNER EDU-
17 CATION PROGRAM.—Any acquisition of land (including
18 any interest in land) under the North American Wetlands
19 Conservation Act (16 U.S.C. 4401 et seq.) shall be subject
20 to the notification requirements under section
21 **[50 (d)]**.

22 (b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Section
23 7(c) of the North American Wetlands Conservation Act
24 (16 U.S.C. 4406(c)) is amended—

25 (1) in paragraph (4), by striking “and”;

1 (2) in paragraph (5), by striking the period at
2 the end and inserting “; and”; and

3 (3) by adding at the end the following:

4 “(6) \$50,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2015
5 through 2020.”.

6 **SEC. 6253. NATIONAL FISH HABITAT CONSERVATION.**

7 (a) **SHORT TITLE.**—This section may be cited as the
8 “National Fish Habitat Conservation Through Partner-
9 ships Act”.

10 (b) **PURPOSE.**—The purpose of this section is to en-
11 courage partnerships among public agencies and other in-
12 terested parties to promote fish conservation—

13 (1) to achieve measurable habitat conservation
14 results through strategic actions of Fish Habitat
15 Partnerships that lead to better fish habitat condi-
16 tions and increased fishing opportunities by—

17 (A) improving ecological conditions;

18 (B) restoring natural processes; or

19 (C) preventing the decline of intact and
20 healthy systems;

21 (2) to establish a consensus set of national con-
22 servation strategies as a framework to guide future
23 actions and investment by Fish Habitat Partner-
24 ships;

1 (3) to broaden the community of support for
2 fish habitat conservation by—

3 (A) increasing fishing opportunities;

4 (B) fostering the participation of local
5 communities, especially young people in local
6 communities, in conservation activities; and

7 (C) raising public awareness of the role
8 healthy fish habitat play in the quality of life
9 and economic well-being of local communities;

10 (4) to fill gaps in the National Fish Habitat As-
11 sessment and the associated database of the Na-
12 tional Fish Habitat Assessment—

13 (A) to empower strategic conservation ac-
14 tions supported by broadly available scientific
15 information; and

16 (B) to integrate socioeconomic data in the
17 analysis to improve the lives of humans in a
18 manner consistent with fish habitat conserva-
19 tion goals; and

20 (5) to communicate to the public and conserva-
21 tion partners—

22 (A) the conservation outcomes produced
23 collectively by Fish Habitat Partnerships; and

24 (B) new opportunities and voluntary ap-
25 proaches for conserving fish habitat.

1 (c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

2 (1) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMIT-
3 TEES.—The term “appropriate congressional com-
4 mittees” means—

5 (A) the Committee on Commerce, Science,
6 and Transportation and the Committee on En-
7 vironment and Public Works of the Senate; and

8 (B) the Committee on Natural Resources
9 of the House of Representatives.

10 (2) BOARD.—The term “Board” means the Na-
11 tional Fish Habitat Board established by subsection
12 (d)(1)(A).

13 (3) DIRECTOR.—The term “Director” means
14 the Director of the United States Fish and Wildlife
15 Service.

16 (4) EPA ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR.—The
17 term “EPA Assistant Administrator” means the As-
18 sistant Administrator for Water of the Environ-
19 mental Protection Agency.

20 (5) INDIAN TRIBE.—The term “Indian tribe”
21 has the meaning given the term in section 4 of the
22 Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance
23 Act (25 U.S.C. 450b).

24 (6) NOAA ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR.—The
25 term “NOAA Assistant Administrator” means the

1 Assistant Administrator for Fisheries of the Na-
2 tional Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

3 (7) PARTNERSHIP.—The term “Partnership”
4 means a self-governed entity designated by the
5 Board as a Fish Habitat Conservation Partnership
6 pursuant to subsection (e)(1) .

7 (8) REAL PROPERTY INTEREST.—The term
8 “real property interest” means an ownership interest
9 in—

10 (A) land; or

11 (B) water (including water rights).

12 (9) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means
13 the Secretary of the Interior.

14 (10) STATE.—The term “State” means each of
15 the several States.

16 (11) STATE AGENCY.—The term “State agen-
17 cy” means—

18 (A) the fish and wildlife agency of a State;

19 and

20 (B) any department or division of a de-
21 partment or agency of a State that manages in
22 the public trust the inland or marine fishery re-
23 sources or sustains the habitat for those fishery
24 resources of the State pursuant to State law or
25 the constitution of the State.

1 (d) NATIONAL FISH HABITAT BOARD.—

2 (1) ESTABLISHMENT.—

3 (A) FISH HABITAT BOARD.—There is es-
4 tablished a board, to be known as the “National
5 Fish Habitat Board”, whose duties are—

6 (i) to promote, oversee, and coordinate
7 the implementation of this section;

8 (ii) to establish national goals and pri-
9 orities for fish habitat conservation;

10 (iii) to approve Partnerships; and

11 (iv) to review and make recommenda-
12 tions regarding fish habitat conservation
13 projects.

14 (B) MEMBERSHIP.—The Board shall be
15 composed of 25 members, of whom—

16 (i) 1 shall be a representative of the
17 Department of the Interior;

18 (ii) 1 shall be a representative of the
19 United States Geological Survey;

20 (iii) 1 shall be a representative of the
21 Department of Commerce;

22 (iv) 1 shall be a representative of the
23 Department of Agriculture;

24 (v) 1 shall be a representative of the
25 Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies;

1 (vi) 4 shall be representatives of State
2 agencies, 1 of whom shall be nominated by
3 a regional association of fish and wildlife
4 agencies from each of the Northeast,
5 Southeast, Midwest, and Western regions
6 of the United States;

7 (vii) 1 shall be a representative of ei-
8 ther—

9 (I) Indian tribes in the State of
10 Alaska; or

11 (II) Indian tribes in States other
12 than the State of Alaska;

13 (viii) 1 shall be a representative of ei-
14 ther—

15 (I) the Regional Fishery Manage-
16 ment Councils established under sec-
17 tion 302 of the Magnuson-Stevens
18 Fishery Conservation and Manage-
19 ment Act (16 U.S.C. 1852); or

20 (II) a representative of the Ma-
21 rine Fisheries Commissions, which is
22 composed of—

23 (aa) the Atlantic States Ma-
24 rine Fisheries Commission;

1 (bb) the Gulf States Marine
2 Fisheries Commission; and

3 (cc) the Pacific States Ma-
4 rine Fisheries Commission;

5 (ix) 1 shall be a representative of the
6 Sportfishing and Boating Partnership
7 Council;

8 (x) 7 shall be representatives selected
9 from each of—

10 (I) the recreational sportfishing
11 industry;

12 (II) the commercial fishing in-
13 dustry;

14 (III) marine recreational anglers;

15 (IV) freshwater recreational an-
16 glers;

17 (V) habitat conservation organi-
18 zations; and

19 (VI) science-based fishery organi-
20 zations;

21 (xi) 1 shall be a representative of a
22 national private landowner organization;

23 (xii) 1 shall be a representative of an
24 agricultural production organization;

1 (xiii) 1 shall be a representative of
2 local government interests involved in fish
3 habitat restoration;

4 (xiv) 2 shall be representatives from
5 different sectors of corporate industries,
6 which may include—

7 (I) natural resource commodity
8 interests, such as petroleum or min-
9 eral extraction;

10 (II) natural resource user indus-
11 tries; and

12 (III) industries with an interest
13 in fish and fish habitat conservation;
14 and

15 (xv) 1 shall be a leadership private
16 sector or landowner representative of an
17 active partnership.

18 (C) COMPENSATION.—A member of the
19 Board shall serve without compensation.

20 (D) TRAVEL EXPENSES.—A member of the
21 Board may be allowed travel expenses, includ-
22 ing per diem in lieu of subsistence, at rates au-
23 thorized for an employee of an agency under
24 subchapter I of chapter 57 of title 5, United
25 States Code, while away from the home or reg-

1 ular place of business of the member in the per-
2 formance of the duties of the Board.

3 (2) APPOINTMENT AND TERMS.—

4 (A) IN GENERAL.—Except as otherwise
5 provided in this subsection, a member of the
6 Board described in any of clauses (vi) through
7 (xiv) of paragraph (1)(B) shall serve for a term
8 of 3 years.

9 (B) INITIAL BOARD MEMBERSHIP.—

10 (i) IN GENERAL.—The initial Board
11 will consist of representatives as described
12 in clauses (i) through (vi) of paragraph
13 (1)(B).

14 (ii) REMAINING MEMBERS.—Not later
15 than 60 days after the date of enactment
16 of this Act, the representatives of the ini-
17 tial Board pursuant to clause (i) shall ap-
18 point the remaining members of the Board
19 described in clauses (viii) through (xiv) of
20 paragraph (1)(B).

21 (iii) TRIBAL REPRESENTATIVES.—Not
22 later than 60 days after the enactment of
23 this Act, the Secretary shall provide to the
24 Board a recommendation of not fewer than
25 3 tribal representatives, from which the

1 Board shall appoint 1 representative pur-
2 suant to clause (vii) of paragraph (1)(B).

3 (C) TRANSITIONAL TERMS.—Of the mem-
4 bers described in paragraph (1)(B)(x) initially
5 appointed to the Board—

6 (i) 2 shall be appointed for a term of
7 1 year;

8 (ii) 2 shall be appointed for a term of
9 2 years; and

10 (iii) 3 shall be appointed for a term of
11 3 years.

12 (D) VACANCIES.—

13 (i) IN GENERAL.—A vacancy of a
14 member of the Board described in any of
15 clauses (viii) through (xiv) of paragraph
16 (1)(B) shall be filled by an appointment
17 made by the remaining members of the
18 Board.

19 (ii) TRIBAL REPRESENTATIVES.—Fol-
20 lowing a vacancy of a member of the
21 Board described in clause (vii) of para-
22 graph (1)(B), the Secretary shall rec-
23 ommend to the Board a list of not fewer
24 than 3 tribal representatives, from which

1 (ii) not less frequently than twice each
2 calendar year.

3 (B) PUBLIC ACCESS.—All meetings of the
4 Board shall be open to the public.

5 (5) PROCEDURES.—

6 (A) IN GENERAL.—The Board shall estab-
7 lish procedures to carry out the business of the
8 Board, including—

9 (i) a requirement that a quorum of
10 the members of the Board be present to
11 transact business;

12 (ii) a requirement that no rec-
13 ommendations may be adopted by the
14 Board, except by the vote of $\frac{2}{3}$ of all mem-
15 bers;

16 (iii) procedures for establishing na-
17 tional goals and priorities for fish habitat
18 conservation for the purposes of this sec-
19 tion;

20 (iv) procedures for designating Part-
21 nerships under subsection (e); and

22 (v) procedures for reviewing, evalu-
23 ating, and making recommendations re-
24 garding fish habitat conservation projects.

1 (B) QUORUM.—A majority of the members
2 of the Board shall constitute a quorum.

3 (e) FISH HABITAT PARTNERSHIPS.—

4 (1) AUTHORITY TO APPROVE.—The Board may
5 approve and designate Fish Habitat Partnerships in
6 accordance with this subsection.

7 (2) PURPOSES.—The purposes of a Partnership
8 shall be—

9 (A) to work with other regional habitat
10 conservation programs to promote cooperation
11 and coordination to enhance fish and fish habi-
12 tats;

13 (B) to engage local and regional commu-
14 nities to build support for fish habitat conserva-
15 tion;

16 (C) to involve diverse groups of public and
17 private partners;

18 (D) to develop collaboratively a strategic
19 vision and achievable implementation plan that
20 is scientifically sound;

21 (E) to leverage funding from sources that
22 support local and regional partnerships;

23 (F) to use adaptive management prin-
24 ciples, including evaluation of project success
25 and functionality;

1 (G) to develop appropriate local or regional
2 habitat evaluation and assessment measures
3 and criteria that are compatible with national
4 habitat condition measures; and

5 (H) to implement local and regional pri-
6 ority projects that improve conditions for fish
7 and fish habitat.

8 (3) CRITERIA FOR APPROVAL.—An entity seek-
9 ing to be designated as a Partnership shall—

10 (A) submit to the Board an application at
11 such time, in such manner, and containing such
12 information as the Board may reasonably re-
13 quire; and

14 (B) demonstrate to the Board that the en-
15 tity has—

16 (i) a focus on promoting the health of
17 important fish and fish habitats;

18 (ii) an ability to coordinate the imple-
19 mentation of priority projects that support
20 the goals and national priorities set by the
21 Board that are within the Partnership
22 boundary;

23 (iii) a self-governance structure that
24 supports the implementation of strategic
25 priorities for fish habitat;

1 (iv) the ability to develop local and re-
2 gional relationships with a broad range of
3 entities to further strategic priorities for
4 fish and fish habitat;

5 (v) a strategic plan that details re-
6 quired investments for fish habitat con-
7 servation that addresses the strategic fish
8 habitat priorities of the Partnership and
9 supports and meets the strategic priorities
10 of the Board;

11 (vi) the ability to develop and imple-
12 ment fish habitat conservation projects
13 that address strategic priorities of the
14 Partnership and the Board; and

15 (vii) the ability to develop fish habitat
16 conservation priorities based on sound
17 science and data, the ability to measure
18 the effectiveness of fish habitat projects of
19 the Partnership, and a clear plan as to
20 how Partnership science and data compo-
21 nents will be integrated with the overall
22 Board science and data effort.

23 (4) APPROVAL.—The Board may approve an
24 application for a Partnership submitted under para-

1 graph (3) if the Board determines that the appli-
2 cant—

3 (A) identifies representatives to provide
4 support and technical assistance to the Partner-
5 ship from a diverse group of public and private
6 partners, which may include State or local gov-
7 ernments, nonprofit entities, Indian tribes, and
8 private individuals, that are focused on con-
9 servation of fish habitats to achieve results
10 across jurisdictional boundaries on public and
11 private land;

12 (B) is organized to promote the health of
13 important fish species and important fish habi-
14 tats, including reservoirs, natural lakes, coastal
15 and marine environments, and estuaries;

16 (C) identifies strategic fish and fish habi-
17 tat priorities for the Partnership area in the
18 form of geographical focus areas or key
19 stressors or impairments to facilitate strategic
20 planning and decisionmaking;

21 (D) is able to address issues and priorities
22 on a nationally significant scale;

23 (E) includes a governance structure that—

24 (i) reflects the range of all partners;

25 and

1 (ii) promotes joint strategic planning
2 and decisionmaking by the applicant;

3 (F) demonstrates completion of, or signifi-
4 cant progress toward the development of, a
5 strategic plan to address the decline in fish pop-
6 ulations, rather than simply treating symptoms,
7 in accordance with the goals and national prior-
8 ities established by the Board; and

9 (G) promotes collaboration in developing a
10 strategic vision and implementation program
11 that is scientifically sound and achievable.

12 (f) FISH HABITAT CONSERVATION PROJECTS.—

13 (1) SUBMISSION TO BOARD.—Not later than
14 March 31 of each calendar year, each Partnership
15 shall submit to the Board a list of priority fish habi-
16 tat conservation projects recommended by the Part-
17 nership for annual funding under this section.

18 (2) RECOMMENDATIONS BY BOARD.—Not later
19 than July 1 of each calendar year, the Board shall
20 submit to the Secretary a priority list of fish habitat
21 conservation projects that includes the description,
22 including estimated costs, of each project that the
23 Board recommends that the Secretary approve and
24 fund under this section for the following fiscal year.

1 (3) CRITERIA FOR PROJECT SELECTION.—The
2 Board shall select each fish habitat conservation
3 project to be recommended to the Secretary under
4 paragraph (2) after taking into consideration, at a
5 minimum, the following information:

6 (A) A recommendation of the Partnership
7 that is, or will be, participating actively in im-
8 plementing the fish habitat conservation
9 project.

10 (B) The capabilities and experience of
11 project proponents to implement successfully
12 the proposed project.

13 (C) The extent to which the fish habitat
14 conservation project —

15 (i) fulfills a local or regional priority
16 that is directly linked to the strategic plan
17 of the Partnership and is consistent with
18 the purpose of this section;

19 (ii) addresses the national priorities
20 established by the Board;

21 (iii) is supported by the findings of
22 the Habitat Assessment of the Partnership
23 or the Board, and aligns or is compatible
24 with other conservation plans;

1 (iv) identifies appropriate monitoring
2 and evaluation measures and criteria that
3 are compatible with national measures;

4 (v) provides a well-defined budget
5 linked to deliverables and outcomes;

6 (vi) leverages other funds to imple-
7 ment the project;

8 (vii) addresses the causes and proc-
9 esses behind the decline of fish or fish
10 habitats; and

11 (viii) includes an outreach or edu-
12 cation component that includes the local or
13 regional community.

14 (D) The availability of sufficient non-Fed-
15 eral funds to match Federal contributions for
16 the fish habitat conservation project, as re-
17 quired by paragraph (5);

18 (E) The extent to which the local or re-
19 gional fish habitat conservation project—

20 (i) will increase fish populations in a
21 manner that leads to recreational fishing
22 opportunities for the public;

23 (ii) will be carried out through a coop-
24 erative agreement among Federal, State,

1 and local governments, Indian tribes, and
2 private entities;

3 (iii) increases public access to land or
4 water for fish and wildlife-dependent rec-
5 reational opportunities;

6 (iv) advances the conservation of fish
7 and wildlife species that have been identi-
8 fied by the States as species of greatest
9 conservation need;

10 (v) where appropriate, advances the
11 conservation of fish and fish habitats
12 under the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Con-
13 servation and Management Act (16 U.S.C.
14 1801 et seq.) and other relevant Federal
15 law and State wildlife action plans; and

16 (vi) promotes strong and healthy fish
17 habitats so that desired biological commu-
18 nities are able to persist and adapt.

19 (F) The substantiality of the character and
20 design of the fish habitat conservation project.

21 (4) LIMITATIONS.—

22 (A) REQUIREMENTS FOR EVALUATION.—

23 No fish habitat conservation project may be
24 recommended by the Board under paragraph
25 (2) or provided financial assistance under this

1 section unless the fish habitat conservation
2 project includes an evaluation plan designed
3 using applicable Board guidance—

4 (i) to appropriately assess the biological,
5 ecological, or other results of the habitat
6 protection, restoration, or enhancement
7 activities carried out using the assistance;

8 (ii) to reflect appropriate changes to
9 the fish habitat conservation project if the
10 assessment substantiates that the fish
11 habitat conservation project objectives are
12 not being met;

13 (iii) to identify improvements to exist-
14 ing fish populations, recreational fishing
15 opportunities and the overall economic ben-
16 efits for the local community of the fish
17 habitat conservation project; and

18 (iv) to require the submission to the
19 Board of a report describing the findings
20 of the assessment.

21 (B) ACQUISITION AUTHORITIES.—

22 (i) IN GENERAL.—A State, local gov-
23 ernment, or other non-Federal entity is eli-
24 gible to receive funds for the acquisition of
25 real property from willing sellers under

1 this section if the acquisition ensures 1
2 of—

3 (I) public access for compatible
4 fish and wildlife-dependent recreation;
5 or

6 (II) a scientifically based, direct
7 enhancement to the health of fish and
8 fish populations, as determined by the
9 Board.

10 (ii) STATE AGENCY APPROVAL.—

11 (I) IN GENERAL.—All real prop-
12 erty interest acquisition projects fund-
13 ed under this section are required to
14 be approved by the State agency in
15 the State in which the project is oc-
16 curring.

17 (II) PROHIBITION.—The Board
18 may not recommend, and the Sec-
19 retary may not provide any funding
20 for, any real property interest acquisi-
21 tion that has not been approved by
22 the State agency.

23 (iii) ASSESSMENT OF OTHER AU-
24 THORITIES.—The Fish Habitat Partner-
25 ship shall conduct a project assessment,

1 submitted with the funding request and
2 approved by the Board, to demonstrate all
3 other Federal, State, and local authorities
4 for the acquisition of real property have
5 been exhausted.

6 (iv) RESTRICTIONS.—A real property
7 interest may not be acquired pursuant to a
8 fish habitat conservation project by a
9 State, local government, or other non-Fed-
10 eral entity, unless—

11 (I) the owner of the real property
12 authorizes the State, local govern-
13 ment, or other non-Federal entity to
14 acquire the real property; and

15 (II) the Secretary and the Board
16 determine that the State, local govern-
17 ment, or other non-Federal entity
18 would benefit from undertaking the
19 management of the real property
20 being acquired because that is in ac-
21 cordance with the goals of a partner-
22 ship.

23 (5) NON-FEDERAL CONTRIBUTIONS.—

24 (A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in
25 subparagraph (B), no fish habitat conservation

1 project may be recommended by the Board
2 under paragraph (2) or provided financial as-
3 sistance under this section unless at least 50
4 percent of the cost of the fish habitat conserva-
5 tion project will be funded with non-Federal
6 funds.

7 (B) NON-FEDERAL SHARE.—The non-Fed-
8 eral share of the cost of a fish habitat conserva-
9 tion project—

10 (i) may not be derived from another
11 Federal grant program; but

12 (ii) may include in-kind contributions
13 and cash.

14 (C) SPECIAL RULE FOR INDIAN TRIBES.—
15 Notwithstanding subparagraph (A) or any other
16 provision of law, any funds made available to
17 an Indian tribe pursuant to this section may be
18 considered to be non-Federal funds for the pur-
19 pose of subparagraph (A).

20 (6) APPROVAL.—

21 (A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days
22 after the date of receipt of the recommended
23 priority list of fish habitat conservation projects
24 under paragraph (2), subject to the limitations
25 of paragraph (4), and based, to the maximum

1 extent practicable, on the criteria described in
2 paragraph (3), the Secretary, after consulting
3 with the Secretary of Commerce on marine or
4 estuarine projects, shall approve or reject any
5 fish habitat conservation project recommended
6 by the Board.

7 (B) FUNDING.—If the Secretary approves
8 a fish habitat conservation project under sub-
9 paragraph (A), the Secretary shall use amounts
10 made available to carry out this section to pro-
11 vide funds to carry out the fish habitat con-
12 servation project.

13 (C) NOTIFICATION.—If the Secretary re-
14 jects any fish habitat conservation project rec-
15 ommended by the Board under paragraph (2),
16 not later than 180 days after the date of receipt
17 of the recommendation, the Secretary shall pro-
18 vide to the Board, the appropriate Partnership,
19 and the appropriate congressional committees a
20 written statement of the reasons that the Sec-
21 retary rejected the fish habitat conservation
22 project.

23 (g) TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC ASSISTANCE.—

24 (1) IN GENERAL.—The Director, the NOAA
25 Assistant Administrator, the EPA Assistant Admin-

1 istrator, and the Director of the United States Geo-
2 logical Survey, in coordination with the Forest Serv-
3 ice and other appropriate Federal departments and
4 agencies, may provide scientific and technical assist-
5 ance to the Partnerships, participants in fish habitat
6 conservation projects, and the Board.

7 (2) INCLUSIONS.—Scientific and technical as-
8 sistance provided pursuant to paragraph (1) may in-
9 clude—

10 (A) providing technical and scientific as-
11 sistance to States, Indian tribes, regions, local
12 communities, and nongovernmental organiza-
13 tions in the development and implementation of
14 Partnerships;

15 (B) providing technical and scientific as-
16 sistance to Partnerships for habitat assessment,
17 strategic planning, and prioritization;

18 (C) supporting the development and imple-
19 mentation of fish habitat conservation projects
20 that are identified as high priorities by Partner-
21 ships and the Board;

22 (D) supporting and providing recommenda-
23 tions regarding the development of science-
24 based monitoring and assessment approaches
25 for implementation through Partnerships;

1 (E) supporting and providing recommenda-
2 tions for a national fish habitat assessment;

3 (F) ensuring the availability of experts to
4 assist in conducting scientifically based evalua-
5 tion and reporting of the results of fish habitat
6 conservation projects; and

7 (G) providing resources to secure state
8 agency scientific and technical assistance to
9 support Partnerships, participants in fish habi-
10 tat conservation projects, and the Board.

11 (h) COORDINATION WITH STATES AND INDIAN
12 TRIBES.—The Secretary shall provide a notice to, and co-
13 operate with, the appropriate State agency or tribal agen-
14 cy, as applicable, of each State and Indian tribe within
15 the boundaries of which an activity is planned to be car-
16 ried out pursuant to this section, including notification,
17 by not later than 30 days before the date on which the
18 activity is implemented.

19 (i) INTERAGENCY OPERATIONAL PLAN.—Not later
20 than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, and
21 every 5 years thereafter, the Director, in cooperation with
22 the NOAA Assistant Administrator, the EPA Assistant
23 Administrator, the Director of the United States Geologi-
24 cal Survey, and the heads of other appropriate Federal
25 departments and agencies (including at a minimum, those

1 agencies represented on the Board) shall develop an inter-
2 agency operational plan that describes—

3 (1) the functional, operational, technical, sci-
4 entific, and general staff, administrative, and mate-
5 rial needs for the implementation of this section; and

6 (2) any interagency agreements between or
7 among Federal departments and agencies to address
8 those needs.

9 (j) ACCOUNTABILITY AND REPORTING.—

10 (1) REPORTING.—

11 (A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 5 years
12 after the date of enactment of this Act, and
13 every 5 years thereafter, the Board shall submit
14 to the appropriate congressional committees a
15 report describing the progress of this section.

16 (B) CONTENTS.—Each report submitted
17 under subparagraph (A) shall include—

18 (i) an estimate of the number of
19 acres, stream miles, or acre-feet, or other
20 suitable measures of fish habitat, that was
21 maintained or improved by partnerships of
22 Federal, State, or local governments, In-
23 dian tribes, or other entities in the United
24 States during the 5-year period ending on
25 the date of submission of the report;

1 (ii) a description of the public access
2 to fish habitats established or improved
3 during that 5-year period;

4 (iii) a description of the improved op-
5 portunities for public recreational fishing;
6 and

7 (iv) an assessment of the status of
8 fish habitat conservation projects carried
9 out with funds provided under this section
10 during that period, disaggregated by year,
11 including—

12 (I) a description of the fish habi-
13 tat conservation projects rec-
14 ommended by the Board under sub-
15 section (f)(2);

16 (II) a description of each fish
17 habitat conservation project approved
18 by the Secretary under subsection
19 (f)(6), in order of priority for funding;

20 (III) a justification for—

21 (aa) the approval of each
22 fish habitat conservation project;
23 and

1 (bb) the order of priority for
2 funding of each fish habitat con-
3 servation project;

4 (IV) a justification for any rejec-
5 tion of a fish habitat conservation
6 project recommended by the Board
7 under subsection (f)(2) that was
8 based on a factor other than the cri-
9 teria described in subsection (f)(3);
10 and

11 (V) an accounting of expendi-
12 tures by Federal, State, or local gov-
13 ernments, Indian tribes, or other enti-
14 ties to carry out fish habitat conserva-
15 tion projects.

16 (2) STATUS AND TRENDS REPORT.—Not later
17 than December 31, 2016, and every 5 years there-
18 after, the Board shall submit to the appropriate con-
19 gressional committees a report that includes—

20 (A) a status of all Partnerships approved
21 under this section;

22 (B) a description of the status of fish habi-
23 tats in the United States as identified by estab-
24 lished Partnerships; and

1 (C) enhancements or reductions in public
2 access as a result of—

3 (i) the activities of the Partnerships;

4 or

5 (ii) any other activities carried out
6 pursuant to this section.

7 (3) REVISIONS.—Not later than December 31,
8 2016, and every 5 years thereafter, the Board shall
9 consider revising the goals of the Board, after con-
10 sideration of each report required by paragraph (2).

11 (k) EFFECT OF SECTION.—

12 (1) WATER RIGHTS.—Nothing in this section—

13 (A) establishes any express or implied re-
14 served water right in the United States for any
15 purpose;

16 (B) affects any water right in existence on
17 the date of enactment of this Act;

18 (C) preempts or affects any State water
19 law or interstate compact governing water; or

20 (D) affects any Federal or State law in ex-
21 istence on the date of enactment of the Act re-
22 garding water quality or water quantity.

23 (2) AUTHORITY TO ACQUIRE WATER RIGHTS OR
24 RIGHTS TO PROPERTY.—Under this section, only a
25 State, local government, or other non-Federal entity

1 may acquire, under State law, water rights or rights
2 to property.

3 (3) STATE AUTHORITY.—Nothing in this sec-
4 tion—

5 (A) affects the authority, jurisdiction, or
6 responsibility of a State to manage, control, or
7 regulate fish and wildlife under the laws and
8 regulations of the State; or

9 (B) authorizes the Secretary to control or
10 regulate within a State the fishing or hunting
11 of fish and wildlife.

12 (4) EFFECT ON INDIAN TRIBES.—Nothing in
13 this section abrogates, abridges, affects, modifies,
14 supersedes, or alters any right of an Indian tribe
15 recognized by treaty or any other means, includ-
16 ing—

17 (A) an agreement between the Indian tribe
18 and the United States;

19 (B) Federal law (including regulations);

20 (C) an Executive order; or

21 (D) a judicial decree.

22 (5) ADJUDICATION OF WATER RIGHTS.—Noth-
23 ing in this section diminishes or affects the ability
24 of the Secretary to join an adjudication of rights to
25 the use of water pursuant to subsection (a), (b), or

1 (c) of section 208 of the Department of Justice Ap-
2 propriation Act, 1953 (43 U.S.C. 666).

3 (6) DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AUTHOR-
4 ITY.—Nothing in this section affects the authority,
5 jurisdiction, or responsibility of the Department of
6 Commerce to manage, control, or regulate fish or
7 fish habitats under the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery
8 Conservation and Management Act (16 U.S.C. 1801
9 et seq.).

10 (7) EFFECT ON OTHER AUTHORITIES.—

11 (A) PRIVATE PROPERTY PROTECTION.—
12 Nothing in this section permits the use of funds
13 made available to carry out this section to ac-
14 quire real property or a real property interest
15 without the written consent of each owner of
16 the real property or real property interest.

17 (B) MITIGATION.—Nothing in this section
18 permits the use of funds made available to
19 carry out this section for fish and wildlife miti-
20 gation purposes under—

21 (i) the Federal Water Pollution Con-
22 trol Act (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.);

23 (ii) the Fish and Wildlife Coordina-
24 tion Act (16 U.S.C. 661 et seq.);

1 (iii) the Water Resources Develop-
2 ment Act of 1986 (Public Law 99–662;
3 100 Stat. 4082); or

4 (iv) any other Federal law or court
5 settlement.

6 (C) CLEAN WATER ACT.—Nothing in this
7 section affects any provision of the Federal
8 Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1251 et
9 seq.), including any definition in that Act.

10 (l) NONAPPLICABILITY OF FEDERAL ADVISORY COM-
11 MITTEE ACT.—The Federal Advisory Committee Act (5
12 U.S.C. App.) shall not apply to—

13 (1) the Board; or

14 (2) any Partnership.

15 (m) FUNDING.—

16 (1) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

17 (A) FISH HABITAT CONSERVATION
18 PROJECTS.—There is authorized to be appro-
19 priated to the Secretary \$7,200,000 for each of
20 fiscal years 2016 through 2021 to provide
21 funds for fish habitat conservation projects ap-
22 proved under subsection (f)(6), of which 5 per-
23 cent shall be made available for each fiscal year
24 for projects carried out by Indian tribes.

1 (B) ADMINISTRATIVE AND PLANNING EX-
2 PENSES.—There is authorized to be appro-
3 priated to the Secretary for each of fiscal years
4 2016 through 2021 an amount equal to 5 per-
5 cent of the amount appropriated for the appli-
6 cable fiscal year pursuant to subparagraph
7 (A)—

8 (i) for administrative and planning ex-
9 penses; and

10 (ii) to carry out subsection (j).

11 (C) TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC ASSIST-
12 ANCE.—There is authorized to be appropriated
13 for each of fiscal years 2016 through 2021 to
14 carry out, and provide technical and scientific
15 assistance under, subsection (g)—

16 (i) \$500,000 to the Secretary for use
17 by the United States Fish and Wildlife
18 Service;

19 (ii) \$500,000 to the NOAA Assistant
20 Administrator for use by the National Oce-
21 anic and Atmospheric Administration;

22 (iii) \$500,000 to the EPA Assistant
23 Administrator for use by the Environ-
24 mental Protection Agency; and

1 (iv) \$500,000 to the Secretary for use
2 by the United States Geological Survey.

3 (2) AGREEMENTS AND GRANTS.—The Secretary
4 may—

5 (A) on the recommendation of the Board,
6 and notwithstanding sections 6304 and 6305 of
7 title 31, United States Code, and the Federal
8 Financial Assistance Management Improvement
9 Act of 1999 (31 U.S.C. 6101 note; Public Law
10 106–107), enter into a grant agreement, coop-
11 erative agreement, or contract with a Partner-
12 ship or other entity for a fish habitat conserva-
13 tion project or restoration or enhancement
14 project;

15 (B) apply for, accept, and use a grant
16 from any individual or entity to carry out the
17 purposes of this section; and

18 (C) make funds available to any Federal
19 department or agency for use by that depart-
20 ment or agency to provide grants for any fish
21 habitat protection project, restoration project,
22 or enhancement project that the Secretary de-
23 termines to be consistent with this section.

24 (3) DONATIONS.—

25 (A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may—

1 (i) enter into an agreement with any
2 organization described in section 501(c)(3)
3 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 that
4 is exempt from taxation under section
5 501(a) of that Code to solicit private dona-
6 tions to carry out the purposes of this sec-
7 tion; and

8 (ii) accept donations of funds, prop-
9 erty, and services to carry out the purposes
10 of this section.

11 (B) TREATMENT.—A donation accepted
12 under this section—

13 (i) shall be considered to be a gift or
14 bequest to, or otherwise for the use of, the
15 United States; and

16 (ii) may be—

17 (I) used directly by the Sec-
18 retary; or

19 (II) provided to another Federal
20 department or agency through an
21 interagency agreement.

1 **SEC. 6254. GULF STATES MARINE FISHERIES COMMISSION**
2 **REPORT ON GULF OF MEXICO OUTER CONTI-**
3 **NENTAL SHELF STATE BOUNDARY EXTEN-**
4 **SION.**

5 (a) REPORT ON RESOURCE MANAGEMENT OUT-
6 COMES.—Not later than March 1, 2017, the Gulf States
7 Marine Fisheries Commission shall submit to the Com-
8 mittee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the
9 Senate and the Committees on Natural Resources and
10 Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Rep-
11 resentatives a report on the economic, conservation and
12 management, and law enforcement impacts of the imple-
13 mentation of section 110 of division B of the Consolidated
14 Appropriations Act, 2016 (Public Law 114–113).

15 (b) INFORMATION REQUIRED.—The report required
16 under subsection (a) shall include a detailed accounting
17 of how the implementation of section 110 of division B
18 of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2016 (Public Law
19 114–113) has affected—

20 (1) the economies of the States of Alabama,
21 Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Texas;

22 (2) the sustained participation of fishing com-
23 munities;

24 (3) conservation and management of living re-
25 sources under all applicable Federal laws;

26 (4) enforcement of Federal maritime laws; and

1 (5) the ability of the governments of the States
2 described in paragraph (1) to effectively manage ac-
3 tivities pursuant to the fishery management plan for
4 reef fish resources of the Gulf of Mexico.

5 (c) FUNDING.—

6 (1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to the availability of
7 appropriations, the Secretary of Commerce shall
8 make available to the Gulf States Marine Fisheries
9 Commission \$500,000 to carry out the report re-
10 quired under subsection (a).

11 (2) SUBSEQUENT APPROPRIATIONS.—Amounts
12 made available under paragraph (1) shall be avail-
13 able only to the extent specifically provided for in
14 advance in subsequent appropriations Acts.

15 **SEC. 6255. GAO REPORT ON GULF OF MEXICO OUTER CON-**
16 **TINENTAL SHELF STATE BOUNDARY EXTEN-**
17 **SION.**

18 (a) REPORT ON RESOURCE MANAGEMENT OUT-
19 COMES.—Not later than March 1, 2017, the Comptroller
20 General of the United States shall submit to the Com-
21 mittee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the
22 Senate and the Committee on Natural Resources and the
23 Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the
24 House of Representatives a report on the economic, con-
25 servation and management, and law enforcement impacts

1 of section 110 of division B of the Consolidated Appropria-
2 tions Act, 2016 (Public Law 114–113).

3 (b) INFORMATION REQUIRED.—The report required
4 by subsection (a) shall include a detailed accounting of
5 how section 110 of division B of the Consolidated Appro-
6 priations Act, 2016 (Public Law 114–113) has affected—

7 (1) the economies of Alabama, Florida, Lou-
8 isiana, Mississippi, and Texas;

9 (2) the sustained participation of fishing com-
10 munities;

11 (3) conservation and management of living re-
12 sources under all applicable Federal laws;

13 (4) enforcement of Federal maritime laws; and

14 (5) the ability of the governments of Alabama,
15 Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Texas to effec-
16 tively manage activities pursuant to the fishery man-
17 agement plan for reef fish resources of the Gulf of
18 Mexico.

19 **PART VII—MISCELLANEOUS**

20 **SEC. 6261. RESPECT FOR TREATIES AND RIGHTS.**

21 Nothing in this subtitle or the amendments made by
22 this subtitle—

23 (1) affects or modifies any treaty or other right
24 of any federally recognized Indian tribe; or

1 (2) modifies any provision of Federal law relat-
2 ing to migratory birds or to endangered or threat-
3 ened species.

4 **SEC. 6262. NO PRIORITY.**

5 Nothing in this subtitle or the amendments made by
6 this subtitle provides a preference to hunting, fishing, or
7 recreational shooting over any other use of Federal land
8 or water.

9 **Subtitle D—Water Infrastructure**
10 **and Related Matters**

11 **PART I—FONTENELLE RESERVOIR**

12 **SEC. 6301. AUTHORITY TO MAKE ENTIRE ACTIVE CAPACITY**
13 **OF FONTENELLE RESERVOIR AVAILABLE**
14 **FOR USE.**

15 (a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Interior, in
16 cooperation with the State of Wyoming, may amend the
17 Definite Plan Report for the Seedskaadee Project author-
18 ized under the first section of the Act of April 11, 1956
19 (commonly known as the “Colorado River Storage Project
20 Act”) (43 U.S.C. 620), to provide for the study, design,
21 planning, and construction activities that will enable the
22 use of all active storage capacity (as may be defined or
23 limited by legal, hydrologic, structural, engineering, eco-
24 nomic, and environmental considerations) of Fontenelle
25 Dam and Reservoir, including the placement of sufficient

1 riprap on the upstream face of Fontenelle Dam to allow
2 the active storage capacity of Fontenelle Reservoir to be
3 used for those purposes for which the Seedskafee Project
4 was authorized.

5 (b) COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.—

6 (1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Inte-
7 rior may enter into any contract, grant, cooperative
8 agreement, or other agreement that is necessary to
9 carry out subsection (a).

10 (2) STATE OF WYOMING.—

11 (A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the
12 Interior shall enter into a cooperative agree-
13 ment with the State of Wyoming to work in co-
14 operation and collaboratively with the State of
15 Wyoming for planning, design, related
16 preconstruction activities, and construction of
17 any modification of the Fontenelle Dam under
18 subsection (a).

19 (B) REQUIREMENTS.—The cooperative
20 agreement under subparagraph (A) shall, at a
21 minimum, specify the responsibilities of the
22 Secretary of the Interior and the State of Wyo-
23 ming with respect to—

1 (i) completing the planning and final
2 design of the modification of the
3 Fontenelle Dam under subsection (a);

4 (ii) any environmental and cultural re-
5 source compliance activities required for
6 the modification of the Fontenelle Dam
7 under subsection (a) including compliance
8 with—

9 (I) the National Environmental
10 Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321
11 et seq.);

12 (II) the Endangered Species Act
13 of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.); and

14 (III) subdivision 2 of division A
15 of subtitle III of title 54, United
16 States Code; and

17 (iii) the construction of the modifica-
18 tion of the Fontenelle Dam under sub-
19 section (a).

20 (c) FUNDING BY STATE OF WYOMING.—Pursuant to
21 the Act of March 4, 1921 (41 Stat. 1404, chapter 161;
22 43 U.S.C. 395), and as a condition of providing any addi-
23 tional storage under subsection (a), the State of Wyoming
24 shall provide to the Secretary of the Interior funds for any
25 work carried out under subsection (a).

1 (d) OTHER CONTRACTING AUTHORITY.—

2 (1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Inte-
3 rior may enter into contracts with the State of Wyo-
4 ming, on such terms and conditions as the Secretary
5 of the Interior and the State of Wyoming may agree,
6 for division of any additional active capacity made
7 available under subsection (a).

8 (2) TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—Unless other-
9 wise agreed to by the Secretary of the Interior and
10 the State of Wyoming, a contract entered into under
11 paragraph (1) shall be subject to the terms and con-
12 ditions of Bureau of Reclamation Contract No. 14–
13 06–400–2474 and Bureau of Reclamation Contract
14 No. 14–06–400–6193.

15 **SEC. 6302. SAVINGS PROVISIONS.**

16 Unless expressly provided in this part, nothing in this
17 part modifies, conflicts with, preempts, or otherwise af-
18 fects—

19 (1) the Act of December 31, 1928 (43 U.S.C.
20 617 et seq.) (commonly known as the “Boulder Can-
21 yon Project Act”);

22 (2) the Colorado River Compact of 1922, as ap-
23 proved by the Presidential Proclamation of June 25,
24 1929 (46 Stat. 3000);

1 (3) the Act of July 19, 1940 (43 U.S.C. 618
 2 et seq.) (commonly known as the “Boulder Canyon
 3 Project Adjustment Act”);

4 (4) the Treaty between the United States of
 5 America and Mexico relating to the utilization of
 6 waters of the Colorado and Tijuana Rivers and of
 7 the Rio Grande, and supplementary protocol signed
 8 November 14, 1944, signed at Washington February
 9 3, 1944 (59 Stat. 1219);

10 (5) the Upper Colorado River Basin Compact
 11 as consented to by the Act of April 6, 1949 (63
 12 Stat. 31);

13 (6) the Act of April 11, 1956 (commonly known
 14 as the “Colorado River Storage Project Act”) (43
 15 U.S.C. 620 et seq.);

16 (7) the Colorado River Basin Project Act (Pub-
 17 lic Law 90–537; 82 Stat. 885); or

18 (8) any State of Wyoming or other State water
 19 law.

20 **PART II—BUREAU OF RECLAMATION**

21 **TRANSPARENCY**

22 **SEC. 6311. DEFINITIONS.**

23 In this part:

24 (1) ASSET.—

1 (A) IN GENERAL.—The term “asset”
2 means any of the following assets that are used
3 to achieve the mission of the Bureau of Rec-
4 lamation to manage, develop, and protect water
5 and related resources in an environmentally and
6 economically sound manner in the interest of
7 the people of the United States:

8 (i) Capitalized facilities, buildings,
9 structures, project features, power produc-
10 tion equipment, recreation facilities, or
11 quarters.

12 (ii) Capitalized and noncapitalized
13 heavy equipment and other installed equip-
14 ment.

15 (B) INCLUSIONS.—The term “asset” in-
16 cludes assets described in subparagraph (A)
17 that are considered to be mission critical.

18 (2) ASSET MANAGEMENT REPORT.—The term
19 “Asset Management Report” means—

20 (A) the annual plan prepared by the Bu-
21 reau of Reclamation known as the “Asset Man-
22 agement Plan”; and

23 (B) any publicly available information re-
24 lating to the plan described in subparagraph
25 (A) that summarizes the efforts of the Bureau

1 of Reclamation to evaluate and manage infra-
2 structure assets of the Bureau of Reclamation.

3 (3) MAJOR REPAIR AND REHABILITATION
4 NEED.—The term “major repair and rehabilitation
5 need” means major nonrecurring maintenance at a
6 Reclamation facility, including maintenance related
7 to the safety of dams, extraordinary maintenance of
8 dams, deferred major maintenance activities, and all
9 other significant repairs and extraordinary mainte-
10 nance.

11 (4) RECLAMATION FACILITY.—The term “Rec-
12 lamation facility” means each of the infrastructure
13 assets that are owned by the Bureau of Reclamation
14 at a Reclamation project.

15 (5) RECLAMATION PROJECT.—The term “Rec-
16 lamation project” means a project that is owned by
17 the Bureau of Reclamation, including all reserved
18 works and transferred works owned by the Bureau
19 of Reclamation.

20 (6) RESERVED WORKS.—The term “reserved
21 works” means buildings, structures, facilities, or
22 equipment that are owned by the Bureau of Rec-
23 lamation for which operations and maintenance are
24 performed by employees of the Bureau of Reclama-
25 tion or through a contract entered into by the Bu-

1 reau of Reclamation, regardless of the source of
2 funding for the operations and maintenance.

3 (7) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means
4 the Secretary of the Interior.

5 (8) TRANSFERRED WORKS.—The term “trans-
6 ferred works” means a Reclamation facility at which
7 operations and maintenance of the facility is carried
8 out by a non-Federal entity under the provisions of
9 a formal operations and maintenance transfer con-
10 tract or other legal agreement with the Bureau of
11 Reclamation.

12 **SEC. 6312. ASSET MANAGEMENT REPORT ENHANCEMENTS**
13 **FOR RESERVED WORKS.**

14 (a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 2 years after the
15 date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit
16 to Congress an Asset Management Report that—

17 (1) describes the efforts of the Bureau of Rec-
18 lamation—

19 (A) to maintain in a reliable manner all re-
20 served works at Reclamation facilities; and

21 (B) to standardize and streamline data re-
22 porting and processes across regions and areas
23 for the purpose of maintaining reserved works
24 at Reclamation facilities; and

1 (2) expands on the information otherwise pro-
2 vided in an Asset Management Report, in accord-
3 ance with subsection (b).

4 (b) INFRASTRUCTURE MAINTENANCE NEEDS AS-
5 SESSMENT.—

6 (1) IN GENERAL.—The Asset Management Re-
7 port submitted under subsection (a) shall include—

8 (A) a detailed assessment of major repair
9 and rehabilitation needs for all reserved works
10 at all Reclamation projects; and

11 (B) to the extent practicable, an itemized
12 list of major repair and rehabilitation needs of
13 individual Reclamation facilities at each Rec-
14 lamation project.

15 (2) INCLUSIONS.—To the extent practicable,
16 the itemized list of major repair and rehabilitation
17 needs under paragraph (1)(B) shall include—

18 (A) a budget level cost estimate of the ap-
19 propriations needed to complete each item; and

20 (B) an assignment of a categorical rating
21 for each item, consistent with paragraph (3).

22 (3) RATING REQUIREMENTS.—

23 (A) IN GENERAL.—The system for assign-
24 ing ratings under paragraph (2)(B) shall be—

1 (i) consistent with existing uniform
2 categorization systems to inform the an-
3 nual budget process and agency require-
4 ments; and

5 (ii) subject to the guidance and in-
6 structions issued under subparagraph (B).

7 (B) GUIDANCE.—As soon as practicable
8 after the date of enactment of this Act, the Sec-
9 retary shall issue guidance that describes the
10 applicability of the rating system applicable
11 under paragraph (2)(B) to Reclamation facili-
12 ties.

13 (4) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.—Except as provided
14 in paragraph (5), the Secretary shall make publicly
15 available, including on the Internet, the Asset Man-
16 agement Report required under subsection (a).

17 (5) CONFIDENTIALITY.—The Secretary may ex-
18 clude from the public version of the Asset Manage-
19 ment Report made available under paragraph (4)
20 any information that the Secretary identifies as sen-
21 sitive or classified, but shall make available to the
22 Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the
23 Senate and the Committee on Natural Resources of
24 the House of Representatives a version of the report
25 containing the sensitive or classified information.

1 (c) UPDATES.—Not later than 2 years after the date
2 on which the Asset Management Report is submitted
3 under subsection (a) and biennially thereafter, the Sec-
4 retary shall update the Asset Management Report, subject
5 to the requirements of section 6313(b)(2).

6 (d) CONSULTATION.—To the extent that such con-
7 sultation would assist the Secretary in preparing the Asset
8 Management Report under subsection (a) and updates to
9 the Asset Management Report under subsection (c), the
10 Secretary shall consult with—

11 (1) the Secretary of the Army (acting through
12 the Chief of Engineers); and

13 (2) water and power contractors.

14 **SEC. 6313. ASSET MANAGEMENT REPORT ENHANCEMENTS**
15 **FOR TRANSFERRED WORKS.**

16 (a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall coordinate
17 with the non-Federal entities responsible for the operation
18 and maintenance of transferred works in developing re-
19 porting requirements for Asset Management Reports with
20 respect to major repair and rehabilitation needs for trans-
21 ferred works that are similar to the reporting require-
22 ments described in section 6312(b).

23 (b) GUIDANCE.—

24 (1) IN GENERAL.—After considering input from
25 water and power contractors of the Bureau of Rec-

1 lamation, the Secretary shall develop and implement
2 a rating system for transferred works that incor-
3 porates, to the maximum extent practicable, the rat-
4 ing system for major repair and rehabilitation needs
5 for reserved works developed under section
6 6312(b)(3).

7 (2) UPDATES.—The ratings system developed
8 under paragraph (1) shall be included in the up-
9 dated Asset Management Reports under section
10 6312(e).

11 **SEC. 6314. OFFSET.**

12 Notwithstanding any other provision of law, in the
13 case of the project authorized by section 1617 of the Rec-
14 lamation Projects Authorization and Adjustment Act of
15 1992 (43 U.S.C. 390h–12c), the maximum amount of the
16 Federal share of the cost of the project under section
17 1631(d)(1) of that Act (43 U.S.C. 390h–13(d)(1)) other-
18 wise available as of the date of enactment of this Act shall
19 be reduced by \$2,000,000.

20 **PART III—BASIN WATER MANAGEMENT**

21 **Subpart A—Yakima River Basin Water Enhancement**

22 **SEC. 6321. SHORT TITLE.**

23 This subpart may be cited as the “Yakima River
24 Basin Water Enhancement Project Phase III Act of
25 2016”.

1 **SEC. 6322. MODIFICATION OF TERMS, PURPOSES, AND**
2 **DEFINITIONS.**

3 (a) MODIFICATION OF TERMS.—Title XII of Public
4 Law 103–434 (108 Stat. 4550) is amended—

5 (1) by striking “Yakama Indian” each place it
6 appears (except section 1204(g)) and inserting
7 “Yakama”; and

8 (2) by striking “Superintendent” each place it
9 appears and inserting “Manager”.

10 (b) MODIFICATION OF PURPOSES.—Section 1201 of
11 Public Law 103–434 (108 Stat. 4550) is amended—

12 (1) by striking paragraph (1) and inserting the
13 following:

14 “(1) to protect, mitigate, and enhance fish and
15 wildlife and the recovery and maintenance of self-
16 sustaining harvestable populations of fish and other
17 aquatic life, both anadromous and resident species,
18 throughout their historic distribution range in the
19 Yakima Basin through—

20 “(A) improved water management and the
21 constructions of fish passage at storage and di-
22 version dams, as authorized under the Hoover
23 Power Plant Act of 1984 (43 U.S.C. 619 et
24 seq.);

25 “(B) improved instream flows and water
26 supplies;

1 “(C) improved water quality, watershed,
2 and ecosystem function;

3 “(D) protection, creation, and enhance-
4 ment of wetlands; and

5 “(E) other appropriate means of habitat
6 improvement;”;

7 (2) in paragraph (2), by inserting “, municipal,
8 industrial, and domestic water supply and use pur-
9 poses, especially during drought years, including re-
10 ducing the frequency and severity of water supply
11 shortages for pro-ratable irrigation entities” before
12 the semicolon at the end;

13 (3) by striking paragraph (4);

14 (4) by redesignating paragraph (3) as para-
15 graph (4);

16 (5) by inserting after paragraph (2) the fol-
17 lowing:

18 “(3) to authorize the Secretary to make water
19 available for purchase or lease for meeting munic-
20 ipal, industrial, and domestic water supply pur-
21 poses;”;

22 (6) by redesignating paragraphs (5) and (6) as
23 paragraphs (6) and (8), respectively;

24 (7) by inserting after paragraph (4) (as so re-
25 designated) the following:

1 “(5) to realize sufficient water savings from im-
2 plementing the Yakima River Basin Integrated
3 Water Resource Management Plan, so that not less
4 than 85,000 acre feet of water savings are achieved
5 by implementing the first phase of the Integrated
6 Plan pursuant to section 1213(a), in addition to the
7 165,000 acre feet of water savings targeted through
8 the Basin Conservation Program, as authorized on
9 October 31, 1994;”;

10 (8) in paragraph (6) (as so redesignated)—

11 (A) by inserting “an increase in” before
12 “voluntary”; and

13 (B) by striking “and” at the end;

14 (9) by inserting after paragraph (6) (as so re-
15 designated) the following:

16 “(7) to encourage an increase in the use of, and
17 reduce the barriers to, water transfers, leasing, mar-
18 kets, and other voluntary transactions among public
19 and private entities to enhance water management
20 in the Yakima River basin;”;

21 (10) in paragraph (8) (as redesignated by para-
22 graph (6)), by striking the period at the end and in-
23 serting a semicolon; and

24 (11) by adding at the end the following:

1 “(9) to improve the resilience of the ecosystems,
2 economies, and communities in the Basin as they
3 face drought, hydrologic changes, and other related
4 changes and variability in natural and human sys-
5 tems, for the benefit of both the people and the fish
6 and wildlife of the region; and

7 “(10) to authorize and implement the Yakima
8 River Basin Integrated Water Resource Manage-
9 ment Plan as Phase III of the Yakima River Basin
10 Water Enhancement Project, as a balanced and
11 cost-effective approach to maximize benefits to the
12 communities and environment in the Basin.”.

13 (c) MODIFICATION OF DEFINITIONS.—Section 1202
14 of Public Law 103–434 (108 Stat. 4550) is amended—

15 (1) by redesignating paragraphs (6), (7), (8),
16 (9), (10), (11), (12), (13), and (14) as paragraphs
17 (8), (10), (11), (13), (14), (15), (16), (18), and
18 (19), respectively;

19 (2) by inserting after paragraph (5) the fol-
20 lowing:

21 “(6) DESIGNATED FEDERAL OFFICIAL.—The
22 term ‘designated Federal official’ means the Com-
23 missioner of Reclamation (or a designee), acting
24 pursuant to the charter of the Conservation Advisory
25 Group.

1 “(7) INTEGRATED PLAN.—The terms ‘Inte-
2 grated Plan’ and ‘Yakima River Basin Integrated
3 Water Resource Plan’ mean the plan and activities
4 authorized by the Yakima River Basin Water En-
5 hancement Project Phase III Act of 2016 and the
6 amendments made by that subpart, to be carried out
7 in cooperation with and in addition to activities of
8 the State of Washington and Yakama Nation.”;

9 (3) by inserting after paragraph (8) (as redesign-
10 nated by paragraph (1)) the following:

11 “(9) MUNICIPAL, INDUSTRIAL, AND DOMESTIC
12 WATER SUPPLY AND USE.—The term ‘municipal, in-
13 dustrial, and domestic water supply and use’ means
14 the supply and use of water for—

15 “(A) domestic consumption (whether urban
16 or rural);

17 “(B) maintenance and protection of public
18 health and safety;

19 “(C) manufacture, fabrication, processing,
20 assembly, or other production of a good or com-
21 modity;

22 “(D) production of energy;

23 “(E) fish hatcheries; or

1 “(F) water conservation activities relating
2 to a use described in subparagraphs (A)
3 through (E).”;

4 (4) by inserting after paragraph (11) (as redese-
5 gnated by paragraph (1)) the following:

6 “(12) PRORATABLE IRRIGATION ENTITY.—The
7 term ‘proratable irrigation entity’ means a district,
8 project, or State-recognized authority, board of con-
9 trol, agency, or entity located in the Yakima River
10 basin that—

11 “(A) manages and delivers irrigation water
12 to farms in the basin; and

13 “(B) possesses, or the members of which
14 possess, water rights that are proratable during
15 periods of water shortage.”; and

16 (5) by inserting after paragraph (16) (as redese-
17 gnated by paragraph (1)) the following:

18 “(17) YAKIMA ENHANCEMENT PROJECT; YAK-
19 IMA RIVER BASIN WATER ENHANCEMENT
20 PROJECT.—The terms ‘Yakima Enhancement
21 Project’ and ‘Yakima River Basin Water Enhance-
22 ment Project’ mean the Yakima River basin water
23 enhancement project authorized by Congress pursu-
24 ant to this Act and other Acts (including Public Law
25 96–162 (93 Stat. 1241), section 109 of Public Law

1 98–381 (16 U.S.C. 839b note; 98 Stat. 1340), Pub-
2 lic Law 105–62 (111 Stat. 1320), and Public Law
3 106–372 (114 Stat. 1425)) to promote water con-
4 servation, water supply, habitat, and stream en-
5 hancement improvements in the Yakima River
6 basin.”.

7 **SEC. 6323. YAKIMA RIVER BASIN WATER CONSERVATION**
8 **PROGRAM.**

9 Section 1203 of Public Law 103–434 (108 Stat.
10 4551) is amended—

11 (1) in subsection (a)—

12 (A) in paragraph (1)—

13 (i) in the second sentence, by striking
14 “title” and inserting “section”; and

15 (ii) in the third sentence, by striking
16 “within 5 years of the date of enactment
17 of this Act”; and

18 (B) in paragraph (2), by striking “irriga-
19 tion” and inserting “the number of irrigated
20 acres”;

21 (2) in subsection (c)—

22 (A) in paragraph (2)—

23 (i) in each of subparagraphs (A)
24 through (D), by striking the comma at the
25 end and inserting a semicolon;

1 (ii) in subparagraph (E), by striking
2 the comma at the end and inserting “;
3 and”;

4 (iii) in subparagraph (F), by striking
5 “Department of Wildlife of the State of
6 Washington, and” and inserting “Depart-
7 ment of Fish and Wildlife of the State of
8 Washington.”; and

9 (iv) by striking subparagraph (G);

10 (B) in paragraph (3)—

11 (i) in each of subparagraphs (A)
12 through (C), by striking the comma at the
13 end and inserting a semicolon;

14 (ii) in subparagraph (D), by striking
15 “, and” and inserting a semicolon;

16 (iii) in subparagraph (E), by striking
17 the period at the end and inserting “;
18 and”; and

19 (iv) by adding at the end the fol-
20 lowing:

21 “(F) provide recommendations to advance
22 the purposes and programs of the Yakima En-
23 hancement Project, including the Integrated
24 Plan.”; and

1 (C) by striking paragraph (4) and insert-
2 ing the following:

3 “(4) AUTHORITY OF DESIGNATED FEDERAL OF-
4 FICIAL.—The designated Federal official may—

5 “(A) arrange and provide logistical support
6 for meetings of the Conservation Advisory
7 Group;

8 “(B) use a facilitator to serve as a moder-
9 ator for meetings of the Conservation Advisory
10 Group or provide additional logistical support;
11 and

12 “(C) grant any request for a facilitator by
13 any member of the Conservation Advisory
14 Group.”;

15 (3) in subsection (d), by adding at the end the
16 following:

17 “(4) PAYMENT OF LOCAL SHARE BY STATE OR
18 FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.—

19 “(A) IN GENERAL.—The State or the Fed-
20 eral Government may fund not more than the
21 17.5 percent local share of the costs of the
22 Basin Conservation Program in exchange for
23 the long-term use of conserved water, subject to
24 the requirement that the funding by the Fed-
25 eral Government of the local share of the costs

1 shall provide a quantifiable public benefit in
2 meeting Federal responsibilities in the Basin
3 and the purposes of this title.

4 “(B) USE OF CONSERVED WATER.—The
5 Yakima Project Manager may use water result-
6 ing from conservation measures taken under
7 this title, in addition to water that the Bureau
8 of Reclamation may acquire from any willing
9 seller through purchase, donation, or lease, for
10 water management uses pursuant to this title.”;

11 (4) in subsection (e), by striking the first sen-
12 tence and inserting the following: “To participate in
13 the Basin Conservation Program, as described in
14 subsection (b), an entity shall submit to the Sec-
15 retary a proposed water conservation plan.”;

16 (5) in subsection (i)(3)—

17 (A) by striking “purchase or lease” each
18 place it appears and inserting “purchase, lease,
19 or management”; and

20 (B) in the third sentence, by striking
21 “made immediately upon availability” and all
22 that follows through “Committee” and inserting
23 “continued as needed to provide water to be
24 used by the Yakima Project Manager as rec-
25 ommended by the System Operations Advisory

1 Committee and the Conservation Advisory
2 Group”; and

3 (6) in subsection (j)(4), in the first sentence, by
4 striking “initial acquisition” and all that follows
5 through “flushing flows” and inserting “acquisition
6 of water from willing sellers or lessors specifically to
7 provide improved instream flows for anadromous
8 and resident fish and other aquatic life, including
9 pulse flows to facilitate outward migration of anad-
10 romous fish”.

11 **SEC. 6324. YAKIMA BASIN WATER PROJECTS, OPERATIONS,**
12 **AND AUTHORIZATIONS.**

13 (a) YAKAMA NATION PROJECTS.—Section 1204 of
14 Public Law 103–434 (108 Stat. 4555) is amended—

15 (1) in subsection (a)(2), in the first sentence,
16 by striking “not more than \$23,000,000” and in-
17 serting “not more than \$100,000,000”; and

18 (2) in subsection (g)—

19 (A) by striking the subsection heading and
20 inserting “REDESIGNATION OF YAKAMA INDIAN
21 NATION TO YAKAMA NATION.—”;

22 (B) by striking paragraph (1) and insert-
23 ing the following:

24 “(1) REDESIGNATION.—The Confederated
25 Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Indian Nation

1 shall be known and designated as the ‘Confederated
2 Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation.’”; and

3 (C) in paragraph (2), by striking “deemed
4 to be a reference to the ‘Confederated Tribes
5 and Bands of the Yakama Indian Nation.’” and
6 inserting “deemed to be a reference to the
7 ‘Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama
8 Nation’.”.

9 (b) OPERATION OF YAKIMA BASIN PROJECTS.—Sec-
10 tion 1205 of Public Law 103–434 (108 Stat. 4557) is
11 amended—

12 (1) in subsection (a)—

13 (A) in paragraph (4)—

14 (i) in subparagraph (A)—

15 (I) in clause (i)—

16 (aa) by inserting “addi-
17 tional” after “secure”;

18 (bb) by striking “flushing”
19 and inserting “pulse”; and

20 (cc) by striking “uses” and
21 inserting “uses, in addition to the
22 quantity of water provided under
23 the treaty between the Yakama
24 Nation and the United States”;

25 (II) by striking clause (ii);

1 (III) by redesignating clause (iii)

2 as clause (ii); and

3 (IV) in clause (ii) (as so redesign-

4 nated) by inserting “and water rights

5 mandated” after “goals”; and

6 (ii) in subparagraph (B)(i), in the

7 first sentence, by inserting “in proportion

8 to the funding received” after “Program”;

9 (2) in subsection (b) (as amended by section

10 6322(a)(2)), in the second sentence, by striking

11 “instream flows for use by the Yakima Project Man-

12 ager as flushing flows or as otherwise” and inserting

13 “fishery purposes, as”; and

14 (3) in subsection (e), by striking paragraph (1)

15 and inserting the following:

16 “(1) IN GENERAL.—Additional purposes of the

17 Yakima Project shall be any of the following:

18 “(A) To recover and maintain self-sus-

19 taining harvestable populations of native fish,

20 both anadromous and resident species, through-

21 out their historic distribution range in the Yak-

22 ima Basin.

23 “(B) To protect, mitigate, and enhance

24 aquatic life and wildlife.

25 “(C) Recreation.

1 “(D) Municipal, industrial, and domestic
2 use.”.

3 (c) LAKE CLE ELUM AUTHORIZATION OF APPRO-
4 PRIATIONS.—Section 1206(a)(1) of Public Law 103–434
5 (108 Stat. 4560), is amended, in the matter preceding
6 subparagraph (A), by striking “at September” and all that
7 follows through “to—” and inserting “not more than
8 \$12,000,000 to—”.

9 (d) ENHANCEMENT OF WATER SUPPLIES FOR YAK-
10 IMA BASIN TRIBUTARIES.—Section 1207 of Public Law
11 103–434 (108 Stat. 4560) is amended—

12 (1) in the heading, by striking “**SUPPLIES**”
13 and inserting “**MANAGEMENT**”;

14 (2) in subsection (a)—

15 (A) in the matter preceding paragraph (1),
16 by striking “supplies” and inserting “manage-
17 ment”;

18 (B) in paragraph (1), by inserting “and
19 water supply entities” after “owners”; and

20 (C) in paragraph (2)—

21 (i) in subparagraph (A), by inserting
22 “that choose not to participate or opt out
23 of tributary enhancement projects pursu-
24 ant to this section” after “water right own-
25 ers”; and

1 (ii) in subparagraph (B), by inserting
2 “nonparticipating” before “tributary water
3 users”;

4 (3) in subsection (b)—

5 (A) in paragraph (1)—

6 (i) by striking the paragraph designa-
7 tion and all that follows through “(but not
8 limited to)—” and inserting the following:

9 “(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, following
10 consultation with the State of Washington, tributary
11 water right owners, and the Yakama Nation, and on
12 agreement of appropriate water right owners, is au-
13 thorized to conduct studies to evaluate measures to
14 further Yakima Project purposes on tributaries to
15 the Yakima River. Enhancement programs that use
16 measures authorized by this subsection may be in-
17 vestigated and implemented by the Secretary in trib-
18 utaries to the Yakima River, including Taneum
19 Creek, other areas, or tributary basins that currently
20 or could potentially be provided supplemental or
21 transfer water by entities, such as the Kittitas Rec-
22 lamation District or the Yakima-Tieton Irrigation
23 District, subject to the condition that activities may
24 commence on completion of applicable and required
25 feasibility studies, environmental reviews, and cost-

1 benefit analyses that include favorable recommenda-
2 tions for further project development, as appro-
3 priate. Measures to evaluate include—”;

4 (ii) by indenting subparagraphs (A)
5 through (F) appropriately;

6 (iii) in subparagraph (A), by inserting
7 before the semicolon at the end the fol-
8 lowing: “, including irrigation efficiency
9 improvements (in coordination with pro-
10 grams of the Department of Agriculture),
11 consolidation of diversions or administra-
12 tion, and diversion scheduling or coordina-
13 tion”;

14 (iv) by redesignating subparagraphs
15 (C) through (F) as subparagraphs (E)
16 through (H), respectively;

17 (v) by inserting after subparagraph
18 (B) the following:

19 “(C) improvements in irrigation system
20 management or delivery facilities within the
21 Yakima River basin when those improvements
22 allow for increased irrigation system conveyance
23 and corresponding reduction in diversion from
24 tributaries or flow enhancements to tributaries

1 through direct flow supplementation or ground-
2 water recharge;

3 “(D) improvements of irrigation system
4 management or delivery facilities to reduce or
5 eliminate excessively high flows caused by the
6 use of natural streams for conveyance or irriga-
7 tion water or return water;”;

8 (vi) in subparagraph (E) (as redesign-
9 nated by clause (iv)), by striking “ground
10 water” and inserting “groundwater re-
11 charge and”;

12 (vii) in subparagraph (G) (as redesign-
13 nated by clause (iv)), by inserting “or
14 transfer” after “purchase”; and

15 (viii) in subparagraph (H) (as redesign-
16 nated by clause (iv)), by inserting “stream
17 processes and” before “stream habitats”;

18 (B) in paragraph (2)—

19 (i) in the matter preceding subpara-
20 graph (A), by striking “the Taneum Creek
21 study” and inserting “studies under this
22 subsection”;

23 (ii) in subparagraph (B)—

1 (I) by striking “and economic”
2 and inserting “, infrastructure, eco-
3 nomic, and land use”; and

4 (II) by striking “and” at the end;

5 (iii) in subparagraph (C), by striking
6 the period at the end and inserting “;
7 and”; and

8 (iv) by adding at the end the fol-
9 lowing:

10 “(D) any related studies already underway
11 or undertaken.”; and

12 (C) in paragraph (3), in the first sentence,
13 by inserting “of each tributary or group of trib-
14 utaries” after “study”;

15 (4) in subsection (c)—

16 (A) in the heading, by inserting “**AND**
17 **NONSURFACE STORAGE**” after “**NONSTOR-**
18 **AGE**”; and

19 (B) in the matter preceding paragraph (1),
20 by inserting “and nonsurface storage” after
21 “nonstorage”;

22 (5) by striking subsection (d);

23 (6) by redesignating subsection (e) as sub-
24 section (d); and

1 (7) in paragraph (2) of subsection (d) (as so re-
2 designated)—

3 (A) in the first sentence—

4 (i) by inserting “and implementation”
5 after “investigation”;

6 (ii) by striking “other” before “Yak-
7 ima River”; and

8 (iii) by inserting “and other water
9 supply entities” after “owners”; and

10 (B) by striking the second sentence.

11 (e) CHANDLER PUMPING PLANT AND POWERPLANT-
12 OPERATIONS AT PROSSER DIVERSION DAM.—Section
13 1208(d) of Public Law 103–434 (108 Stat. 4562; 114
14 Stat. 1425) is amended by inserting “negatively” before
15 “affected”.

16 (f) INTERIM COMPREHENSIVE BASIN OPERATING
17 PLAN.—Section 1210(e) of Public Law 103–434 (108
18 Stat. 4564) is amended by striking “\$100,000” and in-
19 serting “\$200,000”.

20 (g) ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE.—Section 1211
21 of Public Law 103–434 (108 Stat. 4564) is amended by
22 striking “\$2,000,000” and inserting “\$5,000,000”.

1 **SEC. 6325. AUTHORIZATION OF PHASE III OF YAKIMA RIVER**
2 **BASIN WATER ENHANCEMENT PROJECT.**

3 Title XII of Public Law 103–434 (108 Stat. 4550)
4 is amended by adding at the end the following:

5 **“SEC. 1213. AUTHORIZATION OF THE INTEGRATED PLAN AS**
6 **PHASE III OF YAKIMA RIVER BASIN WATER**
7 **ENHANCEMENT PROJECT.**

8 “(a) INTEGRATED PLAN.—

9 “(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall imple-
10 ment the Integrated Plan as Phase III of the Yak-
11 ima River Basin Water Enhancement Project in ac-
12 cordance with this section and applicable laws.

13 “(2) INITIAL DEVELOPMENT PHASE OF THE IN-
14 TEGRATED PLAN.—

15 “(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, in co-
16 ordination with the State of Washington and
17 Yakama Nation and subject to feasibility stud-
18 ies, environmental reviews, and the availability
19 of appropriations, shall implement an initial de-
20 velopment phase of the Integrated Plan, to—

21 “(i) complete the planning, design,
22 and construction or development of up-
23 stream and downstream fish passage facili-
24 ties, as previously authorized by the Hoo-
25 ver Power Plant Act of 1984 (43 U.S.C.
26 619 et seq.) at Cle Elum Reservoir and an-

1 other Yakima Project reservoir identified
2 by the Secretary as consistent with the In-
3 tegrated Plan, subject to the condition
4 that, if the Yakima Project reservoir iden-
5 tified by the Secretary contains a hydro-
6 power project licensed by the Federal En-
7 ergy Regulatory Commission, the Secretary
8 shall cooperate with the Federal Energy
9 Regulatory Commission in a timely manner
10 to ensure that actions taken by the Sec-
11 retary are consistent with the applicable
12 hydropower project license;

13 “(ii) negotiate long-term agreements
14 with participating proratable irrigation en-
15 tities in the Yakima Basin and, acting
16 through the Bureau of Reclamation, co-
17 ordinate between Bureaus of the Depart-
18 ment of the Interior and with the heads of
19 other Federal agencies to negotiate agree-
20 ments concerning leases, easements, and
21 rights-of-way on Federal land, and other
22 terms and conditions determined to be nec-
23 essary to allow for the non-Federal financ-
24 ing, construction, operation, and mainte-
25 nance of—

1 “(I) new facilities needed to ac-
2 cess and deliver inactive storage in
3 Lake Kachess for the purpose of pro-
4 viding drought relief for irrigation
5 (known as the ‘Kachess Drought Re-
6 lief Pumping Plant’); and

7 “(II) a conveyance system to
8 allow transfer of water between
9 Keechelus Reservoir to Kachess Res-
10 ervoir for purposes of improving oper-
11 ational flexibility for the benefit of
12 both fish and irrigation (known as the
13 ‘K to K Pipeline’);

14 “(iii) participate in, provide funding
15 for, and accept non-Federal financing
16 for—

17 “(I) water conservation projects,
18 not subject to the provisions of the
19 Basin Conservation Program de-
20 scribed in section 1203, that are in-
21 tended to partially implement the In-
22 tegrated Plan by providing 85,000
23 acre-feet of conserved water to im-
24 prove tributary and mainstem stream
25 flow; and

1 “(II) aquifer storage and recov-
2 ery projects;

3 “(iv) study, evaluate, and conduct fea-
4 sibility analyses and environmental reviews
5 of fish passage, water supply (including
6 groundwater and surface water storage),
7 conservation, habitat restoration projects,
8 and other alternatives identified as con-
9 sistent with the purposes of this Act, for
10 the initial and future phases of the Inte-
11 grated Plan;

12 “(v) coordinate with and assist the
13 State of Washington in implementing a ro-
14 bust water market to enhance water man-
15 agement in the Yakima River basin, in-
16 cluding—

17 “(I) assisting in identifying ways
18 to encourage and increase the use of,
19 and reduce the barriers to, water
20 transfers, leasing, markets, and other
21 voluntary transactions among public
22 and private entities in the Yakima
23 River basin;

1 ations, maintenance, and management
2 of that land and water.

3 “(II) To combine or relocate di-
4 version points, remove fish barriers,
5 or for other activities that increase
6 flows or improve habitat in the Yak-
7 ima River and its tributaries in fur-
8 therance of this title.

9 “(III) To implement, in partner-
10 ship with Federal and non-Federal en-
11 tities, projects to enhance the health
12 and resilience of the watershed.

13 “(B) COMMENCEMENT DATE.—The Sec-
14 retary shall commence implementation of the
15 activities included under the initial development
16 phase pursuant to this paragraph—

17 “(i) on the date of enactment of this
18 section; and

19 “(ii) on completion of applicable feasi-
20 bility studies, environmental reviews, and
21 cost-benefit analyses that include favorable
22 recommendations for further project devel-
23 opment.

24 “(3) INTERMEDIATE AND FINAL PHASES.—

1 “(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, in co-
2 ordination with the State of Washington and in
3 consultation with the Yakama Nation, shall de-
4 velop plans for intermediate and final develop-
5 ment phases of the Integrated Plan to achieve
6 the purposes of this Act, including conducting
7 applicable feasibility studies, environmental re-
8 views, and other relevant studies needed to de-
9 velop the plans.

10 “(B) INTERMEDIATE PHASE.—The Sec-
11 retary shall develop an intermediate develop-
12 ment phase to implement the Integrated Plan
13 that, subject to authorization and appropria-
14 tion, would commence not later than 10 years
15 after the date of enactment of this section.

16 “(C) FINAL PHASE.—The Secretary shall
17 develop a final development phase to implement
18 the Integrated Plan that, subject to authoriza-
19 tion and appropriation, would commence not
20 later than 20 years after the date of enactment
21 of this section.

22 “(4) CONTINGENCIES.—The implementation by
23 the Secretary of projects and activities identified for
24 implementation under the Integrated Plan shall be—

1 “(A) subject to authorization and appro-
2 priation;

3 “(B) contingent on the completion of appli-
4 cable feasibility studies, environmental reviews,
5 and cost-benefit analyses that include favorable
6 recommendations for further project develop-
7 ment;

8 “(C) implemented on public review and a
9 determination by the Secretary that design,
10 construction, and operation of a proposed
11 project or activity is in the best interest of the
12 public; and

13 “(D) in compliance with all applicable
14 laws, including the National Environmental
15 Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.)
16 and the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16
17 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.).

18 “(5) PROGRESS REPORT.—

19 “(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 5 years
20 after the date of enactment of this section, the
21 Secretary, in conjunction with the State of
22 Washington and in consultation with the
23 Yakama Nation, shall submit to the Committee
24 on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate
25 and the Committee on Natural Resources of the

1 House of Representatives a progress report on
2 the development and implementation of the In-
3 tegrated Plan.

4 “(B) REQUIREMENTS.—The progress re-
5 port under this paragraph shall—

6 “(i) provide a review and reassess-
7 ment, if needed, of the objectives of the In-
8 tegrated Plan, as applied to all elements of
9 the Integrated Plan;

10 “(ii) assess, through performance
11 metrics developed at the initiation of, and
12 measured throughout the implementation
13 of, the Integrated Plan, the degree to
14 which the implementation of the initial de-
15 velopment phase addresses the objectives
16 and all elements of the Integrated Plan;

17 “(iii) identify the amount of Federal
18 funding and non-Federal contributions re-
19 ceived and expended during the period cov-
20 ered by the report;

21 “(iv) describe the pace of project de-
22 velopment during the period covered by the
23 report;

24 “(v) identify additional projects and
25 activities proposed for inclusion in any fu-

1 ture phase of the Integrated Plan to ad-
2 dress the objectives of the Integrated Plan,
3 as applied to all elements of the Integrated
4 Plan; and

5 “(vi) for water supply projects—

6 “(I) provide a preliminary discus-
7 sion of the means by which—

8 “(aa) water and costs asso-
9 ciated with each recommended
10 project would be allocated among
11 authorized uses; and

12 “(bb) those allocations
13 would be consistent with the ob-
14 jectives of the Integrated Plan;
15 and

16 “(II) establish a plan for solie-
17 iting and formalizing subscriptions
18 among individuals and entities for
19 participation in any of the rec-
20 ommended water supply projects that
21 will establish the terms for participa-
22 tion, including fiscal obligations asso-
23 ciated with subscription.

1 “(b) FINANCING, CONSTRUCTION, OPERATION, AND
2 MAINTENANCE OF KACHESS DROUGHT RELIEF PUMPING
3 PLANT AND K TO K PIPELINE.—

4 “(1) AGREEMENTS.—Long-term agreements ne-
5 gotiated between the Secretary and participating
6 proratable irrigation entities in the Yakima Basin
7 for the non-Federal financing, construction, oper-
8 ation, and maintenance of the Drought Relief Pump-
9 ing Plant and K to K Pipeline shall include provi-
10 sions regarding—

11 “(A) responsibilities of the participating
12 proratable irrigation entities for the planning,
13 design, and construction of infrastructure in
14 consultation and coordination with the Sec-
15 retary;

16 “(B) property titles and responsibilities of
17 the participating proratable irrigation entities
18 for the maintenance of and liability for all in-
19 frastructure constructed under this title;

20 “(C) operation and integration of the
21 projects by the Secretary in the operation of the
22 Yakima Project;

23 “(D) costs associated with the design, fi-
24 nancing, construction, operation, maintenance,
25 and mitigation of projects, with the costs of

1 Federal oversight and review to be nonreim-
2 bursable to the participating proratable irriga-
3 tion entities and the Yakima Project; and

4 “(E) responsibilities for the pumping and
5 operational costs necessary to provide the total
6 water supply available made inaccessible due to
7 drought pumping during the preceding 1 or
8 more calendar years, in the event that the
9 Kachess Reservoir fails to refill as a result of
10 pumping drought storage water during the pre-
11 ceding 1 or more calendar years, which shall re-
12 main the responsibility of the participating pro-
13 ratable irrigation entities.

14 “(2) USE OF KACHESS RESERVOIR STORED
15 WATER.—

16 “(A) IN GENERAL.—The additional stored
17 water made available by the construction of fa-
18 cilities to access and deliver inactive storage in
19 Kachess Reservoir under subsection
20 (a)(2)(A)(ii)(I) shall—

21 “(i) be considered to be Yakima
22 Project water;

23 “(ii) not be part of the total water
24 supply available, as that term is defined in
25 various court rulings; and

1 “(iii) be used exclusively by the Sec-
2 retary—

3 “(I) to enhance the water supply
4 in years when the total water supply
5 available is not sufficient to provide
6 70 percent of proratable entitlements
7 in order to make that additional water
8 available up to 70 percent of proratable
9 entitlements to the Kittitas Rec-
10 lamation District, the Roza Irrigation
11 District, or other proratable irrigation
12 entities participating in the construc-
13 tion, operation, and maintenance costs
14 of the facilities under this title under
15 such terms and conditions to which
16 the districts may agree, subject to the
17 conditions that—

18 “(aa) the Bureau of Indian
19 Affairs, the Wapato Irrigation
20 Project, and the Yakama Nation,
21 on an election to participate, may
22 also obtain water from Kachess
23 Reservoir inactive storage to en-
24 hance applicable existing irriga-
25 tion water supply in accordance

1 with such terms and conditions
2 to which the Bureau of Indian
3 Affairs and the Yakama Nation
4 may agree; and

5 “(bb) the additional supply
6 made available under this clause
7 shall be available to participating
8 individuals and entities in pro-
9 portion to the proratable entitle-
10 ments of the participating indi-
11 viduals and entities, or in such
12 other proportion as the partici-
13 pating entities may agree; and

14 “(II) to facilitate reservoir oper-
15 ations in the reach of the Yakima
16 River between Keechelus Dam and
17 Easton Dam for the propagation of
18 anadromous fish.

19 “(B) EFFECT OF PARAGRAPH.—Nothing
20 in this paragraph affects (as in existence on the
21 date of enactment of this section) any contract,
22 law (including regulations) relating to repay-
23 ment costs, water right, or Yakama Nation
24 treaty right.

1 “(3) COMMENCEMENT.—The Secretary shall
2 not commence entering into agreements pursuant to
3 subsection (a)(2)(A)(ii) or subsection (b)(1) or im-
4 plementing any activities pursuant to the agree-
5 ments before the date on which—

6 “(A) all applicable and required feasibility
7 studies, environmental reviews, and cost-benefit
8 analyses have been completed and include favor-
9 able recommendations for further project devel-
10 opment, including an analysis of—

11 “(i) the impacts of the agreements
12 and activities conducted pursuant to sub-
13 section (a)(2)(A)(ii) on adjacent commu-
14 nities, including potential fire hazards,
15 water access for fire districts, community
16 and homeowner wells, future water levels
17 based on projected usage, recreational val-
18 ues, and property values; and

19 “(ii) specific options and measures for
20 mitigating the impacts, as appropriate;

21 “(B) the Secretary has made the agree-
22 ments and any applicable project designs, oper-
23 ations plans, and other documents available for
24 public review and comment in the Federal Reg-
25 ister for a period of not less than 60 days; and

1 “(C) the Secretary has made a determina-
2 tion, consistent with applicable law, that the
3 agreements and activities to which the agree-
4 ments relate—

5 “(i) are in the public interest; and

6 “(ii) could be implemented without
7 significant adverse impacts to the environ-
8 ment.

9 “(4) ELECTRICAL POWER ASSOCIATED WITH
10 KACHESS DROUGHT RELIEF PUMPING PLANT.—

11 “(A) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator of
12 the Bonneville Power Administration, pursuant
13 to the Pacific Northwest Electric Power Plan-
14 ning and Conservation Act (16 U.S.C. 839 et
15 seq.), shall provide to the Secretary project
16 power to operate the Kachess Pumping Plant
17 constructed under this title if inactive storage
18 in Kachess Reservoir is needed to provide
19 drought relief for irrigation, subject to the re-
20 quirements of subparagraphs (B) and (C).

21 “(B) DETERMINATION.—Power may be
22 provided under subparagraph (A) only if—

23 “(i) there is in effect a drought dec-
24 laration issued by the State of Washington;

1 “(ii) there are conditions that have led
2 to 70 percent or less water delivery to pro-
3 ratable irrigation districts, as determined
4 by the Secretary; and

5 “(iii) the Secretary determines that it
6 is appropriate to provide power under that
7 subparagraph.

8 “(C) PERIOD OF AVAILABILITY.—Power
9 under subparagraph (A) shall be provided until
10 the date on which the Secretary determines that
11 power should no longer be provided under that
12 subparagraph, but for not more than a 1-year
13 period or the period during which the Secretary
14 determines that drought mitigation measures
15 are necessary in the Yakima River basin.

16 “(D) RATE.—The Administrator of the
17 Bonneville Power Administration shall provide
18 power under subparagraph (A) at the then-ap-
19 plicable lowest Bonneville Power Administration
20 rate for public body, cooperative, and Federal
21 agency customers firm obligations, which as of
22 the date of enactment of this section is the pri-
23 ority firm Tier 1 rate, and shall not include any
24 irrigation discount.

1 “(E) LOCAL PROVIDER.—During any pe-
2 riod in which power is not being provided under
3 subparagraph (A), the power needed to operate
4 the Kachess Pumping Plant shall be obtained
5 by the Secretary from a local provider.

6 “(F) COSTS.—The cost of power for such
7 pumping, station service power, and all costs of
8 transmitting power from the Federal Columbia
9 River Power System to the Yakima Enhance-
10 ment Project pumping facilities shall be borne
11 by irrigation districts receiving the benefits of
12 that water.

13 “(G) DUTIES OF COMMISSIONER.—The
14 Commissioner of Reclamation shall be respon-
15 sible for arranging transmission for deliveries of
16 Federal power over the Bonneville system
17 through applicable tariff and business practice
18 processes of the Bonneville system and for ar-
19 ranging transmission for deliveries of power ob-
20 tained from a local provider.

21 “(c) DESIGN AND USE OF GROUNDWATER RE-
22 CHARGE PROJECTS.—

23 “(1) IN GENERAL.—Any water supply that re-
24 sults from an aquifer storage and recovery project

1 shall not be considered to be a part of the total
2 water supply available if—

3 “(A) the water for the aquifer storage and
4 recovery project would not be available for use,
5 but instead for the development of the project;

6 “(B) the aquifer storage and recovery
7 project will not otherwise impair any water sup-
8 ply available for any individual or entity entitled
9 to use the total water supply available; and

10 “(C) the development of the aquifer stor-
11 age and recovery project will not impair fish or
12 other aquatic life in any localized stream reach.

13 “(2) PROJECT TYPES.—The Secretary may pro-
14 vide technical assistance for, and participate in, any
15 of the following 3 types of groundwater recharge
16 projects (including the incorporation of groundwater
17 recharge projects into Yakima Project operations, as
18 appropriate):

19 “(A) Aquifer recharge projects designed to
20 redistribute Yakima Project water within a
21 water year for the purposes of supplementing
22 stream flow during the irrigation season, par-
23 ticularly during storage control, subject to the
24 condition that if such a project is designed to
25 supplement a mainstem reach, the water supply

1 that results from the project shall be credited to
2 instream flow targets, in lieu of using the total
3 water supply available to meet those targets.

4 “(B) Aquifer storage and recovery projects
5 that are designed, within a given water year or
6 over multiple water years—

7 “(i) to supplement or mitigate for mu-
8 nicipal uses;

9 “(ii) to supplement municipal supply
10 in a subsurface aquifer; or

11 “(iii) to mitigate the effect of ground-
12 water use on instream flow or senior water
13 rights.

14 “(C) Aquifer storage and recovery projects
15 designed to supplement existing irrigation water
16 supply, or to store water in subsurface aquifers,
17 for use by the Kittitas Reclamation District,
18 the Roza Irrigation District, or any other pro-
19 ratable irrigation entity participating in the re-
20 payment of the construction, operation, and
21 maintenance costs of the facilities under this
22 section during years in which the total water
23 supply available is insufficient to provide to
24 those proratable irrigation entities all water to

1 which the entities are entitled, subject to the
2 conditions that—

3 “(i) the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the
4 Wapato Irrigation Project, and the
5 Yakama Nation, on an election to partici-
6 pate, may also obtain water from aquifer
7 storage to enhance applicable existing irri-
8 gation water supply in accordance with
9 such terms and conditions to which the
10 Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Yakama
11 Nation may agree; and

12 “(ii) nothing in this subparagraph af-
13 fects (as in existence on the date of enact-
14 ment of this section) any contract, law (in-
15 cluding regulations) relating to repayment
16 costs, water right, or Yakama Nation trea-
17 ty right.

18 “(d) FEDERAL COST-SHARE.—

19 “(1) IN GENERAL.—The Federal cost-share of a
20 project carried out under this section shall be deter-
21 mined in accordance with the applicable laws (in-
22 cluding regulations) and policies of the Bureau of
23 Reclamation.

24 “(2) INITIAL PHASE.—The Federal cost-share
25 for the initial development phase of the Integrated

1 Plan shall not exceed 50 percent of the total cost of
2 the initial development phase.

3 “(3) STATE AND OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS.—The
4 Secretary may accept as part of the non-Federal
5 cost-share of a project carried out under this section,
6 and expend as if appropriated, any contribution (in-
7 cluding in-kind services) by the State of Washington
8 or any other individual or entity that the Secretary
9 determines will enhance the conduct and completion
10 of the project.

11 “(4) LIMITATION ON USE OF OTHER FEDERAL
12 FUNDS.—Except as otherwise provided in this title,
13 other Federal funds may not be used to provide the
14 non-Federal cost-share of a project carried out
15 under this section.

16 “(e) SAVINGS AND CONTINGENCIES.—Nothing in this
17 section shall—

18 “(1) be a new or supplemental benefit for pur-
19 poses of the Reclamation Reform Act of 1982 (43
20 U.S.C. 390aa et seq.);

21 “(2) affect any contract in existence on the date
22 of enactment of the Yakima River Basin Water En-
23 hancement Project Phase III Act of 2016 that was
24 executed pursuant to the reclamation laws;

1 “(3) affect any contract or agreement between
2 the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Bureau of
3 Reclamation;

4 “(4) affect, waive, abrogate, diminish, define, or
5 interpret the treaty between the Yakama Nation and
6 the United States; or

7 “(5) constrain the continued authority of the
8 Secretary to provide fish passage in the Yakima
9 Basin in accordance with the Hoover Power Plant
10 Act of 1984 (43 U.S.C 619 et seq.).

11 **“SEC. 1214. OPERATIONAL CONTROL OF WATER SUPPLIES.**

12 “The Secretary shall retain authority and discretion
13 over the management of project supplies to optimize oper-
14 ational use and flexibility to ensure compliance with all
15 applicable Federal and State laws, treaty rights of the
16 Yakama Nation, and legal obligations, including those
17 contained in this Act. That authority and discretion in-
18 cludes the ability of the United States to store, deliver,
19 conserve, and reuse water supplies deriving from projects
20 authorized under this title.”.

21 **Subpart B—Klamath Project Water and Power**

22 **SEC. 6329. KLAMATH PROJECT.**

23 (a) ADDRESSING WATER MANAGEMENT AND POWER
24 COSTS FOR IRRIGATION.—The Klamath Basin Water

1 Supply Enhancement Act of 2000 (Public Law 106–498;
2 114 Stat. 2221) is amended—

3 (1) by redesignating sections 4 through 6 as
4 sections 5 through 7, respectively; and

5 (2) by inserting after section 3 the following:

6 **“SEC. 4. POWER AND WATER MANAGEMENT.**

7 “(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

8 “(1) COVERED POWER USE.—The term ‘covered
9 power use’ means a use of power to develop or man-
10 age water for irrigation, wildlife purposes, or drain-
11 age on land that is—

12 “(A) associated with the Klamath Project,
13 including land within a unit of the National
14 Wildlife Refuge System that receives water due
15 to the operation of Klamath Project facilities;
16 or

17 “(B) irrigated by the class of users covered
18 by the agreement dated April 30, 1956, be-
19 tween the California Oregon Power Company
20 and Klamath Basin Water Users Protective As-
21 sociation and within the Off Project Area (as
22 defined in the Upper Basin Comprehensive
23 Agreement entered into on April 18, 2014),
24 only if each applicable owner and holder of a
25 possessory interest of the land is a party to that

1 agreement (or a successor agreement that the
2 Secretary determines provides a comparable
3 benefit to the United States).

4 “(2) KLAMATH PROJECT.—

5 “(A) IN GENERAL.—The term ‘Klamath
6 Project’ means the Bureau of Reclamation
7 project in the States of California and Oregon.

8 “(B) INCLUSIONS.—The term ‘Klamath
9 Project’ includes any dams, canals, and other
10 works and interests for water diversion, storage,
11 delivery, and drainage, flood control, and simi-
12 lar functions that are part of the project de-
13 scribed in subparagraph (A).

14 “(3) POWER COST BENCHMARK.—The term
15 ‘power cost benchmark’ means the average net deliv-
16 ered cost of power for irrigation and drainage at
17 Reclamation projects in the area surrounding the
18 Klamath Project that are similarly situated to the
19 Klamath Project, including Reclamation projects
20 that—

21 “(A) are located in the Pacific Northwest;

22 and

23 “(B) receive project-use power.

24 “(b) WATER, ENVIRONMENTAL, AND POWER ACTIVI-
25 TIES.—

1 “(1) IN GENERAL.—Pursuant to the reclama-
2 tion laws and subject to appropriations and required
3 environmental reviews, the Secretary may carry out
4 activities, including entering into an agreement or
5 contract or otherwise making financial assistance
6 available—

7 “(A) to plan, implement, and administer
8 programs to align water supplies and demand
9 for irrigation water users associated with the
10 Klamath Project, with a primary emphasis on
11 programs developed or endorsed by local enti-
12 ties comprised of representatives of those water
13 users;

14 “(B) to plan and implement activities and
15 projects that—

16 “(i) avoid or mitigate environmental
17 effects of irrigation activities; or

18 “(ii) restore habitats in the Klamath
19 Basin watershed, including restoring tribal
20 fishery resources held in trust; and

21 “(C) to limit the net delivered cost of
22 power for covered power uses.

23 “(2) EFFECT.—Nothing in subparagraph (A)
24 or (B) of paragraph (1) authorizes the Secretary—

1 “(A) to develop or construct new facilities
2 for the Klamath Project without appropriate
3 approval from Congress under section 9 of the
4 Reclamation Projects Act of 1939 (43 U.S.C.
5 485h); or

6 “(B) to carry out activities that have not
7 otherwise been authorized.

8 “(c) REDUCING POWER COSTS.—

9 “(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days
10 after the date of enactment of the Energy Policy
11 Modernization Act of 2016, the Secretary, in con-
12 sultation with interested irrigation interests that are
13 eligible for covered power use and representative or-
14 ganizations of those interests, shall submit to the
15 Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the
16 Senate and the Committee on Natural Resources of
17 the House of Representatives a report that—

18 “(A) identifies the power cost benchmark;
19 and

20 “(B) recommends actions that, in the judg-
21 ment of the Secretary, are necessary and appro-
22 priate to ensure that the net delivered power
23 cost for covered power use is equal to or less
24 than the power cost benchmark, including a de-
25 scription of—

1 “(i) actions to immediately reduce
2 power costs and to have the net delivered
3 power cost for covered power use be equal
4 to or less than the power cost benchmark
5 in the near term, while longer-term actions
6 are being implemented;

7 “(ii) actions that prioritize water and
8 power conservation and efficiency measures
9 and, to the extent actions involving the de-
10 velopment or acquisition of power genera-
11 tion are included, renewable energy tech-
12 nologies (including hydropower);

13 “(iii) the potential costs and timeline
14 for the actions recommended under this
15 subparagraph;

16 “(iv) provisions for modifying the ac-
17 tions and timeline to adapt to new infor-
18 mation or circumstances; and

19 “(v) a description of public input re-
20 garding the proposed actions, including
21 input from water users that have covered
22 power use and the degree to which those
23 water users concur with the recommenda-
24 tions.

1 “(2) IMPLEMENTATION.—Not later than 180
2 days after the date of submission of the report
3 under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall implement
4 those recommendations described in the report that
5 the Secretary determines will ensure that the net de-
6 livered power cost for covered power use is equal to
7 or less than the power cost benchmark, subject to
8 availability of appropriations, on the fastest prac-
9 ticable timeline.

10 “(3) ANNUAL REPORTS.—The Secretary shall
11 submit to each Committee described in paragraph
12 (1) annual reports describing progress achieved in
13 meeting the requirements of this subsection.

14 “(d) TREATMENT OF POWER PURCHASES.—

15 “(1) IN GENERAL.—Any purchase of power by
16 the Secretary under this section shall be considered
17 to be an authorized sale for purposes of section
18 5(b)(3) of the Pacific Northwest Electric Power
19 Planning and Conservation Act (16 U.S.C.
20 839c(b)(3)).

21 “(2) EFFECT.—Nothing in this section author-
22 izes the Bonneville Power Administration to make a
23 sale of power from the Federal Columbia River
24 Power System at rates, terms, or conditions better

1 than those afforded preference customers of the
2 Bonneville Power Administration.

3 “(e) GOALS.—The goals of activities under sub-
4 sections (b) and (c) shall include, as applicable—

5 “(1) the short-term and long-term reduction
6 and resolution of conflicts relating to water in the
7 Klamath Basin watershed; and

8 “(2) compatibility and utility for protecting nat-
9 ural resources throughout the Klamath Basin water-
10 shed, including the protection, preservation, and res-
11 toration of Klamath River tribal fishery resources,
12 particularly through collaboratively developed agree-
13 ments.

14 “(f) PUMPING PLANT D.—The Secretary may enter
15 into 1 or more agreements with the Tulelake Irrigation
16 District to reimburse the Tulelake Irrigation District for
17 not more than 69 percent of the cost incurred by the
18 Tulelake Irrigation District for the operation and mainte-
19 nance of Pumping Plant D, on the condition that the cost
20 benefits the United States.”.

21 (b) CONVEYANCE OF NON-PROJECT WATER; RE-
22 PLACEMENT OF C CANAL.—

23 (1) DEFINITION OF KLAMATH PROJECT.—In
24 this subsection:

1 (A) IN GENERAL.—The term “Klamath
2 Project” means the Bureau of Reclamation
3 project in the States of California and Oregon.

4 (B) INCLUSIONS.—The term “Klamath
5 Project” includes any dams, canals, and other
6 works and interests for water diversion, storage,
7 delivery, and drainage, flood control, and simi-
8 lar functions that are part of the project de-
9 scribed in subparagraph (A).

10 (2) CONVEYANCE OF NON-PROJECT WATER.—

11 (A) IN GENERAL.—An entity operating
12 under a contract entered into with the United
13 States for the operation and maintenance of
14 Klamath Project works or facilities, and an en-
15 tity operating any work or facility not owned by
16 the United States that receives Klamath Project
17 water, may use any of the Klamath Project
18 works or facilities to convey non-Klamath
19 Project water for any authorized purpose of the
20 Klamath Project, subject to subparagraphs (B)
21 and (C).

22 (B) PERMITS; MEASUREMENT.—An addi-
23 tion, conveyance, and use of water pursuant to
24 subparagraph (A) shall be subject to the re-
25 quirements that—

1 (i) the applicable entity shall secure
2 all permits required under State or local
3 laws; and

4 (ii) all water delivered into, or taken
5 out of, a Klamath Project facility pursuant
6 to that subparagraph shall be measured.

7 (C) EFFECT.—A use of non-Klamath
8 Project water under this paragraph shall not—

9 (i) adversely affect the delivery of
10 water to any water user or land served by
11 the Klamath Project; or

12 (ii) result in any additional cost to the
13 United States.

14 (3) REPLACEMENT OF C CANAL FLUME.—The
15 replacement of the C Canal flume within the Klam-
16 ath Project shall be considered to be, and shall re-
17 ceive the treatment authorized for, emergency ex-
18 traordinary operation and maintenance work in ac-
19 cordance with Federal reclamation law (the Act of
20 June 17, 1902 (32 Stat. 388, chapter 1093), and
21 Acts supplemental to and amendatory of that Act
22 (43 U.S.C. 371 et seq.)).

23 (c) ADMINISTRATION.—

1 (1) COMPLIANCE.—In implementing this sec-
2 tion and the amendments made by this section, the
3 Secretary of the Interior shall comply with—

4 (A) the National Environmental Policy Act
5 of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.);

6 (B) the Endangered Species Act of 1973
7 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.); and

8 (C) all other applicable laws.

9 (2) EFFECT.—Nothing in this section—

10 (A) modifies the authorities or obligations
11 of the United States with respect to the tribal
12 trust and treaty obligations of the United
13 States; or

14 (B) creates or determines water rights or
15 affects water rights or water right claims in ex-
16 istence on the date of enactment of this Act.

17 **PART IV—RESERVOIR OPERATION**

18 **IMPROVEMENT**

19 **SEC. 6331. RESERVOIR OPERATION IMPROVEMENT.**

20 (a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

21 (1) RESERVED WORKS.—The term “reserved
22 works” means any Bureau of Reclamation project
23 facility at which the Secretary of the Interior carries
24 out the operation and maintenance of the project fa-
25 cility.

1 (2) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means
2 the Secretary of the Army.

3 (3) TRANSFERRED WORKS.—The term “trans-
4 ferred works” means a Bureau of Reclamation
5 project facility, the operation and maintenance of
6 which is carried out by a non-Federal entity, under
7 the provisions of a formal operation and mainte-
8 nance transfer contract.

9 (4) TRANSFERRED WORKS OPERATING ENTI-
10 TY.—The term “transferred works operating entity”
11 means the organization that is contractually respon-
12 sible for operation and maintenance of transferred
13 works.

14 (b) REPORT.—Not later than 360 days after the date
15 of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to
16 the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the
17 House of Representatives, the Committee on Environment
18 and Public Works of the Senate, and the Committee on
19 Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Rep-
20 resentatives a report including, for any State in which a
21 county designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as a
22 drought disaster area during water year 2015 is located,
23 a list of projects, including Corps of Engineers projects,
24 and those non-Federal projects and transferred works that
25 are operated for flood control in accordance with rules pre-

1 scribed by the Secretary pursuant to section 7 of the Act
2 of December 22, 1944 (commonly known as the “Flood
3 Control Act of 1944”) (58 Stat. 890, chapter 665), includ-
4 ing, as applicable—

5 (1) the year the original water control manual
6 was approved;

7 (2) the year for any subsequent revisions to the
8 water control plan and manual of the project;

9 (3) a list of projects for which—

10 (A) operational deviations for drought con-
11 tingency have been requested;

12 (B) the status of the request; and

13 (C) a description of how water conserva-
14 tion and water quality improvements were ad-
15 dressed; and

16 (4) a list of projects for which permanent or
17 seasonal changes to storage allocations have been re-
18 quested, and the status of the request.

19 (c) PROJECT IDENTIFICATION.—Not later than 60
20 days after the date of completion of the report under sub-
21 section (b), the Secretary shall identify any projects de-
22 scribed in the report—

23 (1) for which the modification of the water op-
24 erations manuals, including flood control rule curve,
25 would be likely to enhance existing authorized

1 project purposes, including for water supply benefits
2 and flood control operations;

3 (2) for which the water control manual and
4 hydrometeorological information establishing the
5 flood control rule curves of the project have not been
6 substantially revised during the 15-year period end-
7 ing on the date of review by the Secretary; and

8 (3) for which the non-Federal sponsor or spon-
9 sors of a Corps of Engineers project, the owner of
10 a non-Federal project, or the non-Federal trans-
11 ferred works operating entity, as applicable, has sub-
12 mitted to the Secretary a written request to revise
13 water operations manuals, including flood control
14 rule curves, based on the use of improved weather
15 forecasting or run-off forecasting methods, new wa-
16 tershed data, changes to project operations, or struc-
17 tural improvements.

18 (d) PILOT PROJECTS.—

19 (1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after
20 the date of identification of projects under sub-
21 section (c), if any, the Secretary shall carry out not
22 fewer than 15 pilot projects, which shall include not
23 less than 6 non-Federal projects, to implement revi-
24 sions of water operations manuals, including flood

1 control rule curves, based on the best available
2 science, which may include—

- 3 (A) forecast-informed operations;
- 4 (B) new watershed data; and
- 5 (C) if applicable, in the case of non-Fed-
6 eral projects, structural improvements.

7 (2) CONSULTATION.—In implementing a pilot
8 project under this subsection, the Secretary shall
9 consult with all affected interests, including—

- 10 (A) non-Federal entities responsible for op-
11 erations and maintenance costs of a Federal fa-
12 cility;
- 13 (B) individuals and entities with storage
14 entitlements; and
- 15 (C) local agencies with flood control re-
16 sponsibilities downstream of a facility.

17 (e) COORDINATION WITH NON-FEDERAL PROJECT
18 ENTITIES.—If a project identified under subsection (c)
19 is—

20 (1) a non-Federal project, the Secretary, prior
21 to carrying out an activity under this section,
22 shall—

- 23 (A) consult with the non-Federal project
24 owner; and

1 (B) enter into a cooperative agreement,
2 memorandum of understanding, or other agree-
3 ment with the non-Federal project owner de-
4 scribing the scope and goals of the activity and
5 the coordination among the parties; and

6 (2) a Federal project, the Secretary, prior to
7 carrying out an activity under this section, shall—

8 (A) consult with each Federal and non-
9 Federal entity (including a municipal water dis-
10 trict, irrigation district, joint powers authority,
11 transferred works operating entity, or other
12 local governmental entity) that currently—

13 (i) manages (in whole or in part) a
14 Federal dam or reservoir; or

15 (ii) is responsible for operations and
16 maintenance costs; and

17 (B) enter into a cooperative agreement,
18 memorandum of understanding, or other agree-
19 ment with each such entity describing the scope
20 and goals of the activity and the coordination
21 among the parties.

22 (f) CONSIDERATION.—In designing and imple-
23 menting a forecast-informed reservoir operations plan
24 under subsection (d) or (g), the Secretary may consult
25 with the appropriate agencies within the Department of

1 the Interior and the Department of Commerce with exper-
2 tise in atmospheric, meteorological, and hydrologic science
3 to consider—

4 (1) the relationship between ocean and atmos-
5 pheric conditions, including—

6 (A) the El Niño and La Niña cycles; and

7 (B) the potential for above-normal, normal,
8 and below-normal rainfall for the coming water
9 year, including consideration of atmospheric
10 river forecasts;

11 (2) the precipitation and runoff index specific
12 to the basin and watershed of the relevant dam or
13 reservoir, including incorporating knowledge of
14 hydrological and meteorological conditions that influ-
15 ence the timing and quantity of runoff;

16 (3) improved hydrologic forecasting for precipi-
17 tation, snowpack, and soil moisture conditions;

18 (4) an adjustment of operational flood control
19 rule curves to optimize water supply storage and re-
20 liability, hydropower production, environmental bene-
21 fits for flows and temperature, and other authorized
22 project benefits, without a reduction in flood safety;
23 and

24 (5) proactive management in response to
25 changes in forecasts.

1 (g) FUNDING.—The Secretary may accept and ex-
2 pend amounts from non-Federal entities and other Fed-
3 eral agencies to fund all or a portion of the cost of car-
4 rying out a review or revision of operational documents,
5 including water control plans, water control manuals,
6 water control diagrams, release schedules, rule curves,
7 operational agreements with non-Federal entities, and any
8 associated environmental documentation for—

9 (1) a Corps of Engineers project;

10 (2) a non-Federal project regulated for flood
11 control by the Secretary; or

12 (3) a Bureau of Reclamation transferred works
13 regulated for flood control by the Secretary.

14 (h) EFFECT.—

15 (1) MANUAL REVISIONS.—A revision of a man-
16 ual shall not interfere with the authorized purposes
17 of a Federal project or the existing purposes of a
18 non-Federal project regulated for flood control by
19 the Secretary.

20 (2) EFFECT OF SECTION.—

21 (A) Nothing in this section authorizes the
22 Secretary to carry out, at a Federal dam or res-
23 ervoir, any project or activity for a purpose not
24 otherwise authorized as of the date of enact-
25 ment of this Act.

1 (B) Nothing in this section affects or
2 modifies any obligation of the Secretary under
3 State law.

4 (C) Nothing in this section affects or modi-
5 fies any obligation to comply with any applica-
6 ble Federal law.

7 (3) BUREAU OF RECLAMATION RESERVED
8 WORKS EXCLUDED.—This section—

9 (A) shall not apply to any dam or reservoir
10 operated by the Bureau of Reclamation as a re-
11 served work, unless all non-Federal project
12 sponsors of a reserved work jointly provide to
13 the Secretary a written request for application
14 of this section to the project; and

15 (B) shall apply only to Bureau of Reclama-
16 tion transferred works at the written request of
17 the transferred works operating entity.

18 (4) PRIOR STUDIES.—The Secretary shall—

19 (A) to the maximum extent practicable, co-
20 ordinate the efforts of the Secretary in carrying
21 out subsections (b), (c), and (d) with the efforts
22 of the Secretary in completing—

23 (i) the report required under section
24 1046(a)(2)(A) of the Water Resources Re-
25 form and Development Act of 2014 (33

1 U.S.C. 2319 note; Public Law 113–121);

2 and

3 (ii) the updated report required under

4 subsection (a)(2)(B) of that section; and

5 (B) if the reports are available before the

6 date on which the Secretary carries out the ac-

7 tions described in subsections (b), (c), and (d),

8 consider the findings of the reports described in

9 clauses (i) and (ii) of subparagraph (A).

10 (i) MODIFICATIONS TO MANUALS AND CURVES.—Not

11 later than 180 days after the date of completion of a modi-

12 fication to an operations manual or flood control rule

13 curve, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on En-

14 vironment and Public Works of the Senate and the Com-

15 mittee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House

16 of Representatives a report regarding the components of

17 the forecast-based reservoir operations plan incorporated

18 into the change.

19 **PART V—HYDROELECTRIC PROJECTS**

20 **SEC. 6341. TERROR LAKE HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT**

21 **UPPER HIDDEN BASIN DIVERSION AUTHOR-**

22 **IZATION.**

23 (a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

24 (1) TERROR LAKE HYDROELECTRIC

25 PROJECT.—The term “Terror Lake Hydroelectric

1 Project” means the project identified in section 1325
2 of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation
3 Act (16 U.S.C. 3212), and which is Federal Energy
4 Regulatory Commission project number 2743.

5 (2) UPPER HIDDEN BASIN DIVERSION EXPAN-
6 SION.—The term “Upper Hidden Basin Diversion
7 Expansion” means the expansion of the Terror Lake
8 Hydroelectric Project as generally described in Ex-
9 hibit E to the Upper Hidden Basin Grant Applica-
10 tion dated July 2, 2014 and submitted to the Alaska
11 Energy Authority Renewable Energy Fund Round
12 VIII by Kodiak Electric Association, Inc.

13 (b) AUTHORIZATION.—The licensee for the Terror
14 Lake Hydroelectric Project may occupy not more than 20
15 acres of Federal land to construct, operate, and maintain
16 the Upper Hidden Basin Diversion Expansion without fur-
17 ther authorization of the Secretary of the Interior or
18 under the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation
19 Act (16 U.S.C. 3101 et seq.).

20 (c) SAVINGS CLAUSE.—The Upper Hidden Basin Di-
21 version Expansion shall be subject to appropriate terms
22 and conditions included in an amendment to a license
23 issued by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission pur-
24 suant to the Federal Power Act (16 U.S.C. 791a et seq.),
25 including section 4(e) of that Act (16 U.S.C. 797(e)), fol-

1 lowing an environmental review by the Commission under
2 the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C.
3 4321 et seq.).

4 **SEC. 6342. STAY AND REINSTATEMENT OF FERC LICENSE**
5 **NO. 11393 FOR THE MAHONEY LAKE HYDRO-**
6 **ELECTRIC PROJECT.**

7 (a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

8 (1) COMMISSION.—The term “Commission”
9 means the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission.

10 (2) LICENSE.—The term “license” means the
11 license for Commission project number 11393.

12 (3) LICENSEE.—The term “licensee” means the
13 holder of the license.

14 (b) STAY OF LICENSE.—On the request of the li-
15 censee, the Commission shall issue an order continuing the
16 stay of the license.

17 (c) LIFTING OF STAY.—On the request of the li-
18 censee, but not later than 10 years after the date of enact-
19 ment of this Act, the Commission shall—

20 (1) issue an order lifting the stay of the license
21 under subsection (b); and

22 (2) make the effective date of the license the
23 date on which the stay is lifted under paragraph (1).

24 (d) EXTENSION OF LICENSE.—On the request of the
25 licensee and notwithstanding the time period specified in

1 section 13 of the Federal Power Act (16 U.S.C. 806) for
2 commencement of construction of the project subject to
3 the license, the Commission shall, after reasonable notice
4 and in accordance with the good faith, due diligence, and
5 public interest requirements of that section, extend the
6 time period during which the licensee is required to com-
7 mence the construction of the project for not more than
8 3 consecutive 2-year periods, notwithstanding any other
9 provision of law.

10 (e) EFFECT.—Nothing in this section prioritizes, or
11 creates any advantage or disadvantage to, Commission
12 project number 11393 under Federal law, including the
13 Federal Power Act (16 U.S.C. 791a et seq.) or the Public
14 Utility Regulatory Policies Act of 1978 (16 U.S.C. 2601
15 et seq.), as compared to—

16 (1) any electric generating facility in existence
17 on the date of enactment of this Act; or

18 (2) any electric generating facility that may be
19 examined, proposed, or developed during the period
20 of any stay or extension of the license under this
21 section.

22 **SEC. 6343. EXTENSION OF DEADLINE FOR HYDROELECTRIC**
23 **PROJECT.**

24 (a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding the time period
25 specified in section 13 of the Federal Power Act (16

1 U.S.C. 806) that would otherwise apply to the Federal En-
2 ergy Regulatory Commission (referred to in this section
3 as the “Commission”) project numbered 12642, the Com-
4 mission may, at the request of the licensee for the project,
5 and after reasonable notice, in accordance with the good
6 faith, due diligence, and public interest requirements of
7 that section and the procedures of the Commission under
8 that section, extend the time period during which the li-
9 censee is required to commence the construction of the
10 project for up to 3 consecutive 2-year periods from the
11 date of the expiration of the extension originally issued
12 by the Commission.

13 (b) REINSTATEMENT OF EXPIRED LICENSE.—If the
14 period required for commencement of construction of the
15 project described in subsection (a) has expired prior to the
16 date of enactment of this Act—

17 (1) the Commission shall reinstate the license
18 effective as of the date of the expiration of the li-
19 cense; and

20 (2) the first extension authorized under sub-
21 section (a) shall take effect on that expiration date.

22 **SEC. 6344. EXTENSION OF DEADLINE FOR CERTAIN OTHER**
23 **HYDROELECTRIC PROJECTS.**

24 (a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding the time period
25 specified in section 13 of the Federal Power Act (16

1 U.S.C. 806) that would otherwise apply to the Federal En-
2 ergy Regulatory Commission (referred to in this section
3 as the “Commission”) projects numbered 12737 and
4 12740, the Commission may, at the request of the licensee
5 for the applicable project, and after reasonable notice, in
6 accordance with the good faith, due diligence, and public
7 interest requirements of that section and the procedures
8 of the Commission under that section, extend the time pe-
9 riod during which the licensee is required to commence
10 the construction of the applicable project for up to 3 con-
11 secutive 2-year periods from the date of the expiration of
12 the extension originally issued by the Commission.

13 (b) REINSTATEMENT OF EXPIRED LICENSE.—If the
14 period required for commencement of construction of a
15 project described in subsection (a) has expired prior to the
16 date of enactment of this Act—

17 (1) the Commission may reinstate the license
18 for the applicable project effective as of the date of
19 the expiration of the license; and

20 (2) the first extension authorized under sub-
21 section (a) shall take effect on that expiration.

22 **SEC. 6345. EQUUS BEDS DIVISION EXTENSION.**

23 Section 10(h) of Public Law 86–787 (74 Stat. 1026;
24 120 Stat. 1474) is amended by striking “10 years” and
25 inserting “20 years”.

1 **SEC. 6346. EXTENSION OF TIME FOR A FEDERAL ENERGY**
2 **REGULATORY COMMISSION PROJECT IN-**
3 **VOLVING CANNONSVILLE DAM.**

4 (a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding the time period
5 specified in section 13 of the Federal Power Act (16
6 U.S.C. 806) that would otherwise apply to the Federal En-
7 ergy Regulatory Commission project numbered 13287, the
8 Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (referred to in
9 this section as the “Commission”) may, at the request of
10 the licensee for the project, and after reasonable notice,
11 in accordance with the good faith, due diligence, and pub-
12 lic interest requirements of that section and the proce-
13 dures of the Commission under that section, extend the
14 time period during which the licensee is required to com-
15 mence construction of the project for up to 4 consecutive
16 2-year periods after the required date of the commence-
17 ment of construction described in Article 301 of the li-
18 cense.

19 (b) REINSTATEMENT OF EXPIRED LICENSE.—

20 (1) IN GENERAL.—If the required date of the
21 commencement of construction described in sub-
22 section (a) has expired prior to the date of enact-
23 ment of this Act, the Commission may reinstate the
24 license effective as of that date of expiration.

25 (2) EXTENSION.—If the Commission reinstates
26 the license under paragraph (1), the first extension

1 authorized under subsection (a) shall take effect on
2 the date of that expiration.

3 **PART VI—PUMPED STORAGE HYDROPOWER**

4 **COMPENSATION**

5 **SEC. 6351. PUMPED STORAGE HYDROPOWER COMPENSA-**
6 **TION.**

7 Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment
8 of this Act, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
9 shall initiate a proceeding to identify and determine the
10 market, procurement, and cost recovery mechanisms that
11 would—

12 (1) encourage development of pumped storage
13 hydropower assets; and

14 (2) properly compensate those assets for the
15 full range of services provided to the power grid, in-
16 cluding—

17 (A) balancing electricity supply and de-
18 mand;

19 (B) ensuring grid reliability; and

20 (C) cost-effectively integrating intermittent
21 power sources into the grid.

AMENDMENT NO.

Calendar No.

Purpose: To provide for activities relating to the centennial of the National Park System.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES—114th Cong., 2d Sess.

S. 2012

To provide for the modernization of the energy policy of the United States, and for other purposes.

Referred to the Committee on _____ and
ordered to be printed

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

AMENDMENT intended to be proposed by Mr. PORTMAN (for himself, Ms. CANTWELL, and Ms. MURKOWSKI) to the amendment (No. 2953) proposed by Ms. MURKOWSKI

Viz:

1 At the end of subtitle E of title IV, add the following:

2 **SEC. 44 . NATIONAL PARK CENTENNIAL.**

3 (a) NATIONAL PARK CENTENNIAL CHALLENGE

4 FUND.—

5 (1) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 1049 of title 54,

6 United States Code (as amended by section

7 5001(a)), is amended by adding at the end the fol-

8 lowing:

9 **“§ 104909. National Park Centennial Challenge Fund**

10 “(a) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this section is to es-

11 tablish a fund in the Treasury—

1 “(1) to finance signature projects and programs
2 to enhance the National Park System as the centen-
3 nial of the National Park System approaches in
4 2016; and

5 “(2) to prepare the System for another century
6 of conservation, preservation, and enjoyment.

7 “(b) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

8 “(1) CHALLENGE FUND.—The term ‘Challenge
9 Fund’ means the National Park Centennial Chal-
10 lenge Fund established by subsection (c)(1).

11 “(2) QUALIFIED DONATION.—The term ‘quali-
12 fied donation’ means a cash donation or the pledge
13 of a cash donation guaranteed by an irrevocable let-
14 ter of credit to the Service that the Secretary cer-
15 tifies is to be used for a signature project or pro-
16 gram.

17 “(3) SIGNATURE PROJECT OR PROGRAM.—The
18 term ‘signature project or program’ means any
19 project or program identified by the Secretary as a
20 project or program that would further the purposes
21 of the System or any System unit.

22 “(c) NATIONAL PARK CENTENNIAL CHALLENGE
23 FUND.—

24 “(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established in
25 the Treasury of the United States a fund, to be

1 known as the ‘National Park Centennial Challenge
2 Fund’.

3 “(2) DEPOSITS.—The Challenge Fund shall
4 consist of—

5 “(A) qualified donations that are trans-
6 ferred from the Service donation account, in ac-
7 cordance with subsection (e)(1); and

8 “(B) not more than \$17,500,000, to be ap-
9 propriated from the general fund of the Treas-
10 ury, in accordance with subsection (e)(2).

11 “(3) AVAILABILITY.—Amounts in the Challenge
12 Fund shall—

13 “(A) be available to the Secretary for sig-
14 nature projects and programs under this title,
15 without further appropriation; and

16 “(B) remain available until expended.

17 “(d) SIGNATURE PROJECTS AND PROGRAMS.—

18 “(1) DEVELOPMENT OF LIST.—Not later than
19 180 days after the date of enactment of this section,
20 the Secretary shall develop a list of signature
21 projects and programs eligible for funding from the
22 Challenge Fund.

23 “(2) SUBMISSION TO CONGRESS.—The Sec-
24 retary shall submit to the Committees on Appropria-
25 tions and Energy and Natural Resources of the Sen-

1 ate and the Committees on Appropriations and Nat-
2 ural Resources of the House of Representatives the
3 list developed under paragraph (1).

4 “(3) UPDATES.—Subject to the notice require-
5 ments under paragraph (2), the Secretary may add
6 any signature project or program to the list devel-
7 oped under paragraph (1).

8 “(e) DONATIONS AND MATCHING FEDERAL
9 FUNDS.—

10 “(1) QUALIFIED DONATIONS.—The Secretary
11 may transfer any qualified donations to the Chal-
12 lenge Fund.

13 “(2) MATCHING AMOUNT.—There is authorized
14 to be appropriated to the Challenge Fund for each
15 fiscal year through fiscal year 2020 an amount equal
16 to the amount of qualified donations received for the
17 fiscal year.

18 “(3) SOLICITATION.—Nothing in this section
19 expands any authority of the Secretary, the Service,
20 or any employee of the Service to receive or solicit
21 donations.

22 “(f) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—The Secretary shall
23 provide with the submission of the budget of the President
24 to Congress for each fiscal year a report on the status
25 and funding of the signature projects and programs.”.

1 (2) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sec-
2 tions affected for title 54, United States Code (as
3 amended by section 5001(b)), is amended by insert-
4 ing after the item relating to section 104908 the fol-
5 lowing:

“§104909. National Park Centennial Challenge Fund.”.

6 (b) SECOND CENTURY ENDOWMENT FOR THE NA-
7 TIONAL PARK SYSTEM.—

8 (1) IN GENERAL.—Subchapter II of chapter
9 1011 of title 54, United States Code, is amended by
10 adding at the end the following:

11 **“§ 101121. Second Century Endowment for the Na-**
12 **tionial Park System**

13 “(a) IN GENERAL.—The National Park Foundation
14 shall establish an endowment, to be known as the ‘Second
15 Century Endowment for the National Park System’ (re-
16 ferred to in this section as the ‘Endowment’).

17 “(b) CAMPAIGN.—To further the mission of the Serv-
18 ice, the National Park Foundation may undertake a cam-
19 paign to fund the Endowment through gifts, devises, or
20 bequests, in accordance with section 101113.

21 “(c) USE OF PROCEEDS.—

22 “(1) IN GENERAL.—On request of the Sec-
23 retary, the National Park Foundation shall expend
24 proceeds from the Endowment in accordance with

1 projects and programs in furtherance of the mission
2 of the Service, as identified by the Secretary.

3 “(2) MANAGEMENT.—The National Park Foun-
4 dation shall manage the Endowment in a manner
5 that ensures that annual expenditures as a percent-
6 age of the principal are consistent with Internal Rev-
7 enue Service guidelines for endowments maintained
8 for charitable purposes.

9 “(d) INVESTMENTS.—The National Park Foundation
10 shall—

11 “(1) maintain the Endowment in an interest-
12 bearing account; and

13 “(2) invest Endowment proceeds with the pur-
14 pose of supporting and enriching the System in per-
15 petuity.

16 “(e) REPORT.—Each year, the National Park Foun-
17 dation shall make publicly available information on the
18 amounts deposited into, and expended from, the Endow-
19 ment.”.

20 (2) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sec-
21 tions affected for title 54, United States Code, is
22 amended by inserting after the item relating to sec-
23 tion 101120 the following:

“§101121. Second Century Endowment for the National Park System.”.

24 (c) NATIONAL PARK SERVICE INTELLECTUAL PROP-
25 erty Protection.—

1 (1) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 1049 of title 54,
2 United States Code (as amended by subsection
3 (a)(1)), is amended by adding at the end the fol-
4 lowing:

5 **“§ 104910. Intellectual property**

6 “(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

7 “(1) SERVICE EMBLEM.—

8 “(A) IN GENERAL.—The term ‘Service em-
9 blem’ means any word, phrase, insignia, logo,
10 logotype, trademark, service mark, symbol, de-
11 sign, graphic, image, color, badge, uniform, or
12 any combination of emblems used to identify
13 the Service or a component of the System.

14 “(B) INCLUSIONS.—The term ‘Service em-
15 blem’ includes—

16 “(i) the Service name;

17 “(ii) an official System unit name;

18 “(iii) any other name used to identify
19 a Service component or program; and

20 “(iv) the Arrowhead symbol.

21 “(2) SERVICE UNIFORM.—The term ‘Service
22 uniform’ means any combination of apparel, acces-
23 sories, or emblems, any distinctive clothing or other
24 items of dress, or a representation of dress—

1 “(A) that is worn during the performance
2 of official duties; and

3 “(B) that identifies the wearer as a Service
4 employee.

5 “(b) PROHIBITED ACTS.—No person shall, without
6 the written permission of the Secretary—

7 “(1) use any Service emblem or uniform, or any
8 word, term, name, symbol or device or any combina-
9 tion of emblems to suggest any colorable likeness of
10 the Service emblem or Service uniform in connection
11 with goods or services in commerce if the use is like-
12 ly to cause confusion, or to deceive the public into
13 believing that the emblem or uniform is from or con-
14 nected with the Service;

15 “(2) use any Service emblem or Service uniform
16 or any word, term, name, symbol, device, or any
17 combination of emblems or uniforms to suggest any
18 likeness of the Service emblem or Service uniform in
19 connection with goods or services in commerce in a
20 manner reasonably calculated to convey the impres-
21 sion to the public that the goods or services are ap-
22 proved, endorsed, or authorized by the Service;

23 “(3) use in commerce any word, term, name,
24 symbol, device or any combination of words, terms,
25 names, symbols, or devices to suggest any likeness of

1 the Service emblem or Service uniform in a manner
 2 that is reasonably calculated to convey the impres-
 3 sion that the wearer of the item of apparel is acting
 4 pursuant to the legal authority of the Service; or

5 “(4) knowingly make any false statement for
 6 the purpose of obtaining permission to use any Serv-
 7 ice emblem or Service uniform.”.

8 (2) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sec-
 9 tions affected for title 54, United States Code, is
 10 amended by inserting after the item relating to sec-
 11 tion 104908 (as added by subsection (a)(2)) the fol-
 12 lowing:

“§104910. Intellectual property.”.

13 (d) NATIONAL PARK SERVICE EDUCATION AND IN-
 14 TERPRETATION.—

15 (1) IN GENERAL.—Division A of subtitle I of
 16 title 54, United States Code, is amended by insert-
 17 ing after chapter 1007 the following:

18 **“CHAPTER 1008—EDUCATION AND**
 19 **INTERPRETATION**

“CHAPTER 1008—EDUCATION AND INTERPRETATION

“Sec.

“100801. Definitions.

“100802. Interpretation and education authority.

“100803. Interpretation and education evaluation and quality improvement.

“100804. Improved utilization of partners and volunteers in interpretation and
 education.

20 **“§ 100801. Definitions**

21 “In this chapter:

1 “(1) EDUCATION.—The term ‘education’ means
2 enhancing public awareness, understanding, and ap-
3 preciation of the resources of the System through
4 learner-centered, place-based materials, programs,
5 and activities that achieve specific learning objectives
6 as identified in a curriculum.

7 “(2) INTERPRETATION.—The term ‘interpreta-
8 tion’ means—

9 “(A) providing opportunities for people to
10 form intellectual and emotional connections to
11 gain awareness, appreciation, and under-
12 standing of the resources of the System; and

13 “(B) the professional career field of Serv-
14 ice employees, volunteers, and partners who in-
15 terpret the resources of the System.

16 “(3) RELATED AREA.—The term ‘related area’
17 means—

18 “(A) a component of the National Trails
19 System;

20 “(B) a National Heritage Area; and

21 “(C) an affiliated area administered in
22 connection with the System.

23 **“§ 100802. Interpretation and education authority**

24 “The Secretary shall ensure that management of Sys-
25 tem units and related areas is enhanced by the availability

1 and utilization of a broad program of the highest quality
2 interpretation and education.

3 **“§ 100803. Interpretation and education evaluation**
4 **and quality improvement**

5 “The Secretary may undertake a program of regular
6 evaluation of interpretation and education programs to en-
7 sure that the programs—

8 “(1) adjust to the ways in which people learn
9 and engage with the natural world and shared herit-
10 age as embodied in the System;

11 “(2) reflect different cultural backgrounds,
12 ages, education, gender, abilities, ethnicity, and
13 needs;

14 “(3) demonstrate innovative approaches to
15 management and appropriately incorporate emerging
16 learning and communications technology; and

17 “(4) reflect current scientific and academic re-
18 search, content, methods, and audience analysis.

19 **“§ 100804. Improved utilization of partners and vol-**
20 **unteers in interpretation and education**

21 “The Secretary may—

22 “(1) coordinate with System unit partners and
23 volunteers in the delivery of quality programs and
24 services to supplement the programs and services

1 provided by the Service as part of a Long-Range In-
 2 terpretive Plan for a System unit;

3 “(2) support interpretive partners by providing
 4 opportunities to participate in interpretive training;
 5 and

6 “(3) collaborate with other Federal and non-
 7 Federal public or private agencies, organizations, or
 8 institutions for the purposes of developing, pro-
 9 moting, and making available educational opportuni-
 10 ties related to resources of the System and pro-
 11 grams.”.

12 (2) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of
 13 chapters for division A of subtitle I of title 54,
 14 United States Code, is amended by inserting after
 15 the item relating to chapter 1007 the following:

“1008. Education and Interpretation100801”.

16 (e) PUBLIC LAND CORPS AMENDMENTS.—

17 (1) DEFINITIONS.—Section 203(10)(A) of the
 18 Public Lands Corps Act of 1993 (16 U.S.C.
 19 1722(10)(A)) is amended by striking “25” and in-
 20 sserting “30”.

21 (2) PARTICIPANTS.—Section 204(b) of the Pub-
 22 lic Lands Corps Act of 1993 (16 U.S.C. 1723(b)) is
 23 amended in the first sentence by striking “25” and
 24 inserting “30”.

1 (3) HIRING.—Section 207(c)(2) of the Public
2 Lands Corps Act of 1993 (16 U.S.C., 1726(c)(2)) is
3 amended by striking “120 days” and inserting “2
4 years”.

5 (f) NATIONAL PARK FOUNDATION.—Subchapter II
6 of chapter 1011 of title 54, United States Code, is amend-
7 ed—

8 (1) in section 101112—

9 (A) by striking subsection (a) and insert-
10 ing the following:

11 “(a) MEMBERSHIP.—The National Park Foundation
12 shall consist of a Board having as members at least 6 pri-
13 vate citizens of the United States appointed by the Sec-
14 retary, with the Secretary and the Director serving as ex
15 officio members of the Board.”; and

16 (B) by striking subsection (c) and insert-
17 ing the following:

18 “(c) CHAIRMAN.—

19 (1) SELECTION.—The Board shall select a
20 Chairman of the Board from among the members of
21 the Board.

22 (2) TERM.—The Chairman of the Board shall
23 serve for a 2-year term.”; and

24 (2) in section 101113(a)—

1 (A) by redesignating paragraph (2) as
2 paragraph (3); and

3 (B) by inserting after paragraph (1) the
4 following:

5 “(2) COORDINATION WITH SERVICE.—Activities
6 of the National Park Foundation under paragraph
7 (1) shall be undertaken after consultation with the
8 Secretary to ensure the activities are consistent with
9 the programs and policies of the Service.”.

AMENDMENT NO.

Calendar No.

Purpose: To provide additional priorities for an energy workforce pilot grant program.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES—114th Cong., 2d Sess.

S. 2012

To provide for the modernization of the energy policy of the United States, and for other purposes.

Referred to the Committee on _____ and
ordered to be printed

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

AMENDMENTS intended to be proposed by Mr. VITTER (for himself, Mr. KAINE, and Ms. BALDWIN) to the amendment (No. 2953) proposed by Ms. MURKOWSKI

Viz:

- 1 In section 3602(d)(9), strike “or” at the end.
- 2 In section 3602(d)(10), strike the period and insert
- 3 a semicolon.
- 4 In section 3602(d), insert at the end the following:
- 5 (11) establish a community college or 2-year
- 6 technical college-based “Center of Excellence” for an
- 7 energy and maritime workforce technical training
- 8 program; or

1 (12) are located in close proximity to marine or
2 port facilities in the Gulf of Mexico, Atlantic Ocean,
3 Pacific Ocean, Arctic Ocean, Bering Sea, Gulf of
4 Alaska, or Great Lakes.

AMENDMENT NO.

Calendar No.

Purpose: To express the sense of the Senate on accelerating energy innovation.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES—114th Cong., 2d Sess.

S. 2012

To provide for the modernization of the energy policy of the United States, and for other purposes.

Referred to the Committee on _____ and
ordered to be printed

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

AMENDMENT intended to be proposed by
to the amendment (No. 2953)
proposed by Ms. MURKOWSKI

Viz:

1 At the end of subtitle C of title IV, add the following:

2 **SEC. 42 . SENSE OF THE SENATE ON ACCELERATING EN-**
3 **ERGY INNOVATION.**

4 It is the sense of the Senate that—

5 (1) although important progress has been made
6 in cost reduction and deployment of clean energy
7 technologies, accelerating clean energy innovation
8 will help meet critical competitiveness, energy secu-
9 rity, and environmental goals;

10 (2) accelerating the pace of clean energy inno-
11 vation in the United States calls for—

1 (A) supporting existing research and devel-
2 opment programs at the Department and the
3 world-class National Laboratories (as defined in
4 section 2 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42
5 U.S.C. 15801));

6 (B) exploring and developing new path-
7 ways for innovators, investors, and decision-
8 makers to leverage the resources of the Depart-
9 ment for addressing the challenges and com-
10 parative strengths of geographic regions; and

11 (C) recognizing the financial constraints of
12 the Department, regularly reviewing clean en-
13 ergy programs to ensure that taxpayer invest-
14 ments are maximized;

15 (3) the energy supply, demand, policies, mar-
16 kets, and resource options of the United States vary
17 by geographic region;

18 (4) a regional approach to innovation can
19 bridge the gaps between local talent, institutions,
20 and industries to identify opportunities and convert
21 United States investment into domestic companies;
22 and

23 (5) Congress, the Secretary, and energy indus-
24 try participants should advance efforts that promote
25 international, domestic, and regional cooperation on

1 the research and development of energy innovations
2 that—

3 (A) provide clean, affordable, and reliable
4 energy for everyone;

5 (B) promote economic growth;

6 (C) are critical for energy security; and

7 (D) are sustainable without government
8 support.

AMENDMENT NO.

Calendar No.

Purpose: To reduce barriers to combined heat and power systems and waste heat to power systems.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES—114th Cong., 2d Sess.

S. 2012

To provide for the modernization of the energy policy of the United States, and for other purposes.

Referred to the Committee on _____ and
ordered to be printed

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

AMENDMENT intended to be proposed by
to the amendment (No. 2953)
proposed by Ms. MURKOWSKI

Viz:

1 At the end of subtitle D of title II, add the following:

2 **SEC. 23 . MODEL GUIDANCE FOR COMBINED HEAT AND**
3 **POWER SYSTEMS AND WASTE HEAT TO**
4 **POWER SYSTEMS.**

5 (a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

6 (1) ADDITIONAL SERVICES.—The term “addi-
7 tional services” means the provision of supple-
8 mentary power, backup or standby power, mainte-
9 nance power, or interruptible power to an electric
10 consumer by an electric utility.

11 (2) WASTE HEAT TO POWER SYSTEM.—

1 (A) IN GENERAL.—The term “waste heat
2 to power system” means a system that gen-
3 erates electricity through the recovery of waste
4 energy.

5 (B) EXCLUSION.—The term “waste heat
6 to power system” does not include a system
7 that generates electricity through the recovery
8 of a heat resource from a process the primary
9 purpose of which is the generation of electricity
10 using a fossil fuel.

11 (3) OTHER TERMS.—

12 (A) PURPA.—The terms “electric con-
13 sumer”, “electric utility”, “interconnection
14 service”, “nonregulated electric utility”, and
15 “State regulatory authority” have the meanings
16 given those terms in the Public Utility Regu-
17 latory Policies Act of 1978 (16 U.S.C. 2601 et
18 seq.), within the meaning of title I of that Act
19 (16 U.S.C. 2611 et seq.).

20 (B) EPCA.—The terms “combined heat
21 and power system” and “waste energy” have
22 the meanings given those terms in section 371
23 of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (42
24 U.S.C. 6341).

25 (b) REVIEW.—

1 (1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days
2 after the date of enactment of this Act, the Sec-
3 retary, in consultation with the Federal Energy Reg-
4 ulatory Commission and other appropriate entities,
5 shall review existing rules and procedures relating to
6 interconnection service and additional services
7 throughout the United States for electric generation
8 with nameplate capacity up to 20 megawatts to
9 identify barriers to the deployment of combined heat
10 and power systems and waste heat to power systems.

11 (2) INCLUSION.—The review under this sub-
12 section shall include a review of existing rules and
13 procedures relating to—

14 (A) determining and assigning costs of
15 interconnection service and additional services;
16 and

17 (B) ensuring adequate cost recovery by an
18 electric utility for interconnection service and
19 additional services.

20 (c) MODEL GUIDANCE.—

21 (1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 18 months
22 after the date of enactment of this Act, the Sec-
23 retary, in consultation with the Federal Energy Reg-
24 ulatory Commission and other appropriate entities,
25 shall issue model guidance for interconnection serv-

1 ice and additional services for use by State regu-
2 latory authorities and nonregulated electric utilities
3 to reduce the barriers identified under subsection
4 (b)(1).

5 (2) CURRENT BEST PRACTICES.—The model
6 guidance issued under this subsection shall reflect,
7 to the maximum extent practicable, current best
8 practices to encourage the deployment of combined
9 heat and power systems and waste heat to power
10 systems while ensuring the safety and reliability of
11 the interconnected units and the distribution and
12 transmission networks to which the units connect,
13 including—

14 (A) relevant current standards developed
15 by the Institute of Electrical and Electronic En-
16 gineers; and

17 (B) model codes and rules adopted by—

18 (i) States; or

19 (ii) associations of State regulatory
20 agencies.

21 (3) FACTORS FOR CONSIDERATION.—In estab-
22 lishing the model guidance under this subsection, the
23 Secretary shall take into consideration—

24 (A) the appropriateness of using standards
25 or procedures for interconnection service that

1 vary based on unit size, fuel type, or other rel-
2 evant characteristics;

3 (B) the appropriateness of establishing
4 fast-track procedures for interconnection serv-
5 ice;

6 (C) the value of consistency with Federal
7 interconnection rules established by the Federal
8 Energy Regulatory Commission as of the date
9 of enactment of this Act;

10 (D) the best practices used to model out-
11 age assumptions and contingencies to determine
12 fees or rates for additional services;

13 (E) the appropriate duration, magnitude,
14 or usage of demand charge ratchets;

15 (F) potential alternative arrangements
16 with respect to the procurement of additional
17 services, including—

18 (i) contracts tailored to individual
19 electric consumers for additional services;

20 (ii) procurement of additional services
21 by an electric utility from a competitive
22 market; and

23 (iii) waivers of fees or rates for addi-
24 tional services for small electric consumers;
25 and

6

1 (G) outcomes such as increased electric re-
2 liability, fuel diversification, enhanced power
3 quality, and reduced electric losses that may re-
4 sult from increased use of combined heat and
5 power systems and waste heat to power sys-
6 tems.

AMENDMENT NO. _____ Calendar No. _____

Purpose: To authorize, direct, facilitate, and expedite the transfer of administrative jurisdiction of certain Federal land.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES—114th Cong., 2d Sess.

S. 2012

To provide for the modernization of the energy policy of the United States, and for other purposes.

Referred to the Committee on _____ and ordered to be printed

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

AMENDMENT intended to be proposed by Mr. WARNER (for himself and Mr. KAINE) to the amendment (No. 2953) proposed by Ms. MURKOWSKI

Viz:

1 At the end, add the following:

2 **TITLE VI—MISCELLANEOUS**

3 **SEC. 6001. INTERAGENCY TRANSFER OF LAND ALONG**

4 **GEORGE WASHINGTON MEMORIAL PARKWAY.**

5 (a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

6 (1) MAP.—The term “Map” means the map en-

7 titled “George Washington Memorial Parkway—

8 Claude Moore Farm Proposed Boundary Adjust-

9 ment”, numbered 850__130815, and dated Decem-

10 ber ~~2015~~.

February 2016

1 (2) RESEARCH CENTER.—The term “Research
2 Center” means the Turner-Fairbank Highway Re-
3 search Center of the Federal Highway Administra-
4 tion.

5 (3) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means
6 the Secretary of the Interior.

7 (b) ADMINISTRATIVE JURISDICTION TRANSFER.—

8 (1) TRANSFER OF JURISDICTION.—

9 (A) GEORGE WASHINGTON MEMORIAL
10 PARKWAY LAND.—Administrative jurisdiction
11 over the approximately ~~0.139~~^{0.342} acres of Federal
12 land under the jurisdiction of the Secretary
13 within the boundary of the George Washington
14 Memorial Parkway, as generally depicted as
15 “B” on the Map, is transferred from the Sec-
16 retary to the Secretary of Transportation.

17 (B) RESEARCH CENTER LAND.—Adminis-
18 tration jurisdiction over the approximately
19 0.479 acres of Federal land within the bound-
20 ary of the Research Center land under the ju-
21 risdiction of the Secretary of Transportation
22 adjacent to the boundary of the George Wash-
23 ington Memorial Parkway, as generally depicted
24 as “A” on the Map, is transferred from the
25 Secretary of Transportation to the Secretary.

1 (2) USE RESTRICTION.—The Secretary shall re-
2 strict the use of ^{0.139}~~0.342~~ acres of Federal land within
3 the boundary of the George Washington Memorial
4 Parkway immediately adjacent to part of the ~~north~~
5 perimeter fence of the Research Center, generally
6 depicted as “C” on the Map, by prohibiting the stor-
7 age, construction, or installation of any item that
8 may interfere with the access of the Research Center
9 to the restricted land for security and maintenance
10 purposes.

11 (3) REIMBURSEMENT OR CONSIDERATION.—
12 The transfers of administrative jurisdiction under
13 this subsection shall not be subject to reimburse-
14 ment or consideration.

15 (4) COMPLIANCE WITH AGREEMENT.—

16 (A) AGREEMENT.—The National Park
17 Service and the Federal Highway Administra-
18 tion shall comply with all terms and conditions
19 of the agreement entered into by the parties on
20 September 11, 2002, regarding the transfer of
21 administrative jurisdiction, management, and
22 maintenance of the land described in the agree-
23 ment.

24 (B) ACCESS TO RESTRICTED LAND.—

1 (i) IN GENERAL.—Subject to the
2 terms of the agreement described in sub-
3 paragraph (A), the Secretary shall allow
4 the Research Center—

5 (I) to access the Federal land de-
6 scribed in paragraph (1)(B) for pur-
7 poses of transportation to and from
8 the Research Center; and

9 (II) to access the Federal land
10 described in paragraphs (1)(B) and
11 (2) for purposes of maintenance in ac-
12 cordance with National Park Service
13 standards, including grass mowing,
14 weed control, tree maintenance, fence
15 maintenance, and maintenance of the
16 visual appearance of the Federal land.

17 (c) MANAGEMENT OF TRANSFERRED LAND.—

18 (1) INTERIOR LAND.—The Federal land trans-
19 ferred to the Secretary under subsection (b)(1)(B)
20 shall be—

21 (A) included in the boundary of the George
22 Washington Memorial Parkway; and

23 (B) administered by the Secretary as part
24 of the George Washington Memorial Parkway,

1 subject to applicable laws (including regula-
2 tions).

3 (2) TRANSPORTATION LAND.—The Federal
4 land transferred to the Secretary of Transportation
5 under subsection (b)(1)(A) shall be—

6 (A) included in the boundary of the Re-
7 search Center land; and

8 (B) removed from the boundary of the
9 George Washington Memorial Parkway.

10 (3) RESTRICTED-USE LAND.—The Federal land
11 that the Secretary has designated for restricted use
12 under subsection (b)(2) shall be maintained by the
13 Research Center.

14 (d) MAP ON FILE.—The Map shall be available for
15 public inspection in the appropriate offices of the National
16 Park Service.

From: Bragato, Brandon
To: [Jeremy Bratt \(jeremy_bratt@ios.doi.gov\)](mailto:jeremy_bratt@ios.doi.gov)
Subject: Federal Lands Subcommittee Hearing Next Week
Date: Wednesday, April 20, 2016 9:58:02 AM
Attachments: [LGLMCA2_xml.pdf](#)

Hi Jeremy- We are having a hearing next week on the attached bill. The majority told me they shared it with you already and that DOI will testify at the hearing. Can you help me set up a call, either tomorrow or Friday, with the appropriate people to discuss the bill and answer a few questions?

Thanks,

Brandon Bragato
Professional Staff, Subcommittee on Federal Lands
House Committee on Natural Resources
H2-186 (FORD) / 202-225-6065

Connect with the Committee Democrats:

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114TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R.

To improve coordination and cooperation between the Forest Service, the Bureau of Land Management, local communities, and Indian tribes regarding the management and use of National Forest System lands and public lands, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

M introduced the following bill; which was referred to the
Committee on

A BILL

To improve coordination and cooperation between the Forest Service, the Bureau of Land Management, local communities, and Indian tribes regarding the management and use of National Forest System lands and public lands, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.**

4 (a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the
5 “Local Government Land Management Consultation Act
6 of 2016”.

1 (b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents for
2 this Act is as follows:

- Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.
- Sec. 2. Definitions.

TITLE I—IMPROVED COOPERATION AND COORDINATION WITH LOCAL COMMUNITIES

- Sec. 101. Federal land management agency participation in business meetings of governing body of greatly affected local communities.
- Sec. 102. Improved Federal land management agency coordination with governing body of affected local communities.
- Sec. 103. Expanded advisory role for resource advisory committees.
- Sec. 104. Study and local consultation requirements as condition of Federal land acquisition.
- Sec. 105. Improved cooperation regarding shared Forest Service roads.
- Sec. 106. Federal land management agency day-use recreation facilities receiving significant use by residents of local communities.
- Sec. 107. Local participation in recreation fee setting under Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act.

TITLE II—AGENCY MANAGEMENT IMPROVEMENTS

- Sec. 201. Improved certainty regarding duration of Federal land management agency line officer assignments.
- Sec. 202. Schedules for implementation of community wildfire protection plans.
- Sec. 203. Clarification of Secretary of the Interior authority to make minor boundary adjustments to National Park System units.

TITLE III—TRIBAL FORESTRY

- Sec. 301. Protection of tribal forest assets through use of stewardship end result contracting and other authorities.
- Sec. 302. Management of Indian forest land authorized to include related National Forest System lands and public lands.
- Sec. 303. Tribal forest management demonstration project.

TITLE IV—LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND

- Sec. 401. Requirements related to allocation of Fund amounts for Federal purposes.

3 **SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.**

4 In this Act:

5 (1) AFFECTED LOCAL COMMUNITY.—The term
6 “affected local community” means a political sub-
7 division of a State whose boundaries contain—

8 (A) Federal land; or

1 (B) in the case of section 5, non-Federal
2 lands that are proposed to be acquired by the
3 United States for management as Federal land.

4 (2) COMMUNITY WILDFIRE PROTECTION
5 PLAN.—The term “community wildfire protection
6 plan” has the meaning given that term in section
7 101(3) of the Healthy Forests Restoration Act of
8 2003 (16 U.S.C. 6511(3)).

9 (3) FEDERAL LAND.—The term “Federal land”
10 means—

11 (A) land of the National Forest System (as
12 defined in section 11(a) of the Forest and
13 Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act
14 of 1974 (16 U.S.C. 1609(a))) administered by
15 the Secretary of Agriculture, acting through the
16 Chief of the Forest Service; and

17 (B) public lands (as defined in section 103
18 of the Federal Land Policy and Management
19 Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1702)), the surface of
20 which is administered by the Secretary of the
21 Interior, acting through the Director of the Bu-
22 reau of Land Management.

23 (4) FEDERAL LAND MANAGEMENT AGENCY.—
24 The term “Federal land management agency”

1 means the Forest Service or the Bureau of Land
2 Management Agency.

3 (5) FOREST MANAGEMENT ACTIVITY.—The
4 term “forest management activity” means a project
5 or activity carried out by the Secretary on Federal
6 land in concert with the resource management plan
7 covering the Federal land.

8 (6) GREATLY AFFECTED LOCAL COMMUNITY.—
9 The term “greatly affected local community” means
10 a political subdivision of a State whose boundaries
11 contain 50,000 or more acres of Federal land.

12 (7) INDIAN TRIBE.—The term “Indian tribe”
13 has the meaning given the term in section 4 of the
14 Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance
15 Act (25 U.S.C. 450b).

16 (8) POLITICAL SUBDIVISION.—The term “polit-
17 ical subdivision” means any county, municipality,
18 city, town, or township created pursuant to State
19 law.

20 (9) RESOURCE ADVISORY COMMITTEE.—The
21 term “resource advisory committee” has the mean-
22 ing given that term in section 201(3) of the Secure
23 Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination
24 Act of 2000 (16 U.S.C. 7121(3)).

1 (10) RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN.—The
2 term “resource management plan” means—

3 (A) a land and resource management plan
4 prepared for a unit of the National Forest Sys-
5 tem under section 6 of the Forest and Range-
6 land Renewable Resources Planning Act of
7 1974 (16 U.S.C. 1604); or

8 (B) a land use plan prepared for a unit of
9 the public lands under section 202 of the Fed-
10 eral Land Policy and Management Act of 1976
11 (43 U.S.C. 1712).

12 (11) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary”
13 means—

14 (A) the Secretary of Agriculture, acting
15 through the Chief of the Forest Service, with
16 respect to land of the National Forest System
17 described in paragraph (3)(A); and

18 (B) the Secretary of the Interior, acting
19 through the Director of the Bureau of Land
20 Management, with respect to public lands de-
21 scribed in paragraph (3)(B).

22 (12) STATE.—The term “State” means each of
23 the several States and the Commonwealth of Puerto
24 Rico.

1 **TITLE I—IMPROVED COOPERA-**
2 **TION AND COORDINATION**
3 **WITH LOCAL COMMUNITIES**

4 **SEC. 101. FEDERAL LAND MANAGEMENT AGENCY PARTICI-**
5 **PATION IN BUSINESS MEETINGS OF GOV-**
6 **ERNING BODY OF GREATLY AFFECTED**
7 **LOCAL COMMUNITIES.**

8 (a) ATTENDANCE AT BUSINESS MEETINGS.—At the
9 request of the governing body of a greatly affected local
10 community, a Federal land management agency shall seek
11 to enter into an agreement with the governing body of the
12 greatly affected local community pursuant to which one
13 or more employees of the Federal land management agen-
14 cy will attend designated business meetings of the gov-
15 erning body, as an agenda item of the business meeting,
16 for the purposes of—

17 (1) reporting on ongoing and proposed Federal
18 land management agency activities within or affect-
19 ing the greatly affected local community; and

20 (2) responding to concerns raised by members
21 of the governing body and members of the public at-
22 tending the meeting.

23 (b) EXCEPTION.—Subsection (a) does not require a
24 Federal land management agency to enter into an agree-
25 ment under such subsection with the governing body of

1 a greatly affected local community if less than 25 percent
2 of the Federal land within the boundaries of the greatly
3 affected local community is under the jurisdiction of that
4 Federal land management agency. However, the Federal
5 land management agency may still elect to enter into such
6 an agreement under such circumstances.

7 **SEC. 102. IMPROVED FEDERAL LAND MANAGEMENT AGEN-**
8 **CY COORDINATION WITH GOVERNING BODY**
9 **OF AFFECTED LOCAL COMMUNITIES.**

10 (a) COORDINATION REQUIRED.—Subject to the un-
11 derstanding that a Federal land management agency has
12 supremacy regarding management decisions for Federal
13 land, as written in statute, a Federal land management
14 agency shall coordinate with the governing body of an af-
15 fected local community regarding any forest management
16 activity or other major action, including travel manage-
17 ment, of the Federal land management agency that would
18 have a significant impact on the affected local community.

19 (c) OFFER OF COOPERATING AGENCY STATUS.—As
20 part of the environmental review process for any forest
21 management activity or other major action, including trav-
22 el management with significant impact on local commu-
23 nities, of a Federal land management agency, the Sec-
24 retary shall offer to designate the governing body of each
25 affected local community that may have an interest in the

1 activity or action as a “cooperating agency” under the reg-
2 ulations contained in part 1500 of title 40, Code of Fed-
3 eral Regulations.

4 **SEC. 103. EXPANDED ADVISORY ROLE FOR RESOURCE AD-**
5 **VISORY COMMITTEES.**

6 (a) PRIMARY ADVISORY BODY REGARDING FOREST
7 MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES.—Section 205(b) of the Secure
8 Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of
9 2000 (16 U.S.C. 7125(b)) is amended by striking para-
10 graph (2) and inserting the following new paragraph:

11 “(2) to serve as the primary advisory body for
12 the Secretary concerned regarding forest manage-
13 ment activities on Federal land.”

14 (b) TEMPORARY REDUCTION IN COMPOSITION OF
15 COMMITTEES.—Section 205(d) of the Secure Rural
16 Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000
17 (16 U.S.C. 7125(d)) is amended—

18 (1) in paragraph (1), by striking “Each” and
19 inserting “Except during the period specified in
20 paragraph (6), each”; and

21 (2) by adding at the end the following new
22 paragraph:

23 “(6) TEMPORARY REDUCTION IN MINIMUM
24 NUMBER OF MEMBERS.—

1 “(A) TEMPORARY REDUCTION.—During
2 the period beginning on the date of the enact-
3 ment of this paragraph and ending on Sep-
4 tember 30, 2020, a resource advisory committee
5 established under this section may be comprised
6 of nine or more members, of which—

7 “(i) at least three shall be representa-
8 tive of interests described in subparagraph
9 (A) of paragraph (2);

10 “(ii) at least three shall be representa-
11 tive of interests described in subparagraph
12 (B) of paragraph (2); and

13 “(iii) at least three shall be represent-
14 ative of interests described in subpara-
15 graph (C) of paragraph (2).

16 “(B) ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS.—In
17 appointing members of a resource advisory com-
18 mittee from the three categories described in
19 paragraph (2), as provided in subparagraph
20 (A), the Secretary concerned shall ensure bal-
21 anced and broad representation in each cat-
22 egory. In the case of a vacancy on a resource
23 advisory committee, the vacancy shall be filled
24 within 90 days after the date on which the va-
25 cancy occurred. Appointments to a new re-

1 source advisory committee shall be made within
2 90 days after the date on which the decision to
3 form the new resource advisory committee was
4 made.

5 “(C) CHARTER.—A charter for a resource
6 advisory committee with 15 members that was
7 filed on or before the date of the enactment of
8 this paragraph shall be considered to be filed
9 for a resource advisory committee described in
10 this paragraph. The charter of a resource advi-
11 sory committee shall be reapproved before the
12 expiration of the existing charter of the re-
13 source advisory committee. In the case of a new
14 resource advisory committee, the charter of the
15 resource advisory committee shall be approved
16 within 90 days after the date on which the deci-
17 sion to form the new resource advisory com-
18 mittee was made.”.

19 (c) CONFORMING CHANGE TO PROJECT APPROVAL
20 REQUIREMENTS.—Section 205(e)(3) of the Secure Rural
21 Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000
22 (16 U.S.C. 7125(e)(3)) is amended by adding at the end
23 the following new sentence: “In the case of a resource ad-
24 visory committee consisting of fewer than 15 members, as
25 authorized by subsection (d)(6), a project may be proposed

1 to the Secretary concerned upon approval by a majority
2 of the members of the committee, including at least one
3 member from each of the three categories described in
4 subsection (d)(2).”.

5 (d) EXPANDING LOCAL PARTICIPATION ON COMMIT-
6 TEES.—Section 205(d) of the Secure Rural Schools and
7 Community Self-Determination Act of 2000 (16 U.S.C.
8 7125(d)) is amended—

9 (1) in paragraph (3), by inserting before the pe-
10 riod at the end the following: “, consistent with the
11 requirements of paragraph (4)”;

12 (2) by striking paragraph (4) and inserting the
13 following new paragraph:

14 “(4) GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION.—The mem-
15 bers of a resource advisory committee shall reside
16 within the county or counties in which the committee
17 has jurisdiction or an adjacent county.”.

18 (e) BI-ANNUAL PRESENTATIONS.—Section 205 of the
19 Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination
20 Act of 2000 (16 U.S.C. 7125) is amended by adding at
21 the end the following new subsection:

22 “(g) BI-ANNUAL PRESENTATIONS.—The Secretary
23 concerned shall ensure that each resource advisory com-
24 mittee receives a presentation, at least twice a year, by

1 local line officers of the Federal land management agency
2 concerned for the purposes of—

3 “(1) explaining forest management priorities
4 for Federal land within the jurisdiction of the com-
5 mittee; and

6 “(2) soliciting the advice and recommendations
7 of the committee.”.

8 **SEC. 104. STUDY AND LOCAL CONSULTATION REQUIRE-**
9 **MENTS AS CONDITION OF FEDERAL LAND AC-**
10 **QUISITION.**

11 (a) **STUDY REQUIRED.**—Prior to the acquisition of
12 non-Federal land by the Secretary for administration as
13 Federal land, the Secretary shall conduct a study to evalu-
14 ate—

15 (1) the potential impacts of Federal acquisition
16 of the non-Federal land on lost property tax reve-
17 nues;

18 (2) other economic impacts of the land acquisi-
19 tion on affected local communities; and

20 (3) such other such factors as are agreed to in
21 consultation with the governing bodies of such af-
22 fected local communities.

23 (b) **CONSULTATION WITH AFFECTED LOCAL COM-**
24 **MUNITIES REQUIRED.**—As a condition on the acquisition

1 of non-Federal land by the Secretary for administration
2 as Federal land, the Secretary shall—

3 (1) consult with the governing body of each af-
4 fected local community whose boundaries contain the
5 non-Federal land for the purpose of soliciting the
6 input of the affected local community in the prepa-
7 ration of the report required by subsection (a); and

8 (2) request a written response from the gov-
9 erning body of the affected local community indi-
10 cating the position of the governing body on the po-
11 tential land acquisition, which shall accompany the
12 project submittal list provided to Congress.

13 (c) DISCRETION AND DEFERENCE.—The decision re-
14 garding whether or not to proceed with a proposed acquisi-
15 tion of non-Federal land for administration as Federal
16 land remains the responsibility of the Secretary, but the
17 Secretary shall give considerable deference to the position
18 of the governing body of each affected local community
19 whose boundaries contain the non-Federal land when mak-
20 ing the decision.

21 **SEC. 105. IMPROVED COOPERATION REGARDING SHARED**
22 **FOREST SERVICE ROADS.**

23 In the case of any Forest Service road that extends
24 from or through, or is directly connected to, a road under
25 the jurisdiction of an affected local community, the Sec-

1 retary shall obtain the concurrence of the governing body
2 of the affected local community regarding any manage-
3 ment direction for the Forest Service road.

4 **SEC. 106. FEDERAL LAND MANAGEMENT AGENCY DAY-USE**
5 **RECREATION FACILITIES RECEIVING SIG-**
6 **NIFICANT USE BY RESIDENTS OF LOCAL**
7 **COMMUNITIES.**

8 In the case of a day-use recreation facility on Federal
9 land that is managed by the Secretary and receives signifi-
10 cant use by local residents, as identified by the Secretary
11 and the governing body of the affected local community,
12 the Secretary may enter into a memorandum of under-
13 standing with the governing body of the affected local
14 community to jointly determine and assign management
15 responsibilities for the recreation facility.

16 **SEC. 107. LOCAL PARTICIPATION IN RECREATION FEE SET-**
17 **TING UNDER FEDERAL LANDS RECREATION**
18 **ENHANCEMENT ACT.**

19 Section 803 of the Federal Lands Recreation En-
20 hancement Act (16 U.S.C. 6802) is further amended by
21 adding at the end the following new subsection:

22 “(i) SUBMISSION OF RECREATION FEE PROPOSALS
23 TO LOCAL GOVERNMENTS.—

24 “(1) SUBMISSION TO LOCAL GOVERNMENTS
25 AND REQUEST FOR COMMENTS.—Before establishing

1 or increasing a recreation fee, the Secretaries shall
2 provide affected local governments with—

3 “(A) a written notice of the proposed
4 recreation fee, including the amount of the fee
5 or increase; and

6 “(B) a request for comments from the af-
7 fected local government regarding the merits of
8 the recreation fee or increase and the economic
9 impact of the recreation fee or increase on the
10 local community.

11 “(2) TIME FOR SUBMISSION OF COMMENTS.—
12 The period provided for submission of local com-
13 ments under paragraph (1)(B) to the Secretaries
14 may run concurrently with the period for public no-
15 tice required by section 804(b).

16 “(3) INCLUSION OF COMMENTS.—The Secre-
17 taries shall submit to Congress all comments re-
18 ceived from affected local governments in response
19 to the notice provided under paragraph (1).

20 “(4) AFFECTED LOCAL GOVERNMENTS DE-
21 FINED.—In this subsection, the term ‘affected local
22 government’ means the governing body of a political
23 subdivision of a State—

24 “(A) whose boundaries contain all or part
25 of the Federal recreational lands and waters to

1 be subject to the new or increased recreation
2 fee; or

3 “(B) that the Secretary determines may be
4 economically impacted by the new or increased
5 fee.”.

6 **TITLE II—AGENCY**
7 **MANAGEMENT IMPROVEMENTS**

8 **SEC. 201. IMPROVED CERTAINTY REGARDING DURATION**
9 **OF FEDERAL LAND MANAGEMENT AGENCY**
10 **LINE OFFICER ASSIGNMENTS.**

11 (a) FOREST SERVICE.—Section 3 of the Act of Feb-
12 ruary 1, 1905 (16 U.S.C. 554) is amended by adding at
13 the end the following new sentence: “The duration of an
14 assignment at a Forest Service duty station should be a
15 minimum of three years, subject to such exceptions as the
16 Secretary of Agriculture may prescribe.”.

17 (b) BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT.—Section 301
18 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976
19 (43 U.S.C. 1731) is amended by adding at the end the
20 following new subsection:

21 “(e) The duration of an assignment at a District of-
22 fice of the Bureau of Land Management should be a min-
23 imum of three years, subject to such exceptions as the Sec-
24 retary may prescribe.”.

1 **SEC. 202. SCHEDULES FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF COMMU-**
2 **NITY WILDFIRE PROTECTION PLANS.**

3 Section 103(a) of the Healthy Forests Restoration
4 Act of 2003 (16 U.S.C. 6513(a)) is amended by striking
5 “develop an annual program of work for Federal land that
6 gives priority to authorized hazardous fuel reduction
7 projects that provide for the protection of at-risk commu-
8 nities or watersheds or that implement community wildfire
9 protection plans.” and inserting the following: “develop
10 and revise as necessary—

11 “(1) a schedule for the implementation of com-
12 munity wildfire protection plans; and

13 “(2) a program of work for Federal land that
14 gives priority to authorized hazardous fuel reduction
15 projects that provide for the protection of at-risk
16 communities or watersheds and the implementation
17 of community wildfire protection plans pursuant to
18 the schedule developed under paragraph (1).”.

19 **SEC. 203. CLARIFICATION OF SECRETARY OF THE INTE-**
20 **RIOR AUTHORITY TO MAKE MINOR BOUND-**
21 **ARY ADJUSTMENTS TO NATIONAL PARK SYS-**
22 **TEM UNITS.**

23 Section 100506(c)(5)(A) of title 54, United States
24 Code, is amended by inserting before the period at the
25 end the following: “, regardless of the method by which
26 the acreage is proposed to be added to the System unit”.

1 **TITLE III—TRIBAL FORESTRY**

2 **SEC. 301. PROTECTION OF TRIBAL FOREST ASSETS**
3 **THROUGH USE OF STEWARDSHIP END RE-**
4 **SULT CONTRACTING AND OTHER AUTHORI-**
5 **TIES.**

6 (a) PROMPT CONSIDERATION OF TRIBAL RE-
7 QUESTS.—Section 2(b) of the Tribal Forest Protection
8 Act of 2004 (25 U.S.C. 3115a(b)) is amended—

9 (1) in paragraph (1), by striking “Not later
10 than 120 days after the date on which an Indian
11 tribe submits to the Secretary” and inserting “In re-
12 sponse to the submission by an Indian tribe of”; and

13 (2) by adding at the end the following new
14 paragraph:

15 “(4) TIME PERIODS FOR CONSIDERATION.—

16 “(A) INITIAL RESPONSE.—Not later than
17 120 days after the date on which the Secretary
18 receives a tribal request under paragraph (1),
19 the Secretary shall provide an initial response
20 to the Indian tribe regarding—

21 “(i) whether the request may meet the
22 selection criteria described in subsection
23 (c); and

24 “(ii) the likelihood of the Secretary
25 entering into an agreement or contract

1 with the Indian tribe under paragraph (2)
2 for activities described in paragraph (3).

3 “(B) NOTICE OF DENIAL.—Notice under
4 subsection (d) of the denial of a tribal request
5 under paragraph (1) shall be provided not later
6 than 1 year after the date on which the Sec-
7 retary received the request.

8 “(C) COMPLETION.—Not later than 2
9 years after the date on which the Secretary re-
10 ceives a tribal request under paragraph (1),
11 other than a tribal request denied under sub-
12 section (d), the Secretary shall—

13 “(i) complete all environmental re-
14 views necessary in connection with the
15 agreement or contract and proposed activi-
16 ties under the agreement or contract; and

17 “(ii) enter into the agreement or con-
18 tract with the Indian tribe under para-
19 graph (2).”.

20 (b) CONFORMING AND TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS.—
21 Section 2 of the Tribal Forest Protection Act of 2004 (25
22 U.S.C. 3115a) is amended—

23 (1) in subsections (b)(1) and (f)(1), by striking
24 “section 347 of the Department of the Interior and
25 Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1999 (16

1 U.S.C. 2104 note; Public Law 105–277) (as amend-
2 ed by section 323 of the Department of the Interior
3 and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2003 (117
4 Stat. 275))” and inserting “section 604 of the
5 Healthy Forests Restoration Act of 2003 (16 U.S.C.
6 6591e)”;

7 (2) in subsection (d), by striking “subsection
8 (b)(1), the Secretary may” and inserting “para-
9 graphs (1) and (4)(B) of subsection (b), the Sec-
10 retary shall”.

11 **SEC. 302. MANAGEMENT OF INDIAN FOREST LAND AUTHOR-**
12 **IZED TO INCLUDE RELATED NATIONAL FOR-**
13 **EST SYSTEM LANDS AND PUBLIC LANDS.**

14 Section 305 of the National Indian Forest Resources
15 Management Act (25 U.S.C. 3104) is amended by adding
16 at the end the following new subsection:

17 “(c) INCLUSION OF CERTAIN NATIONAL FOREST
18 SYSTEM LAND AND PUBLIC LAND.—

19 “(1) AUTHORITY.—At the request of an Indian
20 tribe, the Secretary concerned may treat Federal
21 forest land as Indian forest land for purposes of
22 planning and conducting forest land management
23 activities under this section if the Federal forest
24 land is located within, or mostly within, a geographic
25 area that presents a feature or involves cir-

1 cumstances principally relevant to that Indian tribe,
2 such as Federal forest land ceded to the United
3 States by treaty, Federal forest land within the
4 boundaries of a current or former reservation, or
5 Federal forest land adjudicated to be tribal home-
6 lands.

7 “(2) REQUIREMENTS.—As part of the agree-
8 ment to treat Federal forest land as Indian forest
9 land under paragraph (1), the Secretary concerned
10 and the Indian tribe making the request shall—

11 “(A) provide for continued public access
12 applicable to the Federal forest land prior to
13 the agreement, except that the Secretary con-
14 cerned may limit or prohibit such access as
15 needed;

16 “(B) continue sharing revenue generated
17 by the Federal forest land with State and local
18 governments either—

19 “(i) on the terms applicable to the
20 Federal forest land prior to the agreement,
21 including, where applicable, 25-percent
22 payments or 50-percent payments; or

23 “(ii) at the option of the Indian tribe,
24 on terms agreed upon by the Indian tribe,
25 the Secretary concerned, and State and

1 county governments participating in a rev-
2 enue sharing agreement for the Federal
3 forest land;

4 “(C) comply with applicable prohibitions
5 on the export of unprocessed logs harvested
6 from the Federal forest land;

7 “(D) recognize all right-of-way agreements
8 in place on Federal forest land prior to com-
9 mencement of tribal management activities; and

10 “(E) ensure that all commercial timber re-
11 moved from the Federal forest land is sold on
12 a competitive bid basis.

13 “(3) LIMITATION.—Treating Federal forest
14 land as Indian forest land for purposes of planning
15 and conducting management activities pursuant to
16 paragraph (1) shall not be construed to designate
17 the Federal forest land as Indian forest lands for
18 any other purpose.

19 “(4) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

20 “(A) FEDERAL FOREST LAND.—The term
21 ‘Federal forest land’ means—

22 “(i) National Forest System lands;
23 and

24 “(ii) public lands (as defined in sec-
25 tion 103(e) of the Federal Land Policy and

1 Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C.
2 1702(e))), including Coos Bay Wagon
3 Road Grant lands reconveyed to the
4 United States pursuant to the first section
5 of the Act of February 26, 1919 (40 Stat.
6 1179), and Oregon and California Railroad
7 Grant lands.

8 “(B) SECRETARY CONCERNED.—The term
9 ‘Secretary concerned’ means—

10 “(i) the Secretary of Agriculture, with
11 respect to the Federal forest land referred
12 to in subparagraph (A)(i); and

13 “(ii) the Secretary of the Interior,
14 with respect to the Federal forest land re-
15 ferred to in subparagraph (A)(ii).”.

16 **SEC. 303. TRIBAL FOREST MANAGEMENT DEMONSTRATION**
17 **PROJECT.**

18 The Secretary may carry out demonstration projects
19 by which an Indian tribe may contract to perform adminis-
20 trative, management, and other functions of programs of
21 the Tribal Forest Protection Act of 2004 (25 U.S.C.
22 3115a et seq.) through contracts entered into under the
23 Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act
24 (25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.).

1 **TITLE IV—LAND AND WATER**
2 **CONSERVATION FUND**

3 **SEC. 401. REQUIREMENTS RELATED TO ALLOCATION OF**
4 **FUND AMOUNTS FOR FEDERAL PURPOSES.**

5 Section 200306(b) of title 54, United States Code,
6 is amended—

7 (1) by striking “Appropriations from the Fund”
8 and inserting the following:

9 “(1) AUTHORIZATION OF ACQUISITION RE-
10 QUIRED.—Appropriations from the Fund”; and

11 (2) by adding at the end the following new
12 paragraphs:

13 “(2) ABUTMENT OF OTHER FEDERAL LAND RE-
14 QUIRED.—A parcel of non-Federal land, water, or an
15 interest in land or water acquired with appropria-
16 tions from the Fund pursuant to this section shall
17 abut Federal land or water on not less than 75 per-
18 cent of the parcel’s border and, except as provided
19 in subparagraph (a)(2)(B)(ii), shall not be subject to
20 size restrictions.

21 “(3) GEOGRAPHIC LIMITATION.—Not more
22 than 15 percent of the acreage acquired with funds
23 appropriations from the Fund pursuant to this sec-
24 tion for any fiscal year shall be located west of the
25 100th meridian.

1 “(4) IMPROVED PUBLIC ACCESS.—

2 “(A) IN GENERAL.—Not less than 33 per-
3 cent of amounts appropriated from the Fund
4 pursuant to this section shall be used to secure
5 or enhance public access on existing Federal
6 lands for hunting, recreational fishing, or rec-
7 reational shooting where public access for those
8 activities is impracticable.

9 “(B) DEFINITIONS.—For this subpara-
10 graph:

11 “(i) HUNTING.—The term ‘hunting’
12 means use of a firearm, bow, or other au-
13 thorized means in the lawful—

14 “(I) pursuit, shooting, capture,
15 collection, trapping, or killing of wild-
16 life;

17 “(II) attempt to pursue, shoot,
18 capture, collect, trap, or kill wildlife.

19 “(ii) RECREATIONAL FISHING.—The
20 term ‘recreational fishing’ means the law-
21 ful—

22 “(I) pursuit, capture, collection,
23 or killing of fish; or

24 “(II) attempt to pursue, capture,
25 collect, or kill fish.

1 “(iii) RECREATIONAL SHOOTING.—
2 The term ‘recreational shooting’ means
3 any form of sport, training, competition, or
4 pastime, whether formal or informal, that
5 involves the discharge of a rifle, handgun,
6 or shotgun, or the use of a bow.”.

Attachment 041116.297.xml (48079 Bytes) cannot be converted to PDF format.

From: Stansbury, Melanie (Energy)
To: [Bratt, Jeremy](#); [Adler, Ann](#); [Mathew Maucieri](#)
Cc: [Walters, Anthony \(Indian Affairs\)](#); [Matthews, Fayenisha \(Energy\)](#); [Van Cleve, Brie \(Energy\)](#)
Subject: FW: Flake Indian Irrigation Project Improvement Amendment
Date: Friday, April 22, 2016 9:59:40 AM
Attachments: [Flake 3816 - Indian Irr Proj Study.pdf](#)
[GAO \(2006\) Indian Irrigation Projects.pdf](#)

Hi guys—Flake's office is circulating the attached. Does DOI have any concerns/feedback on this? Can BIA and Reclamation take a look if they haven't already? Thank you!

From: Podolak, Chuck (Flake)
Sent: Wednesday, April 20, 2016 7:58 PM
To: Stansbury, Melanie (Energy) <Melanie_Stansbury@energy.senate.gov>
Subject: Flake Indian Irrigation Project Improvement Amendment

Melanie,

Senator Flake introduced the attached amendment to the E-W Approps bill today. It is meant to carry out GAO recommendations on ways to improve management of BIA irrigation projects. The recommendation in particular that is focused on is their recommendation that management (not ownership) of some projects might be better carried out by USBR. This would aim to identify which projects those are.

SCIA has reported out Senator Barrasso's IRRIGATE Act (S.438) which also includes a study on improving management. We have run this language by Barrasso's office and they were good with it. We are waiting to hear from Tester's office.

The approps committee suggested running this by ENR to check for any issues with USBR doing this. Do you see any issues with moving to get this incorporated into E-W approps?

Thanks

Chuck
4-4951

AMENDMENT NO. _____

Calendar No. _____

Purpose: To place a condition on the amounts provided to the Bureau of Reclamation for water and related resources.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES—114th Cong., 2d Sess.

H R 2020

AMENDMENT N^o 3816

By Flake

To: Auth No 3801

Page(s) 1

GPO: 2014 91-623 (mac)

er development
ar ending Sep-

_____ and

printed

FLAKE to the

amendment (No. _____) proposed by Mr. ALEXANDER

Viz:

- 1 On page 16, line 11, strike the period at the end and
- 2 insert the following: “: *Provided further*, That of the
- 3 amounts provided herein, the Commissioner of the Bureau
- 4 of Reclamation shall use such amounts as are necessary
- 5 to conduct a study on the feasibility of the Bureau of Rec-
- 6 lamation or a water user group taking over management
- 7 of 1 or more irrigation projects managed by the Bureau
- 8 of Indian Affairs on the date of enactment of this Act.”.

GAO

Report to the Chairman, Subcommittee
on Interior and Related Agencies,
Committee on Appropriations, U.S.
Senate

February 2006

INDIAN IRRIGATION PROJECTS

Numerous Issues
Need to Be Addressed
to Improve Project
Management and
Financial
Sustainability



GAO
Accountability · Integrity · Reliability

Highlights

Highlights of [GAO-06-314](#), a report to the Chairman, Subcommittee on Interior and Related Agencies, Committee on Appropriations, U.S. Senate

Why GAO Did This Study

The Department of the Interior's Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) manages 16 irrigation projects on Indian reservations in the western United States. These projects, which were generally constructed in the late 1800s and early 1900s, include water storage facilities and delivery structures for agricultural purposes. Serious concerns have arisen about their maintenance and management.

GAO was asked to examine (1) BIA's estimated deferred maintenance cost for its 16 irrigation projects, (2) what shortcomings, if any, exist in BIA's current management of its irrigation projects, and (3) any issues that need to be addressed to determine the long-term direction of BIA's irrigation program.

What GAO Recommends

GAO recommends that BIA (1) provide the necessary level of technical support to project managers, (2) require project managers to meet at least twice annually with water users, and (3) conduct studies to determine the financial sustainability of the projects.

Although we requested comments from the Department of the Interior on our findings and recommendations, none were provided in time to be included as part of this report.

www.gao.gov/cgi-bin/getrpt?GAO-06-314.

To view the full product, including the scope and methodology, click on the link above. For more information, contact Robin M. Nazzaro at (202)512-3841 or nazzaror@gao.gov.

INDIAN IRRIGATION PROJECTS

Numerous Issues Need to Be Addressed to Improve Project Management and Financial Sustainability

What GAO Found

BIA estimated the cost for deferred maintenance at its 16 irrigation projects at about \$850 million for 2005, although the agency is in the midst of refining this estimate. BIA acknowledges that this estimate is a work in progress, in part, because some projects incorrectly counted new construction items as deferred maintenance. To further refine its estimate, BIA plans to hire engineering and irrigation experts to conduct thorough condition assessments of all 16 irrigation projects to correctly identify deferred maintenance needs and costs.

BIA's management of some of its irrigation projects has serious shortcomings that undermine effective decisionmaking about project operations and maintenance. First, under BIA's organizational structure, officials with the authority to oversee irrigation project managers generally lack the technical expertise needed to do so effectively, while the staff that have the expertise lack the necessary authority. Second, despite federal regulations that require BIA to consult with project stakeholders in setting project priorities, BIA has not consistently provided project stakeholders with the necessary information or opportunities to participate in project decisionmaking.

The long-term direction of BIA's irrigation program depends on the resolution of several larger issues. Of most importance, BIA does not know to what extent its irrigation projects are capable of financially sustaining themselves, which hinders its ability to address long-standing concerns regarding inadequate funding. Information on financial sustainability, along with accurate deferred maintenance information, are two critical pieces of information that are needed to have a debate on the long-term direction of BIA's irrigation program. Once this information is available, the Congress and interested parties will be able to address how the deferred maintenance will be funded and whether entities other than BIA could more appropriately manage some or all of the projects.

Deferred Maintenance at the Crow Irrigation Project (March 2005)



Source: GAO.
Abandoned Car in Canal



Crumbling Concrete Structure

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Abbreviations

BIA Bureau of Indian Affairs

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United States Government Accountability Office
Washington, D.C. 20548

February 24, 2006

The Honorable Conrad Burns
Chairman
Subcommittee on Interior and Related Agencies
Committee on Appropriations
United States Senate

The scarcity of water in the western part of the United States makes irrigation critical to the continued success of agricultural activities. There are over 100 irrigation works on Indian reservations primarily across the western United States. The Department of the Interior's Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), which is responsible for providing social and economic services to Indians, as well as managing land and natural resources held in trust by the United States for Indians, currently refers to these irrigation works as either "irrigation projects" or "irrigation systems." There are 16 irrigation projects where water users are charged for the operation and maintenance of the irrigation works by BIA. The remaining systems, on which BIA does not charge an annual operation and maintenance fee, are operated and maintained through a collaborative effort which generally involves other BIA programs, tribes, and water users.

The 16 irrigation projects, which were generally initiated in the late 1800s and early 1900s by the Department of the Interior, include water storage facilities and delivery structures for agricultural purposes. The projects were constructed as part of the federal government's Indian assimilation policy to foster agricultural opportunities and provide economic benefits to Indian communities. Over time, non-Indians began buying or leasing the land served by the projects for agricultural purposes, and project stakeholders evolved from Indian water users and the tribes within the reservations to include non-Indian water users as well. Many of the water users today are non-Indian.

A number of prior reports on BIA's irrigation projects have documented that the annual operations and maintenance fees have historically been set too low to cover the full cost of running the projects.¹ In addition, problems

¹U.S. Department of the Interior, Office of the Inspector General, *Indian Irrigation Projects, Bureau of Indian Affairs*, 96-I-641, (Washington D.C.: March 1996); U.S. Department of the Interior, Office of the Inspector General, *Operations and Maintenance Assessments of Indian Irrigation Projects, Bureau of Indian Affairs*, W-IA-BIA-12-86, (Washington D.C.: Feb. 1988).

have been reported with collecting the fees that have been assessed. Because of insufficient funding, project maintenance has been consistently postponed, resulting in an extensive and costly list of deferred maintenance items. The kinds of such deferred maintenance range from repairing or replacing dilapidated irrigation structures to clearing weeds from irrigation ditches. In addition to the deferred maintenance, water users have expressed concern that BIA has been unresponsive in addressing the projects' ongoing operations and maintenance needs.

The 16 irrigation projects are located in 4 of BIA's 12 regions—Rocky Mountain, Northwest, Southwest, and Western. Management of these projects is decentralized, with local or regional BIA offices responsible for project management. Fourteen projects are overseen by local BIA agency superintendents, and the 2 largest projects are overseen directly by regional directors. The agency superintendents that oversee projects report to their respective regional director. BIA's irrigation and engineering experts, who provide technical assistance to the projects, are located in each region as well as in the BIA central Irrigation, Power, and Safety of Dams offices (central irrigation offices) located in Washington, D.C., and other BIA locations in the western United States. The regional irrigation staff and central irrigation office staff do not have line authority over the projects.

Federal regulations specify that in making judgments about the work and actions necessary for the proper operation, maintenance and administration of the projects, the official in charge "... consults with water users and their representatives, and with tribal council representatives, and seeks advice on matters of program priorities and operational policies."² Furthermore, the regulations state that "close cooperation between the Indian tribal councils, the project waters users and the Officer-In-Charge [of the project] is necessary and will be to the advantage of the entire project."³ BIA's irrigation manual and handbook also contain language directing project staff to involve project stakeholders in the management of the projects.

In response to ongoing concerns about maintenance and management of the irrigation projects, in December 2003 Senator Conrad Burns and

²25 C.F.R. § 171.1(c).

³25 C.F.R. § 171.1(d).

Congressman Dennis Rehberg, both of Montana, sponsored a town hall meeting with local water users and BIA officials to discuss problems at BIA's irrigation projects. In this context, we were asked to examine (1) BIA's estimated deferred maintenance cost for its 16 irrigation projects; (2) what shortcomings, if any, exist in BIA's current management of its irrigation projects; and (3) any issues that need to be addressed to determine the long-term direction of BIA's irrigation program.

To address the objectives of this report, we collected documentation on BIA's 16 irrigation projects from officials in BIA's central irrigation office, and we visited and collected information from each of BIA's four regional offices that oversee the 16 irrigation projects. We also visited 9 of the 16 projects, where we collected project-specific information from BIA officials and project stakeholders. We also met with and collected documentation from the Department of the Interior's Bureau of Reclamation, the primary agency responsible for irrigation management, for comparative purposes. Specifically, to examine estimated deferred maintenance costs, we reviewed BIA's lists of deferred maintenance items and cost estimates, and the methodology BIA used to develop these lists and estimates. We concluded that these data were sufficiently reliable for the purposes of this report based on a review of relevant controls, reliability tests, and interviews with agency officials about the collection and management of the data. We did not develop our own estimate of deferred maintenance. To determine what, if any, management shortcomings exist, we reviewed relevant federal regulations and agency guidance, and analyzed BIA-wide and project-specific management protocols and systems for the 9 projects we visited. Finally, to determine any issues needing to be addressed to determine the long-term direction of the projects, we reviewed prior studies on BIA's irrigation program and we discussed the long-term direction of the program with BIA irrigation officials and project stakeholders. A more detailed description of our objectives, scope and methodology can be found in appendix I. We performed our work between March 2005 and February 2006 in accordance with generally accepted government auditing standards.

Results in Brief

BIA has estimated the cost for deferred maintenance at its 16 irrigation projects at about \$850 million for 2005, although the agency is in the midst of refining this estimate. BIA defines deferred maintenance as upkeep, such as removing weeds from irrigation ditches or repairing irrigation structures, that is postponed until some future time. As part of its ongoing strategy to develop a cost figure for the projects' total deferred

maintenance, BIA had initially estimated this cost at approximately \$1.2 billion in fiscal year 2004. This estimate was based, in part, on preliminary condition assessments of structures and equipment at each of the 16 irrigation projects using a scale of good, fair, poor, critical, and abandoned. The assessment of the structures consisted of visual inspections generally conducted by nonengineers. BIA acknowledged that the 2004 estimate would need revision largely for three reasons: the individuals who conducted the assessments did not have irrigation or engineering expertise, not all projects used the same methodology to develop their deferred maintenance estimates, and some projects incorrectly counted new construction items as deferred maintenance. To improve its estimate in 2005, BIA implemented a facilities management system designed to help projects track and continuously update deferred maintenance information. BIA technical experts from the central irrigation office conducted training for BIA irrigation projects on how to use this system, as well as how to correctly define deferred maintenance. Projects used this system to revise their list of deferred maintenance items and associated cost estimates in fiscal year 2005, resulting in a lower total deferred maintenance estimate of about \$850 million. However, some projects continued to classify items as deferred maintenance when they were actually new construction, and some provided BIA with incomplete information. To further refine the cost estimate, BIA plans to hire experts in engineering and irrigation to conduct thorough condition assessments of all 16 irrigation projects every 5 years to identify deferred maintenance needs and costs. The first such assessment was completed in July 2005, with all 16 assessments expected to be completed by 2010.

BIA's management of some of its irrigation projects has serious shortcomings that undermine effective decisionmaking about project operations and maintenance. First, under BIA's organizational structure, in many cases, officials with the authority to oversee project managers' decisionmaking lack the technical expertise needed to do so effectively, while the staff who do have the expertise lack the necessary authority. The BIA regional directors, agency superintendents and deputy superintendents that oversee the projects do not generally have engineering or irrigation expertise and they rely heavily on the project managers to run the projects. However, this process breaks down when the project managers themselves do not have the expertise required for the position—that is, in cases in which BIA has had difficulty filling project manager vacancies and has, as a result, hired less qualified people. For example, at the Crow project in 2002, a project manager with insufficient expertise decided to repair a minor leak in a key water delivery structure

by dismantling it and replacing it with a different type of structure. The new structure was subsequently deemed inadequate by BIA's irrigation experts, and the required reconstruction delayed water delivery by about a month. Furthermore, the BIA staff with such expertise—regional irrigation engineers and central irrigation office staff—have no authority over the 16 projects. A second serious management shortcoming involves the extent to which some projects involve stakeholders in decisionmaking. Despite federal regulations that require BIA to consult with project stakeholders in setting project priorities, BIA has not consistently provided the information or opportunities necessary for stakeholders—both Indian and non-Indian water users—to participate in decisionmaking about project operations and maintenance. For example, the Wapato Irrigation Project shares little information on its spending with stakeholders, and the Pine River Irrigation Project does not meet with its non-tribal stakeholders, limiting stakeholders' ability to have an impact on project decisions and BIA's ability to benefit from this input.

The long-term direction of BIA's irrigation program depends on the resolution of several larger issues. Of most importance, BIA does not know to what extent its irrigation projects are capable of financially sustaining themselves, which hinders its ability to address long-standing concerns regarding inadequate funding. The projects were constructed without consideration for whether they could generate adequate income to be self-supporting, yet since the 1960s many have been considered generally self-supporting through fees paid by water users. The future of BIA's irrigation program also depends on the resolution of how the deferred maintenance will be funded. BIA currently has no plan for how it will obtain funding to fix the deferred maintenance items. Regardless of the precise cost estimate for total deferred maintenance, funding deferred maintenance costs in the hundreds of millions of dollars will be a significant challenge in times of tight budgets and competing priorities. In the interim, the Congress has appropriated approximately \$7.5 million for some of BIA's irrigation projects for fiscal year 2006. Finally, it might be more appropriate for other entities, including other federal agencies, tribes, and water users, to manage some or all of the projects. Given that BIA must balance irrigation management with its many other missions in support of Indian communities, such as providing education and law enforcement, it may be beneficial to consider whether others for whom irrigation is more of a priority or an area of expertise could better manage some of the projects. Successful management of the projects by other groups, however, would depend on the characteristics of each project and its stakeholders. For example, turning over projects to tribes may be better suited to projects

where most of the water users are Indian, whereas turning over projects to water users would be better suited to projects where water users share similar interests and have a desire to organize into an irrigation district or association.

To improve the ongoing day-to-day management of the projects in the short-term, we are recommending that the Secretary of the Interior direct the Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs to provide the necessary level of technical support for project managers who have less than the desired level of engineering qualifications and to adequately involve project stakeholders in the management of the projects. To address the long-term financial sustainability of the projects, we are recommending that the Secretary direct the Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs to conduct studies to determine the extent to which projects are capable of sustaining themselves. Information on financial sustainability, along with accurate deferred maintenance information, are two critical pieces of information that are needed to have a debate on the long-term direction of BIA's irrigation program. Once this information is available, the Congress and interested parties will be able to address how the deferred maintenance will be funded and whether entities other than BIA could more appropriately manage some or all of the projects. Since how to fund the deferred maintenance and who should manage the projects are future policy issues for the Congress to decide in collaboration with all interested parties, we are not making any specific recommendations to address them. Although we requested comments from the Department of the Interior on our findings and recommendations, none were provided in time to be included as part of this report.

Background

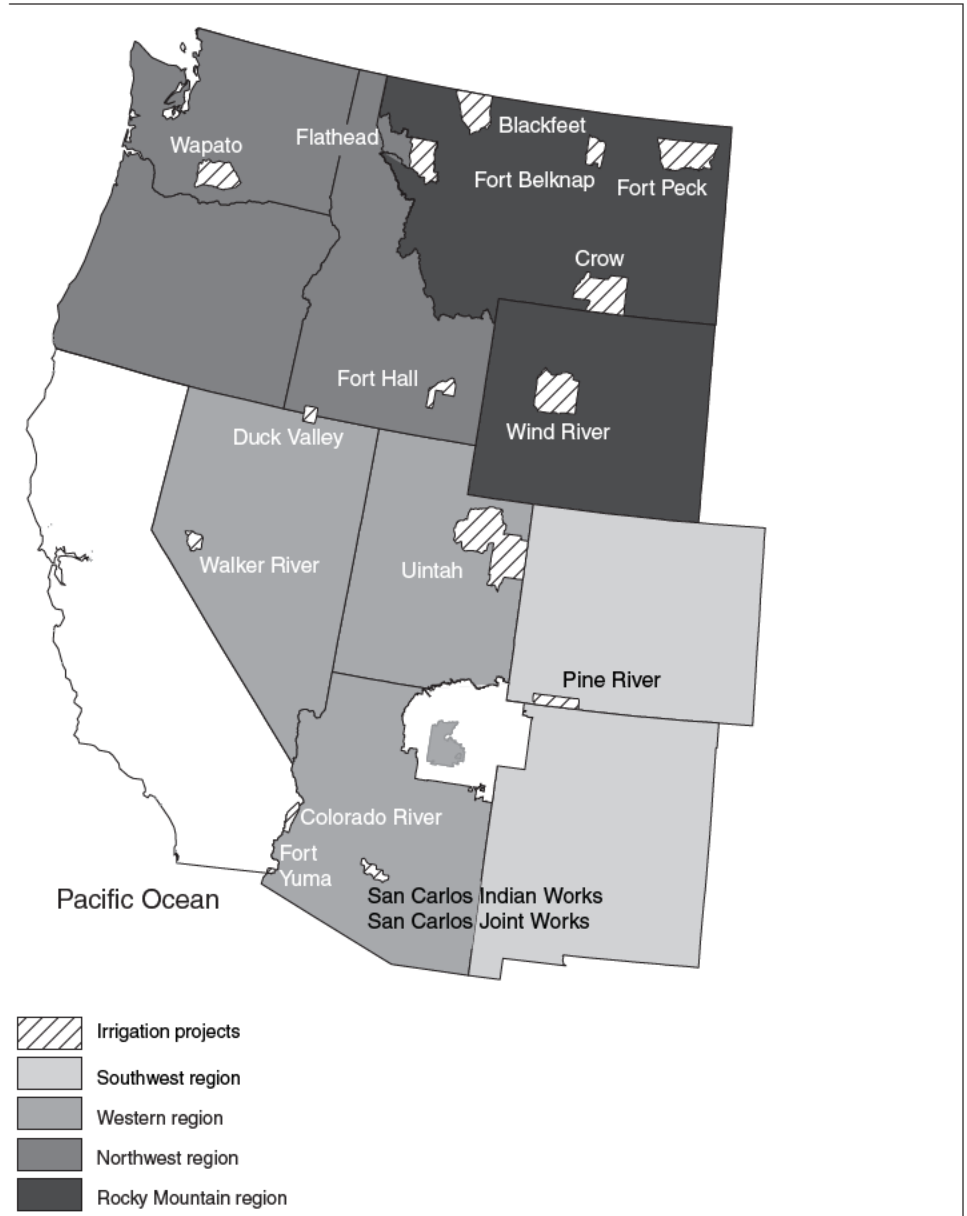
BIA's irrigation program was initiated in the late 1800s, as part of the federal government's Indian assimilation policy, and it was originally designed to provide economic development opportunities for Indians through agriculture. The Act of July 4, 1884, provided the Secretary of the Interior \$50,000 for the general development of irrigation on Indian lands.⁴ Over the years, the Congress continued to pass additional legislation authorizing and funding irrigation facilities on Indian lands.

⁴Act of July 4, 1884, 23 Stat. 76, 94 (1884).

BIA's irrigation program includes over 100 "irrigation systems" and "irrigation projects" that irrigate approximately 1 million acres primarily across the West. BIA's irrigation systems are non revenue-generating facilities that are primarily used for subsistence gardening and they are operated and maintained through a collaborative effort which generally involves other BIA programs, tribes, and water users. In contrast, BIA's 16 irrigation projects charge their water users an annual operations and maintenance fee to fund the cost of operating and maintaining the project.⁵ Most of BIA's irrigation projects are considered self-supporting through these operations and maintenance fees. The 16 irrigation projects are located on Indian reservations across the agency's Rocky Mountain, Northwest, Southwest, and Western regions (see fig. 1).

⁵See 70 *Fed. Reg.* 57889 (Oct. 4, 2005) for the 2005 operations and maintenance fees for the projects as well as the proposed fees for 2006.

Figure 1: Location of BIA's 16 Irrigation Projects by Region



Sources: BIA; GAO.

BIA's management of the 16 irrigation projects is decentralized, with regional and local BIA offices responsible for day-to-day operations and

maintenance. Table 1 provides the tribe or tribes served by each of the 16 irrigation projects along with the year each project was originally authorized.

Table 1: Tribe(s) Served and Year Authorized for BIA's 16 Irrigation Projects

Irrigation project	Tribe(s) served	Year authorized
Blackfeet	Blackfeet Tribe of the Blackfeet Indian Reservation of Montana	1907
Colorado River	Colorado River Indian Tribes of the Colorado River Indian Reservation, Arizona and California	1867
Crow	Crow Tribe of Montana	1890
Duck Valley	Shoshone-Paiute Tribes of the Duck Valley Reservation, Nevada	^a
Flathead	Confederated Salish & Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Reservation, Montana	1904
Fort Belknap	Fort Belknap Indian Community of the Fort Belknap Reservation of Montana	1895
Fort Hall	Shoshone-Bannock Tribes of the Fort Hall Reservation of Idaho	1894
Fort Peck	Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes of the Fort Peck Indian Reservation, Montana	1908
Fort Yuma ^b	Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Indian Reservation, California & Arizona	1904
Pine River	Southern Ute Indian Tribe of the Southern Ute Reservation, Colorado	^a
San Carlos Indian Works	Gila River Indian Community of the Gila River Indian Reservation, Arizona	1924
San Carlos Joint Works	Gila River Indian Community of the Gila River Indian Reservation, Arizona	1924
Uintah	Ute Indian Tribe of the Uintah & Ouray Reservation, Utah	1906
Walker River	Walker River Paiute Tribe of the Walker River Reservation, Nevada	^a
Wapato	Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation, Washington	1904
Wind River	Arapahoe Tribe of the Wind River Reservation, Wyoming and the Shoshone Tribe of the Wind River Reservation, Wyoming	1905

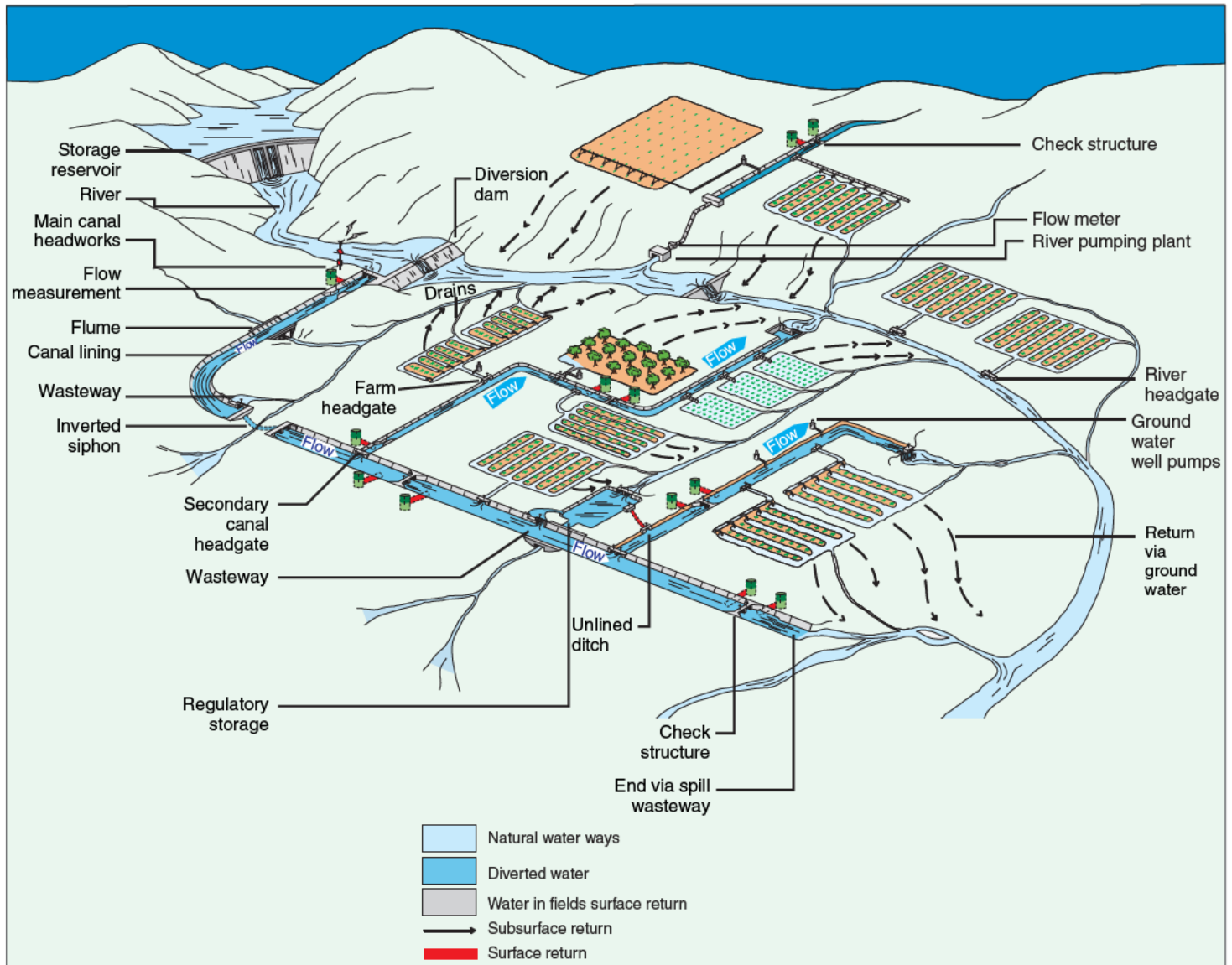
Source: GAO.

^aNo specific authorization date.

^bThe Fort Yuma Irrigation Project is operated and maintained by the Bureau of Reclamation. The operations and maintenance fees collected by BIA for the project are turned over to the Bureau of Reclamation.

The irrigation facilities constructed by BIA included a range of structures for storing and delivering water for agricultural purposes. Figure 2 highlights an example of the key structural features found on BIA's irrigation projects.

Figure 2: Example of an Irrigation Project Operated by BIA



Source: Bureau of Reclamation, GAO.

The beneficiaries of BIA's projects have evolved over time and at present are quite diverse. Over the years, non-Indians have bought or leased a significant portion of the land served by BIA's irrigation program. As a result, current water users on BIA's projects include the tribes, individual

Indian landowners, non-Indian landowners, and non-Indian lessees of Indian lands. The extent of non-Indian landownership and leasing ranges significantly across BIA's irrigation projects (see table 2). For example, 100 percent of the land served by the Colorado River Irrigation Project is Indian owned, while only about 10 percent of the land served by the Flathead Irrigation Project is Indian owned.

Table 2: Land Ownership for BIA's 16 Irrigation Projects

Irrigation project	Total assessed acreage	Percentage of Indian owned land	Percentage of non-Indian owned land
Colorado River	79,350	100	0
Duck Valley	12,923	100	0
Fort Yuma ^a	7,524	100	0
San Carlos Indian Works	50,000 ^b	99	1
Fort Belknap	9,900	92	8
Walker River	2,100	90	10
Pine River	11,855	85	15
Fort Hall	72,201	80	20
Wind River	38,300	67	33
Blackfeet	38,300	60	40
Wapato	96,443	60	40
Crow	38,900	56	44
Fort Peck	18,800	53	47
Uintah	62,200	52	48
San Carlos Joint Works	100,000 ^b	50	50
Flathead	128,105	10	90
Total	716,901^b	57	43

Source: GAO analysis of BIA data.

^aThe Fort Yuma Irrigation Project is operated and maintained by the Bureau of Reclamation. The operations and maintenance fees collected by BIA for the project are turned over to the Bureau of Reclamation.

^bThe acreage for the San Carlos Indian Works is also included in the acreage for the San Carlos Joint Works. In calculating the total acreage, the acreage for the San Carlos Indian Works is only counted once.

Federal regulations and internal BIA guidance require that BIA collaborate with water users, both Indian and non-Indian, in managing the irrigation

projects. For example, federal regulations state that close cooperation between BIA and water users is necessary and that the BIA official in charge of each project is responsible for consulting with all water users in setting program priorities.⁶ In addition, BIA's manual requires that BIA "provide opportunities for water user participation in matters relating to irrigation project operations" and that BIA's officer-in-charge "meet regularly with water users to discuss proposed [operation and maintenance] assessment rates ... [and] general operations and maintenance." Although BIA guidance does not define "regularly," BIA's Irrigation Handbook explicitly recommends that project staff meet at least twice annually to discuss work performed over the course of the year and allow for water user feedback and suggestions for the coming year. Furthermore, BIA's Irrigation Handbook states that, at a minimum, BIA should discuss annual project budgets and work plans with water users.

Since their inception, BIA's 16 irrigation projects have been plagued by maintenance concerns. Construction of the projects was never fully completed, resulting in structural deficiencies that have continually hindered project operations and efficiency. In addition, water users and BIA have reported that operations and maintenance fees provide insufficient funding for project operations. Due to insufficient funding, project maintenance has been consistently postponed, resulting in an extensive and costly list of deferred maintenance items. Such deferred maintenance ranges from repairing or replacing dilapidated irrigation structures to clearing weeds from irrigation ditches.

In addition, concerns regarding BIA's management of the projects have been raised for years, particularly in regard to its financial management practices. For example, problems concerning BIA's billing practices for its operations and maintenance fees have been raised by many, prompting independent review on more than one occasion. We and the Department of the Interior's Inspector General have both identified serious problems with the land use records BIA has used to develop its annual operations and maintenance bills.⁷ In response, BIA instituted a new financial management system called the National Irrigation Information Management System,

⁶25 C.F.R. § 171.1 (c), (d).

⁷GAO, *Indian Programs: BIA's Management of the Wapato Irrigation Project*, [GAO/RCED-97-124](#) (Washington D.C.: May 28, 1997); U.S. Department of the Interior, Office of the Inspector General, *Indian Irrigation Projects, Bureau of Indian Affairs*, 96-I-641, (Washington D.C.: March 1996).

which has begun to address some of the billing errors. However, concerns still exist regarding the accuracy of the data in the billing system. The accuracy of some of the information in the irrigation billing system is dependant on the irrigation program receiving accurate and timely information from other BIA programs, such as land ownership and leasing information from BIA's Real Estate Services program.

In 2001, the Yakama tribe and individual tribal members filed appeals challenging the Wapato Irrigation Project's operation and maintenance fees for the pre-2000 and year 2000 bills. Furthermore, the Wapato Irrigation Project agreed to not send any bills to the tribe or its members since 2001. Although a settlement is under discussion, in the interim the Wapato Irrigation Project has not been able to collect about \$2 million, annually, of its expected revenue.

BIA Estimates the Cost of Deferred Maintenance at about \$850 Million, but the Estimate Is Being Refined

According to BIA's latest estimate, it will cost about \$850 million to complete the deferred maintenance on all of its 16 irrigation projects; but this estimate is still being refined. BIA initially estimated its deferred maintenance costs at over \$1 billion in fiscal year 2004, but acknowledged that this estimate was preliminary and would need to be revised largely because it incorrectly included new construction items and was developed by non-engineers. BIA revised this estimate downward in fiscal year 2005 based on the implementation of a new facilities management system. However, BIA plans to further refine this estimate since some projects continued to incorrectly count new construction items as deferred maintenance.

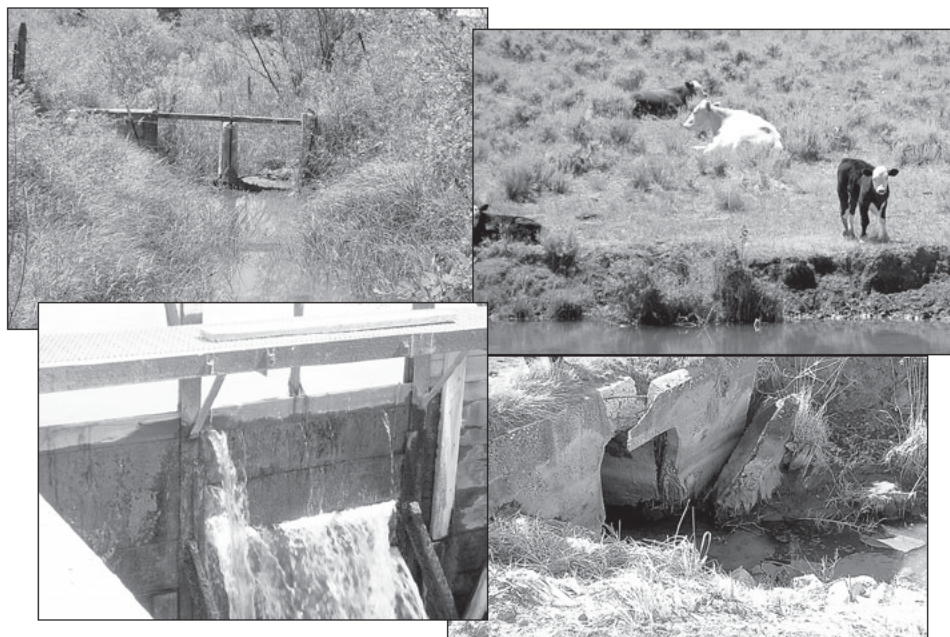
In 2004, BIA Initially Estimated Completing the Deferred Maintenance Would Cost Over \$1 Billion

As part of its ongoing effort to identify the needs and costs of deferred maintenance on its 16 irrigation projects, BIA estimated in fiscal year 2004 that it would cost approximately \$1.2 billion to complete all deferred maintenance. This initial estimate was based, in part, on preliminary condition assessments of irrigation structures and equipment for each of BIA's 16 irrigation projects. These preliminary condition assessments generally consisted of visual inspections to classify each project's structure and equipment using a scale of good, fair, poor, critical and abandoned based on the apparent level of disrepair. BIA staff then estimated how much it would cost to repair each item based on its condition classification.

BIA generally defines deferred maintenance as upkeep that is postponed until some future time.⁸ Deferred maintenance varies from project to project and ranges from cleaning weeds and trees which divert water from irrigation ditches, to repairing leaky or crumbling check gates designed to regulate water flow, to resloping eroded canal banks to optimize water flow. Figure 3 shows examples of deferred maintenance on some of the irrigation projects we visited (clockwise from the upper left, figure 3 shows (1) a defunct check gate and overgrown irrigation ditch at the Fort Belknap Irrigation Project, (2) a cattle-crossing eroding a canal bank and impairing water flow at the Wind River Irrigation Project, (3) a crumbling irrigation structure at the Crow Irrigation Project, and (4) a check gate leaking water at the Colorado River Irrigation Project). For detailed information on key maintenance issues for each of the nine projects we visited, see appendix II.

⁸BIA defines deferred maintenance as “maintenance that was not performed when it should have been or when it was scheduled and which, therefore, was put off or delayed for a future period (adapted from [Federal Accounting Standards Advisory Board Bulletin] No. 6). This includes facility deficiencies where there is non-compliance to codes (e.g., life safety, [Americans with Disabilities Act, Occupational Safety and Health Administration], environmental, etc.) and other regulatory or Executive Order compliance requirements.”

Figure 3: Examples of Deferred Maintenance on BIA's Irrigation Projects (c. 2005)



Source: GAO.

BIA officials acknowledged that their fiscal year 2004 deferred maintenance estimate was only a starting point and that it needed to be revised for three key reasons: (1) the individuals who conducted the assessments were not knowledgeable about irrigation projects or infrastructure; (2) not all projects used the same methodology to develop their deferred maintenance cost estimates; and (3) some projects incorrectly counted new construction items as deferred maintenance.

- *BIA's preliminary condition assessments were conducted by computer specialists, rather than by people with the expertise in irrigation or engineering needed to accurately assess project infrastructure.* BIA contracted with geographic information system experts primarily to catalogue the structures on each project. These geographic information system experts also observed the condition of the structures they catalogued and classified the condition of each structure, based on the level of apparent disrepair, as part of the overall effort to inventory and map key structures on each project. Consequently, some items identified as being in "poor" condition may in fact be structurally sound but simply

appear cosmetically dilapidated, whereas other structures classified as being in “good” condition may in fact be structurally dilapidated but appear cosmetically sound. For example, according to BIA staff at the Colorado River Irrigation Project, the recent repainting of certain check gates disguised severe rust and structural deterioration of key metal parts.

- *BIA staff used inconsistent methodologies to develop the cost estimates for deferred maintenance.* According to BIA staff, the deferred maintenance cost estimates were developed by different people, sometimes using different or unknown methodologies for assigning cost values to deferred maintenance items. For example, some projects developed their own cost estimates and sent them to BIA’s central office for inclusion in its overall figures, while BIA regional staff developed cost estimates for other projects based, in part, on information from BIA’s preliminary condition assessments.
- *Some projects incorrectly included new construction items as deferred maintenance.* According to BIA, work that would expand a project or its facilities should not be categorized as deferred maintenance. Therefore, expanding an existing water delivery system or constructing a new building is not deferred maintenance. However, some projects incorrectly counted new construction items as deferred maintenance. For example, the Fort Hall Irrigation Project included increasing the capacity of its main canal for about \$15.3 million, the Duck Valley Irrigation Project included building new canals for about \$1.3 million, and the Flathead Irrigation Project included building a new warehouse for about \$147,000.

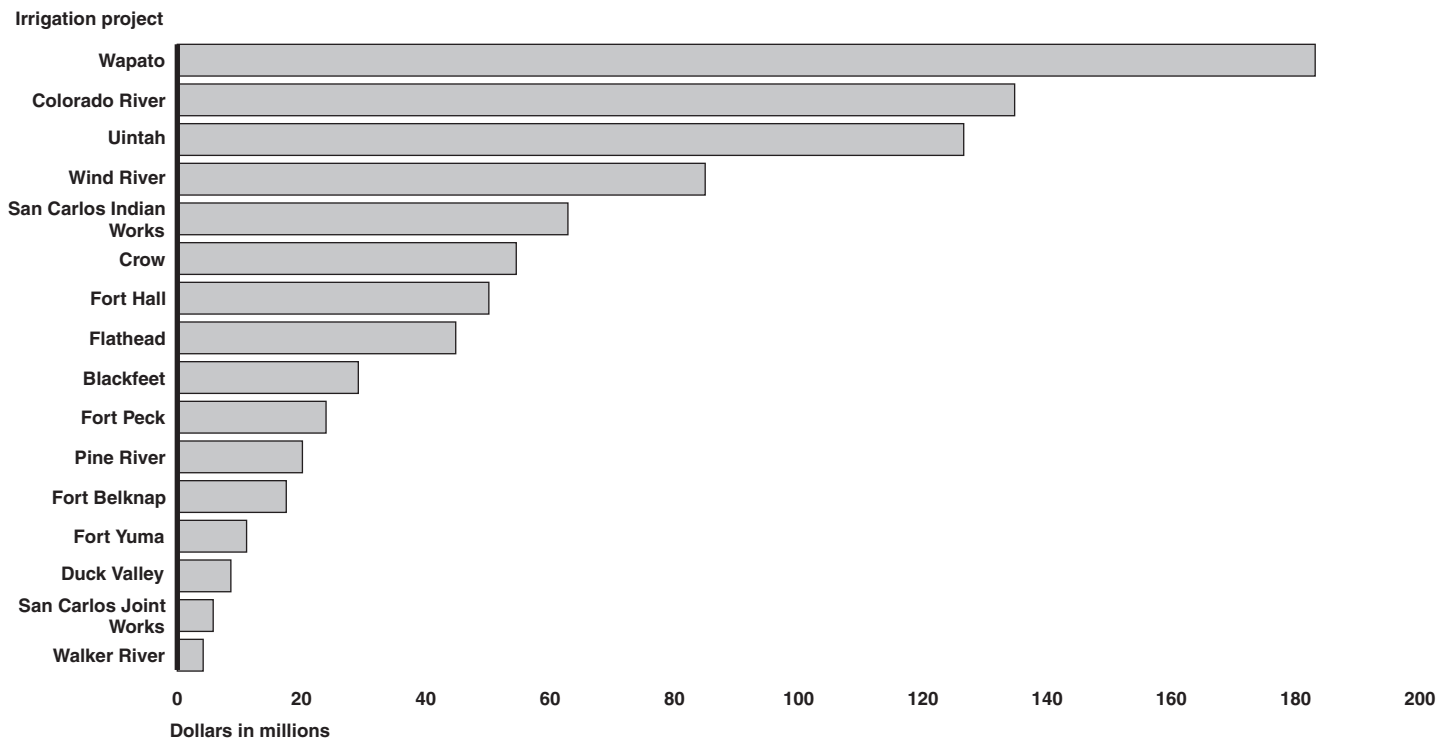
In 2005, BIA Revised the Estimate Downward to about \$850 Million, but It Is Still a Work in Progress

To improve the accuracy of its deferred maintenance estimate in 2005 and to help staff develop, track, and continuously update deferred maintenance lists and cost estimates, BIA implemented MAXIMO—a facilities management system linked to the geographic information system mapping inventory developed from its preliminary condition assessments.⁹ Using data from MAXIMO, BIA revised its total deferred maintenance estimate for the irrigation projects downward to about \$850 million for fiscal year 2005. Figure 4 shows the current deferred maintenance cost estimate for

⁹BIA implemented MAXIMO agencywide, not just for its irrigation projects, to help identify and track deferred maintenance.

each of the 16 projects. In the summer of 2005, BIA technical experts from the central irrigation office conducted training for BIA irrigation projects on how to use MAXIMO to enter information on maintenance needs, and how to correctly define deferred maintenance. Projects used this system to revise their list of deferred maintenance items and associated cost estimates in fiscal year 2005. While MAXIMO is still being tailored to the needs of the irrigation program, its implementation generally standardized the process for identifying and calculating deferred maintenance among projects.

Figure 4: Fiscal Year 2005 Cost Estimate of Deferred Maintenance by Irrigation Project



Source: GAO analysis of BIA data.

Despite the implementation of MAXIMO, BIA’s fiscal year 2005 estimate of deferred maintenance is still inaccurate for the following reasons:

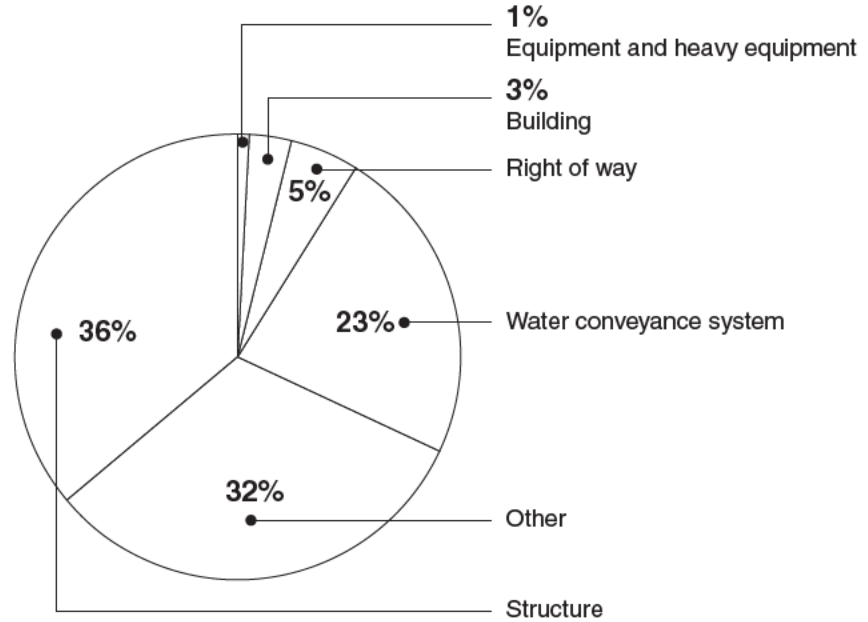
- *Some projects continued to incorrectly count certain items as deferred maintenance.* Despite training, some projects continued to incorrectly

count certain items, such as new construction items and vehicles, as deferred maintenance. For example, the Fort Hall Irrigation Project included the installation of permanent diversion structures for about \$2.1 million, the Wapato Irrigation Project included constructing reservoirs for about \$640,000, and the San Carlos Indian Works Irrigation Project included building a new office for about \$286,000. In addition, some projects included the cost of repairing vehicles or buying new ones in their deferred maintenance estimates, despite BIA's new guidance that such items are not deferred maintenance. According to BIA officials, while projects can consider the weed clearing postponed due to broken vehicles as deferred maintenance, the delayed repair of the vehicle itself is not deferred maintenance. For example, the Wind River Irrigation Project included an excavator vehicle for about \$500,000 and the Crow Irrigation Project included dump trucks for about \$430,000.

- *Some projects provided BIA with incomplete information.* According to BIA officials, some projects did not do thorough assessments of their deferred maintenance needs, and some may not be including legitimate deferred maintenance items, such as re-sloping canal banks that have eroded by crossing cattle or overgrown vegetation. Moreover, both the Walker River and the Uintah Irrigation Projects failed to provide information detailing their deferred maintenance costs, and several projects lumped items together as “other” with little or no explanatory information other than “miscellaneous”—accounting for almost one-third of BIA's total deferred maintenance cost estimate for its irrigation projects (see fig. 5).
- *BIA made errors when compiling the total deferred maintenance cost estimates.* For example, BIA inadvertently double-counted the estimate provided by the Colorado River Irrigation Project when compiling the overall cost estimate, according to BIA officials. Additionally, BIA officials erroneously estimated costs for all structures, such as flumes and check gates, based on the full replacement values even when items were in good or fair condition and needed only repairs. These structures account for over one-third of BIA's total deferred maintenance estimate (see fig. 5).

While the inclusion of incorrect items and calculation errors likely overestimate BIA's total deferred maintenance costs, the incomplete information provided by some projects may underestimate total costs.

Figure 5: Fiscal Year 2005 Cost Estimate of Deferred Maintenance by Type



Source: GAO analysis of BIA data.

To further refine its cost estimate and to develop more comprehensive deferred maintenance lists, BIA plans to hire experts in engineering and irrigation to periodically conduct thorough condition assessments of all 16 irrigation projects to identify deferred maintenance needs and costs. According to BIA officials, these thorough condition assessments are expected to more accurately reflect each project's actual deferred maintenance, in part because experts in engineering and irrigation who can differentiate between structural and cosmetic problems will conduct them. These assessments will also help BIA prioritize the allocation of potential funds to complete deferred maintenance items because they will assign a prioritization rating to each deferred maintenance item based on the estimated repair or replacement cost as well as the overall importance to the project. The first such assessment was completed for the Flathead

Irrigation Project in July 2005,¹⁰ and BIA plans to reassess the condition of each project at least once every 5 years, with the first round of such condition assessments completed by the end of 2010.

Shortcomings in BIA's Management of Some Irrigation Projects Undermine Effective Decisionmaking

BIA's management of some of its irrigation projects has serious shortcomings that undermine effective decisionmaking about project operations and maintenance. Under BIA's organizational structure, in many cases, officials with the authority to oversee project managers' decisionmaking lack the technical expertise needed to do so effectively, while the staff who do have the expertise lack the necessary authority. In addition, despite federal regulations that require BIA to consult with project stakeholders in setting project priorities, BIA has not consistently provided the information or opportunities necessary for stakeholders—both Indian and non-Indian water users—to participate in decisionmaking about project operations and maintenance. (See appendix II for detailed information on key management concerns at each of the nine projects we visited.)

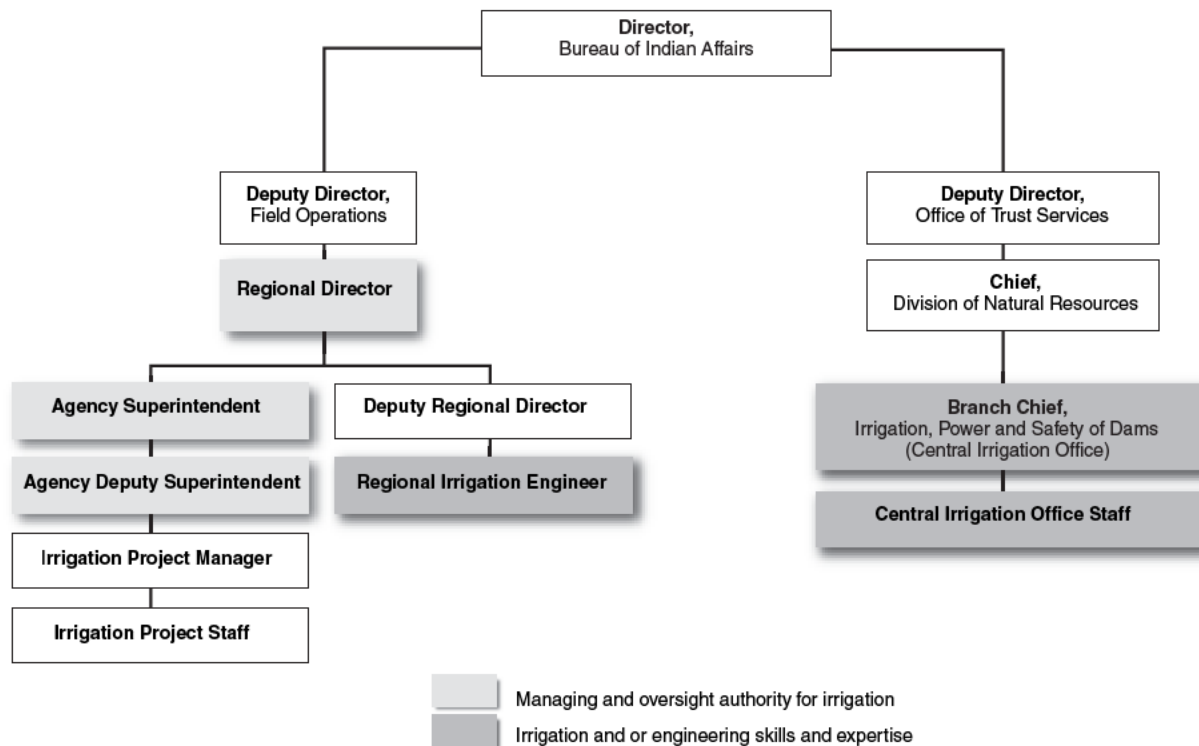
In Many Cases, BIA Officials with Oversight Authority Lack Expertise, While Those with Expertise Lack Authority

Under BIA's organizational structure, in many cases, officials with the authority to oversee project managers' decisionmaking lack the expertise needed to do so effectively, while the staff who do have the expertise lack the necessary authority to oversee project managers' decisionmaking. BIA regional directors, agency superintendents, and agency deputy superintendents who oversee the projects do not generally have engineering or irrigation expertise, and they rely heavily on the project managers to run the projects. (See fig. 6 for an organizational chart showing the lines of authority for providing oversight of a typical BIA irrigation project.) Of the nine projects we visited, only two had managers at the regional or agency levels who are experts in irrigation or engineering. At the same time, BIA staff with the irrigation and engineering expertise—regional irrigation engineers and central irrigation office staff—have no authority over the 16 projects under BIA's current organizational structure. Consequently, key technical decisions about project operations and maintenance, such as when or how to repair critical water delivery

¹⁰This condition assessment, entitled *Final Report: Engineering Evaluation of Existing Conditions, Flathead Agency Irrigation Division (FAID)* was prepared by HKM Engineering for the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes. BIA did not fund this condition assessment.

infrastructure, do not necessarily get the technical oversight or scrutiny needed.

Figure 6: Misalignment of Expertise and Authority for a Typical BIA Irrigation Project



Source: GAO.

This organizational structure and reliance on the project managers breaks down when the person managing the project lacks the expertise required for the position—that is, in cases in which BIA has had difficulty filling project manager vacancies and has, as a result, hired less qualified people or has the agency deputy superintendent temporarily serving in the project manager position. Of the nine projects we visited, four lacked project managers for all or part of the 2005 irrigation season and five project managers were experts in engineering or irrigation.

The GAO *Internal Control Management and Evaluation Tool* recommends that federal agencies analyze the knowledge and skills needed to perform jobs appropriately and provides guidance on organizational structure and

identification of potential risks to the agency in that structure.¹¹ Specifically, it recommends that adequate mechanisms exist to address risks—such as the risks associated with staff vacancies or hiring less qualified staff.

When the project manager is under-qualified and unchecked by managers who heavily rely on his or her decisionmaking, the potential for adverse impacts on the operations and maintenance of an irrigation project increases. For example, at the Crow Irrigation Project in 2002, a project manager with insufficient expertise decided to repair a minor leak in a key water delivery structure by dismantling it and replacing it with a different type of structure. The new structure was subsequently deemed inadequate by BIA's irrigation experts, and the required reconstruction delayed water delivery by about a month. In addition, at the Blackfeet Irrigation Project in 2000, the accidental flooding and subsequent erosion of a farmer's land was inadequately addressed by project and agency management who decided to use a short-term solution over the objections of the regional irrigation engineer, who lacked the authority to override the project manager and agency superintendent's technical decision, despite their lack of expertise. At the time of this report, the regional irrigation engineer continues to negotiate the implementation of a long-term and technically sound solution.

Furthermore, BIA lacks protocols to ensure that project managers consult with, or get input from, BIA's technical experts before implementing technically complex decisions about project operations and maintenance, further exacerbating problems and undermining management accountability. For example, in the 2002 incident at the Crow Irrigation Project discussed above, the project manager was not required to consult with, notify, or get approval from either the regional irrigation engineer or central irrigation office staff, despite his lack of expertise and the complexity of the flume replacement project he undertook. According to BIA officials, if the project manager had consulted an engineer, his plan to replace the flume with two small culverts would have been rejected before work began because it was technically insufficient and would not have been completed before the start of the approaching irrigation season.

¹¹GAO, *Internal Control Standards: Internal Control Management and Evaluation Tool*, GAO-01-1008G (Washington, D.C.: Aug. 2001).

BIA Has Not Consistently Provided Information and Opportunities for Stakeholders to Participate in Setting Project Priorities

A second serious management shortcoming is the extent to which some projects involve water users in decisionmaking. Federal regulations, as well as BIA guidance, call for involving project stakeholders—that is, tribal representatives as well as both Indian and non-Indian water users—in the operations and maintenance of each project. Specifically, federal regulations state that BIA is responsible for consulting with all water users in setting program priorities; BIA's manual requires that BIA provide regular opportunities for project water users to participate in project operations; and BIA's Irrigation Handbook recommends that BIA meet at least twice a year with project water users to discuss project budgets and desired work.

Despite such requirements and recommendations, BIA has not consistently provided the opportunities or information necessary for water users to participate in such decisionmaking about project operations and maintenance. The frequency of meetings between BIA and its project water users varied considerably on the nine projects we visited, from rarely (generally zero meetings per year), to periodically (generally more than one meeting per year), to regularly (generally more than three meetings per year), as shown in figure 9. For example, both the Blackfeet and Colorado River Irrigation Projects hold regular meetings with both tribal and individual water users, with meetings held quarterly at the Blackfeet Irrigation Project and monthly at the Colorado River Irrigation Project. In contrast, BIA officials on the Pine River Irrigation Project do not meet with any non-tribal water users, and BIA officials at the Fort Belknap Irrigation Project have held few water users meetings in recent years. There was no meeting with water users at the Fort Belknap Irrigation Project to kick-off the 2005 irrigation season because the project manager position was vacant, worsening an already adversarial relationship between water users and BIA, according to water users and a local government official. Also, BIA officials on the Crow Irrigation Project have no regularly scheduled meetings with either the tribe or individual water users and, in fact, failed to send a single representative to the meeting it called in 2005 for water users to voice their concerns about project management and operations.

Figure 7: Opportunities for Water Users to Meet with BIA Varies by Project

Irrigation project	BIA communication with					
	Tribes			Individual water users ^a		
	Regular meetings	Periodic meetings	Rare meetings	Regular meetings	Periodic meetings	Rare meetings
Blackfeet	■			■		
Colorado River	■			■		
Crow			■			■
Fort Belknap			■			■
Pine River	■					■
San Carlos Indian Works		■			■	
San Carlos Joint Works		■			■	
Wapato	■				■	
Wind River		■		■		

Source: GAO.

^aIndividual water users include Indians and/or non-Indians, depending on the project.

In addition to a lack of regular meetings with all project water users, BIA has not consistently shared the type of information about project operations and finances that water users need to meaningfully participate in project decisionmaking. Although BIA officials at the Colorado River Irrigation Project share information on their budgets with water users and work collaboratively with water users to develop annual work priorities in accordance with BIA’s *Irrigation Handbook*, not all projects we visited provide or solicit this type of information. For example, BIA staff at the Wapato Irrigation Project does not solicit water users’ input on project priorities or share information on the project’s budget, according to water users we spoke with, and BIA officials at the Crow Irrigation Project do not share this type of critical information. However, some of the projects we visited have recently begun to share information on project spending and involve project water users in developing project priorities, despite not doing so historically. For example, the project management at the Blackfeet Irrigation Project began sharing budget information with its water users during the 2005 season, and the new project management at the Fort Belknap Irrigation Project stated that they plan on involving project water users in setting project priorities in the 2006 season.

Moreover, although some project managers and their staff are approachable and responsive on an individual basis, according to water users on some projects we visited, others stated that project management on some of BIA's irrigation projects were generally inaccessible and non-responsive. For example, BIA officials acknowledged that a former project manager at the Blackfeet Irrigation Project told water users to sue BIA to get information on project decisionmaking. In addition, some expressed concerns that BIA is less responsive to non-Indians because BIA's mission does not specifically include non-Indians. Consequently, some non-Indian water users have opted to go directly to their congressional representatives to raise their concerns. For example, non-Indian water users at the Wapato Irrigation Project have sought congressional intervention on several occasions to help compel BIA staff to disclose information about project finances, such as information related to proposed operations and maintenance fee debts and data on project land not being billed for operations and maintenance. In addition, Senator Conrad Burns and Congressman Dennis Rehberg of Montana co-sponsored a town hall meeting in 2003 to provide local water users an opportunity to voice project concerns to BIA officials. Requests by non-Indian water users for project management and regional staff to address the lack of water delivery at the Crow Irrigation Project during the month of August 2005 went largely unanswered by BIA, resulting in congressional intervention. Such lack of access and communication about project operations limits the ability of water users to have an impact on project decisions as well as the ability of BIA to benefit from this input.

Long-Term Direction of BIA's Irrigation Program Depends on Resolution of a Number of Larger Issues

The long-term direction of BIA's irrigation program depends on the resolution of several larger issues. Of most importance, BIA does not know the extent to which its irrigation projects are capable of financially sustaining themselves, which hinders its ability to address long-standing concerns regarding inadequate funding. The future of BIA's irrigation program also depends on the resolution of how the deferred maintenance will be funded. BIA currently has no plans for how it will obtain funding to fix the deferred maintenance items, and obtaining this funding presents a significant challenge in times of tight budgets and competing priorities. Finally, it might be more appropriate for other entities, including other federal agencies, tribes, and water users, to manage some or all of the projects.

The Extent to Which Projects Are Capable of Sustaining Themselves Is Unknown

BIA does not know the extent to which Indian irrigation projects are capable of sustaining themselves. Reclamation law and associated policy require the Department of the Interior's Bureau of Reclamation to test the financial feasibility of proposed projects comparing estimated reimbursable project costs with anticipated revenues. The Bureau of Reclamation then uses these reimbursable cost estimates to negotiate repayment contracts with water users, where appropriate. In contrast, Indian irrigation projects were authorized to support Indian populations residing on reservations without regard to whether the projects could be financially self-sustaining. As a result, neither the Congress nor project stakeholders have any assurance that these projects can sustain themselves. For example, a comprehensive 1930 study of BIA's irrigation program concluded that the Blackfeet and Fort Peck Irrigation Projects should be abandoned. Specifically, the report noted, "[a]fter a very careful study of all the available data relating to these projects, including a field examination, we are firmly convinced that any further attempts to rehabilitate and to operate and maintain these projects ... can result only in increasing the loss that must be accepted and sustained by the Government. *Adequate preliminary investigations and studies to which every proposed project should be subjected, in our opinion, would have condemned ... these ... projects as unfeasible.*"¹² [Emphasis added.]

Despite this lack of information on the overall financial situation for each of the projects, in the early 1960s BIA classified more than half of its 16 projects as fully self-supporting, on the basis of annual operations and maintenance fees they collected from water users. These self-supporting projects do not receive any ongoing appropriated funds. These projects are subject to full cost recovery despite the absence of financial information to demonstrate that the water users could sustain this financial burden. The Blackfeet and Fort Peck Irrigation Projects were two of the projects classified as fully self-supporting. While the specific financial situations for the Blackfeet and Fort Peck Irrigation Projects have likely changed since the 1920s, BIA does not know if these projects, or any of the other Indian irrigation projects, are financially self-supporting.

The heavy reliance on water users to sustain these projects has created ongoing tension between the water users and BIA. Some water users have

¹²*Survey of Conditions of the Indians in the United States: Hearings Before a Subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs, 71st Cong., 2d Sess. at 2219-20 (1930).*

complained to BIA that they cannot afford the operations and maintenance fees and they pressure BIA to keep the fees as low as possible. The Bureau of Reclamation recently conducted a study of the Pine River Irrigation Project and concluded that some of the water users could not conduct a profitable farming operation with the 2005 operations and maintenance fee of \$8.50 per acre. BIA has not responded to the Bureau of Reclamation study, and in October 2005 BIA proposed doubling the rate to \$17.00 per acre for the 2006 irrigation season even though water users claim that they cannot afford to pay a higher fee.¹³ The operations and maintenance fee has been set at \$8.50 at the Pine River Irrigation Project since 1992 and, according to BIA officials, the collections do not provide adequate funds to properly operate and maintain the project. As a result, BIA estimates that the deferred maintenance at the project has grown to over \$20 million. Without definitive information on the financial situation of each project, BIA cannot determine what portion of project operations and maintenance costs can be reasonably borne by the water users and to what extent alternative sources of financing, such as congressional appropriations, should be pursued.

There Is No Plan for How to Fund the Deferred Maintenance

Despite the estimated \$850 million in deferred maintenance and the degree to which it impedes ongoing operations and maintenance at BIA's irrigation projects, BIA currently has no plan for funding the list of deferred maintenance items. Funding deferred maintenance costs in the hundreds of millions of dollars will be a significant challenge in times of tight budgets and competing priorities. Nonetheless, officials stated that the agency has made little effort to identify options for funding the deferred maintenance. BIA acknowledges that income from ongoing operations and maintenance fees would likely be inadequate to cover the deferred maintenance, yet the agency has done little to identify alternative means of funding. According to officials, BIA has not asked the Congress for supplemental funding to cover the deferred maintenance. For example, water users report that the \$7.5 million appropriated for BIA's irrigation projects for fiscal year 2006 resulted from lobbying by concerned water users, not from BIA's efforts.¹⁴ To date, BIA has primarily focused on developing and refining an accurate estimate of the cost to fix the deferred maintenance items. While

¹³70 *Fed. Reg.* 57889, 57893 (Oct. 4, 2005).

¹⁴These funds were specifically appropriated for five irrigation projects—Crow, Fort Peck, Fort Belknap, Blackfeet and Wind River—and one irrigation system.

developing an estimate of the projected cost is important, BIA officials believe that the agency also needs to develop a plan for ultimately funding the deferred maintenance.

Developing a plan for funding the deferred maintenance is complicated by competing priorities and a crisis-oriented management style that complicates preventative maintenance, according to BIA officials. The current state of disrepair of most of the irrigation projects results in frequent emergency situations concerning project operations and maintenance. As a result, BIA irrigation staff spends a significant amount of its time addressing emergency maintenance situations, to the detriment of other maintenance needs that are essential to sustaining the projects over the long term. As a result of this “crisis-style” management, BIA has limited time to devote to non-emergency issues such as the list of deferred maintenance items. Furthermore, this “crisis-style” management prevents BIA from devoting adequate time to preventative maintenance. For example, irrigation staff at Wind River Irrigation Project stated that making “band-aid” emergency repairs on a regular basis prevents them from addressing long-standing deferred maintenance needs, as well as from conducting strategic improvements that would help sustain the project over the long term.

**It Might Be More
Appropriate for Other
Entities to Manage Some or
All of the Projects**

It may be beneficial to consider whether other groups for whom irrigation is a priority or an area of expertise could better manage some of the irrigation projects, including other federal agencies, Indian tribes, and water users. BIA must balance its irrigation management responsibilities with its many other missions in support of Indian communities. As the federal agency charged with supporting Indian communities in the United States, BIA’s responsibility is to administer and manage land and natural resources held in trust for Indians by the U.S. government. Administration and management of these trust lands and resources involves a wide variety of responsibilities, including law enforcement, social services, economic development, education and natural resource management. Given the multitude of responsibilities that BIA must balance, there are inherent limits on the resources and knowledge that BIA is able to devote to any one program. As a result of these limitations and competing demands, officials report that irrigation management is not a priority for BIA. The fact that many water users on the irrigation projects are now non-Indian may further encourage BIA to prioritize and devote more resources to other programs before irrigation management.

Successful management of the irrigation projects by other groups would depend on the unique characteristics of each project and its water users. Potential groups who may be able to assume management for some irrigation projects or portions of some irrigation projects include the following:

- *The Bureau of Reclamation.* As the federal agency charged with managing water in the western United States, the Bureau of Reclamation has extensive technical experience in managing irrigation projects and has served in a technical or advisory capacity to BIA's irrigation staff. Furthermore, efforts have been made in the past to turn over some BIA irrigation projects to the Bureau of Reclamation and the Fort Yuma Irrigation Project is currently operated by the Bureau of Reclamation. In addition, the Bureau of Reclamation utilizes management practices for its irrigation projects that maximize information sharing and collaboration with water users. For example, in contrast to BIA, the Bureau of Reclamation delegates responsibility for much of the day-to-day operations and maintenance on its irrigation projects to irrigation districts, which are organized groups of water users.
- *Indian Tribes.* Officials report that some of the tribes have staff with extensive knowledge of irrigation and water management, as well as technical training. Some tribes stated that they have a vested interest in seeing their respective projects succeed, and they would like to assume direct responsibility for their reservation's irrigation project, assuming the deferred maintenance items are fixed before the turnover occurs. Turning over some of the BIA projects to Indian tribes would be an option where tribes have the management and technical capability to assume responsibility for an irrigation project.
- *Water Users.* Water users have extensive familiarity with the day-to-day management of the projects and in some cases already handle many day-to-day operations and maintenance activities. For example, the Crowheart Water Users Association, a group of water users at the Wind River Irrigation Project, have successfully assumed responsibility for most of the maintenance needs on their portion of the project. In exchange for their efforts, BIA refunds to the Crowheart Water Users Association 50 percent of their annual operation and maintenance fees. Through this arrangement, the Crowheart Water Users Association believes it has been able to more effectively address maintenance needs and increase project efficiency. Turning over some of the BIA projects to

water users would be an option where water users share similar interests and have positive working relationships, as well as the desire to organize an irrigation district or association.

Any successful alternative management option would have to consider the sometimes disparate interests and priorities among water users. In some cases, a combination of the various alternative management options may be beneficial and feasible. This type of arrangement is currently being considered for the Flathead Irrigation Project, where BIA is currently in the process of turning over the operation and management of the project to a collaborative management group that may include the tribe, individual Indian water users, and non-Indian water users. However, regardless of the alternative management option, water users and tribal officials repeatedly stated that they would not be willing or able to take over project operations and maintenance unless the deferred maintenance had already been addressed or adequate funding was available to address the deferred maintenance needs.

Conclusions

Since BIA historically has not had adequate funds to operate and maintain the projects, the projects are in a serious state of disrepair. BIA is in the process of implementing its plan to develop an accurate list and estimate of the deferred maintenance needs for each project. However, some of the projects also have day-to-day management shortcomings regarding technical support and stakeholder involvement that need to be addressed. BIA's decentralized organizational structure combined with the difficulty in attracting and retaining highly qualified project managers at remote Indian reservations led to some poor decisionmaking at some of the projects. It is critically important that project managers, especially those with less than desirable qualifications, have the necessary level of technical support to prevent poor decisions from being made in the future.

A lack of adequate stakeholder involvement at some projects has also seriously undermined project accountability. Unlike most other BIA programs, the operations and maintenance of the irrigation projects are funded almost entirely by the project beneficiaries—the water users, many of whom are non-Indian. Consequently, BIA is accountable to these water users and these water users expect to have an active voice in project operations and maintenance. Some projects have not fulfilled their obligations to regularly meet with project stakeholders, creating an adversarial environment in which BIA and project water users do not trust each other. This failure to involve stakeholders in the management of their

own projects means that BIA does not benefit from water user expertise and has resulted in widespread feelings that BIA is non-responsive and evasive, alienating many water users who feel disenfranchised. Moreover, this failure has limited the ability of stakeholders to hold BIA accountable for its decisions and actions.

In addition to some shortcomings with BIA's ongoing day-to-day management of some of the projects, we also found that information on the financial sustainability of the projects is needed to help address the long-term direction of BIA's irrigation program. BIA's 16 irrigation projects were generally built in the late 1800s and early 1900s to further the federal government's Indian policy of assimilation. The government made the decision to build these projects to support and encourage Indians to become farmers. This decision was generally not based on a thorough analysis designed to ensure that only cost effective projects were built. As a result, the financial sustainability of some of the projects has always been questionable, ultimately creating tension between BIA and its water users. BIA is under constant pressure to raise annual operations and maintenance fees to collect adequate funds to maintain the projects, while many water users contend that they do not have the ability to pay higher fees. Without a clear understanding of the financial sustainability of the projects, BIA does not know whether it is practical to raise operation and maintenance fees, or whether alternative sources of financing should be pursued. Information on financial sustainability, along with accurate deferred maintenance information, are both critical pieces of information needed to have a debate on the long-term direction of BIA's irrigation program. Once this information is available, the Congress and interested parties will be able to address how the deferred maintenance will be funded and whether entities other than BIA could more appropriately manage some or all of the projects.

Recommendations for Executive Action

We recommend that the Secretary of the Interior take the following three actions.

To improve the ongoing management of the projects in the short-term, we recommend that the Secretary direct the Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs to

- provide the necessary level of technical support for project managers who have less than the desired level of engineering qualifications by putting these projects under the direct supervision of regional or central

irrigation office staff or by implementing more stringent protocols for engineer review and approval of actions taken at the projects; and

- require, at a minimum, that irrigation project management meet twice annually with all project stakeholders—once at the end of a season and once before the next season—to provide information on project operations, including budget plans and actual annual expenditures, and to obtain feedback and input.

To obtain information on the long-term financial sustainability of each of the projects, we recommend that the Secretary direct the Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs to conduct studies to determine both how much it would cost to financially sustain each project, and the extent to which water users on each project have the ability to pay these costs. This information will be useful to congressional decisionmakers and other interested parties in debating the long-term direction of BIA's irrigation program.

Agency Comments and Our Evaluation

We provided the Department of the Interior with a draft of this report for review and comment. However, no comments were provided in time to be included as part of this report.

As agreed with your office, unless you publicly announce the contents of this report earlier, we plan no further distribution until 30 days from the report date. At that time, we will send copies of this report to the Secretary of the Interior, the Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs, as well as to appropriate Congressional Committees, and other interested Members of Congress. We also will make copies available to others upon request. In addition, the report will be available at no charge on the GAO Web site at <http://www.gao.gov>. Contact points for our Offices of Congressional Relations and Public Affairs may be found on the last page of this report.

If you or your staff have questions about this report, please contact me at (202) 512-3841 or nazzaror@gao.gov. Key contributions to this report are listed in appendix III.

Robin M. Nazzaro

Robin M. Nazzaro
Director, Natural Resources
and Environment

Objectives, Scope, and Methodology

We were asked to address several issues concerning the Department of the Interior's Bureau of Indian Affairs' (BIA) management of its 16 irrigation projects. Specifically, we were asked to examine (1) BIA's estimated deferred maintenance cost for its 16 irrigation projects; (2) what shortcomings, if any, exist in BIA's current management of its irrigation projects; and (3) any issues that need to be addressed to determine the long-term direction of BIA's irrigation program.

For all three objectives, we collected documentation on BIA's 16 irrigation projects from officials in each of BIA's central Irrigation, Power, and Safety of Dams offices (central irrigation offices) located in Washington, D.C., and other locations in the western United States. We also visited and collected information from each of BIA's four regional offices that oversee the 16 irrigation projects, including the Rocky Mountain, Northwest, Western, and Southwest regions. In addition, we visited 9 of the 16 projects located across all 4 regions. Specifically, we visited: (1) the Blackfeet Irrigation Project, (2) the Colorado River Irrigation Project, (3) the Crow Irrigation Project, (4) the Fort Belknap Irrigation Project, (5) the Pine River Irrigation Project, (6) the San Carlos Indian Works Irrigation Project, (7) the San Carlos Joint Works Irrigation Project, (8) the Wapato Irrigation Project, and (9) the Wind River Irrigation Project. We selected these projects based on a combination of factors aimed at maximizing our total coverage (over 50 percent of the projects), visiting at least one project in each of the regions where irrigation projects are located, visiting the project with the highest deferred maintenance cost estimate in each region using BIA's fiscal year 2004 data, and visiting what BIA considered to be the three best projects and the five worst projects. During the site visits, we collected project-specific information from BIA officials and project stakeholders including tribes and water users. We also met with and collected documentation from the Department of the Interior's Bureau of Reclamation, the federal agency charged with managing water in the western United States, for comparative purposes.

To examine BIA's estimated deferred maintenance cost for its 16 irrigation projects, we toured each of the 9 projects we visited to see examples of deferred maintenance and their impact, and we reviewed BIA's lists of deferred maintenance items and associated cost estimates for both fiscal years 2004 and 2005. We also reviewed the methodology BIA used to develop these lists and estimates and interviewed BIA staff involved in developing these lists and estimates to identify major deficiencies. Although we analyzed the cost estimates provided by BIA, we did not develop our own estimate of deferred maintenance. To assess the reliability

of data we received from BIA on deferred maintenance, we interviewed officials most knowledgeable about the collection and management of these data. We reviewed the relevant controls and found them adequate. We also conducted tests of the reliability of the computerized data. On the basis of these interviews, tests, and reviews, we concluded that BIA's estimates of deferred maintenance were sufficiently reliable for the purposes of this report.

To examine what shortcomings, if any, exist in BIA's current management of its irrigation projects, we reviewed relevant federal regulations and agency guidance, and analyzed BIA-wide and project-specific management protocols and systems for the nine projects we visited. We also reviewed general guidance on internal control standards, including risk assessment, monitoring, and information and communication. We interviewed BIA officials from the central irrigation office in Washington, D.C., Colorado, Oregon, Arizona and Montana. We also interviewed BIA regional officials as well as agency and project officials associated with each of the 9 projects we visited for information on key shortcomings in BIA's management of its irrigation projects. Finally, we interviewed a variety of project stakeholders—including tribal representatives, individual Indian water users, and non-Indian water users—at each of the 9 projects we visited for information on key shortcomings in BIA's management.

Finally, to examine any issues that need to be addressed to determine the long-term direction of BIA's irrigation program, we reviewed previous studies highlighting key issues impacting the future of BIA's irrigation program. This included reviewing previous studies conducted by GAO, the Department of the Interior's Office of Inspector General, and the Bureau of Reclamation, as well as other studies conducted at the request of the Congress. We also reviewed relevant federal regulations and agency guidance, as well as historical information relevant to BIA's management of the irrigation program, including budget information and agency memos. Finally, we interviewed BIA officials from the central irrigation office, regional offices, and the 9 projects we visited for information on the key challenges impacting the long-term direction of the program. We also interviewed project stakeholders—including tribal representatives and water users—at the 9 projects we visited for information on the key issues impacting the future direction of BIA's irrigation program.

We performed our work between March 2005 and February 2006 in accordance with generally accepted government auditing standards.

Profiles of the Nine Irrigation Projects GAO Visited

This appendix contains brief profiles of the nine irrigation projects we visited. Each project profile begins with a short overview of basic facts about the project, followed by a set of bullet points describing the key operations and maintenance concerns and the key management concerns expressed to us by BIA officials, tribal officials, or water users during our site visits.

Blackfeet Irrigation Project

The Blackfeet Irrigation Project was authorized for construction in 1907, but construction was never completed. It consists of 38,300 acres being assessed operations and maintenance fees (and 113,100 acres authorized for irrigation). The project is located in Browning, Montana on the Blackfeet Indian Reservation of Montana, home of the Blackfeet Tribe. About 60 percent of the project's land is owned by either the tribe or individual tribal members, and about 40 percent is owned by non-Indians. BIA currently estimates the project's total deferred maintenance costs to be \$29,130,222. See figure 8 below for pictures of the Blackfeet Irrigation Project.

Figure 8: Pictures of the Blackfeet Irrigation Project (July 2005)



Source: GAO.
Deteriorating Canal Lining



Leaking Check Gate

Key Operations and Maintenance Concerns Expressed During Our Site Visit

- Fees are insufficient to cover the costs of project operations and maintenance.

- Weeds and overgrown vegetation are problematic and impair water flow.
- Deferring maintenance has led to bigger and more costly maintenance problems.
- Deferring maintenance decreases water efficiency and access to water.
- The project as built cannot meet the increased demand for water.

Key Management Concerns Expressed During Our Site Visit

- Communication between BIA and the water users could be improved, such as enhancing transparency, increasing involvement, and meeting separately with the tribe.
- Lack of training and expertise undermines BIA's management of the project.
- Inadequate oversight within BIA exacerbates problems associated with lack of training and expertise.
- Project staff should report to managers with expertise in irrigation and/or engineering.
- BIA protocols are too vague, such as when project staff should consult with regional or central irrigation office engineers.
- BIA needs to be able to measure water in order to better manage water deliveries and identify critical problems.
- Irrigation is a low priority for BIA.

Colorado River Irrigation Project

The Colorado River Irrigation Project was the first BIA irrigation project built, authorized for construction in 1867, but construction was never completed. It is now considered the best of BIA's 16 revenue-generating irrigation projects due, in part, to its innovative leadership and customer service attitude. The project has adopted a user fee system that measures and assesses water users based on their actual usage as well as charging water users additional fees for using more water than their individual allotment. The project is located in Parker, Arizona on the Colorado River

Indian Reservation, home of the Colorado River Indian Tribes. The project, which has a 10-month-long irrigation season, consists of 79,350 assessed acres (and 107,588 acres authorized for irrigation), and is composed entirely of Indian land—land owned by the tribe or its members. BIA currently estimates the project’s total deferred maintenance costs to be \$134,758,664. See figure 9 for pictures of the Colorado River Irrigation Project.

Figure 9: Pictures of the Colorado River Irrigation Project (June 2005)



Source: GAO.
Concrete-lined Irrigation Canal



Leaking Check Gate

**Key Operations and
Maintenance Concerns
Expressed During Our Site
Visit**

- Development leases may no longer be allowed, potentially resulting in irrigable land going un-irrigated and costing the tribe and project potential revenues.
- Replacement of deteriorating irrigation structures needed.
- Canal needs new lining due to years of deterioration and, in some cases, poor construction.
- Clearing moss and pondweed is needed lest the flow of water be impaired.
- New irrigation structures needed to regulate water flow where ditches converge.

Key Management Concerns Expressed During Our Site Visit

- Understaffing and high turnover of project system operators adversely impact water deliveries in that there are too few system operators to deliver water in a timely manner.
- BIA procurement and contracting is time-consuming and costly.
- Annual project budget may understate actual funding because it does not include possible additional fees.
- Operations and maintenance fees can only be used to address operations and maintenance on the existing project, rather than expand the project.

Crow Irrigation Project

The Crow Irrigation Project was authorized for construction in 1890, but construction was never completed. It is one of the oldest of BIA's 16 revenue-generating irrigation projects with 38,900 acres being assessed operations and maintenance fees (and 46,460 acres authorized for irrigation). The project is located in Crow Agency, Montana on the Crow Reservation, home of the Crow Tribe of Montana. About 56 percent of the project land is owned by either the tribe or individual tribal members, and about 44 percent is owned by individual non-Indians. BIA currently estimates the project's total deferred maintenance costs to be \$54,550,496. See figure 10 for pictures of the Crow Irrigation Project.

Figure 10: Pictures of the Crow Irrigation Project (March 2005)



Source: GAO.
Abandoned Car in Deteriorated Canal



Crumbling Irrigation Structure

Key Operations and
Maintenance Concerns
Expressed During Our Site
Visit

- Fees are insufficient to cover the project’s operations as well as maintenance costs.
- Weeds, overgrown vegetation, tree roots and garbage impair water flow in the canals and ditches.
- Crumbling or dilapidated irrigation structures impair water delivery.
- The repair of Rotten Grass Flume needs further work.
- Canal erosion causes sink holes and impairs water flow.
- Deferred maintenance of certain structures leads to safety concerns, such as when BIA staff must go into the canal to raise or lower broken check gates.

Key Management Concerns
Expressed During Our Site
Visit

- The project’s recently reassigned project manager was under-qualified, resulting in some decisions that hurt the project and undermine water delivery, such as the Rotten Grass Flume incident.
- BIA has inadequate oversight of the project manager and his decisions.
- BIA relies on “crisis-style” management rather than a long-term plan to manager project.
- Allegations that a former project manager inappropriately used fees and was not accountable for financial decisions.¹
- Communication breakdown between BIA and its water users.
- The project may be better managed if BIA turned over the project’s management to water users or tribe.
- Irrigation is a low priority for BIA.

¹GAO referred these allegations to the Department of the Interior’s Office of the Inspector General in August 2005.

Fort Belknap Irrigation Project

The Fort Belknap Irrigation Project was authorized for construction in 1895, but construction was never completed. It is one of the smallest of BIA's 16 revenue-generating irrigation projects with 9,900 acres being assessed operations and maintenance fees (and 13,320 acres authorized for irrigation). The project is located in Harlem, Montana on the Fort Belknap Reservation, home of the Fort Belknap Indian Community of the Fort Belknap Reservation of Montana. About 92 percent of the land is owned by either the tribe or individual tribal members, and about 8 percent is owned by individual non-Indians. BIA currently estimates the project's total deferred maintenance costs to be \$17,535,494. See figure 11 for pictures of the Fort Belknap Irrigation Project.

Figure 11: Pictures of the Fort Belknap Irrigation Project (July 2005)



Source: GAO.
Graffiti on Irrigation Structure



Overgrown Vegetation Around Dilapidated Irrigation Check Structure

Key Operations and Maintenance Concerns Expressed During Our Site Visit

- Fees and appropriations are insufficient to cover the project maintenance needs.
- Weeds and overgrowth of vegetation impair water flow.
- Canal erosion caused by cattle-crossings impairs water flow.
- Deteriorated and leaking irrigation structures impair water delivery.
- Additional equipment is needed to conduct maintenance on project.

-
- Deferred maintenance exacerbates problems of poor farming land and low crop values.

Key Management Concerns Expressed During Our Site Visit

- Poor communication and tense relations between BIA and water users.
- Staff turnover and difficulty finding qualified staff are problematic.
- Some project staff lack adequate expertise and training to manage project.
- Lack of transparency and water management plan limits BIA accountability.
- Some water users want BIA to begin water delivery earlier in season.

Pine River Irrigation Project

The Pine River Irrigation Project is the only one of BIA's 16 revenue-generating irrigation projects located in the Southwest region, with 11,855 acres being assessed operations and maintenance fees. Construction on the project was never completed. The project is located in Ignacio, Colorado on the Southern Ute Reservation, home to the Southern Ute Indian Tribe of the Southern Ute Reservation, Colorado. About 85 percent of the land is owned by either the tribe or individual tribal members, and about 15 percent is owned by individual non-Indians. BIA currently estimates the project's total deferred maintenance costs to be \$20,133,950. See figure 12 for pictures of the Pine River Irrigation Project.

Figure 12: Pictures of the Pine River Irrigation Project (August 2005)



Source: GAO.

Irrigation Ditch in Need of Reshaping



Overgrown Vegetation in Irrigation Ditch

Key Operations and Maintenance Concerns Expressed During Our Site Visit

- Collections from operations and maintenance fees do not provide adequate funds to properly operate and maintain the project.
- The project's operations and maintenance fees have not been raised since 1992. BIA has proposed doubling the fees from \$8.50 per acre to \$17.00 per acre for the 2006 irrigation season.
- The project's cash reserves were depleted in 2004.
- The project has a number of old water delivery contracts, referred to as "carriage contracts," from the 1930s that are at low fixed rates. Under some of the contracts the water users only pay \$1.00 per acre to the project.

Key Management Concerns Expressed During Our Site Visit

- The practice of subsidizing the project through other BIA programs, such as Natural Resources, Roads Construction, Roads Maintenance and Realty, was scheduled to end at the end of fiscal year 2005. Alternative sources of funds must be found for the project manager and clerk positions.
- "Crisis-style" management only, no preventive maintenance.

- Project staff does not formally meet with or provide information to individual water users.
- A Bureau of Reclamation study in 1999 found that some of the water users could not afford to pay fees of \$8.50 to the project and operate a profitable farming operation. BIA has not responded to the study.
- The former project manager stated that the BIA irrigation projects should be turned over to the Bureau of Reclamation.

San Carlos Indian Works Irrigation Project (Pima)

The San Carlos Indian Works Irrigation Project was authorized for construction in 1924, but construction was never completed. It is one of the newest of BIA's 16 revenue-generating irrigation projects with 50,000 acres being assessed operations and maintenance fees (and 50,546 acres authorized for irrigation). The project, also referred to as Pima, is located in Sacaton, Arizona on the Gila River Indian Reservation, home of the Gila River Indian Community. It is served both by its own infrastructure and by that of the San Carlos Joint Works Irrigation Project. The project land is generally owned by the tribe or tribal members, with about 99 percent of the land owned by either the tribe or individual tribal members, and about 1 percent owned by individual non-Indians. BIA currently estimates Pima's total deferred maintenance costs to be \$62,865,503. See figure 13 for pictures of the San Carlos Indian Works Irrigation Project.

Figure 13: Pictures of the San Carlos Indian Works Irrigation Project (June 2005)



Source: GAO.
Concrete-lined Irrigation Canal



Canal with Vegetation Growth

Key Operations and
Maintenance Concerns
Expressed During Our Site
Visit

- Inefficiency in water delivery results in fewer water users being able to receive water, leading to idle acreage in some cases.
- Clearing tumbleweeds and other vegetation that can clog culverts are a recurring problem and represents a large part of the project's spending on operations and maintenance.
- Erosion is a continuing problem, in part, because the canal is used for both water deliveries as well as drainage.
- BIA staff has a "wish list" of items that would bring the project into top condition, extending beyond the basic deferred maintenance.
- Project infrastructure may not have the capacity to deliver water to all potential water users.

Key Management Concerns
Expressed During Our Site
Visit

- 2007 turnover to water users is still underway.
- Insufficient reserve funds means that project staff may not have enough money to conduct needed maintenance towards the end of the year.
- Vacancies are a constant problem at the project, leaving too few staff to conduct project maintenance.
- BIA is too slow to respond to water users' requests for repairs.

San Carlos Joint Works
Irrigation Project
(Coolidge)

The San Carlos Joint Works Irrigation Project was authorized for construction in 1924, but construction was never completed. It provides water to non-Indian irrigators as well as the San Carlos Indian Works Irrigation Project. It consists of 100,000 acres being assessed operations and maintenance fees (and 100,546 acres authorized for irrigation), with 50 percent of the land owned by non-Indian irrigators and 50 percent owned by Indian irrigators (in the form of the San Carlos Indian Works Irrigation Project). The project is located in Coolidge, Arizona. BIA currently estimates Coolidge's total deferred maintenance costs to be \$5,775,427. See figure 14 for pictures of the San Carlos Joint Works Irrigation Project.

Figure 14: Pictures of the San Carlos Joint Works Irrigation Project (June 2005)



Deteriorating China Wash Flume



Source: GAO.

Concrete that Fell from Flume



Weeds in Irrigation Canal

Key Operations and Maintenance Concerns Expressed During Our Site Visit

- Lack of certainty in BIA's ability to deliver requested water to all water users has led some to purchase additional water from outside of the project.
- Silt removal from irrigation canals and ditches is a recurring problem, leading BIA to purposefully over-excavate the main canal each year in an attempt to catch excess silt that can clog culverts and prevent water delivery impairments.
- Repair of China Wash Flume is an expensive undertaking, but the flume's failure could jeopardize water deliveries for much of the project.
- Removal of weeds to prevent clogged culverts is a recurring problem for the project.

Key Management Concerns Expressed During Our Site Visit

- 2007 turnover to water users is under way but not finalized.
- Lawsuit against BIA's increase in operations and maintenance fees resulted in some water delivery delays while the lawsuit is pending.
- Contracting delays within BIA have resulted in postponed project maintenance.

- Turnover of BIA staff and lack of water user inclusion in project decisionmaking impedes effective communication.
- BIA lacks accountability to water users in terms of how it spends operations and maintenance fees.

Wapato Irrigation Project

The Wapato Irrigation Project is one of the oldest and largest of BIA's 16 revenue-generating irrigation projects with 96,443 acres being assessed operations and maintenance fees (and 145,000 acres authorized for irrigation). It was authorized for construction in 1904, but construction was never completed. The project is located in Yakima, Washington on the Yakama Reservation, home of the Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation. About 60 percent of the project land is owned by either the tribe or individual tribal members, and about 40 percent is owned by individual non-Indians. BIA currently estimates the project's total deferred maintenance costs to be \$183,128,886. See figure 15 for pictures of the Wapato Irrigation Project.

Figure 15: Pictures of the Wapato Irrigation Project (April 2005)



Source: GAO.

Weed Clearing Machine



Irrigation Canal with Crumbling Concrete Lining

Key Operations and
Maintenance Concerns
Expressed During Our Site
Visit

- Deterioration of project prevents some water users from receiving water.
- Lack of regular project maintenance has led many water users to make repairs on their own in order to irrigate crops.
- Water users claim that project staff performs inadequate or faulty repairs, resulting in wasted operations and maintenance payments or the need for water users to fix the sloppy repairs.
- Fees are insufficient because (a) rates have been set too low, and (b) the tribe's appeal of BIA's operations and maintenance bills since 2001 has decreased income by at least \$2 million annually because the agency will not collect on these bills or issue subsequent bills until the matters raised in the appeal are resolved.
- Fees are insufficient to cover both maintenance and administrative costs, such as salaries and benefits, leading to suggestions that BIA cover such costs.

Key Management Concerns
Expressed During Our Site
Visit

- Understaffing due to inadequate funds and difficulty in finding qualified staff has resulted in too few staff to operate and maintain project.
- BIA relies on "crisis-style" management to manage project, resulting in a lack of planning and preventive maintenance.
- Water users lack voice in project decisionmaking, resulting in concerns about limited accountability of project staff to its water users.
- Alleged errors with operations and maintenance billing—such as BIA billing dead landowners and BIA overbilling living landowners—led the tribe and its members to appeal BIA's billing of operations and maintenance fees. Resolution of these appeals is still pending within the agency. BIA will not collect on these bills or issue subsequent bills until the matters raised in the appeal are resolved.

Wind River Irrigation
Project

The Wind River Irrigation Project was authorized for construction in 1905, but construction was never completed. It is one of BIA's 16 revenue-generating irrigation projects with 38,300 acres being assessed operations

and maintenance fees (and 51,000 acres authorized for irrigation). The project is located in Fort Washakie, Wyoming on the Wind River Reservation, home of the Arapaho Tribe of the Wind River Reservation and the Shoshone Tribe of the Wind River Reservation. About 67 percent of the project land is owned by either the tribe or individual tribal members, and about 33 percent is owned by individual non-Indians. BIA currently estimates the project's total deferred maintenance costs to be \$84,956,546. See figure 16 for pictures of the Wind River Irrigation Project.

Figure 16: Pictures of the Wind River Irrigation Project (July 2005)



Source: GAO.

Beaver Holes and Overgrown Vegetation in Canal Cattle-Crossing Eroding Irrigation Canal

Key Operations and Maintenance Concerns Expressed During Our Site Visit

- Weeds and tree roots impair water flow and lead to seepage.
- Cattle-crossings erode canal banks and impair water flow.
- Deteriorating irrigation infrastructure impairs water delivery.
- Additional water storage and improved efficiency needed to meet demand for water.
- Deferring maintenance undermines long-term sustainability of project.
- BIA financial management may limit ability of project staff to conduct needed maintenance in short maintenance season.

**Key Management Concerns
Expressed During Our Site
Visit**

- BIA relies on “crisis-style” management and “band-aid” solutions rather than a long-term plan to manage project.
- Poor communication between BIA and water users.
- Water users are not involved enough in project decisionmaking.
- Supervision of project staff is insufficient and BIA is not accountable to water users.
- Turnover of BIA staff is problematic.
- Some water users want to manage all or part of the project.

GAO Contact and Staff Acknowledgments

GAO Contact

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Staff Acknowledgments

In addition to those individuals named above, Jeffery D. Malcolm, Assistant Director, Tama R. Weinberg, Rebecca A. Sandulli, and David A. Noguera made key contributions to this report. Also contributing to the report were Richard P. Johnson, Nancy L. Crothers, Stanley J. Kostyla, Kim M. Raheb, and Jena Y. Sinkfield.

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From: Schisler, Kate
To: [Larkin, Kellie \(Kellie_N_Larkin@who.eop.gov\)](mailto:Larkin, Kellie (Kellie_N_Larkin@who.eop.gov))
Cc: [Rogers, Michael](#); ["Gordon, Gabriella \(Janou\)"](#)
Subject: Congressional Letter to the President re: Atlantic OCS oil and gas leasing
Date: Monday, April 25, 2016 9:59:50 AM
Attachments: [image001.png](#)
[image002.png](#)
[image003.png](#)
[BeyerPallone AOCS O&G TY.pdf](#)

Kellie,

Happy Monday!!

Please see the attached letter led by the Beyer and Pallone offices thanking the Administration for removing the Atlantic from the 2017-2022 OCS oil and gas leasing proposed program.

Best,
Kate

Kate Schisler | Legislative Assistant | Office of Congressman Donald S. Beyer Jr. (VA-08)
Cannon 431 | 202-225-4376









Congress of the United States
Washington, DC 20515

April 22, 2016

President Barack Obama
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue NW
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

We the undersigned Members of Congress write to thank you and the Department of the Interior (DOI) for removing the Atlantic Ocean lease sale from the 2017-2022 Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) Oil and Gas Leasing Proposed Program.

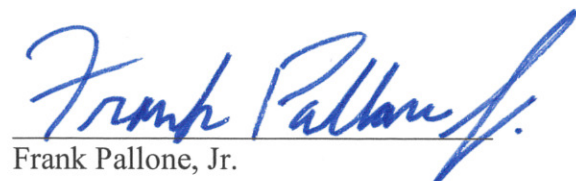
On behalf of our constituents and all those opposed to offshore drilling in the Atlantic Ocean, we thank you for recognizing that offshore drilling along the East Coast is an unnecessary risk to our coastal economies and incompatible with important existing coastal activities, and we hope that the DOI will take the necessary steps to prevent any offshore drilling in these regions in the future. Nearly 1.4 million jobs and over \$95 billion in gross domestic product are generated by healthy ocean ecosystems from tourism, fisheries, and coastal recreation. Additionally, Atlantic drilling could potentially impede ongoing military and space exploration activities along the coast. Your Administration listened to more than 110 East Coast municipalities, as well as to the concerns of more than 850 federal, state, and local elected officials and 1,100 business interests that have publically opposed offshore development.

Our nation has seen the devastation that comes from offshore drilling. From the BP Deepwater Horizon disaster, to the chronic leaks happening on a daily basis from wells and infrastructure in the Gulf of Mexico, to failed infrastructure like that which caused the Santa Barbara disaster, oil spills do not respect state boundaries and pose grave risks to coastal communities and marine life.

We appreciate the Administration's willingness to listen to our constituents and protect the healthy oceans that are our economic drivers and crucial to our coastal ways of life.

Sincerely,


Donald S. Beyer Jr.


Frank Pallone, Jr.

Alan Lowenthal

Alan Lowenthal

Gerald E. Connolly

Gerald E. Connolly

Henry C. "Hank" Johnson

Henry C. "Hank" Johnson

Ted Deutch

Ted Deutch

Jim Langevin

Jim Langevin

Eleanor H. Norton

Eleanor Holmes Norton

Katherine M. Clark

Katherine Clark

Raúl M. Grijalva

Raúl M. Grijalva

Corrine Brown

Corrine Brown

Donald Norcross

Donald Norcross

Donna F. Edwards

Donna F. Edwards

Chris Van Hollen

Chris Van Hollen

G. K. Butterfield

G. K. Butterfield

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Sam Farr

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Alan Grayson

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Alcee L. Hastings

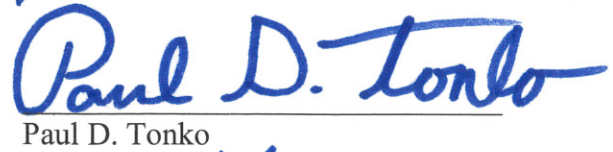
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Bonnie Watson Coleman

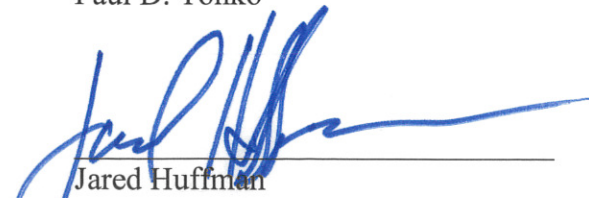

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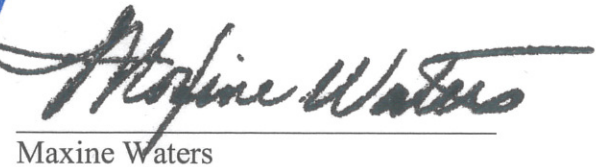

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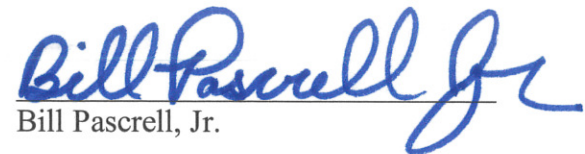

Matt Cartwright


Jared Huffman

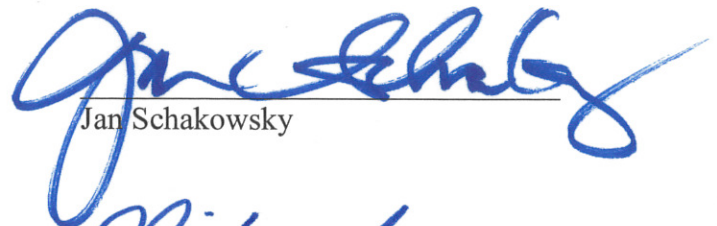

Kathy Castor

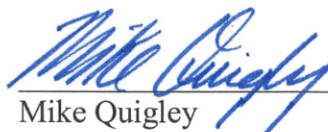

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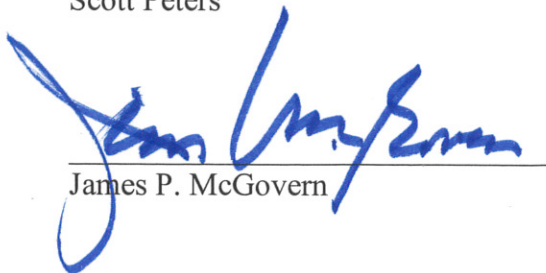

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Mike Quigley

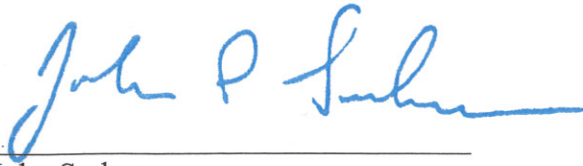

Niki Tsongas


Scott Peters

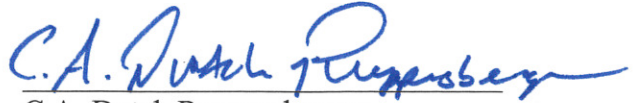

Robert C. "Bobby" Scott


James P. McGovern

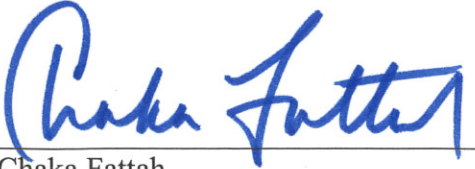

Lois Capps



John Sarbanes



C.A. Dutch Ruppertsberger



Chaka Fattah



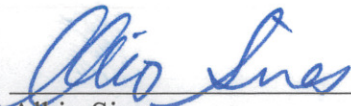
David E. Price



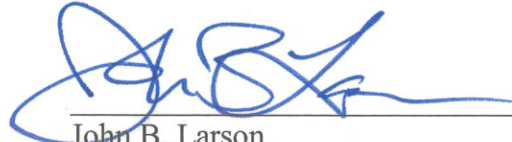
William R. Keating



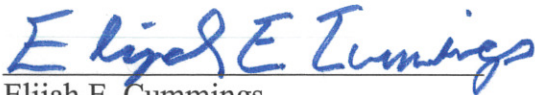
John Delaney



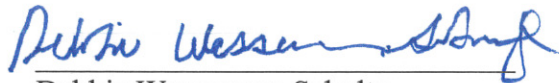
Albio Sires



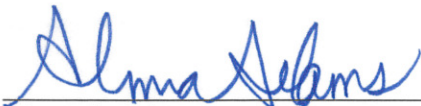
John B. Larson



Elijah E. Cummings



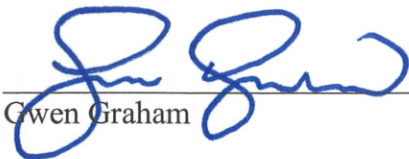
Debbie Wasserman Schultz



Alma S. Adams



Earl Blumenauer



Gwen Graham

From: Schisler, Kate
To: ["Welch, Chelsea"](#)
Subject: FW: Congressional Letter to the President re: Atlantic OCS oil and gas leasing
Date: Monday, April 25, 2016 10:06:32 AM
Attachments: [image001.png](#)
[image002.png](#)
[image003.png](#)
[BeyerPallone AOCS O&G TY.pdf](#)

Hey Chelsea – wanted to make y’all got this. Apparently my contact lists are out of date.

From: Schisler, Kate
Sent: Monday, April 25, 2016 10:00 AM
To: Larkin, Kellie (Kellie_N_Larkin@who.eop.gov)
Cc: Rogers, Michael; 'Gordon, Gabriella (Janou)'
Subject: Congressional Letter to the President re: Atlantic OCS oil and gas leasing

Kellie,

Happy Monday!!

Please see the attached letter led by the Beyer and Pallone offices thanking the Administration for removing the Atlantic from the 2017-2022 OCS oil and gas leasing proposed program.

Best,
Kate

Kate Schisler | Legislative Assistant | Office of Congressman Donald S. Beyer Jr. (VA-08)
Cannon 431 | 202-225-4376









Congress of the United States
Washington, DC 20515

April 22, 2016

President Barack Obama
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue NW
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

We the undersigned Members of Congress write to thank you and the Department of the Interior (DOI) for removing the Atlantic Ocean lease sale from the 2017-2022 Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) Oil and Gas Leasing Proposed Program.

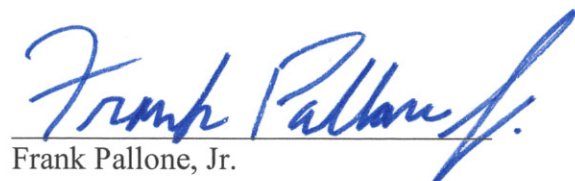
On behalf of our constituents and all those opposed to offshore drilling in the Atlantic Ocean, we thank you for recognizing that offshore drilling along the East Coast is an unnecessary risk to our coastal economies and incompatible with important existing coastal activities, and we hope that the DOI will take the necessary steps to prevent any offshore drilling in these regions in the future. Nearly 1.4 million jobs and over \$95 billion in gross domestic product are generated by healthy ocean ecosystems from tourism, fisheries, and coastal recreation. Additionally, Atlantic drilling could potentially impede ongoing military and space exploration activities along the coast. Your Administration listened to more than 110 East Coast municipalities, as well as to the concerns of more than 850 federal, state, and local elected officials and 1,100 business interests that have publically opposed offshore development.

Our nation has seen the devastation that comes from offshore drilling. From the BP Deepwater Horizon disaster, to the chronic leaks happening on a daily basis from wells and infrastructure in the Gulf of Mexico, to failed infrastructure like that which caused the Santa Barbara disaster, oil spills do not respect state boundaries and pose grave risks to coastal communities and marine life.

We appreciate the Administration's willingness to listen to our constituents and protect the healthy oceans that are our economic drivers and crucial to our coastal ways of life.

Sincerely,


Donald S. Beyer Jr.


Frank Pallone, Jr.

Alan Lowenthal

Alan Lowenthal

Gerald E. Connolly

Gerald E. Connolly

Henry C. "Hank" Johnson

Henry C. "Hank" Johnson

Ted Deutch

Ted Deutch

Jim Langevin

Jim Langevin

Eleanor H. Norton

Eleanor Holmes Norton

Katherine M. Clark

Katherine Clark

Raúl M. Grijalva

Raúl M. Grijalva

Corrine Brown

Corrine Brown

Donald Norcross

Donald Norcross

Donna F. Edwards

Donna F. Edwards

Chris Van Hollen

Chris Van Hollen

G. K. Butterfield

G. K. Butterfield

Lois Frankel

Lois Frankel

Sam Farr

Sam Farr

Alan Grayson

Alan Grayson

Alcee L. Hastings

Alcee L. Hastings

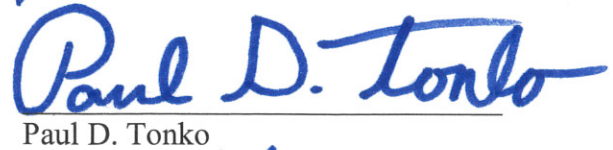
Bonnie Watson Coleman

Bonnie Watson Coleman

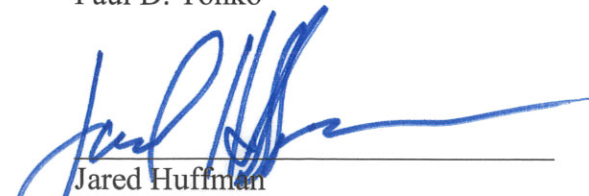

Patrick E. Murphy


John Carney

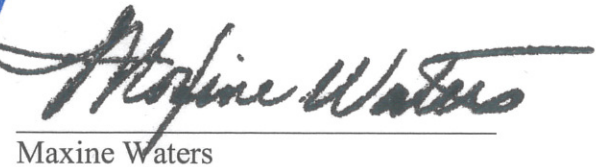

Seth Moulton


Paul D. Tonko

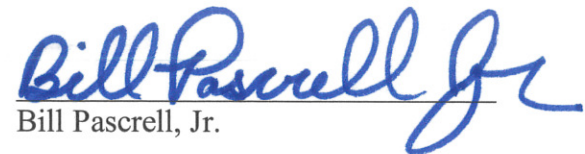

Matt Cartwright


Jared Huffman

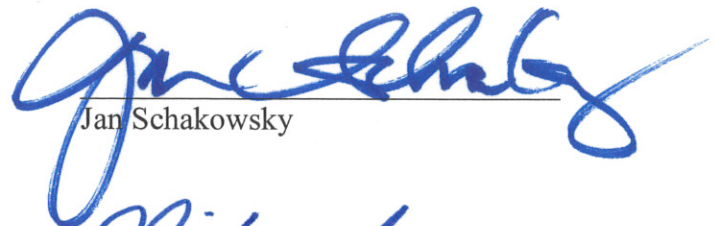

Kathy Castor


Maxine Waters


Barbara Lee


Bill Pascrell, Jr.


Mark Pocan

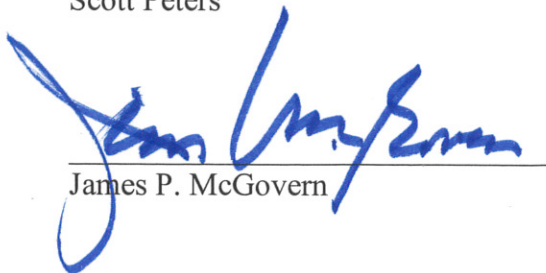

Jan Schakowsky


Mike Quigley

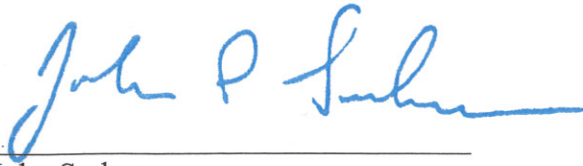

Niki Tsongas


Scott Peters

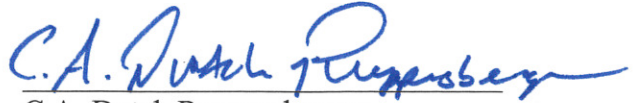

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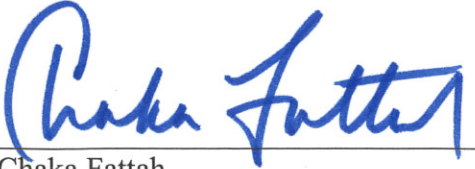

Lois Capps



John Sarbanes



C.A. Dutch Ruppertsberger



Chaka Fattah



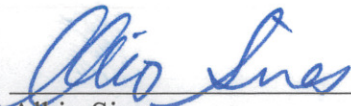
David E. Price



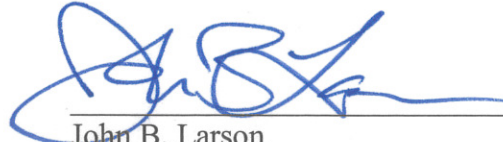
William R. Keating



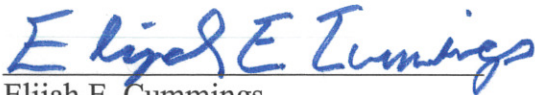
John Delaney



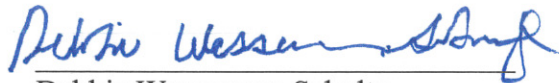
Albio Sires



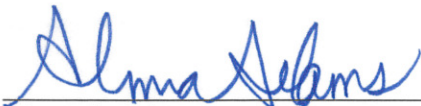
John B. Larson



Elijah E. Cummings



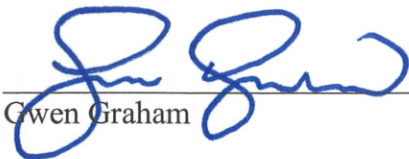
Debbie Wasserman Schultz



Alma S. Adams



Earl Blumenauer



Gwen Graham

From: Edgerton, Vic
To: [Mendoza, Felipe](#)
Subject: FW: Hearing Memo and Testimony -- Sub on O&I Ov Hrg 04.28.16
Date: Tuesday, April 26, 2016 12:18:28 PM
Attachments: [image001.png](#)
[Hearing Memo -- Ov Hrg on 04.28.16.pdf](#)
[Sub on OI Ov Hrg 04.28.16 -- The Consequences of Federal Land Management along the U.S. Border to Rural Communities and National Security.msg](#)

The majority memo

From: Gwinn, Wesley
Sent: Tuesday, April 26, 2016 12:10 PM
To: Natural Resources Repub O&I Schedulers; Natural Resources Repubs O&I LAs; Natural Resources Dem O&I Schedulers; Natural Resources Dems O&I LAs; Natural Resources Republican Press; Taft, Tammy; Cox, William; Digest, Committee; Hall, Dan; Johnson, Edward
Cc: All Staff - Natural Resources Cmte
Subject: Hearing Memo and Testimony -- Sub on O&I Ov Hrg 04.28.16

Good Afternoon Everyone,

Attached is the hearing memo for Thursday's Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations oversight hearing titled "The Consequences of Federal Land Management along the U.S. Border to Rural Communities and National Security."

I have also reattached the calendar invite for your convenience.

Testimony for Thursday can be found [HERE](#) when made available. Please check back periodically.

Please contact the Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations with any questions at extension 5-7107.

Thank you, and we look forward to seeing you all there!

Sincerely,

Wesley A. Gwinn

Clerk, Subcommittee on Oversight & Investigations

Committee on Natural Resources

Hon. Rob Bishop, Chairman

Main: 202-225-7107





Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations

Louie Gohmert, Chairman

Hearing Memorandum

April 26, 2016

To: All Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations Members

From: Majority Committee Staff
Subcommittee on Oversight & Investigations, x5-7107

Hearing: Oversight hearing titled “*The Consequences of Federal Land Management along the U.S. Border to Rural Communities and National Security*”

The Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations will hold an oversight hearing on “*The Consequences of Federal Land Management along the U.S. Border to Rural Communities and National Security*” on **April 28, 2016** at **2:30 p.m.** in **Room 1334 Longworth House Office Building**. The hearing will focus on the challenges to maintaining rural communities and securing the border under federal land management regimes.

Policy Overview

- Rural counties face significant challenges to fund public responsibilities due to policies that impede financial autonomy and are hostile to historic local industries that built communities.¹
- The United States Border Patrol faces significant impediments to securing the border due to enforcement of land management regulations resulting in areas hospitable to smuggling operations and environmental degradation.
- Borderland communities are left vulnerable to illegal cross border activity,² as vast expanses are left unpatrolled because Border Patrol has moved security infrastructure further from the border.
- Despite a 2006 Memorandum of Understanding between the Department of Homeland Security, the Department of Agriculture and the Department of the Interior, which is designed to facilitate cooperation and communication between the agencies, permits are needed to effectively patrol the border and can take years to be issued by land managers³ if they are granted at all.

¹ “[Forest Funds: Often mentioned in county and school district budgets--what exactly are they?](#)” *Newsbf.com*. 5 March 2015.

² Villagran, Lauren. “[NM Ranchers Outraged by Lack of Security at Border](#).” *Albuquerque Journal*. 8 March 2016.

³ *Installation of Radio Repeaters at Cabeza Prieta National Wildlife Refuge*. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. 11 April 2016.

Witnesses Invited

Mr. Jon Andrew
Interagency Borderland Coordinator
U.S. Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C.

U.S. Department of Homeland Security [**Declined To Provide Witness**]
Washington, D.C.

Ms. Sue Chilton
Chilton Ranch
Arivaca, AZ

Ms. Tricia Elbrock
Animas, NM

Mr. LeAlan Pinkerton
Commissioner, Boundary County
Bonners Ferry, ID

Ms. Nan Stockholm Walden
Vice President and Counsel
Farmers Investment Co., and Green Valley Pecan Co.
Sahuarita, AZ

Background

Border Security on Federal Land

The United States Border Patrol is charged with securing the border with Canada and Mexico containing hundreds of miles and millions of acres of federal land. Over 40% of the Southern border is managed by the Department of the Interior and the Forest Service.⁴

Congress mandated that the Border Patrol achieve “operational control” of the international borders of the United States. Operational control is defined in statute as “the prevention of all unlawful entries into the United States, including entries by terrorists, other unlawful aliens, instruments of terrorism, narcotics, and other contraband.”⁵ While Congress has authorized large increases in manpower and equipment for the Border Patrol, it has left regulatory obstacles in their path which make operational control less attainable.

⁴ [Southwest Border: More Timely Border Patrol Access and Training Could Improve Security Operations and Natural Resource Protection on Federal Lands](#). U.S. Government Accountability Office. October 2010. Page 1.

⁵ Public Law 109-367 Section 2(b)

There are many obstacles to achieving operational control on federal lands, including the remote and rugged nature of the property. Federal lands are targeted by criminals for drug smuggling, human trafficking, illegal immigration, potential terrorist movement, and other violent crimes such as murders, rapes, robberies, and kidnappings.⁶

Another impediment to securing the border continues to be the lack of access granted to agents on federal land. A turf war between the Border Patrol and federal land managers within the Department of the Interior and the Department of Agriculture places national security at risk. Currently, land management bureaus have the power to thwart border security activities under authorities created by environmental laws such as the Wilderness Act and the Endangered Species Act. These laws effectively block the Border Patrol from taking the actions needed to protect federal lands and control the border, as drug smugglers and human traffickers are left to enter the country undeterred.

On federal land, the Border Patrol must obtain permission place monitoring equipment, to move equipment, to place temporary camps nearer to the border, and even to maintain roads.⁷ Land managers can take months to grant these authorizations to Border Patrol. At times, permission is not given leaving heavily trafficked areas unprotected.⁸

A 2006 Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) agreed to by the Department of Homeland Security, the Department of the Interior, and the Department Agriculture sought to facilitate communication, coordination and access to federal lands.⁹ Despite good intentions, the MOU lacks any mechanism to enforce accountability and distinct interpretations of the language within the MOU have continued to delay security access to federal land. Land managers are able to make financial demands in exchange for access shifting federal funds between agencies outside the appropriations process.¹⁰

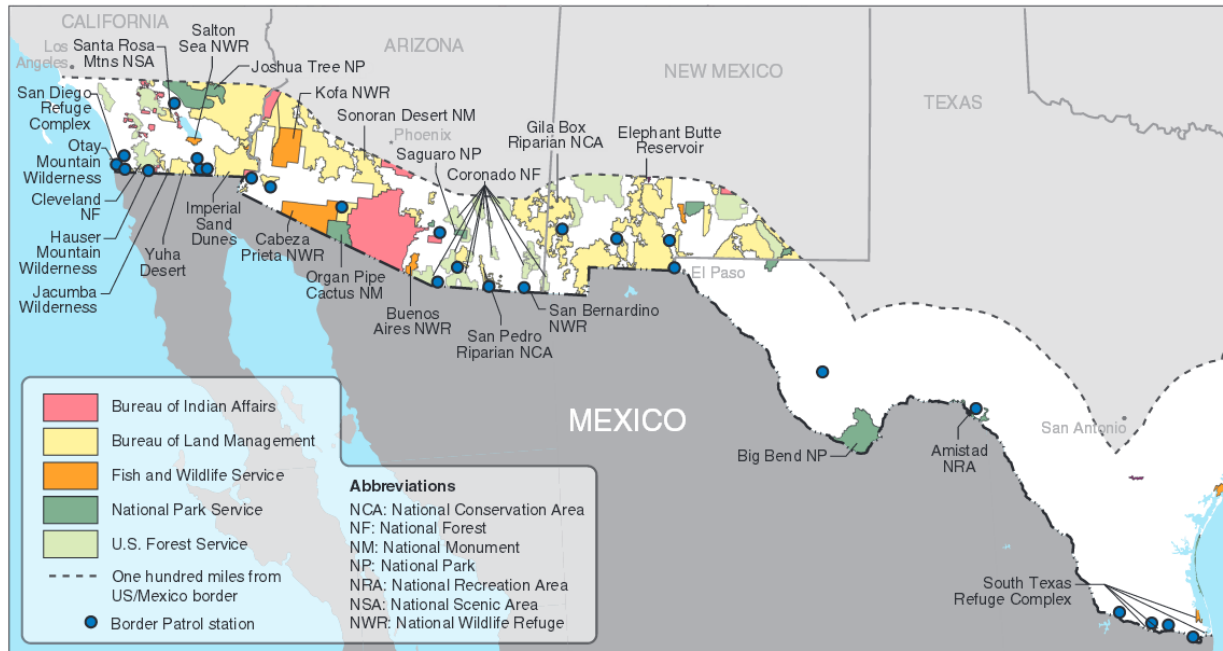
⁶ Kendall, Mary L. [*Inspector General's Statement Summarizing the Major Management and Performance Challenges Facing the U.S. Department of the Interior*](#). Office of the Inspector General, U.S. Department of the Interior. 10 November 2015. Page 64.

⁷ [*Southwest Border: More Timely Border Patrol Access and Training Could Improve Security Operations and Natural Resource Protection on Federal Lands*](#). U.S. Government Accountability Office. October 2010. Page 13.

⁸ *Ibid*, pages 28-33.

⁹ [*Memorandum of Understanding Among U. S. Department of Homeland Security and U. S. Department of the Interior and U. S. Department of Agriculture Regarding Cooperative National Security and Counterterrorism Efforts on Federal Lands along the United States' Borders*](#). March 2006.

¹⁰ [*Southwest Border: More Timely Border Patrol Access and Training Could Improve Security Operations and Natural Resource Protection on Federal Lands*](#). U.S. Government Accountability Office. October 2010. Page 56.



Sources: United States Geological Survey and GAO.

Nearly unfettered access onto our federal borderlands by illegal border crossers has damaged natural and cultural sites.¹¹ Tons of litter and other biological pollutants are left behind as illegal traffic tramples federal property.¹² Cartels and smugglers are not known for their adherence to environmental law, but the Border Patrol is bound by the restrictions mandated to them by federal land managers.

The Government Accountability Office (GAO) confirmed that illegal border crossers are responsible for significant fires on federal lands near the border.¹³ These fires devastate the environment and destroy livelihoods. The wildfires in Arizona during the summer of 2011 saw hundreds of thousands of acres scorched, leaving private homes and ranches in ruins. Taxpayers are left to pick up the tab for tens of millions in fire suppression costs and yet the smugglers continue to cross federal lands unabated.¹⁴

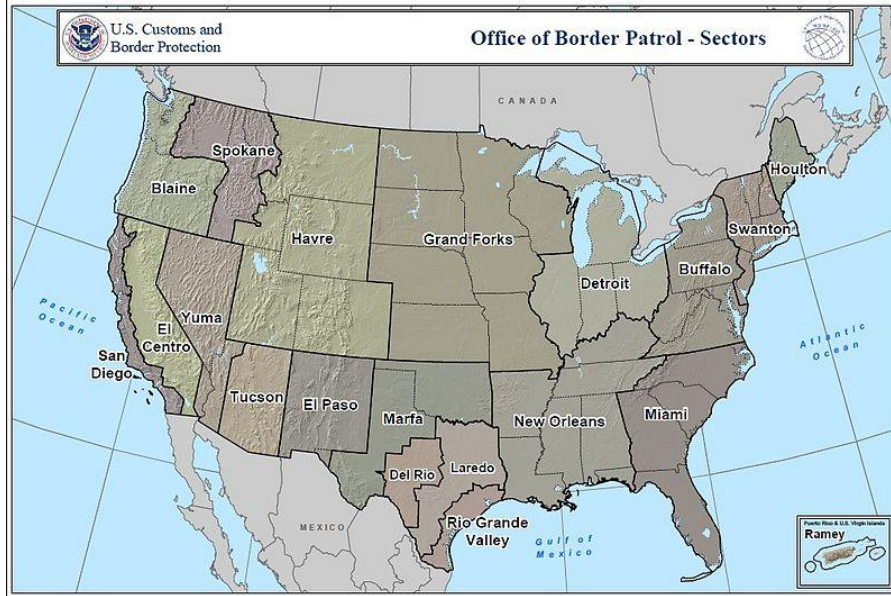


¹¹ “[State of the Park Report for Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument](#).” *State of the Park Reports*. U.S. National Park Service. Updated November 27 2015.

¹² “[Illegal Immigrants Trash Border Lands With Tons Of Waste](#).” *Judicial Watch*. 1 February 2012.

¹³ [Arizona Border Region: Federal Agencies Could Better Utilize Law Enforcement Resources in Support of Wildland Fire Management Activities](#). U.S. Government Accountability Office. November 2011. Page 23.

¹⁴ *Ibid*, page 41.



The Border Patrol's Tucson Sector has significant federal lands including a national monument, national refuge, national forest, BLM lands and a massive Indian reservation. For years the sector led in apprehensions¹⁵ and continues to be a favorite soft spot for illegal traffic.

Below are several examples of Tucson Sector apprehensions in recent weeks:

- April 19th: [Border Patrol Agents Assaulted; Smugglers Arrested](#)¹⁶
- April 18th: [Agents Arrest 2 Men Convicted for Sex Crimes Against Children](#)¹⁷
- March 18th: [Border Patrol Agents Seize Assault Rifle, Arrest 3](#)¹⁸
- March 16th: [Tucson CBP Arrest 2 Child Molesters](#)¹⁹
- March 2nd: [Man with Active Warrant for Felony Sex Assault Arrested](#)²⁰
- Feb 29th: [Sexual Predators Arrested by Border Patrol](#)²¹
- Feb 8th: [Border Patrol Arrests Child Molesters](#)²²

Thousands of migrants continue to die in attempts to cross the border with a strong concentration on federal land. The map shows reported migrant deaths in the Tucson Sector from 2015. Significant efforts are made by the Border Patrol and country governments to return the deceased to their families.²³

¹⁵ [Southwest Border: More Timely Border Patrol Access and Training Could Improve Security Operations and Natural Resource Protection on Federal Lands](#). U.S. Government Accountability Office. October 2010. Page 5.

¹⁶ Ronquillo, Ina. "[Border Patrol Agents Assaulted by Smugglers; Smugglers Arrested](#)." *KGUN9 On Your Side*. 19 April 2016.

¹⁷ "[Agents Arrest 2 Men Convicted for Sex Crimes Against Children](#)." *Douglas Dispatch*. 20 April 2016.

¹⁸ "[Border Patrol Agents Seize Assault Rifle, Arrest 3](#)." *U.S. Customs and Border Protection*. 21 March 2016.

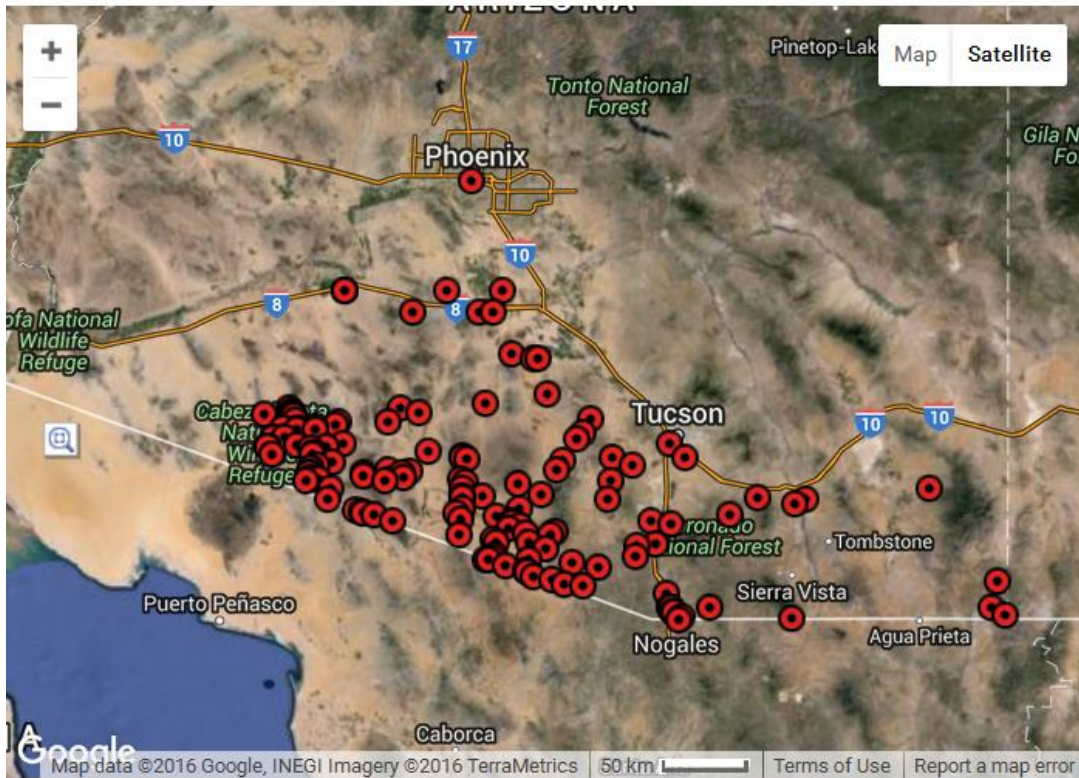
¹⁹ "[Tucson CBP Arrest 2 Child Molesters](#)." *Arizona Daily Independent*. 17 March 2016

²⁰ "[Man with Active Warrant for Felony Sex Assault Arrested](#)." *Yuma News Now*. 5 March 2016.

²¹ "[Sexual Predators Arrested by Border Patrol](#)." *Arizona Daily Independent*. 1 March 2016.

²² "[Border Patrol Arrests Child Molesters](#)." *U.S. Customs and Border Protection*. 8 February 2016.

²³ "[Missing Migrant Team Attempting to Reunite Remains with Next of Kin](#)." *U.S. Customs and Border Protection*. 16 March 2016.



<http://www.humaneborders.info/app/map.asp>

Challenges to Federal Land Communities

Rural communities particularly in the West have survived by providing the country with food and other resources by working federal lands. However, these communities face increased pressures from the government and outside entities that make it increasingly unsustainable to provide basic necessities.

Many communities built economies around timber harvesting on federal lands. As regulations restricted the industry communities were left with significant revenue shortfalls and depressed economies. Although some relief has been provided the lack of surety does make up for the damage caused by draconian regulation.

Ranchers have also faced increasing pressures due to regulations and reduction of grazing permits.²⁴ As these challenges mount, rural communities are unable to support services, such as schools.²⁵ Ultimately, families are forced elsewhere and once vibrant towns are depleted.

²⁴ Keyes, Jamie. “[Endangered Species Act: How it Affects Rangelands.](#)” *Extension*. 18 November 2015.

²⁵ “[Officials Worry Schools Will Close Due to Population Drop.](#)” *KSL.com*. 14 June 2015.

From Gwinn, Wesley [Wesley.Gwinn@mail.house.gov]
To
Subject Sub on OI Ov Hrg 04.28.16 -- "The Consequences of Federal Land Management along the U.S. Border to Rural Communities and National Security"
Date Tuesday, April 19, 2016 15:34:14

April 19, 2016

★ ★ ★ Hearing Notice ★ ★ ★

MEMORANDUM

To: Members, Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations

From: The Honorable Louie Gohmert, Chairman

Subject: Oversight Hearing April 28, 2016

On Thursday, April 28, 2016 at 3:30 p.m. in Room 1334 Longworth House Office Building, the Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations will hold an oversight hearing titled *"The Consequences of Federal Land Management along the U.S. Border to Rural Communities and National Security."*

Witnesses are by invitation only.

If you need further information, please contact Wesley Gwinn, Clerk, Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations at (202) 225-7107.

From: Cairns, Becky
To: [Felipe Mendoza \(felipe_mendoza@ios.doi.gov\)](mailto:Felipe.Mendoza@ios.doi.gov)
Subject: FW: Markup Amendment #184
Date: Wednesday, April 27, 2016 1:41:39 PM
Attachments: [image001.png](#)
[image002.png](#)
[image003.png](#)
[image004.png](#)
[log_184.pdf](#)

UTTR amendment

Becky Cairns
Legislative Assistant
Congresswoman Niki Tsongas (MA-03)
1714 Longworth House Office Building
Washington, DC 20515
202-225-3411



From: Babor, Will
Sent: Wednesday, April 27, 2016 1:40 PM
To: Enos, Katie <Katie.Enos@mail.house.gov>; Cairns, Becky <Becky.Cairns@mail.house.gov>
Subject: FW: Markup Amendment #184

Will Babor
Defense Fellow
Congresswoman Niki Tsongas (MA-3)
1714 Longworth HOB, Washington D.C. 20515
Office: (202) 225-0700

From: Schuler, Jack
Sent: Wednesday, April 27, 2016 1:40 PM
To: HASC Republican MLA's <HASCRepublicanMLA@housemail.house.gov>; HASC Democratic MLA's <HASCDemocraticMLA@housemail.house.gov>
Cc: HASC Communications Staff <HASCCommunicationsStaff@housemail.house.gov>
Subject: Markup Amendment #184









Log 184

AMENDMENT TO H.R. 4909 OFFERED BY MR. BISHOP OF UTAH

At the end of division B of the bill, add the following
new title:

1 **TITLE XXX—UTAH TEST AND**
2 **TRAINING RANGE ENCROACH-**
3 **MENT PREVENTION AND TEM-**
4 **PORARY CLOSURE AUTHORI-**
5 **TIES**

Sec. 3001. Findings and definitions.

Subtitle A—Utah Test and Training Range

- Sec. 3011. Management of BLM land.
- Sec. 3012. Temporary closures.
- Sec. 3013. Community resource group.
- Sec. 3014. Liability.
- Sec. 3015. Effects of title.

Subtitle B—Land Exchange

- Sec. 3021. Findings and purpose.
- Sec. 3022. Definitions.
- Sec. 3023. Exchange of Federal land and non-Federal land.
- Sec. 3024. Status and management of non-Federal land after exchange.
- Sec. 3025. Hazardous materials.

Subtitle C—Highway Rights-of-way

- Sec. 3031. Recognition and transfer of certain highway rights-of-way.

6 **SEC. 3001. FINDINGS AND DEFINITIONS.**

7 (a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

- 8 (1) the testing and development of military
9 weapons systems and the training of military forces

1 are critical to ensuring the national security of the
2 United States;

3 (2) the Utah Test and Training Range is a
4 unique and irreplaceable national asset at the core
5 of the test and training mission of the Department
6 of Defense;

7 (3) continued access to the special use airspace
8 and land that comprise the Utah Test and Training
9 Range, under the terms and conditions described in
10 this title is a national security priority;

11 (4) multiple use of, sustained yield activities on,
12 and access to the BLM land are vital to the cus-
13 toms, culture, economy, ranching, grazing, and
14 transportation interests of the counties in which the
15 BLM land is situated; and

16 (5) the limited use by the military of the BLM
17 land and airspace above the BLM land is vital to
18 improving and maintaining the readiness of the
19 Armed Forces.

20 (b) DEFINITIONS.—In this title:

21 (1) BLM LAND.—The term “BLM land”
22 means the Bureau of Land Management land in the
23 State comprising approximately 625,643 acres, as
24 generally depicted on the map entitled “Utah Test

1 and Training Range Enhancement/West Desert
2 Land Exchange” and dated February 12, 2016.

3 (2) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means
4 the Secretary of the Interior.

5 (3) STATE.—The term “State” means the State
6 of Utah.

7 (4) UTAH TEST AND TRAINING RANGE.—

8 (A) IN GENERAL.—The term “Utah Test
9 and Training Range” means the portions of the
10 military land and airspace operating area of the
11 Utah Test and Training Area that are located
12 in the State.

13 (B) INCLUSION.—The term “Utah Test
14 and Training Range” includes the Dugway
15 Proving Ground.

16 **Subtitle A—Utah Test and Training** 17 **Range**

18 **SEC. 3011. MANAGEMENT OF BLM LAND.**

19 (a) MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT.—

20 (1) DRAFT.—

21 (A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days
22 after the date of enactment of this Act, the Sec-
23 retary and the Secretary of the Air Force shall
24 complete a draft of the memorandum of agree-
25 ment required under paragraph (2).

1 (B) PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD.—During
2 the 30-day period beginning on the date on
3 which the draft memorandum of agreement is
4 completed under subparagraph (A), there shall
5 be an opportunity for public comment on the
6 draft memorandum of agreement, including an
7 opportunity for the Utah Test and Training
8 Range Community Resource Group established
9 under section 3013(a) to provide comments on
10 the draft memorandum of agreement.

11 (2) REQUIREMENT; DEADLINE.—

12 (A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180
13 days after the date of enactment of this Act,
14 the Secretary and the Secretary of the Air
15 Force shall enter into a memorandum of agree-
16 ment that provides for the continued manage-
17 ment of the BLM land by the Secretary, in a
18 manner that provides for the limited use of the
19 BLM land by the Secretary of the Air Force,
20 consistent with this title.

21 (B) SIGNATURES REQUIRED.—The terms
22 of the memorandum of agreement, including a
23 temporary closure of the BLM land under the
24 memorandum of agreement, may not be carried
25 out until the date on which all parties to the

1 memorandum of agreement have signed the
2 memorandum of agreement.

3 (3) MANAGEMENT BY SECRETARY.—The memo-
4 randum of agreement under paragraph (2) shall pro-
5 vide that the Secretary (acting through the Director
6 of the Bureau of Land Management) shall continue
7 to manage the BLM land—

8 (A) as land described in section
9 6901(1)(B) of title 31, United States Code;

10 (B) for multiple use and sustained yield
11 goals and activities as required under sections
12 102(a)(7) and 202(c)(1) of the Federal Land
13 Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C.
14 1701(a)(7), 1712(c)(1)) and defined in section
15 103 of that Act (43 U.S.C. 1702), including all
16 principal or major uses on Federal land recog-
17 nized pursuant to the definition of the term in
18 section 103 of that Act (43 U.S.C. 1702);

19 (C) in accordance with section 202 of the
20 Federal Land Policy and Management Act of
21 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1712); and

22 (D) subject to use by the Secretary of the
23 Air Force provided under section 3012 for—

24 (i) the preservation of the Utah Test
25 and Training Range against current and

1 future encroachments that the Secretary of
2 the Air Force finds to be incompatible with
3 current and future test and training re-
4 quirements;

5 (ii) the testing of—

6 (I) advanced weapon systems, in-
7 cluding current weapons systems, 5th
8 generation weapon systems, and fu-
9 ture weapon systems; and

10 (II) the standoff distance for
11 weapons;

12 (iii) the testing and evaluation of
13 hypersonic weapons;

14 (iv) increased public safety for civil-
15 ians accessing the BLM land; and

16 (v) other purposes relating to meeting
17 national security needs.

18 (b) MAP.—The Secretary may correct any minor er-
19 rors in the map.

20 (c) LAND USE PLANS.—Any land use plan in exist-
21 ence on the date of enactment of this Act that applies to
22 the BLM land shall continue to apply to the BLM land.

23 (d) MAINTAIN CURRENT USES.—

24 (1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding subsection

25 (a)(3)(D), the memorandum of agreement entered

1 into under subsection (a) and the land use plans de-
2 scribed in subsection (c) shall not diminish any
3 major or principle use that is recognized pursuant to
4 section 103(l) of the Federal Land Policy and Man-
5 agement Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1702(l)), except to
6 the extent authorized in subsection (a).

7 (2) ACTIONS BY SECRETARY OF THE AIR
8 FORCE.—The Secretary of the Air Force shall—

9 (A) if corrective action is necessary due to
10 an action of the Air Force, as determined by
11 the Secretary of the Air Force, render the BLM
12 land safe for public use; and

13 (B) appropriately communicate the safety
14 of the land to the Secretary once the BLM land
15 is rendered safe for public use.

16 (e) GRAZING.—

17 (1) NEW GRAZING LEASES AND PERMITS.—

18 (A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall
19 issue and administer any new grazing lease or
20 permit on the BLM land, in accordance with
21 applicable law (including regulations) and other
22 authorities applicable to livestock grazing on
23 Bureau of Land Management land.

24 (B) NON-FEDERAL LAND LEVELS.—The
25 Secretary (acting through the Director of the

1 Bureau of Land Management) shall continue to
2 issue and administer livestock grazing leases
3 and permits on the non-Federal land described
4 in section 3022(3), subject to the requirements
5 described in subparagraphs (A) through (C) of
6 paragraph (2).

7 (2) EXISTING GRAZING LEASES AND PER-
8 MITS.—Any livestock grazing lease or permit appli-
9 cable to the BLM land that is in existence on the
10 date of enactment of this Act shall continue in ef-
11 fect—

12 (A) at the number of permitted animal
13 unit months authorized under current applica-
14 ble land use plans;

15 (B) if range conditions permit, at levels
16 greater than the level of active use; and

17 (C) subject to such reasonable increases
18 and decreases of active use of animal unit
19 months and other reasonable regulations, poli-
20 cies, and practices as the Secretary may con-
21 sider appropriate based on rangeland condi-
22 tions.

23 (f) MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING ON EMER-
24 GENCY ACCESS AND RESPONSE.—Nothing in this section
25 precludes the continuation of the memorandum of under-

1 standing that is between the Department of the Interior
2 and the Department of the Air Force with respect to emer-
3 gency access and response, as in existence as of the date
4 of enactment of this Act.

5 (g) WITHDRAWAL.—Subject to valid existing rights,
6 the BLM land is withdrawn from all forms of appropria-
7 tion under the public land laws, including the mining laws,
8 the mineral leasing laws, and the geothermal leasing laws.

9 (h) LIMITATION ON FUTURE RIGHTS-OF-WAY OR
10 USE PERMITS.—The Secretary may not issue any new use
11 permits or rights-of-way on the BLM land for any pur-
12 poses that the Secretary of the Air Force determines to
13 be incompatible with current or projected military require-
14 ments, with consideration given to the rangeland improve-
15 ments under section 3015(h).

16 (i) GRAZING AND RANCHING.—Efforts described in
17 this title to facilitate grazing and ranching on the BLM
18 land and the non-Federal land described in section
19 3022(3) shall be considered to be compatible with mission
20 requirements of the Utah Test and Training Range.

21 **SEC. 3012. TEMPORARY CLOSURES.**

22 (a) IN GENERAL.—If the Secretary of the Air Force
23 determines that military operations (including operations
24 relating to the fulfillment of the mission of the Utah Test
25 and Training Range), public safety, or national security

1 require the temporary closure to public use of any road,
2 trail, or other portion of the BLM land, the Secretary of
3 the Air Force may take such action as the Secretary of
4 the Air Force determines necessary to carry out the tem-
5 porary closure.

6 (b) LIMITATIONS.—Any temporary closure under
7 subsection (a)—

8 (1) shall be limited to the minimum areas and
9 periods during which the Secretary of the Air Force
10 determines are required to carry out a closure under
11 this section;

12 (2) shall not occur on a State or Federal holi-
13 day, unless notice is provided in accordance with
14 subsection (c)(1)(B);

15 (3) shall not occur on a Friday, Saturday, or
16 Sunday, unless notice is provided in accordance with
17 subsection (c)(1)(B); and

18 (4)(A) if practicable, shall be for not longer
19 than a 3-hour period per day;

20 (B) shall only be for longer than a 3-hour pe-
21 riod per day—

22 (i) for mission essential reasons; and

23 (ii) as infrequently as practicable and in no
24 case for more than 10 days per year; and

1 (C) shall in no case be for longer than a 6-hour
2 period per day.

3 (c) NOTICE.—

4 (1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in para-
5 graph (2), the Secretary of the Air Force shall—

6 (A) keep appropriate warning notices post-
7 ed before and during any temporary closure;
8 and

9 (B) provide notice to the Secretary, public,
10 and relevant stakeholders concerning the tem-
11 porary closure—

12 (i) at least 30 days before the date on
13 which the temporary closure goes into ef-
14 fect;

15 (ii) in the case of a closure during the
16 period beginning on March 1 and ending
17 on May 31, at least 60 days before the
18 date on which the closure goes into effect;
19 or

20 (iii) in the case of a closure described
21 in paragraph (3) or (4) of subsection (b),
22 at least 90 days before the date on which
23 the closure goes into effect.

24 (2) SPECIAL NOTIFICATION PROCEDURES.—In
25 each case for which a mission-unique security re-

1 requirement does not allow for the notifications de-
2 scribed in paragraph (1)(B), the Secretary of the Air
3 Force shall work with the Secretary to achieve a mu-
4 tually agreeable timeline for notification.

5 (d) MAXIMUM ANNUAL CLOSURES.—The total cumu-
6 lative hours of temporary closures authorized under this
7 section with respect to the BLM land shall not exceed 100
8 hours annually.

9 (e) PROHIBITION ON CERTAIN TEMPORARY CLO-
10 SURES.—The northernmost area identified as “Newfound-
11 land’s” on the map shall not be subject to any temporary
12 closure between August 21 and February 28, in accord-
13 ance with the lawful hunting methods and seasons of the
14 State of Utah.

15 (f) EMERGENCY GROUND RESPONSE.—A temporary
16 closure of a portion of the BLM land shall not affect the
17 conduct of emergency response activities on the BLM land
18 during the temporary closure.

19 (g) LAW ENFORCEMENT AND SECURITY.—The Sec-
20 retary and the Secretary of the Air Force may enter into
21 cooperative agreements with State and local law enforce-
22 ment officials with respect to lawful procedures and proto-
23 cols to be used in promoting public safety and operation
24 security on or near the BLM land during noticed test and
25 training periods.

1 (h) LIVESTOCK.—Livestock shall be allowed to re-
2 main on the BLM land during a temporary closure of the
3 BLM land under this section.

4 **SEC. 3013. COMMUNITY RESOURCE GROUP.**

5 (a) ESTABLISHMENT.—Not later than 60 days after
6 the date of enactment of this Act, there shall be estab-
7 lished the Utah Test and Training Range Community Re-
8 source Group (referred to in this section as the “Commu-
9 nity Group”) to provide regular and continuing input to
10 the Secretary and the Secretary of the Air Force on mat-
11 ters involving public access to, use of, and overall manage-
12 ment of the BLM land.

13 (b) MEMBERSHIP.—

14 (1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary (acting
15 through the State Bureau of Land Management Of-
16 fice) shall appoint members to the Community
17 Group, including—

18 (A) operational and land management per-
19 sonnel of the Air Force;

20 (B) 1 Indian representative, to be nomi-
21 nated by a majority vote conducted among the
22 Indian tribes in the vicinity of the BLM land;

23 (C) not more than 2 county commissioners
24 from each of Box Elder, Tooele, and Juab
25 Counties, Utah;

1 (D) 2 representatives of off-road and high-
2 way use, hunting, and other recreational
3 groups;

4 (E) 2 representatives of livestock grazers
5 on any public land located within the BLM
6 land;

7 (F) 1 representative of the Utah Depart-
8 ment of Agriculture and Food; and

9 (G) not more than 3 representatives of
10 State or Federal offices or agencies, or private
11 groups, if the Secretary determines that such
12 representatives would further the goals and ob-
13 jectives of the Community Group.

14 (2) CHAIRPERSON.—The members described in
15 paragraph (1) shall elect from among the members
16 of the Community Group—

17 (A) 1 member to serve as Chairperson of
18 the Community Group; and

19 (B) 1 member to serve as Vice-Chairperson
20 of the Community Group.

21 (c) CONDITIONS AND TERMS OF APPOINTMENT.—

22 (1) IN GENERAL.—Each member of the Com-
23 munity Group shall serve voluntarily and without re-
24 muneration.

25 (2) TERM OF APPOINTMENT.—

1 (A) IN GENERAL.—Each member of the
2 Community Group shall be appointed for a
3 term of 4 years.

4 (B) ORIGINAL MEMBERS.—Notwith-
5 standing subparagraph (A), the Chairperson
6 shall select $\frac{1}{2}$ of the original members of the
7 Community Group to serve for a term of 4
8 years and the $\frac{1}{2}$ to serve for a term of 2 years
9 to ensure the replacement of members shall be
10 staggered from year to year.

11 (C) REAPPOINTMENT AND REPLACE-
12 MENT.—The Secretary may reappoint or re-
13 place a member of the Community Group ap-
14 pointed under subsection (b)(1), if—

15 (i) the term of the member has ex-
16 pired;

17 (ii) the member has retired; or

18 (iii) the position held by the member
19 described in subparagraphs (A) through
20 (G) of paragraph (1) has changed to the
21 extent that the ability of the member to
22 represent the group or entity that the
23 member represents has been significantly
24 affected.

25 (d) MEETINGS.—

1 (1) IN GENERAL.—The Community Group shall
2 meet not less than once per year, and at such other
3 frequencies as determined by five or more of the
4 members of the Community Group.

5 (2) RESPONSIBILITIES OF COMMUNITY
6 GROUP.—The Community Group shall be responsible
7 for determining appropriate schedules for, details of,
8 and actions for meetings of the Community Group.

9 (3) NOTICE.—The Chairperson shall provide
10 notice to each member of the Community Group not
11 less than 10 business days before the date of a
12 scheduled meeting.

13 (4) EXEMPT FROM FEDERAL ADVISORY COM-
14 MITTEE ACT.—The Federal Advisory Committee Act
15 (5 U.S.C. App.) shall not apply to meetings of the
16 Community Group.

17 (e) COORDINATION WITH RECOMMENDATIONS OF
18 COMMUNITY GROUP.—The Secretary and the Secretary of
19 the Air Force, consistent with existing laws (including reg-
20 ulations), shall take under consideration recommendations
21 from the Community Group.

22 (f) TERMINATION OF AUTHORITY.—The Community
23 Group shall terminate on the date that is seven years after
24 the date of enactment of this Act, unless the Secretary

1 and the Community Group mutually elect to terminate the
2 Community Group before that date.

3 (g) RENEWAL.—The Community Group may elect, by
4 simple majority, to renew the term of the Community
5 Group for an additional seven years, with the option to
6 renew the term every seven years thereafter. Each renewal
7 must occur upon or within 90 days before termination of
8 the Community Group.

9 **SEC. 3014. LIABILITY.**

10 The United States (including all departments, agen-
11 cies, officers, and employees of the United States) shall
12 be held harmless and shall not be liable for any injury
13 or damage to any individual or property suffered in the
14 course of any mining, mineral, or geothermal activity, or
15 any other authorized nondefense-related activity, con-
16 ducted on the BLM land.

17 **SEC. 3015. EFFECTS OF TITLE.**

18 (a) EFFECT ON WEAPON IMPACT AREA.—Nothing in
19 this subtitle expands the boundaries of the weapon impact
20 area of the Utah Test and Training Range.

21 (b) EFFECT ON SPECIAL USE AIRSPACE AND TRAIN-
22 ING ROUTES.—Nothing in this subtitle precludes—

23 (1) the designation of new units of special use
24 airspace; or

1 (2) the expansion of existing units of special
2 use airspace.

3 (c) EFFECT ON EXISTING RIGHTS AND AGREE-
4 MENTS.—

5 (1) KNOLLS SPECIAL RECREATION MANAGE-
6 MENT AREA; BLM COMMUNITY PITS CENTRAL
7 GRAYBACK AND SOUTH GRAYBACK.—Except as pro-
8 vided in section 3012, nothing in this subtitle limits
9 or alters any existing right or right of access to—

10 (A) the Knolls Special Recreation Manage-
11 ment Area; or

12 (B)(i) the Bureau of Land Management
13 Community Pits Central Grayback and South
14 Grayback; and

15 (ii) any other county or community pit lo-
16 cated within close proximity to the BLM land.

17 (2) NATIONAL HISTORIC TRAILS AND OTHER
18 HISTORICAL LANDMARKS.—Except as provided in
19 section 3012, nothing in this subtitle limits or alters
20 any existing right or right of access to a component
21 of the National Trails System or other Federal or
22 State historic landmarks within the BLM land, in-
23 cluding the California National Historic Trail, the
24 Pony Express National Historic Trail, or the GAPPA
25 Launch Site and Blockhouse.

1 (3) CLOSURE OF INTERSTATE 80.—Nothing in
2 this subtitle authorizes any additional authority or
3 right to the Secretary or the Secretary of the Air
4 Force to temporarily close Interstate 80.

5 (4) EFFECT ON LIMITATION ON AMENDMENTS
6 TO CERTAIN INDIVIDUAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT
7 PLANS.—Nothing in this subtitle affects the limita-
8 tion established under section 2815(d) of the Na-
9 tional Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year
10 2000 (Public Law 106-65; 113 Stat. 852).

11 (5) EFFECT ON MEMORANDUM OF UNDER-
12 STANDING.—Nothing in this subtitle affects the
13 memorandum of understanding entered into by the
14 Air Force, the Bureau of Land Management, the
15 Utah Department of Natural Resources, and the
16 Utah Division of Wildlife Resources relating to the
17 reestablishment of bighorn sheep in the Newfound-
18 land Mountains and signed by the parties to the
19 memorandum of understanding during the period
20 beginning on January 24, 2000, and ending on Feb-
21 ruary 4, 2000.

22 (6) EFFECT ON EXISTING MILITARY SPECIAL
23 USE AIRSPACE AGREEMENT.—Nothing in this sub-
24 title limits or alters the Military Operating Areas of
25 Airspace Use Agreement between the Federal Avia-

1 tion Administration and the Air Force in effect on
2 the date of enactment of this Act.

3 (d) EFFECT ON WATER RIGHTS.—

4 (1) NO RESERVATION CREATED.—Nothing in
5 this subtitle—

6 (A) establishes any reservation in favor of
7 the United States with respect to any water or
8 water right on the BLM land; or

9 (B) authorizes any appropriation of water
10 on the BLM land, except in accordance with
11 applicable State law.

12 (2) PREVIOUSLY ACQUIRED AND RESERVED
13 WATER RIGHTS.—Nothing in this subtitle affects—

14 (A) any water right acquired or reserved
15 by the United States before the date of enact-
16 ment of this Act; or

17 (B) the authority of the Secretary or the
18 Secretary of the Air Force, as applicable, to ex-
19 ercise any water right described in subpara-
20 graph (A).

21 (3) NO EFFECT ON MCCARRAN AMENDMENT.—
22 Nothing in this subtitle diminishes, enhances, or
23 otherwise affects in any way the rights, duties, and
24 obligations of the United States, the State of Utah,
25 the counties in which the BLM land is situated, and

1 the residents and stakeholders in those counties
2 under section 208 of the Act of July 10, 1952 (com-
3 monly known as the “McCarran Amendment”) (43
4 U.S.C. 666).

5 (e) EFFECT ON FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED INDIAN
6 TRIBES.—

7 (1) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in this subtitle al-
8 ters any right reserved by treaty or Federal law for
9 a federally recognized Indian tribe for tribal use.

10 (2) CONSULTATION.—The Secretary of the Air
11 Force shall consult with any federally recognized In-
12 dian tribe in the vicinity of the BLM land before
13 taking any action that will affect any tribal right or
14 cultural resource protected by treaty or Federal law.

15 (f) EFFECT ON PAYMENTS IN LIEU OF TAXES.—

16 (1) ELIGIBILITY OF BLM LAND AND NON-FED-
17 ERAL LAND.—The BLM land and the non-Federal
18 land described in section 3022(3) shall remain eligi-
19 ble as entitlement land under section 6901 of title
20 31, United States Code.

21 (2) NO PREJUDICE TO COUNTY PAYMENT IN
22 LIEU OF TAXES RIGHTS.—Nothing in this subtitle
23 diminishes, enhances, or otherwise affects any other
24 right or entitlement of the counties in which the
25 BLM land is situated to payments in lieu of taxes

1 based on the BLM land, under section 6901 of title
2 31, United States Code.

3 (g) WILDLIFE GUZZLERS.—

4 (1) IN GENERAL.—The Bureau of Land Man-
5 agement and the Utah Division of Wildlife Re-
6 sources shall continue the management of wildlife
7 guzzlers in existence as of the date of enactment of
8 this Act on the BLM land.

9 (2) NEW GUZZLERS.—Nothing in this subtitle
10 prevents the Bureau of Land Management and the
11 Utah Division of Wildlife Resources from entering
12 into agreements for new wildlife guzzlers.

13 (3) ACQUIRED GUZZLERS.—The Secretary shall
14 continue to manage existing wildlife guzzlers or wild-
15 life improvements on the non-Federal land conveyed
16 to the Secretary under section 3023(a) that were in
17 existence on the day before the date of the convey-
18 ance.

19 (h) RANGELAND IMPROVEMENTS.—The Secretary
20 shall continue to manage, in a manner that promotes and
21 facilitates grazing—

22 (1) rangeland improvements on the BLM land
23 that are in existence on the date of enactment of
24 this Act; and

1 (2) rangeland improvements on the non-Federal
2 land conveyed to the Secretary under section
3 3023(a) that were in existence on the day before the
4 date of the conveyance.

5 (i) NEW RANGELAND IMPROVEMENTS.—Nothing in
6 this subtitle prevents the Bureau of Land Management,
7 the Utah Department of Agriculture or other State entity,
8 or a Federal land permittee from entering into agreements
9 for new rangeland improvements that promote and facili-
10 tate grazing.

11 (j) SCHOOL AND INSTITUTIONAL TRUST LANDS AD-
12 MINISTRATION.—The Bureau of Land Management shall
13 maintain rangeland grazing improvements in existence as
14 of the date of enactment of this Act on acquired land of
15 the School and Institutional Trust Lands Administration.

16 **Subtitle B—Land Exchange**

17 **SEC. 3021. FINDINGS AND PURPOSE.**

18 (a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

19 (1) the State owns approximately 68,057 acres
20 of land and approximately 10,280 acres of mineral
21 interests located within the Utah Test and Training
22 Range in Box Elder, Tooele, and Juab Counties,
23 Utah;

24 (2) the State owns approximately 2,353 acres
25 of land and approximately 3,560 acres of mineral in-

1 terests located wholly or partially within the Cedar
2 Mountains Wilderness in Tooele County, Utah;

3 (3) the parcels of State land described in para-
4 graphs (1) and (2)—

5 (A) were granted by Congress to the State
6 pursuant to the Act of July 16, 1894 (28 Stat.
7 107, chapter 138), to be held in trust for the
8 benefit of the public school system and other
9 public institutions of the State; and

10 (B) are largely scattered in checkerboard
11 fashion among Federal land;

12 (4) continued State ownership and development
13 of State trust land within the Utah Test and Train-
14 ing Range and the Cedar Mountains Wilderness is
15 incompatible with—

16 (A) the critical national defense uses of the
17 Utah Test and Training Range; and

18 (B) the Federal management of the Cedar
19 Mountains Wilderness; and

20 (5) it is in the public interest of the United
21 States to acquire in a timely manner all State trust
22 land within the Utah Test and Training Range and
23 the Cedar Mountains Wilderness, in exchange for
24 the conveyance of the Federal land to the State, in

1 accordance with the terms and conditions described
2 in this subtitle.

3 (b) PURPOSE.—It is the purpose of this subtitle to
4 direct, facilitate, and expedite the exchange of certain
5 Federal land and non-Federal land between the United
6 States and the State.

7 **SEC. 3022. DEFINITIONS.**

8 In this subtitle:

9 (1) EXCHANGE MAP.—The term “Exchange
10 Map” means the map prepared by the Bureau of
11 Land Management entitled “Utah Test and Train-
12 ing Range Enhancement/West Desert Land Ex-
13 change” and dated February 12, 2016.

14 (2) FEDERAL LAND.—The term “Federal land”
15 means the Bureau of Land Management land lo-
16 cated in Box Elder, Millard, Juab, Tooele, and Bea-
17 ver Counties, Utah, that is identified on the Ex-
18 change Map as “BLM Lands Proposed for Transfer
19 to State Trust Lands”.

20 (3) NON-FEDERAL LAND.—The term “non-Fed-
21 eral land” means the land owned by the State in
22 Box Elder, Tooele, and Juab Counties, Utah, that is
23 identified on the Exchange Map as—

24 (A) “State Trust Land Proposed for
25 Transfer to BLM”; and

1 (B) "State Trust Minerals Proposed for
2 Transfer to BLM".

3 (4) STATE.—The term "State" means the State
4 of Utah, acting through the School and Institutional
5 Trust Lands Administration.

6 **SEC. 3023. EXCHANGE OF FEDERAL LAND AND NON-FED-**
7 **ERAL LAND.**

8 (a) IN GENERAL.—If the State offers to convey to
9 the United States title to the non-Federal land, the Sec-
10 retary shall—

11 (1) accept the offer; and

12 (2) on receipt of all right, title, and interest in
13 and to the non-Federal land, convey to the State (or
14 a designee) all right, title, and interest of the United
15 States in and to the Federal land.

16 (b) VALID EXISTING RIGHTS.—The exchange author-
17 ized under subsection (a) shall be subject to valid existing
18 rights.

19 (c) TITLE APPROVAL.—Title to the Federal land and
20 non-Federal land to be exchanged under this section shall
21 be in a format acceptable to the Secretary and the State.

22 (d) APPRAISALS.—

23 (1) IN GENERAL.—The value of the Federal
24 land and the non-Federal land to be exchanged
25 under this section shall be determined by appraisals

1 conducted by one or more independent appraisers re-
2 tained by the State, with the consent of the Sec-
3 retary.

4 (2) APPLICABLE LAW.—The appraisals under
5 paragraph (1) shall be conducted in accordance with
6 nationally recognized appraisal standards, including,
7 as appropriate, the Uniform Appraisal Standards for
8 Federal Land Acquisitions.

9 (3) MINERAL LAND.—

10 (A) MINERAL REPORTS.—The appraisals
11 under paragraph (1) shall take into account
12 mineral and technical reports provided by the
13 Secretary and the State in the evaluation of
14 mineral deposits in the Federal land and non-
15 Federal land.

16 (B) MINING CLAIMS.—An appraisal of any
17 parcel of Federal land that is encumbered by a
18 mining or millsite claim located under sections
19 2318 through 2352 of the Revised Statutes
20 (commonly known as the “Mining Law of
21 1872”) (30 U.S.C. 21 et seq.) shall take into
22 account the encumbrance created by the claim
23 for purposes of determining the value of the
24 parcel of the Federal land.

1 (C) VALIDITY EXAMINATION.—Nothing in
2 this subtitle requires the United States to con-
3 duct a mineral examination for any mining
4 claim on the Federal land.

5 (4) APPROVAL.—The appraisals conducted
6 under paragraph (1) shall be submitted to the Sec-
7 retary and the State for approval.

8 (5) DISPUTE RESOLUTION.—If, by the date
9 that is 90 days after the date of submission of an
10 appraisal for review and approval under this sub-
11 section, the Secretary or the State do not agree to
12 accept the findings of the appraisals with respect to
13 one or more parcels of Federal land or non-Federal
14 land, the dispute shall be resolved in accordance
15 with section 206(d)(2) of the Federal Land Policy
16 and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C.
17 1716(d)(2)).

18 (6) DURATION.—The appraisals conducted
19 under paragraph (1) shall remain valid until the
20 date of the completion of the exchange authorized
21 under this subtitle.

22 (7) REIMBURSEMENT OF STATE COSTS.—The
23 Secretary shall reimburse the State in an amount
24 equal to 50 percent of the costs incurred by the

1 State in retaining independent appraisers under
2 paragraph (1).

3 (e) CONVEYANCE OF TITLE.—The land exchange au-
4 thorized under this subtitle shall be completed by the later
5 of—

6 (1) the date that is 1 year after the date of
7 final approval by the Secretary and the State of the
8 appraisals conducted under subsection (d); and

9 (2) the date that is 1 year after the date of
10 completion of the dispute resolution process author-
11 ized under subsection (d)(5).

12 (f) PUBLIC INSPECTION AND NOTICE.—

13 (1) PUBLIC INSPECTION.—At least 30 days be-
14 fore the date of conveyance of the Federal land and
15 non-Federal land, all final appraisals and appraisal
16 reviews for land to be exchanged under this section
17 shall be available for public review at the office of
18 the State Director of the Bureau of Land Manage-
19 ment in the State of Utah.

20 (2) NOTICE.—The Secretary or the State, as
21 applicable, shall publish in a newspaper of general
22 circulation in Salt Lake County, Utah, a notice that
23 the appraisals conducted under subsection (d) are
24 available for public inspection.

25 (g) EQUAL VALUE EXCHANGE.—

1 (1) IN GENERAL.—The value of the Federal
2 land and non-Federal land to be exchanged under
3 this section—

4 (A) shall be equal; or

5 (B) shall be made equal in accordance with
6 paragraph (2).

7 (2) EQUALIZATION.—

8 (A) SURPLUS OF FEDERAL LAND.—

9 (i) IN GENERAL.—If the value of the
10 Federal land exceeds the value of the non-
11 Federal land, the value of the Federal land
12 and non-Federal land shall be equalized by
13 the State conveying to the United States—

14 (I) State trust land parcel 1, as
15 described in the assessment entitled
16 “Bureau of Land Management Envi-
17 ronmental Assessment UT-100-06-
18 EA”, numbered UTU-82090, and
19 dated March 2008; or

20 (II) State trust land located
21 within any of the wilderness areas or
22 national conservation areas in Wash-
23 ington County, Utah, established
24 under subtitle O of title I of the Om-
25 nibus Public Land Management Act

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of 2009 (Public Law 111-11; 123 Stat. 1075) that has an appraised value equal to the difference between—

(aa) the value of the Federal land; and

(bb) the value of the non-Federal land.

(ii) ORDER OF CONVEYANCES.—Any non-Federal land required to be conveyed to the United States under clause (i) shall be conveyed until the value of the Federal land and non-Federal land is equalized, in the following order:

(I) The State trust land parcel described in clause (i)(I).

(II) State trust land parcels located in the Red Cliffs National Conservation Area.

(III) State trust land parcels located in the Docs Pass Wilderness.

(IV) State trust land parcels located in the Beaver Dam Wash National Conservation Area.

1 (B) SURPLUS OF NON-FEDERAL LAND.—If
2 the value of the non-Federal land exceeds the
3 value of the Federal land, the value of the Fed-
4 eral land and the non-Federal land shall be
5 equalized by the Secretary making a cash
6 equalization payment to the State, in accord-
7 ance with section 206(b) of the Federal Land
8 Policy Management (43 U.S.C. 1716(b)).

9 (h) WITHDRAWAL OF FEDERAL LAND FROM MIN-
10 ERAL ENTRY PRIOR TO EXCHANGE.—Subject to valid ex-
11 isting rights, the Federal land to be conveyed to the State
12 under this section is withdrawn from mineral location,
13 entry, and patent under the mining laws pending convey-
14 ance of the Federal land to the State.

15 **SEC. 3024. STATUS AND MANAGEMENT OF NON-FEDERAL**
16 **LAND AFTER EXCHANGE.**

17 (a) NON-FEDERAL LAND WITHIN UTAH TEST AND
18 TRAINING RANGE.—On conveyance to the United States
19 under this subtitle, the non-Federal land located within
20 the Utah Test and Training Range shall be managed in
21 accordance with the memorandum of agreement entered
22 into under section 3011(a).

23 (b) NON-FEDERAL LAND WITHIN CEDAR MOUN-
24 TAINS WILDERNESS.—On conveyance to the United
25 States under this subtitle; the non-Federal land located

1 within the Cedar Mountains Wilderness shall, in accord-
2 ance with section 206(c) of the Federal Land Policy Act
3 of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1716(c)), be added to, and adminis-
4 tered as part of, the Cedar Mountains Wilderness.

5 **SEC. 3025. HAZARDOUS MATERIALS.**

6 (a) COSTS.—Except as provided in subsection (b), the
7 costs of remedial actions relating to hazardous materials
8 on land acquired under this subtitle shall be paid by those
9 entities responsible for the costs under applicable law.

10 (b) REMEDIATION OF PRIOR TESTING AND TRAINING
11 ACTIVITY.—The Department of Defense shall bear all
12 costs of evaluation, management, and remediation caused
13 by the previous testing of military weapons systems and
14 the training of military forces on non-Federal land to be
15 conveyed to the United States under this subtitle.

16 **Subtitle C—Highway Rights-of-way**

17 **SEC. 3031. RECOGNITION AND TRANSFER OF CERTAIN**

18 **HIGHWAY RIGHTS-OF-WAY.**

19 (a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

20 (1) HIGHWAY RIGHT-OF-WAY.—The term
21 “highway right-of-way” means a right-of-way across
22 Federal land for all county roads in the Counties of
23 Box Elder, Tooele, and Juab, in the State of Utah,
24 according to official transportation map and center-

1 line descriptions of each county in existence as of
2 March 1, 2015.

3 (2) MAP.—The term “official transportation
4 map and centerline description” means—

5 (A) the map entitled “Official Transpor-
6 tation Map of Box Elder County, Utah” and
7 dated March 1, 2015, and accompanying cen-
8 terline description of each road on file with the
9 Clerk of Box Elder County as of March 1,
10 2015;

11 (B) the map entitled “Official Transpor-
12 tation Map of Tooele County” and dated March
13 1, 2015, and accompanying centerline descrip-
14 tion of each road on file with the Clerk of
15 Tooele County as of March 1, 2015; and

16 (C) the map entitled “Official Transpor-
17 tation Map of Juab County” and dated March
18 1, 2015, and accompanying centerline descrip-
19 tion of each road on file with the Clerk of Juab
20 County as of March 1, 2015.

21 (3) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary”
22 means—

23 (A) the Secretary of Agriculture, with re-
24 spect to land administered by the Chief of the
25 Forest Service; or

1 (B) the Secretary of the Interior, with re-
2 spect to land administered by the Director of
3 the Bureau of Land Management.

4 (b) RECOGNITION OF EXISTENCE AND VALIDITY OF
5 RIGHTS-OF-WAY.—Congress recognizes the existence and
6 validity of each of the highway rights-of-way identified on
7 the official transportation maps and centerline descrip-
8 tions.

9 (c) CONVEYANCE OF AN EASEMENT ACROSS FED-
10 ERAL LAND.—

11 (1) BOX ELDER COUNTY, UTAH.—The Sec-
12 retary shall convey, without consideration, to Box
13 Elder County, Utah, and the State of Utah as joint
14 tenants with undivided interests, easements for mo-
15 torized travel rights-of-way across Federal land for
16 all highways shown and described in the official
17 transportation map and centerline description of the
18 county described in subsection (a)(2)(A).

19 (2) JUAB COUNTY, UTAH.—The Secretary shall
20 convey, without consideration, to Juab County,
21 Utah, and the State of Utah as joint tenants with
22 undivided interests, easements for motorized travel
23 rights-of-way across Federal land for all highways
24 shown and described in the official transportation

1 map and centerline description of the county de-
2 scribed in subsection (a)(2)(B).

3 (3) TOOELE COUNTY, UTAH.—The Secretary
4 shall convey, without consideration, to Tooele Coun-
5 ty, Utah, and the State of Utah as joint tenants
6 with undivided interests, easements for motorized
7 travel rights-of-way across Federal land for all high-
8 ways shown and described in the official transpor-
9 tation map and centerline description of the county
10 described in subsection (a)(2)(C).

11 (d) DESCRIPTION OF FEDERAL LAND SUBJECT TO
12 EASEMENT.—

13 (1) IN GENERAL.—All easements under sub-
14 section (c) shall include—

15 (A) the current disturbed width of each
16 subject highway as shown and described in the
17 official transportation maps and centerline de-
18 scriptions; and

19 (B) any additional acreage on either side
20 of the disturbed width that the respective coun-
21 ty transportation department determines is nec-
22 essary for the efficient maintenance, repair,
23 signage, administration, and use of the Federal
24 land subject to the easement.

25 (2) DESCRIPTION.—

1 (A) IN GENERAL.—The exact acreage and
2 legal description of the Federal land subject to
3 the easements conveyed under subsection (c)
4 shall be—

5 (i) as described in the centerline de-
6 scriptions;

7 (ii) as referenced in the official trans-
8 portation maps; and

9 (iii) as described and referenced ac-
10 cording to the disturbed width of each
11 highway as of the date of conveyance for
12 travel purposes, plus any reasonable addi-
13 tional width as may be necessary for sur-
14 face maintenance, repairs, and turnaround
15 purposes.

16 (B) SURVEY NOT REQUIRED.—Notwith-
17 standing any other provision of law, the convey-
18 ance of easements under subsection (c) shall be
19 effective without a survey of the exact acreage
20 and local description of the Federal land subject
21 to the easements.

22 (e) RETENTION OF MAPS AND CENTERLINE DE-
23 SCRIPTIONS.—The maps and centerline descriptions re-
24 ferred to in clauses (i) and (ii) of subsection (d)(2)(A)
25 shall be on file in the appropriate office of the Secretary.

1 (f) EXCLUSION OF CERTAIN CLASS D ROADS FROM
2 ROAD EASEMENT CONVEYANCES.—Notwithstanding the
3 highway rights-of-way identified on the official transpor-
4 tation maps and centerline descriptions, this section does
5 not apply to any class D road located within the bound-
6 aries of—

7 (1) Cedar Mountain Wilderness Area des-
8 igned by section 384(a) of the National Defense
9 Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2006 (Public Law
10 109–163; 119 Stat. 3217; 16 U.S.C. 1132 note); or

11 (2) any wilderness study area within Box Elder
12 County, Tooele County, or Juab County, Utah, des-
13 igned in law or by administrative action.



From: Gressard, Lindsay
To: "[Mendoza, Felipe](#)"
Subject: RE: Testimony
Date: Thursday, April 28, 2016 10:19:49 AM
Attachments: [Testimony Chilton.pdf](#)
[Testimony Elbrock.pdf](#)
[Testimony Pinkerton.pdf](#)
[Testimony Walden.pdf](#)

Oh gosh, yes of course! We still haven't received testimony from CBP. Chilton, Elbrock, and Pinkerton are the majority witnesses. Ours is Walden.

Lindsay

From: Mendoza, Felipe [mailto:felipe_mendoza@ios.doi.gov]
Sent: Thursday, April 28, 2016 9:39 AM
To: Gressard, Lindsay
Subject: Testimony

Lindsay,

The testimony of the other witnesses still isn't up on the Committee's website. Has your side gotten copies of it yet? Anything you can share is appreciated.

Thanks!
Felipe

--

Felipe Mendoza, Deputy Director
Office of Congressional and Legislative Affairs
U.S. Department of the Interior
1849 C Street, NW
Washington, DC 20240
202-208-3337 | felipe_mendoza@ios.doi.gov

"The consequences of federal land management along the U.S. Border to rural communities and national security"

House Natural Resources Oversight and Investigations Subcommittee
April 28, 2016

Written testimony submitted by Susan E. Chilton
PO Box 423, Arivaca, Arizona 85601

My name is Susan Chilton. I am a retired Arizona Game and Fish Commissioner. I chaired the Commission from 2004-2005 and am currently chairing the state board that reviews applications for the Commissioner's position and sends finalists' names to the governor for appointment. I have been an educator for more than five decades and an active amateur student of Arizona wildlife, southern Arizona wildlife habitats, and range botany.

My husband and I live near the historic borderland cattle ranching community of Arivaca, Arizona approximately 55 miles southwest of Tucson, Arizona. Our ranch is adjacent to the town of Arivaca and continues south to the international boundary with Mexico. Our fence at the southern edge of our family ranch is the international boundary. There is no wall, only a four-strand barbed wire fence--easily cut or crawled through in seconds. For a total of 25 miles east and west, that same little wire fence is all that separates us and our neighbors from armed Sinaloa drug cartel operatives who pass easily through that open door.

We and our ranch neighbors live in a no-man's land essentially ceded to Cartel control. Our town's main road is the de facto international boundary even though it is about 20 miles north of the actual border. Why?

The two Border Patrol stations responsible for different parts of our ranch are headquartered in Nogales and Tucson; the officers spend hours of their working day on Interstate 19 getting from their headquarters to the Border Patrol checkpoints, including the closest one on Arivaca Road about 20 miles northeast of our home. They spend some time driving east and west on Arivaca Road and a lot of time at the checkpoint. They are implementing the strategy known as **Defense in Depth**. That means that all of the hundreds of square miles of borderlands north of the unsecured international boundary between Nogales and Sasabe and south of Arivaca Road where we and our neighbors live are basically entrance routes controlled by Sinaloa Cartel-paid scouts.

Cartel scouts are supplied with military-grade equipment and a salary. They move from one site to another according to Cartel strategy using mountains on our ranch and on those of our neighbors. Border Patrol removes them at times--with difficulty--but the scouts or their replacements quickly return to a new mountain-top assignment. The scouts guide the movement of people and drugs right through this no-man's land.

Drug packing groups are directed across the unsecured boundary and along hundreds of trails through ranch pastures from Mexico north to GPS'd sites. At those ever-changing sites, the "merchandise" being imported to the lucrative American addiction market will be picked up by

Cartel-connected operatives from Tucson or Phoenix. The imported drugs will undersell competing drugs made or grown in the United States because raw material costs in Mexico for ingredients for meth or other illegal drugs and taxes, security, licensing, and accountancy and reporting costs for marijuana will cause the "domestic product" to be more expensive than the illegally imported version.

After depositing their loads, the packers become "south-bounders" headed back to Mexico. Some of these south-bounders commit assaults, home invasions and burglaries to acquire items they can carry back. We have been burglarized twice with major losses of irreplaceable items.

Why is it difficult for the Border Patrol to actually be at the border and close this well-known entry route?

1) Border Patrol has faced NEPA obstacles to upgrading the barely passable ranch roads leading south from Arivaca to the actual border. Recent declaration of critical habitat for the jaguar--a tropical cat--along this drug importation corridor by the USFWS created further barriers to road improvement and to installation of other facilities needed by the Border Patrol.

Critical habitat for the jaguar is, in our opinion, a transparent ruse: the very few wandering jaguars reported anywhere in Arizona since the 1940's have been lone males exiled from their northernmost outpost 150 miles south of the border and thousands of miles from their core habitat. Not one female has been documented as present in 65 years.

How does this critical habitat ruse affect border control? In December, we took Commander Beeson of the Tucson Sector Border Patrol to our border corrals in what the Border Patrol knows is an active entry zone and then drove over the ranch roads to our neighbor's border ranch just about 5 air miles west of us--another very active entry zone; it took three hours to get from our corrals to theirs following the only road because there is no road paralleling the border along this drug importation route. Meanwhile, approval for road improvements the Border Patrol deems essential, would certainly trigger lawsuits supposedly on behalf of wildlife like the jaguar. The "wildlife" that would actually be delighted by their efforts is a criminal outfit headquartered in Sinaloa, Mexico.

2) Border Patrol has no forward operating bases in this Cartel route so the time delay for reporting to the actual border on our ranch or that of our neighbors from either Nogales or Tucson is between two and three hours. We have taken numerous high ranking Border Patrol officers to our property at the border, shown them our private land with water, good sites for portable facilities and corrals for their horse patrol and offered them the use of this land for a one dollar (\$1.00) lease per year so they can have a forward operating base at a known incursion pointmy husband has offered to lend them the dollar if they can't afford it.....Years have passed and there is no action of which we are aware on this offer.

3) In addition to the mobility limits of the lack of functional roads, Border Patrol officers do not have reliable communications when in this no-man's land so they can not call for assistance when needed. Last week, after first taking two journalists to two lengthy unfenced rural sections of the boundary, we then took them to the west end of the wall in Nogales to see the difference.

They needed to personally see where the city wall ends and where the unsecured 25 miles begins. An event occurred along the Nogales wall road right in front of us; we stopped our truck and watched as three Border Patrol vehicles, called in by the patrolling officer who spotted the suspicious incursion, came flying down the road in less than five minutes, stopped the vehicle and got the occupants out. That was possible because they have a wall in Nogales, excellent communications capability there, and full time patrolling along on the very functional road next to the wall.....right up to the point where it abruptly ends and the little 25-mile four-strand wire fence begins.

4) Electronic devices and drone surveillance alone are totally inadequate because, as the just-retired Patrol Agent in Charge of the Tucson BP Station told us, "Even when I can see what is happening, I can't get there."

What are some specific consequences to us of the failure of federal agencies to prioritize and implement effective border control?

Human impacts

1) Residents who live and work in this no-man's land are exposed to encounters with heavily armed, meth-intoxicated drug packers; in addition to the burglaries we have suffered, we have rancher friends who were held hostage and robbed and forced to drive the invader to the border just last year and neighbors whose 15-year old daughter was the target of home invading south-bounders in March of this year.

Other neighbors, some of whose ranches had been in their family for more than a hundred years, gave up in the face of constant harassment by drug packing criminals and damage and thefts by south bounders and sold out to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's borderland refuge. The current failed "defense in depth" strategy--which essentially puts the Border Patrol 20 or more miles north of the boundary and the Cartel at the line of scrimmage--effectively converted the formerly productive ranches into a tax-payer financed enlargement of the safe-passage zone for drugs.

2) Recreationists are confronted with road signs put up by the Forest Service warning them that they may encounter illegal activities and smuggling throughout the portions of this unsecured drug route within the Coronado National Forest; Arizona Game and Fish publishes explicit warnings alerting hunters of dangers they may encounter while hunting near the border; many people are reticent to hunt, fish, bird-watch, or family camp on formerly popular Coronado National Forest sites in the open drug corridors.

3) Would-be workers from Mexico or other nations are forced to pay the Cartel guides. Many of these poor people, especially women, suffer horrendous abuses, including deaths numbering over 2000 bodies found in the Tucson Sector of the border since 1996, rape, murder, and mutilation. Additionally, some groups, after paying thousands of dollars to the Cartel to be "guided" may be used as decoys to distract authorities and facilitate higher value drug packing. Just a few months ago, one individual--reportedly with a drug packing group--was incinerated nine miles north of the border and just west of our ranch; the official--and highly improbable--story circulated about this death is that he was "trying to charge his cellphone by throwing a wire

over a high power line." This is another example of a known recent death directly connected to the failure to secure the border. The official story raises the question of whether it is also possibly an example of agency policy to attribute deaths to accident, suicide or the stupidity of the victim rather than to failure to secure the border.

4) Border Patrol officers working these areas face war-like risks. Rip crews setting out to hijack Cartel contraband engage in fire fights with drug packers or Border Patrol agents pursuing them. One such situation to which the Border Patrol responded resulted in the murder of Officer Brian Terry. The canyon in which he was killed is a well-known Cartel route in this no-man's land. It is just east of our pastures and on a neighboring ranch.

Environmental impacts

1) Wildfires--some growing to 100s of millions of dollars in damage to homes, ranchlands and businesses in border communities--are deliberately ignited by drug packers if they are pursued by Border Patrol; fire personnel reporting to a near-by fire which had begun spreading onto our home pasture told us they "couldn't stay there fighting the fire at night because the area was too dangerous." My husband kept fighting it.....Hotshot firefighters on some borderland fires have armed guards as part of their contingent.

2) Trash--an appalling amount has been dropped on the Coronado National Forest, the Buenos Aires Refuge, the Pajarito Wilderness, State School Trust lands and private ranch lands all in this open corridor and all crossed by trails from Mexico used by the Cartel groups. A conservative total of trash dumped on this drug route to the U.S. is estimated at 12,750 tons between 1992 and 2015 using the Border Patrol's own figure of 8.5 pounds per entrant and multiplying only by the number of individuals reported as apprehended. This figure can easily be tripled since most experts and independent reports indicate that few south-bounders are apprehended and reliable figures are not available for the pre-2008 period when larger numbers of work-seekers used this route.

3) Cut water lines--we maintain many water lines and drinkers for both livestock and wildlife. These are essential since natural water is almost non-existent during the dry months of the year. We put escape ramps on the waters so wildlife does not drown and drinking fountains on many so people can drink--we don't want anyone to die of thirst here. However, drug packers often cut the water lines which results in the loss of thousands of gallons of water and the dry-up of drinkers essential to both wildlife and livestock. This is an on-going maintenance cost and the lack of water if a tank is emptied can be fatal for cattle, wildlife or people.

4) Cut fences mean cattle from Mexico can walk into the U.S. and ours can wind up in Mexico or wander into pastures that are not the ones scheduled for that rotation. The grazing rotation is carefully designed in collaboration with the Forest Service and based on university range research to ensure the best re-growth and production of forage, quality riparian conditions, and habitat for our wildlife. The drug packers cause much loss of time and labor getting cattle back into the proper pasture and repairing the cut fences; additionally and importantly, they undermine the scientific research and monitoring that informs our grazing management and that of our neighbor ranchers.

National Impacts

1) Citizens across this Nation will continue to bear the increasing cost of cheap, wide-spread drug addiction resulting from the failure to control our borders, of drug-damaged babies born to meth-using mothers and of the growing impact of heroin and other drugs on the health and well-being of our communities; the human and civic damage is every bit as terrible as a bombing attack--it's just not as explosive, concentrated and easily visually conveyed with photography.

2) National Security--it is only a matter of time until would-be terrorists realize what the Cartel has already realized: this un-walled, minimally patrolled section of the border is welcoming them.

What do we know? We know the international boundary with Mexico is not secure and that drug packers are coming right through our property because we and others maintain hidden trail cameras that record reality; we--and the journalists to whom we show these photographic records of heavily laden drug packers and of south-bounders tossing incendiary devices to create a fiery barrier as they are pursued--cannot be told that the "border is secure" nor can we feel safe when we or our loved ones are working in pastures near the border.

What do we need? First, technology is NOT sufficient. We need:

- 1) A good wall with full-time patrolling to replace the current open, unsecured 25-mile gap between Nogales and Sasabe
- 2) Forward Operating Bases manned like fire stations 24/7
- 3) Functional roads to the border and along the new wall--a wall is of little use if the Border Patrol is no where around and can't get to the incursion--.
- 4) Prompt waiving or constructive dealing with issues of "wildlife connectivity and endangered species" that are currently abused to supersede national security;
- 5) Better communications and quick response capability for the Border Patrol
- 6) A feasible worker permit program which adequately vets temporary laborers and provides them with documents, appropriate worker protections, the right to come and go, and a legal, safe alternative to trying to get to a job by paying the Cartel and suffering horrible treatment at the hands of the criminal operation.

These six essential requirements, supplemented by technology, would close this 25-mile open door before more human tragedies and national security threats bring us to our senses. We thank you for understanding that the smokescreen of cost obscures the much greater cost of deciding NOT to secure the border.

Testimony of

**Tricia Elbrock
Animas, New Mexico**

On behalf of the

New Mexico Cattle Growers' Association

Before the

U.S. House of Representatives Committee on Resources
Subcommittee on Oversight & Investigations

April 28, 2016

Regarding

**The Consequences of Federal Land Management
Along the U.S. Border to Rural Communities and National Security**

Thank you Mr. Chairman and members of the Committee, for the opportunity to speak to you today. My name is Tricia Elbrock and I am here on behalf of my family, my neighbors, members of the New Mexico Cattle Growers' Association (NMCGA) and every American that is threatened by the lack of security along our international border with Mexico.

My husband Edward, my son William (Bunch) Swift and I own and operate Elbrock Water Service, Elbrock Drilling which includes a hardware store and Elbrock Ranch where we raise Beefmaster cattle and show lambs for youngsters in our region. Like most all ranches in southern New Mexico, our ranch contains federal land. In our case it is Bureau of Land Management (BLM) lands.

Our water and drilling companies based in Animas, New Mexico, serves southeast Arizona and southern New Mexico from Tucson to El Paso. The business was started in 1978 and we presently employ 20 individuals. Animas is nestled in what is called the Bootheel because of the way the area fits into New Mexico.

You may have heard recently about the kidnapping of one of our employees in December 2015 and yes, it was a kidnapping regardless of rumors to the contrary. Our man was working on one of the ranches we service that runs along the Mexican border.

Our truck that he was driving was commandeered and he was forced to drive that truck, after the cartel delivered their drugs, to Willcox, Arizona where he was dumped out. The event occurred over two days and involved an all-out man hunt before he was freed. His life and the lives of his family were threatened if he called the police.

The story sounds simple enough with an apparent happy ending. Not so. Our man was roughed up physically and is emotionally and mentally fragile. All of our tools and materials were thrown out in the pasture, much of them destroyed, and we still don't have our truck back or an insurance payment to replace it.

Clearly the border is NOT secure. Our families and employees are at risk all day every day. There is a huge emotional toll on everyone because we live in constant fear for our lives, our employees, our communities and our livestock.

The flow of illegal drugs and those running them is endless. U.S. Border Patrol statistics say the traffic across the border is down. That simply isn't the case.

It is true that we are not seeing as many of the people of Mexico crossing the border looking for work as we have in the past. What we are seeing is drug runners and illegals from all over the world coming in droves across a border that has no deterrent at all.

There are thousands of back-packs and boxes coming across daily. The assumption is that they are filled with drugs. The reality is that they could be carrying anything from explosives to nuclear weapons.

It is more costly to do any kind of business in our region. The financial burden we have endured since the kidnapping is alarming. We had to regroup and figure out how to try and keep our employees safe. There was lost revenue for two months of not being able to send employees to areas near the border. It is now our policy to send two employees at a time, doubling our cost of doing business.

The value of the lost tools and materials was approximately \$13,000. Insurance paid us half of that value. The insurance company has refused to total the truck and we are still fighting on what they will pay us on both the truck and the equipment.

Our insurance was up for renewal in March. We could find no other company that would even provide us with a quote. Living and working near the border, we are labeled as HIGH RISK. Nearly all of us in the area suffer break-ins almost routinely with vehicles stolen many times. Livestock have been taken out of pens right near the house and butchered in the pasture.

Many in our area have stopped reporting break-ins and theft to their insurance for fear of not being able to buy insurance at all. If we cannot buy insurance we will probably have to go out of business. In today's world of lawyers, with no insurance and an injury of some kind, we would lose the business anyway. Our small towns are shrinking as it is with our young people leaving us to find work. Without insurance there will be no ranches and businesses to support our towns. Soon there will be no towns.

This brings in an entirely different subject. The inability of our government to protect us brings down the value of our land. If we were to be forced out, we would have to take pennies on the dollar of the lands real worth.

There is no insurance to cover the fences or water facilities and lines that are routinely destroyed in the border region. These damages occur even to the border fence, where there is one.

Workers' compensation insurance is a whole other subject. New Mexico's workers' comp system had no idea how to handle a kidnapping claim. How long will it take for our employee to recover from this trauma? Where does he go for treatment when you live 100 miles or more from medical care?

Workers' comp is mandatory in New Mexico. It is not cheap at this point in time. If insurance companies won't cover us, we are thrown into a "pool" where rates are doubled or tripled.

Our lands, private, federal and state, are strewn with litter, trash, human waste and perhaps even drug drops that were not picked up. One neighbor had 20 head of cattle die last year from reasons that still haven't been determined. They were not shot. They hadn't been attacked by predators. There were no unusual plants that could have caused death of so many in one spot. They seemed to just fall over dead. The prime theory is that they consumed illegal drugs.

Our region from Arizona to Texas has a wide variety of federally owned lands ranging from BLM and USFS Forest Service to wildlife refuges and monuments. Many of these federal designations don't allow for appropriate surveillance. Mountains near us have been burned to the ground due to fires started by illegals. Federal land use regulations need an overhaul to address the specific and special needs of the borderlands. Law enforcement agencies and the Border Patrol need access to every inch of federal lands to be able to protect our families and communities.

We saw a 26% increase in our federal land grazing fees this year and last. Our state land grazing fees went up by 21% last year and 25% this year. These formula-driven fees do not take into account the additional costs of doing business where we are not provided the same protections that the rest of our nation's citizens enjoy.

We all have had our differences with the Border Patrol from time to time, but our problems cannot be blamed on the folks on the ground trying to maintain the border. The agents are operating with at least one hand tied behind their backs. Instead of securing the border at the border, they are directed to patrol from 20 to 60 miles north of the border. Those of us south of their arbitrary lines are literally left in no man's land. The border patrol needs access to the border, which is often denied on federal lands.

Our county governments are going broke due to the impacts of illegal traffic within their jurisdiction. Residents of my county are struggling to keep an eight-mile stretch of road that provides access to the border for the Border Patrol. There are no county funds for maintenance and there seem to be no federal funds available to address this critical area. Neighbors who will suffer additional traffic, bringing who know what on to their land, are pitted against those who will have less traffic and hazards.

On March 10, 2016 more than 600 people gathered in my small town of Animas, New Mexico to plead with elected officials from Congress all the way down to county commissions and sheriffs to demand federal help to make us safe. I invited them and I invite each of you to come and spend a few days with us to see first-hand what we deal with every day ranging from murder, kidnapping and property destruction. Come see what we put up with in our backyards. Would you allow this kind of activity on your property? What other area of our nation is sacrificed in this way?

We are in a war with drug lords and an invasion from countries from around the world, friend and foe. It is time to address this war and invasion with our troops.

It is time to focus border security on the border, not on New Mexico's Highway 9 or Interstate 10. We need more Border Patrol agents horseback in the hills and mountains. We appreciate the efforts of our elected officials since the March meeting, but it is going to take a grander approach to solve these issues.

This is the United States of America. We are American citizens. We shouldn't be forced to live this way. The Bootheel is no less America and the people are no less American than anywhere else. Is it fair for our community to be providing food for the nation while being left to fend for ourselves from smugglers and invaders?

Thank you for your time and attention. I will stand for questions.

April 28, 2016

“The Consequences of Federal Land Management along the U.S. Border to Rural Communities and National Security.”

Please allow me to begin with thanking you for inviting me here today to offer my testimony regarding the Consequences of Federal Land Management along the U.S. Border to Rural Communities and National Security.

My name is LeAlan L Pinkerton. I am currently serving in my second term as Boundary County Commissioner, District 1, Board of Commissioners, Boundary County, Idaho. I have served in this capacity since January, 2013.

Prior to being elected into office, I was employed by United States Immigration and Naturalization Service and the Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Border Patrol for over 23 years. The final 8 years of my career was concluded in Spokane, Washington, where I retired from the position of Assistant Chief Patrol Agent of the Spokane Sector in May, 2010.

Today, I intend to give you an overview describing the consequences created in the management of our national forests, accepting that much of the management decisions are significantly impacted or directed by rulings from the bench, the Endangered Species Act (ESA), biological opinions, and the volumes of National Environmental Policy Act requirements.

First, National Security issues.

In Boundary County, Idaho the U.S. Border Patrol shoulders the daunting task of patrolling the rugged and remote land masses of the Selkirk, the Purcell, and the Cabinet Mountain ranges as well as all areas in between. The overwhelming majority of the area is largely mountainous and timbered with occasional valleys and farming districts. Unquestionably, access is vital to achieve any measure of success in securing the border. This access affords the Border Patrol the ability to secure these remote areas, the maintenance of a secure border and expansion into adjoining areas needing control.

The Border Patrol has a number of tools available to support patrol activities, such as the use of ATV's, horses, snow mobiles, sensors, etc. However, none of these tools provide the advantage, timeliness, communication ability, or officer safety, as a vehicle. Unabated, the established existing road and trail system can support the operational requirements for the patrol function. Conversely, access restrictions placed by the resource managers: U.S. Forest Service (USFS) and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS); creates a debilitating effect on such activities. Largely, vast border areas are infrequently monitored or go without patrol all together.

Resource managers have instituted these restrictions primarily as a result of ESA standards and biological opinions governing motorized traffic into the recovery zone of the Grizzly bear. Managers assert allowable “administrative trips” and “open road density standards.” Accordingly, in one Grizzly Bear recovery management area (Bog

Creek), the maximum allowable annual “administrative trips” are capped at 57 motorized trips per year. These trips are combined for the use of all agencies and jurisdictions, with no law enforcement exemption. The USFS and USFWS categorize the Border Patrol’s access as an “administrative trip,” albeit the Border Patrols mission is not “administrative” in nature. Never-the-less, each patrol into the recovery zone is subject to the limits of the “administrative trip” cap (57) being shared among all agencies.

The USFS and USFWS managers have affected a number of measures to inhibit the Border Patrol’s ability to access the border areas. They have placed gates on roads not previously gated. They have not provided keys in a timely fashion. They have changed locks on gated roads currently in use without providing keys in advance. They have removed culverts, decommissioned roads, dug tank traps and placed large boulders in roadways, etc. The USFS seldom gives any notification or fore-warning that such measures were scheduled or taking place.

All these agencies have been tasked with cooperating among one another as formalized through the memorandum of understanding titled “Cooperative National Security and Counter-Terrorism Efforts on Federal Lands along the United States Border”, written and agreed upon in March of 2006 and signed by the Secretary of Interior, Secretary of Agriculture, and Secretary of Homeland Security. However, it is also my belief that this region’s USFS and USFWS have deliberately ignored the spirit of this directive.

Simply put, the USFS and USFWS have placed the recovery of the Grizzly Bear, Caribou, Linx and other wildlife species as a priority above our Nation’s security.

As an example, in 2006 while I was still employed as an Assistant Chief Patrol Agent of the Border Patrol in the Spokane Sector, I pushed for access along the border on the forest road in the Selkirk Mountains known as “Bog Creek”. This road intersects a number of roads in the border area providing approximately 25 miles of border coverage. It has been in existence for decades but was gated and closed to public traffic in the mid 1980’s. Subsequently, as a result of the lack of maintenance, a culvert clogged up and a portion of the road caved away. The Border Patrol had routinely used this road for patrol purposes since its construction. But, since the area is within the Grizzly Bear Recovery area, the USFS and USFWS do not want to allow traffic on this road. Nor do they want to fund the repairs or maintenance needed to bring it back into serviceable condition for vehicular use. As a result the Border Patrol cannot use vehicles to patrol this entire length of border. In response to any incursion within this border area, the Border Patrol must traverse around the mountain range to the south then back to the north over distances that require a minimum of 3.5 hours of travel time. Throughout this particular area, no degree of security can be achieved without the use of Bog Creek Road. No level of deterrence to potential cross border illegal activity can be established, nor can any measure of control be obtainable.

Although, this type of conflict is largely repetitive with regards to operations of the Border Patrol within the Spokane Sector and Boundary County, Idaho, it is not isolated to this agency or locality. It is an ongoing affair, or tactic, being used by the Federal land and wildlife management agencies in countless locations and jurisdictions along our northern border. These same conflicts apply to our Local Sheriff’s Department,

Emergency Medical Services, Wild fire Response, Search and Rescue units, just to name a few.

I exclaim, as an elected official and a citizen, that the security of our nations' borders and our citizens is paramount. Border Security should not continue to be compromised merely to support the proliferation of any species of wildlife or natural resource.

Rural Community Issues:

Boundary County consists of a total land area of approximately 810,572 acres comprised of 495,219 acres (61%) Federal land; 107,267 (13.2%) acres State land; and 208,056 acres (25.6%) privately owned land. Roughly 90% of the federal property within Boundary County is bound by numerous restrictions and road closures imposed upon it because of the Endangered Species Act (ESA), recommended wilderness/road-less rule, the lack funding for road maintenance, and the lack funding for timber harvest administration, etc. Approximately 50,000 acres of federal land remains available with limited access for conventional forest management to supply our natural resource driven economy.

Boundary County's economic vitality is dependent upon the timber industry as it has been for the last 100 years. There is no shortage of timber resources as our forests continue to produce trees, and wildlife habitat is abundant. However, much of this timber is aging to the point of over maturing. Please understand that even though the timber in our forest is renewable it still has a maximum life span. Much like a farmer's crop, there comes the day that it is time for harvest. Delay will only promote loss and quality defects in the resource. The longer the delay, the more dramatic the damage will be. Vast areas of our forest suffer the effects of the lack of management through conscientious harvest.

My County at one time had, at minimum, 7 saw mills of varying sizes that provided employees with a family wage job. We are now down to 2 mills, one large and one medium. The volume of timber provided to these has steadily decreased as the years have gone by.

The forest district prior to 1990 averaged a harvest volume of 38.8 mmbf per year. Then, 1991 through 2001, harvest volumes reduced to 19.8 mmbf per year and nearly all the planned projects were appealed by non-governmental special interest groups. During the time frame of 2001 to 2010 the district averaged 14.4 mmbf and most of the projects were appealed and several were litigated. This is merely a snapshot of how much influence the courts have in forest management. Due to litigation, the courts have essentially been placed into the position of making critical management determinations regarding our national forests. Special interest groups currently hold the health of our forest for ransom.

In the current 5 year plan, within Boundary County the USFS has increased the harvest targets, from the levels of the recent past, to approximately 20 million board feet(mmbf) per year. Largely due to efforts of the State of Idaho, timber industry advocates, the Kootenai tribe of Idaho, and local collaborative partners such as the Kootenai Valley Resource Initiative. The Community Forest Landscape Restoration Act

designation (CFLRA) funding is also a significant attributing factor. This volume of harvest also represents less than 25% of the harvested timber supplying our local mills. However, the forest growth volumes continue to increase by several times beyond the targeted harvest amount.

Areas of blown down timber consisting of millions of board feet of timber are being left to waste. Ageing timber is becoming more and more susceptible to disease, insect infestation and weather damage. All of these contribute to the overwhelming threat and likelihood of catastrophic wild fire. The overwhelming majority of the National Forest in Boundary County is identified by the Idaho Department of Lands, fire hazards assessment as being at a high risk of wildfire. See attached maps. Simply put, instead of benefiting from timber harvest, the USFS spends countless millions for wild fire suppression while the habitat is suffering from the effects.

Most of the roads that I drove in years past have been closed or gated. My community does not hold any animosity towards the listing of any wildlife species, but, they do take offense to the restrictions that come with it. These restrictions have been created by agency rules, litigation through the courts, the threats of litigation or from antiquated science – science that is tagged as the “best science available.”

The Counties of the State of Idaho have continually tried to correct and protect access to our Federal Lands, but ultimately any change in the Federal Land management must come from Congress. The agency’s that have responsibility to manage land and animals are simply applying what has been handed to them by the rules and processes that are currently in place. Court actions have also added to the inability to manage our lands.

I could have bored you with statistics, but they cannot explain the whole story. Now is the time to really look at positive changes to the Acts that guide how the federal lands and wildlife are managed. I urge you to take the bull by the horns and make the necessary changes, for the sake of the citizens of my county, my state, and our country.

In conclusion, I thank you for listening and for your consideration of these matters. It has been my distinct honor to be here and to speak before you today.

Statement of Nan Stockholm Walden
The Consequences of Federal Land Management Along the
U.S. Border to Rural Communities and National Security
House Committee on Natural Resources
Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations
April 28, 2016

I. Introduction

Chair Gohmert, Ranking Member Dingell, members of the Committee, I am Nan Stockholm Walden, Vice President and Counsel for Farmers Investment Co., (FICO), Farmers Water Co. (FWC) and The Green Valley Pecan Company in Sahuarita, Arizona. I appreciate the opportunity to address the Committee on public lands issues in the vicinity of the US/Mexico border.

FICO is a major agricultural enterprise founded by my husband's father R. Keith Walden almost 75 years ago. Today, my husband, Dick Walden, who is the President and CEO of the company, and the third generation of Waldens, including daughter Deborah and son Rich, are active in the company.

We employ 260 permanent workers, many of whom also are second and third generation FICO employees, whom we consider family, as well. During harvest season, we hire an additional 50 to 60 workers, making us one of the larger employers in Pima County.

FICO is the largest integrated grower and processor of pecans in the world. We are also the largest producer of organic pecans. Research has shown that pecans are rich in antioxidants, can lower harmful LDL cholesterol, and contain 19 essential vitamins and minerals, as well as being an excellent source of protein. FICO sells pecans to food manufacturers including makers of cereals, health bars, ice creams, candies and bakery goods, to retail chains that package our nuts under their label, and directly to customers—both here and abroad. We also buy pecans from other growers in the U.S. and Mexico.

FICO owns approximately 11,000 acres in Southern Arizona, of which about 7,500 acres are irrigated and under cultivation for pecan nuts, a tree native to North America.

The FICO headquarters is located just over 40 miles north of the border, and our home ranch is just less than 30 miles. Our property in Amado is a horse and cattle operation that includes 160 acres of private land and a 6,000-acre state grazing lease. We are well aware of the importance of public lands to agriculture and ranching.

Consequently, we have the first-hand experience with border security challenges, and we know the difficult job the Border Patrol is tasked to undertake. The Border Patrol has responded to calls on both our farm and our ranch. I might add that our Border Patrol Tucson Sector Ranch Liaison, Jake Stukenberg, does an excellent job helping us cooperate with Border Patrol.

Like many Arizonans, we have a special relationship with our public lands. Both our business and ranch are located near the Coronado National Forest, a major recreation venue for residents of Tucson, Green Valley, and the surrounding area. I have ridden horses, and hiked on the Coronado and have visited many of the other public lands in southern Arizona under the management of the National Park Service, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the Bureau of Land Management.

I also serve on the Board of Directors of the National Immigration Forum, a non-partisan organization that works with diverse constituencies especially business, faith and law enforcement leaders advocating for immigrants and responsible immigration policy. This policy must reflect immigrants' contributions to our nation's history, culture and growth, and their continuing contributions to our country's economy, especially in the agriculture and ranching sectors in rural communities.

The views I am offering today are informed by this context.

II. Economic Contribution of Public Lands

Any examination of border security issues related to public lands must consider their economic value to rural communities. In southern Arizona, our public lands are significant regional economic contributors. For example, according to the Arizona Office of Tourism, tourism spending generates \$3.6 billion in economic activity annually and employs over 30,000 individuals in southern Arizona.¹ In 2012, a local tourism agency found that our natural environment is the **number one** reason visitors come to our community.²

Public land uses related to wildlife activity are also significant in our region. In 2011, watchable wildlife recreation activities, such as birding, generated over \$702 million in economic activity and supports in excess of 3,300 jobs in

¹ Arizona Travel Impacts 1998-2014p. (2015, June). Retrieved from https://tourism.az.gov/sites/default/files/documents/files/AZImp14pFinal_1.pdf
Report prepared by Dean Runyon & Associates

² DeRaad, B. (2/2014). *Visit Tucson Memo To Larry Hecker, Chairman, Pima County Bond Advisory Committee*. (Memorandum). Tucson, AZ.
<http://webcms.pima.gov/common/pages/UserFile.aspx?fileId=78818>

the four county border region.³ According to the most recent data available from the Arizona Game and Fish Department, hunting and fish add over \$324 million in economic activity and almost 2,300 jobs in this same 4 county border region.⁴

Moreover, southern Arizona has a legacy of ranchers working collaboratively with other stakeholders to address common challenges. These examples include collaborative efforts such as the Malpai Borderlands Group and the Altar Valley Conservation Alliance. Both of these groups work with land management agencies and the Border Patrol to maintain working landscapes, including improving grazing lands, while also protecting wildlife, managing fire to benefit the landscape, dealing with drought and erosion control and other challenges.

While public safety is of paramount concern, we must also consider the economic consequences of our actions.

III. Impact of Permanent Border Checkpoints on rural communities and public lands

FICO has longstanding concerns about the effectiveness of permanent Border Patrol checkpoints and their impacts on the surrounding community including nearby public lands. We met often with former Rep. Jim Kolbe, and I served on Rep. Gabrielle Giffords' Citizens' Advisory Committee on Checkpoints.

Those of us that live in areas surrounding the checkpoint have, for years, been exposed to the degradation of our public safety because of them -- high-speed car chases through our neighborhoods, gunshot victims and the like. I have experienced a high-speed chase by Border Patrol through my front driveway in Sahuarita, AZ that I am sure would have killed an employee or me had I not been in my home office at the time. The result was that a couple and two young terrified kids were apprehended, but there were no weapons or drugs found in their car.

My neighbor at the Agua Linda Ranch was pushed down on the ground by Border Patrol agents around 10 pm one night when he was near his ranch

³ Tucson Audubon Society: The Economic Contributions of Wildlife Viewing to the Arizona Economy: A County-Level Analysis. 2013. Southwick Associates /Arizona Game & Fish Department. <http://www.tucsonaudubon.org/images/stories/News/TAS-AZ-WildlifeWatching-Analysis-2011-130718.pdf>

⁴Silberman, J., PhD. (n.d.). *Economic Importance of Hunting and Fishing* (Arizona Game and Fish Department/Arizona State University). [https://www.azgfd.com/PortallImages/files/wildlife/FISHING_HUNTING%20Report Report.pdf](https://www.azgfd.com/PortallImages/files/wildlife/FISHING_HUNTING%20Report%20Report.pdf)

house, changing the irrigation set on his vegetables, dressed in his pajamas, despite the fact that he identified himself as the owner of the property.

Our neighbors and ourselves have had many similar experiences of livestock buzzed by helicopters flying too low over pastures, gates left open, fences cut and crossers asked to dump all their belongings on our property, which were left there, not confiscated. We have had numerous examples of Border Patrol agents being unfamiliar or lost on our ranch property, which is within a quarter mile of the major North/South Interstate, I-19.

A senior member of our team who happens to be Mexican-American was stopped by the Border Patrol 40 miles north of the border on her way from her home to work. She was driving a late model SUV with two young daughters in the back in car seats. When she asked why she was stopped, the Border Patrol Officer replied, "You fit the profile."

"What profile is that?" she asked.

"Driving a late model SUV and obeying the traffic laws and speed limit," was the reply.

Sharing these stories with you does not at all mean we do not appreciate the efforts of the Border Patrol. Rather, proper training is crucial to Border Patrol agents working successfully with rural communities. We have noted that because Border Patrol has significantly increased staffing levels in recent years, there is a lot of transferring agents from one sector to another, high rates of turnover, and lack of uniform training.

The Border Patrol strategy, "Defense in Depth," calls for retreating 30 or so miles from the border with fixed checkpoints. This strategy has us living in a no man's land and underestimates the intelligence of the enemy we are fighting—the drug and human smugglers. The assumption that these criminals will not circumvent fixed checkpoints and traverse through our neighborhoods, our ranches, our communities and our public lands is not based in reality.

There have been several in-depth examinations of the effectiveness and impacts of the Border Patrols checkpoint strategy.

GAO, August 2009⁵ - This GAO report confirmed that the Border Patrol was proceeding without adequate information on the effectiveness of fixed checkpoints and their adverse impacts on the

⁵ United States, Government Accountability Office (GAO). (2009). *Checkpoints Contribute to Border Patrol's Mission, but More Consistent Data Collection and Performance Measurement Could Improve Effectiveness* (GAO-09-824). Washington, District of Columbia.

public safety and quality of life of southern Arizona. GAO found that there were “information gaps and reporting issues” because of insufficient data, the agency was unable to compare the cost effectiveness of checkpoints to other strategies, and the Border Patrol had misrepresented its checkpoint performance. It also found that of all the apprehensions of illegal immigrants in the vicinity of the I-19 checkpoint in a certain fiscal year, “94% occurred in the areas surrounding the checkpoint, while only 6% took place at the checkpoint itself.” In other words, these statistics make it clear that the checkpoint was driving criminal activities into the areas surrounding the checkpoint.

Udall Center for Studies in Public Policy, the University of Arizona, December 2012⁶ - After undertaking a detailed statistical analysis this study found that the I-19 checkpoint is having a significant impact on the property values of the community surrounding this facility. This means that rural communities in the vicinity of the checkpoint, like Tubac, Arizona, are bearing a disproportionate economic burden for this border security tactic.

Tubac is in a rural area 20 miles from the border. It has become a major draw for tourists and businesses due to its historical, cultural, artistic and recreational facilities. Yet we know of many visitors and potential residents who have cancelled vacations or real estate purchases due to concerns about the permanent checkpoint and appearance of extreme militarism in the area.

GAO, December 2012⁷ - This report found, among other things, that because of data limitations the Border Patrol is unable to compare the effectiveness how resources are deployed among sectors. Each sector collects and reports the data differently thus precluding comparison. Policymakers and Border Patrol leadership are unable to effectively assess the effectiveness of tactics such as the checkpoint.

FICO believes that fixed permanent checkpoints threaten public safety in addition to resulting in significant economic consequences. It is clear in our view that they drive illegal activities away from the checkpoint into surrounding areas including federal public lands. Any policy review of border

⁶ Gans, J., M.S., M. P (December 2012). *The Border Patrol Checkpoint on Interstate 19 in Southern Arizona: A Case Study of Impacts on Residential Real Estate* (Rep.). Udall Center for Studies in Public Policy, The University of Arizona.

⁷ Government Accountability Office (GAO). (2012). *Key Elements of New Strategic Plan Not Yet in Place to Inform Border Security Status and Resource Needs*(GAO-13-25). Washington, District of Columbia.

security issues related to public lands must consider the impacts of these checkpoints.

IV. Legislation regarding border security and public lands

I would now like to turn to legislative efforts to address border security issues related to public lands. We are blessed in Arizona with magnificent national forests, national monuments, national wildlife refuges and historic sites at or near the U.S.-Mexico border. As noted earlier, these public lands are vitally important to our quality of life, recreation, and the local economy.

The very significant increase in Border Patrol agents assigned to the Southwest has led to many Border Patrol agents now working and even living on these public lands.

My understanding is that the relationship between the Border Patrol and the public land management agencies has evolved into a very constructive and well-coordinated relationship. The public land agencies have law enforcement staff with a deep knowledge of the landscape routinely work with Border Patrol agents. Land managers acknowledge the need for Border Patrol presence to patrol these lands and have developed both national and local procedures and processes that respect the Border Patrol's needs. Border Patrol agents may always use motorized vehicles in the interests of assuring public safety and national security.

The General Accountability Office (GAO) has undertaken studies that have examined the intersection of border security and environmental law. Not surprisingly and especially in the earlier years of increased Border Patrol presence, these reports documented some delays in border security infrastructure projects as the result of working with land management agencies. However, despite such incidents, "most patrol agents-in-charge told us that border security status of their jurisdictions had not been affected by land management laws. Instead, factors other than access delays or restrictions, such as the remoteness and ruggedness of the terrain or dense vegetation, have had the greatest effect on their abilities to achieve or maintain operational control."⁸ For example, GAO testimony presented in 2011, relying on two 2010 GAO reports, noted that patrol agents-in-charge at 22 of the 26 stations on the Southwest border with federal lands in their areas reported that no portions of these stations' jurisdictions have had their border security status . . . downgraded as a result of land management laws."⁹

⁸ "Southwest Border: Border Patrol Operations on Federal Lands", Statement of Anu K. Mittal, Director, Natural Resources and Environment, U.S. Government Accountability Office, April 15, 2011, p. 16.

⁹ *Id.* P. 17.

GAO also noted examples of federal interagency coordination, which they found strengthened border security. Some examples of this include the placement of the forward operating bases on Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument and Cabeza Prieta National Wildlife Refuge and improvements to Forest Service roads to facilitate border security operations on the Coronado National Forest.¹⁰

I realize that there is a perception by some that the Border Patrol is “locked out” of public lands. People who spend time on public lands in southern Arizona find this assertion rather amazing, as there is considerable evidence of the Border Patrol’s presence, including regular patrols and law enforcement actions. It is a fact that CBP already has access on all federal lands¹¹. Several thousand Border Patrol agents currently patrol public lands, the Tohono O’odham Nation, and the Barry Goldwater range in southern Arizona. There are Forward Operating Bases where agents live and work on Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument (95% wilderness) and Cabeza Prieta National Wildlife Refuge (93% wilderness). Here are some of the statements Border Patrol agents have made in relationship to this issue:

“But claiming agents would have to stop at wilderness designated areas or go around them is completely wrong,” said Border Patrol spokesman Ramiro Cordero. “Border Patrol is already permitted to monitor and enforce within wilderness areas,” Cordero confirmed Tuesday.

“We’re still allowed to patrol anywhere ... if there’s any danger or pursuit; we’re not going to stop. There’s no truth that we cannot go in (to wilderness areas). The federal authority gives us the authority to go anywhere,” Cordero said.¹²

Or more recently, the then Deputy Chief of the Border Patrol (now Acting Chief) had this to say in response to questions posed in the Senate Homeland Security and Government Affairs Committee:

¹⁰ “Border Security: Additional Actions Needed to Better Ensure a Coordinated Federal Response to Illegal Activity on Federal Lands”, November 18, 2010. Memorandum from Stephen R. Viña & Todd Tatelman, Legislative Attorneys, Am. Law Division, Cong. Research Serv., on Section 102 of HR 418, Waiver of Laws Necessary for Improvement of Barriers at Borders, (Feb. 9, 2005).

¹¹ This includes wilderness areas. “Per the 2006 MOU [Memorandum of Understanding], Border Patrol agents have the authority at any time to conduct motorized off-road pursuit in the event of exigency/emergency involving human life, health, safety of persons within the area, or posing a threat to national security.” Statement for the Record, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, before the House Committee on Natural Resources, Subcommittee on National Parks, Forests, and Public Lands, ‘National Security and Federal Lands Protection Act’, Department of Homeland Security, July 8, 2011.

¹² “Wilderness impact on border security debated”, Las Cruces Sun News, May 11, 2010.

Senator Tester: Does the Border Patrol have access all along the border – on public and private lands?

Deputy Chief Vitiello: We're on the border everywhere – both private and public lands.

Senator Tester: What about Glacier National Park?

Deputy Chief Vitiello: Same answer, no particular problems.

Senator Tester: I don't want to put words in your mouth, but I do want to ask – do you need anything special to work in these areas? Any special tools?¹³

Deputy Chief Vitiello: No, no additional tools.

I also want to remind the Subcommittee that the Department of Homeland Security currently enjoys what the Congressional Research Service has characterized as the “broadest waiver of law in American history.”¹⁴ That authority is still in effect and is still being used in Arizona. That provision has no sunset provision.

However, despite the Border Patrol's statements and their lack of advocacy for additional authority to waive laws, there are two bills pending in the House that would unilaterally waive laws. H.R. 1412, the misnamed Arizona Borderlands Protection and Preservation Act (which, among other things, applies to a portion of southeast California and all of Nevada), eliminates the rule of law for all actions of Customs and Border Protection on public lands. The bill's stated purpose is to “give” access to U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) on federal lands “*notwithstanding any other provision of law.*” In other words, these law enforcement agencies will be given unprecedented police powers to stop “all” illegal entries. The bill exempts state and private lands, which would still enjoy implementation of the full panoply of laws while public lands would be relegated to a secondary position in which Americans living hundreds of miles from the border would not have the same federal protection of their civil rights and quality of life that exist elsewhere in the country.

¹³ Senate Homeland Security and Government Affairs Committee, Hearing on Border Fencing, Infrastructure and Force Multipliers, May 13, 2015; at <http://www.hsgac.senate.gov/hearings/securing-the-border-fencing-infrastructure-and-technology-force-multipliers>, 1:25:55 – 1:28:30

¹⁴ Memorandum from Stephen R. Vitiello to Todd Tatelman, Legislative Attorneys, Am. Law Division, Cong. Research Serv., on Section 102 of HR 418, Waiver of Laws Necessary for Improvement of Barriers at Borders, (Feb. 9, 2005).

H.R. 399, also pending in the House, similarly waives laws – in this case, specifically, the Administrative Procedures Act, the National Environmental Policy Act, the Wilderness Act, the Endangered Species Act, the National Park Service Organic Act, the National Historic Preservation Act, the Antiquities Act, the Arizona Desert Wilderness Act, the National Wildlife Refuge System Administration Act and several other laws – on public lands within 100 miles of the U.S. borders with Mexico and Canada. Again, this proposal is ill advised, unwarranted and not sought by the very agency it purports to assist. Rather, it appears to be a very specific assault on public lands and environmental laws.

While waiver of laws to protect our nation’s citizens, public lands, wildlife, and historic and cultural treasures could, in my view, seldom if ever be justified, it is especially inappropriate at this point when the number of apprehensions of unlawful border crossers has declined to the lowest level in forty years.¹⁵ The fiscal year 2015 Customs and Border Protection Border Report found southwest border apprehensions had declined 30 percent in the last year and almost 80 percent below its peak in fiscal year 2000.¹⁶ A March 2016 GAO study also found that the overall effectiveness rate of the Border Patrol increased in eight of the nine sectors on the southwest border - including a 20 percentage overall effectiveness rate increase in the Tucson sector – between fiscal years 2006 and 2011.¹⁷

DHS continues to deport individuals at significant levels following several record-breaking years. In fiscal year 2015, ICE announced it had deported 235,435 individuals. As of September 2015, the Obama administration had deported more than 2.1 million individuals.¹⁸ This pace far surpasses the 1.57 million individuals deported during the eight years President George W. Bush was in office.¹⁹

¹⁵ American Immigration Lawyers Association, *What’s Going on with Immigration Enforcement? Fewer Border Crossers, More Asylum Seekers*, 23 December 2015.

¹⁶ U.S. Customs and Border Protection. Fiscal Year 2015 CBP Border Security Report. 22 December 2015. https://www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/publications/CBP%20FY15%20Border%20Security%20Report_12-21_0.pdf

¹⁷ Government Accountability Office (GAO). *Southwest Border Security: Additional Actions Needed to Assess Resource Deployment and Progress*. GAO-16-465T. 1 March 2016. <http://www.gao.gov/products/GAO-16-465T>

¹⁸ U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement. *ICE Enforcement and Removal Operations Report Fiscal Year 2015*. 22 December 2015. <https://www.ice.gov/sites/default/files/documents/Report/2016/fy2015removalStats.pdf>

¹⁹ O’Toole, Molly. “Analysis: Obama Deportations Raise Immigration Policy Questions.” Reuters. Thomson Reuters, 20 Sept. 2011. <http://www.reuters.com/article/2011/09/20/us-obama-immigration-idUSTRE78J05720110920>

In this body, HR 4303, the Border Security and Accountability Act of 2015, appears to be a more comprehensive approach. Among other things, this legislation requires the Secretary of Homeland Security to develop and implement a comprehensive border security strategy and plan to implement this strategy, invest in our ports of entries, consult with border communities as well as local and state law enforcement agencies from southern border localities, and work with Mexico. It would also restore the full rule of law to our borderlands. This more comprehensive approach is worthy of consideration.

V. Comprehensive Immigration Reform

As longtime business owners who live and work within 30 to 40 miles of the border, I cannot emphasize enough the inexorable link between border security and comprehensive immigration reform.

We understand the gravity of the border situation—the drug-associated violence, human smuggling, and environmental impacts—as well as the impacts of some enforcement activities on our commerce and property values.

We also know the effects of poorly crafted or implemented federal or state policies that create a climate of fear and discrimination among the civilian population—business and commerce decline and families suffer.

That makes your job all the more challenging and important—and we thank you for hearing from the people like us who live this situation daily, and for those of you who have visited the border and talked to residents and those who work and travel on both sides of the line.

In 2008, I testified before the House Subcommittee on Homeland Security, regarding the importance of comprehensive immigration reform. Much of what we told you in 2008 remains a problem today.

We must remember and appreciate the contributions of our legal immigrants and those in our area who are of Mexican-American descent, without whom agriculture and ranching could not flourish in the US. The health care industry, restaurant and hospitality industry, construction, mining and many other sectors depend on continued renewal of both entry level and skilled labor from other countries.

Mexico is our third-largest trading partner, behind Canada and China. The US and Mexican economies are interdependent. As Mexico strengthens its institutions and economy, the benefits flow into our country, and there is less pressure for illegal migration.

In our experience, the paths for both permanent and temporary legal workers in the US are long, crooked and in some cases dead-ends. Since 1986 we have not uniformly enforced immigration laws, nor have we adequately dealt with ways to efficiently permit temporary workers, and provide a timely path to citizenship for those who merit it. Agricultural and other visa programs are impractical and unworkable.

Polls show that most Americans favor comprehensive immigration reform, including a path to citizenship and that these levels of support have remained constant for more than a decade.²⁰

National security experts under both Republican and Democratic Administrations²¹, assert that the most effective border security strategy is comprehensive immigration reform. We must fix the immigration system by providing legal avenues for workers to enter the United States when needed and allow families to reunify. The 1986 Immigration Reform and Control Act, which resolved the status of most undocumented immigrants at the time, did not adequately address the demand for legal immigrant labor. Because there continues to be a demand for immigrant labor, individuals from other countries who seek a better life are drawn to our nation that is full of opportunity.

By providing more avenues for these individuals to come to the U.S. through legal means, law enforcement and border officials will be able to spend fewer resources toward immigrants migrating for economic reasons and more resources toward genuine criminal and terrorist threats that could harm our communities. Smart enforcement and border security, coupled with comprehensive immigration reforms, can improve security at the border.

²⁰ In U.S., 65% Favor Path to Citizenship for Illegal Immigrants. (2015, August 12). Retrieved April 26, 2016, from <http://www.gallup.com/poll/184577/favor-path-citizenship-illegal-immigrants.aspx>

²¹ Molnar, P. (2013, April 8). Panetta Lecture Series: Border security experts say immigration reform is vital. Retrieved April 26, 2016, from <http://www.santacruzsentinel.com/article/zz/20130408/NEWS/130408557>

VI. Conclusion

We appreciate the professional efforts of the Border Patrol and we certainly believe in securing our nation's borders, preferably at the border or in the immediate vicinity.

We also value our nation's public lands and understand the significant contribution they make to our local and national economy as well as to quality of life. Protection of our public lands is part of protecting our national security; the two are certainly not in conflict.

We urge Congress to stop trying to achieve the infeasible—100% apprehension of all border crossers—and to cease blaming public land managers and environmental laws for border security problems.

Rather, Congress should enact comprehensive immigration reform that addresses our society's need for lawful immigrants, and, at the same time protects and enhances the public lands our growing population needs for recreational, economic and spiritual needs.

From: Arkin, Sarah
To: [Bratt, Jeremy](#); [Brown, Tristan](#)
Subject: RE: FW: By May 2: Can your boss sign this anti-Arctic drilling Dear Colleague letter?
Date: Thursday, April 28, 2016 1:52:14 PM

Thanks so much, appreciate it.

From: Bratt, Jeremy [mailto:jeremy_bratt@ios.doi.gov]
Sent: Thursday, April 28, 2016 1:51 PM
To: Brown, Tristan
Cc: Arkin, Sarah
Subject: Re: FW: By May 2: Can your boss sign this anti-Arctic drilling Dear Colleague letter?

Hello Tristan and Sarah,
Thanks for reaching out - I'll run this down over here and see if we've got a stated position on this one.
Jeremy

Jeremy Bratt
Deputy Director
Congressional and Legislative Affairs
Department of the Interior
Jeremy_Bratt@ios.doi.gov
202-208-7696 (desk)

On Thu, Apr 28, 2016 at 12:23 PM, Brown, Tristan <Brown.Tristan@epa.gov> wrote:
Hey Sarah,

I'm not aware of whether the Administration has a position or not but copying Jeremy Bratt from DOI who may have insight.

Jeremy, I don't think we've met (although I remember you from our overlap on the Hill briefly) but Sarah Arkin's in Congresswoman Debbie Wasserman Schultz's office and sent me the note below and I thought you or folks on your team might be better able to help.

Thanks

Tristan Brown
Deputy Associate Administrator for
Congressional Affairs
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Office: (202) 564-4113
Email: brown.tristan@epa.gov

From: Arkin, Sarah [mailto:Sarah.Aркиn@mail.house.gov]
Sent: Thursday, April 28, 2016 12:04 PM
To: Brown, Tristan <Brown.Tristan@epa.gov>
Subject: FW: By May 2: Can your boss sign this anti-Arctic drilling Dear Colleague letter?

So this is in line with our general policy of opposing offshore oil and gas leasing but I just want to take the temperature of where the Administration might be on this particular piece of shore. Thanks!

Current signers:

Beyer, Bomamici, Cartwright, Cohen, Connolly, Edwards,
Ellison, Grayson, Grijalva, Gutierrez, Holmes, Honda, Huffman, Israel,
Langevin, Lee, Lieu, Lofgren, C. Maloney, McCollum, Pallone, Peters, Pingree,
Pocan, Speier, Tsongas, Van Hollen, Waters, Watson Coleman, Welch, C. Brown,
O'Rourke, Polis

Protect America's Arctic: Stop Arctic Ocean oil and gas leasing

Dear Colleague:

Please join me in sending a letter, attached below, to Interior Secretary Jewell urging her to exclude the Beaufort and Chukchi Seas from the upcoming 2017-2022 Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) oil and gas lease sale. This letter is supported by Alaska Wilderness League, Sierra Club, The Wilderness Society, Earthjustice, League of Conservation Voters, Natural Resources Defense Council, Greenpeace, National Audubon Society, and Friends of the Earth.

While I applaud the President's recent decision to remove Atlantic Ocean offshore drilling from the OCS lease sale, we must continue to remove new offshore oil and gas leasing from the table in order to safeguard our coasts and coastal communities from oil spills and to lessen the already significant impacts of greenhouse gas-associated climate change. These leases would guarantee millions of tons of carbon pollution and perpetuate America's addiction to fossil fuels.

The Arctic Ocean is iconic and ecologically critical, but it is also treacherous, hazardous, and remote. The pending Arctic Ocean lease sale represents a devastating disaster in the making: the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM)'s own risk assessment study concludes that there is a 75% chance of a significant oil spill occurring in the Chukchi Sea if offshore drilling operations resume. The Chukchi and Beaufort Sea lease areas are hundreds of miles from the nearest Coast Guard staging areas. If you thought the weeks-long Deepwater Horizon well capping operation was slow, imagine a similar operation in an area eight times further from the nearest deepwater port.

Arctic Ocean drilling represents an ecological and economic risk that we simply must not take.

Please contact Noah Oppenheim at noah.oppenheim@mail.house.gov or 5-5161 if you would like to cosign this letter or if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

Jared Huffman

April XX, 2016

The Honorable Sally Jewell

Secretary

U.S. Department of the Interior
1849 C Street, NW
Washington DC 20240

Dear Secretary Jewell:

On behalf of the undersigned Members of Congress, we write to comment on your administration's proposed 2017-2022 Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) Oil and Gas Leasing Program. The OCS plan constitutes one of the most important remaining opportunities for this administration to align our nation's long-term energy supply

decisions with our commitments to a clean energy economy, thus reinforcing our commitment to the international accord reached last year in Paris to cut climate changing emissions, as well as last month's agreement with Canada to jointly pursue emissions reductions and protection of the Arctic and its peoples.

To that end, we appreciate the administration's foresight in excluding the Atlantic from development in the recently released proposed 2017-2022 Five-Year Leasing Program. We urge you to build on this by removing the Arctic Ocean sales from the Proposed Program. Further, we urge the administration to once again set the pace in the fight against global climate change by ensuring these vital and unique waters are permanently taken off the table from any future oil and gas development.

As this administration laid out in the US-Canada Joint Agreement, our nation should be focusing on achieving strong conservation goals for the Arctic and making decisions to develop oil and gas resources only when the highest safety and environmental standards are met, including national and global climate and environmental goals. To meet these goals, the Arctic Ocean should be permanently protected from oil drilling, not used to drill for more fossil fuels that we will not need—and must not burn—if we are serious about powering our future with clean energy. Continued inclusion of the Arctic in the 5-year plan would take our nation backwards in its commitment to address climate change and facilitate the transition to clean energy.

Scientific consensus tells us that the vast majority of known fossil fuel reserves must be left undeveloped if we are to avoid the worst effects of climate change, and the development of Arctic Ocean oil and gas has specifically been identified as incompatible with the President's commitment to keep the planet's average temperature rise under 2° Celsius. Moreover, oil from Arctic Ocean drilling—if viable at all—would not be available for decades and, once online, would risk locking the American People into a contract guaranteeing carbon pollution for decades. In contrast, ending oil and gas development in the Arctic would send a powerful international signal that the United States is committed to investing its resources in a climate safe, clean-energy future.

Arctic Ocean drilling would not only make climate change worse, it would also put our marine ecosystems and ocean-reliant communities at risk of a major oil spill. The Arctic region is home to vibrant coastal communities, iconic wildlife, and some of the last wild places relatively untouched by industrial development. Healthy marine ecosystems are vitally important to communities, culture, and all other aspects of life along the Arctic coast. According to Bureau of Ocean Energy Management's own study, the development of new leases in the Chukchi Sea would come with a 75 percent chance of at least one significant oil spill. Arctic Ocean lease sales for 2017-2022 represent a tacit endorsement of unacceptable levels of irreversible habitat destruction.

Last year, your agency made several important and forward-looking decisions about the Arctic region. The cancellation of Chukchi Sea Lease Sale 237 and Beaufort Sea Lease Sale 242 and the rejection of Suspension of Operation requests from Shell and Statoil were important steps forward. Additionally, President Obama's withdrawal of specific areas of America's Arctic Ocean from oil and gas leasing is a significant first step toward long term protections for the most sensitive and important marine waters and coasts in America's Arctic.

Excluding the Beaufort and Chukchi Seas from future leasing will help protect these areas and would build on this Administration's leadership in combating climate change. Again, we appreciate recent decisions in the Arctic Ocean and urge that you seize this moment to remove these areas from the 2017-2022 program and instead grant them the permanent protection they so richly deserve. Please take bold action to ensure the fate of the Arctic Ocean is not left to an uncertain future, but instead secured now for the sake of this and future generations.

Sincerely,

...

From: Whalen, Holmes
To: ["Bratt, Jeremy"](mailto:Jeremy.Bratt@ios.doi.gov)
Subject: RE: Osage/CFR clarification
Date: Thursday, April 28, 2016 3:55:57 PM

Thanks for the heads up!

From: Bratt, Jeremy [mailto:jeremy_bratt@ios.doi.gov]
Sent: Thursday, April 28, 2016 3:23 PM
To: Jeremy Bratt
Subject: Osage/CFR clarification

Hello,

I wanted to let you know that the Director of Bureau of Indian Affairs will soon publish a rule to ensure that the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) reflects the current, operative version of the rules that are in place to address oil and gas leases on the Osage reservation.

This will not result in any change in the on-the-ground conditions on the Osage reservation, and is necessary only because the CFR is currently showing an incorrect version of the regs (the version that published in May 2015 but which never took effect due to litigation).

Long story short: the regulations that are in place now are the same regulations that existed previous to the May 2015 publication, but we need to make sure the CFR is updated to reflect that. Hence, this "clean up" publication in the Code.

Please let me know if you have any questions about this formality.

Thank you,
Jeremy Bratt
Deputy Director
Congressional and Legislative Affairs
Department of the Interior
Jeremy_Bratt@ios.doi.gov
202-208-7696 (desk)

From: Ferree, Logan
To: ["Bratt, Jeremy"](#)
Subject: RE: Arctic offshore letter
Date: Wednesday, May 04, 2016 3:44:00 PM
Attachments: [5.02.16 Letter to Secretary Jewell on Arctic Oil Gas Leasing.pdf](#)

Here you go. We sent it over to folks within BOEM, should have remembered you as well. Apologies.

From: Bratt, Jeremy [mailto:jeremy_bratt@ios.doi.gov]
Sent: Wednesday, May 04, 2016 3:42 PM
To: Ferree, Logan <Logan.Ferree@mail.house.gov>
Subject: Fwd: Arctic offshore letter

Hi Logan,
Do you have a PDF of this letter that you can shoot to me?
Thanks,
Jeremy

House Dems want Arctic drilling yanked from leasing plan

[Emily Yehle](#), E&E reporter

Published: Tuesday, May 3, 2016

More than 60 Democrats -- and one Republican -- are asking the Obama administration to remove the Arctic Ocean from its five-year oil and gas leasing plan.

The lawmakers sent a letter yesterday to Interior Secretary Sally Jewell, asserting that drilling in the Arctic "would take our nation backwards in its commitment to address climate change and facilitate the transition to clean energy."

The administration already has taken Atlantic Ocean drilling off the table, announcing in March that it would reverse course and not open up the East Coast to offshore exploration ([Greenwire](#), March 15).

But the updated draft of its 2017-22 leasing program still includes 13 potential oil and gas lease sales in the Gulf of Mexico and the Arctic.

In their letter, the lawmakers argue that drilling in the Arctic is incompatible with the nation's commitment to keep the global temperature from rising above 2 degrees Celsius under the Paris accord.

"[O]il from Arctic Ocean drilling -- if viable at all -- would not be available for decades and, once online, would risk locking the American people into a contract guaranteeing carbon pollution for decades," the lawmakers write. "In contrast, ending oil and gas development in the Arctic would send a powerful international signal that the United States is committed to investing its resources in a climate safe, clean-energy future."

Illinois Rep. Robert Dold is the lone Republican who signed the letter, according to a press release from Rep. Jared Huffman (D-Calif.). In addition to Huffman, Democrats from California, Florida, Oregon, Maryland, New York and a handful of other states signed the letter, as did Washington, D.C., Del. Eleanor Holmes Norton.

The Interior Department plans to finalize the leasing program before President Obama leaves office. Energized by their success in preventing drilling in the Atlantic, environmentalists have focused on a "keep it in the ground" campaign, with a particular focus on the Arctic ([*Greenwire*](#), April 27).

As currently drafted, the leasing plan includes potential sites in the Beaufort and Chukchi seas, as well as in Alaska's Cook Inlet. Jewell has asked for public input on whether the Arctic waters "are appropriate for future leasing and how we can protect environmental, cultural and subsistence resources" ([*EnergyWire*](#), April 6).

The other Democrats who signed yesterday's letter: Reps. Alma Adams of North Carolina; Grace Napolitano, Barbara Lee, Doris Matsui, Zoe Lofgren, Scott Peters, Lois Capps, Maxine Waters, Ted Lieu, Jackie Speier, Tony Cárdenas, Pete Aguilar, Michael Honda, Mark DeSaulnier, Alan Lowenthal, John Garamendi, Mark Takano and Lucille Roybal-Allard of California; Earl Blumenauer and Suzanne Bonamici of Oregon; Donald Norcross, Bonnie Watson Coleman, Frank Pallone and Bill Pascrell of New Jersey; Chris Van Hollen, John Delaney and Donna Edwards of Maryland; Donald Beyer, Gerald Connolly and Bobby Scott of Virginia; Ann McLane Kuster of New Hampshire; Matthew Cartwright and Chaka Fattah of Pennsylvania; Derek Kilmer of Washington; James Langevin of Rhode Island; Patrick Murphy, Alan Grayson, Corrine Brown, Kathy Castor, Frederica Wilson and Ted Deutch of Florida; Mike Quigley, Janice Schakowsky and Luis Gutiérrez of Illinois; Carolyn Maloney, Yvette Diane Clarke, Steve Israel, Paul Tonko, José Serrano and Nydia Velázquez of New York; Beto O'Rourke of Texas; Niki Tsongas and Bill Keating of Massachusetts; Jared Polis of Colorado; Peter Welch of Vermont; Betty McCollum and Keith Ellison of Minnesota; Chellie Pingree of Maine; John Yarmuth of Kentucky; Raúl Grijalva and Ruben Gallego of Arizona; Mark Pocan of Wisconsin; and Steve Cohen of Tennessee.

Congress of the United States
Washington, DC 20515

May 2nd, 2016

The Honorable Sally Jewell
Secretary
U.S. Department of the Interior
1849 C Street, NW
Washington DC 20240

Dear Secretary Jewell:

On behalf of the undersigned Members of Congress, we write to comment on your administration's proposed 2017-2022 Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) Oil and Gas Leasing Program. The OCS plan constitutes one of the most important remaining opportunities for this administration to align our nation's long-term energy supply decisions with our commitments to a clean energy economy, thus reinforcing our commitment to the international accord reached last year in Paris to cut climate changing emissions, as well as last month's agreement with Canada to jointly pursue emissions reductions and protection of the Arctic and its peoples.

To that end, we appreciate the administration's foresight in excluding the Atlantic from development in the recently released proposed 2017-2022 Five-Year Leasing Program. We urge you to build on this by removing the Arctic Ocean sales from the Proposed Program. Further, we urge the administration to once again set the pace in the fight against global climate change by ensuring these vital and unique waters are permanently taken off the table from any future oil and gas development.

As this administration laid out in the US-Canada Joint Agreement, our nation should be focusing on achieving strong conservation goals for the Arctic and making decisions to develop oil and gas resources only when the highest safety and environmental standards are met, including national and global climate and environmental goals. To meet these goals, the Arctic Ocean should be permanently protected from oil drilling, not used to drill for more fossil fuels that we will not need—and must not burn—if we are serious about powering our future with clean energy. Continued inclusion of the Arctic in the 5-year plan would take our nation backwards in its commitment to address climate change and facilitate the transition to clean energy.


Scientific consensus tells us that the vast majority of known fossil fuel reserves must be left undeveloped if we are to avoid the worst effects of climate change, and the development of Arctic Ocean oil and gas has specifically been identified as incompatible with the President's commitment to keep the planet's average temperature rise under 2° Celsius. Moreover, oil from Arctic Ocean drilling—if viable at all—would not be available for years and, once online, would risk locking the American People into a contract guaranteeing carbon pollution for decades. In contrast, ending oil and gas development in the Arctic would send a powerful international signal that the United States is committed to investing its resources in a climate safe, clean-energy future.

Arctic Ocean drilling would not only make climate change worse, it would also put our marine ecosystems and ocean-reliant communities at risk of a major oil spill. The Arctic region is home to vibrant coastal communities, iconic wildlife, and some of the last wild places relatively untouched by industrial development. Healthy marine ecosystems are vitally important to communities, culture, and all other aspects of life along the Arctic coast. According to Bureau of Ocean Energy Management's own study, the development of new leases in the Chukchi Sea would come with a 75 percent chance of at least one significant oil spill. Arctic Ocean lease sales for 2017-2022 represent a tacit endorsement of unacceptable levels of irreversible habitat destruction.


Last year, your agency made several important and forward-looking decisions about the Arctic region. The cancellation of Chukchi Sea Lease Sale 237 and Beaufort Sea Lease Sale 242 and the rejection of Suspension of Operation requests from Shell and Statoil were important steps forward. Additionally, President Obama's withdrawal of specific areas of America's Arctic Ocean from oil and gas leasing is a significant first step toward long term protections for the most sensitive and important marine waters and coasts in America's Arctic.

Excluding the Beaufort and Chukchi Seas from future leasing will help protect these areas and would build on this Administration's leadership in combating climate change. Again, we appreciate recent decisions in the Arctic Ocean and urge that you seize this moment to remove these areas from the 2017-2022 program and instead grant them the permanent protection they so richly deserve. Please take bold action to ensure the fate of the Arctic Ocean is not left to an uncertain future, but instead secured now for the sake of this and future generations.

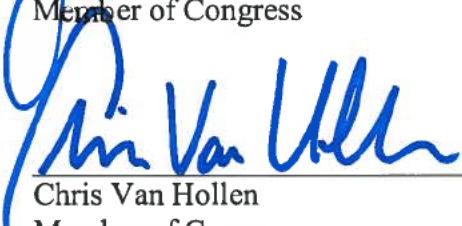
Sincerely,




Jared Huffman
Member of Congress




Donald S. Beyer Jr.
Member of Congress




Chris Van Hollen
Member of Congress




Ann McLane Kuster
Member of Congress



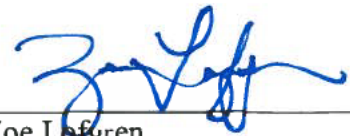
Matthew Cartwright
Member of Congress



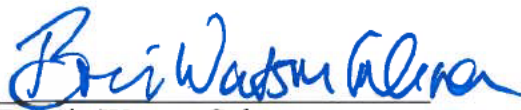
Barbara Lee
Member of Congress



Doris Matsui
Member of Congress



Zoe Lofgren
Member of Congress



Bonnie Watson Coleman
Member of Congress



Derek Kilmer
Member of Congress



James R. Langevin
Member of Congress



Patrick E. Murphy
Member of Congress



Mike Quigley
Member of Congress



Carolyn B. Maloney
Member of Congress



Scott Peters
Member of Congress



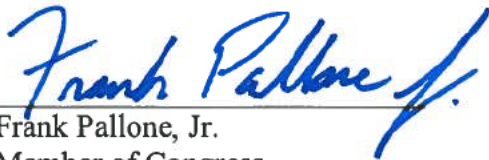
Beto O'Rourke
Member of Congress



Niki Tsongas
Member of Congress



Chaka Fattah
Member of Congress



Frank Pallone, Jr.
Member of Congress



Jared Polis
Member of Congress



Peter F. Welch
Member of Congress



Lois Capps
Member of Congress



Betty McCollum
Member of Congress



Suzanne Bonamici
Member of Congress



John Delaney
Member of Congress



Janice D. Schakowsky
Member of Congress



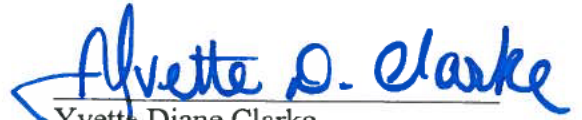
Donna F. Edwards
Member of Congress



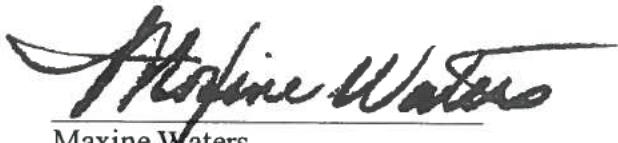
Luis V. Gutiérrez
Member of Congress



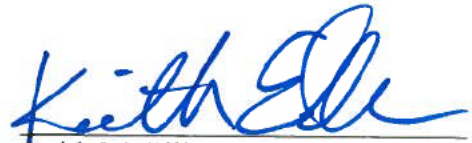
Chellie Pingree
Member of Congress



Yvette Diane Clarke
Member of Congress



Maxine Waters
Member of Congress



Keith M. Ellison
Member of Congress



John A. Yarmuth
Member of Congress



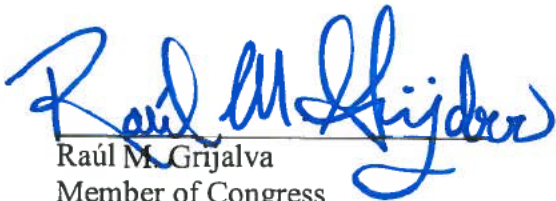
Bill Pascrell, Jr.
Member of Congress



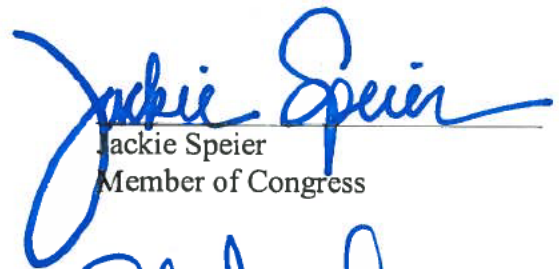
Steve Israel
Member of Congress



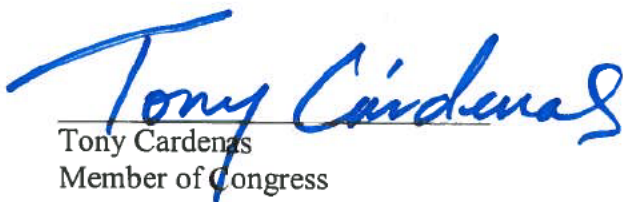
Ted Lieu
Member of Congress



Raúl M. Grijalva
Member of Congress



Jackie Speier
Member of Congress



Tony Cardenas
Member of Congress



Pete Aguilar
Member of Congress



Alan Grayson
Member of Congress



Michael M. Honda
Member of Congress



Corrine Brown
Member of Congress



Paul Tonko
Member of Congress



Mark Pocan
Member of Congress



Kathy Castor
Member of Congress



Mark DeSaulnier
Member of Congress



Eleanor Holmes Norton
Member of Congress



Steve Cohen
Member of Congress



Gerald E. Connolly
Member of Congress



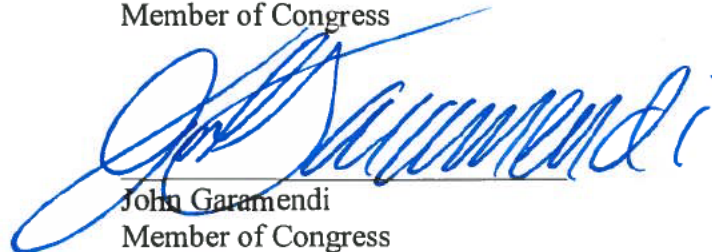
Alan S. Lowenthal
Member of Congress



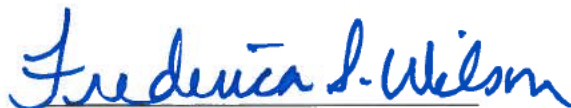
Bill Keating
Member of Congress



Ruben Gallego
Member of Congress



John Garamendi
Member of Congress



Frederica S. Wilson
Member of Congress



José E. Serrano
Member of Congress



Robert C. "Bobby" Scott
Member of Congress



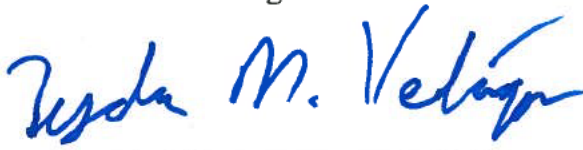
Mark Takano
Member of Congress



Ted Deutch
Member of Congress



Lucille Roybal-Allard
Member of Congress



Nydia M. Velázquez
Member of Congress



Alma S. Adams, Ph.D.
Member of Congress



Grace F. Napolitano
Member of Congress



Robert Dold
Member of Congress



Earl Blumenauer
Member of Congress



Donald W. Norcross
Member of Congress

From: Jeremy Bratt
To: [Garcia, Sisy](#); [Mason, Graham](#)
Subject: Fw: City of Espanola complaint
Date: Friday, May 06, 2016 6:30:59 PM
Attachments: [SCP-Espanola Show Cause Notice 111313 \(1\).pdf](#)
[Espanola Response 21Jan2014 \(2\).pdf](#)
[Letter to Frank Coppler 07-21-2014 \(1\).pdf](#)

Hello, the show cause and response are attached.
Jeremy

----- Forwarded message -----

From: **Garcia, Sisy** <Sisy.Garcia@mail.house.gov>
Date: Fri, May 6, 2016 at 1:24 PM
Subject: FW: City of Espanola complaint
To: "Bratt, Jeremy" <jeremy_bratt@ios.doi.gov>
Cc: "Mason, Graham" <Graham.Mason@mail.house.gov>

Hi Jeremy,

The ENRD press release mentions a Notice to Show Cause sent to the City by BIA as well as the City's response. Is there a way we could get copies of these?

Thanks!

Sisy Garcia

Legislative Aide

Office of Congressman Ben Ray Lujan (NM-03)

Office - 202-225-6190 Fax - 202-226-1528

2446 Rayburn House Building, Washington D.C.

sisy.garcia@mail.house.gov

From: Bratt, Jeremy [mailto:jeremy_bratt@ios.doi.gov]
Sent: Friday, May 06, 2016 12:21 PM
To: Mason, Graham
Subject: City of Espanola complaint

Graham, attached are some documents - the Complaint and the transmittal letter to the City, and a press release from DOJ. If you could keep this internal to your office until 1 EST, that would be helpful. I understand DOJ took the lead in notifying the city and the Pueblo today as well.

Thanks,

Jeremy



**United States Department of the Interior
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
SOUTHWEST REGIONAL OFFICE**

**1001 Indian School Road, N.W.
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87104**



IN REPLY REFER TO:
420 – Real Estate Services

NOV 13 2013

NOTICE TO SHOW CAUSE

The Honorable Alice A. Lucero
Mayor, City of Espanola
405 North Paseo de Oate
Espanola, New Mexico 87532

**Subject: Trespass along State Road 106 due to Expired Easement NPA-84-SC-50
Trespass along Four Miles of Highways, Roads and Streets due to Expired
Easement NPA-84-SC-20**

Dear Mayor Lucero:

We write concerning two instances of trespass by the City of Espanola (“City”) brought to our attention by the Pueblo of Santa Clara (“Pueblo”). Upon review of the various legal documents provided by the Pueblo and BIA records, we have determined the City to be in trespass on Pueblo land. This Notice provides the City information concerning these instances of trespass and notifies the City that it must show cause why the City should not be immediately assessed trespass damages and why the City should not be evicted from the subject Pueblo lands.

BACKGROUND

Trespass 1

The City was granted a right of way (“ROW”) across Pueblo land on July 30, 1984. (Exhibit A). The purpose of that ROW, identified as NPA-84-SC-50 (“ROW SC-50”), was “for connection to existing Sewerline and for no other purpose.” *Id.* ROW SC-50 ran “along State Road 106 (McCurdy Road) a distance of 848.70 feet between two existing manholes and 25’ to 30’ in width.” *Id.* The grant conveyance instrument included an attached map indicating the location of the ROW.

The term of ROW SC-50 was for ten (10) years, with the option of a ten (10) year renewal. *Id.* There is no evidence in the record showing that the City submitted an application to renew ROW SC-50 prior to its expiration or that such renewal was granted by the BIA. Thus, the ROW expired by its own terms on July 30, 1994.

Trespass 2

On May 14, 1984, the City was granted another right-of-way across Pueblo Land. (Exhibit B) That ROW, identified as NPA-84-SC-20 ("ROW SC-20"),¹ was entered into "for the operation and maintenance of sewer and water lines in place, and for no other purpose." *Id.* The term of ROW SC-20 was retroactively dated with a beginning date of April 1, 1982 and a duration period of twenty (20) years. The conveyance document also contained an option for renewal for an additional twenty (20) years. The original term of ROW SC-20 expired on March 31, 2002. *Id.* There is no evidence in the record that the City submitted an application to renew ROW SC-20 prior to its expiration or that such renewal was granted by the BIA. Thus, the ROW expired by its own terms in 2002.

CONCLUSION

According to our records, the City is in violation of federal requirements governing the use of Indian trust lands. Specifically:

ROW SC-50 expired by its own terms and was not renewed; thus, the City has been in trespass since July 30, 1994;

ROW SC-20 expired by its own terms and was not renewed; thus, the City has been in trespass since April 1, 2002.

You are hereby informed that the City has thirty (30) days from receipt of this letter to show cause why the City should not be immediately assessed trespass damages and why the City should not be evicted from the subject Pueblo lands. Should the City fail to resolve these trespasses within that 30-day period, by reaching an agreement with the Pueblo, subject to federal approval, that settles the trespass damage claims and establishes lawful presence on the Pueblo's lands, we will assess trespass damages payable in accordance with the terms of the assessment notice. The City's failure to make such payment may lead to legal action in federal court for eviction of the City from Pueblo lands.

We encourage the City to enter into negotiations with the Pueblo to resolve the current trespasses as quickly as possible and establish legal bases for the City's continued use of Pueblo land.

If you have any further questions, please contact Mike Anspach, Realty Specialist, Division of Real Estate Services, at (505) 563-3335.

Sincerely,



Regional Director

Enclosures

cc: The Honorable J. Bruce Tafoya, Governor, Pueblo of Santa Clara (w/ enclosures)
Dancy Simplicio, Realty Director, Pueblo of Santa Clara (w/ enclosures)

¹ The City and the Pueblo had, in 1982, entered into Lease NPA-82-SC-28. That Lease covered the exact property and was for the exact same purpose as ROW SC-20. The terms of the 1982 Lease were referenced and incorporated into ROW SC-20.

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Sent To: The Honorable Alice A. Lucero
 Mayor, City of Espanola
 405 North Paseo del Onate
 Espanola, New Mexico 87532

PS Form 3800, August 2006 See Reverse for Instructions

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Sent To: The Honorable J. Bruce Tafoya
 Governor, Pueblo of Santa Clara
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 Espanola, New Mexico 87532

PS Form 3800, August 2006 See Reverse for Instructions

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Sent To: Dancy Simplicio, Realty Director
 Pueblo of Santa Clara
 P.O. Box 580
 Espanola, New Mexico 87532

PS Form 3800, August 2006 See Reverse for Instructions

COPPLER LAW FIRM, P.C.

A PROFESSIONAL CORPORATION

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SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO 87505

TELEPHONE
(505) 988-5656

TELECOPIER
(505) 988-5704

* also licensed in Texas

TELECOMMUNICATIONS COVER SHEET

Date: January 21, 2014 Our Client/No.: 4104.01A

From: Frank R. Coppler

Number of Pages Including This Cover Sheet: 19

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Please Deliver the following Pages To:

JAN 21 2014

Name: U.S. Bureau of
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Company: _____

Name: _____ BIA Southwest Region
Real Estate Services
Company: _____

FAX No: Southwest Regional
Office - Real Estate
(505) 563-3048 Fax No: _____

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Ladies & Gentlemen
Following is our response to the Notice to Show Cause dated Nov. 13, 2013 on behalf of the City of Española. Because of the number of exhibits they are being sent separately by overnight delivery
Yours truly Frank Coppler

We are transmitting on a Panafax UF-585. If you do not receive all pages indicated, you can reach us at (505) 988-5656.

IN THE MATTER OF NOTICE TO SHOW
CAUSE ISSUED TO THE CITY OF
ESPAÑOLA, NEW MEXICO BY THE U.S.
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, SOUTHWEST
REGIONAL OFFICE, DATED NOVEMBER 13,
2013.

RECEIVED

JAN 21 2014

**BIA Southwest Region
Real Estate Services**

**Re: Alleged Trespass along State Road 106 due to Expired Easement NPA-84-SC-50
Alleged Trespass along Four Miles of Highways, Roads and Streets due to Expired
Easement NPA-84-SC-20**

**CITY OF ESPANOLA'S RESPONSE TO ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE RE
ALLEGED TRESPASS**

The City of Española (the "City"), by and through its attorneys Coppler Law Firm, P.C. (Frank R. Coppler and John Appel) hereby responds to the Notice to Show Cause issued on November 13, 2013 in this matter by the U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs, Southwest Regional Office ("BIA") as follows:

I. BACKGROUND

The City was incorporated in 1925. Its boundaries include reservation land of the Santa Clara Pueblo ("Santa Clara") as well as that of Ohkay Owingeh and San Ildefonso Pueblos. The Santa Clara Pueblo land extends over much of the southern and central portion of the City. See Map attached as Exhibit A. The map was prepared by the City and show the road in which water and sewer lines are located. The black lines are state highways which include City water and sewer lines. The purple lines are either City streets in which there are City water and sewer lines or streets on Tribal land which contain water and sewer lines. Payment for the alleged trespass

by the City over Santa Clara land as well as for renewal of the "leases" for underground utilities which Santa Clara relies on (NPA-84-SC-20 and NPA-84-SC-50-"the Easements") has been the subject of negotiations between the City and Santa Clara since 2009. See Notes and correspondence attached as Exhibit B. The City offered \$300,000 for trespass damages and Santa Clara had demanded \$530,691. In addition, Santa Clara has demanded \$3,298,059.00 for renewal of NPA-84-SC-20 and NPA-84-SC-50 for the underground easements for water and sewer lines. Santa Clara has been inflexible in its demands over this time period and the negotiations have gone nowhere.

Furthermore, Santa Clara has unreasonably withheld permission to allow the new water lines in State Highway 84/285, generally from Dandy Burger to the top of the hill to be used. This line was put in with permission from the New Mexico Department of Transportation ("DOT"). The fact that the waterline cannot be used results in the continued use by the owner of a domestic well in violation of City Ordinances which are based on public health considerations. See Exhibit C attached. In addition, in 2002, when the City attempted to fix a leaky waterline serving Johnny's Standard Motors which is located on Santa Clara land adjacent to Highway 84/285, Tribal police arrived and ordered City employees, Marvin Martinez and Sammy Abeyta to stop work on threat of being arrested.

The City's Water & Sewer services are run separately from the general City budget subject to enterprise accounting as required by New Mexico State law (§ 6-6-11, NMSA 1978) and the Governmental Accounting Standards Board ("GASB"), which is the source of generally accepted accounting principles used by State and local governments. Section 6-6-11 provides that it is unlawful for municipalities to become indebted for expenses in any current year which

cannot be paid by the end of that year. (The Bateman Act). As a result of the strict accounting standards applicable to municipal enterprises, the City Water & Sewer services must pass all additional costs of providing water and sewer services to the customers it serves in the area affected by the enhanced costs. Thus, any settlement with Santa Clara would result in additional water and sewer fees to those residents and businesses in the areas within Santa Clara tribal boundaries for which the extra expense arises. As a result, the City has enacted the attached ordinance providing that extra expense related to service on Santa Clara land will be passed on to those customers. See Exhibit D hereto.

The remedy suggested by the BIA if the City does not pay the amount demanded by Santa Clara in the Notice to Show Cause is removal of the City water pipes and sewer lines from the roadways. Destruction of a large part of the City water and sewer system which also serves Santa Clara, including its casino and large hotel would do at least as much harm to residents and businesses of Santa Clara as to the residents and businesses of the City. Do we really want to go back in time when there was not a single regulated domestic water system for the area serving all citizens? Water, both surface and ground water, does not respect political boundaries. A central sewer system with its functions of separating the nitrates and returning the clean water to the natural system is essential to protecting the water supply and public health. If, however, BIA prevails in its position that Santa Clara's demands for money must be met, then the City as an alternative to acceding to the BIA demand to remove the facilities will pass the cost on to residents and businesses in the Santa Clara area.

One final point is that the City's water and sewer service is a municipal utility, not subject to regulation by the Public Regulation Commission of the State of New Mexico

according to State law. Gas, electric and phone utilities are granted franchises by the City for use of City streets negotiated between the City and the particular utility. The fee must be reasonably related to the cost to the City of the administration of those utility lines. Santa Clara does not administer the water and sewer lines in the City and State streets and highways. The administration of those utility lines is handled for the most part by the DOT. Thus there is no reasonable necessity for the Pueblo to charge outrageously inflated fees for use of the underground easements because the Pueblo incurs no expense whatever in maintaining the easements.

II. MOST OF THE HIGHWAYS IN WHICH THERE ARE WATER AND SEWER LINE EASEMENTS ARE STATE HIGHWAYS AND CITY STREETS WHERE THERE IS NO PROOF THERE WAS EVER A RESERVATION OF UNDERGROUND RIGHTS BY THE TRIBE.

The highway right of ways in which City water and sewer lines are placed are owned by the State of New Mexico DOT, the City or in one case by the Tribe itself. See Exhibit A. The City and the DOT are both arms of the State of New Mexico. For most of these highways, roads and streets, there is no evidence of any reservation of underground rights having been made by either the Tribe or the Secretary of the Interior when the original highway easements were granted. This conclusion is based on the Response of the Bureau of Indian Affairs under the Freedom of Information Act ("FOIA") request dated August 17, 2010 on behalf of the City. See Exhibit E.

It has been the law since 1901 that a grant of easement through trust lands for highways includes the right to place underground utilities within the roadway. When the federal government grants permission to State or local authorities to open a public highway over

reservation land or lands allotted in severalty to Indians, State law applies to use of the public highway right of way easement. New Mexico law provides that the DOT is authorized to permit the placement of underground pipelines, transmission lines and ditches under, alongside or over public highway right of ways and that such construction does not constitute an additional burden on the right of way. Thus, the right to place sewer and water lines under public highways is incident to the rights granted when one acquires the right of way and does not require additional permission from the federal government or from the Tribes and is not a trespass. The FOIA information provided by the BIA shows that it is probable that the majority if not all of the State and City road rights of way were granted prior to 1971 when tribal permission for grants of trust land by the government was first required by law.

The federal government has the power to allow State and local governments to establish public highways across Indian reservation land or through certain allotted lands pursuant to 25 U.S.C.A. § 311. This statute was passed as part of the Act of March 3, 1901 and has remained unchanged since then. Section 311 provides:

The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to grant permission, upon compliance with such requirements as he may deem necessary, to the proper State or local authorities for the opening and establishment of public highways, in accordance with the laws of the State or Territory in which the lands are situated, through any Indian reservation or through any lands which have been allotted in severalty to any individual Indian under any laws or treaties but which have not been conveyed to the allottee with full power of alienation.

It is unclear, in this case how the "streets, highways, roads and alleys" referred to in the 1982 Lease NPA-84-SC-20 and NPA-84-SC-20 for McCurdy Road originally became public highways. It is also unclear when and how the purple road (Hamm Parkway) owned by the City

near the river was granted to the City. Apparently the two purple roads on the east side of the map are owned by Santa Clara. It must be assumed that the federal government gave the necessary permission to the DOT and the City for opening these rights of way through the Santa Clara Reservation at some time in the past prior to 1950 because the records provided by the BIA do not show that any of these streets originated during the period covered by the records BIA has provided. These records show various widenings and realignments of the State Roads, but no new roads.

Section 311 means that when a public highway is established, the law applicable to the highway right of way is State law, not Indian law and not Federal law. In the past, a number of United States Supreme Court and other federal court decisions have explained Section 311 in light of factual situations not unlike the dispute between the City of Española and the Pueblo of Santa Clara.

In *United States v. Oklahoma Gas & Electric Company*, 318 U.S. 206, 63 S.Ct. 534 (1943), the Supreme Court held that it was not illegal for the Oklahoma Gas & Electric Company to maintain electric transmission lines along a public highway through Indian lands pursuant to Section 311. The United States sued the electric company on behalf of a band of Kickapoo Indians seeking a declaratory judgment that the company illegally occupied Indian land with its pole line. The land in question was allotted to She-pah-tho-quah, a Mexican Kickapoo Indian and her heirs. The State of Oklahoma received permission to open the highway and paid compensation to the heirs. The highway was opened and in 1936, the Oklahoma State Highway Commission granted the Company a license to place a rural electric line along the highway. The Supreme Court held that under the laws of Oklahoma the use of the highway by

the Company was a proper and lawful highway use, imposing no additional burden for which a grantor of the highway easement (i.e. the Indians) would be entitled to compensation. The Supreme Court stated: **"It is well settled that a conveyance by the United States of land which it ownsfor the purpose of exercising its guardianship over Indians, is to be construedaccording to the law of the State where the land lies."** This decision clarifies that the words in Section 311 "in accordance with the law of the State or Territory" embrace not only the State laws relating to the "opening and establishment" of the highway, but also to the State laws governing the incidental uses which might be made of the highway.

It is probable that most of the State road rights of way through Santa Clara land were established prior to 1971. The most prominent part of the State Road system through the City is Riverside Drive-State Road 84/285, which is an ancient road probably established during colonial days. Likewise, State Road 106-McCurdy road has been in existence for many years. The records provided by the BIA in response to the records request do not go back further than 1950. The records show various realignments and widening of the roads and highways rather than the opening of a new highway. It must be presumed, then that the State Road rights of way were granted pursuant to Section 311 for which it is clear that State laws govern the incidental uses which may be made of the highway. Furthermore, Section 311 does not require the permission of the tribe in addition to the permission of the Secretary of the Interior in order to grant a highway right of way through trust lands.

The argument could have been made that Section 311 did not apply to Pueblos, because these statutes applied to "Indian reservations" and the lands held by the Pueblo Indians in their unique form of ownership in fee simple communal title were not technically "Indian

reservations." However, in *United States v. Sandoval*, 231 U.S. 28, 34 S. Ct. 1 (1913), the Supreme Court held the United States' guardianship and regulatory laws also extended to the Pueblo lands. Continuing doubts over the fact that Pueblos held their lands in fee simple communal title, led Congress to attempt to remedy the situation with specific legislation. In this context, the Act of May 10, 1926, was passed and then amended by the Act of April 21, 1928. Thus, certainly at least since 1928, (the City was incorporated in 1925), and more probably since 1901, Pueblos have been subject to Section 311.

In 1948, the Congress passed the Act of February 5, 1948, codified as 25 USC § 322-328. Section 25 USC § 323 provides:

The Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, empowered to grant rights-of-way for all purposes, subject to such conditions as he may prescribe, over and across any lands now or hereafter held in trust by the United States for individual Indians or Indian tribes, communities, bands, or nations, or any lands now or hereafter owned, subject to restrictions against alienation, by individual Indians or Indian tribes, communities, bands, or nations, including the lands belonging to the Pueblo Indians in New Mexico, and any other lands heretofore or hereafter acquired, or set aside for the use and benefit of the Indians.

Section 323 is a general statement that the Secretary of Interior may grant rights of way over Indian lands. Section 311 quoted above is specific to highways. Section 323 also does not require consent of the tribes. As to the question whether a right of way grantee such as the City and the New Mexico DOT can allow easements underneath roadways for utility use, the 1948 Act is silent and the decisions based on Section 311 still applied after 1948.

Then in 1971 Code of Federal Regulations 25 CFR 161 (now recodified as 25 CFR 169 et seq.) was added. Section 25 CFR § 169.3 Consent Of Landowners To Grants Of Right-Of-Way provides:

(a) No right-of-way shall be granted over and across any tribal land, nor shall any permission to survey be issued with respect to any such lands, without the prior written consent of the tribe...

Again, this is a general regulation for rights of way which does not mention the special case of easements for utility within rights of way for public highways.

However, in *United States v. Mountain States Telephone and Telegraph Company*, 434 F. Supp. 625 (D. Mont. 1977), the United States District Court addressed the question whether a telephone company could maintain telephone lines buried in a public highway running through reservation lands without the consent of either the Secretary of the Interior or the Tribes. The Court held that Montana state law governed all incidental uses of the right of way once the Secretary of the Interior gave permission to the State of Montana to open the public highway across the Flathead Indian Reservation,. The Court also held that maintenance of the phone line did not do any damage to the tribes.

A more recent Supreme Court case made it clear that a state highway right of way, once granted by the Secretary of the Interior, **becomes state land held in fee by the state**. In that case an auto accident occurred on a state highway maintained under a federal grant through an Indian reservation. The Court held that tribal courts have no jurisdiction over non-tribal members involved. In *Strate v. A.I. Contractors*, 520 U.S. 438, 117 S.Ct. 1404 (1997) the Court considered whether tribal courts had jurisdiction over the claim by one of the drivers against the other when the accident happened on a portion of state highway which ran through the Fort Berthold Indian Reservation. Neither driver was a member of the Tribes or an Indian. The Supreme Court held that absent a statute or treaty authorizing the Tribes to govern the conduct of

non-members driving on the State highway, tribal courts may not exercise jurisdiction in such cases. **The Court reasoned that easements across Indian land are the equivalent of non-Indian fee land.**

Relying on *Strate*, some even more recent cases have extended the power of states to regulate easements on Indian lands in situations where tribes have attempted to impose ad valorem taxes on power lines along highways. In *Big Horn County Electric Cooperative, Inc. v. Adams*, 219 F.3d. 944 (9th Cir. 2000) the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals held that the Cooperative's **rights of way were equivalent of non-Indian fee land** for the purpose of determining the tribe's regulatory jurisdiction and the tribe lacked regulatory authority to impose an ad valorem tax against the Cooperative. Thus the trend in Federal Courts is to continue to limit Tribal jurisdiction over easements held by non-Indians, be they public entities or private individuals or companies.

Having established that under Federal law, it is State law that applies to the use of easements for public highways over Indian lands, the next question is what specifically New Mexico law provides with respect to the use of highway easements for utilities.

The authority for use of state highway easements is granted to the New Mexico DOT by NMSA 1978, §67-3-12 C which provides:

In addition to the powers now conferred upon it by law, the state transportation commission:

.....

C. shall prescribe by rule the conditions under which pipelines, telephone, telegraph and electric transmission lines and ditches may be placed along, across, over or under public highways in this

state and shall forcibly remove or cause to be removed pipelines, telephone, telegraph or electric transmission lines or ditches that may be placed along, across, over or under such public highways in violation of such rules and regulations;

Under Title 17, Chapter 4, Part 2 of the New Mexico Administrative Code, the DOT has in fact set forth rules for water, sewer electric and other utility lines within the rights of way of highways roads or streets under their jurisdiction. This utility accommodation policy applies to all publicly, privately, cooperatively, municipally or governmentally owned facilities used for the transmission or distribution of electric power, communication facilities, water, gas, oil, chemicals, sewage, steam, drainage, irrigation or similar items. See 17.4.2.10. NMAC as follows.

GENERAL POLICY It is the general policy of the Department to accord utilities certain legal rights pertaining to the occupation of public right-of-way as outlined below:

A. It is in the public interest for utilities to be accommodated within the public right-of-way of highways and, under limited conditions, within access controlled freeways, including interstates under the jurisdiction of the New Mexico State Highway and Transportation Department when such use does not adversely affect the highway features, aesthetic quality, public use, or safety of the traveling public, NMSA 1978, Section 67-8-15.

B. Public utilities have the power of eminent domain, which gives them a quasi-public status. In addition, a public utility operating in New Mexico has a legal right to install its facilities within highway right-of-way, subject to the regulations of this Department. Public utility facilities are not right-of-way encroachments, nor may they be treated as such. Therefore, the administrative intent of the Railroads and Utilities Section is to provide reasonable, efficient and economic solutions to conflicts between the requirements of highway design, construction operations and safety and the location of public utility facilities. Railroads and Utilities Section Agents, Technicians and other assigned personnel should engage in constant liaison with utilities and railroads, to ensure that the communication and interrelations with them are an on-going function of their work performance.

C. The location or the relocation of public utility facilities within existing New Mexico public highway right-of-way, or right-of-way to be acquired

for highway construction purposes, shall be governed by all applicable State laws, rules and regulations, Federal Codes and the Department policy set forth herein.
[3/10/71, 11/15/96; Recompiled 12/31/01]

In addition, in accordance with Federal law, in 1971 the New Mexico Highway and Transportation Department added the following:

17.4.2.11 H. Other required permits: In areas where highways pass through land controlled by the U.S. Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Military Bases, Indian Lands and other designated Federally controlled lands, and certain New Mexico state lands under the jurisdiction of the New Mexico State Land Office, and/or other state agencies, the utility owner must also obtain a permit, written permission, or other documented authorization from these agencies for utility installations. This written authorization is required in addition to the Department's Utility Accommodation Permit, and shall accompany the Department's permit request for new installations, or as determined by the Department.

[3/10/71, 11/15/96; Recompiled 12/31/01]

Prior to 1971, the DOT was not required by State or Federal law to get permission from Tribes for utilities under public highway rights of way.

New Mexico Courts have held that construction of pipelines underneath highways is a permissible use of a public highway easement and does not constitute an additional burden on the servient estate. In *Amerada Hess Corporation v. Adee*, 106 N.M. 422 (Ct.App. 1987) *certiorari denied* Oct. 21, 1987, the Court found that the State Highway Commission was acting within its authority under NMSA 1978, §67-3-12 C when it allowed Amerada Hess to place a pipeline for the conveyance of carbon dioxide under the public highway easement on defendants' land. The landowners objected to the pipeline and sought an injunction and compensatory and punitive damages. In denying the landowners' claim, the Court quoted from *Hall v. Lea County Electric Cooperative*, 78 N.M. 792 (1968) in which the New Mexico Supreme Court held:

We are of the opinion that the better reasoning supports the general rule that the construction and maintenance of an electric power or transmission line, within the boundaries of a public highway, are consistent with the permissible uses to be made of a public highway easement and do not constitute an additional burden or servitude.

Therefore, New Mexico law is clear that the use of public highway right of ways for underground pipes and transmission lines is an incident of the grant of the easement and does not constitute an additional burden on the servient estate. Furthermore, it is questionable whether the purported lease and grant of easement (NPA-84-SC-20 and NPA-84-SC-50-“the Easements”) of 1984 were effective to lease any easement to the City for underground utilities because under Federal law, highways granted to state entities include the underground easements as well as above ground. Furthermore, no permission of the Tribes prior to placement of utilities in roadways was required by either federal or state regulations until 1971. The City has no information to date to show that the roads and highways in question were opened in or after 1971. In fact the NPA-84-SC-28 lease agreement indicates the utilities were already in place at the time the agreement was signed.

It is apparent that the utility easements in question most probably predate the time in which permission of the Tribes was first required when the Secretary of the Interior gives permission for the grant of a public highway right of way. Prior to 1971, the grant of a right of way did not require Tribal permission and constituted a fee simple interest in the property which included the right to place utilities under the roadway. It is highly questionable whether Santa Clara even owns the rights of way it seeks to lease to the City or be paid for trespass upon/

III. THE APPRAISAL RELIED ON BY SANTA CLARA IN ITS DEMAND IS SERIOUSLY FLAWED

1. The City has never been provided with a complete copy of the appraisal.

The City has never been provided with a complete copy of the appraisal that Santa Clara relies on in making its demand for compensation ("the Appraisal"). The City has only seen the last few pages of it. What has been provided appears to show that the land is being valued as if it were sold to a buyer, was above ground and used as business property and was not subject to an exclusive surface transportation easement. In fact, the area under the streets cannot and will not ever be used for anything other than the placement of utilities. Thus, the underground areas have mp sale value at all. The City must be given the entire Appraisal because it is curious about this "market" for these rights. You cannot build a business in the roadway!

Further, the demand is not for the sale value, but rather for the lease of the areas in question for a period of time. This fact, makes the valuation which seems to be computed as if the areas were to be permanently alienated from Santa Clara even more outrageous.

2. The Appraisal valuation appears to rely on a computation based on "before and after" value, when actually water and sewer lines are an enhancement to value

The Appraisal valuation appears to rely on a computation based on "before and after" value, when actually water and sewer lines are an enhancement to value. This type of valuation is applicable in condemnation cases where there is a partial taking of the property.

New Mexico Jury Instruction 13-704 provides:

Partial taking, fair market value.

In this case, only a part of the defendant's property was taken. The money damages to be paid the owner for the property actually taken is the difference between the fair market value of the entire property immediately before the taking and the fair market value of the remaining property immediately after the taking.

This method of valuation is incorrect in this situation for two reasons. First, of course, there is no permanent taking involved, as in the case of a condemnation. In addition, the presence of the water and sewer lines in roadways crossing Santa Clara land are a benefit to the Pueblo, allowing the City to provide services to their members' homes and businesses and thus an enhancement to the Pueblo. *Hall v. Lea County Electric Cooperative*, 78 N.M. 792 (1968). Put succinctly, potential residential or business uses in an urban area cannot be accomplished without basic water and services. Without those services, the Pueblo would have to run its own water and sewer system, a significant burden because there are among other Santa Clara owned enterprises on the reservation, a casino and large hotel.

3. Easement NPA-84-SC-20 relies on Lease NPA-82-SC-28 which is imprecise in its description of what "Highways, Roads, Streets and Alleys" it refers to.

Easement NPA-84-SC-20 relies on Lease NPA-82-SC-28 which is imprecise in its description of what "4 miles of Highways, Roads, Streets and Alleys" it refers to. The lease refers to a map which has not been included with the Notice to Show Cause, nor in the records provided by the BIA in response to a request for public records dated See Exhibit C. Without the map it is impossible for the City to verify the exact dimensions of the area in question. The lease itself refers to "Four miles of Highways,

Roads, Streets and Alleys" ... containing 4.0 acres." Four miles of State Road 84/285 alone constitutes considerably more than 4 acres. Without knowing precisely which roads are being referred to it is impossible at this time to evaluate the appraisal and, even more important, to determine when the streets and highways were initially established and originally under what terms and circumstances with respect to Santa Clara, what law was in force at the time the roads, highways and streets, whether there ever was an easement granted to the City by Santa Clara and other questions of law and fact which may have significant bearing on the legal standing of the areas in question. The Lease itself acknowledges that the water and sewer lines were already in place as of 1984 when it was signed

In response to the City's public records request, the BIA only provided records going back as far as 1950. The City was incorporated in 1925. There is much history of these streets, highways and roads which is still to be learned, which when fully developed, may well reveal that the purported Lease NPA-82-SC-28 actually leases easements that the BIA on behalf of Santa Clara had already given away or sold to the City or the New Mexico Highway and Transportation Department when the parties entered into it.

4. The Appraisal is also flawed because clearly there is no way of knowing the exact width or length of the area actually taken under the highway for water and sewer lines.

The Appraisal is also flawed because there is no way of knowing the width or length of the areas actually taken under the highway for water and sewer lines. The portion of the Appraisal the City has been given does not indicate how the appraiser could have determined the actual length and width of the areas in which the water and sewer lines are

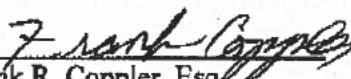
located. Thus the appraisal appears to be based on estimates which most probably overstate the size of the area in question. Again, without being given access to the entire appraisal, its use as the basis of Santa Clara's demand for \$530,691 in trespass damages and \$3,298,059.00 for a 20 year lease is questionable. It is clear that the City would be in dereliction of its legal duties to all its residents to negotiate a settlement with Santa Clara using the Appraisal as a guide to value.

IV-CONCLUSION

Santa Clara assumes that it owns the area under the City Streets and the State Highways. The law is clear that until 1971, a grant of a highway easement to a state or city with the permission of the Department of the Interior grants the right of way in fee simple to the state including all rights to place underground utilities. After 1971, it is arguable that separate permission of the Tribe may be required to include rights to have underground easements included with the right of way. The law on this point is not entirely clear. Nevertheless, FOIA records show that only twice, from 1950 to 2008 has Santa Clara attempted to exempt the underground easements from its grant of highway rights of way. Whether there is any obligation of the City to pay trespass damages to Santa Clara is therefore very much in question. Furthermore, since the City water and sewer lines are a benefit to the Santa Clara community and business enterprises as well to the City, the negotiating position of the Pueblo is clearly vastly overstated. The City is willing to work with Santa Clara, but cannot pay the unreasonable amounts demanded. If required to do so, however, the costs must be passed on to the Santa Clara users of the water and sewer services pursuant to New Mexico law and City ordinance.

Respectfully Submitted

Coppler Law Firm, P.C.
Attorneys for City of Española
645 Don Gaspar Avenue
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87505
(505) 988-5656


Frank R. Coppler, Esq.

T: NENPLEADING4104A Resp. to order to show cause



U.S. Department of Justice
United States Attorney
District of New Mexico
Howard R. Thomas
Assistant U.S. Attorney
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July 21, 2014

Frank R. Coppler, Esq.
Coppler Law Firm, P.C.
645 Don Gaspar Avenue
Santa Fe, NM 87505

VIA EMAIL : fcoppler@coppler.com
AND U.S. MAIL

RE: City of Espanola, New Mexico- Trespasses on Pueblo of Santa Clara Land

Dear Mr. Coppler:

I am sending this letter to you, as I understand that you represent the City of Espanola ("City") in connection with a matter which has been brought to our attention by the United States Department of the Interior, Office of the Solicitor, Southwest Region. This matter is succinctly described in the November 13, 2013 Notice to Show Cause, issued to the City by the United States Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Southwest Regional Office ("Region").

Our information is that substantial portions of roadways within the City are located on Pueblo of Santa Clara ("Pueblo") land. We also understand that substantial portions of the City's utility lines lie within roadways which have been and remain Pueblo property. It appears beyond dispute that the City's placement of utility lines (primarily water and sewer lines) within these roadways comprises trespass, absent valid and current easements. We are informed that the Pueblo previously consented to limited term rights-of-way for the City pursuant to 25 U.S.C. § 323 and implementing regulations found at 25 C.F.R. Part 169. These rights-of-way, granted by the Bureau of Indian Affairs with the Pueblo's consent, run through land held by the Pueblo in fee, but subject to Federal supervision and restrictions against alienation. These rights-of-way generally

provided for the use of Pueblo land to accommodate City owned and operated water and sewer lines.

We understand that at least two of these rights-of-way, respectively designated NPA-84-SC-50 (“ROW SC-50”) and NPA-84-SC-20 (“ROW SC-20”), have expired by their own terms. The City did not submit renewal applications for the rights-of-way, nor has it applied for new rights-of-way. Nevertheless, the City has continued to use Pueblo land to provide water and sewer services to its customers, without compensation to the Pueblo. Because the City has been occupying and using Pueblo property absent legal authorization, and continues to do so, the City has been and continues to be in trespass.

Following an investigation, the Region issued a Notice to Show Cause (“Notice”) to the City concerning the trespasses. That Notice provided the City information related to the trespasses caused by the expiration of ROW SC-20 and ROW SC-50 and provided the City “30 days to show cause why the City should not be immediately assessed trespass damage and why the City should not be evicted from the subject Pueblo lands.” The City received the Notice on November 19, 2013 and responded to the Region on December 19, 2013. In that December, 2013 letter, the City requested an additional 30 (thirty) days, or until January 21, 2014 to respond to the Notice. The Region granted the extension. The extension was conditioned upon a requirement that “the City shall no later than Jan. 10, 2014 provide documentation to the Region that it has scheduled an initial meeting with Pueblo officials to discuss the matters at issue.” The City delayed further and without contacting the Pueblo, finally submitting its Response to the Notice to Show Cause (“Response”) on January 21, 2014.

The Secretary of the Interior is:

empowered to grant rights-of-way for all purposes, subject to such conditions as he may prescribe, over and across any lands now or hereafter held in trust by the United States for individual Indians or Indian tribes, communities, bands, or nations, or any lands now or hereafter owned, subject to restrictions against alienation, by individual Indians or Indian tribes, communities, bands, or nations, including the lands belonging to the Pueblo Indians in New Mexico, and any other lands heretofore or hereafter acquired or set aside for the use and benefit of the Indians.

25 U.S.C. § 323 (emphasis added). The regulations implementing that statute are found at 25 C.F.R. Part 169. These regulations “prescribe the procedures, terms and conditions under which rights-of-way over and across tribal land, individually owned land and Government owned land may be granted.” 25 C.F.R. § 169.2(a).

Importantly, these same regulations govern how rights-of-way are extended:

[o]n or before the expiration date of any right-of-way heretofore or hereafter granted for a limited term of years, an application may be submitted for a renewal of the grant. If the renewal involves no change in the location or status of the original right-of-way grant, the applicant may file with his application a certificate under oath setting out this fact, and the Secretary, with the consent required by §169.3, may thereupon extend the grant for a like term of years, upon the payment of consideration set forth in §169.12. If any change in the size, type, or location of the right-of-way is involved, the application for renewal shall be treated and handled as in the case of an original application for a right-of-way.

25 C.F.R. § 169.19.

Here, the City, contrary to Federal regulations, failed to submit an application to renew the easements.¹ Thus, ROW SC-20 expired by its own terms and the City has been in trespass since at least April 1, 2002. Similarly, ROW SC-50 expired by its own terms and the City has been in trespass since at least July 30, 1994.

Federal common law provides a basis for bringing trespass and other claims by or on behalf of a Pueblo. *County of Oneida v. Oneida Indian Nations*, 470 U.S. 226, 234-236 (1985) (Federal common law recognizes a variety of causes of action to protect Indian lands from trespass, including the right to sue to enforce original aboriginal title, the right to undertake an ejectment action, and the right to account for rents and profits against trespassers); *U.S. v. Pend Oreille PUD No. 1*, 28 F.3d 1544, 1550 n. 8 (9th Cir. 1994); *U.S. v. Torlaw Realty, Inc.*, 483 F.Supp.2d 967 (C.D. Cal. 2007), *affirmed*, 348 Fed. Appx. 213 (9th Cir. 2009). Under common law, trespass is defined as “the intentional use of the property of another without authorization and without privilege.” *U.S. v. Imperial Irrigation District*, 799 F. Supp. 1052, 1059 (S.D. Cal. 1992), *citing*, W. Page Keeton *et al.*, *Prosser and Keeton on the Law of Torts* § 13 at 70 (5th ed. 1984). As set out in *Imperial Irrigation*, absent the requisite legal permission, “[a]ny physical entry upon the surface of the land is a trespass” *Id.* Further, the “intent required is simply to be on the land.” *Id.* As we have noted above, the City has occupied and continues to occupy Pueblo property absent the requisite permission and authority. Therefore the City is in trespass.

It is our view that the City’s January 21, 2014 Response to the Notice to Show Cause fails to provide evidence or argument to establish a legal basis for the City’s presence on Pueblo property or otherwise establish that it is not in trespass. To the contrary, the City in its Response admits to the trespass, stating “[p]ayment for the alleged trespass by the City over Santa Clara land as well as for renewal for the ‘leases’² for underground utilities which Santa Clara relies on (NPA-

¹ Because the rights-of-way expired and were not renewed, the Pueblo would need to consent to grant to the City new rights-of-way under the provisions of 25 C.F.R. Part 169.

² It would appear the City is trying to argue that the legal instruments under scrutiny were leases

84-SC-20 and NPA-84-SC-50 - ‘the Easements’) has been the subject of negotiations between the City and Santa Clara since 2009.” The City further provided other evidence that comprise clear admissions of the trespasses. See February 10, 2010 letter from the City’s then attorney, Paula Maynes, to Richard Hughes, the Pueblo’s Counsel. (“We have been open and transparent in our approach to the need to evaluate the damages due to the City’s trespass and request the same courtesy from the Pueblo.”) (emphasis added). See also January 29, 2010 letter from P. Maynes to R. Hughes. (“I am writing at the request of the City manager Veronica Albin and the Mayor Joseph Maestas to ask when we can schedule the next meeting to discuss the City’s offer to pay trespass damages for use of Santa Clara’s right-of-way for City utilities.”) (emphasis added). The record demonstrates that the Pueblo, until 2010, actively sought both to meet with the City and to resolve the trespasses; however, the City has failed and refused to do so.

Based on the information we have at this point, it appears evident that the City is liable to compensate the Pueblo for substantial damages attributable to the subject trespasses of Pueblo property. We request that you respond to this letter in writing as soon as possible, but in any event not later than thirty (30) days from the date this letter is sent. It is our desire that this matter be resolved short of litigation. That said, it is our intention to take any appropriate legal action to remedy this situation should it otherwise not be settled. As well, the Pueblo may itself take appropriate legal action against the City with respect to trespasses other than those which are the specific subjects of this letter. While this letter focuses the City’s attention on trespasses related to the two expired rights-of-way identified above, this in no way relieves or absolves the City of the necessity of bringing into legal conformity any other unauthorized use of Pueblo land by securing a valid easement or lease. The United States, as well as the Pueblo, specifically reserve any and all claims, actions and remedies against the City and any others who may be responsible for any and all unauthorized trespasses and use of Pueblo property whether or not identified herein, and for damages that have resulted therefrom.

and not rights-of-way. A review of the instruments make clear that they are in fact rights-of-way, subject to the regulations found at 25 C.F.R. Part 169 and the explicit language of the instruments. The right-of-way instruments do not contain language that could be interpreted to allow automatic term renewal. Further, even under a theory that these documents were leases, an automatic renewal would not have occurred because language to that effect would have to be explicitly included therein.

Sincerely,
DAMON P. MARTINEZ
UNITED STATES ATTORNEY
DISTRICT OF NEW MEXICO
/s/HOWARD R. THOMAS
ASSISTANT UNITED STATES ATTORNEY

C: The Honorable J. Michael Chavarria, Governor
Pueblo of Santa Clara

Lynn A. Johnson, Esq., Regional Solicitor
Office of the Solicitor, Southwest Region

Robert E. Hall, Esq., Assistant Regional Solicitor
Office of the Solicitor, Southwest Region

Stephanie P. Kiger, Esq., Attorney-Adviser
Office of the Solicitor, Southwest Region

Richard W. Hughes, Esq.
Donna M. Connolly, Esq.
Rothstein, Donatelli, Hughes, Dahlstrom, Schoenburg & Bienvenu, LLP

From: Ripchensky, Darla (Energy)
To: [Brad Crowell](#); [Chelsea Welch](#); [Jaime Shimek](#); [Jeremy Bratt](#); [John Peschke](#); [Nathan Butzlaff](#); [Sarah Neimeyer](#); [Tara Billingsley](#)
Subject: FW: NOTICE OF ENERGY COMMITTEE HEARING: May 19, 2016 at 2:30 p.m.
Date: Monday, May 09, 2016 12:34:07 PM

From: Ripchensky, Darla (Energy)

Sent: Monday, May 09, 2016 12:09 PM

To: Affolter, Shawn (Hoeven); Akin, Isaiah (Wyden); Alpert, Dan (Heinrich); Aronow, Zach (Heinrich); Babayan, Julie (Warren); Babington, Sean (Agriculture); Baig, Wendy (Lee); Barrera, Amy (Gardner); Becker, Bob (SAA); Bernstein, Ryan (Hoeven); Binkley, Wayne (Wyden); Bittleman, Sarah (Wyden); Bladow, Cassie (Hoeven); Brittain, Justine (Alexander); Brunner, Jan (Capito); Burkett, Rachel (Risch); Burks, Jen (Hirono); Burnham, Heather (SLC); Bush, Meghan (Flake); Cashwell, Morgan (King); Chiles, Christian (Cantwell); Clifford, Brian (Barrasso); Compton, Caryn (Sanders); Cryan, Chris (Hirono); DailyDigest; Daimler-Nothdurft, Kristen (Murkowski); Davis, Lamenthia (AOC); Donenberg, Jon (Warren); Eberhard, Tony (Hoeven); Fairchild, Sarah (Alexander); Freitas, Bruno (Warren); Gaskill, Chris; Gerrard, Laura (Warren); Gillison, Jacob (Sanders); Gillott, Chris (Cassidy); Hartung, Daryl (AOC); Horan, Jeremy (Hirono); Hsueh, Wally (Daines); info@aldersonreporting.com; Jacquet, Christina (SLC); Kapsner, Allison (Cassidy); Katz, Louis (Warren); Lattany, Krystal (Stabenow); Laufer, Justin (Murkowski); Ligon, Pamela (Hirono); Liscovitz, Matthew (King); Lomonaco, Jeff (Franken); Look, Wesley (Wyden); Loraine, Jennifer (Gardner); Lorensen, Will (Capito); Lumpkin, Travis (Cantwell); Marino, Meghan (Daines); Martin, Allison (Alexander); Mazer, Tara (Franken); McCartin, Jude (Heinrich); McGeary, Malcolm (Wyden); McMurry, Kayla (Alexander); Memmott, Justin (Barrasso); Metzler, Chad (King); Modaff, Pete (Cantwell); Morse, Chandler (Flake); Newman, Jennifer (Hoeven); Quinlan, James (Cassidy); Rampone, Emily (Sanders); Reott, Jason (Sanders); Ross, Emily (Warren); Runyan, Megan (Flake); Russell, Lauren (Capito); Savercool, Meghan (Portman); Schell, Colleen (Cantwell); Sleiman, Feras (Warren); Socha, Chris (Risch); Springer, James (King); Stanski, Anne (Stabenow); Steele, Melanie (Risch); Stewart, Bryn (Barrasso); Swager, Curtis (Gardner); Swanner, Bob (SAA); Tamayo, Yanci; Thiessen, Pam (Portman); Tomlinson, Adam (Capito); VanKuiken, Matt (Stabenow); Ventre, Don (SAA); Venuto, Sarah (Manchin); Whittle, Jesika (Daines); Wise, Kathi (Barrasso); Kelley, Tarsha (Energy); Ripchensky, Darla (Energy); Taylor, Dominic (Energy); Treadway, Jenn (Energy); Alam, Nabeel (Reid); Berick, David (Finance); Bradley-Cook, Julia (Wyden); Crawford, Chase (Franken); Davis, Bryer (Manchin); DeSpain, Mike (Heinrich); Drake, Benjamin (Energy); Ebersole, James (Cantwell); Fauerbach, Erin (Wyden); Glotter, Michael (Franken); Gutierrez, Rosemary (Cantwell); Hermann, Maya (Heinrich); Hooghan, Priyanka (Hirono); Howard, Elliot (Manchin); Kern, Ken (Manchin); Knapke, Anne (Klobuchar); Lin, Betsy (Hirono); McGarvey, Joe (Hirono); Murphy, Caitlin (Franken); Nouri, Ali (Franken); Schmidt, Brynna (Franken); Sheridan, Blaise (Franken); Strand, Ben (Hirono); Suntag, Aaron (Stabenow); Thomas, Katie (Sanders); Tsantiris, Katherine (Wyden); Wooten, Todd (Finance); Chiles, Chris (Manchin); Lopez, Anthony (Hirono); McCarthy, Matt (Cantwell); Scheduler (Manchin); Aafedt, Alexis (Hoeven); Bergerbest, Nathan (Murkowski); Billingsley, Kaylan (Capito); Cole, Becky (Budget); Cramton, Jack (Cassidy); Endrud, Brita (Hoeven); Flowers, Darien (Cassidy); Freitag, Mari (Murkowski); Garcia, Lindsay (Alexander); Gerig, Dan (Daines); Glover, Kaitlynn (Barrasso); Hansen, Heath (Lee); Heiden, Helen (Flake); Leavitt, Elise (Lee); Leggett, Matt (RPC); McNiven, Travis (Barrasso); Miller, Sophie (Daines); Orth, Patrick (Portman); Owens, Tyler (Appropriations); Parker, Darren (Risch); Patino, Linda (Lee); Pearce, Sarah (Portman); Petty, Tim (Risch); Podolak, Chuck (Flake); Prandoni, Chris (Lee); Schindler, Blake (Cassidy); Shepherd, Meagan (Flake); Sizemore, Joshua (Daines); Stump, Lauren (Flake); Thacker, Darin (Daines); Becker-Dippmann, Angela (Energy); Bonner, Rebecca (Energy); Brooks, David (Energy); Calabro Tully, Rosemarie (Energy); Davis, John (Energy); Dintern (Energy); Dintern2 (Energy); Fowler, Sam (Energy); Gillers, David (Energy); Glick, Rich (Energy); Gray, Spencer (Energy); Hamm, Sarah (Energy); Hazzard, William (Cantwell); Johnson, Aisha (Energy); Mandel, Artie (Cantwell); Matthews, Fayeisha (Energy); McKee, Scott (Energy); Neal, Casey (Energy); Petit, Bryan (Energy); Poyer, David (Energy); Riehl, John (Energy); Rosenblatt, Betsy (Energy); Siegler, Samantha (Energy); Sinkaus, Bradley (Energy); Sloan, Carolyn (Energy); Stanley, Rory (Energy); Stansbury, Melanie (Energy); Stayman, Allen (Energy); Sutter, Nick (Energy); Teich-McGoldrick, Stephanie (Energy); Teutschel, Nicole (Cantwell); Van Cleve, Brie (Energy); Waelder, Ada (Cantwell); Abbey, Tristan (Energy); Carson, Chester (Energy); Donnelly, Kellie (Energy); Edens, Krystal (Energy); Edwards, Isaac (Energy); Enriquez, Melissa (Energy); Hansen, Heidi (Energy); Hayes, Colin (Energy); Hoefler, Annie (Energy); Huffnagle, Jason (Energy); Hughes, Brian (Energy);

Kearney, Christopher (Energy); Kleeschulte, Chuck (Energy); Knudson, Kip (Energy); Lane, Michelle (Energy); McCormick, Patrick (Energy); Miller, Brianne (Energy); Mitchell, Deanna (Energy); Murfitt, Lucy (Energy); Randall, Severin (Energy); Reinke, Benjamin (Energy); Tadeo, Michael (Energy)
Subject: NOTICE OF ENERGY COMMITTEE HEARING: May 19, 2016 at 2:30 p.m.

HEARING ANNOUNCEMENT

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

This notice is to advise you of a hearing before the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources. The hearing will be held on **Thursday, May 19, 2016 at 2:30 p.m. in Room 366 Dirksen Senate Office Building** in Washington, DC.

The purpose of the hearing is to examine the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management's 2017-2022 OCS Oil and Gas Leasing Program.

The hearing will be webcast live on the committee's website, and an archived video will be available shortly after the hearing is complete. Witness testimony will be available on the website at the start of the hearing.

For further information, please contact Kip Knudson and Tristan Abbey with Chairman Murkowski's office or Scott McKee and Stephanie Teich-McGoldrick with Ranking Member Cantwell's office at (202) 224-4971.

Sincerely,

Darla Ripchensky, PMP
Chief Clerk
U.S. Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources
304 Dirksen Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20510
202.224.3607

From: Harper, Bill
To: "Neimeyer Sarah"
Subject: FW: Victory for workers & their pensions
Date: Monday, May 09, 2016 3:50:29 PM

Sarah,

Hope all is well with you. Any reaction on your side regarding Mr. Nolan's assertions? It would be helpful to get some insights. Betty is not going to do or say anything publically regardless of what the story is...she may say something privately to Nolan though.

Bill

Bill Harper
Chief of Staff
U.S. Rep. Betty McCollum (MN-04)
2256 Rayburn HOB
Washington, DC 20515
(202) 225-6631/office
(202) 374-4343/mobile
bill.harper@mail.house.gov

<http://nolan.house.gov/media-center/press-releases/interior-secretary-jewell-reassures-nolan-on-administration-s-mining>

Begin forwarded message:

From: "Congressman Rick Nolan" <MN08RNIMA@mail.house.gov>
Subject: Victory for workers & their pensions
Date: May 9, 2016 at 12:28:23 PM CDT

Monday Report from Representative Rick Nolan

top banner



A Big Victory For America's Workers And Their Hard Earned Pensions



Addressing thousands of Teamsters at a rally in Washington, I said the outrageous cuts Central States Pension had proposed to their hard earned retirement could not be allowed to happen. On Friday, the Treasury Department agreed.

Dear Ms. Rom,

I commend Special Master Ken Feinberg for doing the right thing in rejecting unfair and unjust reductions to the hard earned pension benefits 400,000 Teamsters have faithfully paid to Central States Pension fund throughout their working lives. **Now the federal government and Central States Pension will need to go back to the drawing board and find a way to ensure the integrity of the fund without sticking workers with the bill for incompetence, mismanagement and immoral financial manipulations.** However, the cold hard fact is that Central States Pension is just the tip of the iceberg. There are more than 1,400 similar pension plans operating in the United States with \$432 billion in combined assets, and 532 of those plans are in serious or critical condition.

Ten million people are counting on them for their retirement. **If we fail to address this crisis, nobody's pensions will be safe.** To be clear, **the Central States Pension Fund is in trouble because 13,000 companies used bankruptcy and financial shenanigans to walk away from their legally contracted contributions to the fund.** Had those companies fulfilled their obligations, the fund would still be in good shape. We are told the Central States Pension Fund is solvent for the next ten years – **time we have to use the Pension Benefit Guarantee Corporation, legislation and other means to fix what needs fixing without these outrageous cuts.**

Make no mistake – there are powerful forces trying to do away with people's pensions, and we will continue to fight them on every front. **I'm leading the way on legislation to overturn provisions in the law that allowed this travesty on Teamster pensions to happen in the first place,** and to ensure that retirees receive every dollar of the pensions they have paid into and earned.

We will keep you posted as events proceed. Meanwhile, I want to hear your thoughts. Feel free to contact any of our offices listed below or [send me an email](#).

Sincerely,



Reassurances From Interior Secretary Jewell On Iron Range Mining

U.S. Interior Secretary Sally Jewell has personally reassured me that the Administration has no plans to use executive authority under the Antiquities Act, the Federal Land Policy & Management Act, or any other means to unilaterally withdraw mining leases from the Rainy River basin or the Boundary Waters watershed. **I met with the Secretary to convey alarm that spread across Minnesota's Iron Range after her speech to the National Geographic Society suggesting that the Administration might reexamine land use policies in the Boundary Waters region.** The Antiquities Act of 1906 gives the President the authority to create national monuments from public lands. While mining is already outlawed within the Boundary Waters, the President could conceivably use the Antiquities Act to ban mining over a large portion of the Iron Range.

With respect to mining leases in the Rainy River Basin and the Boundary Waters watershed, my meeting with Secretary Jewell reconfirmed similar assurances we have received during meetings with top White House, U.S. Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management officials. I have also been assured that if the Administration's plans change, we will be told immediately and given the opportunity to strongly weigh in. **Secretary Jewell also confirmed her support for the Bureau of Land Management's decision to move forward with the environmental review process on several Twin Metals project leases located near the Boundary Waters watershed.** The timing and scope of the environmental review have yet to be determined.

As I made clear to Secretary Jewell and all the top Administration officials I've met with over the past few weeks, America's iron ore mining and steel industries are the foundation of our national economic and military security. **Mining enjoys widespread support throughout Northeastern Minnesota,** and allowing mining to move forward is critical as the Range begins its long economic recovery from illegal foreign steel imports that have put nearly 2,000 miners out of work over the past year.

No-fly For Foreign Terrorists!



New legislation will help spot and correct weaknesses in the Terrorist Watch List to prevent dangerous people from flying to the United States.

Foreign terrorists must not be permitted to fly to the United States to kill Americans, and with my strong support the House has passed bipartisan legislation to help ensure that improvements to the **"Terrorist Watch List"** are working to protect our Nation. Specifically, the **"No Fly for Foreign Fighters Act"** requires a thorough and independent review of the FBI's operation of the Terrorist Screening Database to ensure that we are utilizing the most sophisticated and effective technologies at our disposal. The study will pinpoint any weaknesses in the system so they can be immediately corrected.

Protecting Minnesota Medicaid Families From Unintended Consequences

As we made clear to the Administration last week, changes in federal Medicaid requirements must not force young Minnesota families affected by catastrophic health conditions to choose between losing their Medicaid coverage, losing their hard-earned savings, or obtaining an unwanted divorce. **I have joined other members of the Minnesota delegation in introducing the Protecting Families with Disabilities Act of 2016 to put a stop to these unintended consequences in the new federal rules.** We are also urging the Administration to fix the problem so legislative action won't be necessary.

In our letter to Health & Human Services Secretary Sylvia Burwell, Senators Klobuchar and Franken, Governor Dayton and I and other members of the Minnesota delegation pointed out that Minnesota allows certain special needs families who are younger, working or may have children at home to use Medicaid to help pay for local health care services without drawing down assets they need to save for college or pay bills. **If Minnesota is forced to comply with new federal regulations governing Medicaid assets, life would become even more difficult for hundreds of families who are already struggling every day with disabling medical conditions.** We are determined not to allow this to happen.

Split Rock Lighthouse Shines On With A Big Boost



Next time you visit Lake Superior's beautiful North Shore, be sure to stop at Split Rock Lighthouse State Park and tour this Minnesota historical treasure.

Split Rock Lighthouse, that iconic Minnesota landmark on the North Shore of Lake Superior that kept ships safe for decades and now draws thousands of visitors every year, has **received a \$68,000 federal preservation grant to help ensure its integrity for generations to come.** Senators Amy Klobuchar, Al Franken and I were delighted to announce the funding from the National Park Service and the Maritime Administration.

The lighthouse was first built in 1910 by the U.S. Lighthouse Service after 29 ships were lost on Lake Superior during the infamous

Mataafa Storm of 1905. Retired in 1969 by the U.S. Coast Guard, it has been restored to replicate how it looked in the 1920's, including the original tower, lens, fog signal building, oil house and three keepers' houses. It's now part of Split Rock Lighthouse State Park, operated by the Minnesota Historical Society.

Thanks Teachers!



When it comes to thanking our teachers for their hard work and dedication, the vote is always unanimous.

As a former teacher and Head Start director, I know that nothing means more to an educator than to get a heartfelt "thank you" from the children, families and communities who benefit so much from their dedication and hard work. Last week marked national Teacher Appreciation Week, **so hats off to each and every one of the 51,372 Minnesota teachers who dedicate their lives to ensuring that all our kids have the opportunities and the resources they need to live up to their full potential.** And hats off to all of the parents and volunteers who lend so much time and energy in support of our teachers and schools. You are changing lives and building our great Nation – one precious and talented child at a time.

Our Week in Duluth



We attended the League of Women Voters' community workshop on money in politics, where we discussed the damaging effects of the hundreds of millions of dollars in dark money unleashed into campaigns and elections after the Citizens United decision, how it impedes the ability of Members of Congress to spend time governing, and what we're doing to get Washington back to work.



Our Field Representative Mark Privratsky and Constituent Services staffer Kandi Garrison attended the 3rd Annual Twin Ports Vet Fair at the University of Wisconsin-Superior. Veterans from the Twin Ports could attend the fair to find access to services, support organizations and to take advantage of their benefits as a Veteran. Our staff spoke to veterans about issues with the VA and connected with Veterans support organizations to better partner on our work with individual Veterans.

Our Week in North Branch



Field Representative Rick Olseen manned our Congressional office booth at the Chisago County Senior Expo at the Senior Center, where he talked to people about Veterans issues, social security, Medicare and other important issues affecting Minnesota's seniors.

Our Week in Chisago Lakes



Rick Olseen also joined the America's Best Communities group from the Chisago Lakes area celebrate their acceptance into the competition finals, where they will work on their project for the next eleven months. The Nationwide competition winner gets three million dollars for community projects.

Coming Up in Washington

This week:

- The House is scheduled to consider a series of more than a dozen bills to address the opioid abuse problem. I am a proud cosponsor of the Comprehensive Addiction and Recovery Act, which will help prevent addiction and treat those suffering.

Finally...

Let's Go Fishing!



Here's my first walleye from last year's Minnesota fishing opener. Wasn't it a beauty!

This week marks the Governor's Fishing Opener on Big Sandy Lake in McGregor and I can't wait to get there to help kick-off of Minnesota's summer tourism season. The fishing opener has always been an official Nolan family holiday. In fact, my dad insisted that every day you spend fishing adds a day to your life. So be sure to get out there and wet a line as soon as you can, and let's all plan to live really long lives thanks to fishing!

Nolan in the news...

Lake County News Chronicle: [Split Rock Lighthouse awarded \\$68K grant](#)

Duluth News Tribune: Local view: [Unlimited money affects voting](#)

Star Tribune: [How 'dialing for dollars' has perverted Congress](#)

Yahoo: [U.S. Reps David Jolly and Rick Nolan at National Press Club Newsmaker May 16 Will Discuss Ways to Limit Congress'](#)

[Telemarketing Fundraising Culture](#)

Star Tribune: [Treasury rejects Teamster pension cuts](#)

MPR: [Pension ruling earns praise from Minn. Democrats](#)

Northland News Center: [Rep. Nolan says action needs to be taken to ensure pensions](#)

Fox 21: [Treasury Dept. Rejects Teamsters Pension Cuts](#)

WDIO: [Congressman Rick Nolan Responds to Teamster Pension Decision](#)

Pioneer Press: [Treasury rejects fund's plan to cut Teamster retiree benefits](#)

Minnesota News Network: [Rep. Nolan applauds Treasury Dept blocking pension cuts](#)

Star Tribune: [Finally, a new school for high schoolers on Bug-O-Nay-Ge-Shig campus](#)
KDAL: [Nolan Applauds Rejection Of Plan That Would Cut Pension Funds](#)

For more on the issues in this newsletter...

[Click here](#) to learn more about our work on **Jobs and the Middle Class**.

[Click here](#) to learn more about our work on **Mining**.

[Click here](#) to learn more about our work on **Defense**.

[Click here](#) to learn more about our work on **Education (K-12)**.

[Click here](#) to learn more about our work on **Higher Education**.

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Brainerd, MN 56401
(218) 454-4078

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Center City, MN 55102
Tel: (218) 491-3131

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316 West Lake Street
Room #7
Chisholm, MN 55719
Phone: (218) 491-3114

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From: Brooks, David (Energy)
To: [Pool, Jamie](#); [Patrick Wilkinson](#); [Sarah Neimeyer](#)
Subject: FW: Edits to UTTR draft (flo16564)
Date: Tuesday, May 10, 2016 11:40:29 AM
Attachments: [FLO16564.pdf](#)
[FLO16564 XML.doc](#)

FYI, attached is our current draft of title I of the UTTR amendment to the NDAA bill. As redrafted, this directs BLM and Air Force to enter into an MOA to allow the Air Force to temporarily close 700,000 acres of adjacent BLM lands in accordance with the legislative sideboards.

I believe we are in agreement with Sen. Hatch's office on this language. Turning to title II, the BLM-SITLA land exchange language next. And title III, R.S. 2477 ROWs, remains off the table in the Senate language, although I understand Rep. Bishop has included it in the House NDAA bill.

David

From: "Burnham, Heather (SLC)" <Heather_Burnham@slc.senate.gov>
Date: Tuesday, May 10, 2016 at 10:28 AM
To: David Brooks <david_brooks@energy.senate.gov>
Cc: "Cox, Ed (Hatch)" <Ed_Cox@hatch.senate.gov>, "Jensen, Matt (Hatch)" <Matt_Jensen@hatch.senate.gov>, "Murfitt, Lucy (Energy)" <Lucy_Murfitt@energy.senate.gov>
Subject: RE: Edits to UTTR draft (flo16564)

Here you go, David. Let me know if I can do anything else.

Heather

From: Brooks, David (Energy)
Sent: Tuesday, May 10, 2016 10:22 AM
To: Burnham, Heather (SLC)
Cc: Cox, Ed (Hatch); Jensen, Matt (Hatch); Murfitt, Lucy (Energy)
Subject: Re: Edits to UTTR draft (flo16562)

Thanks, Heather. I found a couple of typos in the earlier draft I sent you, so a few additional correcting edits are attached.

David

From: "Burnham, Heather (SLC)" <Heather_Burnham@slc.senate.gov>
Date: Tuesday, May 10, 2016 at 10:12 AM
To: David Brooks <david_brooks@energy.senate.gov>
Cc: "Cox, Ed (Hatch)" <Ed_Cox@hatch.senate.gov>, "Jensen, Matt (Hatch)" <Matt_Jensen@hatch.senate.gov>, "Murfitt, Lucy (Energy)" <Lucy_Murfitt@energy.senate.gov>
Subject: RE: Edits to UTTR draft (flo16562)

David:

Sorry for the delay on this. I have attached the updated draft.

Heather

From: Brooks, David (Energy)
Sent: Monday, May 09, 2016 5:42 PM
To: Burnham, Heather (SLC)
Cc: Cox, Ed (Hatch); Jensen, Matt (Hatch); Murfitt, Lucy (Energy)
Subject: Edits to UTTR draft

Hi Heather,

Thanks for the quick turnaround on the UTTR draft. I inadvertently omitted two subsections which should have been included in the draft. The inserts are marked on the attached draft.

Can you please incorporate the edits?

Thanks,

David

urity settings or invalid file format do not permit using 05-10-2016 11_40_29FW_ Edits to UTTR draft (flo1 (1)).pdf (40978 By

1 Purpose: To authorize the temporary closure of certain public land adjacent to the Utah Test and
2 Training Range.

3
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5 (no.) _____

6

7 (title)

8

9

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11

12 Referred to the Committee on _____ and ordered to be
13 printed

14 Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

15 AMENDMENT INTENDED TO BE PROPOSED BY _____

16 Viz:

17 At the appropriate place, insert the following:

18 TITLE ____ □ AUTHORIZATION FOR TEMPORARY
19 CLOSURE OF CERTAIN PUBLIC LAND ADJACENT TO
20 THE UTAH TEST AND TRAINING RANGE.

21 SEC. __ 1. SHORT TITLE.

22 This title may be cited as the □Utah Test and Training Range Encroachment Prevention and
23 Temporary Closure Act□

24 SEC. __ 2. DEFINITIONS.

25 In this title:

26 (1) BLM LAND. □ The term □BLM land□ means certain public land administered by the
27 Bureau of Land Management land in the State comprising approximately 703,621 acres, as
28 generally depicted on the map entitled □Utah Test and Training Range Enhancement/West
29 Desert Land Exchange□ and dated May 7, 2016.

30 (2) SECRETARY. □ The term □Secretary□ means the Secretary of the Interior.

31 (3) STATE. □ The term □State□ means the State of Utah.

32 (4) UTAH TEST AND TRAINING RANGE. □ The term □Utah Test and Training Range□ means
33 the portions of the military land and airspace operating area of the Utah Test and Training

1 Area that are located in the State, including the Dugway Proving Ground.

2 **SEC. __3. MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT.**

3 (a) Memorandum of Agreement.□

4 (1) IN GENERAL.□ Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the
5 Secretary and the Secretary of the Air Force shall enter into a memorandum of agreement to
6 authorize the Secretary of the Air Force, in consultation with the Secretary, to impose
7 limited closures of the BLM land for military operations and national security and public
8 safety purposes, as provided in this title.

9 (2) DRAFT.□

10 (A) IN GENERAL.□ Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act,
11 the Secretary and the Secretary of the Air Force shall complete a draft of the
12 memorandum of agreement required under paragraph (1).

13 (B) PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD.□ During the 30-day period beginning on the date on
14 which the draft memorandum of agreement is completed under subparagraph (A), there
15 shall be an opportunity for public comment on the draft memorandum of agreement,
16 including an opportunity for the Utah Test and Training Range Community Resource
17 Advisory Group established under section __6(a) to provide comments on the draft
18 memorandum of agreement.

19 (3) MANAGEMENT BY SECRETARY.□ The memorandum of agreement entered into under
20 paragraph (1) shall provide that the Secretary shall continue to manage the BLM land in
21 accordance with the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et
22 seq.) and applicable land use plans, while allowing for the temporary closure of the BLM
23 land in accordance with this title.

24 (4) PERMITS AND RIGHTS-OF-WAY.□

25 (A) IN GENERAL.□ The Secretary shall consult with the Secretary of the Air Force
26 regarding Utah Test and Training Range mission requirements before issuing new use
27 permits or rights-of-way on the BLM land.

28 (B) FRAMEWORK.□ The Secretary and the Secretary of the Air Force shall establish
29 within the memorandum of agreement entered into under paragraph (1) a framework
30 agreed to by the Secretary and the Secretary of the Air Force for resolving any
31 disagreement on the issuance of permits or rights-of-way on the BLM land.

32 (5) TERMINATION.□

33 (A) IN GENERAL.□ The memorandum of agreement entered into under paragraph (1)
34 shall be for a term to be determined by the Secretary and the Secretary of the Air
35 Force, not to exceed 25 years.

36 (B) EARLY TERMINATION.□ The memorandum of agreement may be terminated
37 before the date determined under subparagraph (A) if the Secretary of the Air Force
38 determines that the temporary closure of the BLM land is no longer necessary to fulfill
39 Utah Test and Training Range mission requirements.

40 (b) Map.□ The Secretary may correct any minor errors in the map described in section

1 ____2(1).

2 (c) Land Safety.□ If corrective action is necessary on the BLM land due to an action of the Air
3 Force, the Secretary of the Air Force shall□

4 (1) render the BLM land safe for public use; and

5 (2) appropriately communicate the safety of the land to the Secretary on the date on
6 which the BLM land is rendered safe for public use under paragraph (1).

7 (d) Consultation.□ The Secretary shall consult with any federally recognized Indian tribe in
8 the vicinity of the BLM land before entering into any agreement under this title.

9 (e) Grazing.□

10 (1) EFFECT.□ Nothing in this title impacts the management of grazing on the BLM land.

11 (2) CONTINUATION OF GRAZING MANAGEMENT.□ The Secretary shall continue grazing
12 management on the BLM land pursuant to the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of
13 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.) and applicable resource management plans.

14 (f) Memorandum of Understanding on Emergency Access and Response.□ Nothing in this
15 section precludes the continuation of the memorandum of understanding between the
16 Department of the Interior and the Department of the Air Force with respect to emergency access
17 and response, as in existence on the date of enactment of this Act.

18 (g) Withdrawal.□ Subject to valid existing rights, the BLM land is withdrawn from all forms
19 of appropriation under the public land laws, including the mining laws, the mineral leasing laws,
20 and the geothermal leasing laws.

21 SEC. __4. TEMPORARY CLOSURES.

22 (a) In General.□ If the Secretary of the Air Force determines that military operations
23 (including operations relating to the fulfillment of the mission of the Utah Test and Training
24 Range), public safety, or national security require the temporary closure to public use of any
25 road, trail, or other portion of the BLM land, the Secretary of the Air Force may take such action
26 as the Secretary of the Air Force, in consultation with the Secretary, determines necessary to
27 carry out the temporary closure.

28 (b) Limitations.□ Any temporary closure under subsection (a)□

29 (1) shall be limited to the minimum areas and periods during which the Secretary of the
30 Air Force determines are required to carry out a closure under this section;

31 (2) shall not occur on a State or Federal holiday, unless notice is provided in accordance
32 with subsection (c)(1)(B);

33 (3) shall not occur on a Friday, Saturday, or Sunday, unless notice is provided in
34 accordance with subsection (c)(1)(B); and

35 (4)(A) if practicable, shall be for not longer than a 3-hour period per day;

36 (B) shall only be for longer than a 3-hour period per day□

37 (i) for mission essential reasons; and

38 (ii) as infrequently as practicable and in no case for more than 10 days per year;

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and

(C) shall in no case be for longer than a 6-hour period per day.

(c) Notice.□

(1) IN GENERAL.□ Except as provided in paragraph (2), the Secretary of the Air Force shall□

(A) keep appropriate warning notices posted before and during any temporary closure; and

(B) provide notice to the Secretary, public, and relevant stakeholders concerning the temporary closure□

(i) at least 30 days before the date on which the temporary closure goes into effect;

(ii) in the case of a closure during the period beginning on March 1 and ending on May 31, at least 60 days before the date on which the closure goes into effect; or

(iii) in the case of a closure described in paragraph (3) or (4) of subsection (b), at least 90 days before the date on which the closure goes into effect.

(2) SPECIAL NOTIFICATION PROCEDURES.□ In each case for which a mission-unique security requirement does not allow for the notifications described in paragraph (1)(B), the Secretary of the Air Force shall work with the Secretary to achieve a mutually agreeable timeline for notification.

(d) Maximum Annual Closures.□ The total cumulative hours of temporary closures authorized under this section with respect to the BLM land shall not exceed 100 hours annually.

(e) Prohibition on Certain Temporary Closures.□ The northernmost area identified as □Newfoundland□ on the map described in section ___2(1) shall not be subject to any temporary closure between August 21 and February 28, in accordance with the lawful hunting seasons of the State of Utah.

(f) Emergency Ground Response.□ A temporary closure of a portion of the BLM land shall not affect the conduct of emergency response activities on the BLM land during the temporary closure.

(g) Livestock.□ Livestock authorized by a Federal grazing permit shall be allowed to remain on the BLM land during a temporary closure of the BLM land under this section.

(h) Law Enforcement and Security.□ The Secretary and the Secretary of the Air Force may enter into cooperative agreements with State and local law enforcement officials with respect to lawful procedures and protocols to be used in promoting public safety and operation security on or near the BLM land during noticed test and training periods.

SEC. ___ 5. LIABILITY.

The United States (including all departments, agencies, officers, and employees of the United States) shall be held harmless and shall not be liable for any injury or damage to any individual or property suffered in the course of any mining, mineral, or geothermal activity, or any other

1 authorized nondefense-related activity, conducted on the BLM land.

2 **SEC. ___ 6. COMMUNITY RESOURCE ADVISORY GROUP.**

3 (a) Establishment. □ Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, there shall
4 be established the Utah Test and Training Range Community Resource Advisory Group (referred
5 to in this section as the □Community Group□) to provide regular and continuing input to the
6 Secretary and the Secretary of the Air Force on matters involving public access to, use of, and
7 overall management of the BLM land.

8 (b) Membership. □

9 (1) IN GENERAL. □ The Secretary shall appoint members to the Community Group,
10 including □

11 (A) 1 representative of Indian tribes in the vicinity of the BLM land, to be
12 nominated by a majority vote conducted among the Indian tribes in the vicinity of the
13 BLM land;

14 (B) not more than 1 county commissioner from each of Box Elder, Tooele, and Juab
15 Counties, Utah;

16 (C) 2 representatives of off-road and highway use, hunting, or other recreational
17 users of the BLM land;

18 (D) 2 representatives of livestock permittees on public land located within the BLM
19 land;

20 (E) 1 representative of the Utah Department of Agriculture and Food; and

21 (F) not more than 3 representatives of State or Federal offices or agencies, or private
22 groups or individuals, if the Secretary determines that such representatives would
23 further the goals and objectives of the Community Group.

24 (2) CHAIRPERSON. □ The members described in paragraph (1) shall elect from among the
25 members of the Community Group □

26 (A) 1 member to serve as Chairperson of the Community Group; and

27 (B) 1 member to serve as Vice-Chairperson of the Community Group.

28 (3) AIR FORCE PERSONNEL. □ The Secretary of the Air Force shall appoint appropriate
29 operational and land management personnel of the Air Force to serve as a liaison to the
30 Community Group.

31 (c) Conditions and Terms of Appointment. □

32 (1) IN GENERAL. □ Each member of the Community Group shall serve voluntarily and
33 without compensation.

34 (2) TERM OF APPOINTMENT. □

35 (A) IN GENERAL. □ Each member of the Community Group shall be appointed for a
36 term of 4 years.

37 (B) ORIGINAL MEMBERS. □ Notwithstanding subparagraph (A), the Secretary shall
38 select \1/2\ of the original members of the Community Group to serve for a term of 4

1 years and the \1/2\ to serve for a term of 2 years to ensure the replacement of members
2 shall be staggered from year to year.

3 (C) REAPPOINTMENT AND REPLACEMENT.□ The Secretary may reappoint or replace a
4 member of the Community Group appointed under subsection (b)(1), if□

5 (i) the term of the member has expired;

6 (ii) the member has retired; or

7 (iii) the position held by the member described in subparagraph (A) through (F)
8 of paragraph (1) has changed to the extent that the ability of the member to
9 represent the group or entity that the member represents has been significantly
10 affected.

11 (d) Meetings.□

12 (1) IN GENERAL.□ The Community Group shall meet not less than once per year, and at
13 such other frequencies as determined by 5 or more of the members of the Community
14 Group.

15 (2) RESPONSIBILITIES OF COMMUNITY GROUP.□ The Community Group shall be
16 responsible for determining appropriate schedules for, details of, and actions for meetings of
17 the Community Group.

18 (3) NOTICE.□ The Chairperson shall provide notice to each member of the Community
19 Group not less than 10 business days before the date of a scheduled meeting.

20 (4) EXEMPT FROM FEDERAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ACT.□ The Federal Advisory
21 Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.) shall not apply to meetings of the Community Group.

22 (e) Recommendations of Community Group.□ The Secretary and Secretary of the Air Force,
23 consistent with existing laws (including regulations), shall take under consideration
24 recommendations from the Community Group.

25 (f) Termination of Authority.□ The Community Group shall terminate on the date that is 10
26 years after the date of enactment of this Act.

27 SEC. 7. SAVINGS CLAUSES.

28 (a) Effect on Weapon Impact Area.□ Nothing in this title expands the boundaries of the
29 weapon impact area of the Utah Test and Training Range.

30 (b) Effect on Special Use Airspace and Training Routes.□ Nothing in this title precludes□

31 (1) the designation of new units of special use airspace; or

32 (2) the expansion of existing units of special use airspace.

33 (c) Effect on Existing Military Special Use Airspace Agreement.□ Nothing in this title limits
34 or alters the Military Operating Areas of Airspace Use Agreement between the Federal Aviation
35 Administration and the Air Force in effect on the date of enactment of this Act.

36 (d) Effect on Existing Rights and Agreements.□

37 (1) KNOLLS SPECIAL RECREATION MANAGEMENT AREA; BLM COMMUNITY PITS.□ Except as
38 otherwise provided in section 4, nothing in this title limits or alters any existing right or

- 1 right of access to□
- 2 (A) the Knolls Special Recreation Management Area; or
- 3 (B)(i) the Bureau of Land Management Community Pits Central Grayback and
- 4 South Grayback; and
- 5 (ii) any other county or community pit located within close proximity to the
- 6 BLM land.
- 7 (e) Interstate 80.□ Nothing in this title authorizes any additional authority or right to the
- 8 Secretary or the Secretary of the Air Force to temporarily close Interstate 80.
- 9 (f) Effect on Limitation on Amendments to Certain Individual Resource Management Plans.□
- 10 Nothing in this title affects the limitation established under section 2815(d) of the National
- 11 Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2000 (Public Law 106□65; 113 Stat. 852).
- 12 (g) Effect on Previous Memorandum of Understanding.□ Nothing in this title affects the
- 13 memorandum of understanding entered into by the Air Force, the Bureau of Land Management,
- 14 the Utah Department of Natural Resources, and the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources relating
- 15 to the reestablishment of bighorn sheep in the Newfoundland Mountains and signed by the
- 16 parties to the memorandum of understanding during the period beginning on January 24, 2000,
- 17 and ending on February 4, 2000.
- 18 (h) Effect on Federally Recognized Indian Tribes.□ Nothing in this title alters any right
- 19 reserved by treaty or Federal law for a Federally recognized Indian tribe for tribal use.
- 20 (i) Payments in Lieu of Taxes.□ Nothing in this title diminishes, enhances, or otherwise
- 21 affects any other right or entitlement of the counties in which the BLM land is situated to
- 22 payments in lieu of taxes based on the BLM land, under section 6901 of title 31, United States
- 23 Code.
- 24 (j) Wildlife Improvements.□ The Secretary and the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources shall
- 25 continue the management of wildlife improvements, including guzzlers, in existence as of the
- 26 date of enactment of this Act on the BLM land.

From: Stansbury, Melanie (Energy)
To: [Adler, Ann](#); [Mathew Maucieri](#); [John Bezdek](#); [Bratt, Jeremy](#)
Subject: Full set of bills for Tuesday
Date: Tuesday, May 10, 2016 12:58:40 PM
Attachments: [S. 2907.pdf](#)
[S. 2524.pdf](#)
[S. 2533.pdf](#)
[S. 2616.pdf](#)
[S. 2902.pdf](#)

Just want to make sure you have all of these.

Security settings or invalid file format do not permit using 05-10-2016 12_58_40Full set of bills for Tuesday (1).pdf (24644 Bytes)

curity settings or invalid file format do not permit using 05-10-2016 12_58_40Full set of bills for Tuesday (2).pdf (244746 Byte

Attachment DTP_2.joboptions (48712 Bytes) cannot be converted to PDF format.

curity settings or invalid file format do not permit using 05-10-2016 12_58_40Full set of bills for Tuesday (3).pdf (530990 Byte

curity settings or invalid file format do not permit using 05-10-2016 12_58_40Full set of bills for Tuesday (4).pdf (248546 Bytes)

curity settings or invalid file format do not permit using 05-10-2016 12_58_40Full set of bills for Tuesday (5).pdf (233568 Byte

From: Brooks, David (Energy)
To: [Pool, Jamie](#); [Patrick Wilkinson](#); [Sarah Neimeyer](#)
Subject: We have reached agreement with Sen Hatch's office on SITLA land exchange language
Date: Tuesday, May 10, 2016 7:42:01 PM
Attachments: [UTTR Title I Final FLO16564_XML.doc](#)
[UTTR Land Exchange 051016 ERC DB Final.docx](#)

The plan is to incorporate title I (temporary UTTR-related closures of BLM land) and title II (SITLA-BLM land exchange) into a single amendment that they are going to try and include in NDAA. We were able to address most of the concerns raised in the BLM testimony.

Still waiting for text to come back from leg. counsel on the title II draft, but I am attaching the document we sent over.

David

1 Purpose: To authorize the temporary closure of certain public land adjacent to the Utah Test and
2 Training Range.

3
4

5 (no.) _____

6

7 (title)

8

9

10

11

12 Referred to the Committee on _____ and ordered to be
13 printed

14 Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

15 AMENDMENT INTENDED TO BE PROPOSED BY _____

16 Viz:

17 At the appropriate place, insert the following:

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19 CLOSURE OF CERTAIN PUBLIC LAND ADJACENT TO
20 THE UTAH TEST AND TRAINING RANGE.

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22 This title may be cited as the □Utah Test and Training Range Encroachment Prevention and
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25 In this title:

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8 safety purposes, as provided in this title.

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14 which the draft memorandum of agreement is completed under subparagraph (A), there
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16 including an opportunity for the Utah Test and Training Range Community Resource
17 Advisory Group established under section __6(a) to provide comments on the draft
18 memorandum of agreement.

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20 paragraph (1) shall provide that the Secretary shall continue to manage the BLM land in
21 accordance with the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et
22 seq.) and applicable land use plans, while allowing for the temporary closure of the BLM
23 land in accordance with this title.

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26 regarding Utah Test and Training Range mission requirements before issuing new use
27 permits or rights-of-way on the BLM land.

28 (B) FRAMEWORK.□ The Secretary and the Secretary of the Air Force shall establish
29 within the memorandum of agreement entered into under paragraph (1) a framework
30 agreed to by the Secretary and the Secretary of the Air Force for resolving any
31 disagreement on the issuance of permits or rights-of-way on the BLM land.

32 (5) TERMINATION.□

33 (A) IN GENERAL.□ The memorandum of agreement entered into under paragraph (1)
34 shall be for a term to be determined by the Secretary and the Secretary of the Air
35 Force, not to exceed 25 years.

36 (B) EARLY TERMINATION.□ The memorandum of agreement may be terminated
37 before the date determined under subparagraph (A) if the Secretary of the Air Force
38 determines that the temporary closure of the BLM land is no longer necessary to fulfill
39 Utah Test and Training Range mission requirements.

40 (b) Map.□ The Secretary may correct any minor errors in the map described in section

1 ____2(1).

2 (c) Land Safety.□ If corrective action is necessary on the BLM land due to an action of the Air
3 Force, the Secretary of the Air Force shall□

4 (1) render the BLM land safe for public use; and

5 (2) appropriately communicate the safety of the land to the Secretary on the date on
6 which the BLM land is rendered safe for public use under paragraph (1).

7 (d) Consultation.□ The Secretary shall consult with any federally recognized Indian tribe in
8 the vicinity of the BLM land before entering into any agreement under this title.

9 (e) Grazing.□

10 (1) EFFECT.□ Nothing in this title impacts the management of grazing on the BLM land.

11 (2) CONTINUATION OF GRAZING MANAGEMENT.□ The Secretary shall continue grazing
12 management on the BLM land pursuant to the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of
13 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.) and applicable resource management plans.

14 (f) Memorandum of Understanding on Emergency Access and Response.□ Nothing in this
15 section precludes the continuation of the memorandum of understanding between the
16 Department of the Interior and the Department of the Air Force with respect to emergency access
17 and response, as in existence on the date of enactment of this Act.

18 (g) Withdrawal.□ Subject to valid existing rights, the BLM land is withdrawn from all forms
19 of appropriation under the public land laws, including the mining laws, the mineral leasing laws,
20 and the geothermal leasing laws.

21 SEC. __4. TEMPORARY CLOSURES.

22 (a) In General.□ If the Secretary of the Air Force determines that military operations
23 (including operations relating to the fulfillment of the mission of the Utah Test and Training
24 Range), public safety, or national security require the temporary closure to public use of any
25 road, trail, or other portion of the BLM land, the Secretary of the Air Force may take such action
26 as the Secretary of the Air Force, in consultation with the Secretary, determines necessary to
27 carry out the temporary closure.

28 (b) Limitations.□ Any temporary closure under subsection (a)□

29 (1) shall be limited to the minimum areas and periods during which the Secretary of the
30 Air Force determines are required to carry out a closure under this section;

31 (2) shall not occur on a State or Federal holiday, unless notice is provided in accordance
32 with subsection (c)(1)(B);

33 (3) shall not occur on a Friday, Saturday, or Sunday, unless notice is provided in
34 accordance with subsection (c)(1)(B); and

35 (4)(A) if practicable, shall be for not longer than a 3-hour period per day;

36 (B) shall only be for longer than a 3-hour period per day□

37 (i) for mission essential reasons; and

38 (ii) as infrequently as practicable and in no case for more than 10 days per year;

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and

(C) shall in no case be for longer than a 6-hour period per day.

(c) Notice.□

(1) IN GENERAL.□ Except as provided in paragraph (2), the Secretary of the Air Force shall□

(A) keep appropriate warning notices posted before and during any temporary closure; and

(B) provide notice to the Secretary, public, and relevant stakeholders concerning the temporary closure□

(i) at least 30 days before the date on which the temporary closure goes into effect;

(ii) in the case of a closure during the period beginning on March 1 and ending on May 31, at least 60 days before the date on which the closure goes into effect; or

(iii) in the case of a closure described in paragraph (3) or (4) of subsection (b), at least 90 days before the date on which the closure goes into effect.

(2) SPECIAL NOTIFICATION PROCEDURES.□ In each case for which a mission-unique security requirement does not allow for the notifications described in paragraph (1)(B), the Secretary of the Air Force shall work with the Secretary to achieve a mutually agreeable timeline for notification.

(d) Maximum Annual Closures.□ The total cumulative hours of temporary closures authorized under this section with respect to the BLM land shall not exceed 100 hours annually.

(e) Prohibition on Certain Temporary Closures.□ The northernmost area identified as □Newfoundland□ on the map described in section ___2(1) shall not be subject to any temporary closure between August 21 and February 28, in accordance with the lawful hunting seasons of the State of Utah.

(f) Emergency Ground Response.□ A temporary closure of a portion of the BLM land shall not affect the conduct of emergency response activities on the BLM land during the temporary closure.

(g) Livestock.□ Livestock authorized by a Federal grazing permit shall be allowed to remain on the BLM land during a temporary closure of the BLM land under this section.

(h) Law Enforcement and Security.□ The Secretary and the Secretary of the Air Force may enter into cooperative agreements with State and local law enforcement officials with respect to lawful procedures and protocols to be used in promoting public safety and operation security on or near the BLM land during noticed test and training periods.

SEC. ___ 5. LIABILITY.

The United States (including all departments, agencies, officers, and employees of the United States) shall be held harmless and shall not be liable for any injury or damage to any individual or property suffered in the course of any mining, mineral, or geothermal activity, or any other

1 authorized nondefense-related activity, conducted on the BLM land.

2 **SEC. ___ 6. COMMUNITY RESOURCE ADVISORY GROUP.**

3 (a) Establishment. □ Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, there shall
4 be established the Utah Test and Training Range Community Resource Advisory Group (referred
5 to in this section as the □Community Group□) to provide regular and continuing input to the
6 Secretary and the Secretary of the Air Force on matters involving public access to, use of, and
7 overall management of the BLM land.

8 (b) Membership. □

9 (1) IN GENERAL. □ The Secretary shall appoint members to the Community Group,
10 including □

11 (A) 1 representative of Indian tribes in the vicinity of the BLM land, to be
12 nominated by a majority vote conducted among the Indian tribes in the vicinity of the
13 BLM land;

14 (B) not more than 1 county commissioner from each of Box Elder, Tooele, and Juab
15 Counties, Utah;

16 (C) 2 representatives of off-road and highway use, hunting, or other recreational
17 users of the BLM land;

18 (D) 2 representatives of livestock permittees on public land located within the BLM
19 land;

20 (E) 1 representative of the Utah Department of Agriculture and Food; and

21 (F) not more than 3 representatives of State or Federal offices or agencies, or private
22 groups or individuals, if the Secretary determines that such representatives would
23 further the goals and objectives of the Community Group.

24 (2) CHAIRPERSON. □ The members described in paragraph (1) shall elect from among the
25 members of the Community Group □

26 (A) 1 member to serve as Chairperson of the Community Group; and

27 (B) 1 member to serve as Vice-Chairperson of the Community Group.

28 (3) AIR FORCE PERSONNEL. □ The Secretary of the Air Force shall appoint appropriate
29 operational and land management personnel of the Air Force to serve as a liaison to the
30 Community Group.

31 (c) Conditions and Terms of Appointment. □

32 (1) IN GENERAL. □ Each member of the Community Group shall serve voluntarily and
33 without compensation.

34 (2) TERM OF APPOINTMENT. □

35 (A) IN GENERAL. □ Each member of the Community Group shall be appointed for a
36 term of 4 years.

37 (B) ORIGINAL MEMBERS. □ Notwithstanding subparagraph (A), the Secretary shall
38 select \1/2\ of the original members of the Community Group to serve for a term of 4

1 years and the \1/2\ to serve for a term of 2 years to ensure the replacement of members
2 shall be staggered from year to year.

3 (C) REAPPOINTMENT AND REPLACEMENT.□ The Secretary may reappoint or replace a
4 member of the Community Group appointed under subsection (b)(1), if□

5 (i) the term of the member has expired;

6 (ii) the member has retired; or

7 (iii) the position held by the member described in subparagraph (A) through (F)
8 of paragraph (1) has changed to the extent that the ability of the member to
9 represent the group or entity that the member represents has been significantly
10 affected.

11 (d) Meetings.□

12 (1) IN GENERAL.□ The Community Group shall meet not less than once per year, and at
13 such other frequencies as determined by 5 or more of the members of the Community
14 Group.

15 (2) RESPONSIBILITIES OF COMMUNITY GROUP.□ The Community Group shall be
16 responsible for determining appropriate schedules for, details of, and actions for meetings of
17 the Community Group.

18 (3) NOTICE.□ The Chairperson shall provide notice to each member of the Community
19 Group not less than 10 business days before the date of a scheduled meeting.

20 (4) EXEMPT FROM FEDERAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ACT.□ The Federal Advisory
21 Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.) shall not apply to meetings of the Community Group.

22 (e) Recommendations of Community Group.□ The Secretary and Secretary of the Air Force,
23 consistent with existing laws (including regulations), shall take under consideration
24 recommendations from the Community Group.

25 (f) Termination of Authority.□ The Community Group shall terminate on the date that is 10
26 years after the date of enactment of this Act.

27 SEC. 7. SAVINGS CLAUSES.

28 (a) Effect on Weapon Impact Area.□ Nothing in this title expands the boundaries of the
29 weapon impact area of the Utah Test and Training Range.

30 (b) Effect on Special Use Airspace and Training Routes.□ Nothing in this title precludes□

31 (1) the designation of new units of special use airspace; or

32 (2) the expansion of existing units of special use airspace.

33 (c) Effect on Existing Military Special Use Airspace Agreement.□ Nothing in this title limits
34 or alters the Military Operating Areas of Airspace Use Agreement between the Federal Aviation
35 Administration and the Air Force in effect on the date of enactment of this Act.

36 (d) Effect on Existing Rights and Agreements.□

37 (1) KNOLLS SPECIAL RECREATION MANAGEMENT AREA; BLM COMMUNITY PITS.□ Except as
38 otherwise provided in section 4, nothing in this title limits or alters any existing right or

- 1 right of access to□
- 2 (A) the Knolls Special Recreation Management Area; or
- 3 (B)(i) the Bureau of Land Management Community Pits Central Grayback and
- 4 South Grayback; and
- 5 (ii) any other county or community pit located within close proximity to the
- 6 BLM land.
- 7 (e) Interstate 80.□ Nothing in this title authorizes any additional authority or right to the
- 8 Secretary or the Secretary of the Air Force to temporarily close Interstate 80.
- 9 (f) Effect on Limitation on Amendments to Certain Individual Resource Management Plans.□
- 10 Nothing in this title affects the limitation established under section 2815(d) of the National
- 11 Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2000 (Public Law 106□65; 113 Stat. 852).
- 12 (g) Effect on Previous Memorandum of Understanding.□ Nothing in this title affects the
- 13 memorandum of understanding entered into by the Air Force, the Bureau of Land Management,
- 14 the Utah Department of Natural Resources, and the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources relating
- 15 to the reestablishment of bighorn sheep in the Newfoundland Mountains and signed by the
- 16 parties to the memorandum of understanding during the period beginning on January 24, 2000,
- 17 and ending on February 4, 2000.
- 18 (h) Effect on Federally Recognized Indian Tribes.□ Nothing in this title alters any right
- 19 reserved by treaty or Federal law for a Federally recognized Indian tribe for tribal use.
- 20 (i) Payments in Lieu of Taxes.□ Nothing in this title diminishes, enhances, or otherwise
- 21 affects any other right or entitlement of the counties in which the BLM land is situated to
- 22 payments in lieu of taxes based on the BLM land, under section 6901 of title 31, United States
- 23 Code.
- 24 (j) Wildlife Improvements.□ The Secretary and the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources shall
- 25 continue the management of wildlife improvements, including guzzlers, in existence as of the
- 26 date of enactment of this Act on the BLM land.

2815(d) of Public Law 106-65 (113 Stat. 852).

(3) The Secretary shall not be required to undertake any additional land use planning under section 202 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1712) prior to the conveyance of the Federal land under this title.

~~(c)~~ Valid Existing Rights. □ The exchange authorized under subsection (a) shall be subject to valid existing rights.

~~(d)~~ Title Approval. □ Title to the Federal land and non-Federal land to be exchanged under this section shall be in a format acceptable to the Secretary and the State.

(d) Appraisals. □

(1) IN GENERAL. □ The value of the Federal land and the non-Federal land to be exchanged under this section shall be determined by appraisals conducted by 1 or more independent ~~and qualified appraisers~~ appraisers. ~~The Secretary and the State may agree to use an independent and qualified appraiser~~ retained by the State, with the consent of the Secretary.

(2) APPLICABLE LAW. □ The appraisals under paragraph (1) shall be conducted in accordance with nationally recognized appraisal standards, including, as appropriate, ~~the Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisitions~~ and the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice.

(3) Minerals. □

(A) Mineral Reports. □ The appraisals under paragraph (1) may take into account mineral and technical reports provided by the Secretary and the State in the evaluation of minerals in the Federal land and non-Federal land.

(B) Mining Claims. □ Federal land that is encumbered by a mining or millsite claim located under the Mining Law of 1872 (30 U.S.C. 21 et seq.) shall be appraised in accordance with standard appraisal practices, including as appropriate the Uniform ~~Appraisal~~ Standards for Federal Land Acquisition.

(C) Validity Examination. □ Nothing in this title requires the Secretary to conduct a mineral examination for any mining claim on the Federal land.

~~(3) MINERAL LAND. □~~

~~(A) MINERAL REPORTS. □ The appraisals under paragraph (1) shall take into account mineral and technical reports provided by the Secretary and the State in the evaluation of mineral deposits in the Federal land and non-Federal land.~~

~~(B) MINING CLAIMS. □ An appraisal of any parcel of Federal land that is encumbered by a mining or millsite claim located under sections 2318 through 2352 of the Revised Statutes (commonly known as the "Mining Law of 1872") (30 U.S.C. 21 et seq.) shall take into account the encumbrance created by the claim for purposes of determining the value of the parcel of the Federal land.~~

~~(C) VALIDITY EXAMINATION. □ Nothing in this title requires the United States to conduct a mineral examination for any mining claim on the Federal land.~~

(4) APPROVAL. □ ~~The An~~ appraisals conducted under paragraph (1) shall be

SEC. 2045. HAZARDOUS MATERIALS.

(a) Costs. □ Except as provided in subsection (b), the costs of remedial actions relating to hazardous materials on land acquired under this title shall be paid by those entities responsible for the costs under applicable law.

(b) Remediation of Prior Testing and Training Activity. □ The Secretary of the Air Force shall bear all costs of evaluation, management, and remediation caused by the previous testing of military weapons systems and the training of military forces on non-Federal land to be conveyed to the United States under this title.

From: Brooks, David (Energy)
To: jpool@blm.gov; p2wilkin@blm.gov; Sarah.Neimeyer
Subject: Fwd: Edits to UTTR draft (flo16566)
Date: Tuesday, May 10, 2016 10:23:24 PM
Attachments: [FLO16566.pdf](#)
[ATT00001.htm](#)
[FLO16566_XML.doc](#)
[ATT00002.htm](#)
[redline.doc](#)
[ATT00003.htm](#)

Final version of language we worked out with Hatch is back from leg. counsel. First title is identical to what you've seen before. Second title is our best efforts to address concerns raised in your testimony (and our concerns too) and is the cleaned up version of what I sent you earlier tonight. This is being cleared for inclusion in NDAA.

Begin forwarded message:

From: "Burnham, Heather (SLC)" <Heather_Burnham@slc.senate.gov>
Date: May 10, 2016 at 9:47:31 PM EDT
To: "Brooks, David (Energy)" <David_Brooks@energy.senate.gov>
Cc: "Cox, Ed (Hatch)" <Ed_Cox@hatch.senate.gov>, "Jensen, Matt (Hatch)" <Matt_Jensen@hatch.senate.gov>, "Murfitt, Lucy (Energy)" <Lucy_Murfitt@energy.senate.gov>
Subject: RE: Edits to UTTR draft (flo16566)

Here you go, David. The only change is the deletion of section __03(b).

Heather

From: Brooks, David (Energy)
Sent: Tuesday, May 10, 2016 9:41 PM
To: Burnham, Heather (SLC)
Cc: Cox, Ed (Hatch); Jensen, Matt (Hatch); Murfitt, Lucy (Energy)
Subject: Re: Edits to UTTR draft (flo16565)

Heather,

In the second title, subsection __03(b) ended up being duplicative of subsection (a). We can delete (b).

Everything else looks good. Thanks.

<FLO16565.pdf>
<FLO16565_XML.doc>
<redline.doc>

urity settings or invalid file format do not permit using 05-10-2016 22_23_24Fwd_ Edits to UTTR draft (flo (1)).pdf (56243 Bytes)

1 Purpose: To authorize the temporary closure of certain public land adjacent to the Utah Test and
2 Training Range and to provide for the exchange of certain Federal land and non-Federal land in
3 the State of Utah.

4
5
6 S. 2814

7
8 To authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2017 for military
9 activities of the Department of Defense and for military
10 construction, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such
11 fiscal year, and for other purposes.

12
13 Referred to the Committee on _____ and ordered to be
14 printed

15 Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

16 AMENDMENT INTENDED TO BE PROPOSED BY _____

17 Viz:

18 At the appropriate place, insert the following:

19 TITLE ____ □ AUTHORIZATION FOR TEMPORARY
20 CLOSURE OF CERTAIN PUBLIC LAND ADJACENT TO
21 THE UTAH TEST AND TRAINING RANGE.

22 SEC. __ 01. SHORT TITLE.

23 This title may be cited as the □Utah Test and Training Range Encroachment Prevention and
24 Temporary Closure Act□

25 SEC. __ 02. DEFINITIONS.

26 In this title:

27 (1) BLM LAND. □ The term □BLM land□ means certain public land administered by the
28 Bureau of Land Management land in the State comprising approximately 703,621 acres, as
29 generally depicted on the map entitled □Utah Test and Training Range Enhancement/West
30 Desert Land Exchange□ and dated May 7, 2016.

31 (2) SECRETARY. □ The term □Secretary□ means the Secretary of the Interior.

32 (3) STATE. □ The term □State□ means the State of Utah.

1 (4) UTAH TEST AND TRAINING RANGE. □ The term "Utah Test and Training Range" means
2 the portions of the military land and airspace operating area of the Utah Test and Training
3 Area that are located in the State, including the Dugway Proving Ground.

4 **SEC. 03. MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT.**

5 (a) Memorandum of Agreement. □

6 (1) IN GENERAL. □ Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the
7 Secretary and the Secretary of the Air Force shall enter into a memorandum of agreement to
8 authorize the Secretary of the Air Force, in consultation with the Secretary, to impose
9 limited closures of the BLM land for military operations and national security and public
10 safety purposes, as provided in this title.

11 (2) DRAFT. □

12 (A) IN GENERAL. □ Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act,
13 the Secretary and the Secretary of the Air Force shall complete a draft of the
14 memorandum of agreement required under paragraph (1).

15 (B) PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD. □ During the 30-day period beginning on the date on
16 which the draft memorandum of agreement is completed under subparagraph (A), there
17 shall be an opportunity for public comment on the draft memorandum of agreement,
18 including an opportunity for the Utah Test and Training Range Community Resource
19 Advisory Group established under section 06(a) to provide comments on the draft
20 memorandum of agreement.

21 (3) MANAGEMENT BY SECRETARY. □ The memorandum of agreement entered into under
22 paragraph (1) shall provide that the Secretary shall continue to manage the BLM land in
23 accordance with the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et
24 seq.) and applicable land use plans, while allowing for the temporary closure of the BLM
25 land in accordance with this title.

26 (4) PERMITS AND RIGHTS-OF-WAY. □

27 (A) IN GENERAL. □ The Secretary shall consult with the Secretary of the Air Force
28 regarding Utah Test and Training Range mission requirements before issuing new use
29 permits or rights-of-way on the BLM land.

30 (B) FRAMEWORK. □ The Secretary and the Secretary of the Air Force shall establish
31 within the memorandum of agreement entered into under paragraph (1) a framework
32 agreed to by the Secretary and the Secretary of the Air Force for resolving any
33 disagreement on the issuance of permits or rights-of-way on the BLM land.

34 (5) TERMINATION. □

35 (A) IN GENERAL. □ The memorandum of agreement entered into under paragraph (1)
36 shall be for a term to be determined by the Secretary and the Secretary of the Air
37 Force, not to exceed 25 years.

38 (B) EARLY TERMINATION. □ The memorandum of agreement may be terminated
39 before the date determined under subparagraph (A) if the Secretary of the Air Force
40 determines that the temporary closure of the BLM land is no longer necessary to fulfill

1 Utah Test and Training Range mission requirements.

2 (b) Map.□ The Secretary may correct any minor errors in the map described in section
3 02(1).

4 (c) Land Safety.□ If corrective action is necessary on the BLM land due to an action of the Air
5 Force, the Secretary of the Air Force shall□

6 (1) render the BLM land safe for public use; and

7 (2) appropriately communicate the safety of the land to the Secretary on the date on
8 which the BLM land is rendered safe for public use under paragraph (1).

9 (d) Consultation.□ The Secretary shall consult with any federally recognized Indian tribe in
10 the vicinity of the BLM land before entering into any agreement under this title.

11 (e) Grazing.□

12 (1) EFFECT.□ Nothing in this title impacts the management of grazing on the BLM land.

13 (2) CONTINUATION OF GRAZING MANAGEMENT.□ The Secretary shall continue grazing
14 management on the BLM land pursuant to the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of
15 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.) and applicable resource management plans.

16 (f) Memorandum of Understanding on Emergency Access and Response.□ Nothing in this
17 section precludes the continuation of the memorandum of understanding between the
18 Department of the Interior and the Department of the Air Force with respect to emergency access
19 and response, as in existence on the date of enactment of this Act.

20 (g) Withdrawal.□ Subject to valid existing rights, the BLM land is withdrawn from all forms
21 of appropriation under the public land laws, including the mining laws, the mineral leasing laws,
22 and the geothermal leasing laws.

23 SEC. 04. TEMPORARY CLOSURES.

24 (a) In General.□ If the Secretary of the Air Force determines that military operations
25 (including operations relating to the fulfillment of the mission of the Utah Test and Training
26 Range), public safety, or national security require the temporary closure to public use of any
27 road, trail, or other portion of the BLM land, the Secretary of the Air Force may take such action
28 as the Secretary of the Air Force, in consultation with the Secretary, determines necessary to
29 carry out the temporary closure.

30 (b) Limitations.□ Any temporary closure under subsection (a)□

31 (1) shall be limited to the minimum areas and periods during which the Secretary of the
32 Air Force determines are required to carry out a closure under this section;

33 (2) shall not occur on a State or Federal holiday, unless notice is provided in accordance
34 with subsection (c)(1)(B);

35 (3) shall not occur on a Friday, Saturday, or Sunday, unless notice is provided in
36 accordance with subsection (c)(1)(B); and

37 (4)(A) if practicable, shall be for not longer than a 3-hour period per day;

38 (B) shall only be for longer than a 3-hour period per day□

- 1 (i) for mission essential reasons; and
- 2 (ii) as infrequently as practicable and in no case for more than 10 days per year;
- 3 and
- 4 (C) shall in no case be for longer than a 6-hour period per day.

5 (c) Notice.□

6 (1) IN GENERAL.□ Except as provided in paragraph (2), the Secretary of the Air Force
7 shall□

8 (A) keep appropriate warning notices posted before and during any temporary
9 closure; and

10 (B) provide notice to the Secretary, public, and relevant stakeholders concerning the
11 temporary closure□

12 (i) at least 30 days before the date on which the temporary closure goes into
13 effect;

14 (ii) in the case of a closure during the period beginning on March 1 and ending
15 on May 31, at least 60 days before the date on which the closure goes into effect;
16 or

17 (iii) in the case of a closure described in paragraph (3) or (4) of subsection (b),
18 at least 90 days before the date on which the closure goes into effect.

19 (2) SPECIAL NOTIFICATION PROCEDURES.□ In each case for which a mission-unique
20 security requirement does not allow for the notifications described in paragraph (1)(B), the
21 Secretary of the Air Force shall work with the Secretary to achieve a mutually agreeable
22 timeline for notification.

23 (d) Maximum Annual Closures.□ The total cumulative hours of temporary closures authorized
24 under this section with respect to the BLM land shall not exceed 100 hours annually.

25 (e) Prohibition on Certain Temporary Closures.□ The northernmost area identified as
26 □Newfoundland□□ on the map described in section ___02(1) shall not be subject to any
27 temporary closure between August 21 and February 28, in accordance with the lawful hunting
28 seasons of the State of Utah.

29 (f) Emergency Ground Response.□ A temporary closure of a portion of the BLM land shall
30 not affect the conduct of emergency response activities on the BLM land during the temporary
31 closure.

32 (g) Livestock.□ Livestock authorized by a Federal grazing permit shall be allowed to remain
33 on the BLM land during a temporary closure of the BLM land under this section.

34 (h) Law Enforcement and Security.□ The Secretary and the Secretary of the Air Force may
35 enter into cooperative agreements with State and local law enforcement officials with respect to
36 lawful procedures and protocols to be used in promoting public safety and operation security on
37 or near the BLM land during noticed test and training periods.

38 **SEC. __05. LIABILITY.**

39 The United States (including all departments, agencies, officers, and employees of the United

1 States) shall be held harmless and shall not be liable for any injury or damage to any individual
2 or property suffered in the course of any mining, mineral, or geothermal activity, or any other
3 authorized nondefense-related activity, conducted on the BLM land.

4 **SEC. ___06. COMMUNITY RESOURCE ADVISORY**
5 **GROUP.**

6 (a) Establishment. □ Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, there shall
7 be established the Utah Test and Training Range Community Resource Advisory Group (referred
8 to in this section as the □Community Group□) to provide regular and continuing input to the
9 Secretary and the Secretary of the Air Force on matters involving public access to, use of, and
10 overall management of the BLM land.

11 (b) Membership. □

12 (1) IN GENERAL. □ The Secretary shall appoint members to the Community Group,
13 including □

14 (A) 1 representative of Indian tribes in the vicinity of the BLM land, to be
15 nominated by a majority vote conducted among the Indian tribes in the vicinity of the
16 BLM land;

17 (B) not more than 1 county commissioner from each of Box Elder, Tooele, and Juab
18 Counties, Utah;

19 (C) 2 representatives of off-road and highway use, hunting, or other recreational
20 users of the BLM land;

21 (D) 2 representatives of livestock permittees on public land located within the BLM
22 land;

23 (E) 1 representative of the Utah Department of Agriculture and Food; and

24 (F) not more than 3 representatives of State or Federal offices or agencies, or private
25 groups or individuals, if the Secretary determines that such representatives would
26 further the goals and objectives of the Community Group.

27 (2) CHAIRPERSON. □ The members described in paragraph (1) shall elect from among the
28 members of the Community Group □

29 (A) 1 member to serve as Chairperson of the Community Group; and

30 (B) 1 member to serve as Vice-Chairperson of the Community Group.

31 (3) AIR FORCE PERSONNEL. □ The Secretary of the Air Force shall appoint appropriate
32 operational and land management personnel of the Air Force to serve as a liaison to the
33 Community Group.

34 (c) Conditions and Terms of Appointment. □

35 (1) IN GENERAL. □ Each member of the Community Group shall serve voluntarily and
36 without compensation.

37 (2) TERM OF APPOINTMENT. □

38 (A) IN GENERAL. □ Each member of the Community Group shall be appointed for a

1 term of 4 years.

2 (B) ORIGINAL MEMBERS.□ Notwithstanding subparagraph (A), the Secretary shall
3 select \1/2\ of the original members of the Community Group to serve for a term of 4
4 years and the \1/2\ to serve for a term of 2 years to ensure the replacement of members
5 shall be staggered from year to year.

6 (C) REAPPOINTMENT AND REPLACEMENT.□ The Secretary may reappoint or replace a
7 member of the Community Group appointed under subsection (b)(1), if□

8 (i) the term of the member has expired;

9 (ii) the member has retired; or

10 (iii) the position held by the member described in subparagraph (A) through (F)
11 of paragraph (1) has changed to the extent that the ability of the member to
12 represent the group or entity that the member represents has been significantly
13 affected.

14 (d) Meetings.□

15 (1) IN GENERAL.□ The Community Group shall meet not less than once per year, and at
16 such other frequencies as determined by 5 or more of the members of the Community
17 Group.

18 (2) RESPONSIBILITIES OF COMMUNITY GROUP.□ The Community Group shall be
19 responsible for determining appropriate schedules for, details of, and actions for meetings of
20 the Community Group.

21 (3) NOTICE.□ The Chairperson shall provide notice to each member of the Community
22 Group not less than 10 business days before the date of a scheduled meeting.

23 (4) EXEMPT FROM FEDERAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ACT.□ The Federal Advisory
24 Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.) shall not apply to meetings of the Community Group.

25 (e) Recommendations of Community Group.□ The Secretary and Secretary of the Air Force,
26 consistent with existing laws (including regulations), shall take under consideration
27 recommendations from the Community Group.

28 (f) Termination of Authority.□ The Community Group shall terminate on the date that is 10
29 years after the date of enactment of this Act.

30 SEC. __07. SAVINGS CLAUSES.

31 (a) Effect on Weapon Impact Area.□ Nothing in this title expands the boundaries of the
32 weapon impact area of the Utah Test and Training Range.

33 (b) Effect on Special Use Airspace and Training Routes.□ Nothing in this title precludes□

34 (1) the designation of new units of special use airspace; or

35 (2) the expansion of existing units of special use airspace.

36 (c) Effect on Existing Military Special Use Airspace Agreement.□ Nothing in this title limits
37 or alters the Military Operating Areas of Airspace Use Agreement between the Federal Aviation
38 Administration and the Air Force in effect on the date of enactment of this Act.

1 (d) Effect on Existing Rights and Agreements.□

2 (1) KNOLLS SPECIAL RECREATION MANAGEMENT AREA; BLM COMMUNITY PITS.□ Except as
3 otherwise provided in section ___04, nothing in this title limits or alters any existing right or
4 right of access to□

5 (A) the Knolls Special Recreation Management Area; or

6 (B)(i) the Bureau of Land Management Community Pits Central Grayback and
7 South Grayback; and

8 (ii) any other county or community pit located within close proximity to the
9 BLM land.

10 (e) Interstate 80.□ Nothing in this title authorizes any additional authority or right to the
11 Secretary or the Secretary of the Air Force to temporarily close Interstate 80.

12 (f) Effect on Limitation on Amendments to Certain Individual Resource Management Plans.□
13 Nothing in this title affects the limitation established under section 2815(d) of the National
14 Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2000 (Public Law 106□65; 113 Stat. 852).

15 (g) Effect on Previous Memorandum of Understanding.□ Nothing in this title affects the
16 memorandum of understanding entered into by the Air Force, the Bureau of Land Management,
17 the Utah Department of Natural Resources, and the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources relating
18 to the reestablishment of bighorn sheep in the Newfoundland Mountains and signed by the
19 parties to the memorandum of understanding during the period beginning on January 24, 2000,
20 and ending on February 4, 2000.

21 (h) Effect on Federally Recognized Indian Tribes.□ Nothing in this title alters any right
22 reserved by treaty or Federal law for a Federally recognized Indian tribe for tribal use.

23 (i) Payments in Lieu of Taxes.□ Nothing in this title diminishes, enhances, or otherwise
24 affects any other right or entitlement of the counties in which the BLM land is situated to
25 payments in lieu of taxes based on the BLM land, under section 6901 of title 31, United States
26 Code.

27 (j) Wildlife Improvements.□ The Secretary and the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources shall
28 continue the management of wildlife improvements, including guzzlers, in existence as of the
29 date of enactment of this Act on the BLM land.

30 **TITLE ___ □ BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT LAND**
31 **EXCHANGE WITH STATE OF UTAH**

32 **SEC. __01. DEFINITIONS.**

33 In this title:

34 (1) EXCHANGE MAP.□ The term □Exchange Map□means the map prepared by the Bureau
35 of Land Management entitled □Utah Test and Training Range Enhancement/West Desert
36 Land Exchange□and dated May 7, 2016.

37 (2) FEDERAL LAND.□ The term □Federal land□means the Bureau of Land Management
38 land located in Box Elder, Millard, Juab, Tooele, and Beaver Counties, Utah, that is

1 identified on the Exchange Map as □BLM Lands Proposed for Transfer to State Trust
2 Lands□

3 (3) NON-FEDERAL LAND.□ The term □non-Federal land□means the land owned by the
4 State in Box Elder, Tooele, and Juab Counties, Utah, that is identified on the Exchange Map
5 as□

6 (A) □State Trust Land Proposed for Transfer to BLM□ and

7 (B) □State Trust Minerals Proposed for Transfer to BLM□

8 (4) SECRETARY.□ The term □Secretary□means the Secretary of the Interior.

9 (5) STATE.□ The term □State□means the State of Utah, acting through the School and
10 Institutional Trust Lands Administration.

11 **SEC. __02. EXCHANGE OF FEDERAL LAND AND NON-**
12 **FEDERAL LAND.**

13 (a) In General.□ If the State offers to convey to the United States title to the non-Federal land,
14 the Secretary shall□

15 (1) accept the offer; and

16 (2) on receipt of all right, title, and interest in and to the non-Federal land, convey to the
17 State (or a designee) all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the Federal
18 land.

19 (b) Applicable Law.□

20 (1) IN GENERAL.□ The land exchange shall be subject to section 206 of the Federal Land
21 Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1716) and other applicable law.

22 (2) EFFECT OF STUDY.□ The Secretary shall carry out the land exchange under this title
23 notwithstanding section 2815(d) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year
24 2000 (Public Law 106□65; 113 Stat. 852).

25 (3) LAND USE PLANNING.□ The Secretary shall not be required to undertake any
26 additional land use planning under section 202 of the Federal Land Policy and Management
27 Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1712) before the conveyance of the Federal land under this title.

28 (c) Valid Existing Rights.□ The exchange authorized under subsection (a) shall be subject to
29 valid existing rights.

30 (d) Title Approval.□ Title to the Federal land and non-Federal land to be exchanged under this
31 title shall be in a format acceptable to the Secretary and the State.

32 (e) Appraisals.□

33 (1) IN GENERAL.□ The value of the Federal land and the non-Federal land to be
34 exchanged under this title shall be determined by appraisals conducted by 1 or more
35 independent and qualified appraisers.

36 (2) STATE APPRAISER.□ The Secretary and the State may agree to use an independent and
37 qualified appraiser retained by the State, with the consent of the Secretary.

1 (3) APPLICABLE LAW.□ The appraisals under paragraph (1) shall be conducted in
2 accordance with nationally recognized appraisal standards, including, as appropriate, the
3 Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisitions and the Uniform Standards of
4 Professional Appraisal Practice.

5 (4) MINERALS.□

6 (A) MINERAL REPORTS.□ The appraisals under paragraph (1) may take into account
7 mineral and technical reports provided by the Secretary and the State in the evaluation
8 of minerals in the Federal land and non-Federal land.

9 (B) MINING CLAIMS.□ Federal land that is encumbered by a mining or millsite claim
10 located under sections 2318 through 2352 of the Revised Statutes (commonly known
11 as the □Mining Law of 1872□) (30 U.S.C. 21 et seq.) shall be appraised in accordance
12 with standard appraisal practices, including, as appropriate, the Uniform Appraisal
13 Standards for Federal Land Acquisition.

14 (C) VALIDITY EXAMINATION.□ Nothing in this title requires the Secretary to conduct
15 a mineral examination for any mining claim on the Federal land.

16 (5) APPROVAL.□ An appraisal conducted under paragraph (1) shall be submitted to the
17 Secretary and the State for approval.

18 (6) DURATION.□ An appraisal conducted under paragraph (1) shall remain valid for 3
19 years after the date on which the appraisal is approved by the Secretary and the State.

20 (7) COST OF APPRAISAL.□

21 (A) IN GENERAL.□ The cost of an appraisal conducted under paragraph (1) shall be
22 paid equally by the Secretary and the State.

23 (B) REIMBURSEMENT BY SECRETARY.□ If the State retains an appraiser in
24 accordance with paragraph (2), the Secretary shall reimburse the State in an amount
25 equal to 50 percent of the costs incurred by the State.

26 (f) Conveyance of Title.□ It is the intent of Congress that the land exchange authorized under
27 this title shall be completed not later than 1 year after the date of final approval by the Secretary
28 and the State of the appraisals conducted under subsection (e).

29 (g) Public Inspection and Notice.□

30 (1) PUBLIC INSPECTION.□ At least 30 days before the date of conveyance of the Federal
31 land and non-Federal land, all final appraisals and appraisal reviews for the Federal land
32 and non-Federal land to be exchanged under this title shall be available for public review at
33 the office of the State Director of the Bureau of Land Management in the State.

34 (2) NOTICE.□ The Secretary or the State, as applicable, shall publish in a newspaper of
35 general circulation in Salt Lake County, Utah, a notice that the appraisals conducted under
36 subsection (e) are available for public inspection.

37 (h) Consultation With Indian Tribes.□ The Secretary shall consult with any federally
38 recognized Indian tribe in the vicinity of the Federal land and non-Federal land to be exchanged
39 under this title before the completion of the land exchange.

40 (i) Equal Value Exchange.□

1 (1) IN GENERAL. □ The value of the Federal land and non-Federal land to be exchanged
2 under this title □

3 (A) shall be equal; or

4 (B) shall be made equal in accordance with paragraph (2).

5 (2) EQUALIZATION. □

6 (A) SURPLUS OF FEDERAL LAND. □

7 (i) IN GENERAL. □ If the value of the Federal land exceeds the value of the non-
8 Federal land, the value of the Federal land and non-Federal land shall be
9 equalized by the State conveying to the Secretary, as necessary to equalize the
10 value of the Federal land and non-Federal land □

11 (I) State trust land parcel 1, as described in the assessment entitled
12 □Bureau of Land Management Environmental Assessment UT-100-06-EA □
13 numbered UTU-82090, and dated March 2008; or

14 (II) State trust land located within any of the wilderness areas or national
15 conservation areas in Washington County, Utah, established under subtitle O
16 of title I of the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 (Public Law
17 111 □ 1; 123 Stat. 1075).

18 (ii) ORDER OF CONVEYANCES. □ Any non-Federal land required to be conveyed
19 to the Secretary under clause (i) shall be conveyed until the value of the Federal
20 land and non-Federal land is equalized.

21 (B) SURPLUS OF NON-FEDERAL LAND. □ If the value of the non-Federal land exceeds
22 the value of the Federal land, the value of the Federal land and the non-Federal land
23 shall be equalized □

24 (i) by the Secretary making a cash equalization payment to the State, in
25 accordance with section 206(b) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act
26 of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1716(b)); or

27 (ii) by removing non-Federal land from the exchange.

28 (j) Grazing Permits. □

29 (1) IN GENERAL. □ If the Federal land or non-Federal land exchanged under this title is
30 subject to a lease, permit, or contract for the grazing of domestic livestock in effect on the
31 date of acquisition, the Secretary and the State shall allow the grazing to continue for the
32 remainder of the term of the lease, permit, or contract, subject to the related terms and
33 conditions of user agreements, including permitted stocking rates, grazing fee levels, access
34 rights, and ownership and use of range improvements.

35 (2) RENEWAL. □ To the extent allowed by Federal or State law, on expiration of any
36 grazing lease, permit, or contract described in paragraph (1), the holder of the lease, permit,
37 or contract shall be entitled to a preference right to renew the lease, permit, or contract.

38 (3) CANCELLATION. □

39 (A) IN GENERAL. □ Nothing in this title prevents the Secretary or the State from
40 canceling or modifying a grazing permit, lease, or contract if the Federal land or non-

1 Federal land subject to the permit, lease, or contract is sold, conveyed, transferred, or
2 leased for non-grazing purposes by the Secretary or the State.

3 (B) LIMITATION.□ Except to the extent reasonably necessary to accommodate
4 surface operations in support of mineral development, the Secretary or the State shall
5 not cancel or modify a grazing permit, lease, or contract because the land subject to the
6 permit, lease, or contract has been leased for mineral development.

7 (4) BASE PROPERTIES.□ If non-Federal land conveyed by the State under this title is used
8 by a grazing permittee or lessee to meet the base property requirements for a Federal
9 grazing permit or lease, the land shall continue to qualify as a base property for□

10 (A) the remaining term of the lease or permit; and

11 (B) the term of any renewal or extension of the lease or permit.

12 (k) Withdrawal of Federal Land From Mineral Entry Prior to Exchange.□ Subject to valid
13 existing rights, the Federal land to be conveyed to the State under this title is withdrawn from
14 mineral location, entry, and patent under the mining laws pending conveyance of the Federal
15 land to the State.

16 **SEC. __03. STATUS AND MANAGEMENT OF NON-**
17 **FEDERAL LAND ACQUIRED BY THE UNITED STATES.**

18 (a) In General.□ On conveyance to the United States under this title, the non-Federal land
19 shall be managed by the Secretary in accordance with the Federal Land Policy and Management
20 Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.) and applicable land use plans.

21 (b) Non-federal Land Within Cedar Mountains Wilderness.□ On conveyance to the Secretary
22 under this title, the non-Federal land located within the Cedar Mountains Wilderness shall, in
23 accordance with section 206(c) of the Federal Land Policy Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1716(c)), be
24 added to, and administered as part of, the Cedar Mountains Wilderness.

25 (c) Non-federal Land Within Wilderness Areas or National Conservation Areas.□ On
26 conveyance to the Secretary under this title, non-Federal land located in a national wilderness
27 area or national conservation area shall be managed in accordance with the applicable provisions
28 of subtitle O of title I of the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 (Public Law 111□
29 11).

30 **SEC. __04. HAZARDOUS MATERIALS.**

31 (a) Costs.□ Except as provided in subsection (b), the costs of remedial actions relating to
32 hazardous materials on land acquired under this title shall be paid by those entities responsible
33 for the costs under applicable law.

34 (b) Remediation of Prior Testing and Training Activity.□ The Secretary of the Air Force shall
35 bear all costs of evaluation, management, and remediation caused by the previous testing of
36 military weapons systems and the training of military forces on non-Federal land to be conveyed
37 to the United States under this title.

1 Purpose: To authorize the temporary closure of certain public land adjacent to the Utah Test and
2 Training Range and to provide for the exchange of certain Federal land and non-Federal
3 land in the State of Utah.
4
5

6 S. 14
7

8 **To authorize appropriations for fiscal year 01 for military
9 activities of the Department of Defense and for military
10 construction to prescribe military personnel strengths for
11 such fiscal year and for other purposes.—**
12
13

14 ~~(no.)~~ _____
15

16 ~~(title)~~
17

18 Referred to the Committee on _____ and ordered to be
19 printed

20 Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

21 AMENDMENT INTENDED TO BE PROPOSED BY _____

22 Viz:

23 At the appropriate place, insert the following:

24 **TITLE ____ AUTHORIZATION FOR TEMPORARY
25 CLOSURE OF CERTAIN PUBLIC LAND ADJACENT TO
26 THE UTAH TEST AND TRAINING RANGE.**

27 **SEC. ___101. SHORT TITLE.**

28 This title may be cited as the Utah Test and Training Range Encroachment Prevention and
29 Temporary Closure Act

1 SEC. 2 00 DEFINITIONS.

2 In this title:

3 (1) BLM LAND. □ The term "BLM land" means certain public land administered by the
4 Bureau of Land Management land in the State comprising approximately 703,621 acres, as
5 generally depicted on the map entitled "Utah Test and Training Range Enhancement/West
6 Desert Land Exchange" and dated May 7, 2016.

7 (2) SECRETARY. □ The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Interior.

8 (3) STATE. □ The term "State" means the State of Utah.

9 (4) UTAH TEST AND TRAINING RANGE. □ The term "Utah Test and Training Range" means
10 the portions of the military land and airspace operating area of the Utah Test and Training
11 Area that are located in the State, including the Dugway Proving Ground.

12 SEC. 3 03. MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT.

13 (a) Memorandum of Agreement. □

14 (1) IN GENERAL. □ Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the
15 Secretary and the Secretary of the Air Force shall enter into a memorandum of agreement to
16 authorize the Secretary of the Air Force, in consultation with the Secretary, to impose
17 limited closures of the BLM land for military operations and national security and public
18 safety purposes, as provided in this title.

19 (2) DRAFT. □

20 (A) IN GENERAL. □ Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act,
21 the Secretary and the Secretary of the Air Force shall complete a draft of the
22 memorandum of agreement required under paragraph (1).

23 (B) PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD. □ During the 30-day period beginning on the date on
24 which the draft memorandum of agreement is completed under subparagraph (A), there
25 shall be an opportunity for public comment on the draft memorandum of agreement,
26 including an opportunity for the Utah Test and Training Range Community Resource
27 Advisory Group established under section 6(a) 06(a) to provide comments on
28 the draft memorandum of agreement.

29 (3) MANAGEMENT BY SECRETARY. □ The memorandum of agreement entered into under
30 paragraph (1) shall provide that the Secretary shall continue to manage the BLM land in
31 accordance with the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et
32 seq.) and applicable land use plans, while allowing for the temporary closure of the BLM
33 land in accordance with this title.

34 (4) PERMITS AND RIGHTS-OF-WAY. □

35 (A) IN GENERAL. □ The Secretary shall consult with the Secretary of the Air Force
36 regarding Utah Test and Training Range mission requirements before issuing new use
37 permits or rights-of-way on the BLM land.

38 (B) FRAMEWORK. □ The Secretary and the Secretary of the Air Force shall establish
39 within the memorandum of agreement entered into under paragraph (1) a framework

1 agreed to by the Secretary and the Secretary of the Air Force for resolving any
2 disagreement on the issuance of permits or rights-of-way on the BLM land.

3 (5) TERMINATION. □

4 (A) IN GENERAL. □ The memorandum of agreement entered into under paragraph (1)
5 shall be for a term to be determined by the Secretary and the Secretary of the Air
6 Force, not to exceed 25 years.

7 (B) EARLY TERMINATION. □ The memorandum of agreement may be terminated
8 before the date determined under subparagraph (A) if the Secretary of the Air Force
9 determines that the temporary closure of the BLM land is no longer necessary to fulfill
10 Utah Test and Training Range mission requirements.

11 (b) Map. □ The Secretary may correct any minor errors in the map described in section
12 ~~2(1)~~ □□□□0 □(1).

13 (c) Land Safety. □ If corrective action is necessary on the BLM land due to an action of the Air
14 Force, the Secretary of the Air Force shall □

15 (1) render the BLM land safe for public use; and

16 (2) appropriately communicate the safety of the land to the Secretary on the date on
17 which the BLM land is rendered safe for public use under paragraph (1).

18 (d) Consultation. □ The Secretary shall consult with any federally recognized Indian tribe in
19 the vicinity of the BLM land before entering into any agreement under this title.

20 (e) Grazing. □

21 (1) EFFECT. □ Nothing in this title impacts the management of grazing on the BLM land.

22 (2) CONTINUATION OF GRAZING MANAGEMENT. □ The Secretary shall continue grazing
23 management on the BLM land pursuant to the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of
24 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.) and applicable resource management plans.

25 (f) Memorandum of Understanding on Emergency Access and Response. □ Nothing in this
26 section precludes the continuation of the memorandum of understanding between the
27 Department of the Interior and the Department of the Air Force with respect to emergency access
28 and response, as in existence on the date of enactment of this Act.

29 (g) Withdrawal. □ Subject to valid existing rights, the BLM land is withdrawn from all forms
30 of appropriation under the public land laws, including the mining laws, the mineral leasing laws,
31 and the geothermal leasing laws.

32 SEC. ~~4~~ □□04. TEMPORARY CLOSURES.

33 (a) In General. □ If the Secretary of the Air Force determines that military operations
34 (including operations relating to the fulfillment of the mission of the Utah Test and Training
35 Range), public safety, or national security require the temporary closure to public use of any
36 road, trail, or other portion of the BLM land, the Secretary of the Air Force may take such action
37 as the Secretary of the Air Force, in consultation with the Secretary, determines necessary to
38 carry out the temporary closure.

39 (b) Limitations. □ Any temporary closure under subsection (a) □

1 (1) shall be limited to the minimum areas and periods during which the Secretary of the
2 Air Force determines are required to carry out a closure under this section;

3 (2) shall not occur on a State or Federal holiday, unless notice is provided in accordance
4 with subsection (c)(1)(B);

5 (3) shall not occur on a Friday, Saturday, or Sunday, unless notice is provided in
6 accordance with subsection (c)(1)(B); and

7 (4)(A) if practicable, shall be for not longer than a 3-hour period per day;

8 (B) shall only be for longer than a 3-hour period per day□

9 (i) for mission essential reasons; and

10 (ii) as infrequently as practicable and in no case for more than 10 days per year;
11 and

12 (C) shall in no case be for longer than a 6-hour period per day.

13 (c) Notice.□

14 (1) IN GENERAL.□ Except as provided in paragraph (2), the Secretary of the Air Force
15 shall□

16 (A) keep appropriate warning notices posted before and during any temporary
17 closure; and

18 (B) provide notice to the Secretary, public, and relevant stakeholders concerning the
19 temporary closure□

20 (i) at least 30 days before the date on which the temporary closure goes into
21 effect;

22 (ii) in the case of a closure during the period beginning on March 1 and ending
23 on May 31, at least 60 days before the date on which the closure goes into effect;
24 or

25 (iii) in the case of a closure described in paragraph (3) or (4) of subsection (b),
26 at least 90 days before the date on which the closure goes into effect.

27 (2) SPECIAL NOTIFICATION PROCEDURES.□ In each case for which a mission-unique
28 security requirement does not allow for the notifications described in paragraph (1)(B), the
29 Secretary of the Air Force shall work with the Secretary to achieve a mutually agreeable
30 timeline for notification.

31 (d) Maximum Annual Closures.□ The total cumulative hours of temporary closures authorized
32 under this section with respect to the BLM land shall not exceed 100 hours annually.

33 (e) Prohibition on Certain Temporary Closures.□ The northernmost area identified as
34 □Newfoundland□s□ on the map described in section 2(1)□□□□0□(1) shall not be subject to
35 any temporary closure between August 21 and February 28, in accordance with the lawful
36 hunting seasons of the State of Utah.

37 (f) Emergency Ground Response.□ A temporary closure of a portion of the BLM land shall
38 not affect the conduct of emergency response activities on the BLM land during the temporary
39 closure.

1 (g) Livestock. □ Livestock authorized by a Federal grazing permit shall be allowed to remain
2 on the BLM land during a temporary closure of the BLM land under this section.

3 (h) Law Enforcement and Security. □ The Secretary and the Secretary of the Air Force may
4 enter into cooperative agreements with State and local law enforcement officials with respect to
5 lawful procedures and protocols to be used in promoting public safety and operation security on
6 or near the BLM land during noticed test and training periods.

7 **SEC. 5 05. LIABILITY.**

8 The United States (including all departments, agencies, officers, and employees of the United
9 States) shall be held harmless and shall not be liable for any injury or damage to any individual
10 or property suffered in the course of any mining, mineral, or geothermal activity, or any other
11 authorized nondefense-related activity, conducted on the BLM land.

12 **SEC. 6 06. COMMUNITY RESOURCE ADVISORY**
13 **GROUP.**

14 (a) Establishment. □ Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, there shall
15 be established the Utah Test and Training Range Community Resource Advisory Group (referred
16 to in this section as the □Community Group□) to provide regular and continuing input to the
17 Secretary and the Secretary of the Air Force on matters involving public access to, use of, and
18 overall management of the BLM land.

19 (b) Membership. □

20 (1) IN GENERAL. □ The Secretary shall appoint members to the Community Group,
21 including □

22 (A) 1 representative of Indian tribes in the vicinity of the BLM land, to be
23 nominated by a majority vote conducted among the Indian tribes in the vicinity of the
24 BLM land;

25 (B) not more than 1 county commissioner from each of Box Elder, Tooele, and Juab
26 Counties, Utah;

27 (C) 2 representatives of off-road and highway use, hunting, or other recreational
28 users of the BLM land;

29 (D) 2 representatives of livestock permittees on public land located within the BLM
30 land;

31 (E) 1 representative of the Utah Department of Agriculture and Food; and

32 (F) not more than 3 representatives of State or Federal offices or agencies, or private
33 groups or individuals, if the Secretary determines that such representatives would
34 further the goals and objectives of the Community Group.

35 (2) CHAIRPERSON. □ The members described in paragraph (1) shall elect from among the
36 members of the Community Group □

37 (A) 1 member to serve as Chairperson of the Community Group; and

38 (B) 1 member to serve as Vice-Chairperson of the Community Group.

1 (3) AIR FORCE PERSONNEL. □ The Secretary of the Air Force shall appoint appropriate
2 operational and land management personnel of the Air Force to serve as a liaison to the
3 Community Group.

4 (c) Conditions and Terms of Appointment. □

5 (1) IN GENERAL. □ Each member of the Community Group shall serve voluntarily and
6 without compensation.

7 (2) TERM OF APPOINTMENT. □

8 (A) IN GENERAL. □ Each member of the Community Group shall be appointed for a
9 term of 4 years.

10 (B) ORIGINAL MEMBERS. □ Notwithstanding subparagraph (A), the Secretary shall
11 select $\frac{1}{2}$ of the original members of the Community Group to serve for a term of 4
12 years and the $\frac{1}{2}$ to serve for a term of 2 years to ensure the replacement of members
13 shall be staggered from year to year.

14 (C) REAPPOINTMENT AND REPLACEMENT. □ The Secretary may reappoint or replace a
15 member of the Community Group appointed under subsection (b)(1), if □

16 (i) the term of the member has expired;

17 (ii) the member has retired; or

18 (iii) the position held by the member described in subparagraph (A) through (F)
19 of paragraph (1) has changed to the extent that the ability of the member to
20 represent the group or entity that the member represents has been significantly
21 affected.

22 (d) Meetings. □

23 (1) IN GENERAL. □ The Community Group shall meet not less than once per year, and at
24 such other frequencies as determined by 5 or more of the members of the Community
25 Group.

26 (2) RESPONSIBILITIES OF COMMUNITY GROUP. □ The Community Group shall be
27 responsible for determining appropriate schedules for, details of, and actions for meetings of
28 the Community Group.

29 (3) NOTICE. □ The Chairperson shall provide notice to each member of the Community
30 Group not less than 10 business days before the date of a scheduled meeting.

31 (4) EXEMPT FROM FEDERAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ACT. □ The Federal Advisory
32 Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.) shall not apply to meetings of the Community Group.

33 (e) Recommendations of Community Group. □ The Secretary and Secretary of the Air Force,
34 consistent with existing laws (including regulations), shall take under consideration
35 recommendations from the Community Group.

36 (f) Termination of Authority. □ The Community Group shall terminate on the date that is 10
37 years after the date of enactment of this Act.

38 SEC. 7 □ □ 0 □ SAVINGS CLAUSES.

- 1 (a) Effect on Weapon Impact Area. □ Nothing in this title expands the boundaries of the
2 weapon impact area of the Utah Test and Training Range.
- 3 (b) Effect on Special Use Airspace and Training Routes. □ Nothing in this title precludes □
4 (1) the designation of new units of special use airspace; or
5 (2) the expansion of existing units of special use airspace.
- 6 (c) Effect on Existing Military Special Use Airspace Agreement. □ Nothing in this title limits
7 or alters the Military Operating Areas of Airspace Use Agreement between the Federal Aviation
8 Administration and the Air Force in effect on the date of enactment of this Act.
- 9 (d) Effect on Existing Rights and Agreements. □
10 (1) KNOLLS SPECIAL RECREATION MANAGEMENT AREA; BLM COMMUNITY PITS. □ Except as
11 otherwise provided in section 4□□□04, nothing in this title limits or alters any existing
12 right or right of access to □
13 (A) the Knolls Special Recreation Management Area; or
14 (B)(i) the Bureau of Land Management Community Pits Central Grayback and
15 South Grayback; and
16 (ii) any other county or community pit located within close proximity to the
17 BLM land.
- 18 (e) Interstate 80. □ Nothing in this title authorizes any additional authority or right to the
19 Secretary or the Secretary of the Air Force to temporarily close Interstate 80.
- 20 (f) Effect on Limitation on Amendments to Certain Individual Resource Management
21 Plans. □ Nothing in this title affects the limitation established under section 2815(d) of the
22 National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2000 (Public Law 106□65; 113 Stat. 852).
- 23 (g) Effect on Previous Memorandum of Understanding. □ Nothing in this title affects the
24 memorandum of understanding entered into by the Air Force, the Bureau of Land Management,
25 the Utah Department of Natural Resources, and the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources relating
26 to the reestablishment of bighorn sheep in the Newfoundland Mountains and signed by the
27 parties to the memorandum of understanding during the period beginning on January 24, 2000,
28 and ending on February 4, 2000.
- 29 (h) Effect on Federally Recognized Indian Tribes. □ Nothing in this title alters any right
30 reserved by treaty or Federal law for a Federally recognized Indian tribe for tribal use.
- 31 (i) Payments in Lieu of Taxes. □ Nothing in this title diminishes, enhances, or otherwise
32 affects any other right or entitlement of the counties in which the BLM land is situated to
33 payments in lieu of taxes based on the BLM land, under section 6901 of title 31, United States
34 Code.
- 35 (j) Wildlife Improvements. □ The Secretary and the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources shall
36 continue the management of wildlife improvements, including guzzlers, in existence as of the
37 date of enactment of this Act on the BLM land.

38 **TITLE □□□□ BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT LAND**
39 **EXCHANGE WITH STATE OF UTAH**

1 **SEC. 01. DEFINITIONS.**

2 In this title

3 (1) EXCHANGE MAP. The term Exchange Map means the map prepared by the
4 Bureau of Land Management entitled Utah Test and Training Range
5 Enhancement West Desert Land Exchange and dated March 16, 2016.

6 (2) FEDERAL LAND. The term Federal land means the Bureau of Land
7 Management land located in Boone, Elder, Millard, Juab, Tooele, and Beaver Counties,
8 Utah that is identified on the Exchange Map as BLM Lands Proposed for Transfer
9 to State Trust Lands.

10 (3) NON-FEDERAL LAND. The term non-Federal land means the land owned by
11 the State in Boone, Elder, Tooele, and Juab Counties, Utah that is identified on the
12 Exchange Map as

13 (A) State Trust Land Proposed for Transfer to BLM, and

14 (B) State Trust Minerals Proposed for Transfer to BLM.

15 (4) SECRETARY. The term Secretary means the Secretary of the Interior.

16 (5) STATE. The term State means the State of Utah acting through the School
17 and Institutional Trust Lands Administration.

18 **SEC. 02. EXCHANGE OF FEDERAL LAND AND**
19 **NON-FEDERAL LAND.**

20 (a) In General. If the State offers to convey to the United States title to the non-Federal
21 land, the Secretary shall

22 (1) accept the offer, and

23 (2) on receipt of all right, title, and interest in and to the non-Federal land conveyed to
24 the State (or a designee) all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the
25 Federal land.

26 (b) Applicable Law.

27 (1) IN GENERAL. The land exchange shall be subject to section 206 of the Federal
28 Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1716) and other applicable law.

29 (2) EFFECT OF STUDY. The Secretary shall carry out the land exchange under this
30 title notwithstanding section 15(d) of the National Defense Authorization Act for
31 Fiscal Year 2000 (Public Law 106-65, 113 Stat. 15).

32 (3) LAND USE PLANNING. The Secretary shall not be required to undertake an
33 additional land use planning under section 200 of the Federal Land Policy and
34 Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1710) before the conveyance of the Federal land
35 under this title.

36 (c) Valid Existing Rights. The exchange authorized under subsection (a) shall be
37 subject to valid existing rights.

1 (d) Title Approval. □ Title to the Federal land and non-Federal land to be e□changed
2 under this title shall be in a format acceptable to the Secretar□and the State.

3 (e) Appraisals. □

4 (1) IN GENERAL. □ The value of the Federal land and the non-Federal land to be
5 e□changed under this title shall be determined b□appraisals conducted b□1 or more
6 independent and □ualified appraisers.

7 (□) STATE APPRAISER. □ The Secretar□and the State ma□agree to use an
8 independent and □ualified appraiser retained b□the State□□ith the consent of the
9 Secretar□

10 (3) APPLICABLE LAW. □ The appraisals under paragraph (1) shall be conducted in
11 accordance □ith nationall□recogni□ed appraisal standards□including□as appropriate□
12 the Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Ac□uisitions and the Uniform
13 Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice.

14 (4) MINERALS. □

15 (A) MINERAL REPORTS. □ The appraisals under paragraph (1) ma□ta□e into
16 account mineral and technical reports provided b□the Secretar□and the State in
17 the evaluation of minerals in the Federal land and non-Federal land.

18 (B) MINING CLAIMS. □ Federal land that is encumbered b□a mining or millsite
19 claim located under sections □31□through □35□of the Revised Statutes
20 (commonl□□no□n as the □Mining La□ of 1□□□□) (30 U.S.C. □1 et se□) shall be
21 appraised in accordance □ith standard appraisal practices□including□as
22 appropriate□the Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Ac□uisition.

23 (C) VALIDITY EXAMINATION. □ Nothing in this title re□uires the Secretar□to
24 conduct a mineral e□amination for an□mining claim on the Federal land.

25 (5) APPROVAL. □ An appraisal conducted under paragraph (1) shall be submitted to
26 the Secretar□and the State for approval.

27 (6) DURATION. □ An appraisal conducted under paragraph (1) shall remain valid for
28 3 □ears after the date on □hich the appraisal is approved b□the Secretar□and the
29 State.

30 (□) COST OF APPRAISAL. □

31 (A) IN GENERAL. □ The cost of an appraisal conducted under paragraph (1)
32 shall be paid e□uall□b□the Secretar□and the State.

33 (B) REIMBURSEMENT BY SECRETARY. □ If the State retains an appraiser in
34 accordance □ith paragraph (□)□the Secretar□shall reimburse the State in an
35 amount e□ual to 50 percent of the costs incurred b□the State.

36 (f) Conve□ance of Title. □ It is the intent of Congress that the land e□change authori□ed
37 under this title shall be completed not later than 1 □ear after the date of final approval b□
38 the Secretar□and the State of the appraisals conducted under subsection (e).

39 (g) Public Inspection and Notice. □

40 (1) PUBLIC INSPECTION. □ At least 30 da□s before the date of conve□ance of the

1 Federal land and non-Federal land all final appraisals and appraisal reviews for the
2 Federal land and non-Federal land to be exchanged under this title shall be available
3 for public review at the office of the State Director of the Bureau of Land
4 Management in the State.

5 () NOTICE. The Secretary or the State as applicable shall publish in a newspaper
6 of general circulation in Salt Lake County Utah a notice that the appraisals
7 conducted under subsection (e) are available for public inspection.

8 (h) Consultation With Indian Tribes. The Secretary shall consult with an federal
9 recognized Indian tribe in the vicinity of the Federal land and non-Federal land to be
10 exchanged under this title before the completion of the land exchange.

11 (i) Equal Value Exchange.

12 (1) IN GENERAL. The value of the Federal land and non-Federal land to be
13 exchanged under this title

14 (A) shall be equal or

15 (B) shall be made equal in accordance with paragraph ().

16 () EQUALIZATION.

17 (A) SURPLUS OF FEDERAL LAND.

18 (i) IN GENERAL. If the value of the Federal land exceeds the value of the
19 non-Federal land the value of the Federal land and non-Federal land shall
20 be equalized by the State conveying to the Secretary as necessary to equalize
21 the value of the Federal land and non-Federal land

22 (I) State trust land parcel 1 as described in the assessment entitled
23 Bureau of Land Management Environmental Assessment
24 UT-100-06-EA numbered UTU-000 and dated March 00 or

25 (II) State trust land located within an of the wilderness areas or
26 national conservation areas in Washington County Utah established
27 under subtitle O of title I of the Omnibus Public Land Management Act
28 of 00 (Public Law 111-11 13 Stat. 105).

29 (ii) ORDER OF CONVEYANCES. An non-Federal land required to be
30 conveyed to the Secretary under clause (i) shall be conveyed until the value of
31 the Federal land and non-Federal land is equalized.

32 (B) SURPLUS OF NON-FEDERAL LAND. If the value of the non-Federal land
33 exceeds the value of the Federal land the value of the Federal land and the
34 non-Federal land shall be equalized

35 (i) by the Secretary making a cash equalization payment to the State in
36 accordance with section 06(b) of the Federal Land Policy and Management
37 Act of 1966 (43 U.S.C. 16(b)) or

38 (ii) by removing non-Federal land from the exchange.

39 () Granting Permits.

(1) IN GENERAL. If the Federal land or non-Federal land exchanged under this title is subject to a lease, permit, or contract for the grazing of domestic livestock in effect on the date of acquisition, the Secretary and the State shall allow the grazing to continue for the remainder of the term of the lease, permit, or contract, subject to the related terms and conditions of user agreements, including permitted stocking rates, grazing fee levels, access rights, and ownership and use of range improvements.

(2) RENEWAL. To the extent allowed by Federal or State law, on expiration of an grazing lease, permit, or contract described in paragraph (1), the holder of the lease, permit, or contract shall be entitled to a preference right to renew the lease, permit, or contract.

(3) CANCELLATION.

(A) IN GENERAL. Nothing in this title prevents the Secretary or the State from canceling or modifying a grazing permit, lease, or contract if the Federal land or non-Federal land subject to the permit, lease, or contract is sold, conveyed, transferred, or leased for non-grazing purposes by the Secretary or the State.

(B) LIMITATION. Except to the extent reasonable and necessary to accommodate surface operations in support of mineral development, the Secretary or the State shall not cancel or modify a grazing permit, lease, or contract because the land subject to the permit, lease, or contract has been leased for mineral development.

(4) BASE PROPERTIES. If non-Federal land conveyed by the State under this title is used by a grazing permittee or lessee to meet the base property requirements for a Federal grazing permit or lease, the land shall continue to qualify as a base property for

(A) the remaining term of the lease or permit, and

(B) the term of an renewal or extension of the lease or permit.

(5) Withdrawal of Federal Land From Mineral Entry Prior to Exchange. Subject to valid existing rights, the Federal land to be conveyed to the State under this title is withdrawn from mineral location, entry, and patent under the mining laws pending conveyance of the Federal land to the State.

SEC. 03. STATUS AND MANAGEMENT OF NON-FEDERAL LAND ACQUIRED BY THE UNITED STATES.

(a) In General. On conveyance to the United States under this title, the non-Federal land shall be managed by the Secretary in accordance with the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1966 (43 U.S.C. 1601 et seq.) and applicable land use plans.

(b) Non-federal Land Within Cedar Mountains Wilderness. On conveyance to the Secretary under this title, the non-Federal land located within the Cedar Mountains Wilderness shall, in accordance with section 306(c) of the Federal Land Policy Act of 1966 (43 U.S.C. 1616(c)), be added to and administered as part of the Cedar Mountains Wilderness.

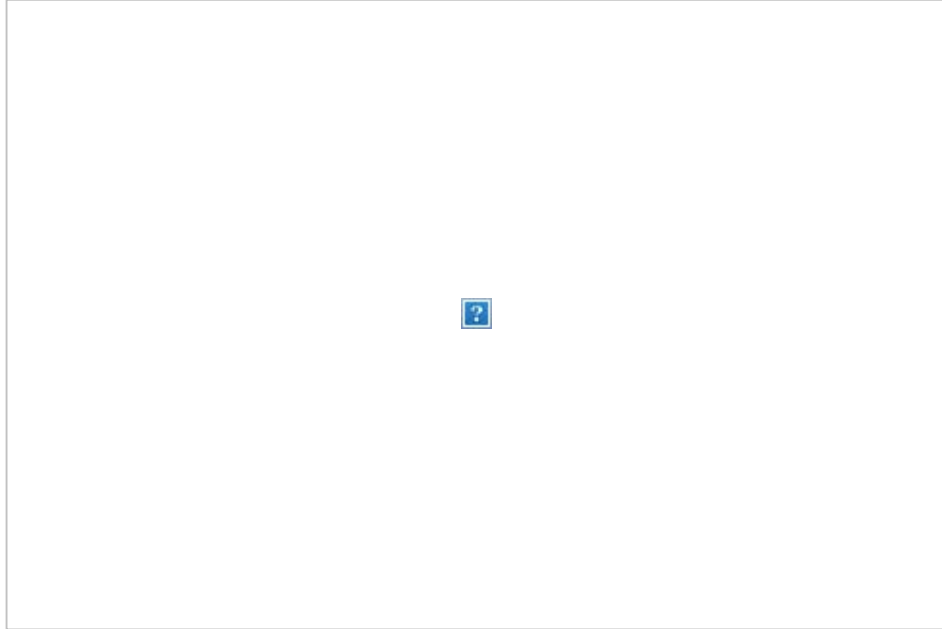
1 (c) Non-federal Land Within Wilderness Areas or National Conservation Areas. On
2 conveyance to the Secretary under this title non-Federal land located in a national
3 wilderness area or national conservation area shall be managed in accordance with the
4 applicable provisions of subtitle O of title I of the Omnibus Public Land Management Act
5 of 2001 (Public Law 111-11).

6 **SEC. 104. HAZARDOUS MATERIALS.**

7 (a) Costs. Except as provided in subsection (b) the costs of remedial actions relating to
8 hazardous materials on land acquired under this title shall be paid by those entities
9 responsible for the costs under applicable law.

10 (b) Remediation of Prior Testing and Training Activities. The Secretary of the Air Force
11 shall bear all costs of evaluation, management, and remediation caused by the previous
12 testing of military weapons systems and the training of military forces on non-Federal land
13 to be conveyed to the United States under this title.

From: Senator Martin Heinrich
To: tommy_beaudreau@ios.doi.gov
Subject: Closer than Ever to Establishing New Wilderness Areas in New Mexico
Date: Wednesday, May 11, 2016 5:59:58 PM
Attachments: [91bb9fe5e794d9b65a4eb30c5b1aabe5.png](#)



(Ute Mountain, Photo Credit: Jim O'Donnell)

May 11, 2016

Dear Friend,

I am proud that the Senate recently passed its first comprehensive bipartisan energy and public lands package in years. Not only does the package include common-sense provisions to grow New Mexico's technology and energy sectors, but it also includes a bill Senator Tom Udall and I introduced to establish two new wilderness areas in our state, the Cerro del Yuta Wilderness and Rio San Antonio Wilderness.

For many years now, a broad coalition of northern New Mexicans has worked to conserve these areas within the Río Grande del Norte National Monument northwest of Taos, New Mexico. I have no doubt that future generations will be grateful for their years of work and support. These roadless areas provide important security habitat for elk, mule deer, black bears, golden eagles, and American pronghorn. Designating these two new wilderness areas will complete a national example of community-driven, landscape-scale conservation that will preserve the culture, natural resources, and economy of this stunning part of New Mexico.

This package also includes permanent reauthorization of the Land and Water Conservation Fund. LWCF is one of America's most successful conservation programs. It has preserved our outdoor heritage, protected clean air and precious supplies of drinking water, and supported jobs across the country. Permanent reauthorization of LWCF is a major victory for conservation, and I will continue to fight to fully fund LWCF, so we can make strong investments in our public lands.

These are the places that make New Mexico so enchanting and make our nation so special.

And together, we will ensure that all of our children and grandchildren can continue to come back to these special outdoor places year after year, generation after generation.

Sincerely,



MARTIN HEINRICH
United States Senator

P.S. Below is an editorial by *The Taos News* supporting my bill to establish two new wilderness areas within the Río Grande del Norte National Monument. I hope you'll take a moment to read it.



[Editorial: Thanks to feds working to preserve wilderness areas](#)

May 6, 2016

An amendment added recently to a federal energy bill would create two wilderness areas within the Rio Grande del Norte National Monument.

Thank you, Sens. Tom Udall and Martin Heinrich, for looking out for Northern New Mexico.

The Energy Policy Modernization Act still needs to be reconciled with a House version before it can go to the president's desk. But the amendment aims to preserve 21,420 acres as the Cerro del Yuta (Ute Mountain) and Rio San Antonio wilderness areas.

As Heinrich, who stopped by *The Taos News* this week, noted, Ute Mountain and the Rio Grande Gorge are two iconic sights within the monument.

Like Heinrich, we see the draw for tourists wanting to experience a high desert wilderness -- and for locals who enjoy the great outdoors.

The areas are also a source of water and a refuge for wildlife.

The plan for the wilderness areas has had a great deal of buy-in from locals, just as they supported the creation of the Rio Grande del Norte National Monument in 2013. Many recognize the impact the monument would have on our quality of life via recreation and traditional land uses.

We only wish New Mexico Land Commissioner Aubrey Dunn felt the same way.

In a story published last week in our sister paper, *The New Mexican*, Dunn opposed the amendment's passage because he says it would mean a loss of nearly 1,300 acres of state trust lands.

He noted money generated through mineral leases and timber sales on state trust lands go toward funding public schools, hospitals and beneficiaries. Dunn released this statement: "With low oil prices already impacting revenues from State Trust Lands, the designation of these new wilderness areas will only add insult to injury and further reduce revenues in support of New Mexico's school children."

But that argument is a ruse. These wildernesses won't lock people out of state land, nor will they affect any income generated by his office.

Instead of spouting rhetoric and bellyaching, Dunn should be working with the federal government to swap out islands of state land that are now inside the national monument. If Dunn were truly concerned about revenue, he'd find a way to consolidate these parcels, making them more valuable for grazing leases and other uses.

Wilderness is not always the answer. There are parts of Taos County where wilderness protections are not appropriate. And we caution wilderness advocates from pushing too hard in places where wilderness lacks support.

But in these two areas of northern Taos County, wilderness makes sense. We hope they make it into the final bill so these landscapes can be preserved in perpetuity.

Now that would be priceless.

Follow Martin Heinrich on Facebook, Twitter, and Instagram:



To unsubscribe from this mailing list, [click here](#).

To continue to receive updates, [click here](#).



10/10/10

From: Hansen, Heidi (Energy)
To: [OS, DOI University](#)
Subject: RE: list of courses
Date: Thursday, May 12, 2016 3:28:42 PM

Hi Shari –

Thanks much!

Can you tell me the basis of the composition of the course catalog? For example, it's curious to me that there are so many personnel and generic classes such as pertaining to retirement or writing skills, but sparse substance courses such as Indian trust law, oil and gas leasing, etc. specifically related to the work of DOI.

Perhaps that is not the purpose of the DOIU, but then again, you have the ANILCA training noted, so clearly there is some specific substance training.

Thanks much,
Heidi

From: shari_hanscomb@ios.doi.gov [mailto:shari_hanscomb@ios.doi.gov] **On Behalf Of** OS, DOI University
Sent: Thursday, May 12, 2016 10:27 AM
To: Hansen, Heidi (Energy)
Subject: Re: list of courses

Hi Heidi,

Thank you for contacting DOI University. You can view our current list of courses on our [online catalog](#). Let me know if you are able to see the list of courses online.

The courses that are scheduled are set. The only reason the schedule would change is if we have to cancel a class due to low enrollment.

Please let me know if I can provide any additional information.

Sincerely,
Shari Hanscomb

On Thu, May 12, 2016 at 9:46 AM, Hansen, Heidi (Energy)
<Heidi_Hansen@energy.senate.gov> wrote:
Hi –

Would you please send me a list of courses? I have located the site where you can input search words, but rather than play a guessing game, I would like to just have a complete list of your courses. Also, do they have set schedules or do the dates they are offered change?

Many thanks,
Heidi

Heidi Hansen, Counsel
U.S. Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources
Senator Murkowski, Chairman

From: Hansen, Heidi (Energy)
To: [OS, DOI University](#)
Subject: RE: list of courses
Date: Thursday, May 12, 2016 3:55:13 PM

Thanks for the explanation! Do you have contacts in the bureaus that I can reach out to? I've been looking for training on Indian trust law for starters. If you know of anything in that vein or someone who handles a course, I would appreciate the information.

Thanks, Shari!!

Best, Heidi

From: shari_hanscomb@ios.doi.gov [mailto:shari_hanscomb@ios.doi.gov] **On Behalf Of** OS, DOI University
Sent: Thursday, May 12, 2016 3:51 PM
To: Hansen, Heidi (Energy)
Subject: Re: list of courses

Hi Heidi,

DOI University is the corporate university for DOI. We handle common-to-all soft-skills training like leadership, supervision, retirement, etc. There are some exceptions, but the bureaus handle most mission-critical training. If you have a specific need, we'd love to talk to you about it to see if we can help provide training for you. Please let me know if you have a training need in mind.

Thanks,
Shari

On Thu, May 12, 2016 at 3:28 PM, Hansen, Heidi (Energy)
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Many thanks,
Heidi

Heidi Hansen, Counsel
U.S. Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources
Senator Murkowski, Chairman

From: McCoy, Nona (Appropriations)
To: ["Freihage, Jason"](#)
Subject: FW: 2nd Quarter Budget Execution Report
Date: Thursday, May 12, 2016 4:41:08 PM
Attachments: [Transmittal Note \(signed\).pdf](#)
[2nd Qtr Attachment A and B.pdf](#)

Hi Jason – When you have a minute, can we go over a line or two in the chart so that I can better understand how to put the numbers in context and read the chart?

Thank you,
Nona

From: Hall, Tricia [mailto:tricia_hall@ios.doi.gov]
Sent: Wednesday, May 11, 2016 11:40 AM
To: David LesStrang; Darren Benjamin; Jason Gray; Betsy Bina; Jackie Kilroy; Kristin Richmond; Rita Culp; Hunn, Jocelyn Detailee; Fonesbeck, Leif (Appropriations); Lesofski, Emy (Appropriations); Tomassi, Chris (Appropriations); McCoy, Nona (Appropriations); Taylor, Rachael (Appropriations); Hunt, Ryan (Appropriations); Zimmerman, Melissa (Appropriations)
Subject: 2nd Quarter Budget Execution Report

Good morning!

Attached is the Department's budget execution report for FY 2016 through the end of the 2nd quarter (March 31st).

We will deliver a hard copy of the report as well.

Thanks!

TRICIA HALL

Office of Budget
Office of the Secretary
Department of the Interior
tricia_hall@ios.doi.gov
202-208-2511



UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Director of Budget

MAY 11 2016

To: David LesStrang
Rita Culp
Rachael Taylor
Leif Fønnesbeck

From: Denise Flanagan
Director, Office of Budget

Subject: FY 2016 Second Quarter Budget Execution Data

Attached is the Department's budget execution report for fiscal year 2016 through the end of the 2nd quarter. The discretionary accounts are detailed at the committee support level for the Department's funding through the Interior, Environment and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill. The mandatory accounts are detailed at the account level. The report, as required by Public Law 112-74 (125 STAT. 1045, Section 424), shows the status of balances of appropriations including all committed, uncommitted, and unobligated funds in each program and activity through March 31, 2016.

If you have any questions regarding the Department's budget execution data, please contact me or Ryan Brown in the Office of Budget at 202-208-3078. We would be happy to meet with you to review the data in this report.

Attachment A - Department of the Interior - Detail at the Appropriations Committee Support Level for Discretionary Appropriations
Data Through March 31, 2016
(in whole dollars)

Bureau Name	Bureau ID Code	Treasury Account Symbol (TAS)	Period of Availability	Account Name	Activity Name	Subactivity Name	BUDGET AUTHORITY				STATUS OF BALANCES								
							Carryover BA (at Start of Fiscal Year)	New BA	Other BA (Transfers, Recoveries, Reprogrammings)	Total BA Available	UNOBLIGATED			OBLIGATED		EXPENDITURES			
											Committed	Not Committed	Total Unobligated	Obligations	Percent Obligated	Expenditures	Undelivered Orders (UDOs)	Cumulative Unexpended Balance	Total Currently Available for Obligation
BLM	04	14-1109	XXX	Management of Lands and Resources	Land Resources	Soil, Water, and Air Management	53	-	195,846	195,898	-	57,196	57,196	138,702	70.80%	1,482,451	7,048,433	7,105,629	57,196
BLM	04	14-1109	12X	Management of Lands and Resources	Land Resources	Soil, Water, and Air Management	616	-	124,793	125,409	-	88,685	88,685	36,724	29.28%	441,569	1,225,614	1,314,299	88,685
BLM	04	14-1109	13X	Management of Lands and Resources	Land Resources	Soil, Water, and Air Management	2,370	-	125,849	128,220	3,500	19,104	22,604	105,616	82.37%	698,640	1,744,676	1,767,280	19,104
BLM	04	14-1109	14X	Management of Lands and Resources	Land Resources	Soil, Water, and Air Management	26,528	-	149,928	176,456	-	101,454	101,454	75,002	42.50%	2,339,793	4,468,720	4,570,174	101,454
BLM	04	14-1109	15X	Management of Lands and Resources	Land Resources	Soil, Water, and Air Management	735,319	-	153,641	888,961	-	888,961	888,961	-	0.00%	4,316,439	9,765,271	10,654,232	888,961
BLM	04	14-1109	16X	Management of Lands and Resources	Land Resources	Soil, Water, and Air Management	-	43,609,000	-	43,609,000	1,980,277	25,668,978	27,649,254	15,959,746	36.60%	13,099,327	2,860,419	30,509,673	25,668,978
BLM	04	14-1109	XXX	Management of Lands and Resources	Land Resources	Rangeland Management	1,088	-	135,943	137,031	31,327	9,560	40,887	96,144	70.16%	249,439	725,074	765,961	9,560
BLM	04	14-1109	12X	Management of Lands and Resources	Land Resources	Rangeland Management	3,790	-	37,487	41,277	-	10,393	10,393	30,884	74.82%	227,182	1,432,925	1,443,318	10,393
BLM	04	14-1109	13X	Management of Lands and Resources	Land Resources	Rangeland Management	16,226	-	163,777	180,002	19,066	103,414	122,480	57,522	31.96%	422,427	1,001,732	1,124,212	103,414
BLM	04	14-1109	14X	Management of Lands and Resources	Land Resources	Rangeland Management	12,035	-	505,228	517,263	-	227,230	227,230	290,033	56.07%	960,431	3,685,448	3,912,678	227,230
BLM	04	14-1109	15X	Management of Lands and Resources	Land Resources	Rangeland Management	842,276	-	228,461	1,070,737	146,970	456,629	603,599	467,138	43.63%	4,315,660	6,397,249	7,000,848	456,629
BLM	04	14-1109	16X	Management of Lands and Resources	Land Resources	Rangeland Management	-	79,000,000	-	79,000,000	1,341,137	39,446,913	40,788,050	38,211,950	48.37%	35,312,795	2,899,155	43,687,205	39,446,913
BLM	04	14-1109	XXX	Management of Lands and Resources	Land Resources	Public Domain Forest Management	45	-	30,395	30,440	-	28,885	28,885	1,555	5.11%	90,178	220,814	249,700	28,885
BLM	04	14-1109	12X	Management of Lands and Resources	Land Resources	Public Domain Forest Management	45	-	46,043	46,088	-	4,108	4,108	41,980	91.09%	117,232	153,662	157,769	4,108
BLM	04	14-1109	13X	Management of Lands and Resources	Land Resources	Public Domain Forest Management	6,745	-	39	6,784	-	6,784	6,784	-	0.00%	12,879	165,844	172,628	6,784
BLM	04	14-1109	14X	Management of Lands and Resources	Land Resources	Public Domain Forest Management	2,320	-	9,023	11,343	-	3,996	3,996	7,347	64.77%	214,252	513,197	517,193	3,996
BLM	04	14-1109	15X	Management of Lands and Resources	Land Resources	Public Domain Forest Management	255,335	-	107,327	362,662	-	193,575	193,575	169,087	46.62%	568,061	1,149,473	1,343,047	193,575
BLM	04	14-1109	16X	Management of Lands and Resources	Land Resources	Public Domain Forest Management	-	9,980,000	-	9,980,000	93,300	5,705,593	5,798,893	4,181,107	41.89%	3,798,433	382,675	6,181,567	5,705,593
BLM	04	14-1109	XXX	Management of Lands and Resources	Land Resources	Riparian Management	407	-	68,412	68,820	-	43,363	43,363	25,456	36.99%	83,803	323,500	366,864	43,363
BLM	04	14-1109	12X	Management of Lands and Resources	Land Resources	Riparian Management	6,658	-	258,798	265,456	-	141,357	141,357	124,099	46.75%	164,956	607,498	748,854	141,357
BLM	04	14-1109	13X	Management of Lands and Resources	Land Resources	Riparian Management	472	-	19,349	19,821	-	1,047	1,047	18,775	94.72%	209,076	327,057	328,103	1,047
BLM	04	14-1109	14X	Management of Lands and Resources	Land Resources	Riparian Management	1,107	-	162,408	163,515	-	134,821	134,821	28,694	17.55%	348,540	735,285	870,106	134,821
BLM	04	14-1109	15X	Management of Lands and Resources	Land Resources	Riparian Management	493,873	-	24,297	518,170	-	462,321	462,321	55,849	10.78%	1,401,781	2,121,211	2,583,532	462,321
BLM	04	14-1109	16X	Management of Lands and Resources	Land Resources	Riparian Management	-	21,321,000	-	21,321,000	273,798	12,721,896	12,995,694	8,325,306	39.05%	7,688,860	636,446	13,632,140	12,721,896
BLM	04	14-1109	XXX	Management of Lands and Resources	Land Resources	Cultural Resources Management	335	-	48,829	49,164	-	44,068	44,068	5,096	10.37%	124,746	309,545	353,613	44,068
BLM	04	14-1109	12X	Management of Lands and Resources	Land Resources	Cultural Resources Management	78	-	20,456	20,534	-	10,471	10,471	10,063	49.01%	68,644	131,885	142,356	10,471
BLM	04	14-1109	13X	Management of Lands and Resources	Land Resources	Cultural Resources Management	769	-	14,780	15,549	-	2,615	2,615	12,934	83.19%	117,392	198,625	201,239	2,615
BLM	04	14-1109	14X	Management of Lands and Resources	Land Resources	Cultural Resources Management	11,717	-	75,521	87,238	15,000	46,357	61,357	25,881	29.67%	319,139	376,647	438,004	46,357
BLM	04	14-1109	15X	Management of Lands and Resources	Land Resources	Cultural Resources Management	180,466	-	203,357	383,823	-	175,723	175,723	208,100	54.22%	759,999	1,525,191	1,709,913	175,723
BLM	04	14-1109	16X	Management of Lands and Resources	Land Resources	Cultural Resources Management	-	16,131,000	-	16,131,000	482,910	8,836,113	9,319,023	6,811,977	42.23%	6,209,556	602,420	9,921,444	8,836,113
BLM	04	14-1109	XXX	Management of Lands and Resources	Land Resources	Wild Horse & Burro Management	8,555	-	30,198	38,752	-	28,899	28,899	9,853	25.43%	15,599	153,370	182,269	28,899
BLM	04	14-1109	12X	Management of Lands and Resources	Land Resources	Wild Horse & Burro Management	88,208	-	435,347	523,556	-	510,274	510,274	13,281	2.54%	80,410	985,162	1,495,436	510,274
BLM	04	14-1109	13X	Management of Lands and Resources	Land Resources	Wild Horse & Burro Management	151,199	-	386,486	537,685	-	537,685	537,685	-	0.00%	455,448	1,623,924	2,161,609	537,685
BLM	04	14-1109	14X	Management of Lands and Resources	Land Resources	Wild Horse & Burro Management	65,164	-	505,492	570,657	11,500	545,061	556,561	14,096	2.47%	1,682,776	8,933,955	9,490,517	545,061
BLM	04	14-1109	15X	Management of Lands and Resources	Land Resources	Wild Horse & Burro Management	841,980	-	766,240	1,608,221	17,575	1,384,240	1,401,815	206,406	12.83%	13,928,507	12,836,779	14,238,593	1,384,240
BLM	04	14-1109	16X	Management of Lands and Resources	Land Resources	Wild Horse & Burro Management	-	80,555,000	-	80,555,000	2,722,661	35,761,315	38,483,976	42,071,024	52.23%	16,952,230	25,118,294	63,602,770	35,761,315
BLM	04	14-1109	XXX	Management of Lands and Resources	Wildlife and Fisheries	Wildlife Management	960	-	154,488	155,448	-	65,629	65,629	89,819	57.78%	288,473	644,896	710,525	65,629
BLM	04	14-1109	12X	Management of Lands and Resources	Wildlife and Fisheries	Wildlife Management	50	-	90,185	90,234	-	74,722	74,722	15,512	17.19%	1,673,573	1,018,360	1,093,082	74,722
BLM	04	14-1109	13X	Management of Lands and Resources	Wildlife and Fisheries	Wildlife Management	1,705	-	194,764	196,468	5,556	49,921	55,477	140,992	71.76%	650,244	1,167,609	1,223,086	49,921
BLM	04	14-1109	14X	Management of Lands and Resources	Wildlife and Fisheries	Wildlife Management	1,011	-	400,969	401,980	6,000	97,769	103,769	298,211	74.19%	2,158,007	4,523,689	4,627,458	97,769
BLM	04	14-1109	15X	Management of Lands and Resources	Wildlife and Fisheries	Wildlife Management	562,542	-	697,894	1,260,436	192,147	463,033	655,180	605,256	48.02%	5,003,970	13,150,923	13,806,103	463,033
BLM	04	14-1109	16X	Management of Lands and Resources	Wildlife and Fisheries	Wildlife Management	-	89,381,000	-	89,381,000	6,322,769	58,081,001	64,403,770	24,977,230	27.94%	17,906,582	7,070,648	71,474,418	58,081,001
BLM	04	14-1109	XXX	Management of Lands and Resources	Wildlife and Fisheries	Fisheries Management	244	-	68,816	69,061	-	8,612	8,612	60,449	87.53%	103,593	304,894	313,506	8,612
BLM	04	14-1109	12X	Management of Lands and Resources	Wildlife and Fisheries	Fisheries Management	578	-	152,100	152,678	-	8	8	152,671	99.99%	224,700	194,834	194,842	8
BLM	04	14-1109	13X	Management of Lands and Resources	Wildlife and Fisheries	Fisheries Management	960	-	102,586	103,546	-	22,501	22,501	81,044	78.27%	176,697	297,123	297,123	22,501
BLM	04	14-1109	14X	Management of Lands and Resources	Wildlife and Fisheries	Fisheries Management	1,322	-	60,335	61,656	-	29,021	29,021	32,635	52.93%	299,509	539,524	568,545	29,021
BLM	04	14-1109	15X	Management of Lands and Resources	Wildlife and Fisheries	Fisheries Management	278,964	-	62,334	341,298	-	220,827	220,827	120,471	35.30%	774,049	1,624,581	1,845,409	220,827
BLM	04	14-1109	16X	Management of Lands and Resources	Wildlife and Fisheries	Fisheries Management	-	12,530,000	-	12,530,000	134,635	7,590,371	7,725,006	4,804,994	38.35%	4,444,302	360,692	8,085,698	7,590,371
BLM	04	14-1109	XXX	Management of Lands and Resources	Threatened and Endangered Species	Threatened and Endangered Species	51	-	61,797	61,848	-	46,668	46,668	15,181	24.54%	109,576	381,849	428,516	46,668
BLM	04	14-1109	12X	Management of Lands and Resources	Threatened and Endangered Species	Threatened and Endangered Species	19	-	100,000	100,019	-	21,179	21,179	78,841	78.83%	95,865	411,285	432,464	21,179
BLM	04	14-1109	13X	Management of Lands and Resources	Threatened and Endangered Species	Threatened and Endangered Species	1,583	-	4,609	6,192	-	4,970	4,970	1,222	19.74%	77,593	324,799	329,769	4,970
BLM	04	14-1109	14X	Management of Lands and Resources	Threatened and Endangered Species	Threatened and Endangered Species	4,725	-	54,191	58,916	-	14,032	14,032	44,884	76.18%	467,102	1,521,338	1,535,370	14,032
BLM	04	14-1109	15X																

Attachment A - Department of the Interior - Detail at the Appropriations Committee Support Level for Discretionary Appropriations
 Data Through March 31, 2016
 (in whole dollars)

Bureau Name	Bureau ID Code	Treasury Account Symbol (TAS)	Period of Availability	Account Name	Activity Name	Subactivity Name	BUDGET AUTHORITY				STATUS OF BALANCES								
							Carryover BA (at Start of Fiscal Year)	New BA	Other BA (Transfers, Recoveries, Reprogrammings)	Total BA Available	UNOBLIGATED			OBLIGATED		EXPENDITURES			
											Committed	Not Committed	Total Unobligated	Obligations	Percent Obligated	Expenditures	Undelivered Orders (UDOs)	Cumulative Unexpended Balance	Total Currently Available for Obligation
BLM	04	14-1109	13X	Management of Lands and Resources	Energy and Minerals Management	Oil and Gas Management	8,771	-	131,536	140,307	-	99,513	99,513	40,793	29.07%	241,818	535,216	634,729	99,513
BLM	04	14-1109	14X	Management of Lands and Resources	Energy and Minerals Management	Oil and Gas Management	317,628	-	258,424	576,052	1,200	154,886	156,086	419,966	72.90%	1,504,481	2,619,525	2,775,610	154,886
BLM	04	14-1109	15X	Management of Lands and Resources	Energy and Minerals Management	Oil and Gas Management	3,885,898	-	249,258	4,135,156	1,744	1,246,885	1,248,629	2,886,527	69.80%	5,357,553	6,246,510	7,495,140	1,246,885
BLM	04	14-1109	16X	Management of Lands and Resources	Energy and Minerals Management	Oil and Gas Management	-	59,671,000	-	59,671,000	4,371,769	30,434,608	34,806,377	24,864,623	41.67%	21,668,184	3,196,439	38,002,816	30,434,608
BLM	04	14-1109	XXX	Management of Lands and Resources	Energy and Minerals Management	APD PROCESSING FEES	2,025	-	135,096	137,121	-	51,794	51,794	85,328	62.23%	74,480	302,943	354,737	51,794
BLM	04	14-1109	12X	Management of Lands and Resources	Energy and Minerals Management	APD PROCESSING FEES	6	-	101,075	101,081	-	6,542	6,542	94,539	93.53%	54,840	164,701	171,243	6,542
BLM	04	14-1109	13X	Management of Lands and Resources	Energy and Minerals Management	APD PROCESSING FEES	1,781,245	-	77,504	1,858,749	-	565,692	565,692	1,293,057	69.57%	1,180,664	646,836	1,212,528	565,692
BLM	04	14-1109	14X	Management of Lands and Resources	Energy and Minerals Management	APD PROCESSING FEES	84,790	-	34,617	119,407	-	106,943	106,943	12,464	10.44%	1,161,283	455,062	562,005	106,943
BLM	04	14-1109	15X	Management of Lands and Resources	Energy and Minerals Management	APD PROCESSING FEES	2,044,635	-	64,122	2,108,757	232,689	502,592	735,281	1,373,476	65.13%	2,044,367	2,092,178	2,827,459	502,592
BLM	04	14-1109	XXX	Management of Lands and Resources	Energy and Minerals Management	Coal Management	1,231	-	32,630	33,861	-	33,861	33,861	-	0.00%	-	93,996	127,857	33,861
BLM	04	14-1109	12X	Management of Lands and Resources	Energy and Minerals Management	Coal Management	289	-	54	343	-	319	319	24	6.86%	1,380	18,139	18,458	319
BLM	04	14-1109	13X	Management of Lands and Resources	Energy and Minerals Management	Coal Management	1,452	-	2,509	3,960	-	3,960	3,960	-	0.00%	19,577	35,281	39,242	3,960
BLM	04	14-1109	14X	Management of Lands and Resources	Energy and Minerals Management	Coal Management	121,162	-	10,801	131,964	-	123,610	123,610	8,354	6.33%	1,497	399,781	523,392	123,610
BLM	04	14-1109	15X	Management of Lands and Resources	Energy and Minerals Management	Coal Management	309,011	-	8,052	317,063	-	250,114	250,114	66,949	21.12%	319,694	405,105	655,219	250,114
BLM	04	14-1109	16X	Management of Lands and Resources	Energy and Minerals Management	Coal Management	-	10,868,000	-	10,868,000	372,182	6,014,129	6,386,310	4,481,690	41.24%	4,012,017	469,672	6,855,983	6,014,129
BLM	04	14-1109	XXX	Management of Lands and Resources	Energy and Minerals Management	Other Mineral Resources	228	-	12,020	12,248	-	11,248	11,248	1,000	8.16%	11,899	60,221	71,469	11,248
BLM	04	14-1109	12X	Management of Lands and Resources	Energy and Minerals Management	Other Mineral Resources	555	-	41,413	41,968	-	35,496	35,496	6,472	15.42%	12,332	91,746	127,243	35,496
BLM	04	14-1109	13X	Management of Lands and Resources	Energy and Minerals Management	Other Mineral Resources	67	-	7,842	7,909	-	7,888	7,888	22	0.27%	28,971	54,020	61,907	7,888
BLM	04	14-1109	14X	Management of Lands and Resources	Energy and Minerals Management	Other Mineral Resources	184,834	-	35,302	220,136	-	173,707	173,707	46,429	21.09%	229,895	270,016	443,723	173,707
BLM	04	14-1109	15X	Management of Lands and Resources	Energy and Minerals Management	Other Mineral Resources	321,162	-	53,253	374,415	5,950	308,021	313,971	60,444	16.14%	475,382	709,695	1,023,666	308,021
BLM	04	14-1109	16X	Management of Lands and Resources	Energy and Minerals Management	Other Mineral Resources	-	11,879,000	-	11,879,000	23,820	7,735,195	7,759,015	4,119,985	34.68%	3,717,486	402,499	8,161,514	7,735,195
BLM	04	14-1109	12X	Management of Lands and Resources	Renewable Energy	Renewable Energy Management	3,595	-	20,320	23,916	-	23,916	23,916	-	0.00%	19,055	496,481	520,397	23,916
BLM	04	14-1109	13X	Management of Lands and Resources	Renewable Energy	Renewable Energy Management	32,010	-	95,741	127,751	-	127,751	127,751	-	0.00%	137,900	299,443	427,195	127,751
BLM	04	14-1109	14X	Management of Lands and Resources	Renewable Energy	Renewable Energy Management	206,126	-	116,011	322,137	14,800	230,690	245,490	76,647	23.79%	2,210,377	2,855,112	3,100,601	230,690
BLM	04	14-1109	15X	Management of Lands and Resources	Renewable Energy	Renewable Energy Management	694,060	-	118,918	812,978	226,700	415,072	641,772	171,205	21.06%	3,558,065	4,909,316	5,551,088	415,072
BLM	04	14-1109	16X	Management of Lands and Resources	Renewable Energy	Renewable Energy Management	-	29,061,000	-	29,061,000	1,890,300	18,288,121	20,178,422	8,882,578	30.57%	7,800,683	1,081,896	21,260,317	18,288,121
BLM	04	14-1109	XXX	Management of Lands and Resources	Realty and Ownership Management	Alaska Conveyance & Lands	12,343	-	29,572	41,915	-	32,875	32,875	9,040	21.57%	32,190	495,200	528,075	32,875
BLM	04	14-1109	12X	Management of Lands and Resources	Realty and Ownership Management	Alaska Conveyance & Lands	2,563	-	30	2,593	-	1,998	1,998	595	22.94%	10,113	1,353,920	1,355,918	1,998
BLM	04	14-1109	13X	Management of Lands and Resources	Realty and Ownership Management	Alaska Conveyance & Lands	880	-	6	886	-	1	1	885	99.85%	3,795	46,070	46,071	1
BLM	04	14-1109	14X	Management of Lands and Resources	Realty and Ownership Management	Alaska Conveyance & Lands	13,070	-	48	13,117	-	13,117	13,117	-	0.00%	-	789,026	802,144	13,117
BLM	04	14-1109	15X	Management of Lands and Resources	Realty and Ownership Management	Alaska Conveyance & Lands	580,632	-	22,732	603,364	40,000	563,364	603,364	-	0.00%	1,717,013	1,973,791	2,577,155	563,364
BLM	04	14-1109	16X	Management of Lands and Resources	Realty and Ownership Management	Alaska Conveyance & Lands	-	22,000,000	-	22,000,000	692,342	14,860,766	15,553,108	6,446,892	29.30%	6,146,347	300,545	15,853,653	14,860,766
BLM	04	14-1109	XXX	Management of Lands and Resources	Realty and Ownership Management	Cadastral Survey	371	-	1,265	1,636	-	730	730	905	55.34%	10,832	23,430	24,160	730
BLM	04	14-1109	12X	Management of Lands and Resources	Realty and Ownership Management	Cadastral Survey	4	-	92	96	-	1	1	95	98.69%	12,913	3,172	3,173	1
BLM	04	14-1109	13X	Management of Lands and Resources	Realty and Ownership Management	Cadastral Survey	1,126	-	72	1,197	-	1,186	1,186	12	0.96%	22,488	64,654	65,840	1,186
BLM	04	14-1109	14X	Management of Lands and Resources	Realty and Ownership Management	Cadastral Survey	18,705	-	37,243	55,949	-	47,957	47,957	7,991	14.28%	92,268	249,116	297,073	47,957
BLM	04	14-1109	15X	Management of Lands and Resources	Realty and Ownership Management	Cadastral Survey	-	-	1,320	1,320	-	1	1	1,320	99.93%	7,987	2,216	2,217	1
BLM	04	14-1109	XXX	Management of Lands and Resources	Realty and Ownership Management	Land and Realty Management	4,864	-	88,780	93,644	-	26,255	26,255	67,389	71.96%	554,078	1,183,165	1,209,420	26,255
BLM	04	14-1109	12X	Management of Lands and Resources	Realty and Ownership Management	Land and Realty Management	1,097	-	14,925	16,022	-	2,210	2,210	13,812	86.20%	208,084	208,294	2,210	2,210
BLM	04	14-1109	13X	Management of Lands and Resources	Realty and Ownership Management	Land and Realty Management	63,194	-	3,064	66,258	-	66,257	66,257	2	0.00%	257,647	469,658	535,914	66,257
BLM	04	14-1109	14X	Management of Lands and Resources	Realty and Ownership Management	Land and Realty Management	24,650	-	72,964	97,614	-	60,171	60,171	37,443	38.36%	322,826	688,730	748,901	60,171
BLM	04	14-1109	15X	Management of Lands and Resources	Realty and Ownership Management	Land and Realty Management	-	-	0	0	-	0	0	-	0.00%	29,218	4,605	4,605	0
BLM	04	14-1109	XXX	Management of Lands and Resources	Resource Protection and Maintenance	Resource Management Planning	19,474	-	98,254	117,728	-	96,129	96,129	21,599	18.35%	316,365	1,409,067	1,505,196	96,129
BLM	04	14-1109	12X	Management of Lands and Resources	Resource Protection and Maintenance	Resource Management Planning	8,909	-	113,153	122,062	-	40,060	40,060	82,002	67.18%	43,752	1,521,029	1,561,089	40,060
BLM	04	14-1109	13X	Management of Lands and Resources	Resource Protection and Maintenance	Resource Management Planning	59,012	-	37,558	96,570	-	93,729	93,729	2,841	2.94%	202,318	1,236,839	1,330,568	93,729
BLM	04	14-1109	14X	Management of Lands and Resources	Resource Protection and Maintenance	Resource Management Planning	11,144	-	219,226	230,369	6,850	104,856	111,706	118,663	51.51%	1,447,020	2,678,592	2,790,298	104,856
BLM	04	14-1109	15X	Management of Lands and Resources	Resource Protection and Maintenance	Resource Management Planning	684,314	-	206,424	890,738	101,390	628,332	729,722	161,016	18.08%	2,261,290	7,210,796	7,940,517	628,332
BLM	04	14-1109	16X	Management of Lands and Resources	Resource Protection and Maintenance	Resource Management Planning	-	48,125,000	-	48,125,000	3,372,903	30,389,288	33,762,190	14,362,810	29.84%	12,238,884	2,123,926	35,886,116	30,389,288
BLM	04	14-1109	12X	Management of Lands and Resources	Resource Protection and Maintenance	Abandoned Mine Lands	1,401	-	292,773	294,174	-	138,000	138,000	156,172	2.00%	329,136	2,137,186	2,431,358	156,172
BLM	04	14-1109	13X	Management of Lands and Resources	Resource Protection and Maintenance	Abandoned Mine Lands	6,262	-	275,238	281,501	46,015	235,484	281,499	2	0.00%	504,920	2,162,524	2,444,023	235,484
BLM	04	14-1109	14X	Management of Lands and Resources	Resource Protection and Maintenance	Abandoned Mine Lands	1,646	-	345,725	347,371	164,000	152,380	136,380	30,992	8.92%	381,087	2,581,000	2,897,380	152,380
BLM	04	14-1109	15X	Management of Lands and Resources	Resource Protection and Maintenance	Abandoned Mine Lands	455,135	-	279,649	734,784	124,000	633,492	633,492	101,292	13.79%	1,756,568	4,104,248	4,737,741	509,492
BLM	04	14-1109	16X	Management of Lands and Resources	Resource Protection and Maintenance	Abandoned Mine Lands	-	19,946,000	-	19,946,000	912,327	14,541,036	15,453,363	4,492,637	22.52%	3,602,475	890,162	16,343,525	14,541,036
BLM	04	14-1109	XXX	Management of Lands and Resources	Resource Protection and Maintenance	Resource Protection and Law Enforcement	2,083	-	13,586	15,670	-	15,670	15,670	-	0.00%	553,936	163,419	179,088	15,670
BLM	04	14-1109	12X	Management of Lands and Resources	Resource Protection and Maintenance	Resource Protection and Law Enforcement	389	-	69,155	69,544	-	69,155	69,155	389	0.56%	95,488	166,916	236,071	69,155
BLM	04	14-1109	13X	Management of Lands and Resources	Resource Protection and Maintenance	Resource Protection and Law Enforcement	1,680	-	35,735	37,416	-	35,655	35,655	1,760	4.70%	14,198	119,976	155,632	35,655
BLM	04	14-1109	14X	Management of Lands and Resources	Resource Protection and Maintenance	Resource Protection and Law Enforcement	7,408	-	30,943	38,352	-	33,276	33,276	5,075	13.23%	109,271	170,983	204,259	33,276
BLM	04	14-1109	15X	Management of Lands and Resources	Resource Protection and Maintenance	Resource Protection and Law Enforcement	206,556	-	25,783	232,339	-	101,321	101,321	131,018	56.39%	640,611	589,925	691,246	101,321
BLM</																			

Attachment A - Department of the Interior - Detail at the Appropriations Committee Support Level for Discretionary Appropriations
 Data Through March 31, 2016
 (in whole dollars)

Bureau Name	Bureau ID Code	Treasury Account Symbol (TAS)	Period of Availability	Account Name	Activity Name	Subactivity Name	BUDGET AUTHORITY				STATUS OF BALANCES									
							Carryover BA (at Start of Fiscal Year)	New BA	Other BA (Transfers, Recoveries, Reprogrammings)	Total BA Available	UNOBLIGATED			OBLIGATED		EXPENDITURES			Total Currently Available for Obligation	
											Committed	Not Committed	Total Unobligated	Obligations	Percent Obligated	Expenditures	Undelivered Orders (UDOs)	Cumulative Unexpended Balance		
BLM	04	14-1109	XXX	Management of Lands and Resources	Transportation and Facilities Maintenance	Deferred Maintenance	5,730,800	-	22,287	5,753,087	1,444,210	3,359,095	4,803,304	949,783	16.51%	1,307,492	1,976,779	6,780,083	3,359,095	
BLM	04	14-1109	12X	Management of Lands and Resources	Transportation and Facilities Maintenance	Deferred Maintenance	2,600,327	-	9,164	2,609,491	5,000	2,496,695	2,501,695	107,796	4.13%	625,115	1,217,355	3,719,050	2,496,695	
BLM	04	14-1109	13X	Management of Lands and Resources	Transportation and Facilities Maintenance	Deferred Maintenance	8,504,659	-	19,881	8,524,540	3,125,808	5,172,807	8,298,615	225,925	2.65%	1,173,738	1,306,451	9,605,066	5,172,807	
BLM	04	14-1109	14X	Management of Lands and Resources	Transportation and Facilities Maintenance	Deferred Maintenance	8,520,541	-	7,419	8,527,960	1,842,703	5,797,727	7,640,430	887,530	10.41%	3,116,055	3,148,304	10,788,734	5,797,727	
BLM	04	14-1109	15X	Management of Lands and Resources	Transportation and Facilities Maintenance	Deferred Maintenance	12,330,325	-	379,035	12,709,361	1,089,290	10,146,354	11,235,644	1,473,717	11.60%	4,580,788	5,135,355	16,370,999	10,146,354	
BLM	04	14-1109	16X	Management of Lands and Resources	Transportation and Facilities Maintenance	Deferred Maintenance	-	31,387,000	-	31,387,000	2,376,327	-	27,328,074	29,704,401	1,682,599	5.36%	1,188,526	494,073	30,198,474	27,328,074
BLM	04	14-1109	12X	Management of Lands and Resources	Transportation and Facilities Maintenance	Operations and Annual Maintenance	5,062	-	9,622	14,684	-	-	14,684	-	0.00%	52,218	226,359	241,043	14,684	
BLM	04	14-1109	13X	Management of Lands and Resources	Transportation and Facilities Maintenance	Operations and Annual Maintenance	127	-	30,673	30,800	-	-	25,187	5,613	18.22%	183,231	334,970	360,156	25,187	
BLM	04	14-1109	14X	Management of Lands and Resources	Transportation and Facilities Maintenance	Operations and Annual Maintenance	18,526	-	21,713	40,239	-	-	24,557	15,682	38.97%	549,209	593,128	617,685	24,557	
BLM	04	14-1109	15X	Management of Lands and Resources	Transportation and Facilities Maintenance	Operations and Annual Maintenance	922,224	-	101,323	1,023,546	10,000	-	688,144	335,402	32.77%	2,937,752	1,809,651	2,497,795	678,144	
BLM	04	14-1109	16X	Management of Lands and Resources	Transportation and Facilities Maintenance	Operations and Annual Maintenance	-	38,942,000	-	38,942,000	1,207,184	-	22,676,663	16,265,337	41.77%	14,661,893	1,603,444	24,280,107	21,469,479	
BLM	04	14-1109	XXX	Management of Lands and Resources	National Monuments and National Conservation Areas	National Monuments and National Conservation Areas	136	-	52,737	52,873	-	-	52,774	99	0.19%	71,283	166,583	219,357	52,774	
BLM	04	14-1109	12X	Management of Lands and Resources	National Monuments and National Conservation Areas	National Monuments and National Conservation Areas	8,548	-	40,290	48,838	-	-	33,671	15,166	31.05%	43,434	203,703	237,374	33,671	
BLM	04	14-1109	13X	Management of Lands and Resources	National Monuments and National Conservation Areas	National Monuments and National Conservation Areas	1,812	-	11,144	12,957	-	-	1	12,956	99.99%	94,268	287,200	287,201	1	
BLM	04	14-1109	14X	Management of Lands and Resources	National Monuments and National Conservation Areas	National Monuments and National Conservation Areas	7,084	-	82,569	89,653	5,723	-	43,004	46,649	52.03%	556,530	1,242,269	1,285,273	37,281	
BLM	04	14-1109	15X	Management of Lands and Resources	National Monuments and National Conservation Areas	National Monuments and National Conservation Areas	556,263	-	58,693	614,956	87,200	-	513,674	101,282	16.47%	1,446,005	1,715,469	2,229,143	426,474	
BLM	04	14-1109	16X	Management of Lands and Resources	National Monuments and National Conservation Areas	National Monuments and National Conservation Areas	-	36,819,000	-	36,819,000	669,706	-	22,151,548	14,667,452	39.84%	13,230,986	1,436,465	23,588,014	21,481,842	
BLM	04	14-1109	XXX	Management of Lands and Resources	Land and Resource Information Systems	Land and Resource Information Systems	127	-	4,729	4,856	-	-	4,693	163	3.37%	9,265	71,144	75,837	4,693	
BLM	04	14-1109	12X	Management of Lands and Resources	Land and Resource Information Systems	Land and Resource Information Systems	1,251	-	1,437	2,688	-	-	2,675	13	0.48%	642	9,752	12,426	2,675	
BLM	04	14-1109	XXX	Management of Lands and Resources	Challenge Cost Share	Challenge Cost Share	7,843	-	68,792	76,635	1,200	-	76,635	-	0.00%	54,484	285,462	362,098	75,435	
BLM	04	14-1109	12X	Management of Lands and Resources	Challenge Cost Share	Challenge Cost Share	12,239	-	89,474	101,713	-	-	101,713	-	0.00%	86,120	491,858	593,571	101,713	
BLM	04	14-1109	13X	Management of Lands and Resources	Challenge Cost Share	Challenge Cost Share	87,869	-	31,516	119,384	22,879	-	96,505	-	0.00%	90,738	323,827	443,212	96,505	
BLM	04	14-1109	14X	Management of Lands and Resources	Challenge Cost Share	Challenge Cost Share	19,687	-	64,215	83,901	14,000	-	69,901	-	0.00%	276,941	534,951	618,853	69,901	
BLM	04	14-1109	15X	Management of Lands and Resources	Challenge Cost Share	Challenge Cost Share	155,725	-	4,674	160,399	41,946	-	118,453	-	0.00%	462,201	1,004,172	1,164,571	118,453	
BLM	04	14-1109	16X	Management of Lands and Resources	Challenge Cost Share	Challenge Cost Share	-	2,413,000	-	2,413,000	641,100	-	1,629,892	142,008	5.89%	36,791	105,218	2,376,209	1,629,892	
BLM	04	14-1109	XXX	Management of Lands and Resources	Challenge Cost Share	Healthy Lands Initiative	14,162	-	-	14,162	-	-	14,162	-	0.00%	-	8,194	22,356	14,162	
BLM	04	14-1109	XXX	Management of Lands and Resources	Challenge Cost Share	Grasshopper & Mormon cricket Control	33,792	-	134,247	168,039	-	-	168,039	-	0.00%	54,506	162,105	330,144	168,039	
BLM	04	14-1109	XXX	Management of Lands and Resources	Workforce and Organizational Support	Information Systems Operations	13,668	-	7,825	21,493	-	-	20,006	1,487	6.92%	4,484	37,653	57,659	20,006	
BLM	04	14-1109	12X	Management of Lands and Resources	Workforce and Organizational Support	IRM & Automation Management	274,136	-	25,183	299,319	-	-	296,680	2,639	0.88%	798,015	542,412	839,092	296,680	
BLM	04	14-1109	XXX	Management of Lands and Resources	Workforce and Organizational Support	Administrative Support	310,027	-	38,669	348,696	-	-	21,682	327,014	93.78%	179,126	314,577	336,259	21,682	
BLM	04	14-1109	12X	Management of Lands and Resources	Workforce and Organizational Support	Administrative Support	1,175,005	-	21,053	1,196,057	-	-	1,055,607	140,450	11.74%	178,059	513,890	1,569,497	1,055,607	
BLM	04	14-1109	13X	Management of Lands and Resources	Workforce and Organizational Support	Administrative Support	426,222	-	79,131	505,353	-	-	354,907	150,445	29.77%	549,691	913,164	1,268,071	354,907	
BLM	04	14-1109	14X	Management of Lands and Resources	Workforce and Organizational Support	Administrative Support	656,394	-	626,664	1,283,058	-	-	849,780	433,278	33.77%	295,190	1,926,206	2,775,986	849,780	
BLM	04	14-1109	15X	Management of Lands and Resources	Workforce and Organizational Support	Administrative Support	967,398	-	155,300	1,122,697	-	-	623,349	499,348	44.48%	1,522,919	2,945,944	3,569,294	623,349	
BLM	04	14-1109	16X	Management of Lands and Resources	Workforce and Organizational Support	Administrative Support	-	50,942,000	-	50,942,000	896,160	-	24,930,097	25,115,743	49.30%	23,225,183	1,890,560	27,716,817	24,930,097	
BLM	04	14-1109	XXX	Management of Lands and Resources	Workforce and Organizational Support	Bureauwide Fixed Costs	382,572	-	794,414	1,176,986	-	-	826,459	350,527	29.78%	710,822	8,207,768	9,034,227	826,459	
BLM	04	14-1109	12X	Management of Lands and Resources	Workforce and Organizational Support	Bureauwide Fixed Costs	3,166,479	-	160,411	3,326,891	657,770	-	1,569,176	1,099,944	33.06%	1,513,764	2,808,424	5,035,371	1,569,176	
BLM	04	14-1109	13X	Management of Lands and Resources	Workforce and Organizational Support	Bureauwide Fixed Costs	2,057,138	-	46	2,057,184	700,000	-	1,630,454	426,731	20.74%	1,912,537	920,546	2,551,000	930,454	
BLM	04	14-1109	14X	Management of Lands and Resources	Workforce and Organizational Support	Bureauwide Fixed Costs	12,295,238	-	38,863	12,334,101	441,859	-	7,190,089	4,702,154	38.12%	2,488,640	3,681,345	11,313,293	7,190,089	
BLM	04	14-1109	15X	Management of Lands and Resources	Workforce and Organizational Support	Bureauwide Fixed Costs	22,776,257	-	269,969	23,046,225	301,207	-	6,575,250	16,169,768	70.16%	7,028,201	16,857,803	23,734,261	6,575,250	
BLM	04	14-1109	16X	Management of Lands and Resources	Workforce and Organizational Support	Bureauwide Fixed Costs	-	93,645,000	-	93,645,000	716,904	-	47,653,518	48,370,422	48.35%	25,166,138	20,108,440	68,478,862	47,653,518	
BLM	04	14-1109	13X	Management of Lands and Resources	Workforce and Organizational Support	Information Systems Operations	47,893	-	11,565	59,458	-	-	11,356	48,102	80.90%	97,976	197,185	208,540	11,356	
BLM	04	14-1109	14X	Management of Lands and Resources	Workforce and Organizational Support	Information Systems Operations	198,389	-	259,033	457,422	-	-	140,197	317,225	69.35%	856,397	1,215,217	1,355,414	140,197	
BLM	04	14-1109	15X	Management of Lands and Resources	Workforce and Organizational Support	Information Systems Operations	307,543	-	282,772	590,315	7,916	-	65,646	524,670	88.88%	5,462,279	1,890,846	1,956,491	57,730	
BLM	04	14-1109	16X	Management of Lands and Resources	Workforce and Organizational Support	Information Systems Operations	-	25,958,000	-	25,958,000	605,952	-	605,952	25,352,048	97.67%	7,611,000	17,741,048	18,347,000	0	
BLM	04	14-1109	XXX	Management of Lands and Resources	Workforce and Organizational Support	Mining Law Administration	10,192	-	112,907	123,099	-	-	116,570	6,529	5.30%	67,361	311,842	428,413	116,570	
BLM	04	14-1109	12X	Management of Lands and Resources	Workforce and Organizational Support	Mining Law Administration	220,813	-	25,561	246,374	-	-	217,842	28,533	11.58%	60,651	109,013	326,855	217,842	
BLM	04	14-1109	13X	Management of Lands and Resources	Workforce and Organizational Support	Mining Law Administration	3,164,263	-	8,486	3,172,748	-	-	3,059,401	113,348	3.57%	170,775	195,416	3,254,816	3,059,401	
BLM	04	14-1109	14X	Management of Lands and Resources	Workforce and Organizational Support	Mining Law Administration	1,602,218	-	112,778	1,714,996	-	-	1,433,210	281,786	16.43%	578,713	774,265	2,207,475	1,433,210	
BLM	04	14-1109	15X	Management of Lands and Resources	Workforce and Organizational Support	Mining Law Administration	914,126	-	90,055	1,004,181	35,744	-	412,304	556,132	55.38%	2,168,037	2,025,253	2,473,301	412,304	
BLM	04	14-1110	XXX	Construction	Construction	Capital Improvements	5,238,506	-	9,507	5,248,013	813,589	-	4,294,917	5,108,506	2.66%	177,923	134,080	5,242,586	4,294,917	
BLM	04	14-1110	12X	Construction	Construction	Capital Improvements	1,928,942	-	170	1,929,112	-	-	1,924,716	4,396	0.23%	9,721	27,580	1,952,297	1,924,716	
BLM	04	14-1110	14X	Construction	Construction	Capital Improvements	400,000	-	-	400,000	-	-	400,000	-	0.00%	-	-	400,000	400,000	
BLM	04	14-1116	12X	Oregon and California Grant Lands	Oregon and California Grant Lands	Western Oregon Acquisition	-	-	38,000	38,000	-	-	38,000	-	0.00%	-	38,000	76,000	38,000	
BLM	04	14-1116	13X	Oregon and California Grant Lands	Oregon and California Grant Lands	Western Oregon Acquisition	3,000	-	0	3,000	-	-	0	3,000	100.00%	3,000	-	0	0	
BLM	04	14-1116	15X	Oregon and California Grant Lands	Oregon and California Grant Lands	Western Oregon Acquisition	31,687	-	-	31,687	15,000	-	16,329	358	1.13%	10,857	5,339	36,669	16,329	

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Data Through March 31, 2016
(in whole dollars)

Bureau Name	Bureau ID Code	Treasury Account Symbol (TAS)	Period of Availability	Account Name	Activity Name	Subactivity Name	BUDGET AUTHORITY				STATUS OF BALANCES								
							Carryover BA (at Start of Fiscal Year)	New BA	Other BA (Transfers, Recoveries, Reprogrammings)	Total BA Available	UNOBLIGATED			OBLIGATED		EXPENDITURES			
											Committed	Not Committed	Total Unobligated	Obligations	Percent Obligated	Expenditures	Undelivered Orders (UDOs)	Cumulative Unexpended Balance	Total Currently Available for Obligation
BLM	04	14-1116	16X	Oregon and California Grant Lands	Oregon and California Grant Land	Western Oregon Acquisition	-	324,000	-	324,000	-	160,076	160,076	163,924	50.59%	145,076	18,848	178,924	160,076
BLM	04	14-1116	XXX	Oregon and California Grant Lands	Oregon and California Grant Land	O&C Information Systems Operations & Maintenan	-	-	519	519	-	1	1	518	99.75%	962	637	638	1
BLM	04	14-1116	12X	Oregon and California Grant Lands	Oregon and California Grant Land	O&C Information Systems Operations & Maintenan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%	29	5,591	5,591	-	
BLM	04	14-1116	13X	Oregon and California Grant Lands	Oregon and California Grant Land	O&C Information Systems Operations & Maintenan	5,847	-	118	5,965	-	5,447	5,447	518	8.69%	10,561	1,590	7,037	5,447
BLM	04	14-1116	14X	Oregon and California Grant Lands	Oregon and California Grant Land	O&C Information Systems Operations & Maintenan	17,366	-	-	17,366	-	17,366	17,366	-	0.00%	6,393	2,173	19,538	17,366
BLM	04	14-1116	15X	Oregon and California Grant Lands	Oregon and California Grant Land	O&C Information Systems Operations & Maintenan	64,189	-	35,213	99,402	-	59,895	59,895	39,508	39.75%	328,261	61,185	121,079	59,895
BLM	04	14-1116	16X	Oregon and California Grant Lands	Oregon and California Grant Land	O&C Information Systems Operations & Maintenan	-	1,786,000	-	1,786,000	22,210	1,016,093	1,038,303	747,697	41.86%	666,689	81,007	1,119,311	1,016,093
BLM	04	14-1116	XXX	Oregon and California Grant Lands	Oregon and California Grant Land	NLCS OR MONUMENT & CONS	-	-	1,815	1,815	-	1,815	1,815	-	0.00%	4,934	2,050	3,866	1,815
BLM	04	14-1116	13X	Oregon and California Grant Lands	Oregon and California Grant Land	NLCS OR MONUMENT & CONS	6,402	-	-	6,402	-	6,402	6,402	-	0.00%	2,096	18,120	24,522	6,402
BLM	04	14-1116	14X	Oregon and California Grant Lands	Oregon and California Grant Land	NLCS OR MONUMENT & CONS	1,491	-	-	1,491	-	1,491	1,491	-	0.00%	13,252	14,351	15,842	1,491
BLM	04	14-1116	15X	Oregon and California Grant Lands	Oregon and California Grant Land	NLCS OR MONUMENT & CONS	20,461	-	34,463	54,924	-	33,974	33,974	20,949	38.14%	46,472	148,554	182,528	33,974
BLM	04	14-1116	16X	Oregon and California Grant Lands	Oregon and California Grant Land	NLCS OR MONUMENT & CONS	-	767,000	-	767,000	59	494,388	494,447	272,553	35.53%	230,607	41,946	536,393	494,388
BLM	04	14-1116	XXX	Oregon and California Grant Lands	Oregon and California Grant Land	O&C Operations Maintenance	16	-	49,268	49,284	-	40,695	40,695	8,589	17.43%	10,879	50,659	91,354	40,695
BLM	04	14-1116	12X	Oregon and California Grant Lands	Oregon and California Grant Land	O&C Operations Maintenance	57,031	-	233	57,264	-	35,441	35,441	21,824	38.11%	20,412	110,642	146,083	35,441
BLM	04	14-1116	13X	Oregon and California Grant Lands	Oregon and California Grant Land	O&C Operations Maintenance	82,767	-	30,348	113,116	-	75,311	75,311	37,804	33.42%	126,794	78,048	153,359	75,311
BLM	04	14-1116	14X	Oregon and California Grant Lands	Oregon and California Grant Land	O&C Operations Maintenance	4,003	-	126	4,129	-	4,129	4,129	-	0.00%	178,503	534,354	538,483	4,129
BLM	04	14-1116	15X	Oregon and California Grant Lands	Oregon and California Grant Land	O&C Operations Maintenance	640,179	-	200,308	840,487	90,000	455,948	545,948	294,538	35.04%	821,795	1,121,954	1,667,902	455,948
BLM	04	14-1116	16X	Oregon and California Grant Lands	Oregon and California Grant Land	O&C Operations Maintenance	-	9,602,000	-	9,602,000	299,326	4,869,984	5,169,310	4,432,690	46.16%	4,115,218	317,472	5,486,782	4,869,984
BLM	04	14-1116	XXX	Oregon and California Grant Lands	Oregon and California Grant Land	Western Oregon Resources Management	29,803	-	366,580	396,383	38,994	292,681	331,675	64,708	16.32%	288,106	948,829	1,280,504	292,681
BLM	04	14-1116	12X	Oregon and California Grant Lands	Oregon and California Grant Land	Western Oregon Resources Management	21	-	191,992	192,013	-	2,589	2,589	1,357	1.35%	590,272	1,057,740	1,057,740	189,424
BLM	04	14-1116	13X	Oregon and California Grant Lands	Oregon and California Grant Land	Western Oregon Resources Management	215,389	-	225,449	440,838	-	-	-	199,903	45.35%	673,824	1,750,396	1,750,396	240,935
BLM	04	14-1116	14X	Oregon and California Grant Lands	Oregon and California Grant Land	Western Oregon Resources Management	68,209	-	996,784	1,064,993	42,988	572,504	615,492	449,500	42.21%	2,755,750	6,300,358	6,915,850	572,504
BLM	04	14-1116	15X	Oregon and California Grant Lands	Oregon and California Grant Land	Western Oregon Resources Management	4,500,491	-	1,886,213	6,386,703	1,367,118	3,132,439	4,499,557	1,887,146	29.55%	7,334,801	16,979,328	21,478,886	3,132,439
BLM	04	14-1116	16X	Oregon and California Grant Lands	Oregon and California Grant Land	Western Oregon Resources Management	-	95,255,000	-	95,255,000	2,818,795	53,989,342	56,808,137	38,446,863	40.36%	33,782,407	4,664,455	61,472,593	53,989,342
BLM	04	14-5017	XXX	Service Charges, Deposits and Forfeitures	Service Charges, Deposits and For	Recreation Cost Recovery	73,312	-	4,973	78,286	-	3,286	3,286	75,000	95.80%	114	12,010	15,295	3,286
BLM	04	14-5017	12X	Service Charges, Deposits and Forfeitures	Service Charges, Deposits and For	Recreation Cost Recovery	176,710	-	25,490	202,201	-	52,201	52,201	150,000	74.18%	2,793	35,176	87,377	52,201
BLM	04	14-5017	13X	Service Charges, Deposits and Forfeitures	Service Charges, Deposits and For	Recreation Cost Recovery	129,781	-	-	129,781	-	32,325	32,325	97,457	75.09%	15,435	19,022	51,346	32,325
BLM	04	14-5017	14X	Service Charges, Deposits and Forfeitures	Service Charges, Deposits and For	Recreation Cost Recovery	169,107	-	-	169,107	19,000	0	19,000	150,107	88.76%	6,700	-	19,000	0
BLM	04	14-5017	15X	Service Charges, Deposits and Forfeitures	Service Charges, Deposits and For	Recreation Cost Recovery	415,922	-	97,788	513,709	19,000	122,516	141,516	372,193	72.45%	321,760	97,788	239,304	122,516
BLM	04	14-5017	16X	Service Charges, Deposits and Forfeitures	Service Charges, Deposits and For	Recreation Cost Recovery	-	300,405	-	300,405	-	7,590	7,590	292,815	97.47%	232,815	60,000	67,590	7,590
BLM	04	14-5017	XXX	Service Charges, Deposits and Forfeitures	Service Charges, Deposits and For	Trans Alaska Pipeline	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	-	0.00%	234	1,995	1,995	-
BLM	04	14-5017	13X	Service Charges, Deposits and Forfeitures	Service Charges, Deposits and For	Trans Alaska Pipeline	-	-	19,044	19,044	-	0	0	19,044	100.00%	19,052	73,231	73,231	0
BLM	04	14-5017	14X	Service Charges, Deposits and Forfeitures	Service Charges, Deposits and For	Trans Alaska Pipeline	-	-	33,525	33,525	-	8	8	33,517	99.98%	35,267	33,525	33,525	8
BLM	04	14-5017	15X	Service Charges, Deposits and Forfeitures	Service Charges, Deposits and For	Trans Alaska Pipeline	-	833,311	283	833,594	-	0	0	833,593	100.00%	865,892	6,856	6,856	0
BLM	04	14-5017	16X	Service Charges, Deposits and Forfeitures	Service Charges, Deposits and For	Trans Alaska Pipeline	-	916,664	-	916,664	-	1	1	916,663	100.00%	785,019	131,644	131,645	1
BLM	04	14-5017	XXX	Service Charges, Deposits and Forfeitures	Service Charges, Deposits and For	Commercial Film and Photography Fees	630,729	833	-	631,562	-	92,719	92,719	538,842	85.32%	33,772	-	92,719	92,719
BLM	04	14-5017	12X	Service Charges, Deposits and Forfeitures	Service Charges, Deposits and For	Commercial Film and Photography Fees	100,133	-	-	100,133	-	99,690	99,690	443	0.44%	443	-	99,690	99,690
BLM	04	14-5017	13X	Service Charges, Deposits and Forfeitures	Service Charges, Deposits and For	Commercial Film and Photography Fees	94,421	-	-	94,421	-	93,305	93,305	1,116	1.18%	1,116	-	93,305	93,305
BLM	04	14-5017	14X	Service Charges, Deposits and Forfeitures	Service Charges, Deposits and For	Commercial Film and Photography Fees	138,391	-	-	138,391	-	129,438	129,438	8,954	6.47%	8,954	-	129,438	129,438
BLM	04	14-5017	15X	Service Charges, Deposits and Forfeitures	Service Charges, Deposits and For	Commercial Film and Photography Fees	194,231	2,210	-	196,441	-	188,475	188,475	7,966	4.06%	7,966	-	188,475	188,475
BLM	04	14-5017	16X	Service Charges, Deposits and Forfeitures	Service Charges, Deposits and For	Commercial Film and Photography Fees	-	159,822	-	159,822	-	125,867	125,867	33,955	21.25%	33,955	-	125,867	125,867
BLM	04	14-5017	XXX	Service Charges, Deposits and Forfeitures	Service Charges, Deposits and For	Copy Fees	1,474,318	809	20,951	1,496,078	-	1,349,197	1,349,197	146,882	9.82%	183,717	129,558	1,478,755	1,349,197
BLM	04	14-5017	12X	Service Charges, Deposits and Forfeitures	Service Charges, Deposits and For	Copy Fees	340,203	-	484	340,687	-	325,700	325,700	14,987	4.40%	19,097	8,157	333,857	325,700
BLM	04	14-5017	13X	Service Charges, Deposits and Forfeitures	Service Charges, Deposits and For	Copy Fees	460,720	-	1,148	461,868	-	438,662	438,662	23,206	5.02%	42,854	34,304	472,965	438,662
BLM	04	14-5017	14X	Service Charges, Deposits and Forfeitures	Service Charges, Deposits and For	Copy Fees	450,148	-	-	450,148	20,623	388,989	409,612	40,536	9.00%	54,270	26,266	435,879	388,989
BLM	04	14-5017	15X	Service Charges, Deposits and Forfeitures	Service Charges, Deposits and For	Copy Fees	443,493	14,907	350	458,749	-	414,118	414,118	44,631	9.73%	38,586	40,957	455,075	414,118
BLM	04	14-5017	16X	Service Charges, Deposits and Forfeitures	Service Charges, Deposits and For	Copy Fees	-	297,938	-	297,938	-	154,187	154,187	143,752	48.25%	143,452	300	154,487	154,187
BLM	04	14-5017	XXX	Service Charges, Deposits and Forfeitures	Service Charges, Deposits and For	Rights-of-Way Processing	6,479,600	-	46,714	6,526,314	-	6,308,467	6,308,467	217,847	3.34%	225,332	148,140	6,456,607	6,308,467
BLM	04	14-5017	12X	Service Charges, Deposits and Forfeitures	Service Charges, Deposits and For	Rights-of-Way Processing	1,530,277	195,904	0	1,726,181	-	1,673,435	1,673,435	52,746	3.06%	53,290	101,755	1,775,190	1,673,435
BLM	04	14-5017	13X	Service Charges, Deposits and Forfeitures	Service Charges, Deposits and For	Rights-of-Way Processing	1,963,488	1,592	60,548	2,025,627	-	1,875,334	1,875,334	150,293	7.42%	220,981	213,089	2,088,423	1,875,334
BLM	04	14-5017	14X	Service Charges, Deposits and Forfeitures	Service Charges, Deposits and For	Rights-of-Way Processing	3,369,343	-	28,637	3,397,981	85,000	2,648,475	2,733,475	664,505	19.56%	704,399	179,811	2,913,286	2,648,475
BLM	04	14-5017	15X	Service Charges, Deposits and Forfeitures	Service Charges, Deposits and For	Rights-of-Way Processing	4,934,698	111,440	83	5,046,221	-	3,433,464	3,433,464	1,612,758	31.96%	1,659,342	277,331	3,710,795	3,433,464
BLM	04	14-5017	16X	Service Charges, Deposits and Forfeitures	Service Charges, Deposits and For	Rights-of-Way Processing	-	3,839,464	-	3,839,464	12,218	2,327,024	2,339,241	1,500,223	39.07%	1,495,785	4,438	2,343,680	2,327,024
BLM	04	14-5017	XXX	Service Charges, Deposits and Forfeitures	Service Charges, Deposits and For	Energy and Minerals Cost Recovery	1,272,610	-	-	1,272,610	-	1,225,470	1,225,470	47,141	3.70%	47,141	231	1,225,701	1,225,470
BLM	04	14-5017	12X	Service Charges, Deposits and Forfeitures	Service Charges, Deposits and For	Energy and Minerals Cost Recovery	615,099	-	-	615,099	-	534,371	534,371	80,728	13.12%	80,728	-	534,371	534,371
BLM	04	14-5017	13X	Service Charges, Deposits and Forfeitures	Service Charges, Deposits and For	Energy and Minerals Cost Recovery	1,023,463	-	-	1,023,463	-	988,818	988,818	34,645	3.39%	46,498	15,821	1,004,639	988,818
BLM	04	14-5017	14X	Service Charges, Deposits and Forfeitures	Service Charges, Deposits and For	Energy and Minerals Cost Recovery	1,810,735	16,983	-	1,827,717	-	1,734,891	1,734,891	92,827	5.08%	91,873	1,774	1,736,665	1,734,891
BLM	04	14-5017	15X	Service Charges, Deposits and Forfeitures	Service Charges, Deposits and For	Energy and Minerals Cost Recovery	1,713,368	282,888	636	1,996,893	-	1,652,699	1,652,699	344,194	17.24%	342,519	7,221	1,659,920	1,652,699
BLM	04	14-5017	16X	Service Charges, Deposits and Forfeitures	Service Charges, Deposits and For	Energy and Minerals Cost Recovery	-	1,106,983											

Attachment A - Department of the Interior - Detail at the Appropriations Committee Support Level for Discretionary Appropriations
Data Through March 31, 2016
(in whole dollars)

Bureau Name	Bureau ID Code	Treasury Account Symbol (TAS)	Period of Availability	Account Name	Activity Name	Subactivity Name	BUDGET AUTHORITY				STATUS OF BALANCES								
							Carryover BA (at Start of Fiscal Year)	New BA	Other BA (Transfers, Recoveries, Reprogrammings)	Total BA Available	Committed	Not Committed	Total Unobligated	Obligations	Percent Obligated	Expenditures	Undelivered Orders (UDOs)	Cumulative Unexpended Balance	Total Currently Available for Obligation
BLM	04	14-5017	16X	Service Charges, Deposits and Forfeitures	Service Charges, Deposits and Forfeitures	Adopt-A-Horse Program	-	331,863	-	331,863	-	331,863	331,863	-	0.00%	-	-	331,863	331,863
BLM	04	14-5017	XXX	Service Charges, Deposits and Forfeitures	Service Charges, Deposits and Forfeitures	Repair of Damaged Lands	8,994,863	12,431	54,179	9,061,472	97,424	8,567,161	8,664,585	396,888	4.38%	508,273	220,004	8,884,588	8,567,161
BLM	04	14-5017	12X	Service Charges, Deposits and Forfeitures	Service Charges, Deposits and Forfeitures	Repair of Damaged Lands	1,551,720	676	-	1,552,396	5,000	1,183,368	1,188,368	364,028	23.45%	280,133	136,139	1,324,508	1,183,368
BLM	04	14-5017	13X	Service Charges, Deposits and Forfeitures	Service Charges, Deposits and Forfeitures	Repair of Damaged Lands	1,173,208	1,379	-	1,174,587	30,000	1,050,151	1,080,151	94,437	8.04%	145,338	13,406	1,093,557	1,050,151
BLM	04	14-5017	14X	Service Charges, Deposits and Forfeitures	Service Charges, Deposits and Forfeitures	Repair of Damaged Lands	3,720,200	326,822	0	4,047,023	1,000	3,870,150	3,871,150	175,872	4.35%	47,572	189,413	4,060,563	3,870,150
BLM	04	14-5017	15X	Service Charges, Deposits and Forfeitures	Service Charges, Deposits and Forfeitures	Repair of Damaged Lands	3,049,881	-	4,548	3,054,429	70,000	2,719,466	2,789,466	264,963	8.67%	352,884	114,296	2,903,762	2,719,466
BLM	04	14-5017	16X	Service Charges, Deposits and Forfeitures	Service Charges, Deposits and Forfeitures	Repair of Damaged Lands	-	1,693,394	-	1,693,394	13,600	1,538,590	1,552,190	141,204	8.34%	135,714	5,490	1,557,680	1,538,590
BLM	04	14-5017	XXX	Service Charges, Deposits and Forfeitures	Service Charges, Deposits and Forfeitures	Cost Recoverable Realty Cases	766,207	-	-	766,207	-	742,753	742,753	23,454	3.06%	23,454	-	742,753	742,753
BLM	04	14-5017	12X	Service Charges, Deposits and Forfeitures	Service Charges, Deposits and Forfeitures	Cost Recoverable Realty Cases	174,590	-	-	174,590	-	170,696	170,696	3,894	2.23%	9,087	788	171,484	170,696
BLM	04	14-5017	13X	Service Charges, Deposits and Forfeitures	Service Charges, Deposits and Forfeitures	Cost Recoverable Realty Cases	276,798	-	-	276,798	-	265,581	265,581	11,217	4.05%	11,217	12,795	278,376	265,581
BLM	04	14-5017	14X	Service Charges, Deposits and Forfeitures	Service Charges, Deposits and Forfeitures	Cost Recoverable Realty Cases	566,782	-	-	566,782	-	237,715	237,715	329,068	58.06%	329,068	-	237,715	237,715
BLM	04	14-5017	15X	Service Charges, Deposits and Forfeitures	Service Charges, Deposits and Forfeitures	Cost Recoverable Realty Cases	795,802	2,866	-	798,668	2,392	760,360	762,753	35,915	4.50%	35,915	-	762,753	760,360
BLM	04	14-5017	16X	Service Charges, Deposits and Forfeitures	Service Charges, Deposits and Forfeitures	Cost Recoverable Realty Cases	-	146,137	-	146,137	1,364	112,196	113,560	32,577	22.29%	32,577	-	113,560	112,196
BLM	04	14-5017	XXX	Service Charges, Deposits and Forfeitures	Service Charges, Deposits and Forfeitures	Timber Purchaser Expenses	116,966	-	-	116,966	-	109,888	109,888	7,077	6.05%	19,174	36,517	146,406	109,888
BLM	04	14-5017	12X	Service Charges, Deposits and Forfeitures	Service Charges, Deposits and Forfeitures	Timber Purchaser Expenses	40,939	1,570	-	42,509	12,313	22,407	34,359	8,149	19.17%	8,149	-	34,359	22,407
BLM	04	14-5017	13X	Service Charges, Deposits and Forfeitures	Service Charges, Deposits and Forfeitures	Timber Purchaser Expenses	33,832	-	-	33,832	-	33,832	33,832	-	0.00%	-	-	33,832	33,832
BLM	04	14-5017	14X	Service Charges, Deposits and Forfeitures	Service Charges, Deposits and Forfeitures	Timber Purchaser Expenses	99,461	-	-	99,461	-	97,356	97,356	2,106	2.12%	2,123	-	97,356	97,356
BLM	04	14-5017	15X	Service Charges, Deposits and Forfeitures	Service Charges, Deposits and Forfeitures	Timber Purchaser Expenses	90,050	17,877	-	107,927	-	107,927	107,927	-	0.00%	-	-	107,927	107,927
BLM	04	14-5017	16X	Service Charges, Deposits and Forfeitures	Service Charges, Deposits and Forfeitures	Timber Purchaser Expenses	-	16,582	-	16,582	-	13,992	13,992	2,590	15.62%	2,590	-	13,992	13,992
BLM	04	14-5033	XXX	Land Acquisition	Land Acquisition	Acquisition Management	123	-	-	123	-	123	123	-	0.00%	8,915	4,702	4,824	123
BLM	04	14-5033	12X	Land Acquisition	Land Acquisition	Acquisition Management	43	-	21,777	21,820	-	21,222	21,222	597	2.74%	14,452	34,759	55,981	21,222
BLM	04	14-5033	13X	Land Acquisition	Land Acquisition	Acquisition Management	258,776	-	-	258,776	-	118,006	118,006	140,770	54.40%	104,983	38,105	156,111	118,006
BLM	04	14-5033	14X	Land Acquisition	Land Acquisition	Acquisition Management	415,870	-	4,535	420,405	-	241,302	241,302	179,103	42.60%	172,079	88,360	329,662	241,302
BLM	04	14-5033	15X	Land Acquisition	Land Acquisition	Acquisition Management	1,087,428	-	869	1,088,297	-	927,507	927,507	160,791	14.77%	129,658	107,215	1,034,721	927,507
BLM	04	14-5033	16X	Land Acquisition	Land Acquisition	Acquisition Management	-	2,000,000	-	2,000,000	8,000	1,606,875	1,614,875	385,125	19.26%	346,552	38,573	1,653,448	1,606,875
BLM	04	14-5033	XXX	Land Acquisition	Land Acquisition	Land Acquisition - LWCF	659,062	-	-	659,062	-	355,462	355,462	303,600	46.07%	303,600	-	355,462	355,462
BLM	04	14-5033	12X	Land Acquisition	Land Acquisition	Land Acquisition - LWCF	2,643,269	-	-	2,643,269	-	2,272,269	2,272,269	371,000	14.04%	371,000	-	2,272,269	2,272,269
BLM	04	14-5033	13X	Land Acquisition	Land Acquisition	Land Acquisition - LWCF	1,975,418	-	-	1,975,418	-	1,727,918	1,727,918	247,500	12.53%	153,056	94,444	1,822,362	1,727,918
BLM	04	14-5033	14X	Land Acquisition	Land Acquisition	Land Acquisition - LWCF	10,637,950	-	46,000	10,683,950	-	9,416,150	9,416,150	1,267,800	11.87%	347,800	966,000	10,382,150	9,416,150
BLM	04	14-5033	15X	Land Acquisition	Land Acquisition	Land Acquisition - LWCF	15,303,470	-	-	15,303,470	-	14,436,470	14,436,470	867,000	5.67%	-	867,000	15,303,470	14,436,470
BLM	04	14-5033	16X	Land Acquisition	Land Acquisition	Land Acquisition - LWCF	-	36,630,000	-	36,630,000	-	36,630,000	36,630,000	-	0.00%	-	-	36,630,000	36,630,000
OSM	08	14-1801	2016-2017	Regulation and Technology	Executive Direction and Administration			15,711,000	75,974	15,786,974	88,549	8,652,888	8,741,437	7,045,537	44.63%	5,077,201	1,968,336	10,709,773	8,652,888
OSM	08	14-1801	2016-2017	Regulation and Technology	Financial Management			505,000	-	505,000	3,488	325,404	328,892	176,108	34.87%	176,108	-	328,892	325,404
OSM	08	14-1801	2016-2017	Regulation and Technology	Environmental Protection			91,832,000	-	91,832,000	35,283	62,992,200	63,027,483	28,804,517	31.37%	12,293,441	16,511,076	79,538,559	62,992,200
OSM	08	14-1801	2016-2017	Regulation and Technology	Technology Development and Transfer			15,205,000	782	15,205,782	199,800	9,634,947	9,834,747	5,371,035	35.32%	5,130,551	240,485	10,075,231	9,634,947
OSM	08	14-1801	2016	Regulation and Technology	Executive Direction and Administration			24,000	-	24,000	-	197	197	23,803	99.18%	23,803	-	197	197
OSM	08	14-1801	2015-2016	Regulation and Technology	Executive Direction and Administration			4,241,630	5,634	4,247,264	-	1,815,057	1,815,057	2,432,207	57.27%	2,005,729	1,228,747	3,043,804	1,815,057
OSM	08	14-1801	2015-2016	Regulation and Technology	Financial Management			151,583	0	151,583	-	143,265	143,265	8,317	5.49%	976	-	151,365	143,265
OSM	08	14-1801	2015-2016	Regulation and Technology	Environmental Protection			20,858,166	1,026,992	21,885,158	100,000	8,101,280	8,201,280	13,683,878	62.53%	26,947,795	20,659,761	28,861,041	8,101,280
OSM	08	14-1801	2015-2016	Regulation and Technology	Technology Development and Transfer			2,967,906	75,490	3,043,396	443,036	2,506,069	2,949,105	94,290	3.10%	407,476	162,368	3,111,474	2,506,069
OSM	08	14-5015	2016X	Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund	Environmental Restoration			90,000,000	-	90,000,000	-	90,000,000	90,000,000	-	0.00%	-	-	90,000,000	90,000,000
OSM	08	14-5015	2016X	Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund	Executive Direction and Administration			7,883,000	39,138	7,922,138	43,784	4,360,184	4,403,968	3,518,170	44.41%	2,548,530	969,639	5,373,608	4,360,184
OSM	08	14-5015	2016X	Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund	Financial Management			6,396,000	-	6,396,000	28,560	3,716,193	3,744,753	2,651,247	41.45%	2,650,417	830	3,745,583	3,716,193
OSM	08	14-5015	2016X	Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund	Environmental Restoration			9,480,000	58	9,480,058	19,859	6,653,490	6,673,349	2,806,709	29.61%	2,767,685	39,023	6,712,373	6,653,490
OSM	08	14-5015	2016X	Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund	Technology Development and Transfer			3,544,000	-	3,544,000	124,394	2,375,619	2,500,013	1,043,987	29.46%	955,071	88,916	6,712,373	2,375,619
OSM	08	14-5015	2015X	Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund	Executive Direction and Administration			1,868,656	2,784	1,871,440	-	653,357	653,357	1,218,084	65.09%	1,039,111	705,789	1,359,146	653,357
OSM	08	14-5015	2015X	Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund	Financial Management			722,350	6,299	728,649	-	706,829	706,829	21,820	2.99%	65,921	49,771	756,601	706,829
OSM	08	14-5015	2015X	Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund	Environmental Restoration			2,617,023	1,780	2,618,803	3,078	2,615,725	2,618,803	0	0.00%	475,118	908,895	3,527,697	2,615,725
OSM	08	14-5015	2015X	Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund	Technology Development and Transfer			889,398	24,366	913,764	81,894	831,869	913,764	0	0.00%	58,870	49,730	963,493	831,869
OSM	08	14-5015	2014X	Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund	Executive Direction and Administration			497,517	19,726	517,243	-	517,243	-	0.00%	21,360	9,885	527,128	517,243	
OSM	08	14-5015	2014X	Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund	Financial Management			705,320	1,017	706,337	-	706,337	-	0.00%	215,769	235,076	941,413	706,337	
OSM	08	14-5015	2014X	Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund	Environmental Restoration			2,503,459	15,178	2,518,637	10,800	2,326,705	2,337,505	181,132	7.19%	279,191	631,771	2,969,276	2,326,705
OSM	08	14-5015	2014X	Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund	Technology Development and Transfer			949,453	15,853	965,306	-	965,306	-	0.00%	13				

Attachment A - Department of the Interior - Detail at the Appropriations Committee Support Level for Discretionary Appropriations
 Data Through March 31, 2016
 (in whole dollars)

Bureau Name	Bureau ID Code	Treasury Account Symbol (TAS)	Period of Availability	Account Name	Activity Name	Subactivity Name	BUDGET AUTHORITY				STATUS OF BALANCES								
							Carryover BA (at Start of Fiscal Year)	New BA	Other BA (Transfers, Recoveries, Reprogrammings)	Total BA Available	Committed	Not Committed	Total Unobligated	Obligations	Percent Obligated	Expenditures	Undelivered Orders (UDOs)	Cumulative Unexpended Balance	Total Currently Available for Obligation
OSM	08	14-5063	X	Regulation and Technology	Civil Penalties		304,541	115,016	44	419,601	-	414,089	414,089	5,512	1.31%	247,084	9,630	423,719	414,089
OSM	08	14-5063	2014X	Regulation and Technology	Civil Penalties		1,567,271			1,567,271	-	1,567,271	1,567,271	-	0.00%	-	-	1,567,271	1,567,271
OSM	08	14-5063	2013X	Regulation and Technology	Civil Penalties		131,471			131,471	-	131,471	131,471	-	0.00%	15,657	516,053	647,524	131,471
OSM	08	14-5063	2012X	Regulation and Technology	Civil Penalties		65,154			65,154	-	65,154	65,154	-	0.00%	96,537	-	65,154	65,154
BOEM	06	14-1917	2016-2017	Renewable Energy															
BOEM	06	14-1917	2016-2017	Conventional Energy			11,791,000			11,791,000	-	5,252,193	5,252,193	6,538,807	55.46%	5,298,667	1,240,140	6,492,333	5,252,193
BOEM	06	14-1917	2016-2017	Environmental Assessment			34,556,000			34,556,000	2,520	15,943,948	15,943,948	18,609,532	53.85%	17,982,489	627,043	16,573,511	15,943,948
BOEM	06	14-1917	2016-2017	Executive Direction			18,096,000			18,096,000	-	8,581,947	8,581,947	9,514,053	52.58%	9,399,225	114,828	8,696,775	8,581,947
BOEM	06	14-1917	2015-2016	Renewable Energy			943,319		40,849	984,168	5,660	3,715,095	3,720,755	6,071,245	62.00%	5,849,057	222,188	3,942,943	3,715,095
BOEM	06	14-1917	2015-2016	Conventional Energy			1,945,829		10,642	1,956,471	-	25,459	25,459	1,931,011	98.70%	1,378,390	942,020	967,480	25,459
BOEM	06	14-1917	2015-2016	Environmental Assessment			762,968		104,162	867,130	-	118,439	118,439	748,692	86.34%	748,443	1,027,635	1,146,073	118,439
BOEM	06	14-1917	2015-2016	Executive Direction			420,847			420,847	-	317,530	317,530	752,582	70.33%	889,000	267,412	584,942	317,530
BOEM	06	14-1917	2015-2016	General Support Services			290,637		(290,637)	0	-	0	0	-	0.00%	1,626,149	324,359	324,360	0
BOEM	06	14-1917	16X	Renewable Energy			12,487,000			12,487,000	521,845	10,985,297	11,507,142	979,858	7.85%	281,532	698,326	12,205,468	10,985,297
BOEM	06	14-1917	16X	Conventional Energy			25,313,000			25,313,000	663,223	22,370,323	23,033,545	2,279,455	9.01%	1,688,472	590,983	23,624,528	22,370,323
BOEM	06	14-1917	16X	Environmental Assessment			49,949,000			49,949,000	13,740,413	28,196,726	41,937,139	8,011,861	16.04%	2,837,026	5,174,835	47,111,974	28,196,726
BOEM	06	14-1917	16X	Executive Direction			8,873,000			8,873,000	239,310	3,897,923	4,137,233	4,735,767	53.37%	4,304,852	430,915	4,568,148	3,897,923
BOEM	06	14-1917	15X	Renewable Energy			4,152,914		529,313	4,682,226	1,242,250	1,806,875	3,049,125	1,633,101	34.88%	2,412,850	5,819,229	8,868,353	1,806,875
BOEM	06	14-1917	15X	Conventional Energy			3,556,898		363	3,557,261	1,769,000	537,578	2,306,128	1,250,682	35.16%	1,723,658	4,561,529	6,868,081	537,578
BOEM	06	14-1917	15X	Environmental Assessment			6,233,214		494,926	6,728,140	1,937,350	384,745	2,322,095	4,406,045	65.49%	7,210,445	29,892,148	32,214,243	384,745
BOEM	06	14-1917	15X	Executive Direction			888,872		12,522	901,394	260,911	434,652	695,563	205,830	22.83%	16,620	1,482,050	2,177,614	434,652
BOEM	06	14-1917	15X	General Support Services			904,671		194,285	1,098,956	-	131,461	131,461	967,495	88.04%	368,982	2,492,143	2,623,604	131,461
BOEM	06	14-1917	14X	Renewable Energy			732,108			732,108	-	7,004	7,004	725,103	99.04%	2,133,333	4,095,863	4,102,867	7,004
BOEM	06	14-1917	14X	Conventional Energy			426,784		12,665	439,448	-	253,259	253,259	186,189	42.37%	2,043,235	1,167,550	1,420,809	253,259
BOEM	06	14-1917	14X	Environmental Assessment			180,537		339,687	520,224	-	184,726	184,726	335,499	64.49%	7,568,786	12,413,520	12,598,245	184,726
BOEM	06	14-1917	14X	Executive Direction			37,902		66,393	104,295	-	100,563	100,563	3,732	3.58%	169,909	82,711	183,274	100,563
BOEM	06	14-1917	14X	General Support Services			28,667			28,667	-	7,249	7,249	21,418	74.71%	120,673	149,136	156,385	7,249
BOEM	06	14-1917	13X	Renewable Energy			218,056		56,573	274,629	-	274,629	274,629	-	0.00%	873,088	488,403	763,031	274,629
BOEM	06	14-1917	13X	Conventional Energy			70,535		1,430	71,965	-	71,369	71,369	597	0.83%	222,638	1,218,206	1,289,574	71,369
BOEM	06	14-1917	13X	Environmental Assessment			40,072		1,204	41,276	-	41,276	41,276	-	0.00%	2,764,497	5,222,024	5,263,300	41,276
BOEM	06	14-1917	13X	Executive Direction			7,845		60,450	68,295	-	68,295	68,295	-	0.00%	4,935	73,249	141,544	68,295
BOEM	06	14-1917	13X	General Support Services			61,670			61,670	-	61,670	61,670	-	0.00%	202	25,778	87,449	61,670
BOEM	06	14-1917	12X	Renewable Energy			162,733		162,778	325,512	-	313,525	313,525	11,986	3.68%	797,336	1,087,323	1,400,848	313,525
BOEM	06	14-1917	12X	Conventional Energy			8,750			8,750	-	8,750	8,750	-	0.00%	4,672	10,707	19,457	8,750
BOEM	06	14-1917	12X	Environmental Assessment			184,587		13,029	197,616	167,339	29,862	197,202	414	0.21%	708,578	3,641,029	3,838,231	29,862
BOEM	06	14-1917	12X	Executive Direction			56,801		1,939	58,739	-	56,805	56,805	1,934	3.29%	12,007	2,748	59,553	56,805
BOEM	06	14-1917	12X	General Support Services			102,286			102,286	-	-	-	102,286	100.00%	342,234	153,349	153,349	-
BOEM	06	14-1917	XXX	Renewable Energy			-			-	-	-	-	-	0.00%	12,938	5,980	5,980	-
BOEM	06	14-1917	XXX	Conventional Energy			11,630			11,630	-	11,630	11,630	-	0.00%	-	-	11,630	11,630
BOEM	06	14-1917	XXX	Environmental Assessment			35,503		37,349	72,852	-	72,852	72,852	-	0.00%	512	37,672	110,524	72,852
BOEM	06	14-1917	XXX	Executive Direction			881,753		326,743	1,208,496	12,548	1,170,627	1,183,175	25,321	2.10%	5,644	24,875	1,208,049	1,170,627
BOEM	06	14-1917	XXX	General Support Services			326,743		(326,743)	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%	-	81,439	81,439	-
USGS	12	14-0804	2016-2017	Surveys, Investigations, and Research	Ecosystems	Status and Trends	20,473,000			20,473,000	477,889	12,344,709	12,822,598	7,650,402	37.37%	6,996,897	653,505	13,476,103	12,344,709
USGS	12	14-0804	2016-2017	Surveys, Investigations, and Research	Ecosystems	Fisheries Program	20,886,000			20,886,000	273,440	10,903,363	11,176,803	9,709,197	46.49%	9,067,141	642,056	11,818,859	10,903,363
USGS	12	14-0804	2016-2017	Surveys, Investigations, and Research	Ecosystems	Wildlife Program	45,757,000			45,757,000	661,354	26,756,574	27,417,928	18,339,072	40.08%	17,146,300	1,192,772	28,610,700	26,756,574
USGS	12	14-0804	2016-2017	Surveys, Investigations, and Research	Ecosystems	Environments Program	38,415,000			38,415,000	674,679	23,942,524	24,617,203	13,797,797	35.92%	13,049,444	748,353	25,365,556	23,942,524
USGS	12	14-0804	2016-2017	Surveys, Investigations, and Research	Ecosystems	Invasive Species	17,330,000			17,330,000	244,455	12,881,288	13,125,743	4,204,257	24.26%	3,931,330	272,926	13,398,669	12,881,288
USGS	12	14-0804	2016-2017	Surveys, Investigations, and Research	Ecosystems	Cooperative Research Units	17,371,000			17,371,000	243,825	7,172,259	7,416,084	9,954,916	57.31%	9,527,139	427,778	7,843,862	7,172,259
USGS	12	14-0804	2016-2017	Surveys, Investigations, and Research	Climate & Land Use Change	Climate Variability	26,435,000			26,435,000	885,442	18,925,007	19,810,449	6,624,551	25.06%	4,137,281	2,487,269	22,297,718	18,925,007
USGS	12	14-0804	2016-2017	Surveys, Investigations, and Research	Climate & Land Use Change	Climate Variability	21,495,000			21,495,000	510,580	13,735,768	14,246,348	7,248,652	33.72%	6,754,963	493,690	14,740,038	13,735,768
USGS	12	14-0804	2016-2017	Surveys, Investigations, and Research	Climate & Land Use Change	Climate Variability	9,359,000			9,359,000	743,474	6,292,538	7,036,012	2,322,988	24.82%	1,917,071	405,916	7,441,928	6,292,538
USGS	12	14-0804	2016-2017	Surveys, Investigations, and Research	Climate & Land Use Change	Land Use Change	14,556,811			14,556,811	260,508	9,855,865	10,116,373	4,440,438	30.50%	3,747,596	692,842	10,809,215	9,855,865
USGS	12	14-0804	2016-2017	Surveys, Investigations, and Research	Climate & Land Use Change	Land Use Change	10,492,000			10,492,000	299,359	6,196,086	6,495,445	3,996,555	38.09%	3,533,276	463,280	6,958,725	6,196,086
USGS	12	14-0804	2016-2017	Surveys, Investigations, and Research	Energy and Mineral	Mineral and Energy Resources	48,371,000			48,371,000	281,988	30,401,576	30,683,564	17,687,436	36.57%	17,302,122	385,315	31,068,879	30,401,576
USGS	12	14-0804	2016-2017	Surveys, Investigations, and Research	Energy and Mineral	Mineral and Energy Resources	24,695,000			24,695,000	1,604,217	13,881,065	15,485,282	9,209,718	37.29%	9,143,034	66,684	15,551,966	13,881,065
USGS	12	14-0804	2016-2017	Surveys, Investigations, and Research	Energy and Mineral	Environmental Health	10,197,000			10,197,000	82,844	7,091,454	7,174,298	3,022,702	29.64%	2,883,350	139,352	7,313,650	7,091,454
USGS	12	14-0804	2016-2017	Surveys, Investigations, and Research	Energy and Mineral	Environmental Health	11,248,000			11,248,000	145,348	7,828,209	7,973,557	3,274,443	29.11%	3,187,054	87,389	8,060,946	7,828,209
USGS	12	14-0804	2016-2017	Surveys, Investigations, and Research	Natural Hazards	Earthquake Hazards	60,503,000			60,503,000	2,182,201	30,034,399	32,216,600	28,286,400	46.75%	20,788,201	7,498,199	39,714,799	30,034,399
USGS	12	14-0804	2016-2017	Surveys, Investigations, and Research	Natural Hazards	Volcano Hazards	26,121,000			26,121,000	166,764	15,121,913	1						

Attachment A - Department of the Interior - Detail at the Appropriations Committee Support Level for Discretionary Appropriations
 Data Through March 31, 2016
 (in whole dollars)

Bureau Name	Bureau ID Code	Treasury Account Symbol (TAS)	Period of Availability	Account Name	Activity Name	Subactivity Name	BUDGET AUTHORITY				STATUS OF BALANCES									
							Carryover BA (at Start of Fiscal Year)	New BA	Other BA (Transfers, Recoveries, Reprogrammings)	Total BA Available	UNOBLIGATED			OBLIGATED		EXPENDITURES				
											Committed	Not Committed	Total Unobligated	Obligations	Percent Obligated	Expenditures	Undelivered Orders (UDOs)	Cumulative Unexpended Balance	Total Currently Available for Obligation	
FWS	18	14-1611	2016-2017	Resource Management	National Wildlife Refuge	Refuge Operations		230,343,000	-	230,343,000	2,830,160	132,096,128	134,926,288	95,416,712	41.42%	78,677,615	16,739,098	151,665,385	132,096,128	
FWS	18	14-1611	2016-2017	Resource Management	National Wildlife Refuge	Refuge Operations		73,319,000	-	73,319,000	838,599	44,527,935	45,366,534	27,952,466	38.12%	24,271,496	3,680,970	49,047,504	44,527,935	
FWS	18	14-1611	2016-2017	Resource Management	National Wildlife Refuge	Refuge Operations		38,054,000	-	38,054,000	100,465	18,961,459	19,061,924	18,992,076	49.91%	16,479,339	2,512,737	21,574,661	18,961,459	
FWS	18	14-1611	2016-2017	Resource Management	National Wildlife Refuge	Refuge Operations		2,523,000	-	2,523,000	1,649,308	1,649,308	1,649,308	873,692	34.63%	784,173	89,519	1,738,827	1,649,308	
FWS	18	14-1611	2016-2017	Resource Management	National Wildlife Refuge	Refuge Maintenance		137,188,000	-	137,188,000	5,608,540	92,427,302	98,035,842	39,152,158	28.54%	30,559,250	8,592,908	106,628,750	92,427,302	
FWS	18	14-1611	2016-2017	Resource Management	Migratory Birds, Law	Migratory Bird Management		47,480,000	-	47,480,000	566,716	30,433,382	31,000,098	16,479,902	34.71%	14,220,910	2,258,992	33,259,090	30,433,382	
FWS	18	14-1611	2016-2017	Resource Management	Migratory Birds, Law	Law Enforcement Operations and		74,725,000	-	74,725,000	138,030	46,174,571	46,312,601	28,412,399	38.02%	25,086,253	3,326,146	49,638,747	46,174,571	
FWS	18	14-1611	2016-2017	Resource Management	Migratory Birds, Law	International Affairs		14,696,000	-	14,696,000		9,405,138	9,405,138	5,290,862	36.00%	4,410,598	880,264	10,285,402	9,405,138	
FWS	18	14-1611	2016-2017	Resource Management	Fisheries	National Fish Hatchery Operations		53,418,000	-	53,418,000	1,178,594	29,789,940	30,968,534	22,449,466	42.03%	19,276,626	3,172,840	34,141,374	29,789,940	
FWS	18	14-1611	2016-2017	Resource Management	Fisheries	Maintenance and Equipment		19,402,000	-	19,402,000	1,717,723	14,248,358	15,966,081	3,435,919	17.71%	2,402,467	1,033,452	16,999,533	14,248,358	
FWS	18	14-1611	2016-2017	Resource Management	Fisheries	Aquatic Habitat and Species Conservation		80,906,000	-	80,906,000	1,295,984	54,998,691	56,294,675	24,611,325	30.42%	17,844,906	6,766,419	63,061,094	54,998,691	
FWS	18	14-1611	2016-2017	Resource Management	Cooperative Landscape	Cooperative Landscape Conservation		12,988,000	-	12,988,000	107,185	7,338,413	7,445,598	5,542,402	42.67%	4,802,437	739,965	8,185,563	7,338,413	
FWS	18	14-1611	2016-2017	Resource Management	Cooperative Landscape	Science Support		16,985,000	-	16,985,000	16,642	15,539,134	15,555,776	1,429,224	8.41%	603,166	826,058	16,381,834	15,539,134	
FWS	18	14-1611	2016-2017	Resource Management	General Operations	Central Office Administration	(153,000)	40,569,000		40,416,000	588,673	26,596,173	27,184,846	13,231,154	32.74%	10,243,292	2,987,861	30,172,708	26,596,173	
FWS	18	14-1611	2016-2017	Resource Management	General Operations	Regional Office Administration		37,722,000	-	37,722,000	173,418	13,199,973	13,373,391	24,348,609	64.55%	21,059,852	3,288,756	16,662,148	13,199,973	
FWS	18	14-1611	2016-2017	Resource Management	General Operations	Service-wide Operational Support		35,177,000	-	35,177,000	825,358	33,387,824	34,213,182	963,818	2.74%	49,715	914,103	35,127,285	33,387,824	
FWS	18	14-1611	2016-2017	Resource Management	General Operations	National Fish and Wildlife Foundation		7,022,000	-	7,022,000		7,022,000	7,022,000	-	0.00%	-	-	7,022,000	7,022,000	
FWS	18	14-1611	2016-2017	Resource Management	General Operations	National Conservation Training Center		22,414,000	-	22,414,000	2,058,686	11,072,967	13,131,653	9,282,347	41.41%	6,371,857	2,910,490	16,042,143	11,072,967	
FWS	18	14-1611	2015-2016	Resource Management	Ecological Services	Endangered Species	1,007,007		3,556	1,010,563	15,985	71,845	87,830	922,734	91.31%	1,425,046	1,525,944	1,613,773	71,845	
FWS	18	14-1611	2015-2016	Resource Management	Ecological Services	Endangered Species	5,109,159		20,558	5,129,717	19,538	607,331	626,869	4,502,848	87.78%	3,856,753	1,955,892	2,582,761	607,331	
FWS	18	14-1611	2015-2016	Resource Management	Ecological Services	Endangered Species	3,441,044		447,800	3,888,844	252,386	382,890	635,277	3,253,567	83.66%	6,011,401	4,645,733	5,281,010	382,890	
FWS	18	14-1611	2015-2016	Resource Management	Ecological Services	Endangered Species	5,190,910		332,098	5,523,008	402,373	522,706	925,079	4,597,929	83.25%	9,186,615	17,260,640	18,185,719	522,706	
FWS	18	14-1611	2015-2016	Resource Management	Ecological Services	Habitat Conservation	2,624,845		178,068	2,802,913	82,567	721,739	804,306	1,998,607	71.30%	6,761,310	13,567,940	14,372,247	721,739	
FWS	18	14-1611	2015-2016	Resource Management	Ecological Services	Habitat Conservation	2,360,324		341,908	2,702,232	42,363	446,078	488,441	2,213,791	81.92%	4,200,646	2,306,454	2,794,894	446,078	
FWS	18	14-1611	2015-2016	Resource Management	Ecological Services	Habitat Conservation	961,197		10	961,208		172,423	172,423	788,785	82.06%	1,475,409	3,015,394	3,187,817	172,423	
FWS	18	14-1611	2015-2016	Resource Management	Ecological Services	Habitat Conservation	1,149,976	15	1,149,976		15	887,870	887,870	262,106	22.79%	511,555	1,689,449	1,689,449	887,870	
FWS	18	14-1611	2015-2016	Resource Management	Ecological Services	Environmental Contaminants	652,572		73,449	726,021		5,000	149,125	571,896	78.77%	1,172,426	411,960	566,085	149,125	
FWS	18	14-1611	2015-2016	Resource Management	National Wildlife Refuge	Refuge Operations	16,657,980		2,575,718	19,233,698	710,053	4,525,911	5,235,965	13,997,733	72.78%	29,241,801	23,196,121	28,432,086	4,525,911	
FWS	18	14-1611	2015-2016	Resource Management	National Wildlife Refuge	Refuge Operations	3,625,642		304,228	3,929,870	44,835	996,017	1,040,852	2,889,018	73.51%	6,495,954	5,096,348	6,137,201	996,017	
FWS	18	14-1611	2015-2016	Resource Management	National Wildlife Refuge	Refuge Operations	5,031,193		217,854	5,249,047	90,118	2,916,052	3,006,171	2,242,876	42.73%	3,627,241	895,978	6,302,149	2,916,052	
FWS	18	14-1611	2015-2016	Resource Management	National Wildlife Refuge	Refuge Operations	131,201		-	131,201		28,893	28,893	102,307	77.98%	165,593	12,621	41,515	28,893	
FWS	18	14-1611	2015-2016	Resource Management	National Wildlife Refuge	Refuge Maintenance	19,267,295		617,462	19,884,757	6,141,676	4,655,974	10,797,650	9,087,107	45.70%	23,892,084	20,608,673	31,406,323	4,655,974	
FWS	18	14-1611	2015-2016	Resource Management	Migratory Birds, Law	Migratory Bird Management	2,983,028		157,025	3,140,054	62,797	506,769	569,566	2,570,487	81.86%	6,176,110	6,551,449	7,121,015	506,769	
FWS	18	14-1611	2015-2016	Resource Management	Migratory Birds, Law	Law Enforcement Operations and	21,258,365		415,912	21,674,277	36,225	16,554,538	16,590,763	5,083,514	23.45%	5,232,484	3,857,342	20,448,105	16,554,538	
FWS	18	14-1611	2015-2016	Resource Management	Migratory Birds, Law	International Affairs	18,453,359		19,522	18,472,881		17,057,214	17,057,214	1,415,667	7.66%	2,633,530	1,824,916	18,882,130	17,057,214	
FWS	18	14-1611	2015-2016	Resource Management	Fisheries	National Fish Hatchery Operations	5,713,189		485,126	6,198,315	937,750	1,566,540	2,504,290	3,694,025	59.60%	7,501,123	3,473,800	5,978,090	1,566,540	
FWS	18	14-1611	2015-2016	Resource Management	Fisheries	Maintenance and Equipment	4,356,211		211,187	4,567,398	662,417	1,018,959	1,681,377	2,886,021	63.19%	3,655,419	4,624,731	6,306,108	1,018,959	
FWS	18	14-1611	2015-2016	Resource Management	Fisheries	Aquatic Habitat and Species Conservation	7,681,244		436,318	8,117,561	723,312	3,439,036	4,162,348	3,955,213	48.72%	9,558,616	22,064,703	26,227,051	3,439,036	
FWS	18	14-1611	2015-2016	Resource Management	Cooperative Landscape	Cooperative Landscape Conservation	1,088,580		50,485	1,139,065	90	160,934	161,024	978,041	85.86%	1,410,194	2,298,522	2,459,547	160,934	
FWS	18	14-1611	2015-2016	Resource Management	Cooperative Landscape	Adaptive Science	4,294,570		31,528	4,326,098	250,506	1,092,649	1,343,155	2,982,943	68.95%	3,003,731	9,764,165	11,107,320	1,092,649	
FWS	18	14-1611	2015-2016	Resource Management	General Operations	Central Office Administration	9,609,989		128,582	9,738,571	621,110	2,471,042	3,092,152	6,646,419	68.25%	8,800,887	4,061,262	7,153,414	2,471,042	
FWS	18	14-1611	2015-2016	Resource Management	General Operations	Regional Office Administration	2,571,576		1,192,170	3,763,746	227,676	384,854	612,530	3,151,216	83.73%	7,281,872	2,437,252	3,049,782	384,854	
FWS	18	14-1611	2015-2016	Resource Management	General Operations	Service-wide Operational Support	6,064,459		1	6,064,460	3,122	2,926,132	2,929,253	3,135,207	51.70%	8,634,238	5,454,454	8,383,707	2,926,132	
FWS	18	14-1611	2015-2016	Resource Management	General Operations	National Conservation Training Center	612,456		7,430	619,886	183,089	214,504	397,593	222,293	35.86%	2,981,337	1,208,655	1,606,248	214,504	
FWS	18	14-1612	16X	Construction	Nationwide Engineering			7,161,000	-	7,161,000	12,000	5,466,417	5,478,417	1,682,583	23.50%	1,586,300	96,284	5,574,700	5,466,417	
FWS	18	14-1612	16X	Construction	Bridge and Dam Safety			1,972,000	-	1,972,000	371,587	1,361,209	1,732,796	239,204	12.13%	106,169	133,035	1,865,831	1,361,209	
FWS	18	14-1612	16X	Construction	Line Item Construction			14,554,000	-	14,554,000	2,691,228	11,826,449	14,517,678	36,322	0.25%	27,827	8,496	14,526,173	11,826,449	
FWS	18	14-1612	15X	Construction	Nationwide Engineering			2,822,835	-	2,822,835	2,000	1,390,034	1,392,034	1,430,802	50.69%	1,545,891	141,312	1,533,346	1,390,034	
FWS	18	14-1612	15X	Construction	Bridge and Dam Safety			2,174,407		18,708	2,193,115	1,785,718	9,325	1,795,043	398,072	18.15%	829,617	271,208	2,066,252	9,325
FWS	18	14-1612	15X	Construction	Line Item Construction			4,681,270		-	4,681,270	606,002	3,450,081	625,187	13.36%	354,908	504,169	4,560,252	3,450,081	
FWS	18	14-1612	14X	Construction	Nationwide Engineering			338,641		1,795	340,436	172,587	172,587	167,849	49.30%	240,273	8,278	180,865	172,587	
FWS	18	14-1612	14X	Construction	Bridge and Dam Safety			155,962		1,543	157,504	59,000	64,630	123,630	33.874	21.51%	242,795	148,180	271,811	64,630
FWS	18	14-1612	14X	Construction	Line Item Construction			5,793,454		1,800	5,795,254	240,441	5,465,336	89,477	1.54%	800,625	670,410	6,376,187	5,465,336	
FWS	18	14-1612	13X	Construction	Nationwide Engineering			12		2,002	2,014	2,014	2,014		0.00%	4,003	30,047	32,061	2,0	

Attachment A - Department of the Interior - Detail at the Appropriations Committee Support Level for Discretionary Appropriations
 Data Through March 31, 2016
 (in whole dollars)

Bureau Name	Bureau ID Code	Treasury Account Symbol (TAS)	Period of Availability	Account Name	Activity Name	Subactivity Name	BUDGET AUTHORITY				STATUS OF BALANCES								
							Carryover BA (at Start of Fiscal Year)	New BA	Other BA (Transfers, Recoveries, Reprogrammings)	Total BA Available	UNOBLIGATED			OBLIGATED		EXPENDITURES			Total Currently Available for Obligation
											Committed	Not Committed	Total Unobligated	Obligations	Percent Obligated	Expenditures	Undelivered Orders (UDOs)	Cumulative Unexpended Balance	
FWS	18	14-1612	13X	Construction	Line Item Construction		507,384		176,806	684,190		544,235	544,235	139,956	20.46%	1,628,995	2,400,808	2,945,042	544,235
FWS	18	14-1612	13X	Construction	Emergency Supplemental:		5,532,026		168,325	5,700,352	82,964	3,715,976	3,798,940	1,901,411	33.36%	15,604,184	12,345,177	16,144,117	3,715,976
FWS	18	14-1612	12X	Construction	Nationwide Engineering				26	26		26	26		0.00%	1,028	35,071	35,096	26
FWS	18	14-1612	12X	Construction	Line Item Construction		2,890,891			2,890,891		2,783,156	2,783,156	107,735	3.73%	209,759	149,887	2,933,043	2,783,156
FWS	18	14-1612	X	Construction	Nationwide Engineering										0.00%	5,713	16,015	16,015	
FWS	18	14-1612	X	Construction	Line Item Construction		1,359,588		4,098	1,363,686	23,153	1,311,950	1,335,103	28,582	2.10%	363,978	1,893,874	3,228,978	1,311,950
FWS	18	14-1612	X	Construction	Emergency Supplementals		64			64				64	100.00%	7,054	43,670	43,670	
FWS	18	14-5020	16X	Land Acquisition	Acquisitions			35,911,000		35,911,000		35,369,580	35,369,580	541,420	1.51%	151,695	389,725	35,759,305	35,369,580
FWS	18	14-5020	16X	Land Acquisition	Highlands Conservation Act			10,000,000		10,000,000		10,000,000	10,000,000		0.00%			10,000,000	10,000,000
FWS	18	14-5020	16X	Land Acquisition	Inholdings/Emergencies and			5,351,000		5,351,000		3,925,405	3,925,405	1,425,596	26.64%	981,318	444,278	4,369,683	3,925,405
FWS	18	14-5020	16X	Land Acquisition	Exchanges			1,500,000		1,500,000		923,559	923,559	576,441	38.43%	553,498	22,943	946,502	923,559
FWS	18	14-5020	16X	Land Acquisition	Acquisition Management			11,773,000		11,773,000	17,399	6,906,146	6,923,545	4,849,455	41.19%	4,200,692	648,763	7,572,308	6,906,146
FWS	18	14-5020	16X	Land Acquisition	Cost Allocation Methodology			1,000,000		1,000,000		939,868	939,868	60,132	6.01%	60,132		939,868	939,868
FWS	18	14-5020	16X	Land Acquisition	Sportsmen & Recreational			2,500,000		2,500,000		2,500,000	2,500,000		0.00%			2,500,000	2,500,000
FWS	18	14-5020	16X	Land Acquisition	Land Protection Planning			465,000		465,000		393,044	393,044	71,956	15.47%	67,330	4,626	397,670	393,044
FWS	18	14-5020	15X	Land Acquisition	Acquisitions		7,527,376			7,527,376		4,013,495	4,013,495	3,513,881	46.68%	7,549,698	3,175,037	7,188,532	4,013,495
FWS	18	14-5020	15X	Land Acquisition	Highlands Conservation Act		3,000,000			3,000,000		3,000,000	3,000,000		0.00%			3,000,000	3,000,000
FWS	18	14-5020	15X	Land Acquisition	Inholdings/Emergencies and		92,330		91	92,421		5,489	5,489	86,932	94.06%	1,095,489	1,172,203	1,177,693	5,489
FWS	18	14-5020	15X	Land Acquisition	Exchanges		517,787		15,238	533,025		396,008	396,008	137,017	25.71%	183,943	48,673	444,681	396,008
FWS	18	14-5020	15X	Land Acquisition	Acquisition Management		1,729,372		35,871	1,765,242		549,462	549,462	1,215,780	68.87%	1,993,353	691,298	1,240,761	549,462
FWS	18	14-5020	14X	Land Acquisition	Acquisitions		12,701,589		659	12,702,248		10,635,068	10,635,068	2,067,180	16.27%	2,369,932	50,434	10,685,502	10,635,068
FWS	18	14-5020	14X	Land Acquisition	Inholdings/Emergencies and		32,428			32,428		32,428	32,428		0.00%		61,000	93,428	32,428
FWS	18	14-5020	14X	Land Acquisition	Exchanges		586			586		586	586		0.00%	23,184	26,059	26,646	586
FWS	18	14-5020	14X	Land Acquisition	Acquisition Management		40,626		11,319	51,945		51,945	51,945		0.00%	47,499	45,454	97,400	51,945
FWS	18	14-5020	13X	Land Acquisition	Acquisitions		5,291,798		715	5,292,513		5,252,355	5,252,355	40,158	0.76%	166,890	170,617	5,422,972	5,252,355
FWS	18	14-5020	13X	Land Acquisition	Inholdings/Emergencies and				280	280		280	280		0.00%		152,806	406,300	280
FWS	18	14-5020	13X	Land Acquisition	Exchanges		221			221		221	221		0.00%			221	221
FWS	18	14-5020	13X	Land Acquisition	Acquisition Management		38,810		14,518	53,328		48,299	48,299	5,030	9.43%	15,146	13,457	61,756	48,299
FWS	18	14-5020	12X	Land Acquisition	Acquisitions		1,442,118		14,944	1,457,062		1,291,148	1,291,148	165,915	11.39%	164,971	1,787,399	3,078,547	1,291,148
FWS	18	14-5020	12X	Land Acquisition	Inholdings/Emergencies and										0.00%	485	80,000	80,000	
FWS	18	14-5020	12X	Land Acquisition	Exchanges		23,341			23,341		23,341	23,341		0.00%		61,809	85,150	23,341
FWS	18	14-5020	12X	Land Acquisition	Acquisition Management		7,115		165	7,281		6,142	6,142	1,139	15.64%	2,368	14,259	20,400	6,142
FWS	18	14-5020	X	Land Acquisition	Acquisitions		1,887,432		40,204	1,927,636		1,890,028	1,890,028	37,608	1.95%	206,532	1,763,640	3,653,668	1,890,028
FWS	18	14-5020	X	Land Acquisition	Exchanges		51,024			51,024		49,986	49,986	1,038	2.03%	1,038		49,986	49,986
FWS	18	14-5020	X	Land Acquisition	Acquisition Management		22,294		147	22,442		16,439	16,439	6,003	26.75%	32,601	44,484	60,924	16,439
FWS	18	14-5020	X	Land Acquisition	Emergency Supplementals		4,801			4,801		4,801	4,801		0.00%			4,801	4,801
FWS	18	14-5143	16X	Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund	Grants to States			10,508,000		10,508,000		10,508,000	10,508,000		0.00%			10,508,000	10,508,000
FWS	18	14-5143	16X	Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund	HCP Planning Assistance			9,485,000		9,485,000		9,485,000	9,485,000		0.00%			9,485,000	9,485,000
FWS	18	14-5143	16X	Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund	Administration			2,702,000		2,702,000		2,387,192	2,387,192	314,808	11.65%	294,608	20,199	2,407,392	2,387,192
FWS	18	14-5143	15X	Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund	Grants to States		5,161,933			5,161,933		3,200,825	3,200,825	1,961,107	37.99%	768,756	6,455,878	9,656,703	3,200,825
FWS	18	14-5143	15X	Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund	HCP Planning Assistance		9,353,000			9,353,000		6,528,166	6,528,166	2,824,834	30.20%	2,956,834	9,485,000	6,528,166	
FWS	18	14-5143	15X	Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund	Administration		1,702,201			1,702,201		1,257,203	1,257,203	444,999	26.14%	287,133	172,394	1,429,597	1,257,203
FWS	18	14-5143	14X	Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund	Grants to States		2,734,039		256,538	2,990,577		1,738,686	1,738,686	1,251,891	41.86%	1,846,426	5,671,672	7,410,357	1,738,686
FWS	18	14-5143	14X	Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund	HCP Planning Assistance		1,069,409			1,069,409		1,069,409	1,069,409		0.00%	427,694	6,830,780	7,900,189	1,069,409
FWS	18	14-5143	14X	Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund	Administration		822,958		987	823,945		709,784	709,784	114,161	13.86%	131,234	10,918	720,702	709,784
FWS	18	14-5143	13X	Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund	Grants to States			179,789		179,789		1,452	1,452	178,337	99.19%	1,503,251	3,369,058	3,370,510	1,452
FWS	18	14-5143	13X	Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund	HCP Planning Assistance		284,156		288,487	572,643		512,643	512,643	60,000	10.48%	1,106,914	4,975,541	5,488,184	512,643
FWS	18	14-5143	13X	Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund	Administration		984,987			984,987		952,206	952,206	32,781	3.33%	31,914	9,553	961,759	952,206
FWS	18	14-5143	12X	Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund	Grants to States		1,430,973		88,498	1,519,471		1,504,471	1,504,471	15,000	0.99%	486,012	1,638,158	3,142,629	1,504,471
FWS	18	14-5143	12X	Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund	HCP Planning Assistance		1,188,757		759,176	1,947,933		1,760,898	1,760,898	187,035	9.60%	858,256	1,468,626	3,229,523	1,760,898
FWS	18	14-5143	12X	Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund	Administration										0.00%	192,441	11,442	11,442	
FWS	18	14-5143	X	Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund	Grants to States		1,640,481		264,515	1,904,996		1,732,498	1,732,498	172,498	9.06%	1,016,122	2,690,930	4,423,428	1,732,498
FWS	18	14-5143	X	Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund	HCP Planning Assistance		3,565,781		93,061	3,658,841		3,658,841	3,658,841		0.00%	152,095	3,086,814	6,745,655	3,658,841
FWS	18	14-5143	X	Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund	Administration		215,984			215,984		115,276	115,276	100,708	46.63%	115,369	8,623	123,900	115,276

Attachment A - Department of the Interior - Detail at the Appropriations Committee Support Level for Discretionary Appropriations
Data Through March 31, 2016
(in whole dollars)

Bureau Name	Bureau ID Code	Treasury Account Symbol (TAS)	Period of Availability	Account Name	Activity Name	Subactivity Name	BUDGET AUTHORITY				STATUS OF BALANCES								
							Carryover BA (at Start of Fiscal Year)	New BA	Other BA (Transfers, Recoveries, Reprogrammings)	Total BA Available	Committed	Not Committed	Total Unobligated	Obligations	Percent Obligated	Expenditures	Undelivered Orders (UDOs)	Cumulative Unexpended Balance	Total Currently Available for Obligation
FWS	18	14-5143	X	Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund	HCP Land Acquisition		5,216,937		-	5,216,937		5,216,937	5,216,937		0.00%	77,640	169,721	5,386,658	5,216,937
FWS	18	14-5479	16X	Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund	Species Recovery Land			11,162,000	-	11,162,000		11,162,000	11,162,000		0.00%			11,162,000	11,162,000
FWS	18	14-5479	16X	Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund	HCP Land Acquisition			19,638,000	-	19,638,000		19,638,000	19,638,000		0.00%			19,638,000	19,638,000
FWS	18	14-5479	15X	Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund	Species Recovery Land		4,253,022		-	4,253,022		1,174,255	1,174,255	3,078,767	72.39%	1,056,107	7,231,638	8,405,893	1,174,255
FWS	18	14-5479	15X	Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund	HCP Land Acquisition		10,870,500		-	10,870,500		2,870,500	2,870,500	8,000,000	73.59%	1,277,949	13,789,551	16,660,051	2,870,500
FWS	18	14-5479	14X	Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund	Species Recovery Land		1,549,059		-	1,549,059		1,549,059	1,549,059		0.00%	2,333,247	4,450,955	6,000,014	1,549,059
FWS	18	14-5479	14X	Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund	HCP Land Acquisition		2,568,500		-	2,568,500		568,500	568,500	2,000,000	77.87%	3,452,783	9,219,558	9,788,058	568,500
FWS	18	14-5479	13X	Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund	Species Recovery Land		2,690,099		-	2,690,099		2,690,099	2,690,099		0.00%	513,025	3,936,600	6,626,699	2,690,099
FWS	18	14-5479	13X	Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund	HCP Land Acquisition		136,497		-	136,497		136,497	136,497		0.00%	61,544	1,249,600	1,386,097	136,497
FWS	18	14-5479	12X	Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund	Species Recovery Land		2,357,500	749,562	-	3,107,062		3,107,062	3,107,062		0.00%	438	3,668,732	6,775,794	3,107,062
FWS	18	14-5479	12X	Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund	HCP Land Acquisition		1,912,100		-	1,912,100		1,912,100	1,912,100		0.00%	534,800	3,610,500	5,522,600	1,912,100
FWS	18	14-5479	X	Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund	Safe Harbor Grants		78,184		-	78,184		78,184	78,184		0.00%			78,184	78,184
FWS	18	14-5479	X	Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund	Species Recovery Land		14,997,112		206,046	15,203,158		12,903,158	12,903,158	2,300,000	15.13%	125,494	4,016,166	16,919,324	12,903,158
FWS	18	14-5479	X	Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund	HCP Land Acquisition		17,543,363		-	17,543,363		15,517,214	15,517,214	2,026,149	11.55%	3,711,311	7,922,807	23,440,022	15,517,214
FWS	18	14-1691	2015	National Wildlife Refuge Fund				13,228,000	-	13,228,000		13,228,000	13,228,000		0.00%			13,228,000	13,228,000
FWS	18	14-5241	16X	North American Wetlands Conservation Fund	Wetlands Conservation			33,739,200	-	33,739,200		28,112,655	28,112,655	5,626,545	16.68%		5,626,545	33,739,200	28,112,655
FWS	18	14-5241	16X	North American Wetlands Conservation Fund	Administration			1,405,800	-	1,405,800		774,893	774,893	630,907	44.88%	609,458	21,449	796,342	774,893
FWS	18	14-5241	15X	North American Wetlands Conservation Fund	Wetlands Conservation		2,424,938		-	2,424,938		1,597,779	1,597,779	827,159	34.11%	2,469,401	25,417,837	27,015,615	1,597,779
FWS	18	14-5241	15X	North American Wetlands Conservation Fund	Administration		114,154		-	114,154		19,815	19,815	94,339	82.64%	104,677		19,815	19,815
FWS	18	14-5241	14X	North American Wetlands Conservation Fund	Wetlands Conservation		473,510		75,031	548,541		464,380	464,380	84,162	15.34%	4,376,691	15,663,511	16,127,890	464,380
FWS	18	14-5241	14X	North American Wetlands Conservation Fund	Administration		46,594		3,213	49,807		48,711	48,711	1,096	2.20%	1,096		48,711	48,711
FWS	18	14-5241	13X	North American Wetlands Conservation Fund	Wetlands Conservation		177,846		20,000	197,846		33,927	33,927	163,919	82.85%	1,868,660	4,636,370	4,670,297	33,927
FWS	18	14-5241	13X	North American Wetlands Conservation Fund	Administration		51,272		-	51,272		35,841	35,841	15,431	30.10%	15,263	11,168	47,009	35,841
FWS	18	14-5241	12x	North American Wetlands Conservation Fund	Wetlands Conservation		53,758		2,671	56,429		56,348	56,348	81	0.14%	327,183	1,723,264	1,779,612	56,348
FWS	18	14-5241	12X	North American Wetlands Conservation Fund	Administration		3,290		-	3,290		2,505	2,505	785	23.87%	785	3,981	6,485	2,505
FWS	18	14-5241	X	North American Wetlands Conservation Fund	Wetlands Conservation		615,466	19,920	-	635,386		282,155	282,155	353,231	55.59%	1,001,139	1,252,031	1,534,186	282,155
FWS	18	14-5241	X	North American Wetlands Conservation Fund	Administration				-	-		-	-		0.00%	3,126		-	-
FWS	18	14-1696	16X	Neotropical Migratory Bird Conservation Fund	Grants			3,910,000	-	3,910,000		3,851,659	3,851,659	58,341	1.49%	53,209	5,132	3,856,791	3,851,659
FWS	18	14-1696	15X	Neotropical Migratory Bird Conservation Fund	Grants		182,294		-	182,294		953	953	181,342	99.48%	673,892	2,663,904	2,663,856	953
FWS	18	14-1696	14X	Neotropical Migratory Bird Conservation Fund	Grants		2,541		-	2,541		2,245	2,245	297	11.67%	362,625	936,389	938,633	2,245
FWS	18	14-1696	13X	Neotropical Migratory Bird Conservation Fund	Grants		9,539		-	9,539		9,539	9,539		0.00%	121,580	121,084	130,622	9,539
FWS	18	14-1696	12X	Neotropical Migratory Bird Conservation Fund	Grants		15,031		7,408	22,439		18,559	18,559	3,880	17.29%	62,278	37,840	56,399	18,559
FWS	18	14-1696	X	Neotropical Migratory Bird Conservation Fund	Grants		512,105		8,140	520,245		294,460	294,460	225,785	43.40%	49,995	201,122	495,582	294,460
FWS	18	14-1652	16X	Multinational Species Conservation Fund	African Elephant			2,582,000	-	2,582,000		2,485,375	2,485,375	96,625	3.74%	96,282	344	2,485,718	2,485,375
FWS	18	14-1652	16X	Multinational Species Conservation Fund	Rhinoceros and Tiger			3,440,000	-	3,440,000	837,768	2,534,612	3,372,380	67,620	1.97%	64,581	3,040	3,375,419	2,534,612
FWS	18	14-1652	16X	Multinational Species Conservation Fund	Asian Elephant Conservation			1,557,000	-	1,557,000	40,600	1,321,323	1,361,923	195,077	12.53%	146,097	48,981	1,410,903	1,321,323
FWS	18	14-1652	16X	Multinational Species Conservation Fund	Great Ape Conservation			1,975,000	-	1,975,000		1,875,679	1,875,679	99,321	5.03%	96,282	3,040	1,878,718	1,875,679
FWS	18	14-1652	16X	Multinational Species Conservation Fund	Marine Turtle Conservation			1,507,000	-	1,507,000		566,588	566,588	940,412	62.40%	394,525	545,887	1,112,475	566,588
FWS	18	14-1652	15X	Multinational Species Conservation Fund	African Elephant		470		-	470		470	470		0.00%	551,208	583,816	584,286	470
FWS	18	14-1652	15X	Multinational Species Conservation Fund	Rhinoceros and Tiger		9,749		-	9,749		9,749	9,749		0.00%	401,210	638,688	648,437	9,749
FWS	18	14-1652	15X	Multinational Species Conservation Fund	Asian Elephant Conservation		1,818		49,950	51,768		-	-	51,768	100.00%	107,714	560,795	560,795	-
FWS	18	14-1652	15X	Multinational Species Conservation Fund	Great Ape Conservation		19,655		50,904	70,559		-	-	70,559	100.00%	618,907	1,067,443	1,067,443	-
FWS	18	14-1652	15X	Multinational Species Conservation Fund	Marine Turtle Conservation		112		-	112		0	0	112	100.00%	159,412	204,655	204,655	0
FWS	18	14-1652	14X	Multinational Species Conservation Fund	African Elephant				-	-		-	-		0.00%	27,860	9,571		-
FWS	18	14-1652	14X	Multinational Species Conservation Fund	Rhinoceros and Tiger		1,773		-	1,773		1,773	1,773		0.00%	407,154	215,738	217,511	1,773
FWS	18	14-1652	14X	Multinational Species Conservation Fund	Asian Elephant Conservation				-	-		-	-		0.00%	109,941	27,531	27,531	-
FWS	18	14-1652	14X	Multinational Species Conservation Fund	Great Ape Conservation				-	-		-	-		0.00%	424,747	270,158	270,158	-
FWS	18	14-1652	14X	Multinational Species Conservation Fund	Marine Turtle Conservation				5,978	5,978		5,978	5,978		0.00%	6,915		5,978	5,978
FWS	18	14-1652	13X	Multinational Species Conservation Fund	African Elephant				9,351	9,351		9,351	9,351		0.00%	35,793	45,321	54,672	9,351
FWS	18	14-1652	13X	Multinational Species Conservation Fund	Rhinoceros and Tiger				411	411		411	411		0.00%	88,341	74,076	74,487	411
FWS	18	14-1652	13X	Multinational Species Conservation Fund	Asian Elephant Conservation				-	-		-	-		0.00%	16,208	27,353	27,353	-
FWS	18	14-1652	13X	Multinational Species Conservation Fund	Great Ape Conservation				-	-		-	-		0.00%	240,466	6,873	6,873	-
FWS	18	14-1652	13X	Multinational Species Conservation Fund	Marine Turtle Conservation				2,000	2,000		2,000	2,000		0.00%			2,000	2,000
FWS	18	14-1652	12X	Multinational Species Conservation Fund	African Elephant				-	-		-	-		0.00%	3,675	83	83	-
FWS	18	14-1652	12X	Multinational Species Conservation Fund	Rhinoceros and Tiger				708	708		708	708		0.00%	34,984	24,543	25,251	708
FWS	18	14-1652	12X	Multinational Species Conservation Fund	Asian Elephant Conservation				6,315	6,315		6,315	6,315		0.00%	6,519	8,193	14,508	6,315
FWS	18	14-1652	12X	Multinational Species Conservation Fund	Great Ape Conservation				-	-		-	-		0.00%	19,575	19,873	19,873	-
FWS	18	14-1652	X	Multinational Species Conservation Fund	African Elephant				-	-		-	-		0.00%		4,446	4,446	-
FWS	18	14-1652	X	Multinational Species Conservation Fund	Rhinoceros and Tiger				-	-		-	-		0.00%		8,966		-
FWS	18	14-1652	X	Multinational Species Conservation Fund	Asian Elephant Conservation				-	-		-	-		0.00%	46,397	5,560		-
FWS	18	14-1652	X	Multinational Species Conservation Fund	Great Ape Conservation				-	-		-	-		0.00%	2,384			-
FWS	18	14-1652	X	Multinational Species Conservation Fund	Marine Turtle Conservation				11	11		11	11		0.00%	274		11	11
BSEE	22	14-1700	2016 - 2017	Offshore Safety and Environmental Enforcement	Administrative Operations			6,016,000	-	6,016,000	10,289	2,657,193	2,667,482	3,348,518	55.66%	2,867,702	480,816	3,148,298	2,657,193
BSEE	22	14-1700	2016 - 2017	Offshore Safety and Environmental Enforcement	Environmental Enforcement			3,027,000	-	3,027,000		2,159,156	2,159,156	867,844	28.67%	799,772	68,072	2,227,228	2,159,156
BSEE	22	14-1700	2016 - 2017	Offshore Safety and Environmental Enforcement	Executive			12,594,000	-	12,594,000	20,000	6,396,503	6,416,503	6,177,497	49.05%	4,805,881	1,371,616	7,788,119	6,396,503

Attachment A - Department of the Interior - Detail at the Appropriations Committee Support Level for Discretionary Appropriations
Data Through March 31, 2016
(in whole dollars)

Bureau Name	Bureau ID Code	Treasury Account Symbol (TAS)	Period of Availability	Account Name	Activity Name	Subactivity Name	BUDGET AUTHORITY				STATUS OF BALANCES								
							Carryover BA (at Start of Fiscal Year)	New BA	Other BA (Transfers, Recoveries, Reprogrammings)	Total BA Available	Committed	Not Committed	Total Unobligated	Obligations	Percent Obligated	Expenditures	Undelivered Orders (UDOs)	Cumulative Unexpended Balance	Total Currently Available for Obligation
BSEE	22	14-1700	2016 - 2017	Offshore Safety and Environmental Enforcement	Operations, Safety &			45,928,000	-	45,928,000	143,204	29,024,013	29,167,217	16,760,783	36.49%	16,487,909	272,875	29,440,091	29,024,013
BSEE	22	14-1700	2016 - X	Offshore Safety and Environmental Enforcement	Administrative Operations			12,252,000	-	12,252,000	388,115	6,617,006	7,005,120	5,246,880	42.82%	4,446,795	800,085	7,805,205	6,617,006
BSEE	22	14-1700	2016 - X	Offshore Safety and Environmental Enforcement	Environmental Enforcement			5,287,000	-	5,287,000	247,497	4,180,180	4,427,677	859,323	16.25%	646,392	212,931	4,640,608	4,180,180
BSEE	22	14-1700	2016 - X	Offshore Safety and Environmental Enforcement	Executive			5,642,000	-	5,642,000	331,607	2,216,847	2,548,454	3,093,546	54.83%	1,139,315	1,954,231	4,502,685	2,216,847
BSEE	22	14-1700	2016 - X	Offshore Safety and Environmental Enforcement	Operations, Safety &			34,026,000	-	34,026,000	8,138,759	18,883,866	27,022,625	7,003,375	20.58%	4,659,372	2,344,003	29,366,628	18,883,866
BSEE	22	14-1700	2016 - X	Offshore Safety and Environmental Enforcement	Inspections			65,000,000	-	65,000,000	2,663,036	42,468,883	45,131,919	19,868,081	30.57%	13,425,982	6,442,099	51,574,018	42,468,883
BSEE	22	14-1700	2015 - 2016	Offshore Safety and Environmental Enforcement	Administrative Operations		370,640		8,671	379,311	-	31,755	31,755	347,556	91.63%	402,529	(46,302)	(14,548)	31,755
BSEE	22	14-1700	2015 - 2016	Offshore Safety and Environmental Enforcement	Environmental Enforcement		1,009,260		15,000	1,024,260	-	1,022,498	1,022,498	1,763	0.17%	10,384	(2,853)	1,019,645	1,022,498
BSEE	22	14-1700	2015 - 2016	Offshore Safety and Environmental Enforcement	Executive		2,596,135		58,799	2,654,933	187,327	945,101	1,132,429	1,522,505	57.35%	1,798,636	(217,333)	915,906	945,101
BSEE	22	14-1700	2015 - 2016	Offshore Safety and Environmental Enforcement	General Support Services		821,666		-	821,666	-	0	0	1,205,950	100.00%	1,205,950	(344,281)	(344,280)	0
BSEE	22	14-1700	2015 - 2016	Offshore Safety and Environmental Enforcement	Operations, Safety &		241,949		-	241,949	-	227,248	227,248	14,700	6.08%	34,224	(19,524)	207,725	227,248
BSEE	22	14-1700	2015 - X	Offshore Safety and Environmental Enforcement	Administrative Operations		2,368,363		-	2,368,363	49,093	1,481,549	1,530,642	837,721	35.37%	999,533	(161,812)	1,368,830	1,481,549
BSEE	22	14-1700	2015 - X	Offshore Safety and Environmental Enforcement	Environmental Enforcement		4,581,317		1,743	4,583,060	450,000	4,081,132	4,531,132	51,929	1.13%	4,899	58,570	4,589,702	4,081,132
BSEE	22	14-1700	2015 - X	Offshore Safety and Environmental Enforcement	Executive		957,374		42,724	1,000,098	-	346,566	346,566	653,532	65.35%	341,244	355,012	701,578	346,566
BSEE	22	14-1700	2015 - X	Offshore Safety and Environmental Enforcement	General Support Services		950,455		65,948	1,016,403	-	140,819	140,819	875,584	86.15%	780,436	161,096	301,915	140,819
BSEE	22	14-1700	2015 - X	Offshore Safety and Environmental Enforcement	Operations, Safety &		9,628,119		140,906	9,769,024	137,195	9,004,140	9,141,334	627,960	6.43%	2,208,311	(1,439,716)	7,701,619	9,004,140
BSEE	22	14-1700	2015 - X	Offshore Safety and Environmental Enforcement	Inspections		2,056,757		36,795	2,093,551	333,544	1,755,283	2,088,827	4,724	0.23%	5,941,252	(5,899,732)	(3,810,905)	1,755,283
BSEE	22	14-1700	2014 - X	Offshore Safety and Environmental Enforcement	Administrative Operations		760,788		112,792	873,580	-	121,683	121,683	751,896	86.07%	339,989	524,700	646,383	121,683
BSEE	22	14-1700	2014 - X	Offshore Safety and Environmental Enforcement	Environmental Enforcement		296		3,011	3,307	-	2,318	2,318	989	29.91%	201,719	(201,719)	(199,401)	2,318
BSEE	22	14-1700	2014 - X	Offshore Safety and Environmental Enforcement	Executive		364,446		109,206	473,653	-	471,779	471,779	1,874	0.40%	639,618	(554,538)	(82,759)	471,779
BSEE	22	14-1700	2014 - X	Offshore Safety and Environmental Enforcement	General Support Services		-		83,994	83,994	-	79,926	79,926	4,067	4.84%	20,772	(2,712)	77,215	79,926
BSEE	22	14-1700	2014 - X	Offshore Safety and Environmental Enforcement	Operations, Safety &		5,727,236		105,691	5,832,927	1,147,129	507,941	1,655,071	4,177,856	71.63%	4,885,339	(601,791)	1,053,279	507,941
BSEE	22	14-1700	2014 - X	Offshore Safety and Environmental Enforcement	Inspections		6,994,836		16,401	7,011,236	-	2,231,545	2,231,545	4,779,691	68.17%	9,815,575	(5,019,484)	(2,787,939)	2,231,545
BSEE	22	14-1700	2013 - X	Offshore Safety and Environmental Enforcement	Administrative Operations		-		6,835	6,835	-	6,835	6,835	-	0.00%	292,500	(285,665)	(278,830)	6,835
BSEE	22	14-1700	2013 - X	Offshore Safety and Environmental Enforcement	Environmental Enforcement		744,771		1,620	746,391	-	371,372	371,372	375,019	50.24%	154,763	221,875	593,248	371,372
BSEE	22	14-1700	2013 - X	Offshore Safety and Environmental Enforcement	Executive		86,320		-	86,320	-	86,320	86,320	-	0.00%	24,592	(24,592)	61,728	86,320
BSEE	22	14-1700	2013 - X	Offshore Safety and Environmental Enforcement	General Support Services		-		52,114	52,114	10,225	37,664	47,889	4,225	8.11%	26,846	(506)	47,383	37,664
BSEE	22	14-1700	2013 - X	Offshore Safety and Environmental Enforcement	Operations, Safety &		5,846,479		92,316	5,938,795	222,628	1,427,299	1,649,927	4,288,868	72.22%	7,778,211	(3,397,027)	(1,747,100)	1,427,299
BSEE	22	14-1700	2012 - X	Offshore Safety and Environmental Enforcement	Administrative Operations		-		2,555	2,555	-	2,555	2,555	-	0.00%	15,370	(12,815)	(10,260)	2,555
BSEE	22	14-1700	2012 - X	Offshore Safety and Environmental Enforcement	Environmental Enforcement		791,772		1,925	793,697	-	661,322	661,322	132,375	16.68%	161,978	(27,678)	633,644	661,322
BSEE	22	14-1700	2012 - X	Offshore Safety and Environmental Enforcement	Executive		16,211		-	16,211	-	16,187	16,187	24	0.15%	25,585	(25,561)	(9,374)	16,187
BSEE	22	14-1700	2012 - X	Offshore Safety and Environmental Enforcement	General Support Services		-		5,226	5,226	-	4,451	4,451	775	14.83%	18,058	(18,058)	(13,607)	4,451
BSEE	22	14-1700	2012 - X	Offshore Safety and Environmental Enforcement	Operations, Safety &		474,879		245,015	719,893	-	535,605	535,605	184,288	25.60%	2,926,156	(2,496,853)	(1,961,248)	535,605
BSEE	22	14-1700	X	Offshore Safety and Environmental Enforcement	Administrative Operations		-		29,310	29,310	-	26,619	26,619	2,690	9.18%	-	-	26,619	26,619
BSEE	22	14-1700	X	Offshore Safety and Environmental Enforcement	Executive		159,502		-	159,502	-	120,250	120,250	39,252	24.61%	41,772	(2,521)	117,729	120,250
BSEE	22	14-1700	X	Offshore Safety and Environmental Enforcement	General Support Services		-		752	752	-	504	504	248	32.98%	53,600	(53,600)	(53,096)	504
BSEE	22	14-1700	X	Offshore Safety and Environmental Enforcement	Operations, Safety &		376,157		-	376,157	-	26,157	26,157	350,000	93.05%	226,356	123,644	149,801	26,157
BSEE	22	14-8370	2016 - X	Oil Spill	Oil Spill Research		-	14,899,000	-	14,899,000	4,094,151	8,851,479	12,945,630	1,953,370	13.11%	1,466,722	486,647	13,432,278	8,851,479
BSEE	22	14-8370	2015 - X	Oil Spill	Oil Spill Research		1,686,182		459	1,686,640	1,069,784	519,026	1,588,810	97,830	5.80%	3,240,210	(3,141,921)	(1,553,111)	519,026
BSEE	22	14-8370	2014 - X	Oil Spill	Oil Spill Research		209,024		73,912	282,936	104,296	82,237	186,532	96,403	34.07%	2,010,425	(1,840,110)	(1,653,578)	82,237
BSEE	22	14-8370	2013 - X	Oil Spill	Oil Spill Research		-		35,027	35,027	13,663	16,390	30,054	4,973	14.20%	1,627,464	(1,627,464)	(1,597,410)	16,390
BSEE	22	14-8370	2012 - X	Oil Spill	Oil Spill Research		6,500		86,227	92,727	17,494	71,427	88,920	3,806	4.10%	876,015	(815,982)	(727,062)	71,427
BSEE	22	14-8370	X	Oil Spill	Oil Spill Research		3,660		267	3,927	-	694	694	3,233	82.32%	15,692	(12,192)	(11,498)	-
BSEE	22	14-1700	X	Offshore Safety and Environmental Enforcement	Oil Spill Supplemental		162,618		-	162,618	-	162,618	162,618	-	0.00%	-	-	162,618	162,618
BSEE	22	14-0102	X	Sandy Supplemental (Mitigation)	SANDY Supplemental		40		-	40	-	40	40	-	0.00%	3,555,273	(3,555,273)	(3,555,233)	40
BSEE	22	14-1920	X	Hurricane Sandy Relief Funding	SANDY Supplemental		0		-	0	-	0	0	-	0.00%	664,788	(664,788)	(664,788)	0
NPS	24	14-1036	2016	Operation of the National Park System	Park Management	Resource Stewardship		318,039,000	-	318,039,000	5,700,484	193,101,485	198,801,969	119,237,031	37.49%	114,604,970	4,632,061	203,434,030	193,101,485
NPS	24	14-1036	2016	Operation of the National Park System	Park Management	Visitor Services		251,280,000	-	251,280,000	6,774,909	144,277,465	151,052,374	100,227,626	39.89%	98,085,643	2,141,983	153,194,357	144,277,465
NPS	24	14-1036	2016	Operation of the National Park System	Park Management	Park Protection		355,545,000	-	355,545,000	2,744,162	187,443,518	190,187,680	165,357,320	46.51%	156,833,254	8,524,066	198,711,746	187,443,518
NPS	24	14-1036	2016	Operation of the National Park System	Park Management	Facility Oper & Maintenance		639,026,000	-	639,026,000	34,569,690	365,294,428	399,864,118	239,161,882	37.43%	211,728,633	27,433,249	427,297,367	365,294,428
NPS	24	14-1036	2016	Operation of the National Park System	Park Management	Park Support		515,641,000	-	515,641,000	13,783,174	252,984,459	266,767,633	248,873,367	48.26%	209,771,876	39,101,491	305,869,124	252,984,459
NPS	24	14-1036	2016	Operation of the National Park System	External Admin Costs		180,603,000	-	180,603,000	16,585,512	31,366,072	47,951,584	132,651,416	73.45%	50,691,409	81,960,007	129,911,591	31,366,072	
NPS	24	14-1036	2015-2016	Operation of the National Park System	Park Management	Facility Oper & Maintenance		48,247,605	146,764	48,394,369	9,465,787	29,391,754	38,857,541	9,536,828	19.71%	15,869,273	19,457,346	58,314,887	29,391,754
NPS	24	14-1036	2015-2016	Operation of the National Park System	Park Management	Resource Stewardship		3,620,337	18,662	3,638,999	5,845	2,948,279	2,954,124	684,875	18.82%	1,057,292	1,940,866	4,894,990	2,948,279
NPS	24	14-1036	2015-2016	Operation of the National Park System	Park Management		100,460		10,000	110,460	-	44,765	44,765	65,695	59.47%	65,695	-	44,765	44,765
NPS	24	14-1036	2016-2017	Operation of the National Park System	Park Management	Facility Oper & Maintenance		99,461,000	-	99,461,000	13,859,856	84,640,981	98,500,837	960,163	0.97%	644,414	315,750	98,816,587	84,640,981
NPS	24	14-1036	2016-2017	Operation of the National Park System	Park Management	Resource Stewardship		10,001,000	-	10,001,000	125,155	8,146,564	8,271,719	1,729,281	17.29%	1,720,455	8,280,545	8,146,564	8,146,564
NPS	24	14-1036	X	Operation of the National Park System	Park Management		1,041,741		660,304	1,702,045	-	1,428,957	1,428,957	273,088	16.04%	361,907	46,114	1,475,071	1,428,957
NPS	24	14-2645	X	Centennial Challenge															

Attachment A - Department of the Interior - Detail at the Appropriations Committee Support Level for Discretionary Appropriations
 Data Through March 31, 2016
 (in whole dollars)

Bureau Name	Bureau ID Code	Treasury Account Symbol (TAS)	Period of Availability	Account Name	Activity Name	Subactivity Name	BUDGET AUTHORITY				STATUS OF BALANCES								
							Carryover BA (at Start of Fiscal Year)	New BA	Other BA (Transfers, Recoveries, Reprogrammings)	Total BA Available	Committed	Not Committed	Total Unobligated	Obligations	Percent Obligated	Expenditures	Undelivered Orders (UDOs)	Cumulative Unexpended Balance	Total Currently Available for Obligation
NPS	24	14-1042	2016	National Recreation and Preservation	Environmental and			433,000	-	433,000	-	321,355	321,355	111,645	25.78%	111,645	-	321,355	321,355
NPS	24	14-1042	2016	National Recreation and Preservation	Grant Administration			2,004,000	-	2,004,000	-	987,261	987,261	1,016,739	50.74%	1,016,739	-	987,261	987,261
NPS	24	14-1042	2016	National Recreation and Preservation	Heritage Partnership Prog			19,821,000	-	19,821,000	3,321,343	15,045,909	18,367,252	1,453,748	7.33%	1,276,638	177,110	18,544,362	15,045,909
NPS	24	14-1031	X	Urban Parks and Recreation Fund			208,743	-	208,743	-	208,743	-	208,743	-	0.00%	-	-	208,743	208,743
NPS	24	14-5140	2015-2016	Historic Preservation Fund	State Historic Preserv Offices		5,392,034	-	5,392,034	-	649,698	649,698	4,742,336	87.95%	16,823,421	17,011,009	17,660,707	649,698	
NPS	24	14-5140	2015-2016	Historic Preservation Fund	Tribal Grants		556,854	76,256	633,110	-	327,115	327,115	305,995	48.33%	2,647,303	4,334,519	4,661,634	327,115	
NPS	24	14-5140	2015-2016	Historic Preservation Fund	Competitive Grants		500,000	-	500,000	393,000	-	393,000	107,000	21.40%	-	107,000	500,000	-	
NPS	24	14-5140	2016-2017	Historic Preservation Fund	State Historic Preserv Offices			47,925,000	-	47,925,000	-	47,925,000	47,925,000	-	0.00%	-	-	47,925,000	47,925,000
NPS	24	14-5140	2016-2017	Historic Preservation Fund	Tribal Grants			8,985,000	-	8,985,000	-	8,985,000	8,985,000	-	0.00%	-	-	8,985,000	8,985,000
NPS	24	14-5140	2016-2017	Historic Preservation Fund	Competitive Grants			8,500,000	-	8,500,000	-	8,500,000	8,500,000	-	0.00%	-	-	8,500,000	8,500,000
NPS	24	14-1039	X	Construction	Emerg. Housing & Dam Safety		263,412	-	263,412	-	263,293	263,293	119	0.05%	236,109	603,143	866,436	263,293	
NPS	24	14-1039	X	Construction	Equipment Replacement		2,820,848	-	2,820,848	-	2,820,093	2,820,093	755	0.03%	105,096	586,478	3,406,571	2,820,093	
NPS	24	14-1039	X	Construction	Constr Planning		448,322	-	448,322	54,334	341,042	395,376	52,946	11.81%	488,636	970,045	1,365,421	341,042	
NPS	24	14-1039	X	Construction	Construction Program Mgmt		344,480	1,305	345,785	-	316,723	316,723	29,062	8.40%	325,855	482,146	798,869	316,723	
NPS	24	14-1039	X	Construction	General Management Plans		195,264	286,729	481,993	25,403	210,233	235,636	246,357	51.11%	501,559	2,610,864	2,846,500	210,233	
NPS	24	14-1039	X	Construction	Line Item Constr and		26,101,863	2,409,395	28,511,258	901,988	24,933,705	25,835,693	2,675,565	9.38%	6,038,438	8,641,763	34,477,456	24,933,705	
NPS	24	14-1039	13X	Construction	Emerg. Housing & Dam Safety		189,792	-	189,792	183,441	-	183,441	8,138	4.25%	271,193	9,863	193,304	183,441	
NPS	24	14-1039	13X	Construction	Equipment Replacement		561,811	-	561,811	-	561,811	561,811	-	0.00%	54,017	5,319	567,130	561,811	
NPS	24	14-1039	13X	Construction	Constr Planning		115,929	-	115,929	-	88,948	88,948	26,981	23.27%	260,727	111,398	200,346	88,948	
NPS	24	14-1039	13X	Construction	Construction Program Mgmt		1,089,184	3,742	1,092,926	-	1,091,458	1,091,458	1,468	0.13%	373,450	701,901	1,793,359	1,091,458	
NPS	24	14-1039	13X	Construction	General Management Plans		39,574	-	39,574	-	37,553	37,553	2,021	5.11%	132,503	950,200	987,753	37,553	
NPS	24	14-1039	13X	Construction	Line Item Constr and		13,361,217	1,109	13,362,326	77,830	12,924,866	13,002,696	359,630	2.69%	3,384,062	2,067,761	15,070,457	12,924,866	
NPS	24	14-1039	13X	Construction	Line Item Constr and		107,231,555	326,973	107,558,528	7,630,492	82,937,767	90,568,259	16,990,269	15.80%	20,696,134	40,445,176	131,013,435	82,937,767	
NPS	24	14-1039	14X	Construction	Emerg. Housing & Dam Safety		418,149	7,077	425,226	-	392,274	392,274	32,952	7.75%	478,345	735,155	1,127,429	392,274	
NPS	24	14-1039	14X	Construction	Equipment Replacement		485,634	-	485,634	-	485,634	485,634	-	0.00%	568,558	128,994	614,628	485,634	
NPS	24	14-1039	14X	Construction	Constr Planning		715,791	-	715,791	34,343	538,906	573,249	142,542	19.91%	878,235	746,948	1,320,197	538,906	
NPS	24	14-1039	14X	Construction	Construction Program Mgmt		1,135,627	10,673	1,146,300	-	986,258	986,258	160,042	13.96%	1,195,035	2,435,511	3,421,769	986,258	
NPS	24	14-1039	14X	Construction	General Management Plans		273,027	-	273,027	-	208,881	208,881	64,146	23.49%	446,225	1,407,070	1,615,951	208,881	
NPS	24	14-1039	14X	Construction	Line Item Constr and		7,444,616	12,025	7,456,641	400,388	5,658,283	6,058,671	1,397,970	18.75%	13,108,279	19,574,186	25,632,857	5,658,283	
NPS	24	14-1039	15X	Construction	Emerg. Housing & Dam Safety		3,077,415	-	3,077,415	-	2,982,980	2,982,980	94,435	3.07%	1,789,948	2,019,411	5,002,391	2,982,980	
NPS	24	14-1039	15X	Construction	Equipment Replacement		423,798	754,339	1,178,137	-	990,912	990,912	187,225	15.89%	5,886,943	2,065,925	3,056,837	990,912	
NPS	24	14-1039	15X	Construction	Constr Planning		1,619,560	-	1,619,560	228,000	1,252,937	1,480,937	138,623	8.56%	3,020,286	2,162,003	3,642,940	1,252,937	
NPS	24	14-1039	15X	Construction	Construction Program Mgmt		2,946,381	95,315	3,041,696	-	3,020,751	3,020,751	20,945	0.69%	3,079,319	3,636,160	6,656,911	3,020,751	
NPS	24	14-1039	15X	Construction	General Management Plans		701,030	19,112	720,142	89,480	267,269	356,749	363,393	50.46%	724,704	1,366,567	1,723,316	267,269	
NPS	24	14-1039	15X	Construction	Line Item Constr and		29,465,231	-	29,465,231	109,561	22,248,439	22,358,000	7,107,231	24.12%	9,514,009	27,569,684	49,927,684	22,248,439	
NPS	24	14-1039	16X	Construction	Emerg. Housing & Dam Safety			7,303,000	5,900,325	1,324,927	7,225,252	7,225,252	77,748	1.06%	42,886	34,862	7,260,114	5,900,325	
NPS	24	14-1039	16X	Construction	Equipment Replacement			13,500,000	-	13,500,000	2,105,097	9,676,622	11,781,719	1,718,281	12.73%	176,157	1,542,124	13,323,843	9,676,622
NPS	24	14-1039	16X	Construction	Constr Planning			7,266,000	-	7,266,000	203,312	6,830,992	7,034,304	231,696	3.19%	-	231,696	7,266,000	6,830,992
NPS	24	14-1039	16X	Construction	Construction Program Mgmt			36,771,000	-	36,771,000	762,712	21,941,247	22,703,959	14,067,041	38.26%	13,676,118	390,923	23,094,882	21,941,247
NPS	24	14-1039	16X	Construction	General Management Plans			11,821,000	-	11,821,000	511,933	6,656,870	7,168,803	4,652,197	39.36%	4,436,281	215,916	7,384,719	6,656,870
NPS	24	14-1039	16X	Construction	Line Item Constr and			116,276,000	-	116,276,000	3,034,600	95,721,725	98,756,325	17,519,675	15.07%	829,161	16,690,513	115,446,838	95,721,725
NPS	24	14-5035	X	Land & Water Conservation Fund	Rescission of Contract Authority		-	(27,960,000)	-	(27,960,000)	-	(27,960,000)	-	0.00%	-	-	(27,960,000)	(27,960,000)	
NPS	24	14-5035	X	Land Acquisition and State Assistance	State Conservation Grants		12,392,459	-	12,392,459	3,121,496	15,513,955	-	15,513,955	-	0.00%	12,895,521	52,134,020	67,647,975	15,513,955
NPS	24	14-5035	X	Land Acquisition and State Assistance	State Conservation Grants		46,240	-	46,240	-	46,133	46,133	107	0.23%	107	9,179	55,312	46,133	
NPS	24	14-5035	X	Land Acquisition and State Assistance	Acquisitions	Land Acq Projs, Emerg, Inhold.	36,440,798	1,888,983	38,329,781	47,430	33,730,279	33,777,709	4,552,072	11.88%	2,386,896	13,681,313	47,459,022	33,730,279	
NPS	24	14-5035	X	Land Acquisition and State Assistance	Acquisition Management		11,151	-	11,151	-	972	972	10,179	91.28%	10,179	61,504	62,476	972	
NPS	24	14-5035	13X	Land Acquisition and State Assistance	State Conservation Grants		152,964	703,829	856,793	-	769,293	769,293	87,500	10.21%	4,698,307	29,055,076	29,824,369	769,293	
NPS	24	14-5035	13X	Land Acquisition and State Assistance	State Conservation Grants		207	-	207	-	207	207	-	0.00%	14,493	69,642	69,849	207	
NPS	24	14-5035	13X	Land Acquisition and State Assistance	Acquisitions	Land Acq Projs, Emerg, Inhold.	14,961,422	23,935	14,985,357	6,000	14,222,444	14,228,444	756,913	5.05%	533,911	402,168	14,630,612	14,222,444	
NPS	24	14-5035	13X	Land Acquisition and State Assistance	Acquisition Management		255,676	-	255,676	-	255,676	255,676	-	0.00%	-	2,576	258,252	255,676	
NPS	24	14-5035	14X	Land Acquisition and State Assistance	State Conservation Grants	State Grants	12,542,549	1,414	12,543,963	823,387	11,457,042	12,280,429	263,534	2.10%	1,321,522	27,152,756	39,433,185	11,457,042	
NPS	24	14-5035	14X	Land Acquisition and State Assistance	State Conservation Grants	Competitive State Grants	1,079,692	-	1,079,692	-	754,692	754,692	325,000	30.10%	-	2,245,308	3,000,000	754,692	
NPS	24	14-5035	14X	Land Acquisition and State Assistance	State Conservation Grants		840,789	-	840,789	-	840,789	840,789	-	0.00%	-	25,089	865,878	840,789	
NPS	24	14-5035	14X	Land Acquisition and State Assistance	Acquisitions	Land Acq Projs, Emerg, Inhold.	22,307,323	91,872	22,399,195	38,274	18,198,386	18,236,660	4,162,535	18.58%	6,595,023	1,294,688	19,531,348	18,198,386	
NPS	24	14-5035	14X	Land Acquisition and State Assistance	Acquisition Management		68,367	-	68,367	-	56,586	56,586	11,781	17.23%	11,800	4,081	60,667	56,586	
NPS	24	14-5035	15X	Land Acquisition and State Assistance	State Conservation Grants	State Grants	37,778,638	-	37,778,638	36,725	37,306,144	37,342,869	435,769	1.15%	-	4,657,131	42,000,000	37,306,144	
NPS	24	14-5035	15X	Land Acquisition and State Assistance	State Conservation Grants	Competitive State Grants	3,000,000	-	3,000,000	-	3,000,000	3,000,000	-	0.00%	-	-	3,000,000	3,000,000	
NPS	24	14-5035	15X	Land Acquisition and State Assistance	State Conservation Grants		988,028	-	988,028	-	958,868	958,868	29,160	2.95%	29,391	65	958,933	958,868	
NPS	24	14-5035	15X	Land Acquisition and State Assistance	Acquisitions	Land Acq Projs, Emerg, Inhold.	39,101,460	-	39,101,460	1,243,847	32,110,890	33,354,737	5,746,723	14.70%	2,036,293	3,747,900	37,102,637	32,110,890	
NPS	24	14-5035	15X	Land Acquisition and State Assistance	Acquisition Management		2,099,951	-	2,099,951	-	621,310	621,310	1,478,641	70.41%	1,483,544	8,860	630,170	621,310	
NPS	24	14-5035	16X	Land Acquisition and State Assistance	State Conservation Grants	State Grants		94,839,000	-										

Attachment A - Department of the Interior - Detail at the Appropriations Committee Support Level for Discretionary Appropriations
 Data Through March 31, 2016
 (in whole dollars)

							BUDGET AUTHORITY				STATUS OF BALANCES								
Bureau Name	Bureau ID Code	Treasury Account Symbol (TAS)	Period of Availability	Account Name	Activity Name	Subactivity Name	Carryover BA (at Start of Fiscal Year)	New BA	Other BA (Transfers, Recoveries, Reprogrammings)	Total BA Available	UNOBLIGATED			OBLIGATED		EXPENDITURES			Total Currently Available for Obligation
											Committed	Not Committed	Total Unobligated	Obligations	Percent Obligated	Expenditures	Undelivered Orders (UDOs)	Cumulative Unexpended Balance	
BIA	20	14-2100	X	Exec. Direction & Admin	Exec. Direction & Admin	Exec. Direction & Admin	19,562,676		55,307	19,617,984	26,485	17,095,046	17,121,531	2,496,452	12.73%	4,136,839	15,370,681	32,492,212	17,095,046
BIA	20	14-2100	X	Human Services	Human Services	HIP	789,311	8,326	8,021,000	8,818,637	149,029	8,243,093	8,392,122	426,515	4.84%	1,211,791	2,120,695	10,512,817	8,243,093
BIA	20	14-2100	X	Trust - Natural Resources Management	Trust Natural Resources	Water Resources	2,252,489		247	2,252,737	11,400	2,219,989	2,231,389	21,348	0.95%	14,096	9,749	2,241,138	2,219,989
BIA	20	14-2100	X	Trust - Real Estate	Trust - Real Estate	Trust - Real Estate	4,738,931	-	9,126,725	13,865,656	-	11,819,867	11,819,867	2,045,789	14.75%	3,244,797	5,743,967	17,563,833	11,819,867
BIA	20	14-2100	X	Tribal Government	Tribal Government	Self Determination	55,406	-	-	55,406	-	55,406	55,406	-	0.00%	-	19,688	75,094	55,406
BIA	20	14-2100	X	Tribal Government	Tribal Government	Aid to Tribal Gov - Road Maintenance	2,763,905	-	26,822,486	29,586,391	1,879,745	19,375,875	21,255,620	8,330,771	28.16%	9,013,624	2,741,574	23,997,195	19,375,875
BIA	20	14-2100	2016-2017	Exec. Direction & Admin	Exec. Direction & Admin	Exec. Direction & Admin		229,481,193	231,448	229,712,641	3,038,509	106,799,748	109,838,257	119,874,384	52.18%	85,432,312	34,442,073	144,280,329	106,799,748
BIA	20	14-2100	2016-2017	Community & Economic Development	Community & Economic Development	Community & Economic Development		40,502,149	9,673	40,511,822	2,618,318	23,476,922	26,095,240	14,416,582	35.59%	7,306,938	7,109,644	33,204,884	23,476,922
BIA	20	14-2100	2016-2017	Education	Elementary and Secondary Programs	Elementary and Secondary Programs		134,232,306	-	134,232,306	4,291,731	39,477,205	43,768,936	90,463,370	67.39%	72,660,269	17,803,102	61,572,037	39,477,205
BIA	20	14-2100	2016-2017	Education	Post Secondary Programs	Post Secondary Programs		64,556,422	-	64,556,422	10,868,321	17,263,667	28,131,989	36,424,433	56.42%	32,317,784	4,106,649	32,238,638	17,263,667
BIA	20	14-2100	2016-2017	Education	Education Management	Education Management		25,151,000	-	25,151,000	384,553	16,258,680	16,643,233	8,507,767	33.83%	7,219,498	1,288,270	17,931,502	16,258,680
BIA	20	14-2100	2016-2017	Education Fwd	Elementary & Secondary Programs	Elementary & Secondary Programs (fwd funded)		551,458,000	-	551,458,000	-	551,455,947	551,455,947	2,053	0.00%	2,053	-	551,455,947	551,455,947
BIA	20	14-2100	2016-2017	Education Fwd	Elementary & Secondary Programs	Elementary & Secondary Programs (fwd funded)		2,000,000	-	2,000,000	-	2,000,000	2,000,000	-	0.00%	-	-	2,000,000	2,000,000
BIA	20	14-2100	2016-2017	Education Fwd	Tribal Colleges and Universities	Tribal Colleges and Universities (fwd funded)		74,893,000	-	74,893,000	-	74,893,000	74,893,000	-	0.00%	-	-	74,893,000	74,893,000
BIA	20	14-2100	2016-2017	Human Services	Human Services	Social Services		45,122,235	-	45,122,235	3,904,157	24,920,376	28,824,533	16,297,702	36.12%	12,711,635	3,586,067	32,410,600	24,920,376
BIA	20	14-2100	2016-2017	Human Services	Human Services	Welfare Assistance		74,794,038	-	74,794,038	4,075,586	18,604,362	22,679,948	52,114,090	69.68%	37,305,370	14,808,720	37,488,668	18,604,362
BIA	20	14-2100	2016-2017	Human Services	Human Services	HIP		8,021,000	(8,021,000)	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%	-	-	-	-
BIA	20	14-2100	2016-2017	Human Services	Human Services	Indian Child Welfare Act		15,648,071	-	15,648,071	3,016,109	8,723,015	11,739,124	3,908,947	24.98%	2,587,205	1,321,742	13,060,866	8,723,015
BIA	20	14-2100	2016-2017	Human Services	Human Services	Human Services Program Oversight		3,126,370	370	3,126,370	-	2,020,203	2,020,203	1,106,167	35.38%	1,105,727	440	2,020,643	2,020,203
BIA	20	14-2100	2016-2017	Human Services	Human Services	Human Services Tribal Design		251,366	-	251,366	71,673	49,131	120,804	130,562	51.94%	82,684	47,878	168,682	49,131
BIA	20	14-2100	2016-2017	Public Safety and Justice	Public Safety and Justice	Law Enforcement		346,902,050	(301,000)	346,601,050	22,276,039	84,547,115	106,823,153	239,777,897	69.18%	196,444,659	43,333,238	150,156,391	84,547,115
BIA	20	14-2100	2016-2017	Public Safety and Justice	Public Safety and Justice	Tribal Courts		27,932,624	-	27,932,624	2,370,169	12,483,646	14,853,815	13,078,809	46.82%	6,149,563	6,929,245	21,783,061	12,483,646
BIA	20	14-2100	2016-2017	Public Safety and Justice	Public Safety and Justice	Fire Protection		1,047,598	-	1,047,598	323,740	122,941	446,681	600,917	57.36%	330,557	270,360	777,236	122,941
BIA	20	14-2100	2016-2017	Trust - Natural Resources Management	Trust Natural Resources	Natural Resources General		5,007,172	(2)	5,007,170	702,160	2,948,835	3,650,995	1,356,175	27.08%	1,069,768	286,407	3,937,402	2,948,835
BIA	21	14-2100	2016-2017	Trust - Natural Resources Management	Trust Natural Resources	Climate Change		9,955,000	-	9,955,000	-	9,961,009	9,961,009	193,991	1.95%	193,991	-	9,761,009	9,761,009
BIA	20	14-2100	2016-2017	Trust - Natural Resources Management	Trust Natural Resources	Irrigation Operations and Maintenance		11,398,000	-	11,398,000	-	6,889,512	6,889,512	4,508,488	39.56%	3,974,926	533,562	7,423,074	6,889,512
BIA	20	14-2100	2016-2017	Trust - Natural Resources Management	Trust Natural Resources	Rights Protection Implementation		37,638,000	-	37,638,000	502,999	24,971,709	25,474,708	12,163,292	32.32%	11,031,513	1,131,779	26,606,487	24,971,709
BIA	20	14-2100	2016-2017	Trust - Natural Resources Management	Trust Natural Resources	Tribal Management/Development Program		9,263,000	-	9,263,000	1,314,285	4,540,497	5,854,782	3,408,218	36.79%	1,785,889	1,622,330	7,477,111	4,540,497
BIA	20	14-2100	2016-2017	Trust - Natural Resources Management	Trust Natural Resources	Endangered Species		2,684,000	-	2,684,000	-	2,594,716	2,594,716	89,284	3.33%	89,284	-	2,594,716	2,594,716
BIA	20	14-2100	2016-2017	Trust - Natural Resources Management	Trust Natural Resources	Integrated Resource Information Program		2,996,000	-	2,996,000	-	2,712,173	2,712,173	283,827	9.47%	129,558	154,268	2,866,442	2,712,173
BIA	20	14-2100	2016-2017	Trust - Natural Resources Management	Trust Natural Resources	Agriculture and Range		30,750,208	-	30,750,208	1,883,403	19,179,231	21,062,634	9,687,574	31.50%	6,609,447	3,078,127	24,140,761	19,179,231
BIA	20	14-2100	2016-2017	Trust - Natural Resources Management	Trust Natural Resources	Forestry		52,018,609	-	52,018,609	2,563,274	31,454,182	34,017,456	18,001,153	34.61%	10,803,070	7,198,083	41,215,539	31,454,182
BIA	20	14-2100	2016-2017	Trust - Natural Resources Management	Trust Natural Resources	Water Resources		10,413,564	-	10,413,564	666,676	6,481,800	7,148,476	3,265,088	31.35%	2,132,634	1,132,455	8,280,930	6,481,800
BIA	20	14-2100	2016-2017	Trust - Natural Resources Management	Trust Natural Resources	Fish Wildlife and Parks Projects		13,630,216	-	13,630,216	624,711	10,683,754	11,308,465	2,321,751	17.03%	1,422,002	899,750	12,208,214	10,683,754
BIA	20	14-2100	2016-2017	Trust - Natural Resources Management	Trust Natural Resources	Resource Management Program Oversight		6,066,000	(258)	6,065,742	4,408	3,234,115	3,238,524	2,827,218	46.61%	2,783,011	44,207	3,282,731	3,234,115
BIA	20	14-2100	2016-2017	Trust - Real Estate	Trust-Real Estate	Trust-Real Estate		127,929,104	(9,138,980)	118,790,124	1,981,107	76,883,901	78,865,008	39,925,116	33.61%	36,282,799	3,642,317	82,507,325	76,883,901
BIA	20	14-2100	2016-2017	Tribal Government	Tribal Government	Aid to Tribal Government		27,305,512	-	27,305,512	2,634,104	15,629,697	18,263,801	9,041,711	33.11%	6,572,266	2,469,446	20,733,246	15,629,697
BIA	20	14-2100	2016-2017	Tribal Government	Tribal Government	Aid to Tribal Government		1,845,009	-	1,845,009	-	1,840,773	1,840,773	4,236	0.23%	66	4,170	1,844,943	1,840,773
BIA	20	14-2100	2016-2017	Tribal Government	Tribal Government	Consolidated Tribal Government Program		74,793,898	-	74,793,898	16,217,655	29,015,722	45,232,727	29,561,171	39.52%	13,195,792	16,365,378	61,598,106	29,015,722
BIA	20	14-2100	2016-2017	Tribal Government	Tribal Government	Self Governance - Tribal Government		162,607,435	-	162,607,435	724,177	6,933,633	7,657,810	154,949,625	95.29%	61,405,954	93,543,671	101,201,481	6,933,633
BIA	20	14-2100	2016-2017	Tribal Government	Tribal Government	Contract Support		1,073,950	-	1,073,950	-	-	-	1,073,950	100.00%	568,583	505,367	505,367	-
BIA	20	14-2100	2016-2017	Tribal Government	Tribal Government	New Tribes		464,272	-	464,272	-	464,272	464,272	-	0.00%	-	-	464,272	464,272
BIA	20	14-2100	2016-2017	Tribal Government	Tribal Government	Road Maintenance		26,693,000	(26,693,000)	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%	-	-	-	-
BIA	20	14-2100	2016-2017	Tribal Government	Tribal Government	Tribal Government Program Oversight		8,273,000	99,748	8,372,748	796	4,839,834	4,840,630	3,532,118	42.19%	3,530,428	1,690	4,842,320	4,839,834
BIA	20	14-2240	2016-2017	Contract Support Costs	Contract Support TPA	Contract Support TPA		277,000,000	-	277,000,000	791,101	245,338,298	246,129,399	30,870,601	11.14%	28,089,500	2,781,101	248,910,500	245,338,298
BIA	20	14-2100	2015-2016	Exec. Direction & Admin	Exec. Direction & Admin	Executive Direction & Admin Services		40,785,850	29,072	40,814,922	2,127,611	42,942,534	4,179,263	6,897,689	11.07%	23,135,039	23,897,436	34,974,388	6,897,689
BIA	20	14-2100	2015-2016	Community & Economic Development	Community & Economic Development	Community & Economic Development		9,241,392	15,371	9,256,763	1,720,999	10,977,762	943,090	1,754,188	18.84%	7,655,432	6,978,162	9,675,440	1,754,188
BIA	20	14-2100	2015-2016	Education	Elementary and Secondary Programs	Elementary and Secondary Programs		7,817,538	19,187	7,836,725	674,980	8,511,705	537,756	4,477,969	5.71%	6,532,040	2,853,233	7,868,958	4,477,969
BIA	20	14-2100	2015-2016	Education	Post Secondary Programs	Post Secondary Programs		5,575,228	-	5,575,228	88,235	5,663,463	101,798	3,316,349	5.94%	3,078,738	4,348,101	7,766,248	3,316,349
BIA	20	14-2100	2015-2016	Education	Education Management	Education Management		3,284,161	-	3,284,161	43	3,284,204	11,080	1,516,191	4.62%	2,944,223	844,007	2,371,278	1,516,191
BIA	20	14-2100	2015-2016	Education Fwd	Elementary & Secondary Programs	Elementary & Secondary Programs (fwd funded)		230,974,434	938,328	231,912,763	758,791	82,950,663	83,709,454	148,203,309	63.90%	160,041,551	8,758,451	92,467,905	82,950,663
BIA	20	14-2100	2015-2016	Education Fwd	Tribal Colleges and Universities	Tribal Colleges and Universities (fwd funded)		108,871	-	108,871	-	108,871	108,871	-	0.00%	-	5,647,925	604,267	108,871
BIA	20	14-2100	2015-2016	Education Fwd	Tribal Education Departments	Tribal Education Departments Grants (fwd)		1,650,000	-	1,650,000	-	200,000	200,000	1,450,000	87.88%	514,190	1,279,720	1,479,720	200,0

Attachment A - Department of the Interior - Detail at the Appropriations Committee Support Level for Discretionary Appropriations
Data Through March 31, 2016
(in whole dollars)

Bureau Name	Bureau ID Code	Treasury Account Symbol (TAS)	Period of Availability	Account Name	Activity Name	Subactivity Name	BUDGET AUTHORITY				STATUS OF BALANCES								
							Carryover BA (at Start of Fiscal Year)	New BA	Other BA (Transfers, Recoveries, Reprogrammings)	Total BA Available	UNOBLIGATED			OBLIGATED		EXPENDITURES			Total Currently Available for Obligation
											Committed	Not Committed	Total Unobligated	Obligations	Percent Obligated	Expenditures	Undelivered Orders (UDOs)	Cumulative Unexpended Balance	
BIA	20	14-2100	2015-2016	Trust - Natural Resources Management	Trust Natural Resources	Rights Protection Implementation	86,286	-	-	86,286	-	79,574	79,574	6,712	7.78%	137,531	43,216	122,790	79,574
BIA	20	14-2100	2015-2016	Trust - Natural Resources Management	Trust Natural Resources	Tribal Management/Development Program	90,695	-	-	90,695	23,000	1,277	24,277	66,417	73.23%	310,216	638,442	662,719	1,277
BIA	20	14-2100	2015-2016	Trust - Natural Resources Management	Trust Natural Resources	Endangered Species	530,416	-	-	530,416	24,280	-	24,280	506,136	95.42%	611,423	152,935	177,215	-
BIA	20	14-2100	2015-2016	Trust - Natural Resources Management	Trust Natural Resources	Integrated Resource Information Program	1,959,575	-	15,373	1,974,949	105,810	272,891	378,701	1,596,247	80.82%	916,677	1,293,255	1,671,957	272,891
BIA	20	14-2100	2015-2016	Trust - Natural Resources Management	Trust Natural Resources	Agriculture and Range	4,758,572	-	37,704	4,796,276	66,694	361,676	428,370	4,367,906	91.07%	3,087,777	4,490,997	4,919,366	361,676
BIA	20	14-2100	2015-2016	Trust - Natural Resources Management	Trust Natural Resources	Forestry	6,204,919	-	49,637	6,254,556	324,047	417,359	741,407	5,513,149	88.15%	5,900,491	3,496,362	4,237,769	417,359
BIA	20	14-2100	2015-2016	Trust - Natural Resources Management	Trust Natural Resources	Water Resources	1,960,626	-	121,252	2,081,878	367,818	416,711	784,528	1,297,350	62.32%	2,052,019	1,224,560	2,009,088	416,711
BIA	20	14-2100	2015-2016	Trust - Natural Resources Management	Trust Natural Resources	Fish Wildlife and Parks Projects	542,314	154,261	122,923	819,498	295,561	57,517	353,078	466,421	56.92%	538,640	467,754	820,832	57,517
BIA	20	14-2100	2015-2016	Trust - Natural Resources Management	Trust Natural Resources	Resource Management Program Oversight	896,228	-	9,334	905,562	1,500	154,061	155,561	750,001	82.82%	722,179	458,041	613,602	154,061
BIA	20	14-2100	2015-2016	Trust - Real Estate	Trust-Real Estate	Trust-Real Estate	22,612,765	-	98,751	22,711,516	2,499,901	5,105,444	7,605,345	15,106,171	66.51%	13,921,037	12,897,295	20,502,640	5,105,444
BIA	20	14-2100	2015-2016	Tribal Government	Tribal Government	Aid to Tribal Government	2,366,795	200,056	(83,670)	2,483,181	443,996	281,143	725,140	1,758,041	70.80%	2,889,049	1,116,807	1,841,947	281,143
BIA	20	14-2100	2015-2016	Tribal Government	Tribal Government	Aid to Tribal Government	1,845,047	-	(47)	1,845,000	363,369	593,807	957,176	887,824	48.12%	36,676	851,148	1,808,324	593,807
BIA	20	14-2100	2015-2016	Tribal Government	Tribal Government	Consolidated Tribal Government Program	1,535,800	1,394,648	(79,637)	2,850,812	436,141	704,766	1,140,907	1,709,905	59.98%	7,380,412	2,389,959	3,530,866	704,766
BIA	20	14-2100	2015-2016	Tribal Government	Tribal Government	Self Governance - Tribal Government	418,720	-	-	418,720	-	418,720	418,720	-	0.00%	202,263	41,298	460,018	418,720
BIA	20	14-2100	2015-2016	Tribal Government	Tribal Government	Contract Support	18,528,858	107	32,637	18,561,602	392,844	2,800,498	3,193,342	15,368,260	82.80%	39,113,732	7,753,916	10,947,257	2,800,498
BIA	20	14-2100	2015-2016	Tribal Government	Tribal Government	New Tribes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%	58,004	-	-	-
BIA	20	14-2100	2015-2016	Tribal Government	Tribal Government	Indian Self Determination	2,144,720	-	(25)	2,144,695	2,471	402,290	404,761	1,739,934	81.13%	3,183,338	258,035	662,796	402,290
BIA	20	14-2100	2015-2016	Tribal Government	Tribal Government	Road Maintenance	13,405	-	-	13,405	2,600	67	2,667	10,738	80.10%	11,227	4,230	6,897	67
BIA	20	14-2100	2015-2016	Tribal Government	Tribal Government	Tribal Government Program Oversight	1,597,682	-	(14,261)	1,583,421	97,800	306,000	403,800	1,179,621	74.50%	827,990	459,929	863,729	306,000
BIA	20	14-2301	X	Construction	Education Construction	Education Construction	21,592,173	138,245,000	470,459	160,307,632	1,059,477	155,686,307	156,745,784	3,561,848	2.22%	17,822,778	34,377,186	191,122,970	155,686,307
BIA	20	14-2301	X	Construction	PSJ Construction	PSJ Construction	13,941,426	11,306,000	834,938	26,082,364	533,213	24,852,635	25,385,848	696,516	2.67%	152,597	4,119,420	29,505,268	24,852,635
BIA	20	14-2301	X	Construction	Resource Management	Resource Management	34,456,419	34,488,000	(313,665)	68,630,754	2,424,343	49,717,809	52,142,152	16,488,602	24.03%	14,816,734	21,726,416	73,868,568	49,717,809
BIA	20	14-2301	X	Construction	Construction Management	Construction	1,914,419	7,907,000	12,050	9,833,469	14,500	4,123,503	4,138,003	5,695,465	57.92%	4,979,714	2,314,053	6,452,056	4,123,503
BIA	20	14-2301	X	Construction	Self Governance Construction	Self Governance Construction	2	-	-	2	-	2	2	-	0.00%	-	42,358	42,360	2
BIA	20	14-2301	X	Construction	General Admin	General Admin	2,290,605	2,027,000	55,304	4,372,909	37,733	4,013,116	4,050,849	322,060	7.36%	507,435	833,136	4,883,984	4,013,116
BIA	20	14-2628	2016	Indian Guaranteed Loan Program Account	Indian Guaranteed Loan	Indian Guaranteed Loan Program Account	-	7,748,000	-	7,748,000	6,420	8,585	15,005	7,732,995	99.81%	1,852,387	5,880,608	5,895,913	8,585
BIA	20	14-2303	X	Indian Land & Water Claim Settlements and	Indian Land & Water Claim	White Earth	54,156	625,000	-	679,156	-	679,156	679,156	-	0.00%	-	-	679,156	679,156
BIA	20	14-2303	X	Indian Land & Water Claim Settlements and	Indian Land & Water Claim	Hoopa-Yurok	70,001	250,000	-	320,001	-	269,473	269,473	50,528	15.79%	50,528	-	269,473	269,473
BIA	20	14-2303	X	Indian Land & Water Claim Settlements and	Indian Land & Water Claim	Pyramid Lake	-	142,000	-	142,000	-	142,000	142,000	-	0.00%	-	-	142,000	142,000
BIA	20	14-2303	X	Indian Land & Water Claim Settlements and	Indian Land & Water Claim	Navajo Water Resources Development	-	4,000,000	-	4,000,000	-	-	-	4,000,000	100.00%	4,000,000	-	-	-
BIA	20	14-2303	X	Indian Land & Water Claim Settlements and	Indian Land & Water Claim	Fallon Shoshone Paiute	1,847,652	-	-	1,847,652	-	1,847,652	1,847,652	-	0.00%	147,390	-	1,847,652	1,847,652
BIA	20	14-2303	X	Indian Land & Water Claim Settlements and	Indian Land & Water Claim	Cuba Lake	21,753	-	-	21,753	-	21,753	21,753	-	0.00%	-	-	21,753	21,753
BIA	20	14-2303	X	Indian Land & Water Claim Settlements and	Indian Land & Water Claim	Shivwits Band of Paiute Indian	19,500	-	-	19,500	-	19,500	19,500	-	0.00%	-	-	19,500	19,500
BIA	20	14-2303	X	Indian Land & Water Claim Settlements and	Indian Land & Water Claim	Navajo Gallup Water Settlement	21,331,207	9,000,000	591	30,331,799	-	30,290,769	30,290,769	41,030	0.14%	41,491	591	30,291,361	30,290,769
BIA	20	14-2303	X	Indian Land & Water Claim Settlements and	Indian Land & Water Claim	Water Settlements	7	6,246,000	-	6,246,007	-	7	7	6,246,000	100.00%	6,246,000	-	7	7
BIA	20	14-2303	X	Indian Land & Water Claim Settlements and	Indian Land & Water Claim	Taos Pueblo	-	29,212,000	-	29,212,000	-	29,212,000	29,212,000	-	0.00%	-	-	29,212,000	29,212,000
OS	84	14-0102	156	Salaries and Expenses	Leadership and	Leadership and	2,530,859	-	2,777	2,533,636	-	1,689,387	1,689,387	844,248	33.32%	14,321,980	10,015,677	11,705,064	1,689,387
OS	84	14-0102	156	Salaries and Expenses	Management Services	Management Services	895,392	-	3,373	898,765	-	894,414	894,414	4,351	0.48%	668,631	105,818	1,000,232	894,414
OS	84	14-0102	156	Salaries and Expenses	ONRR	ONRR	993,605	-	8,727	1,002,332	-	47,647	47,647	954,684	95.25%	6,012,047	6,764,412	6,812,059	47,647
OS	84	14-0102	167	Salaries and Expenses	Leadership and	Leadership and	-	122,885,000	-	122,885,000	140,985	70,474,034	70,615,019	52,269,981	42.54%	38,612,715	13,657,266	84,272,285	70,474,034
OS	84	14-0102	167	Salaries and Expenses	Management Services	Management Services	-	8,747,000	-	8,747,000	10,000	4,236,167	4,236,167	4,500,833	51.46%	3,893,943	606,890	4,503,057	4,236,167
OS	84	14-0102	167	Salaries and Expenses	Payments in Lieu of Taxes	Payments in Lieu of Taxes	-	452,000,000	-	452,000,000	-	451,852,294	451,852,294	147,706	0.03%	130,436	17,270	451,869,564	451,852,294
OS	84	14-0102	167	Salaries and Expenses	ONRR	ONRR	-	87,219,000	-	87,219,000	6,617	48,180,707	48,180,707	39,031,676	44.75%	358,782,876	3,153,847	51,341,171	48,180,707
OS	84	14-0102	XXX	Salaries and Expenses	Supplemental	Supplemental	1,843,344	-	143	1,843,487	1,500	1,816,987	1,816,987	25,000	1.36%	2,796,143	61,096	1,879,583	1,816,987
OS	84	14-0102	XXX	Salaries and Expenses	Management Services	Management Services	4,511	-	4,139	8,650	-	6,965	6,965	1,685	19.48%	1,685	35,896	42,861	6,965
OS	84	14-0102	12X	Salaries and Expenses	ONRR	ONRR	271,468	-	459	271,927	-	62,094	62,094	209,833	77.17%	402,791	1,187,299	1,249,393	62,094
OS	84	14-0102	13X	Salaries and Expenses	ONRR	ONRR	314,284	-	195,391	509,675	-	218,235	218,235	291,439	57.18%	1,863,811	3,812,101	4,030,336	218,235
OS	84	14-0102	13X	Salaries and Expenses	Hurricane Sandy	Hurricane Sandy	57,928,643	-	1,207,820	59,136,463	837,112	50,429,811	51,266,923	786,950	13.31%	39,345,122	170,479,678	221,746,601	50,429,811
OS	84	14-0102	14X	Salaries and Expenses	ONRR	ONRR	208,571	-	5,437,701	5,646,273	-	5,587,375	5,587,375	58,898	1.04%	4,676,119	2,669,541	8,256,916	5,587,375
OS	84	14-0102	15X	Salaries and Expenses	ONRR	ONRR	2,030,521	-	200,385	2,230,906	50,000	1,255,826	1,305,826	925,080	41.47%	11,020,682	17,831,577	19,137,403	1,255,826
OS	84	14-0102	16X	Salaries and Expenses	ONRR	ONRR	-	38,300,000	-	38,300,000	-	31,995,764	31,995,764	6,304,236	16.46%	1,387,797	4,916,438	36,912,203	31,995,764
OS	84	14-5571	12X	Salaries and Expenses	OVS	OVS	250,721	-	-	250,721	-	3,015	3,015	247,706	98.80%	241,586	145,091	148,105	3,015
OS	84	14-5571	13X	Salaries and Expenses	OVS	OVS	97,313	-	11	97,325	-	4,112	4,112	93,213	95.77%	96,678	43,607	47,719	4,112
OS	84	14-5571	14X	Salaries and Expenses	OVS	OVS	2,095,926	-	-	2,095,926	-	126,060	126,060	1,969,866	93.99%	678,545	2,121,395	2,247,455	126,060
OS	84	14-5571	15X	Salaries and Expenses	OVS	OVS	1,425,409	-	26,760	1,452,169	-	444,235	444,235	1,007,934	69.41%	1,427,659	1,046,383	1,444,235	444,235
OS	84	14-5571	16X	Salaries and Expenses	OVS	OVS	-	12,618,000	-	12,618,000	-	7,946,482	7,946,482	4,671,518	37.02%	4,347,056	324,463	8,270,944	7,946,482
OIA	85	14-0412	2015-2016	Assistance to Territories	Territorial Assistance	Office of Insular Affairs	1,532,297	-	-	1,532,297	-	7,532	7,532	1,524,765	99.51%	973,991			

Attachment A - Department of the Interior - Detail at the Appropriations Committee Support Level for Discretionary Appropriations
Data Through March 31, 2016
(in whole dollars)

Bureau Name	Bureau ID Code	Treasury Account Symbol (TAS)	Period of Availability	Account Name	Activity Name	Subactivity Name	BUDGET AUTHORITY				STATUS OF BALANCES								
							Carryover BA (at Start of Fiscal Year)	New BA	Other BA (Transfers, Recoveries, Reprogrammings)	Total BA Available	UNOBLIGATED			OBLIGATED		EXPENDITURES			Total Currently Available for Obligation
											Committed	Not Committed	Total Unobligated	Obligations	Percent Obligated	Expenditures	Undelivered Orders (UDOs)	Cumulative Unexpended Balance	
OIA	85	14-0412	X	Assistance to Territories	Territorial Assistance	Coral Reef Initiative	78,714	1,000,000	139,586	1,218,300	-	1,218,300	1,218,300	-	0.00%	468,673	2,292,438	3,510,738	1,218,300
OIA	85	14-0412	X	Assistance to Territories	Territorial Assistance	Water and Wastewater Projects	-	-	790,000	790,000	-	-	-	790,000	100.00%	174,005	1,319,263	1,319,263	-
OIA	85	14-0412	X	Assistance to Territories	Territorial Assistance	Empowering Insular Communities	-	2,971,000	167	2,971,167	-	2,971,167	2,971,167	-	0.00%	3,640,866	4,308,820	7,279,987	2,971,167
OIA	85	14-0412	X	Assistance to Territories	Territorial Assistance	Compact Impact Discretionary	1,507,000	3,000,000	-	4,507,000	-	2,998,000	2,998,000	1,509,000	33.48%	4,000	2,578,889	5,576,889	2,998,000
OIA	85	14-0412	X	Assistance to Territories	Territorial Assistance	Guam Construction Grants	25	-	-	25	-	-	25	-	0.00%	-	363	388	25
OIA	85	14-0412	X	Assistance to Territories	American Samoa	American Samoa Operations	73,523	22,752,000	-	22,825,523	-	178,431	178,431	22,647,092	99.22%	13,617,321	7,756,877	7,935,308	178,431
OIA	85	14-0415	X	Compact of Free Association		Federal Services	-	2,818,000	-	2,818,000	-	-	-	2,818,000	100.00%	2,632,409	493,875	493,875	-
OIA	85	14-0415	X	Compact of Free Association		Palau Program Grant Assistance	-	2,000,000	-	2,000,000	-	-	-	2,000,000	100.00%	1,000,000	859,200	859,200	-
OIA	85	14-0415	X	Compact of Free Association		Enewetak	-	500,000	-	500,000	-	500,000	500,000	-	0.00%	-	-	500,000	500,000
OIA	85	14-0415	X	Compact of Free Association		Palau Compact Extension	-	11,147,000	-	11,147,000	-	-	-	11,147,000	100.00%	5,073,885	5,218,351	5,218,351	-
SOL	86	14 6 0107	2016	Office of the Solicitor	Legal Services		-	59,091,000	-	59,091,000	287,204	24,334,856	24,622,060	34,468,940	58.33%	27,655,750	6,813,190	31,435,250	24,334,856
SOL	86	14 6 0107	2016	Office of the Solicitor	Administration		-	4,971,000	-	4,971,000	7,612	1,565,371	1,572,983	3,398,017	68.36%	2,073,827	1,324,190	1,697,173	1,565,371
SOL	86	14 6 0107	2016	Office of the Solicitor	Ethics		-	1,738,000	-	1,738,000	-	792,978	792,978	945,022	54.37%	736,404	208,618	1,001,596	792,978
OIG	010-88-0104	14-0104	2016	Salaries & Expenses	Mission Support		-	12,509,000	-	12,509,000	-	6,487,633	6,487,633	6,021,367	48.14%	6,005,167	16,200	6,503,833	6,487,633
OIG	010-88-0104	14-0104	2016	Salaries & Expenses	Audits & Investigations		-	37,538,000	-	37,538,000	-	18,338,101	18,338,101	19,199,900	51.15%	16,752,951	2,446,949	20,785,049	18,338,101
OST	01	14-0120	XXX	Federal Trust Programs	Executive Direction	Executive Direction	5,699	-	500	6,199	-	5,915	5,915	284	4.58%	(216)	-	5,915	5,915
OST	01	14-0120	XXX	Federal Trust Programs	Program Operations and		1,064,680	-	160,400	1,225,080	-	783,920	783,920	441,160	36.01%	184,348	256,812	1,040,732	783,920
OST	01	14-0120	XXX	Federal Trust Programs	Program Operations and	OS/ SOL & OHA	26,636	-	-	26,636	-	13,382	13,382	13,254	49.76%	13,254	-	13,382	13,382
OST	01	14-0120	XXX	Federal Trust Programs	Office of Historical		324	-	(324)	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%	-	-	-	-
OST	01	14-0120	12X	Federal Trust Programs	Executive Direction	Executive Direction	714,095	-	6,287	720,382	-	678,050	678,050	42,332	5.88%	42,332	-	678,050	678,050
OST	01	14-0120	12X	Federal Trust Programs	Program Operations and		4,325,955	-	93,785	4,419,740	432,157	3,987,103	4,419,260	480	0.01%	(20)	-	4,419,260	3,987,103
OST	01	14-0120	12X	Federal Trust Programs	Program Operations and	OS/ SOL, OHA & BIA	662,640	-	-	662,640	-	657,426	657,426	5,214	0.79%	5,214	-	657,426	657,426
OST	01	14-0120	12X	Federal Trust Programs	Office of Historical		1,556	-	(1,376)	180	-	30	30	150	83.33%	(30)	-	30	30
OST	01	14-0120	13X	Federal Trust Programs	Executive Direction	Executive Direction	624,233	-	4,789	629,022	-	626,835	626,835	2,187	0.35%	2,187	-	626,835	626,835
OST	01	14-0120	13X	Federal Trust Programs	Program Operations and		2,625,285	-	264,345	2,889,630	-	2,103,967	2,103,967	785,663	27.19%	466,031	319,632	2,423,599	2,103,967
OST	01	14-0120	13X	Federal Trust Programs	Program Operations and	OS & BIA (OHA, SOL, OAS)	626,499	-	-	626,499	-	521,891	521,891	104,608	16.70%	104,608	-	521,891	521,891
OST	01	14-0120	13X	Federal Trust Programs	Office of Historical		191,693	-	(150,381)	41,312	-	40,833	40,833	479	1.16%	(21)	-	40,833	40,833
OST	01	14-0120	14X	Federal Trust Programs	Executive Direction	Executive Direction	520,763	-	2,000	522,763	-	521,974	521,974	789	0.15%	-	(1,211)	520,763	521,974
OST	01	14-0120	14X	Federal Trust Programs	Program Operations and		8,875,595	-	(103,092)	8,772,503	87,446	8,523,685	8,611,131	161,372	1.84%	161,372	71,662	8,682,793	8,523,685
OST	01	14-0120	14X	Federal Trust Programs	Program Operations and	OS & BIA (OHA, SOL, OAS)	823,944	-	-	823,944	-	820,795	820,795	3,149	0.38%	3,149	-	820,795	820,795
OST	01	14-0120	14X	Federal Trust Programs	Office of Historical		29,513	-	382,765	412,278	170,900	70,478	241,378	170,900	41.45%	170,900	-	241,378	70,478
OST	01	14-0120	15X	Federal Trust Programs	Executive Direction	Executive Direction	784,837	-	51,688	836,525	-	821,222	821,222	15,303	1.83%	15,303	-	821,222	821,222
OST	01	14-0120	15X	Federal Trust Programs	Program Operations and		8,477,112	-	258,875	8,735,987	-	8,306,012	8,306,012	429,975	4.92%	429,975	-	8,306,012	8,306,012
OST	01	14-0120	15X	Federal Trust Programs	Program Operations and	OS & BIA (OHA, SOL, OAS)	2,081,227	-	-	2,081,227	-	1,727,927	1,727,927	353,300	16.98%	371,210	-	1,727,927	1,727,927
OST	01	14-0120	15X	Federal Trust Programs	Office of Historical		304,902	-	(273,791)	31,111	-	17,511	17,511	13,600	43.71%	13,600	-	17,511	17,511
OST	01	14-0120	16X	Federal Trust Programs	Executive Direction	Executive Direction	-	2,878,539	-	2,878,539	-	2,171,146	2,171,146	707,393	24.57%	707,393	-	2,171,146	2,171,146
OST	01	14-0120	16X	Federal Trust Programs	Program Operations and		-	101,847,541	-	101,847,541	639,349	39,632,140	40,271,489	61,576,052	60.46%	36,667,582	24,908,470	65,179,959	39,632,140
OST	01	14-0120	16X	Federal Trust Programs	Program Operations and	OS & BIA (OHA, SOL, OAS)	-	-	12,135,789	12,135,789	-	12,135,789	12,135,789	-	0.00%	-	-	12,135,789	12,135,789
OST	01	14-0120	16X	Federal Trust Programs	Office of Historical		-	22,167,131	-	22,167,131	-	20,914,561	20,914,561	1,252,570	5.65%	1,097,299	155,271	21,069,832	20,914,561
CZMT	95	114-1121	X	Central Hazardous Materials Fund	Central Hazardous Materials		2,929,073	-	223,513	3,152,586	-	2,732,718	2,732,718	419,868	13.32%	676,704	1,823,323	4,556,042	2,732,718
CZMT	95	114-1121	X	Central Hazardous Materials Fund	Central Hazardous Materials		319,230	-	-	319,230	-	130,103	130,103	189,127	59.24%	590,889	97,221	227,324	130,103
CZMT	95	114-1121	X	Central Hazardous Materials Fund	Central Hazardous Materials		918,390	-	30,814	949,204	-	844,540	844,540	104,664	11.03%	1,533,849	446,143	1,290,683	844,540
CZMT	95	114-1121	X	Central Hazardous Materials Fund	Central Hazardous Materials		1,577,903	-	69,221	1,647,124	-	1,472,982	1,472,982	174,142	10.57%	751,838	573,089	2,046,071	1,472,982
CZMT	95	114-1121	X	Central Hazardous Materials Fund	Central Hazardous Materials		3,211,964	-	4,367	3,216,331	-	1,631,053	1,631,053	1,585,278	49.29%	4,669,379	728,126	2,359,178	1,631,053
CZMT	95	114-1121	X	Central Hazardous Materials Fund	Central Hazardous Materials		-	10,010,000	-	10,010,000	-	8,912,104	8,912,104	1,097,896	10.97%	1,008,515	89,382	9,001,485	8,912,104
Dept-wide	84	14-1125	XXX	Wildland Fire Management	Fire Operations	Preparedness	79,889	-	95,324	175,213	6,792	90,160	96,952	78,260	44.67%	107,781	7,248,319	7,345,271	90,160
Dept-wide	84	14-1125	12X	Wildland Fire Management	Fire Operations	Preparedness	106,468	-	513,382	619,850	36,299	543,004	579,303	40,548	6.54%	117,915	867,942	1,447,245	543,004
Dept-wide	84	14-1125	13X	Wildland Fire Management	Fire Operations	Preparedness	845,614	-	158,661	1,004,275	42,152	712,256	754,408	249,868	24.88%	1,099,223	1,769,568	2,523,976	712,256
Dept-wide	84	14-1125	14X	Wildland Fire Management	Fire Operations	Preparedness	1,880,537	-	380,382	2,260,919	327,015	1,114,852	1,441,867	819,052	36.23%	2,740,738	4,937,154	6,379,021	1,114,852
Dept-wide	84	14-1125	15X	Wildland Fire Management	Fire Operations	Preparedness	17,245,499	-	690,467	17,935,966	311,182	7,577,796	7,888,979	10,046,987	56.02%	32,560,417	20,919,572	28,808,550	7,577,796
Dept-wide	84	14-1125	16X	Wildland Fire Management	Fire Operations	Preparedness	-	323,685,000	(10,795)	323,674,205	9,490,869	209,564,588	219,055,457	104,618,748	32.32%	96,798,972	7,819,776	226,875,233	209,564,588
Dept-wide	84	14-1125	XXX	Wildland Fire Management	Fire Operations	Fire Suppression Operations	116,735	-	18,978	135,713	-	134,378	134,378	1,336	0.98%	17,290	101,133	235,511	134,378
Dept-wide	84	14-1125	12X	Wildland Fire Management	Fire Operations	Fire Suppression Operations	759,657	-	193,482	953,139	-	938,536	938,536	14,603	1.53%	6,879,429	1,706,441	2,644,977	938,536
Dept-wide	84	14-1125	13X	Wildland Fire Management	Fire Operations	Fire Suppression Operations	673,827	-	3,828,487	4,502,314	-	4,217,174	4,217,174	285,140	6.33%	2,433,431	1,505,166	5,722,340	4,217,174
Dept-wide	84	14-1125	14X	Wildland Fire Management	Fire Operations	Fire Suppression Operations	73,137	-	3,036,271	3,109,408	-	2,921,632	2,921,632	187,776	6.04%	5,751,837	29,811,252	32,732,884	2,921,632
Dept-wide	84	14-1125	15X	Wildland Fire Management	Fire Operations	Fire Suppression Operations	5,208,577	-	2,031,718	7,240,295	171,983	4,487,374	4,659,357	2,580,938	35.65%	3,959,246	20,831,950	25,491,307	4,487,374
Dept-wide	84	14-1125	16X	Wildland Fire Management	Fire Operations	Fire Suppression Operations	-	291,673,000	-	291,673,000	4,157,599	226,060,451	230,218,050	61,454,950	21.07%	53,613,093	7,841,857	238,059,907	226,060,451
Dept-wide	84	14-1125	XXX	Wildland Fire Management	Other Operations	Fuels Management	293,446	-	397,309	690,755	38,219	335,684	373,903	316,852	45.87%	662,579	3,334,986	3,708,889	335,684
Dept-wide	84	14-1125	12X	Wildland Fire Management	Other Operations	Fuels Management	39,989	-	309,847	349,836	28,872	238,237	267,109	82,727	23.65%	490,230	2,351,394	2,618,503	

Attachment A - Department of the Interior - Detail at the Appropriations Committee Support Level for Discretionary Appropriations
 Data Through March 31, 2016
 (in whole dollars)

Bureau Name	Bureau ID Code	Treasury Account Symbol (TAS)	Period of Availability	Account Name	Activity Name	Subactivity Name	BUDGET AUTHORITY				UNOBLIGATED			OBLIGATED		EXPENDITURES			Total Currently Available for Obligation
							Carryover BA (at Start of Fiscal Year)	New BA	Other BA (Transfers, Recoveries, Reprogrammings)	Total BA Available	Committed	Not Committed	Total Unobligated	Obligations	Percent Obligated	Expenditures	Undelivered Orders (UDOs)	Cumulative Unexpended Balance	
Dept-wide	84	14-1125	13X	Wildland Fire Management	Other Operations	Fuels Management	368,767	-	51,971	420,738	18,462	140,469	158,931	261,808	62.23%	609,044	2,288,092	2,447,023	140,469
Dept-wide	84	14-1125	14X	Wildland Fire Management	Other Operations	Fuels Management	736,266	-	536,229	1,272,496	101,795	529,319	631,114	641,382	50.40%	4,466,986	7,881,861	8,512,975	529,319
Dept-wide	84	14-1125	15X	Wildland Fire Management	Other Operations	Fuels Management	9,141,516	-	509,416	9,650,932	447,787	3,242,093	3,689,880	5,961,051	61.77%	14,210,992	31,908,262	35,598,142	3,242,093
Dept-wide	84	14-1125	16X	Wildland Fire Management	Other Operations	Fuels Management	-	170,000,000	-	170,000,000	4,699,787	120,966,811	125,666,598	44,333,402	26.08%	38,487,482	5,845,920	131,512,518	120,966,811
Dept-wide	84	14-1125	XXX	Wildland Fire Management	Other Operations	Burned Area Rehabilitation	222,684	-	55,425	278,109	-	256,988	256,988	21,121	7.59%	46,760	128,837	385,825	256,988
Dept-wide	84	14-1125	12X	Wildland Fire Management	Other Operations	Burned Area Rehabilitation	6,159	-	-	6,159	-	6,159	6,159	-	0.00%	-	823,650	829,809	6,159
Dept-wide	84	14-1125	13X	Wildland Fire Management	Other Operations	Burned Area Rehabilitation	84,232	-	53,436	137,668	-	86,477	86,477	51,191	37.18%	100,237	607,495	693,972	86,477
Dept-wide	84	14-1125	14X	Wildland Fire Management	Other Operations	Burned Area Rehabilitation	1,602,984	-	129,480	1,732,464	-	1,526,300	1,526,300	206,164	11.90%	1,138,147	2,074,918	3,601,218	1,526,300
Dept-wide	84	14-1125	15X	Wildland Fire Management	Other Operations	Burned Area Rehabilitation	7,752,440	-	56,181	7,808,622	519,863	6,506,039	7,025,902	782,720	10.02%	1,894,533	2,446,044	9,471,946	6,506,039
Dept-wide	84	14-1125	16X	Wildland Fire Management	Other Operations	Burned Area Rehabilitation	-	18,970,000	-	18,970,000	280,008	17,884,930	18,164,938	805,062	4.24%	356,330	448,732	18,613,670	17,884,930
Dept-wide	84	14-1125	XXX	Wildland Fire Management	Other Operations	Fire Facilities	50,506	-	352	50,858	-	36,537	36,537	14,321	28.16%	303,819	83,564	120,101	36,537
Dept-wide	84	14-1125	12X	Wildland Fire Management	Other Operations	Fire Facilities	2	-	86	88	-	2	2	86	98.05%	27,248	116,838	116,840	2
Dept-wide	84	14-1125	13X	Wildland Fire Management	Other Operations	Fire Facilities	190,221	-	472	190,693	-	177,466	177,466	13,227	6.94%	48,787	30,778	208,244	177,466
Dept-wide	84	14-1125	14X	Wildland Fire Management	Other Operations	Fire Facilities	625,754	-	80	625,834	-	466,913	466,913	158,921	25.39%	743,201	1,213,410	1,680,323	466,913
Dept-wide	84	14-1125	15X	Wildland Fire Management	Other Operations	Fire Facilities	3,616,156	-	375	3,616,531	234,550	3,129,297	3,363,847	252,683	6.99%	479,840	271,180	3,635,028	3,129,297
Dept-wide	84	14-1125	16X	Wildland Fire Management	Other Operations	Fire Facilities	-	6,427,000	-	6,427,000	-	6,425,913	6,425,913	1,087	0.02%	1,087	-	6,425,913	6,425,913
Dept-wide	84	14-1125	XXX	Wildland Fire Management	Other Operations	Joint Fire Science	143	-	116,097	116,240	-	-	-	116,240	100.00%	218,802	294,510	294,510	-
Dept-wide	84	14-1125	12X	Wildland Fire Management	Other Operations	Joint Fire Science	-	-	1,179	1,179	-	-	-	1,179	100.00%	218,836	691,352	691,352	-
Dept-wide	84	14-1125	13X	Wildland Fire Management	Other Operations	Joint Fire Science	-	-	56,669	56,669	-	-	-	56,669	100.00%	854,393	2,524,169	2,524,169	-
Dept-wide	84	14-1125	14X	Wildland Fire Management	Other Operations	Joint Fire Science	-	-	271,108	271,108	-	-	-	271,108	100.00%	640,161	4,853,707	4,853,707	-
Dept-wide	84	14-1125	15X	Wildland Fire Management	Other Operations	Joint Fire Science	1,316,226	-	-	1,316,226	195,000	172,643	367,643	948,583	72.07%	79,874	6,299,826	6,667,469	172,643
Dept-wide	84	14-1125	16X	Wildland Fire Management	Other Operations	Joint Fire Science	-	5,990,000	-	5,990,000	-	5,764,922	5,764,922	225,078	3.76%	148,812	76,266	5,841,188	5,764,922
Dept-wide	84	14-1125	XXX	Wildland Fire Management	Other Operations	Rural Fire Assistance	34,483	-	92	34,575	-	34,575	34,575	-	0.00%	1,542	6,248	40,823	34,575
Dept-wide	84	14-1125	12X	Wildland Fire Management	Other Operations	Rural Fire Assistance	91,842	-	-	91,842	-	91,842	91,842	-	0.00%	-	15,246	107,088	91,842
OS	95	14 X 4523	until expended	Working Capital Fund (FBMS)	Working Capital Fund (FBMS)		43,113,832	67,100,000	130,133	110,343,965	9,422,823	69,518,851	78,941,674	31,402,291	28.46%	26,108,609	27,419,842	106,361,517	69,518,851
CUPCA	11	14-0787	x	Central Utah Project Completion Account	Central Utah Project			6,272,000	-	6,272,000	-	-	-	6,272,000	100.00%	1,251,123	5,020,877	5,020,877	-
CUPCA	11	14-0787	x	Central Utah Project Completion Account	Interior Oversight and		125,000	-	125,000	-	11,485	11,485	-	113,515	90.81%	95,465	194,583	206,068	11,485
CUPCA	11	14-0787	x	Central Utah Project Completion Account	Interior Fish and Wildlife		569,361	2,378,000	(952,061)	1,995,300	192,000	898,011	1,090,011	905,289	45.37%	1,068,611	485,466	1,575,477	898,011
CUPCA	11	1430787	2013	Central Utah Project Completion Account	Interior Oversight and		-	-	200	200	-	200	-	0.00%	-	-	200	200	
CUPCA	11	145/60787	2015/2016	Central Utah Project Completion Account	Interior Oversight and		213,274	-	8,000	221,274	-	-	-	221,274	100.00%	115,676	155,515	155,515	-
CUPCA	11	146/70787	2016/2017	Central Utah Project Completion Account	Interior Oversight and		-	1,350,000	-	1,350,000	-	337,896	337,896	1,012,104	74.97%	199,844	812,260	1,150,156	337,896
CUPCA	11	14-5174	x	Utah Reclamation Mitigation and Conservation	Fish, Wildlife, and Recreation		659,680	-	1,016,390	1,676,070	-	1,178,157	1,178,157	497,913	29.71%	801,147	801,724	1,979,881	1,178,157
NRDA	95	14-1618	XXX	Natural Resource Damage Assessment Fund			1,311,881.56	-	67,742	1,379,624	-	1,055,169	1,055,169	324,455	23.52%	297,101	384,037	1,439,206	1,055,169
NRDA	95	14-1618	12X	Natural Resource Damage Assessment Fund			1,299,356.50	-	929	1,300,286	106,482	854,944	961,426	338,860	26.06%	213,193	169,820	1,131,246	854,944
NRDA	95	14-1618	13X	Natural Resource Damage Assessment Fund			1,419,482.72	-	-	1,419,483	-	1,196,549	1,196,549	222,934	15.71%	332,911	198,205	1,394,755	1,196,549
NRDA	95	14-1618	14X	Natural Resource Damage Assessment Fund			1,700,469.73	-	-	1,700,470	60,000	1,243,685	1,303,685	396,784	23.33%	516,173	534,756	1,838,441	1,243,685
NRDA	95	14-1618	15X	Natural Resource Damage Assessment Fund			3,970,181.09	-	-	3,970,181	-	3,369,407	3,369,407	600,774	15.13%	799,549	235,276	3,604,683	3,369,407
NRDA	95	14-1618	16X	Natural Resource Damage Assessment Fund			-	7,767,000	-	7,767,000	142,946	6,309,009	6,451,955	1,315,045	16.93%	1,205,650	109,394	6,561,350	6,309,009

Explanatory Notes:

Carryover BA (at start of fiscal year): Amount carried over at the start of the year from prior years for no-year and multi-year accounts. Direct BA only; does not include reimbursable funding.

New BA: Total new budget authority for each activity/subactivity/program, net of the across-the-board rescissions included in the annual appropriations bill. Does not include reimbursable funding.

Other BA: Other budget authority changes, including transfers, reprogrammings, recoveries or rescissions that occur after the enactment of the annual appropriation bill. Does not include reimbursable funding.

Committed: Official commitments recorded in the accounting system through the end of the prior month. Commitments are typically recorded for planned grants and contracts. Commitments are not recorded for anticipated employee salary and other labor costs. With limited exceptions, the legacy FFS financial system does not record commitments for any purpose.

Expenditures: Expenditures recorded through the current fiscal year against obligations of direct budget authority, including prior year obligations.

Cumulative Unexpended Balances: Total Budget (all years) less Total Expenditures to date (all years) for the activity; Calculated as Total Unobligated Balance + Undelivered Orders.

Total Currently Available: Total Budget less Commitments to date. Because the DOI does not commit for a full year of its salary expenses, quarterly reports will not include estimated future obligations for payroll/benefits/travel for the remainder of the year. At Year End, Commitments that were not obligated are removed from the Accounting System per Treasury requirements.

Account Level Report for All Mandatory Accounts
Data Through March 31, 2016
(in whole dollars)

Bureau Name	Bureau ID Code	Treasury Account Symbol (TAS)	Period of Availability	Account Name	BUDGET AUTHORITY				STATUS OF BALANCES								
					Carryover BA (at Start of Fiscal Year)	New BA	Other BA (Transfers, Recoveries, Reprogrammings)	Total BA Available	UNOBLIGATED			OBLIGATED		EXPENDITURES			Total Currently Available for Obligation
									Committed	Not Committed	Total Unobligated	Obligations	Percent Obligated	Expenditures	Undelivered Orders (UDOS)	Cumulative Unexpended Balance	
BLM	04	14-1118	XXX	Cook Inlet Region, Inc Property Account	2,376,394	-	-	2,376,394	-	2,376,394	2,376,394	-	0.00%	-	-	2,376,394	2,376,394
BLM	04	14-2640	XXX	Legacy Abandoned Well Remediation Fund	34,660,350	-	320,697	34,981,047	4,591	9,964,730	9,969,321	25,011,726	71.50%	10,098,949	15,340,240	25,309,561	9,964,730
BLM	04	14-5003	XXX	Payment to States - MLA O&G P/L ROW	629,062	3,748,614	-	4,377,675	-	883,962	883,962	3,493,714	79.81%	3,493,714	-	883,962	883,962
BLM	04	14-5016	XXX	Payments to States - Grazing Receipts PL OUT DST	2	1,092,603	-	1,092,605	-	74,299	74,299	1,018,306	93.20%	1,018,306	-	74,299	74,299
BLM	04	14-5018	XXX	Expenses, Road Maintenance Deposits	464,749	-	1,370	466,120	849	464,126	464,975	1,145	0.25%	10,533	1,370	466,345	464,126
BLM	04	14-5018	12X	Expenses, Road Maintenance Deposits	38,248	-	319	38,568	197	37,138	37,335	1,233	3.20%	3,272	936	38,271	37,138
BLM	04	14-5018	13X	Expenses, Road Maintenance Deposits	239,303	-	97	239,401	-	101,968	101,968	137,433	57.41%	140,444	13,786	115,754	101,968
BLM	04	14-5018	14X	Expenses, Road Maintenance Deposits	1,891,757	479	34,889	1,927,125	-	1,257,644	1,257,644	669,482	34.74%	662,937	44,418	1,302,062	1,257,644
BLM	04	14-5018	15X	Expenses, Road Maintenance Deposits	2,547,656	153,465	-	2,701,121	-	2,141,762	2,141,762	559,359	20.71%	536,986	22,373	2,164,135	2,141,762
BLM	04	14-5018	16X	Expenses, Road Maintenance Deposits	-	1,521,070	-	1,521,070	-	1,469,367	1,469,367	51,703	3.40%	49,711	1,992	1,471,359	1,469,367
BLM	04	14-5032	XXX	Payments to States - Grazing Receipts PL W/I DST	-	1,456,419	-	1,456,419	-	99,036	99,036	1,357,382	93.20%	1,357,382	-	99,036	99,036
BLM	04	14-5044	XXX	Payments to States - Grazing Receipts PL W/I DST-Misc	1	174,156	-	174,157	-	11,843	11,843	162,313	93.20%	162,313	-	11,843	11,843
BLM	04	14-5048	XXX	Operation and Maintenance of Quarters	54,575	-	-	54,575	-	48,314	48,314	6,261	11.47%	9,448	1,878	50,192	48,314
BLM	04	14-5048	12X	Operation and Maintenance of Quarters	87,929	-	-	87,929	33,651	40,178	73,828	14,101	16.04%	67,177	9	73,837	40,178
BLM	04	14-5048	13X	Operation and Maintenance of Quarters	114,613	-	-	114,613	20,539	90,783	111,322	3,291	2.87%	97,019	194	111,516	90,783
BLM	04	14-5048	14X	Operation and Maintenance of Quarters	284,961	-	-	284,961	8,800	259,493	268,293	16,667	5.85%	136,689	589	268,882	259,493
BLM	04	14-5048	15X	Operation and Maintenance of Quarters	602,310	27,071	742	630,123	4,000	586,166	590,166	39,957	6.34%	67,331	2,089	592,255	586,166
BLM	04	14-5048	16X	Operation and Maintenance of Quarters	-	137,280	-	137,280	-	84,081	84,081	53,199	38.75%	53,199	-	84,081	84,081
BLM	04	14-5129	XXX	Payments to States & County - Clark County NV Land Sales	1,298,608	2,696,022	-	3,994,630	-	1,479,658	1,479,658	2,514,972	62.96%	2,514,972	-	1,479,658	1,479,658
BLM	04	14-5132	XXX	Range Improvements	129,012	-	27,374	156,385	24,884	130,756	155,640	746	0.48%	17,020	158,330	313,970	130,756
BLM	04	14-5132	12X	Range Improvements	98,282	-	-	98,282	-	92,884	92,884	46,823	33.52%	21,736	162,531	255,415	92,884
BLM	04	14-5132	13X	Range Improvements	199,111	-	26,319	225,430	1,212	164,433	165,645	59,785	26.52%	104,083	161,406	327,051	164,433
BLM	04	14-5132	14X	Range Improvements	715,679	-	204,973	920,653	-	564,255	564,255	356,398	38.71%	554,481	669,857	1,234,112	564,255
BLM	04	14-5132	15X	Range Improvements	2,848,821	-	25,794	2,874,615	50,551	1,590,873	1,641,424	1,233,191	42.90%	2,011,649	1,335,809	2,977,233	1,590,873
BLM	04	14-5132	16X	Range Improvements	-	10,000,000	-	10,000,000	231,500	9,282,960	9,514,460	485,540	4.86%	375,968	109,571	9,624,032	9,282,960
BLM	04	14-5133	XXX	Payments to States (Proceeds of Sales)	45,877	806,548	-	852,425	-	54,845	54,845	797,579	93.57%	797,579	-	54,845	54,845
BLM	04	14-5165	XXX	Forest Ecosystems Health & Recovery	278,043	-	46,152	324,196	-	242,528	242,528	81,667	25.19%	200,635	463,772	706,300	242,528
BLM	04	14-5165	12X	Forest Ecosystems Health & Recovery	799,641	-	1,224	800,865	44,785	604,421	649,206	151,659	18.94%	248,370	237,862	887,068	604,421
BLM	04	14-5165	13X	Forest Ecosystems Health & Recovery	3,952,230	-	-	3,952,230	-	2,953,945	2,953,945	998,285	25.26%	1,015,889	57,241	3,011,186	2,953,945
BLM	04	14-5165	14X	Forest Ecosystems Health & Recovery	4,816,150	-	-	4,816,150	-	4,806,737	4,806,737	9,414	0.20%	11,304	16,145	4,822,882	4,806,737
BLM	04	14-5165	15X	Forest Ecosystems Health & Recovery	13,664,422	-	-	13,664,422	-	13,656,726	13,656,726	7,696	0.06%	7,696	-	13,656,726	13,656,726
BLM	04	14-5165	16X	Forest Ecosystems Health & Recovery	-	3,623,572	-	3,623,572	-	3,592,674	3,592,674	30,898	0.85%	30,898	-	3,592,674	3,592,674
BLM	04	14-5232	XXX	Southern Nevada Public Land Mgmt Act	377,904,256	229,391	1,508,307	379,641,954	7,768,559	369,106,088	376,874,647	2,767,307	0.73%	5,489,868	74,069,133	450,943,780	369,106,088
BLM	04	14-5232	12X	Southern Nevada Public Land Mgmt Act	5,351,583	-	-	5,351,583	-	5,351,583	5,351,583	-	0.00%	-	-	5,351,583	5,351,583
BLM	04	14-5232	13X	Southern Nevada Public Land Mgmt Act	13,959,525	-	-	13,959,525	-	13,959,525	13,959,525	-	0.00%	-	-	13,959,525	13,959,525
BLM	04	14-5232	14X	Southern Nevada Public Land Mgmt Act	52,155,718	-	-	52,155,718	-	52,155,718	52,155,718	-	0.00%	-	-	52,155,718	52,155,718
BLM	04	14-5232	15X	Southern Nevada Public Land Mgmt Act	66,701,755	-	-	66,701,755	-	66,701,755	66,701,755	-	0.00%	-	-	66,701,755	66,701,755
BLM	04	14-5232	16X	Southern Nevada Public Land Mgmt Act	-	23,065,111	-	23,065,111	-	23,040,924	23,040,924	24,187	0.10%	24,187	-	23,040,924	23,040,924
BLM	04	14-5249	XXX	Timber Sales Pipeline Restoration Fund	18,277	-	20,607	38,884	-	21,524	21,524	17,360	44.65%	23,840	39,732	61,256	21,524
BLM	04	14-5249	12X	Timber Sales Pipeline Restoration Fund	108,429	-	9,892	118,320	-	0	-	118,320	100.00%	930,089	462,556	462,556	0
BLM	04	14-5249	13X	Timber Sales Pipeline Restoration Fund	1,931,170	-	-	1,931,170	-	1,931,170	1,931,170	-	0.00%	-	-	1,931,170	1,931,170
BLM	04	14-5249	14X	Timber Sales Pipeline Restoration Fund	2,522,996	-	43,749	2,566,745	35,000	2,122,953	2,157,953	408,792	15.93%	443,984	71,365	2,229,318	2,122,953
BLM	04	14-5249	15X	Timber Sales Pipeline Restoration Fund	10,368,102	-	-	10,368,102	-	9,809,905	9,809,905	558,197	5.38%	558,197	-	9,809,905	9,809,905
BLM	04	14-5249	16X	Timber Sales Pipeline Restoration Fund	-	2,582,899	-	2,582,899	-	2,573,638	2,573,638	9,260	0.36%	9,260	-	2,573,638	2,573,638
BLM	04	14-5260	XXX	Federal Land Disposal Account	100	-	-	100	-	100	100	-	0.00%	106,930	503,979	504,079	100
BLM	04	14-5294	XXX	Use of Receipts-MLA-Naval Oil Shale Reserve	3,122	-	-	3,122	-	3,122	3,122	-	0.00%	151,108	54,993	58,115	3,122
BLM	04	14-5397	XXX	White Pine County Act	6,900	-	-	6,900	-	3,702	3,702	3,198	46.34%	3,198	-	3,702	3,702
BLM	04	14-5397	15X	White Pine County Act	-	127,584	-	127,584	-	127,291	127,291	293	0.23%	293	-	127,291	127,291
BLM	04	14-5397	16X	White Pine County Act	-	55,474	-	55,474	-	54,470	54,470	1,004	1.81%	1,004	-	54,470	54,470
BLM	04	14-5413	XXX	Recreational Fee Demonstration Program	1,197,879	700	56,302	1,254,881	29,071	1,064,481	1,093,552	161,329	12.86%	164,745	300,882	1,394,434	1,064,481
BLM	04	14-5413	12X	Recreational Fee Demonstration Program	564,095	-	15,428	579,523	13,363	465,723	479,087	100,436	17.33%	143,286	121,477	600,564	465,723
BLM	04	14-5413	13X	Recreational Fee Demonstration Program	1,736,273	-	21,310	1,757,583	15,963	1,404,166	1,420,130	337,454	19.20%	414,765	328,319	1,748,449	1,404,166
BLM	04	14-5413	14X	Recreational Fee Demonstration Program	4,560,376	-	69,227	4,629,603	284,697	3,070,487	3,355,184	1,274,419	27.53%	1,863,391	582,207	3,937,391	3,070,487
BLM	04	14-5413	15X	Recreational Fee Demonstration Program	11,989,192	265,515	103,717	12,358,424	655,430	8,261,594	8,917,024	3,441,400	27.85%	4,348,251	761,224	9,678,249	8,261,594
BLM	04	14-5413	16X	Recreational Fee Demonstration Program	-	11,587,007	-	11,587,007	251,696	8,938,402	9,190,098	2,396,909	20.69%	2,151,708	245,201	9,435,299	8,938,402
BLM	04	14-5469	XXX	Lincoln County Land Act	38,692,380	18,355	12,038	38,722,773	279,715	37,021,184	37,300,899	1,421,874	3.67%	719,322	1,859,683	39,160,581	37,021,184
BLM	04	14-5469	12X	Lincoln County Land Act	34,651	-	-	34,651	-	34,651	34,651	-	0.00%	-	-	34,651	34,651
BLM	04	14-5469	13X	Lincoln County Land Act	26,045	-	-	26,045	-	26,045	26,045</						

Account Level Report for All Mandatory Accounts
 Data Through March 31, 2016
 (in whole dollars)

Bureau Name	Bureau ID Code	Treasury Account Symbol (TAS)	Period of Availability	Account Name	BUDGET AUTHORITY				STATUS OF BALANCES								
					Carryover BA (at Start of Fiscal Year)	New BA	Other BA (Transfers, Recoveries, Reprogrammings)	Total BA Available	Committed	Not Committed	Total Unobligated	Obligations	Percent Obligated	Expenditures	Undelivered Orders (UDOs)	Cumulative Unexpended Balance	Total Currently Available for Obligation
BLM	04	14-5576	13X	Naval Petroleum Res #2 Lease	5,066	-	-	5,066	-	5,066	5,066	-	0.00%	-	-	5,066	5,066
BLM	04	14-5576	14X	Naval Petroleum Res #2 Lease	5,066	-	-	5,066	-	5,066	5,066	-	0.00%	-	-	5,066	5,066
BLM	04	14-5576	15X	Naval Petroleum Res #2 Lease	5,066	-	-	5,066	-	5,066	5,066	-	0.00%	-	-	5,066	5,066
BLM	04	14-5576	16X	Naval Petroleum Res #2 Lease	-	5,066	-	5,066	-	4,044	4,044	1,022	20.18%	1,022	-	4,044	4,044
BLM	04	14-5612	14X	Ojito Land Acquisition	382,000	-	-	382,000	-	382,000	382,000	-	0.00%	-	-	382,000	382,000
BLM	04	14-5884	XXX	Payments to Counties, O&C Grant Lands	1,830,074	32,285,754	-	34,115,828	-	1,830,074	1,830,074	32,285,754	94.64%	32,285,754	-	1,830,074	1,830,074
BLM	04	14-5896	XXX	Payments to Counties, National Grassland	42,939	413,057	-	455,996	-	28,088	28,088	427,908	93.84%	427,908	-	28,088	28,088
BLM	04	14-5898	XXX	Payments to Coos & Douglas Counties, CBWR	15,079	272,814	-	287,893	-	15,079	15,079	272,814	94.76%	272,814	-	15,079	15,079
BLM	04	14-8069	XXX	Land and Resources Management Trust Fund - Permanent Mandatory	19,614,119	-	1,016,265	20,630,385	443,374	18,750,826	19,194,200	1,436,185	6.96%	710,559	3,258,601	22,452,801	18,750,826
BLM	04	14-8069	12X	Land and Resources Management Trust Fund - Permanent Mandatory	4,444,336	-	6,345	4,450,681	6,976	4,340,848	4,347,824	102,857	2.31%	145,891	600,899	4,948,723	4,340,848
BLM	04	14-8069	13X	Land and Resources Management Trust Fund - Permanent Mandatory	6,599,043	-	13,583	6,612,626	29,188	6,256,586	6,285,775	326,851	4.94%	490,805	373,768	6,659,543	6,256,586
BLM	04	14-8069	14X	Land and Resources Management Trust Fund - Permanent Mandatory	13,639,438	-	22,246	13,661,684	164,000	12,795,289	12,959,289	702,395	5.14%	1,330,271	1,196,996	14,156,284	12,795,289
BLM	04	14-8069	15X	Land and Resources Management Trust Fund - Permanent Mandatory	13,320,271	340,026	84,128	13,744,425	181,859	10,637,124	10,818,983	2,925,441	21.28%	3,977,792	1,593,764	12,412,748	10,637,124
BLM	04	14-8069	16X	Land and Resources Management Trust Fund - Permanent Mandatory	9,628,093	-	6,883,441	16,511,534	516,446	6,883,441	7,399,888	2,228,206	23.14%	1,358,654	869,551	8,269,439	6,883,441
OSM	08	14-1803	XXX	Payments in Lieu of Coal Fee Receipts	-	-	1,104,802	1,104,802	-	1,104,802	1,104,802	-	0.00%	54,958,575	96,919,588	98,024,389	1,104,802
OSM	08	14-1803	2016X	Payments in Lieu of Coal Fee Receipts	-	303,373,375	-	303,373,375	-	301,126,743	301,126,743	2,246,632	0.74%	28,418	2,218,214	303,344,957	301,126,743
OSM	08	14-1803	2015X	Payments in Lieu of Coal Fee Receipts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%	1,793,630	55,573,766	55,573,766	-
OSM	08	14-1803	2014X	Payments in Lieu of Coal Fee Receipts	300	-	-	300	-	300	300	-	0.00%	9,507,545	88,178,065	88,178,365	300
OSM	08	14-1803	2013X	Payments in Lieu of Coal Fee Receipts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%	5,793,217	40,253,931	40,253,931	-
OSM	08	14-1803	2012X	Payments in Lieu of Coal Fee Receipts	67,027	-	5,121,534	5,188,562	-	5,122,382	5,122,382	66,179	1.28%	13,683,016	71,806,209	76,928,592	5,122,382
OSM	08	14-1804	XXX	UMWA Supplement	-	150,411,689	-	150,411,689	-	-	-	150,411,689	100.00%	150,411,689	-	-	-
OSM	08	14-5015	XXX	UMWA Annual Payment	-	29,108,553	-	29,108,553	-	-	-	29,108,553	100.00%	29,108,553	-	-	-
OSM	08	14-5015	XXX	Mandatory Grant Payments	210,493	-	358,927	569,420	-	569,420	569,420	0	0.00%	1,302,852	14,450,372	15,019,792	569,420
OSM	08	14-5015	2016X	Mandatory Grant Payments	-	163,149,656	-	163,149,656	-	62,994,946	62,994,946	100,154,710	61.39%	3,242,659	96,912,051	159,906,997	62,994,946
OSM	08	14-5015	2015X	Mandatory Grant Payments	-	-	400,000	400,000	-	400,000	400,000	-	0.00%	30,636,999	93,871,307	94,271,307	400,000
OSM	08	14-5015	2014X	Mandatory Grant Payments	524,268	-	22,002,587	22,526,855	-	22,526,855	22,526,855	-	0.00%	20,422,414	48,810,158	71,337,013	22,526,855
OSM	08	14-5015	2013X	Mandatory Grant Payments	-	-	39,778	39,778	-	39,778	39,778	-	0.00%	16,350,029	44,705,846	44,745,624	39,778
OSM	08	14-5015	2012X	Mandatory Grant Payments	-	-	1,679,770	1,679,770	-	1,679,770	1,679,770	-	0.00%	5,294,375	18,382,061	20,061,831	1,679,770
USGS	12	14-0804	XXX	Surveys, Investigations, and Research - Spectrum Relocation	35,680,000	-	-	35,680,000	1,198,000	34,339,382	35,537,382	142,618	0.40%	146,294	-	35,537,382	34,339,382
USGS	12	14-5055	XXX	Operation and Maintenance of Quarters	197,248	27,172	-	224,420	-	221,753	221,753	2,667	1.19%	2,667	-	221,753	221,753
USGS	12	14-8562	XXX	Contributed Funds	1,413,270	600,369	-	2,013,639	4,022	1,351,701	1,355,723	657,916	32.67%	468,296	266,596	1,622,319	1,351,701
FWS	18	14-5091	X	National Wildlife Refuge Fund	5,621,150	8,627,402	-	14,248,552	55,710	13,900,581	13,956,291	292,261	2.05%	739,488	527,342	14,483,632	13,900,581
FWS	18	14-5241	X	North American Wetlands Conservation Fund (Migratory Bird Treaty Act Fines)	7,096,036	20,865,328	15,269	27,976,633	-	21,520,769	21,520,769	6,455,864	23.08%	6,683,513	24,744,709	46,265,478	21,520,769
FWS	18	14-8151	X	Sport Fish Restoration	187,051,513	623,896,171	(156,518,789)	654,428,895	19,643,231	495,064,997	514,708,228	139,720,667	21.35%	217,809,861	418,842,721	933,550,949	495,064,997
FWS	18	14-5029	X	Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration	426,566,611	725,189,604	38,352,514	1,190,108,729	5,705,019	1,041,500,239	1,047,205,258	142,903,471	12.01%	300,242,209	602,640,303	1,649,845,561	1,041,500,239
FWS	18	14-5137	X	Migratory Bird Conservation Account	9,221,997	79,935,605	71,241	89,228,843	7,191	63,378,220	63,385,411	25,843,432	28.96%	27,192,715	11,897,322	75,282,733	63,378,220
FWS	18	14-5252	X	Federal Lands Recreation Fee Program	7,532,095	5,182,282	297,124	13,011,501	90,691	10,857,869	10,948,560	2,062,941	15.85%	2,273,166	1,542,454	12,491,014	10,857,869
FWS	18	14-8216	X	Contributed Funds	7,027,478	3,000,000	36,363	10,063,841	362,210	8,425,985	8,788,195	1,275,646	12.68%	1,319,921	1,700,562	10,488,758	8,425,985
FWS	18	14-5050	X	Miscellaneous Permanent Appropriations - Operations and Maintenance of Quarters	6,247,803	3,375,000	2,343	9,625,146	219,388	8,491,723	8,711,111	914,035	9.50%	963,396	420,233	9,131,344	8,491,723
FWS	18	14-5092	X	Miscellaneous Permanent Appropriations - Proceeds from Sales	1,279,279	350,000	-	1,629,279	247,040	1,088,260	1,335,300	293,980	18.04%	186,948	340,140	1,675,440	1,088,260
FWS	18	14-5157	X	Miscellaneous Permanent Appropriations - Lahontan Valley and Pyramid Lake Restoration Fund	856,991	550,000	-	1,406,991	175,000	1,033,341	1,208,341	198,650	14.12%	81,518	168,657	1,376,998	1,033,341
FWS	18	14-5501	X	Miscellaneous Permanent Appropriations - Community Partnerships	1,267	50,000	-	51,267	-	51,267	51,267	-	0.00%	42,477	-	51,267	51,267
FWS	18	14-5579	X	Coastal Impact Assistance Program	17,457,659	-	28,205,575	45,663,235	1,603,017	16,703,315	18,306,332	27,356,903	59.91%	66,728,413	214,539,514	232,845,846	16,703,315
NPS	24	14-1039	X	Construction (Spectrum Reallocation)	8,946,000	-	-	8,946,000	-	8,946,000	8,946,000	-	0.00%	-	-	8,946,000	8,946,000
NPS	24	14-5110	X	Recreation Enhancement Fee Program	191,194,263	85,319,269	1,364,840	277,878,372	19,767,952	169,163,099	188,931,051	88,947,321	32.01%	78,866,694	91,597,314	280,528,365	169,163,099
NPS	24	14-5164	X	Transportation System Fund	25,985,058	7,433,272	10,034	33,428,364	2,201,720	20,765,120	22,966,840	10,461,524	31.30%	4,911,897	10,547,037	33,513,877	20,765,120
NPS	24	14-5663	X	Educ Exp, Children of Employees, Yellowstone	17,678	-	-	17,678	-	17,678	17,678	-	0.00%	-	-	17,678	17,678
NPS	24	14-5049	X	Operation and Maintenance of Quarters	10,846,139	9,053,366	162,395	20,061,900	864,363	8,700,661	9,565,024	10,496,876	52.32%	10,896,899	1,898,510	11,463,534	8,700,661
NPS	24	14-5076	X	Delaware Water Gap Route 209 Operations	192	-	-	192	-	192	192	-	0.00%	-	-	192	192
NPS	24	14-5163	X	Park Buildings Lease & Maintenance Fund	17,786,528	4,606,825	19,309	22,412,662	1,343,570	19,767,330	21,110,900	1,301,762	5.81%	2,738,053	1,431,386	22,542,286	19,767,330
NPS	24	14-5431	X	Park Concessions Franchise Fees	76,427,599	35,453,919	1,635,471	113,516,989	8,539,232	77,490,255	86,029,487	27,487,502	24.21%	32,824,543	18,223,379	104,252,866	77,490,255
NPS	24	14-5169	X	Concessions Improvement Accounts	7,960,919	6,234,589	-	14,195,508	-	8,369,617	8,369,617	5,825,891	41.04%	5,825,891	-	8,369,617	8,369,617
NPS	24	14-5247	X	Filming and Special Use Fee Program	4,782,852	622,874	-	5,405,726	260,830	4,770,443	5,031,273	374,453	6.93%	495,031	29,496	5,060,769	4,770,443
NPS	24	14-5412	X	Glacier Bay National Park Resource Protection	1,104,740	-	-	1,104,740	105,598	276,900	382,498	741,616	65.97%	976,764	446,689	829,187	276,900
NPS	24	14-5536	X	Outer continental Shelf Revenues, LWCF	6,018,366	95,097	-	6,113,463	-	6,170,540	6,170,540	30,678	0.49%	261,759	1,903,065	8,073,605	6,170,540
NPS	24	14-1034	2016	Contribution for Annuity Benefits, USPP	-	44,828,000	-	44,828,000	-								

Account Level Report for All Mandatory Accounts
 Data Through March 31, 2016
 (in whole dollars)

Bureau Name	Bureau ID Code	Treasury Account Symbol (TAS)	Period of Availability	Account Name	BUDGET AUTHORITY				STATUS OF BALANCES					Total Currently Available for Obligation			
					Carryover BA (at Start of Fiscal Year)	New BA	Other BA (Transfers, Recoveries, Reprogrammings)	Total BA Available	Committed	Not Committed	Total Unobligated	Obligations	Percent Obligated		Expenditures	Undelivered Orders (UDOs)	Cumulative Unexpended Balance
BIA	20	14-2204	X	White Earth Settlement Fund	1,259,783	1,255,631	-	2,515,414	-	1,110,216	1,110,216	1,405,198	55.86%	1,405,198	-	1,110,216	1,110,216
BIA	20	14-2623	X	Claims & Treaty Obligations	28,293	-	-	28,293	-	25,593	25,593	2,700	9.54%	2,700	-	25,593	25,593
BIA	20	14-5051	X	Operation and Maintenance of Quarters	6,090,117	3,002,752	29,351	9,122,220	142,224	6,540,895	6,683,119	2,439,101	26.74%	2,505,618	328,670	7,011,790	6,540,895
BIA	20	14-5240	X	Operation and Maintenance, Indian Irrigation Systems	37,677,351	15,075,229	154,488	52,907,068	3,812,932	36,626,058	40,438,991	12,468,077	23.57%	12,688,580	2,988,980	43,427,971	36,626,058
BIA	20	14-5242	X	Alaska Resupply Program	563,616	597,462	7,626	1,168,704	-	480,001	480,001	688,703	58.93%	482,501	685,640	1,165,641	480,001
BIA	20	14-5505	X	Indian Water Rights & Habitat Acquisition Program	2,980,500	-	-	2,980,500	-	2,980,500	2,980,500	-	0.00%	-	-	2,980,500	2,980,500
BIA	20	14-5648	X	Power Systems, Indian Irrigation Projects	26,947,865	36,149,949	221,048	63,318,862	3,129,040	27,778,215	30,907,255	32,411,608	51.19%	32,520,793	7,811,091	38,718,345	27,778,215
BIA	20	14-8361	X	Gifts & Donations, BIA	2,201,356	6,500	28,286	2,236,142	-	2,214,356	2,214,356	21,786	0.97%	21,786	-	2,214,356	2,214,356
DO	84	14-2010	XXX	Indian Education Scholarship Holding Fund	-	9,208,728	-	9,208,728	-	-	-	9,208,728	100.00%	-	-	-	-
DO	84	14-5003	XXX	Mineral Leasing and Associated Payments	-	790,895,228	-	790,895,228	-	-	-	790,895,228	100.00%	-	-	-	-
DO	84	14-5134	XXX	Payments to Oklahoma	-	4,899	-	4,899	-	-	-	4,899	100.00%	-	-	-	-
DO	84	14-5248	XXX	Flood Control	-	7,425,134	-	7,425,134	-	-	-	7,425,134	100.00%	-	-	-	-
DO	84	14-5243	XXX	Payments to States	-	1,950,434	-	1,950,434	-	-	-	1,950,434	100.00%	-	-	-	-
DO	84	14-5045	XXX	NPRA	-	501,703	-	501,703	-	-	-	501,703	100.00%	-	-	-	-
DO	84	14-5574	XXX	Geothermal	-	1,767,731	-	1,767,731	-	-	-	1,767,731	100.00%	-	-	-	-
DO	84	14-5670	XXX	Trust Land Consolidation Fund	748,356,322	-	322,032,549	1,070,388,870	-	706,125,242	706,125,242	364,263,628	34.03%	63,159,768	691,589,302	1,397,714,544	706,125,242
DO	84	14-8369	XXX	Take Pride in America	19,183	1,200	-	20,383	-	20,383	20,383	-	0.00%	-	-	20,383	20,383
OIA	85	14-0412	XXX	Assistance to Territories	2,655,552	27,834,549	143,167	30,633,268	-	20,233,653	20,233,653	10,399,615	33.95%	28,309,760	83,901,774	104,135,427	20,233,653
OIA	85	14-0415	XXX	Compact of Free Association	180,060,630	214,139,410	6,125,848	400,325,888	-	185,471,818	185,471,818	214,854,070	53.67%	143,701,564	114,453,538	299,925,356	185,471,818
OIA	85	14-0418	XXX	Payments to U.S. Territories, Fiscal Assistance	-	9,127,779	-	9,127,779	-	9,127,779	9,127,779	-	0.00%	-	-	9,127,779	9,127,779
OST	90	14-5265	X	Tribal Special Fund	31,270,086	181,130,517	-	212,400,603	-	125,964,017	125,964,017	86,436,586	40.70%	86,436,586	-	125,964,017	125,964,017
OST	90	14-8030	X	Tribal Trust Fund	8,910,080	55,287,973	-	64,198,053	-	21,881,822	21,881,822	42,316,231	65.92%	42,316,231	-	21,881,822	21,881,822
NIGC	92	14-5141	XXX	National Indian Gaming Commission	16,019,452	17,349,831	8,705	33,377,988	-	21,595,553	21,595,553	11,782,434	35.30%	10,469,617	3,499,996	25,095,550	21,595,553
PILT	95	14-1114	166	Payments in Lieu in Taxes - Payments	-	37,000,000	-	37,000,000	-	2,516,102	2,516,102	34,483,898	93.20%	34,483,898	-	2,516,102	2,516,102
CUPCA	11	14-5174	XXX	Utah Reclamation Mitigation and Conservation Account	12,045,839	-	3,683,393	15,729,232	1,209,275	11,583,200	12,792,475	2,936,757	18.67%	1,442,948	9,121,945	21,914,420	11,583,200
NRDA	95	14-5198	XXX	Natural Resource Damage Assessment Fund	712,149,088	30,677,309	672,262	743,498,659	6,145,381	715,288,383	721,433,763	22,064,896	2.97%	26,431,986	22,150,012	743,583,776	715,288,383

Explanatory Notes:

Carryover BA (at start of fiscal year): Amount carried over at the start of the year from prior years for no-year and multi-year accounts. Direct BA only; does not include reimbursable funding.

New BA: Total new budget authority for each activity/subactivity/program, net of the across-the-board rescissions included in the annual appropriations bill. Does not include reimbursable funding.

Other BA: Other budget authority changes, including transfers, reprogrammings, recoveries or rescissions that occur after the enactment of the annual appropriation bill. Does not include reimbursable funding.

Committed: Official commitments recorded in the accounting system through the end of the prior month. Commitments are typically recorded for planned grants and contracts. Commitments are not recorded for anticipated employee salary and other labor costs. With limited exceptions, the legacy FFS financial system does not record commitments for any purpose.

Expenditures: Expenditures recorded through the current fiscal year against obligations of direct budget authority, including prior year obligations.

Cumulative Unexpended Balances: Total Budget (all years) less Total Expenditures to date (all years) for the activity; Calculated as Total Unobligated Balance + Undelivered Orders.

Total Currently Available: Total Budget less Commitments to date. Because the DOI does not commit for a full year of its salary expenses, quarterly reports will not include estimated future obligations for payroll/benefits/travel for the remainder of the year. At Year End, Commitments that were not obligated are removed from the Accounting System per Treasury requirements.

From: Stansbury, Melanie (Energy)
To: [Bratt, Jeremy](#); [Mathew Maucieri](#); [Ann Adler](#); [John Bezdek](#); [Estevan Lopez](#)
Subject: Testimony
Date: Monday, May 16, 2016 3:25:17 PM
Attachments: [Weldon Testimony 5-17-16 SENR Cmte W&P Subcmte Hrg.pdf](#)
[Ziener Testimony 5-17-16 SENR Cmte W&P Subcmte Hrg.pdf](#)
[Keppen Testimony - Attachment 1 5-17-16 SENR Cmte W&P Subcmte Hrg.pdf](#)
[Buschatzke Testimony 5-17-16 SENR Cmte W&P Subcmte Hrg.pdf](#)
[Long Testimony 5-17-16 SENR Cmte W&P Subcmte Hrg.pdf](#)
[Quinn Testimony 5-17-16 SENR Cmte W&P Subcmte Hrg.pdf](#)

Testimony received for tomorrow.

**STATEMENT OF
LESLIE WELDON
DEPUTY CHIEF □ NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM
U.S. FOREST SERVICE
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BEFORE THE
SENATE
COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES
SUBCOMMITTEE ON WATER AND POWER
CONCERNING
S. □0 □ WESTERN WATER SUPPLY AND PLANNING ENHANCEMENT ACT
AND
S. □5 □4 □ BOLTS DITCH ACCESS AND USE ACT**

MAY 1 □ □ 016

Mr. Chairman and members of the Subcommittee, thank you for the opportunity to present the views of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) regarding S. 2902, Western Water Supply and Planning Enhancement Act and S. 2524, Bolts Ditch Access and Use Act. I am Leslie Weldon, Deputy Chief for the National Forest System (NFS), USDA Forest Service.

S. □0 □ Title II □ Protecting Existing Water Rights

Water on National Forest System (NFS) lands is important for many reasons, including fish and wildlife habitat, public recreation, and providing a clean and plentiful supply of water for downstream beneficial uses. Today, water from national forests and grasslands contributes to the economic and ecological vitality of rural and urban communities across the nation, and those lands supply more than 60 million Americans with clean drinking water.¹

The purposes of the NFS were established by Congress in 1897 and were primarily focused on the protection of water and watersheds and securing a continuous supply of timber. National

¹ <http://www.fs.fed.us/publications/policy-analysis/water.pdf>.

forests in the arid West typically occupy the very top of critical watersheds, where water is stored in winter snow packs and underground and slowly released through the spring and into the summer. National forests in the East also occupy critical watersheds, preserving water quality for downstream users and moderating floods to protect downstream landowners. Communities, farmers and ranchers, Native American Tribes, and the general public depend on delivery of clean water from the national forests and grasslands. Careful consideration of activities that can have an adverse impact on waters and watersheds on NFS lands is critical to downstream water users and other inhabitants that can be impacted if these watersheds are not protected.

USDA has not had time to fully analyze the effect of this bill. USDA recognizes the fundamental role of States to adjudicate water rights under state law. However, based on an initial review, the bill appears to restrict USDA's ability to protect water resources. USDA maintains its opposition to provisions in any bill that would prohibit the Secretary of Agriculture from regulating uses of NFS lands, or denying authorizations for uses of NFS lands, because these prohibitions have potential to adversely affect water resources on those lands. It is USDA's position that the existing statutory framework protects privately-held water rights in balance with the ability of the Forest Service to protect water resources. An example of the Forest Service work with stakeholders within this framework is the recent publication of final directives for ski areas operating on NFS lands under term special use permits.

For the last 30 years, the Forest Service has required ownership by the United States, either solely or in narrow circumstances jointly with the permit holder, of water rights developed on NFS lands to support operation of ski areas in prior appropriation doctrine states. This policy was motivated by the concern that if water rights used to support ski area operations are severed from a ski area— for example, are sold for other purposes— the Forest Service would lose the ability to offer the area to the public for skiing.

On June 23, 2014, the Forest Service published a notice of a proposed directive in the *Federal Register* to add riparian and prior appropriation doctrine water clauses for ski area permits to the Forest Service's Directive System. The final clauses, published in the *Federal Register* on

December 30, 2015, were the result of extensive public input, including input from the ski industry and a wide range of other water rights holders.

The final directive contains two ski area water clauses, one for eastern States that follow the riparian doctrine for water rights and one for western States that follow the prior appropriation doctrine for water rights. Under a riparian doctrine system, water rights are appurtenant to the land, whereas under a prior appropriation doctrine system, water rights may be severed from the land. Most ski areas on NFS lands are in western states that adhere to the prior appropriation doctrine.

The final directive does not require that ski area water rights be acquired in the name of the United States. Instead, the final directive focuses on assuring sufficiency of water to operate ski areas on NFS lands. This modified approach for ski area permits was determined to be appropriate given the characteristics of ski area water rights and ski areas. Unlike water rights diverted and used on NFS lands by holders of other types of authorizations, ski area water rights may involve long-term capital expenditures. In western States like Colorado and New Mexico, holders of ski area permits may have to purchase senior water rights at considerable expense to meet current requirements for snowmaking to maintain viability. Holders of ski area permits need to show the value of these water rights as business assets, particularly during refinancing or sale of a ski area. The value of these water rights is commensurate with the significant investment in privately owned improvements at ski areas. These investments were recognized by Congress in enactment of the National Forest Ski Area Permit Act, which authorizes permit terms of up to 40 years. 16 U.S.C. 497b(b)(1).

In addition to these financial issues, the land ownership patterns at ski areas—particularly the larger ones—often involve a mix of NFS and private lands inside and outside the ski area permit boundary, which makes it difficult to implement a policy of sole Federal ownership for ski area water rights. Much of the development at ski areas is on private land at the base of the mountains. As a result, water diverted and used on NFS lands in the ski area permit boundary is sometimes used on private land, either inside or outside the permit boundary.

With respect to sufficiency of water for ski area operations, the final directive includes a definition for the phrase, "sufficient quantity of water to operate the ski area," and clarifies when and how the holder must demonstrate sufficiency of water to operate the permitted ski area and new ski area water facilities; addresses availability of Federally owned ski area water rights during the permit term; and addresses availability of holder-owned ski area water rights during the permit term and upon permit revocation or termination.

At this time, ski industry representatives have indicated support for the final directive, and members of Congress have indicated appreciation for the agency's efforts to work collaboratively on this solution. It is USDA's position that additional legislation is not necessary to ensure protection of privately-owned water rights.

USDA has not had adequate time to analyze the effects of the bill on Forest Service groundwater policies. However, since the Forest Service published its proposed groundwater directive for notice and comment on May 6, 2014, the Agency has heard from several States and other parties who are concerned about the intent of and language in the proposal. By the end of the comment period, the Agency had received 260 comments from elected officials, States, Tribes, organizations, and individuals from across the country. The House Natural Resources Committee, as well as several States, asked the Agency not to proceed with the proposed draft and to consult with them before moving forward. The Forest Service has heard these concerns and stopped work on the proposed groundwater directive, and the Agency will not move forward with our original proposal. Rather, we have committed to engaging with States, Tribes, and citizens to fully understand concerns and work collaboratively to address them before any future actions or proposals would result. Should the Forest Service choose to move forward with a new proposed directive in the future, it would only be after engaging with States and making sure that the Agency thoroughly understands their concerns in order to address them. The Forest Service continues to consider improvements to direction to Agency staff on groundwater to maintain its stewardship responsibilities in a consistent, credible, and transparent manner.

S. 000 Title I Subtitle B Protecting Critical Water Supply Watersheds

USDA has not had adequate time to analyze the effects of this subtitle but upon initial review opposes NEPA provisions that are beyond the scope of Farm Bill and HFRA authorities. As a general matter, the Forest Service welcomes legislation that incentivizes collaboration and expands the toolset we can use to complete critical work on our nation's forests, without overriding environmental laws.

While we support efforts to provide tools to support improved forest management, capacity constraints due to the present approach to budgeting for wildfire continue to hinder further efforts to improve the health and resiliency of the nation's forests. In fiscal year 1995, the Forest Service spent 16 percent of its budget on firefighting. Today the agency spends more than half of its budget in fire management activities and has seen a corresponding decline in non-fire staffing of 39 percent since 1998. Notwithstanding these challenges, through collaboration, the Forest Service has consistently increased both the number of acres treated annually to improve watershed resilience and timber production—increasing timber harvest by 18 percent since 2008.

The frequency and intensity of wildfire, the rising cost of assets needed to deploy against the spread of wildfire, and the way that fire suppression is paid for constrain the agency's capacity to realize additional gains through efficiencies and partnerships alone. The most important action Congress can make now in advancing the pace and scale of forest restoration is to fix the fire funding problem.

The health of the national forests and the communities we serve are our shared priority. The Forest Service is accelerating restoration and management of the national forests through innovative approaches and increased collaboration, though it is clear that more work needs to be done, and we welcome practical legislation that provides for expedient and responsible efficiencies in the execution of that work.

USDA defers to Department of Interior on provisions that most directly affect their agencies.

S. 54 Bolts Ditch Access and Use Act

S. 2524 seeks to resolve issues associated with the use and maintenance of Bolts Ditch near the Town of Minturn, Colorado. The headgate and approximately 450 lineal feet of the ditch are located within the Holy Cross Wilderness on the White River National Forest. The United States opposed two water rights application cases associated with this ditch in 2006 and 2007.

Subsequently, the United States and the applicants reached a stipulated agreement and settlement in both cases; where it was agreed that the point of diversion would be removed from the Holy Cross Wilderness unless (1) the point of diversion in the Holy Cross Wilderness is specifically authorized by the President, (2) the Holy Cross Wilderness boundary is altered to exclude the point of diversion from the Wilderness area, or (3) the point of diversion is confirmed by Congress to be specifically included as a part of the authorization of the Homestake Reservoir Project within the Holy Cross Wilderness Area.

S. 2524 would direct the Secretary of Agriculture to issue a special use permit to the Town of Minturn authorizing non-motorized access to use and perform routine maintenance on the Bolts Ditch headgate and 450 lineal feet of Bolts Ditch in accordance with US Forest Service wilderness regulation. This bill does not authorize new construction or reconstruction.

S. 2524 has the support of Eagle County, the Colorado River District, and local and national wilderness advocacy organizations.

The Department does not oppose S. 2524.

This concludes my remarks. I would be happy to answer any questions. Thank you for the opportunity to testify.



Laura Ziemer
Senior Counsel and Water Policy Advisor

Testimony of Laura Ziemer
Senior Counsel and Water Policy Advisor
Trout Unlimited

Before the Subcommittee on Water and Power – Committee on Energy and Natural Resources
United States Senate

Legislative Hearing on Several Bills, Including S. 2533, the California Long-Term Provisions for Water Supply and Short-Term Provisions for Emergency Drought Relief Act; and S. 2902, the Western Water Supply and Planning Enhancement Act of 2016

May 17, 2016

Good afternoon Members of the Subcommittee.

Thank you for the invitation to testify today on behalf of Trout Unlimited (TU) and its 150,000 members nationwide. I have had the privilege to work for many years with TU's volunteers to restore local streams and engage young people in TU's efforts to conserve, protect and restore our Nation's watersheds. I live and work in Montana, and have experienced first-hand the devastation of prolonged drought in an already-arid land.

Westerners experience water scarcity at a number of different levels. Extended drought creates problems for individual rancher and farm operations struggling to find enough river flows to irrigate crops, and for the fish that find that their habitats have heated up, shrunk, or just plain dried up. Swings and cycles in regional weather patterns create basin-level scarcity that affects not only irrigation districts but also municipalities worried about meeting water demands.

I. Collaborative, Watershed Solutions: The Path Forward

The seriousness and scale of these problems is why I've dedicated the last 18 years of my professional life to finding collaborative solutions to water scarcity in the West. I've pioneered collaborative approaches to creating new water supplies with Montana ranchers, created working architecture for drought response plans that operate at the basin scale, and assembled diverse coalitions of interests to come together around innovative changes to water management across multiple, large river basins. Although these approaches vary in scale and focus, the one thing they have in common is building the trust to apply creativity to difficult, long-standing problems born of too many demands and too little water in arid lands.

My message is simple: on the ground throughout the West partners are coming together to find innovative solutions to water scarcity challenges at a variety of scales, and as Congress considers legislation, we hope you consider finding ways to replicate and reward locally driven, collaborative, watershed-scale solutions. Here are four of their stories:

A. Yakima River, Washington

The West is desperately seeking ways to balance its need to find more water for agriculture and people, with its other great need to conserve valuable and imperiled fisheries, and growing recreation demands. A diverse group of stakeholders in the Yakima Basin in central Washington have found a path forward.

The Yakima Plan is a balanced package of actions that will restore hundreds of thousands of salmon and steelhead to the basin, improve water quality and quantity, and support a healthy agricultural and recreational economy. The plan was agreed upon by a diverse coalition of conservation groups, irrigators, farmers, sportsmen and women, local, state, and federal governments and the Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation. Similarly, these partners recognize that the resources needed to cover the costs of the plan must come from a variety of sources. Significantly, the State of Washington has provided \$161 million to date towards implementation.

Some portions of the Yakima Plan need new Federal authorization. Thanks to the bipartisan efforts of Senator Cantwell, Senator Murkowski, and many Members of this Subcommittee, the Yakima bill, S. 1694, recently passed the full Senate as part of the broader energy bill. In addition, Representative Reichert and Representative Newhouse introduced H.R. 4686, a companion measure in the House. The Yakima Plan has had this success in large part because it is built as a mosaic of approaches to drought resilience: water infrastructure improvements, new water storage, groundwater recharge, instream flow restoration, fish passage, headwater habitat restoration and protection, and flexibility in water management across the basin, from reservoir operations to temporary water right transfers. Collaborators in the Yakima Plan achieve results for their own interests that they would not standing alone.

The effort to create an intact watershed process that led to the Yakima Plan already spurred additional creative solutions to acute challenges in the basin. For example, during last summer's drought, partnerships built through the plan resulted in rapid action to provide flows in streams that would have otherwise run dry, securing important habitat for salmon and steelhead. Important not only to those who live and work in the Yakima basin, the Yakima Plan also provides a transferable model for water scarcity issues across the West; working collaboratively at a watershed level to craft and implement long-term solutions.

B. Sun River, Montana

In Montana's upper Missouri River basin on the Sun River, TU, the Fort Shaw Irrigation District, and members of the Sun River Watershed Group worked to create multi-sector benefits. They are an example of a public-private partnership at its best. The Bureau of Reclamation's WaterSMART program provided significant irrigation infrastructure funding in 2012 and 2013, matched by state and local dollars, contributions from the Irrigation District, and private contributions from the Coca-Cola Company. The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) contributed to the success of the project with new on-ranch center pivots that required less water to be delivered, to match the more efficient delivery of water through the irrigation district. The Coca-Cola Company's contributions were essential to securing the flow restoration benefits to the chronically-dewatered Sun River from the irrigation infrastructure upgrades within Fort Shaw Irrigation District. Two-thousand feet of lined canal, 2,310 feet of PVC pipe, and a new bypass canal created the opportunity to keep more water in the Sun River's wild trout fishery. The Sun River's wild trout have responded by more than doubling their population over the last three years.

C. Upper Colorado River's System Conservation Pilot Program (SCPP)

Over the past eight years in Wyoming, TU has developed partnerships with ranchers and local and state resource agencies to not only improve trout streams, but also benefit agricultural operations and rural communities. We have found that by fixing aging irrigation infrastructure and improving water delivery for agricultural operations we can also improve trout streams that flow across private ranch lands. The quiet success of trust and friendships forged through restoration partnerships is increasing Wyoming's drought resilience, one stream at a time. The investment in private ranch land habitat is vital to reconnecting fragmented migratory corridors and allowing trout to fulfill their migratory patterns that build healthier, more resilient populations. This work is successful because it is pragmatic, voluntary, and non-regulatory. It's designed to benefit both people and fish.

In 2015, the Bureau of Reclamation and four municipal water providers in the Colorado River Basin announced the System Conservation Pilot Program (SCPP) to begin developing tools for responding to long-term drought conditions. The purposes of the SCPP for the Upper Basin included testing voluntary, demand-management measures that could ultimately be used to help maintain water in Lake Powell above the minimum levels needed to meet compliance with Colorado River compacts and to maintain hydropower generation at the reservoir.

In the Upper Basin, TU has worked closely with producers, state agencies and the Upper Colorado River Commission to successfully implement the SCPP. In the first round of the program, TU worked with producers to develop six applications, most focused on split-season leasing. All six proposals were fully funded and the total volume of water conserved was 2,008.14 acre feet.

In the second round, TU worked with Wyoming ranchers to offer more than 10,000 acre-feet of water conservation during the 2016 irrigation season, and developed additional applications in partnership with landowners in Colorado and Utah. In all, 15 SCPP applications that TU helped facilitate were approved in round two.

Trout Unlimited supports the SCPP because it is a voluntary, market-based tool that landowners can use to offset economic and environmental impacts of ongoing water shortages in the Colorado River. Water leased under this program remains tied to the land and keeps operations whole, which has great benefits for both agriculture and coldwater fisheries. For the first time in Wyoming, landowners participated and benefitted from a program that attached a value to the non-diversion of a water right during low flow conditions, and tributaries in the Upper Green realized improved streamflows for coldwater fish. Tributaries that historically suffered from dewatering or low flows maintained conditions suitable for trout throughout the entire summer.

D. Klamath River, Oregon and California

Trout Unlimited's work and partnership in California's and Oregon's Klamath River Basin provides another prime example of ground-up, collaborative and creative solutions to water management in the West. And for purposes of today's hearing, where we are asking ourselves "what more can Congress do to promote drought resiliency in the West?" the story of the Klamath not only provides a critical example of success; but also a valuable precautionary tale.

Residents and policy-makers struggled for decades to reconcile the water needs of agriculture, tribes, communities, and fish and wildlife in the basin. Years of negotiations produced three hard-won, bipartisan agreements between farmers and ranchers, tribes, a major utility company, the federal government and the States of California and Oregon to better share and manage water in the Klamath Basin. The three landmark agreements would provide water security for all these parties, and collectively provide a comprehensive water solution for the third-most productive fishery for salmon and steelhead on the West Coast.

Congressional action was required to move forward and, although this Committee approved the bill, the legislation did not pass before one of the agreements expired. As a result, the whole package almost fell apart. We feared that everyone would go back to their corners and restart the water wars. But so far, the parties have remained remarkably united and determined to find a common path forward. We have a long way to go, but people are beginning to take steps to move forward again.

A great, recent step came in the form of an accord to amend the Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement to allow the states of California and Oregon to work with PacifiCorp to remove four dams on the Klamath River using non-federal funds through normal hydropower licensing process, eliminating the

need for Congress to resolve that issue. The parties also recommitted themselves to improving water supply and power reliability for irrigation. Then Senators Wyden and Merkley co-sponsored a successful amendment to the Energy Bill in April 2016, and the Senate voted to help with Klamath irrigation infrastructure and water supplies for wildlife refuges.

E. Lessons Learned

What TU has learned in over a decade and a half of deeply engaging in watershed efforts is that even the most entrenched, complex water-scarcity conflicts can find solutions when local interests come together to think creatively and collaboratively. None of these success stories came about easily or quickly. It is slow, patient, and difficult work. It requires cultivating the support of state and federal agencies. It requires finding a way to balance the length of the three legs on the drought-resilience stool: improving reliability of irrigation water; securing water for municipalities; and, improving watershed health. Congress can help by supporting basin-wide collaborative groups and working with local stakeholders where new authorizations may be needed; but ultimately the solutions lie elsewhere, with leadership from within a basin from the people working and living there to uncover their mutual benefits that outweigh their points of conflict in order to balance the three legs of the stool. .

It is through this lens of our deeply-held experience with watershed-scale solutions that TU offers the following comments on S. 2533 and S. 2902. We highlight positive concepts and identifying areas of concern for your consideration as the Subcommittee continues its work on this important and complex topic of building drought resiliency in the West.

II. Positive Concepts in S. 2533, S. 2902 and Senator Cantwell's White Paper

A. Senator Cantwell's White Paper: *A National Policy Framework to Address Drought and Water Security in the United States* (March 22, 2016)

TU's experience in developing an intact watershed process to grapple with water scarcity issues across a range of scales is reflected in the architecture of Senator Cantwell's Drought and Water Security White Paper. In it are the key federal elements to support successful efforts to create durable conservation and water security outcomes: support for collaborative, watershed-scale solutions; bringing financing to these solutions based on streamlined federal funding and public-private partnerships; using and advancing the best science, technology, and tools applied to water management; and recognizing that these watershed-scale, locally-driven solutions require the development of a portfolio of projects addressing watershed and flow restoration, reliability of irrigation water supply, and security of municipal water supply. As these concepts are expressed through legislation, TU looks forward to supporting them with our track-record of how they provide a path forward in even difficult and controversial water-scarcity conflicts.

B. S. 2533, the California Long-Term Provisions for Water Supply and Short-Term Provisions for Emergency Drought Relief Act ("S. 2533")

TU supports WaterSMART as an important part of bringing federal funding to watershed-based solutions to water scarcity, as illustrated by TU's work in the Sun River basin in Montana. TU appreciates Senator Feinstein's leadership in highlighting how WaterSMART can provide key incentives to creating benefits across the three legs of the drought-resilience stool through projects that provide multiple benefits. Section 101 of S. 2533 adds new authority for WaterSMART projects that are water-management improvement projects. Section 101 directs a strong prioritization for funding projects that use integrated water management on a watershed scale (including water re-use or water recycling as an example), while simultaneously creating benefits to fisheries and fresh-water ecosystems and benefits to agricultural and urban water users. This prioritization of WaterSMART water-management projects that create multiple,

simultaneous benefits across the ecological, agricultural, and municipal sectors is an important part of the path forward in solving water scarcity problems.

As the Committee considers new authorities, we encourage you to make sure that they complement existing federal programs thereby ensuring streamlined funding so that each dollar can be stretched as far as possible.

TU also supports section 124 that authorizes the EPA to continue to carry out the voluntary program known as the “WaterSense Program” to identify and promote water-efficient products for consumers, similar to the popular Energy Star program.

Section 508, which requires the Secretary of the Interior to establish and maintain an open water data system, is an important component of successful watershed-based planning efforts. Accessible and accurate information about water use and river and stream flows is essential to improving water management at the basin-scale. Finally, we appreciate Senator Feinstein’s efforts to promote habitat restoration and water recycling embedded as reoccurring themes throughout S. 2533.

C. S. 2902, the Western Water Supply and Planning Enhancement Act of 2016 (“S. 2902”).

TU supports the concepts behind section 101 titled “Reservoir Operation Improvement.” It is our understanding that similar language recently passed the Senate as part of S. 2012, the “Energy Policy Modernization Act of 2016” (the Energy bill). Moreover, a comparable provision was included in the Water Resources Development Act of 2016, a bill that was recently reported by the Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works. Section 101 focuses on the fact that many water control manuals, which include the operations rules for reservoirs, are out of date and provides authority for both the Bureau of Reclamation and the Army Corps of Engineers to carry out pilot projects to implement revisions of water operations manuals based on the best available science. We support efforts to direct the agencies to begin the process of updating and revising water operations manuals.

We also support Title I, Subtitle C, titled, “the Reclamation Transparency Act.” A similar provision was included in S. 2012, the Energy bill, that recently passed the Senate. This subtitle requires the Bureau of Reclamation to assess the maintenance needs of its facilities, develop a ranking system to prioritize the rehabilitation needs of facilities that it operates, and work with nonfederal partners that have taken over the operation of other facilities to develop similar systems for those facilities that need rehabilitation.

Much of Reclamation’s infrastructure was constructed more than 50 years ago and maintaining aging infrastructure remains an ongoing challenge for the agency. We appreciate the direction provided in this subtitle to provide more detailed information to Congress and the public on Reclamation’s ongoing activities in this area.

III. Areas of Concern in S. 2902 and S. 2533

A. Title II of S. 2902

Trout Unlimited opposes Title II of S. 2902, the “Water Rights Protection Act,” which contains similar language included in S. 982. Simply put, the language of this title will jeopardize the ability of federal resource agencies to condition federal permits and apply for state water rights needed to protect valuable fisheries.

A key part of drought resiliency is protecting headwater flows on federal lands. For years, TU has worked with the Forest Service and other stakeholders to protect instream flows on National Forests. Federal land managers have an important role to play in protecting streams—under the authority of the Property Clause of the Constitution, Section 505 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act,

provisions of the Federal Power Act, and other authorities—and they also have a responsibility to work with their stakeholders and the states to do it right. Provisions of this title would harm the ability of federal land managers to use these authorities to protect the nation’s headwaters on federal lands.

In June 2015, Reclamation testified that S. 982 “threatens the Federal Government’s longstanding authority to manage federal lands and associated water resources, uphold proprietary rights for the benefit of Indian tribes, and ensure the proper management of public lands and resources.” Moreover, Reclamation stated that “[t]he legislation is overly broad, drafted in ambiguous terms, and likely to have numerous unintended consequences that would have adverse effects on existing law, tribal water rights, and voluntary agreements.”

B. Subtitle D and Subtitle E of Title I - S. 2902

TU does not support Subtitle D and Subtitle E of Title I because they do not work toward broad-based, collaborative solutions to water scarcity. As described in our experience in the Yakima and Klamath basins, new storage is best planned and carried out in a multi-stakeholder, basin-wide process that considers a variety of alternatives.

Rather than encouraging cooperative stakeholder processes or providing funding to catalyze cooperative solutions, Subtitle D deems the Bureau of Reclamation to be the lead agency for all environmental reviews and permits notwithstanding existing roles of agencies such as the Fish and Wildlife Service in carrying out laws including the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act. This subtitle also requires specified deadlines to be met for consulting with cooperating agencies, completing environmental reviews, and determining project schedules. Reclamation has testified to the fact that there have been no examples of any Reclamation or USDA-sited surface water storage projects that have been denied construction because of delays associated with project reviews or shortcomings in communication among Reclamation, USDA, or any other state or federal partners.

Subtitle E requires that Reclamation complete project studies in three years at a cost of not more than \$3 million, and imposes financial penalties for agencies that fail to meet specified deadlines. As mentioned above, Reclamation has testified that there are no examples of any Reclamation surface water storage projects that have been denied construction because of delays associated with project review or permitting. Moreover, in October 2015, Deputy Secretary of the Interior Michael Connor testified that “[c]onstraining or circumventing project environmental reviews and permits impedes the opportunity to consider alternatives with potential impacts on communities and the environment which may be less adverse.”

C. Section 112 of S. 2533.

Section 112 grants West-wide authority to construct those storage projects whose feasibility studies are completed within the next five years, or by 2021. While section 112 is primarily aimed at new California storage, TU opposes the broad language of section 112 for three reasons. First, TU firmly believes that new storage should be evaluated and carried out in a multi-stakeholder, basin-wide process that considers a variety of alternatives. The broad authority in section 112 could undermine such collaborative processes. Second, TU strongly opposes raising Shasta Dam because it would inundate even more of the McCloud, Sacramento, and Pit Rivers. TU members value these rivers immensely and oppose any additional harm to them. Section 112 would make it easier to raise Shasta Dam. Finally, although the scope of section 112 is currently limited to those storage projects that pass through feasibility studies within the next five years, this time limitation could be extended to expand authorization for new storage to the detriment of collaborative, watershed-driven solutions.

D. Title III, S. 2533.

Title III of S. 2533 includes a number of provisions instructing the Secretary to provide the “maximum quantity of water supplies” practicable to Central Valley Project agricultural, municipal, and industrial contractors, water service or repayment contractors. In October 2015, Deputy Secretary of the Interior Michael Connor testified that, “It is already Reclamation’s practice, working closely with other federal and state agencies, as well as stakeholders, to provide maximum contract quantities when hydrology and operational constraints allow.” He went on to state that “there are significant potential legal uncertainties associated with a ‘maximum quantity of water supplies practicable’ standard written into law which could readily generate litigation for the state and federal governments.”

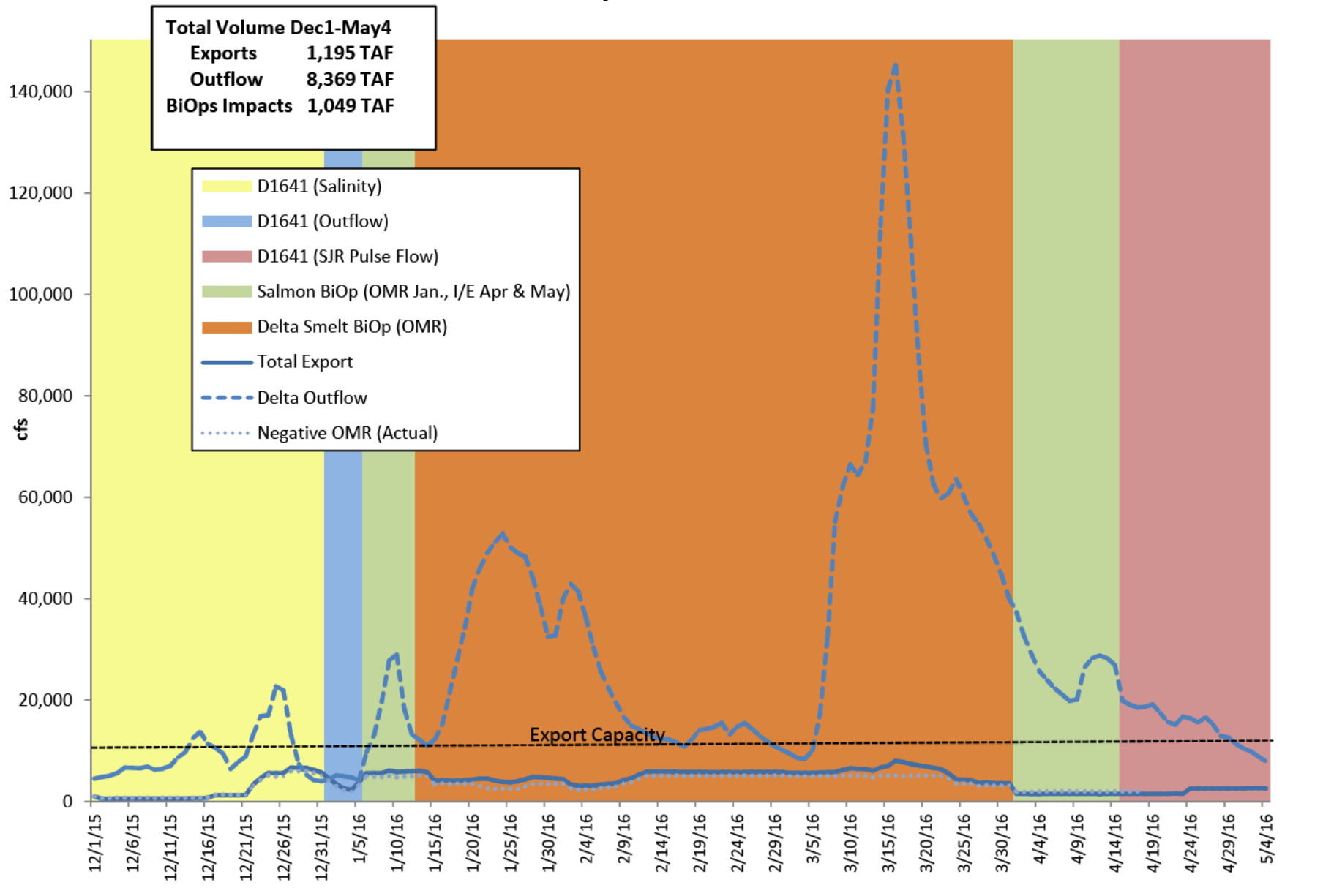
TU is concerned that this title could interfere with Reclamation’s ability to manage the Central Valley Project to meet the needs of other water users and communities that depend on fisheries. Legislatively designating some sets of water users as higher priorities than others seems likely to perpetuate, rather than move past, water wars and to fuel more litigation and conflict. While the debate centers on California, many sport and commercial fishing businesses along the length of the Pacific coast are concerned that actions taken in the Central Valley may adversely impact fisheries in their States. While TU appreciates Senator Feinstein’s attempt to develop legislative answers to hotly-contested issues, we believe solutions for California’s Central Valley will have to come from the people who live and work in the region, working with creativity and collaboration to find solutions at points of conflict.

IV. Conclusion

Trout Unlimited is deeply invested in working with partners, regulators, and policymakers to identify and implement constructive and collaborative solutions to mitigate the impacts of drought on fisheries, economies, and communities throughout the West. As such, we recommend that Congress should encourage cooperative stakeholder processes and provide adequate funding for cost-effective programs that catalyze cooperative solutions, such as key Farm Bill conservation programs, and the Bureau of Reclamation’s competitive grant and basin study programs.

TU appreciates the attention given by this Subcommittee to this critical topic and I thank you for the opportunity to testify today. I am pleased to answer any questions you have at this time.

2016 Export Constraints



**Testimony of Thomas Buschatzke
Director
Arizona Department of Water Resources**

**COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES
SUBCOMMITTEE ON WATER AND POWER
United States Senate
May 17, 2016**

Chairman Lee, Ranking Member Hirono and Members of the Subcommittee:

Introduction

My name is Tom Buschatzke and I am the Director of the Arizona Department of Water Resources. Thank you for providing me an opportunity to present testimony on behalf of the State of Arizona regarding S. 2902, the Western Water Supply and Planning Enhancement Act. The on-going drought in the western United States demonstrates the need for Congressional action that will allow states to: (1) better plan and manage their existing water resources in a manner that creates greater certainty for water users; (2) leverage existing infrastructure to generate more water supplies; (3) manage watersheds to increase their yield; and (4) protect those watersheds from being degraded by catastrophic fire. If enacted S. 2902 will provide new tools to help achieve those four goals.

Background

The State of Arizona and its water users have a long history of developing water supplies and the necessary infrastructure to deploy those supplies to maximize their benefit to the citizens and businesses in our State. Sound management of those supplies has been a primary focus for our State; the arid nature of Arizona is a constant reminder of the value of every drop of water available to us. Arizona is fortunate to have a diverse portfolio of water supplies. Our State currently uses about seven million Acre-feet of water per year statewide which comes from the following sources: the Colorado River-40 percent; Groundwater-40 percent; in state rivers-17 percent; and reclaimed water reuse- 3 percent.

Arizona has a long history of collaboration and innovation in managing our water supplies. We have participated in interstate and international agreements to protect our Colorado River water supplies, extending from the Colorado River Compact of 1922 to recent agreements with Mexico through Minute 319. Arizona has created institutions over many decades that provide certainty for our water users. Some of those success stories include the Salt River Project, the Gila Project, the Wellton-Mohawk Irrigation and Drainage District, the Yuma County Water Users' Association, the Yuma Mesa Irrigation District, the North Gila Valley Irrigation and Drainage District, the Yuma Auxiliary Project-Unit B, the Central Arizona Project, the 1980 Groundwater Management Act, the Underground Storage and Recovery Act and the Arizona Water Banking Authority. Arizona and its water users have taken proactive measures and made hard choices over many decades to ensure a high quality of life for our

citizens and a vibrant economy and will continue to do so in the face of the on-going drought in the West.

Despite the actions and choices made by Arizona, uncertainty remains and the vulnerability of our water supplies to drought is a matter of constant attention among water providers, water users and water managers around the state. Flexibility to manage water supplies and adaptation to drought conditions are part of Arizona's history and will continue to be a key management strategy now and in the future.

In keeping with the long-standing practice of Arizonans stepping up to work together to address challenges to water sustainability, the provisions of S. 2902 that I discuss in my testimony reflect a consensus list of Arizona's federal water priorities. They are the result of comprehensive in-state discussions among a broad group of water users. That process proceeded from a meeting on April 1, 2015 between Governor Ducey, Senator McCain and Senator Flake to discuss the direction that the State would take with its federal delegation on water issues.

Challenges Imposed by the On-Going Drought

Arizona continues to experience drought and 100 percent of the State falls within "Abnormally Dry" to "Severe Drought" conditions. The Salt and Verde River watersheds are in the sixth consecutive year of drought, which has reduced the surface water supplies utilized in the Phoenix metropolitan area by municipal water providers and agriculture. That has resulted in an increase in groundwater pumping to backfill the reduction in those surface water supplies. The Salt and Verde River watersheds are also at increased risk to wildfires, as is the Gila River watershed, the other main source of Arizona's in-state river supplies. Allocations of surface water from the Gila River have also been reduced as a result of the drought. To address drought conditions and the impact on our water supplies and water users, the Governor's Drought Interagency Coordinating Group has recommended that a Drought Declaration be adopted by Governor Ducey. That Declaration will allow aid to flow to farmers and ranchers from the United States Department of Agriculture for loss of production and it also raises public awareness regarding drought conditions affecting the State.

The West-wide drought presents some unique challenges for all Colorado River users and the State of Arizona. The Colorado River watershed is in the 16th year of below average runoff due to drought. Arizona stands to lose 320,000 Acre-feet of its 2.8 Million Acre-feet Colorado River allocation when a Tier 1 shortage is triggered by Secretarial order pursuant to the 2007 Colorado River Interim Guidelines for Lower Basin Shortages and The Coordinated Operations for Lake Powell and Lake Mead. Under the Interim Guidelines a projection of the elevation of Lake Mead is made in mid-August for the first day of the next calendar year. If that projection were to show Lake Mead falling below elevation 1,075 feet, a Tier 1 Shortage is then put into place starting on January 1 of that year. Today, Lake Mead is at

elevation 1,075.19¹ feet. The probability of a shortage declaration in the Lower Basin of the Colorado River has been steadily increasing during the past few years. The probability of a shortage in calendar year 2017 is 10 percent and that increases to 56 percent² for 2017. It is important to note that a Tier 1 shortage triggers reductions for Arizona, Nevada and the Republic of Mexico but not for California. Arizona shoulders the burden of the shortage among the three states and Mexico, about 84 percent of the total.

Deeper shortages will occur if Lake Mead’s elevation continues to decline. Between elevation 1,050 feet and 1,025 feet a Tier 2 shortage results in Arizona suffering a reduction of 400,000 Acre-feet and at elevation 1,025 feet Arizona loses 480,000 Acre-feet, a Tier 3 shortage. The probabilities of Tier 2 and 3 occurring have also been increasing as the drought continues. If Lake Mead’s elevation continues to drop and falls below elevation 1,025 feet, the volume of shortage to Arizona is unknown at this time. This uncertainty creates a difficult task for Arizona: how to plan for a shortage that is unquantified but will undoubtedly be greater than 480,000 Acre-feet. As Lake Mead approaches elevation 1,000 feet, the near-term limit for diversions by Las Vegas, or continues to decline to dead pool at elevation 895 feet, draconian shortages are likely to occur. Reductions in water supply are not the only impacts associated with declining levels at Lake Mead. As Lake Mead elevations decline, the hydropower generating capacity is reduced at Hoover Dam. Hydropower generation at Hoover Dam serves electrical customers in California, Arizona, and Nevada with enough energy to serve 1.3 million people each year. Hoover Dam currently generates about 3,700,000 megawatt hours of electricity each year. The following table illustrates the magnitude of reduction at Hoover Dam:

Lake Mead Elevation	Hoover Dam Capacity ³	Percentage Reduction
1,212 (Jan. 2000 – start of drought)	~ 2,074 MW	
1,076 (July 2015 elevation)	~ 1,551 MW	25%
1,050	~ 1,371 MW	33%
1,000	~ 1,046 MW	50%

³ USBR information August 2013. USBR reports that projected generation capacity is uncertain below elevation 1050 due to unknown impacts of vibration and cavitation on performance at low reservoir elevations.

If a shortage were declared, Hoover Dam could lose as much as 21% of hydropower production from 2015 production levels – a loss equivalent to the electricity needs of 280,000 people. The following table illustrates those reductions:

Lake Mead Elevation	Hoover Dam Generation	Percent Reduction
Current (2015)	3,700,000 MWH	-
1,075 (1 st Level Shortage)	3,445,000 MWH	6%
1,050 (2 nd Level Shortage)	3,193,000 MWH	13%
1,025 (3 rd Level Shortage)	2,915,000 MWH	21%

¹ Based on USBR Lower Colorado River Region's daily reservoir conditions for May 12, 2016.

² Based on USBR Lower Colorado River Region's Colorado River April 2016 24 Month Study and resulting projections of Lake Mead elevations.

³ USBR information August 2013. USBR reports that projected generation capacity is uncertain below elevation 1050 due to unknown impacts of vibration and cavitation on performance at low reservoir elevations.

Impacts on power generation will also occur as Lake Powell's elevations decline. Glen Canyon Dam hydropower production is eliminated if Lake Powell falls below elevation 3,490 feet, and United States Bureau of Reclamation has indicated that impacts to power production could occur at elevation 3,525 feet.

DISCUSSION OF S. 2902

SECTION 101

This Section directs re-evaluation of flood control operations at US Army Corps of Engineers or US Bureau of Reclamation dams to enhance water storage. In Arizona, an opportunity exists at Modified Roosevelt Dam, a facility owned by the Bureau of Reclamation and operated by a local entity, the Salt River Project. The dam was originally completed in 1911. Modifications to the dam were completed in 1996 and 556,000 acre-feet of dedicated flood control space was added along with new water conservation space and safety of dams space (1,223,000 Acre-feet). A Water Control Manual governs the operation of the flood control space behind the dam. Flood control operations are exceedingly safe and conservative. The safety of dams storage space above the flood control space provides protection for the Probable Maximum Flood. There is an opportunity to use the flood control space, moreover, for "temporary storage" when the conservation storage space fills and water remains in the flood control space at the end of the runoff season, typically in April. The water conserved as temporary storage can then be put to beneficial use prior to the next storm season in late fall or early winter. Preliminary modelling by the Salt River Project estimates that an average of about 70,000 Acre-feet per year might be generated under this concept. The model also projects that the yield is highly variable, ranging between zero and 300,000 acre-feet in a year. In fact, water would have been available in 2005, 2008 and 2010 if temporary storage in flood control space has been an option.

The median yield of the Salt River Project system between 1981-2010 is 680,000 Acre-feet and adding an average of 70,000 Acre-feet per year, a 10 percent increase, would be a significant addition to the water supplies delivered by the Salt River Project.

In 2008 Salt River Project representatives and local municipal water providers who receive water from the Salt River Project reached out to the Army Corps of Engineers to discuss this concept. Many hurdles were identified and the effort was set aside for future consideration. Section 101 provides clarity and potentially streamlines the process to creating temporary storage at Modified Roosevelt Dam and the State of Arizona supports the concept.

SECTION 103

This Section requires the National Academy of Sciences conduct a study on the efficiency of controlling tamarisk to increase water supplies and improve riparian habitats and for the Bureau of Reclamation to create a feasible plan that builds upon the 2012 Colorado River Basin Supply and Demand Study to implement tamarisk control. The Colorado River Basin Water Supply and Demand Study contained the following statement: "Estimates of water savings by removal of tamarisk and replacement by other species range from zero and up to 1.5 are-feet (af) per acre (Nagler et al., 2009). A reasonable estimate

for planning purposes is 0.54 af per acre (Tamarisk Coalition, 2009).” The Basin Study also made clear that additional information is necessary to understand the water savings potential of removing non-native vegetation such as tamarisk from the Colorado River watershed in a cost-effective and environmentally responsible manner.

In the Lower Basin more than 600,000 Acre-feet of water is lost annually due to evaporation, transmission losses and consumption by non-native vegetation.

Cost effective methods to control tamarisk that create additional flow in the Colorado River system can help to alleviate those losses, reduce impacts of the drought, and can add resiliency to the system. That outcome is consistent with the goals of the State of Arizona and I support these provisions.

SECTION 104

This Section amends Title II of the Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2015 (division D of Public Law 113-235) by replacing section 206 (43 U. S.C. 620 note; 128 Stat. 2312). It effectively provides authority for the Secretary of the Interior to fund or participate in projects to conserve water for the benefit of the Colorado River system. It also authorizes an appropriation of \$10 million each fiscal year 2017 through 2027.

The provisions of this Section build upon the collaborative efforts of the Colorado River Basin States and the Department of the Interior to proactively manage the Colorado River system to improve its health. A major advancement occurred with the approval of the 2007 Colorado River Interim Guidelines for Lower Basin Shortages and The Coordinated Operations for Lake Powell and Lake Mead. That agreement created flexibility for water users in Arizona, Nevada and California to create “Intentionally Created Surplus” by conserving water in one year, storing it in Lake Mead and recovering it for use in a future year. Carefully crafted conditions were attached to this program. One result of this new flexibility was that critical Lake Mead elevations could be protected through the conservation of this water in the Lake. The Basin States continued to seek ways to protect reservoir levels and the health of the Colorado River system.

In July 2014 a pilot system conservation program was created by the Bureau of Reclamation, the Central Arizona Water Conservation District (aka the Central Arizona Project), the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, the Southern Nevada Water Authority and Denver Water. This program is funded by those partners. In the Lower Basin the program looked to conserve water to benefit Lake Mead and in the Upper Basin to benefit Lake Powell. Unlike Intentionally Created Surplus, this conserved water was dedicated to the system and is not available for future recovery. It was another step forward in management of the River.

That program was followed in December 2014 by the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) among the United States of America, through the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Reclamation, the

Central Arizona Water Conservation District, the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, the Southern Nevada Water Authority, the Arizona Department of Water Resources, the Colorado River Board of California, and the Colorado River Commission of Nevada for Pilot Drought Response Actions. That MOU was a best efforts agreement that collectively targets a volume of 740,000 Acre-feet to be stored in Lake Mead to protect critical elevations in the Lake. Both Intentionally Created Surplus and system conservation water are accounted to the target.

The creation of system conservation water is a critical component of efforts to protect Lake Mead elevations because Arizona, Nevada and California and their water users all benefit from this system water. In 2014 and 2015 Arizona created about 120,000 Acre-feet of system conservation water. By the end of 2016 we project that approximately an additional 45,000 Acre-feet will be created. The total system conservation water that Arizona expects to be created in 2014-2016 is 165,000 Acre-feet. This is a significant contribution to Lake Mead that benefits Nevada and California as well as Arizona. Additionally, system water can have benefits to the Upper Basin by reducing the probability that low lake levels in Lake Mead will lead to increased Lake Powell balancing releases. Intentionally Created Surplus is also a valuable tool in protecting Lake Mead but that water is intended to be released from the Lake unlike system water.

Absolute certainty that this system water will stay in Lake Mead is a necessity for Arizona to continue its efforts to create these protection volumes. Arizona has the ability to use water solely for the benefit of Arizona. Its robust water banking program can store all of this water in aquifers within Arizona for future use in the State. Recovery of that stored water is a key strategy for minimizing the impacts to Arizona when a shortage is declared by the Secretary of the Interior in the Lower Basin and Arizona and Nevada have their Colorado River allocations reduced. The decision to store conserved water in Lake Mead rather than in aquifers in Arizona relies on some assurances that the conserved water ultimately will go to its intended purpose.

While Arizona appreciates that the Secretary of the Interior has chosen not to release any of the system water created to date, the State of Arizona supports the provisions in Sec. 104 inserting language at Sec. 206 (a) (2), Division D, PL 113-235 to achieve the outcome of absolute certainty that system water will remain as system water to the benefit of the Basin States.

Section 104 of S. 2902 provides incentive for all water users in the Lower Basin to continue to incrementally add to system conservation measures with the knowledge that the conserved water will provide the benefit that was intended.

Sections 111-114

These Sections apply a streamlined permitting process to forest and wildland restoration activities in critical water supply watersheds. The conditions of the national forest system lands, and certain other wildland areas, in the State are presently near a crisis stage, a circumstance that demands the utmost sense of urgency and meaningful and measurable action. The health of our watersheds is one of the biggest environmental challenges for Arizona in the 21st Century. Drought conditions in the West only magnify the challenges. The largest contiguous ponderosa pine forest in North America, an area encompassing approximately four million acres, extends from the Grand Canyon National Park to the Gila National Forest of western New Mexico. This stand, and the other forested and wildland areas in Arizona, supply water to Arizona communities and provide recreational opportunities for our citizens.

The status of vast portions of these forests is distressingly poor due to several factors. The implementation of certain forest management methods, spanning decades, and including well-intentioned yet restrictive administrative and regulatory constraints, have been counterproductive. Among other things, the practices have resulted in over-stocked and even-aged stands of trees. These dense thickets of low value younger trees, combined with ineffective or injurious fire management schemes, have yielded the conditions for catastrophic landscape scale wildfires, endangering people, flora, fauna, and watersheds.

Unhealthy forests and resulting catastrophic wildfires affect the short and long term management, sustainability, and quality of Arizona's water supply. In Arizona and throughout the west, reservoir storage is a critical component of water supply and drought management. Catastrophic wildfires, unlike the low intensity fires seen in healthy forests, cause burn areas that devastate the landscape and produce increased loads of sediment, ash and debris causing reservoirs to fill up faster and reduce the life and storage capacity of reservoirs. In addition, the loss of trees and groundcover can also affect the timing and behavior of runoff, impacting the predictability and management of water supplies. Heavily forested and steep walled watersheds have characteristics that amplify the impact of sedimentation due to wildfire.

In addition, the water quality impact of catastrophic fire and post-fire flooding has both short and long-term impacts, reaching throughout the watershed, and extending far beyond the immediate impact area of the fire and the surrounding communities. The ash and sediment picked up by runoff after a major fire severely impact the taste and purity of drinking water supplies causing an increase in turbidity, and nutrient and organics loads that must be removed during treatment. Runoff events following fires have also resulted in significant changes in the levels of nitrates, sulfates, and chlorides in runoff. Over the longer term, the increased volume of sediment deposited behind reservoirs due to changes in runoff patterns and soil destabilization can impact the taste and odor as dissolved organics increase in the water. In many cases treatment facilities in Arizona have been upgraded by adding carbon filtration to handle the increased levels of organics and sediment at a cost of hundreds of millions of dollars.

In-pre-settlement conditions estimates show that there were less than 50 trees per acre and today those estimates have risen to over 1000 trees per acre. In the Salt and Verde River watersheds the number of acres impacted by fire has steadily increased from 85,000 acres in the 1980s, to 227,000

acres in the 1990s and to almost 2 million acres in the 2000s. According to the Arizona State Forestry and others, approximately 1.8 million acres of timber have burned since 2002.

These data are indicative of the enormity of the need to take immediate action to reduce the risk of fire in our forests and wildlands. Expediting the permit processes that are needed to restore these areas to a healthy condition is critical. I am encouraged by the expansion, enabled by Sections 111-114 of this bill, of categorical exclusion authority along with the “action/no action” evaluation for certain activities. The incorporation of the categorical exclusion provision in the 2014 Farm Bill, though somewhat limited, was a positive earlier step. S. 2902 would significantly increase the scope of this authorization and could result in accelerated forest restoration activities which would assist in the protection of critical watersheds.

In summary, the State of Arizona supports Sections 101, 103, and 111-114 of S. 2902. Collectively those provisions further the efforts of the State to manage their existing water resources in a manner that creates greater certainty for water users, leverages existing infrastructure in our State to generate more water supplies, creates healthy watersheds to increase their water supply yield and protects watersheds from being degraded by catastrophic fire.

**Statement of Bill Long
President of the Board of Directors
Southeastern Colorado Water Conservancy District**

**Submitted to the
Subcommittee on Water and Power
Committee on Energy and Natural Resources
U.S. Senate**

**Regarding S. 2616 114th Congress --
A Bill Concerning the Arkansas Valley Conduit
Fryingpan-Arkansas Project Colorado**

May 17, 2016

Introduction

This statement is submitted by the Southeastern Colorado Water Conservancy District (District). The District is the repayment entity for the Bureau of Reclamation's Fryingpan-Arkansas Project (Fry-Ark Project) in Colorado. The Fry-Ark Project is a multi-purpose water supply project (for irrigation, municipal and industrial (M/I), power, and fish and wildlife purposes) consisting of several features. The Arkansas Valley Conduit (AVC) is an authorized, but yet to be constructed, M/I feature of the project which will deliver treated domestic water to rural communities east of Pueblo, Colorado, whose current sources do not meet federal safe drinking water standards.

Summary of the District's Testimony

The District strongly supports S. 2616. We urge your favorable consideration of the bill and respectfully request that you pass it out of subcommittee expeditiously.

Need for the Arkansas Valley Conduit - Violation of Federal Drinking Water Standards

The AVC was included in the original 1962 authorizing legislation for the Fry-Ark Project. It is a regional surface water supply project which will deliver treated drinking water to nearly 40 small water providers serving farming and ranching communities in the lower Arkansas River Valley from east of Pueblo, Colorado, to the Colorado/Kansas state line. It will replace existing groundwater sources, the quality of which is inadequate.

Lower Arkansas River communities currently use groundwater to supply some or all of their drinking water. More and more towns have found that their groundwater contains naturally occurring cancer-causing radioactive contaminants, such as radium and uranium. Fourteen towns have water supplies containing radioactive elements in concentrations that exceed primary drinking water standards as mandated by the federal Safe Drinking Water Act.

The Colorado Department of Health and Environment (CDPHE) has notified these 14 water providers (via enforcement actions) that they must treat water supplies to remove these contaminants or find a better quality water source. Seven additional water providers have elevated levels of naturally occurring radioactive elements, but do not currently violate CDPHE standards.

In addition, water providers in the lower Arkansas are generally having difficulty meeting non-mandatory secondary drinking water standards for salts and sulfate. The median salts concentration over the past 40 years has been about 3,400 mg/L in lower Arkansas River Basin groundwater, which is nearly 7 times greater than the secondary drinking water standard.

Finally, some AVC water providers also are not meeting the secondary drinking water standard for iron. Meeting this standard requires the addition of iron removal filters to the treatment process. However, this may create a catch-22 situation, as one water provider was notified by CDPHE in 2014 that it has "Industrial Wastewater Unpermitted Discharges" and that a Colorado Discharge Permit may be required for its discharge of backwash water from iron removal filters.

Radionuclides, salts, and sulfate are not removed by conventional water treatment methods. It would be prohibitively expensive for each individual community to undertake the special upgrades in treatment systems which would be required. On the other hand, simply replacing contaminated groundwater supplies with local surface water from the Arkansas River is problematic because the river downstream of Pueblo also contains high levels of selenium, sulfates, uranium, and salts. The AVC is the regional solution to these problems.

Status of On-Going Work on the AVC

Reclamation prepared appraisal level plans and completed an EIS which evaluated several alternatives. A record of decision (ROD) was issued in February, 2014. It concluded that individual community systems diverting from the Arkansas River would not secure a reliable long-term water supply for water providers to help meet projected future demands. Thus, a regional system was selected to take advantage of existing water treatment facilities at the City of Pueblo and of economies of scale. The selected regional system will be less costly than any of the alternatives in the draft EIS.

Following the issuance of the ROD, Reclamation initiated the process of preparing feasibility-level engineering designs and cost estimates. A feasibility level engineering report is to be completed by the end of this fiscal year.

Section 9115, P.L. 111-11

As originally enacted in 1962, section 1(c) of the Project's authorizing legislation provided that the District would have to repay to Reclamation 100 percent of the cost, with interest, of any single purpose M-I feature of the Fry-Ark Project. Monies for such repayment would have had to come from the District's revenue sources.

Section 9115 of P.L. 111-11, which was enacted in 2009, amended the authorizing legislation to provide that the District would be obligated to pay only 35 percent of the AVC's cost, with interest. Furthermore, P.L. 111-11 provides that monies for repayment could come from two revenue sources:

- 1) Charges paid to Reclamation for the use of excess capacity in Project facilities to store or convey non-project water, which charges are levied pursuant to contracts between Reclamation and the District or other local, non-federal Colorado water users, and
- 2) District revenue sources (i.e., charges for water or other participant charges).

Revenues from the first of these sources, typically referred to by Reclamation as "miscellaneous revenues," are to be credited by Reclamation in its financial records to repay the 35 percent of the AVC's costs, with interest, for which the District is responsible. If these revenues prove to be insufficient to repay the 35 percent within 50 years, as required by section 1(c) of the authorizing legislation, as amended, then the District would have to make up the difference from its own revenue sources. These payments, if needed, would be made pursuant to a repayment contract between Reclamation and the District.

While P.L. 111-11 caps the District's repayment obligation at 35 percent of the AVC's cost, it has always been anticipated that miscellaneous revenues will continue to be collected by Reclamation even after the 35 percent is reached. Such revenues would be available under P.L. 111-11 for Reclamation to credit against the remaining construction costs of the AVC not assigned to the District. Therefore, P.L. 111-11 implicitly anticipates that the entire cost of the AVC will in fact be repaid using miscellaneous revenues arising from payments made by local water users, even though the District's repayment obligation is capped at 35 percent.

Financing the Construction of the AVC

The original authorizing legislation for the Project, and the amendments made by P.L. 111-11, anticipated that the entire cost of single purpose M-I facilities, including the AVC, would be paid for with monies appropriated by Congress (i.e., the cost of planning and constructing the AVC would be federally financed, with those costs repaid, with interest, to Reclamation). However, in the recently completed negotiation of a contract between Reclamation and the District for the use of excess capacity in Pueblo Reservoir, it was agreed that under current law miscellaneous revenues are available without having to be appropriated by Congress and would be used by Reclamation to help finance the construction of the AVC as it was occurring.

While at this time there is no statutory requirement for non-federal financing of construction, the District is mindful of the budgetary constraints which Congress faces. Accordingly, the District has been in discussions with Reclamation and the Department of the Interior regarding the possibility of the District providing about \$100 million in non-federal financing toward the construction costs of the AVC. The District anticipates obtaining non-federal financing by borrowing money from the Colorado Water Conservation Board, which is a state agency.

The Board has already approved a \$60 million loan to the District. What now needs to be addressed is the means for repaying such a loan, together with applicable interest charges.

What S. 2616 Does

S. 2616 does five things. Specifically, it:

1. Clarifies and confirms that Reclamation can, and is directed to, use miscellaneous revenues to pay for costs incurred during construction without those revenues having to be appropriated by Congress. This confirms the agreement reached in the recent negotiation of the contract between the District and Reclamation referred to above.
2. Authorizes and directs Reclamation to pay to the District, without appropriation, the miscellaneous revenues which it collects to the extent needed by the District to repay the money which the District will borrow to provide non-federal financing for a portion of the cost of constructing the AVC. This revision is needed since P.L. 111-11 assumed that the cost of the AVC would be financed entirely by federal appropriations with no funds contributed by the District during construction. Thus, P.L. 111-11 does not make miscellaneous revenues available to the District to repay a loan from the Colorado Water Conservation Board.
3. Provides that miscellaneous revenues will still be used to repay, with interest, 35 percent of the federal appropriations for the project.
4. Directs Reclamation to enter into one or more agreements with the District that specify the distribution of miscellaneous revenues, in amount and timing, as among the three foregoing uses of those revenues.
5. Confirms that all miscellaneous revenues will be credited against the costs of the Ruedi Dam and Reservoir, the Fountain Valley Pipeline, and the South Outlet Works at Pueblo Dam and Reservoir, plus interest, until those costs are fully repaid. This ensures that the current effect of P.L. 111-11 on the repayment of these three features of the Fry-Ark Project is still realized, with miscellaneous revenues not available for the AVC until repayment of the cost of those projects is completed.

The amendments which would be made by S. 2616 will substantially reduce the Congressional appropriations needed for the construction of the AVC. The budgetary effects are as follows:

1. As compared to P.L. 111-11, the "on budget" federal outlays for construction will be reduced by: (a) the amount of miscellaneous revenues used during construction, and (b) the amount contributed to Reclamation by the District during construction from the loan the District obtains from the state.
2. The District will remain obligated to repay 35 percent of the federal appropriations for the AVC, with repayment to come from District sources if miscellaneous revenues are insufficient for that purpose.

3. As allowed by P.L. 111-11, miscellaneous revenues will continue to be available to repay the entire cost of the AVC, although those costs will now be partly financed by the District (via the money it will borrow) and partly by congressional appropriations.
4. There will be no change in the timing or amount of miscellaneous revenues used to repay the cost of Ruedi Dam and Reservoir, the Fountain Valley Pipeline, and the South Outlet Works at Pueblo Dam and Reservoir as compared to the current situation.

In summary, S. 2616 will achieve the goal of significantly reducing federal outlays while providing a reliable, safe drinking water supply to the rural communities in the Lower Arkansas River Valley. The alternative contaminated supplies which pose a significant threat to public health and prohibitive costs for individual system improvements is unacceptable.

Testimony of Dr. Timothy Quinn
Executive Director
Association of California Water Agencies
Before the
U.S. Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources
Subcommittee on Water and Power
May 17, 2016

Chairman Lee and Ranking Member Hirono:

On behalf of the Association of California Water Agencies (ACWA), thank you for the opportunity to testify today. ACWA appreciates your leadership, along with the leadership of members of the subcommittee, to address the challenges confronting California and much of the Western United States during the ongoing historic drought. My testimony focuses on S. 2533.

My name is Timothy Quinn. I serve as the Executive Director of the Association of California Water Agencies. ACWA's highly diverse membership includes approximately 430 public agencies that supply over 90 percent of the water delivered in California for industrial, residential, and agricultural uses. Prior to coming to ACWA in July 2007, I was a Deputy General Manager at the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California for 21 years. For the record, this is my fourth drought as a professional water manager in California.

Drought: A West Wide Problem: While America has recently been captivated by headlines about the "California Drought," it is important to recognize such dryness also stretches throughout much of the West. Three other Great Basin states—Nevada, Oregon and Utah, have experienced extreme or exceptional drought. Along the Colorado River basin, Lake Mead has seen a record low water level. It is the first time since it was filled in 1936 that its surface has dropped under 1,080 feet. Drought has also painfully impacted the Southern Great Plains and parts of Texas, New Mexico and Oklahoma.

What are the conditions in California today? The good news is that El Nino rains, although less than some hoped for, have restored key Northern California reservoirs to historic averages. However, Southern California has largely missed out, and water storage south of the Delta remains low. Announced deliveries for some Central Valley Project contractors are as high as 100 percent for agencies in Northern California, but as low as 5 percent for major portions of our agricultural economy in the San Joaquin Valley. State Water Project (SWP) allocations of 60 percent are expected for SWP contractors in the Bay Area, San Joaquin Valley, and Southern California. Despite some improvement this year in hydrologic conditions, California continues

to suffer from drought conditions made worse by a broken water delivery system. This is why ACWA supports the drought relief provided by S. 2533.

Coequal Goals and the Challenge of Dealing with the Federal Government: If drought relief is one reason to support S. 2533, another no less compelling reason is the potential to redefine the relationship between the federal government and California as partners in water management. In California, the core tenet of state water policy is that we will manage this vital resource for the “coequal” goals of improving both water supply reliability and our environment. This policy was established in historic 2009 legislation, which codified a fundamental change in how we manage water in California. In the past quarter century, California water agencies and water users have invested tens of billions of dollars in conservation and local water supply resources to reduce demands for imported water. We have developed mechanisms to allow a voluntary water market to function. We have developed, and continue to develop, local storage projects to shift water deliveries from dry years when conflict between environmental and water supply uses are greatest to wetter periods when those conflicts are significantly reduced. In short, in California, state and local water managers have reinvented how we manage water to try and accommodate the needs of both our economy and environment.

The accomplishment of the coequal goals in California requires a partnership with the federal agencies that wield considerable power over water management in our state. Frankly, that partnership has not sufficiently developed. Federal regulatory agencies are approaching water management problems the same way today that they did decades ago. Despite recent attempts by the state to broaden water and ecological management tools in a manner that could achieve both environmental and water supply goals, the federal agencies cling to a single species-single tool approach that has a devastating impact on water supplies for our urban and agricultural economy. From ACWA’s perspective, S. 2533 provides a much needed statement from the Congress that both water supply and environmental protection matter.

Support for S. 2533: For both of these reasons – drought relief and moving federal policy in a more balanced direction – ACWA strongly supports S. 2533. On March 7, 2016, the ACWA Federal Affairs Committee voted unanimously to support S. 2533, “The California Long-Term Provisions for Water Supply and Short-Term Provisions for Emergency Drought Relief Act”. ACWA encourages you to quickly pass this legislation to enable a Senate –House conference committee to meet and negotiate a bipartisan bill which can be signed by the President. ACWA is urging our delegation to work together to include provisions from S. 2533, H.R. 2898 and other drought legislation to achieve this important result.

ACWA is pleased to recognize Senator Feinstein for her outstanding leadership and dedicated hard work to produce S. 2533. Her legislation provides short-term remedies for the ongoing drought as well as long-term direction to prepare western states for future droughts. Most important, Senator Feinstein’s bill contains provisions that can help California and other

western states move federal agencies to embrace the coequal goals of providing both reliable water supplies and needed ecosystem protections.

Summary of S. 2533: S.2533 contains short-term provisions to provide immediate drought relief through use of real-time monitoring, temporary operational measures, and water transfers. The bill does so within the boundaries of existing law and biological opinions – it essentially directs the federal agencies to place more weight on water supply reliability when they apply their considerable discretion in implementing powerful federal laws on the ground. S. 2533 also contains long-term provisions such as assistance for rural and disadvantaged communities, storage projects, desalination, water recycling, including needed changes to the Title XVI Recycling program, Reclamation Infrastructure Financing Improvement Act (RIFIA), WaterSMART authorization, WaterSense authorization, and fish protections (predators, invasive species, refuges). Additional provisions include language to protect water rights and more than \$700 million in authorizations for key projects funded by project deauthorizations.

While ACWA believes most of the provisions within S. 2533 can help Congress move federal agencies to embrace the coequal goals, the following deserve special mention.

An important feature of S. 2533 is its emphasis on better monitoring on a real-time basis to understand the abundance and location of important fish species such as salmon and smelt in the Delta. There have been missed opportunities to safely capture water supplies within the confines of the existing biological opinions that could be regained if the agencies had better information – and a desire to protect water supply when they can while applying their discretion. Good monitoring and good measurement, using sound science, will lead to better management. A number of opportunities to safely capture water were lost earlier this year. With even better monitoring and information, the agencies could make better decisions about storing water.

The bill's section on "Temporary Operational Provisions" contains measures that will help federal agencies increase water supplies. These include: use of improved data to operate the pumps at higher levels when no fish are present; allow agencies to keep the additional water they are able to pump during winter storms; require agencies to explain reductions in pumping under the Delta-Smelt Biological Opinion; require agencies to maximize water supplies consistent with applicable laws and biological opinions; open the Delta Cross-Channel Gates more often to help Delta farmers and South of Delta communities; extend the time period for water transfers by five months; allow a 1:1 transfer ratio so more water transfers can be accomplished.

S. 2533 also contains a section on "Reservoir Operation Improvement." This provision seeks to utilize better science and weather forecasting, such as for atmospheric rivers, to update reservoir operations.

In general, ACWA supports funding and incentives for improved water conservation, water reuse and both seawater and brackish water desalination. S. 2533 contains provisions to address these needs as well as needed improvements to Reclamation's Title XVI program.

Implementation of the Endangered Species Act: Implementation of the Endangered Species Act in California illustrates how federal fish agencies are not utilizing the discretion provided for in the ESA as a priority policy direction. The ESA did not cause the drought, but the manner in which the ESA has been implemented by the federal government has made the impacts of the drought much worse. Too often, ESA regulators impose rules and regulations on water users that have enormous costs but negligible benefits for the environment. Especially during droughts, environmental regulators must learn to be as efficient with the water that they use for their purposes as are urban and agricultural water managers. We believe that provisions of S. 2533 move federal policy in this direction.

UNPRECEDENTED STATE AND LOCAL AGENCY RESPONSE: ACWA recognizes that addressing West-Wide drought conditions is a major imperative for state and federal governments. To help provide perspective on that endeavor, the following focuses on ongoing activities in California.

Conservation and Water District Response: On April 1, 2015 Governor Brown released an unprecedented Drought Executive Order. This action ordered California's urban water suppliers by February 2016 to reduce use of potable water by 25% on average compared to 2013. Between June 2015 and March 2016, 1.3 million acre-feet of water has been conserved. On May 9, 2016, the Governor issued a revised order that provided more discretion to local water managers. The Brown Administration has also made it clear that conservation and water use efficiency must become a way of life in California.

Education: State and local agency drought outreach efforts are playing important roles in securing public cooperation in managing California's drought. "Save Our Water", administered by ACWA in partnership with California's Department of Water Resources, is the official statewide consumer water conservation education program.

State Funding: On November 4, 2014, California voters passed Proposition 1, a \$7.545 billion Water Bond, with 67 percent of the voters supporting the measure. Components of the Water Bond that will provide short- and long- term funding for drought management include \$810 million for water conservation, stormwater capture and reuse and other programs that increase local and regional water supplies; \$2.7 billion to allocate dollars on a competitive basis to partially fund water storage projects such as the CALFED surface storage projects, local and regional surface storage; groundwater storage and reservoir reoperation; \$725 million for water recycling and salt-removal projects; \$900 million for groundwater sustainability – with most of this funding targeted for groundwater cleanup programs; and \$1.89 billion for habitat and watershed programs. Because of the drought, the Brown Administration is seeking to accelerate distribution of these funds wherever practical to generate new supplies that could reduce impacts if this drought persists for a few more years.

In 2014, 2015, California passed into law Emergency Drought Relief legislation. The 2014 package contained \$687.4 million and the 2015 one \$1.1 billion. Among many other items, each year's package includes funding for safe drinking water and water recycling projects, and funding to support emergency food aid to 29 counties impacted by the drought.

Storage: The California Water Commission is charged with allocating \$2.7 billion from the recent Water Bond through a competitive public process to help fund water storage projects. These projects, which will be matched with other local and regional funds, will be critical to improving the operation of the state's water system and achieving the coequal goals of water supply reliability and enhanced ecosystem health. They also will be essential to meeting groundwater sustainability goals and enabling other regional and local water supply strategies. While storage projects funded by Proposition 1 will not help during this drought, they demonstrate California's commitment to better manage droughts in the future.

Several surface water projects that could provide broad benefits in the areas of water supply, water quality and ecosystem restoration have been studied extensively. These projects, known as the "CALFED projects" because they were identified in the CALFED Record of Decision in 2000, would contribute significant operational flexibility toward achieving the coequal goals. In addition to these CALFED projects, ACWA members around the state are preparing to compete for some of the storage funds in Proposition 1 with projects that would increase storage capacity, both above and below ground, in a manner that can improve the operations of California's statewide water system.

Governor Brown's California Water Action Plan: This plan embraces an "every tool in the toolbox" approach which ACWA strongly supports. With conservation happening at record rates, the plan also recognizes the need to modernize California's water systems. It includes above and below ground storage and supports planning at local, regional and state levels to innovate and provide safe reliable water supplies in ways that also protect the environment.

Additional Legislation: Headwaters/Forest Management: Because nearly all of the state's water supplies originate in California's headwaters, more effectively managing these areas is integral to optimizing the water supplies that nature provides. Adapting to climate change and improving watershed resiliency to reduce the likelihood of catastrophic wildfires and increase water yield and quality will require substantial investments. In addition to drought legislation, Congress should pass legislation to address these needs.

MOVING FORWARD: ACWA appreciates this opportunity to testify in support of S. 2533 and encourage its swift passage. The bill can complement needed congressional efforts to move federal agencies towards making balanced decisions to provide reliable water supplies while still protecting the environment.

In battling drought, the importance of enhancing State-Federal partnerships cannot be overemphasized. A key building block for better partnerships includes passage of west wide federal drought legislation that complements states' abilities to move forward with their

comprehensive plans, promote regional self-sufficiency through use of Integrated Water Management Plans and provide incentives and investments for water related projects at local, regional and state levels.

Thank you for the opportunity to submit these comments.

Dr. Timothy Quinn
Executive Director
Association of California Water Agencies
910 K Street, Suite 100
Sacramento, California 95814
Office: (916) 441-4545

From: Alpert, Dan (Heinrich)
To: [Welch, Chelsea](#)
Subject: Thursday's hearing on Next Step in Offshore Oil and Gas Leasing Planning Process for 2017-2022
Date: Tuesday, May 17, 2016 5:13:03 PM

Ms. Welch:

Please let us know if there is a particular topic Ms. Hopper might like Senator Heinrich to raise with her at Thursday's hearing on the OCS leasing plan.

of course I can't promise what specific topics Senator Heinrich will want to pursue, but I'm glad to put your suggestions in his notebook.

regards,

dan alpert

202.224.1808

From: Alpert, Dan (Heinrich)
To: jeremy_bratt@ios.doi.gov
Subject: Thursday's Senate hearing on Next Step in Offshore Oil and Gas Leasing Planning Process for 2017-2022
Date: Tuesday, May 17, 2016 5:17:54 PM

Mr. Bratt:

Please let us know if there are particular topics Ms. Hopper might like Senator Heinrich to raise with her at Thursday's hearing on the OCS leasing plan.

of course I can't promise what matters Senator Heinrich will want to pursue, but I'm glad to put your suggestions in his notebook.

regards,

dan alpert

202.224.1808

From: Ferguson, Fred
To: [Tommy Beaudreau](#); [Nikki Buffa](#)
Subject: Land Exchanges and PLI
Date: Tuesday, May 17, 2016 5:39:06 PM

Tommy and Nikki,

It was great spending time together last week. I had a successful meeting with Pew and they are submitting final edits to me by COB.

In the meantime, I would like to get the ball rolling on land exchanges. Below I've pasted updated land exchange language for your review and comment.

Also, I believe I mentioned this last week, but we would like to initiate a process in which SITLA and senior DOI officials can hammer out land exchange details. This is a complex, yet critical piece of our initiative. We believe that the sooner the experts within SITLA and DOI can work together, the sooner we can resolve this piece of the puzzle.

Please let me know how best to proceed. I plan to forward this email to Stephenne with CEQ.

Best,
Fred

Fred Ferguson
Chief of Staff
Rep. Jason Chaffetz (UT-03)
202-226-7721 direct

Title I – School Trust Land Consolidations

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that the land exchange authorized and directed by this Act furthers public objectives referenced in section 206 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1716) including –

- (A) Promoting better management of federal conservation areas by removing inheld state trust land sections;
- (B) Securing Federal ownership and protection of land with significant wildlife, recreational, scenic, cultural and other public values;
- (C) Assisting the State of Utah and local governments in economic development and community expansion through the consolidation of state trust lands in manageable blocks near several Utah communities; and
- (D) Advancing public education through increased opportunity for economic development of Utah school trust lands, in furtherance of the land grants made under the Utah Enabling Act, Act of July 16, 1894 (28 Stat. 107, chapter 138).

(b) PURPOSE – It is the purpose of this title to authorize, direct, facilitate, and expedite the exchange of land between the State of Utah and the United States.

SEC. 102. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) MAPS.—The term “Maps” means the following maps prepared by the Bureau of Land Management:

- (a) Land Conveyances - Carbon County dated [date]
- (b) Land Conveyances – Duchesne County dated [date]
- (c) Land Conveyances - Emery County dated [date]
- (d) Land Conveyances – Grand County dated [date]
- (e) Land Conveyances – San Juan County dated [date]
- (f) Land Conveyances – Uintah County dated [date]

(2) NON-FEDERAL LAND.—The term “non-Federal land” means the lands identified on the Maps as “State Trust Land Proposed for Transfer to United States”, “State Trust Lands – Surface Only Proposed for Transfer to United States” and “State Trust Lands -- Minerals Only Proposed for Transfer to United States” located in Carbon, Duchesne, Emery, Grand, San Juan and Uintah counties, Utah, as generally depicted on the Maps.

(3) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of the Interior.

(4) STATE.—The term “State” means the State of Utah, acting as trustee under the Utah State School and Institutional Trust Lands Management Act (Utah Code Ann. 53C–1–101 et seq) through the Utah School and Institutional Trust Lands Administration.

SEC. 103. EXCHANGE OF LAND; RESERVATION OF INTERESTS.

(a) In General.--If the State offers to convey to the United States title to the non-Federal land, the Secretary shall, subject to the provisions of this title--

- (1) accept the offer; and
- (2) on receipt of the right, title, and interest of the State in and to the non-Federal land, convey to the State all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the Federal land.

(b) Valid Existing Rights.--The exchange authorized under subsection (a) shall be subject to valid existing rights.

(c) Costs – Costs of the land exchange shall be allocated in accordance with section 206(f)(2) (B) of FLPMA (43 U.S.C. 1716(f)(2)(B)).

(d) Title Approval.--Title to the Federal land and non-Federal land to be exchanged under this section shall be in a format acceptable to the Secretary and the State.

(e) Reservation of Interest in Potash.--

- (1) In general.--With respect to Federal land that contains potash resources, the Secretary shall reserve an interest in all potash resources.
- (2) Extent of interest.--The interest reserved by the United States under paragraph 1 shall consist of--
 - (A) 50 percent of any bonus bid or other payment received by the State as consideration for securing any lease or authorization to develop potash resources;
 - (B) 50 percent of the amount that would have been received by the Federal Government under the royalty rate applicable on July 1, 2015 if the potash resources had been retained in Federal ownership; and
 - (C) 50 percent of any other payment received by the State pursuant to any lease or authorization to develop the potash resources.
- (3) Upon receipt of any funds from potash leasing and development on lands in which the Secretary has reserved an interest, the State shall pay the Secretary amounts attributable to the reserved interest of the United States in accordance with paragraph (4).

(4) Payment.—

(A) Any amounts due under paragraph (3) shall be paid by the State to the United States not less than quarterly.

(B) The State may deduct an administrative fee of three per cent from all payments due to the United States under paragraph (2).

(5) No obligation to lease.--The State shall not be obligated to lease or otherwise develop potash resources in which the United States retains an interest under this subsection.

(f) Reservation of Wellbore Interest in Oil and Gas

(1) In general.—The Secretary shall reserve a wellbore interest in each oil and gas well on Federal land that has been determined by the Secretary to be capable of production in paying quantities as of the date of conveyance.

(2) Extent of interest.—The wellbore interest reserved to the United States under paragraph (1) shall consist of all royalties attributable to any zones or horizons that are being produced from an oil and gas well located on Federal land as of the date of conveyance.

(3) Upon receipt of any funds attributable to the reserve wellbore interest of the United States, the State shall pay the Secretary all such amounts in accordance with paragraph (4).

(4) Payment.—

(A) Any amounts due under paragraph (2) shall be paid by the State to the United States not less than quarterly.

(B) The State may deduct an administrative fee of three per cent from all payments due to the United States under paragraph (2)

(5) Termination of Reserved Interest.—The reserved wellbore interests of the United States in oil and gas shall automatically terminate on the date that is ten years after the enactment of this Act.

(6) Sharing of Revenue. The United States shall share all revenue received with respect to its reserved wellbore mineral interest in oil and gas with the State of Utah in accordance with 30 U.S.C. 191(a).

(g) Appurtenant Water Rights.--Any conveyance of a parcel of Federal land or non-Federal land under this Act shall include the conveyance of water rights appurtenant to the parcel conveyed.

SEC. 104. APPRAISALS

(a) Equal Value Exchange.—

(1) In general.--The value of the Federal land and non-Federal land to be exchanged under this Act—

(A) shall be equal; or

(B) shall be made equal in accordance with section 5.

(b) Appraisals.--The value of the Federal land and the non-Federal land shall be determined by appraisals conducted by 1 or more independent appraisers retained by the State, with the consent of the Secretary.

(c) Applicable law.--The appraisals conducted under paragraph (1) ---

(A) shall be conducted in accordance with section 206 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1716); and

(b) shall utilize nationally recognized appraisal standards, including, to the extent appropriate, the Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisitions.

(d) Approval.--The appraisals conducted under paragraph (1) shall be submitted to the

Secretary and the State for approval.

(e) Adjustment.--

(1) In general.--If value is attributed to any parcel of Federal land because of the presence of minerals subject to leasing under the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 181 et seq.), the value of the parcel (as otherwise established under this subsection) shall be reduced by the estimated value of the payments that would have been made to the State of Utah from bonuses, rentals, and royalties that the United States would have received if such minerals were leased pursuant to the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 181 et seq.).

(2) Limitation.--An adjustment under subparagraph (A) shall not be considered as a property right of the State.

(f) Valuation of Lands with Reserved Minerals.--Federal land in which the Secretary reserves an interest under subsections 103(3)3(e) and 103(3)(f) shall be appraised—

(1) without regard to the presence of potash; and

(2) taking into account the reserved wellbore interest of the United States, if any.

(g) Duration.—The appraisals conducted under paragraph (1) shall remain valid until the date of the completion of the exchange authorized under this title.

(h) Availability of appraisals.—

(1) In general.--All final appraisals, appraisal reviews, and determinations of value for land to be exchanged under this section shall be available for public review at the Utah State Office of the Bureau of Land Management at least 30 days before the conveyance of the applicable parcels.

(2) Publication.--The Secretary or the State, as applicable, shall publish in a newspaper of general circulation in Salt Lake County, Utah, a notice that the appraisals are available for public inspection.

(i) Dispute resolution.—

(1) If, by the date that is 90 days after the date of submission of an appraisal for review and approval under this subsection, the Secretary or State do not agree to accept the findings of the appraisals with respect to any parcel of Federal land or non-Federal land, the dispute shall be resolved in accordance with section 206(d)(2) of FLPMA (43 U.S.C. 1716(d)(2)).

(2) If agreement has not been reached with respect to the exchange of an individual parcel of Federal land or non-Federal land, the Secretary and the State may agree to set aside the individual parcel to allow the exchange of the other parcels of Federal land and non-Federal land to proceed.

(j) Conveyance of Parcels in Phases.—

(1) In General.—Notwithstanding that appraisals for all of the parcels of Federal land and non-Federal land may not have been approved, parcels of the Federal land and non-Federal land may be exchanged in phases as may be mutually determined by the Secretary and the State.

(2) Ledger. -- The Secretary and the State may agree to utilize a ledger account to make equal the value of lands conveyed by each party in one or more phases, provided that the overall exchange shall be made equal as provided in section 105.

(3) Authority.— It is the intent of Congress that the Secretary may exercise broad discretionary authority in the processing of the land exchange to expedite the final conveyance of the Federal and non-Federal land.

SEC. 105. – EQUALIZATION OF VALUES.

(a) Surplus of federal land.—

If the value of the Federal land exceeds the value of the non-Federal land, the value of the Federal land and non-Federal land shall be equalized by –

- (1) the State conveying to the United States State trust land located within any of the wilderness areas or national conservation areas in Washington County, Utah, established under subtitle O of title I of the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 (Public Law 111–11; 123 Stat. 1075) that has an appraised value equal to the difference between the value of the Federal land; and the value of the non-Federal land;
- (2) the reduction in acreage of the Federal land as the State and the Secretary may agree;
- (3) the State making a cash payment to the United States; or
- (4) any combination of the methods described in paragraphs (1)-(3) as the State and the Secretary may mutually agree.

(b) Surplus of non-federal land.—If the value of the non-Federal land exceeds the value of the Federal land, the value of the Federal land and the non-Federal land shall be equalized by –

- (1) the reduction in acreage of the non-Federal land as the State and the Secretary may mutually agree.

SEC. 106. WITHDRAWAL OF FEDERAL LANDS PRIOR TO EXCHANGE

Subject to valid existing rights, during the period beginning on the date of enactment of this Act and ending on the earlier of the date that the Federal land is removed from the exchange or the date on which the Federal land is conveyed, the Federal land is withdrawn from mineral location, entry or patent under the mining laws, from leasing and entry under the mineral leasing laws, and from mineral material disposal.

SEC. 107. NEPA AND FLPMA COMPLIANCE.

(1) Public Interest. -- The land exchange authorized and directed by this title is in the public interest.

(2) Scoping and Analysis. -- Notwithstanding any other law, in preparing an environmental assessment or environmental impact statement required under section 102 of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4332) with respect to the land exchange contemplated by this Act:

- (A) the Secretary is not required to identify any actions other than the proposed action and the no action alternative; and
- (B) the Secretary is not required to analyze the environmental effects of alternative conveyances or actions other than the offer submitted by the State under subsection 103(a).

(3) Presumption of Plan Adequacy.—Conveyances of Federal land to the State in accordance with this Act are presumed to comply with any land use plan enacted under section 202 of FLPMA (43 U.S.C. 1712).

SEC. 108. STATUS AND MANAGEMENT OF LAND AFTER EXCHANGE.

(a) ADMINISTRATION OF NON-FEDERAL LAND.—

- (1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2) and in accordance with section 206(c) of FLPMA (43 U.S.C. 1716(c)), the non-Federal land acquired by the United States under this Act shall become part of, and be managed as part of, the Federal administrative

unit or area in which the land is located.

(b) GRAZING PERMITS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—If land acquired under this Act is subject to a lease, permit, or contract for the grazing of domestic livestock in effect on the date of acquisition, the entity acquiring the land shall allow the grazing to continue for the remainder of the term of the lease, permit, or contract, subject to the related terms and conditions of user agreements, including permitted stocking rates, grazing fee levels, access rights, and ownership and use of range improvements.

(2) RENEWAL.—To the extent allowed by Federal or State law, on expiration of any grazing lease, permit, or contract described in paragraph (1), the holder of the lease, permit, or contract shall be entitled to a preference right to renew the lease, permit, or contract.

(3) BASE PROPERTIES.—If land conveyed by the State under this Act is used by a grazing permittee or lessee to meet the base property requirements for a Federal grazing permit or lease, the land shall continue to qualify as a base property for the remaining term of the lease or permit and the term of any renewal or extension of the lease or permit.

(c) HAZARDOUS MATERIALS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary and the State shall make available for review and inspection any record relating to hazardous materials on the land to be exchanged under this Act.

(2) COSTS.—The costs of remedial actions relating to hazardous materials on land acquired under this Act shall be paid by those entities responsible for the costs under applicable law.

SEC. 109. – BOOK CLIFFS CONSERVATION AREA. – The non-Federal mineral estate acquired by the United States in the area depicted on the Grand County map as the Book Cliffs Conservation Area is withdrawn from the operation of the mineral entry, leasing and mineral material disposal laws until otherwise determined by Congress.

From: Alpert, Dan (Heinrich)
To: [Hoskins, Mitchell](#)
Cc: [Felipe Mendoza](#); [Bratt, Jeremy](#)
Subject: RE: Thursday's Senate hearing on Next Step in Offshore Oil and Gas Leasing Planning Process for 2017-2022
Date: Wednesday, May 18, 2016 12:31:40 PM

Mr. Hoskins:

Thank you for your message and for sending along these suggested questions. They are very helpful and I will pass them along to Sen. Heinrich.

regards,

dan alpert

From: Hoskins, Mitchell [mailto:mitchell.hoskins@boem.gov]
Sent: Wednesday, May 18, 2016 11:52 AM
To: Alpert, Dan (Heinrich)
Cc: Felipe Mendoza; Bratt, Jeremy
Subject: Re: Thursday's Senate hearing on Next Step in Offshore Oil and Gas Leasing Planning Process for 2017-2022

Good afternoon Dan,

The Senator is more than welcome to raise any of the below questions or topics and we appreciate the opportunity to respond:

1. Can you tell me about the analysis and public process for the DPP and PP?
2. Regarding the Atlantic removal decision, what did you mean by market conditions as one of the factors in that decision?
3. Regarding the Five Year Plan, how is BOEM thinking about analyzing green house gases?

Please do not hesitate to contact me if you have any additional comments or questions.

v/r
Mitch

On Tue, May 17, 2016 at 5:53 PM, Bratt, Jeremy <jeremy_bratt@ios.doi.gov> wrote:
I got Lee's out of office reply, so copying Mitch Hoskins from BOEM on this email.

Jeremy Bratt
Deputy Director
Congressional and Legislative Affairs
Department of the Interior
Jeremy_Bratt@ios.doi.gov
202-208-7696 (desk)

On Tue, May 17, 2016 at 5:41 PM, Bratt, Jeremy <jeremy_bratt@ios.doi.gov> wrote:
Hi Dan,

Thanks for your email. We appreciate the opportunity.

I'm copying my colleague from BOEM, Lee Tilton, on this email. Lee will know far more than me about some of the questions Ms. Hopper may be interested in answering.

Lee, can you please get back to Dan on the upcoming hearing for Thursday?

Thanks,
Jeremy

Jeremy Bratt
Deputy Director
Congressional and Legislative Affairs
Department of the Interior
Jeremy_Bratt@ios.doi.gov
202-208-7696 (desk)

On Tue, May 17, 2016 at 5:17 PM, Alpert, Dan (Heinrich)
<Dan_Alpert@heinrich.senate.gov> wrote:

Mr. Bratt:

Please let us know if there are particular topics Ms. Hopper might like Senator Heinrich to raise with her at Thursday's hearing on the OCS leasing plan.

of course I can't promise what matters Senator Heinrich will want to pursue, but I'm glad to put your suggestions in his notebook.

regards,

dan alpert

202.224.1808

--

Mitch Hoskins
Legislative Specialist
Office of Congressional Affairs
Bureau of Ocean Energy Management
Department of the Interior
BOEMCongressionalAffairs@boem.gov
202-208-3502 (office)
202-208-6048 (fax)

From: Strickler, Matt
To: [Harding, Stephenne S. EOP/CEO \(Stephenne.S.Harding@ceq.eop.gov\)](mailto:Stephenne.S.Harding@ceq.eop.gov); ["Greenberger, Sarah"](#)
Subject: FW: WEA Testmony
Date: Wednesday, May 18, 2016 12:54:15 PM
Attachments: [Testimony - WEA - Sgamma.pdf](#)

FYI – Let us know if you have any specifics you'd like us to include in a rebuttal on this.

Thanks,

Matt

--

Matthew J. Strickler
Senior Policy Advisor
US House of Representatives
Committee on Natural Resources
H2-186 Ford HOB
Washington, DC 20515
(202) 225-6065

From: Feldgus, Steve
Sent: Wednesday, May 18, 2016 12:50 PM
To: Strickler, Matt
Subject: WEA Testmony

More to say about Sage Grouse and sue-and-settle in this one... if you have time to take a look at this, let me know if you see anything obvious that needs rebutting in those two sections. But not essential, since there's plenty of oil & gas stuff to go after her about. Thanks.

**Kathleen Sgamma
Vice President of Government & Public Affairs
Western Energy Alliance**

**Testimony Before the House Committee on Natural Resources,
Subcommittee on Energy and Mineral Resources**

**Hearing Entitled
Examining Deficiencies in Transparency at the Department of the Interior
May 19, 2016**

Transparency in our democracy is something everyone pays lip service to, but the standard is often not achieved. From obfuscation about targeting conservative groups in Lois Lerner's IRS to the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) refusal to provide the data behind the health claims for the new ozone standard, the Administration that was going to be "the most transparent in history" has actually proven to be just the opposite.

When it comes to the Department of the Interior (DOI), transparency issues may not be as high profile, but they will have profound impacts on land use policy well into the future. Transparency issues range from manipulating data in order to provide political cover and deflect criticism of policies, to ignoring data and science in order to arrive at preferred policies. I've provided some example transparency issues as they relate to the onshore oil and natural gas program in my testimony.

Western Energy Alliance represents over 300 companies engaged in all aspects of environmentally responsible exploration and production of oil and natural gas in the West. Alliance members are independents, the majority of which are small businesses with an average of fifteen employees. New policies and rules put in place in a less than transparent manner are affecting or will affect current and future operations of our members.

Sage Grouse

Data Quality Act (DQA) Challenge

Regulatory actions surrounding the Greater Sage-Grouse (GrSG) are failing from several transparency issues. Western Energy Alliance, along with 20 counties in Colorado, Montana, Nevada and Utah, and several industry and agriculture groups filed four Data Quality Act (DQA) challenges regarding data the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service (FWS), the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and the U.S. Geological Survey were using to make decisions regarding an Endangered Species Act (ESA) listing for GrSG and 68 land use plans across eleven states in the West.¹ First we had to file several FOIA requests and engage in three FOIA lawsuits and a DQA challenge before DOI released basic information that should have already been in the public domain.

¹ [Greater Sage-Grouse Data Quality Act Challenge](#), March 18, 2015.

Our full DQA challenges were very comprehensive, pointing out problems with the peer review process, failure to meet basic scientific standards and the selective use of studies to support a narrative that exaggerates impacts from human activities while simply disregarding natural threats such as predation. We documented 92 relevant studies that the agencies were ignoring in order to move forward with a pre-determined narrative and arrive at policies more about controlling public lands than effective sage grouse conservation. Interior simply dismissed our comprehensive DQA challenges of hundreds of pages of detailed information with a four-page letter.

This transparency issue could be solved by strengthening the Data Quality Act so that the reviewing entity is independent of the agency that is the target of the DQA. The independence of the Inspector General in each agency provides a model.

FLPMA 202

FLPMA Section 202(e)(2) requires that the Interior Secretary report to Congress any management decision or action that totally eliminates one or more of the principal or major uses of public lands for two or more years on 100,000 acres or more. Following the Secretary's report, Congress may act within 90 days. If Congress does not act, it is deemed to have approved the Secretary's closure.

The Interior Secretary has not yet reported to Congress even though the GrSG land use plans close tens of millions of acres of public lands to several principle uses and will cause widespread economic harm to western states. This could be an attempt to delay Congressional action while the DOI proceeds with implementing the plans. Congress should act to halt the closures by first demanding the requisite report. The acreage reported closed to activities in the land use plans is as follows:

Land Use Category	Total Acres Closed
Oil & Gas	30,292,000
Geothermal	25,517,000
Locatable Minerals	10,270,411
Non Energy Leasables	57,578,000
Rights of Way	17,789,000
Salable Mineral Materials	58,023,000
Solar Energy	70,273,000
Trails & Travel closed	12,048,000
Wind Energy	44,690,000

We urge the Natural Resources Committee to move forward with a concurrent resolution to use FLPMA 202 to stop the withdrawals. In addition, the FLPMA 202 tool should be used by Congress every time the department issues a land use plan or other action that withdraws lands from multiple-use activities.

BLM Oil & Natural Gas Data

BLM does not have standard methods of tracking basic data about oil and natural gas leasing, development and production on federal lands, which leads to transparency issues about onshore development. States and field offices track information differently, but for political reasons, the

Washington Office reports much of the data in a standardized format in order to provide political cover for its failure to meet statutory mandates from Congress.

Leasing

BLM does not track lease nominations and deferrals in a standard way, and the lack of transparency has created a situation in which BLM fails in its Mineral Leasing Act (MLA) obligation to proceed with quarterly lease sales in every oil and gas state when there is interest. Potential lessees do not know when their nominated acreage will come up for sale, or why their nominations are deferred, and are surprised to learn after BLM's self-imposed deadlines have passed that their acreage is not being considered. BLM is not tracking or processing the backlog, and often holds anemic lease sales while millions of acres remain nominated but deferred.

Lease sales, which the MLA requires be held quarterly in each oil and gas state, have been cancelled due to "lack of interest" or because processing of parcels is taking too long. The Associated Press estimates that there is a backlog across the West of 8.1 million acres deferred just because of sage grouse.² BLM's own expressions of interest data indicate tens of millions more.³ Also, there's no visibility on comprehensive historic trends in this backlog, as BLM publishes the data by calendar year but other leasing data by fiscal year, and sales data are not aggregated and presented in spreadsheet format over multiple years. BLM should transparently track data in a consistent manner across all states, including by parcel and in the aggregate, numbers of parcels and acres:

- Nominated
- Deferred, including reasons for deferral
- Included in initial leasing environmental assessments
- Noticed on initial sales list
- Protested
- Offered for sale
- Sold competitively
- Sold noncompetitively
- Issued
- Suspended, including the reasons.

These data, which could be made available from the state offices using standard templates, should be tracked on spreadsheets and available at the field office, state and national level.

Permits

Every year, BLM releases data on the number of Applications for Permits to Drill (APD) that includes the actual numbers, as is appropriate, as well as the supposed average processing time. However, no data are provided to support the processing times. FOIA requests have revealed that the aggregated number provided is not based on meaningful data, as each field office tracks data very differently.⁴ We hope that

² ["Grouse's fate shapes energy development in the West,"](#) Matthew Brown and Mead Gruver, *The Associated Press*, December 4, 2014.

³ [Industry Interest Acres by Calendar Year](#), BLM.

⁴ [Western Lands and Energy Newsletter](#), Norton Rose Fulbright, June 26, 2013.

the new Automated Fluid Management Support System (AFMSS2) will enable tracking of APD data consistently, although there are some concerns as we see it being rolled out to the field offices.

Taking BLM at its word regarding 220 days to complete APDs, which likely is an underestimation, the average is still much slower than states, which all take well under 60 days on average. Because it takes so much longer to obtain a BLM permit, operators have no certainty and must submit many APDs well in advance of when they will be needed. Of course, some APDs take under the average 220 days, but it is not at all uncommon for APDs to take a year or more. Lack of transparency in the timing results in other distortions in the system.

After having submitted many APDs in advance in order to ensure they can stay ahead of their drill rigs, operators' circumstances may change. For example, a nearby well may indicate an area is not as prospective as originally thought, and further planned wells may not be drilled until economic conditions change, if at all. With the fall in commodity prices, many wells that were first submitted when oil was near \$100 a barrel are no longer economic at \$40. Operators will hold onto the permits that have been approved for the full four years, since they have paid \$9,500 per APD, in the hopes that economic circumstances will change. Were the system more efficient and transparent, operators would not have to submit APDs so far in advance and there would not be a stockpiling of permits. We are hopeful that the new AFMSS 2 will be helpful in increasing processing efficiency and timeliness, and lead to more transparent data reporting.

Right-of-Way (ROW) Processing

Data about ROW processing is even less transparent than APDs. In response to Senator John Barrasso, BLM Director Neil Kornze provided a list of pending requests for oil and natural gas pipeline ROWs across federal land in January 2016. The list showed that as of August 2015 the BLM had 867 pending ROWs, nearly half of which had been pending for more than two years. This did not include pending sundry notices that are used to grant ROWs under certain conditions. This subcommittee released data along with the April 27th hearing on BLM's venting and flaring rule which seems to indicate processing occurs within the same year as submittal, so that is probably an area where more information is needed.⁵ The timeframes in the data received by the subcommittee are not entirely transparent, and suffer from some of the same problems as APD processing.

The average BLM processing times by state were not the standard 60 days, but they were not as bad as APD processing times, ranging from a low in Nevada of 91 days to 184 days in New Mexico. However, as with APDs, BLM stops the clock under certain scenarios. The clock is stopped at the request of the project proponent, which is fair. But it also stops if there are delays associated with other federal processing requirements. Also, like APDs, the average times can mask frequent delays that extend into years.

Our members are constantly frustrated that they cannot get ROWs processed in a timely manner to allow them to capture associated gas from oil wells, rather than having to flare. The issue is especially acute in North Dakota, where flaring rates are higher than elsewhere because gas capture infrastructure continues to lag oil production, often because of problems obtaining ROWs. The issue isn't just slow

⁵ [Letter from Christopher P. Salotti](#), Legislative Counsel, Office of Congressional and Legislative Affairs, DOI to House Natural Resources Subcommittee on Energy and Mineral Resources Chairman Doug Lamborn, February 26, 2016.

BLM processing, although that is often the case. The Bureau of Indian Affairs appears to be a major obstacle as well. Example slowdowns have included the U.S. Forest Service's denial of easements in a bighorn sheep area, which would have reduced 3% of North Dakota's overall flaring. Another example is a pipeline for which BLM took over three years to approve the ROW, but it is now pending approval by the Army Corps of Engineers. That pipeline could reduce North Dakota's flaring rate by another 3%. Rather than just proceeding with a costly and time consuming new rule which puts all the onus on operators to reduce flaring, DOI should ensure both BIA and BLM fulfill their obligations to approve ROWs expeditiously, and also work with outside agencies to expedite ROWs.

Regulatory Economic Analyses

DOI, mainly through BLM, but also BIA and FWS, is proceeding with an overwhelming number of new regulations that cumulatively extend far beyond reasonable regulatory oversight and into mechanisms for slowing oil and natural gas production on federal lands. Yet the agencies are failing to transparently reveal the cumulative economic impacts of these rules. The situation is particularly acute with the three onshore orders that BLM is currently updating (leaving aside the venting and flaring rule, which is technically another onshore order, but by itself well over the \$100 million economic impact threshold.) Combined, the three onshore orders regarding measurement are highly interrelated, with an economic impact over \$100 million. A single, comprehensive analysis should be done to fully assess the overall impacts of these significant regulatory proposals. BLM is also failing its obligations under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) to transparently analyze connected actions together, which these rules clearly are.

Likewise, BLM fails to conduct comprehensive socioeconomic impacts in NEPA documents ranging from Resource Management Plans (RMP), RMP amendments for sage grouse, Master Leasing Plans, planning policy changes, and new rules, never comprehensively looking at how oil and natural gas restrictions will impact local communities, states, and the national economy. A third-party, independent from the direction of BLM, and other agencies for that matter, should perform economic analyses for all new rules and land use plans to ensure the public has a comprehensive understanding of the full socio-economic impacts of regulatory actions.

FWS Sue and Settle

One of the most egregious cases of DOI's lack of transparency has been two closed-door mega settlements between FWS and two radical environmental groups and serial litigants, WildEarth Guardians (WEG) and the Center for Biological Diversity (CBD). FWS agreed to review a combined 878 species for potential ESA listing within a very aggressive six-year timeframe.⁶ DOI's justification for entering into the closed-door settlement agreements that excluded elected officials, states, localities, other stakeholders and the public was to limit future listing petitions and litigation. But DOI essentially handed over policymaking to two non-representative groups and committed its resources to their priorities. Ceding that much power to one special interest in an opaque manner has placed a burden on the federal government, states, productive industries, and private landowners that is alarming.

⁶ [*Stipulated Settlement Agreement in the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia, WildEarth Guardians v. Salazar*](#), MDL Docket No. 2165, May 10, 2011. [*Stipulated Settlement Agreement in the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia, Center for Biological Diversity v. Salazar*](#), MDL Docket No. 2165, July 12, 2011

We conducted a legal analysis to determine if DOI indeed met its goal.⁷ Having allowed CBD and WEG to set the FWS listing agenda for six years, did DOI at least achieve its goal of reducing ESA lawsuits and new petitions? In that sense, the settlements were resounding failures. We discovered that as of June 2015:

- 53 petitions had been filed with FWS requesting listing or uplisting (from threatened to endangered) on 129 species. WEG and CBD are responsible for 38 (72%) of the petitions covering 113 (88%) of the species.
- With complete disregard for the spirit of the agreements, CBD delivered a large 53-species petition to FWS less than a year after the settlements were approved, prompting FWS Assistant Director for Endangered Species Gary Frazer to state, “We’re disappointed that they filed another large, multi-species petition.”
- 71 different plaintiffs have filed 43 lawsuits challenging FWS decisions on 107 different species. It’s not surprising that more plaintiffs are resorting to legal action, since the settlements shut out policymakers and other stakeholders that are now left with few other options. Yet WEG and CBD remain the most prolific litigants, with 23 lawsuits (53%) involving 45 species (42%).
- 50 of the 107 species that are subjects of new lawsuits were already addressed in the settlement agreements, with CBD and WEG responsible for the lawsuits on 34 (68%) of those species. These radical environmental groups will not be satisfied unless all of their petitions result in endangered listings, whether or not such determinations are warranted.

The information was very difficult to obtain because FWS does not consistently and transparently track data to enable the public to understand the species petitions that are active, the stage they are at in the ESA process, the lawsuits associated with them, the cost of addressing the lawsuits, and the amount being reimbursed to special interest groups under the Equal Access to Justice Act (EAJA). These data should be readily available from FWS.

Western Energy Alliance supports legislation to limit the ability of groups to sue and settle behind closed doors without the involvement of elected state, local and federal official, and to limit reimbursement under EAJA.

These are just some examples of transparency issues at DOI. I appreciate the opportunity to testify, and am happy to discuss these and other examples during questioning.

⁷ [Sue-and-Settle Legal Analysis](#), Western Energy Alliance, August 2015.

From: DiLuccia, Janelle (Tester)
To: [Mendoza, Felipe; mgins@blm.gov](mailto:Mendoza.Felipe@blm.gov)
Subject: Coal Leasing legislation
Date: Wednesday, May 18, 2016 4:41:03 PM

Hi Felipe and Meagan,

Thanks again for taking the time to discuss the coal leasing program a few weeks back.

I was hoping you might be able to provide some analysis of legislation introduced in the Senate yesterday: <http://www.daines.senate.gov/download/coal-leasing>. Parts of it are very similar to an amendment Sen. Daines filed during consideration of the Energy Policy Modernization Act (Amendment #3185). Did DOI or BLM do an effects statement or any other analysis of that you could share? I'm also interested in the effects of the grandfathering clause of the current bill (Sec. 6).

Thanks,

Janelle

Janelle DiLuccia

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05.17.16

Daines, Zinke Introduce Legislation to Give States & Tribes Say in Energy Development

U.S. CONGRESS — U.S. Senator Steve Daines and U.S. Representative Ryan Zinke today introduced bicameral legislation to protect Montana coal jobs from the Obama administration's recent moratorium on new federal coal leases and ensure that states and tribes have a significant voice in any changes to federal coal, oil, gas royalties or leasing policy.

The Certainty for States and Tribes Act, S.2938 and H.R. 5259, provides critical flexibility needed to keep Montana mines open, protect thousands of good-paying jobs and provide needed support for government and community services.

“The Obama administration has completely ignored the will and well-being of

Montanans and coal-producing states and tribes,” Daines stated. “My bill gives certainty to states and tribes and is critical to protecting thousands of good-paying union and tribal jobs.”

“The Obama Administration has unilaterally stripped Montana’s and the Crow’s voices from the conversation about how we can mine and use our own coal resources,” Zinke stated. “It’s a shame I even had to introduce this bill and that Congress has to codify the ability for the American people to weigh in on our own livelihoods.”

The Certainty for States and Tribes Act is co-sponsored by U.S. Senators John Barrasso (R-WY) and Mike Enzi (R-WY) and U.S. Representatives Cynthia Lummis (WY-AL), David McKinley (WV-01), Scott Tipton (CO-03), Paul Gosar (AZ-04), Kevin Cramer (ND-AL), Bruce Westerman (AR-04) and Bill Johnson (OH-06).

U.S. Senator John Barrasso (WY): “The Obama administration’s plan to raise royalty rates on federal coal, oil, and gas is yet another effort to appease reckless and extreme environmentalists. By reestablishing the Royalty Policy Committee, our bill gives voice to communities that are impacted most by the secretary of the Interior’s decisions. It will also prevent the secretary from continuing to wreak economic havoc within Rocky Mountain states and Indian tribes.”

U.S. Senator Mike Enzi (WY): “As I told the BLM at today's public meeting in Casper, the people of Wyoming already know the value of coal mined on federal land. This bill would reinstitute the Royalty Policy Committee so that states and tribes most impacted by federal coal leasing -- the real experts on this program -- have a meaningful say. The bill also ensures that the programmatic environmental impact statement of the program can't drag on for years on end without a time limit or accountability.”

U.S. Representative Cynthia Lummis (WY-At large): “Any review of the federal coal program must involve meaningful consultation with states, tribes, and industry. I am proud to join with Representative Ryan Zinke and Senator Steve Daines of Montana and Wyoming Senators Mike Enzi and John Barrasso to introduce the Certainty for States and Tribes Act. This legislation would reconstitute the Royalty Policy Committee, require the committee's input on any proposed changes to royalty policy rates, and place a 3 year deadline on the completion of the federal coal program review. The bill would also take steps to ensure coal leasing can continue during the course of the review, instead of letting Secretary Jewell's moratorium on coal lease sales to continue indefinitely.”

Congressman and Coal Caucus President, David B. McKinley, P.E.: “I want to commend both Congressman Zinke and Senator Daines for introducing the Certainty for States and Tribes Act. This bill will go a long way in combating this Administration’s anti-fossil fuel agenda and ensuring future access to our most affordable and reliable energy sources.”

Daines’ and Zinke’s legislation is supported by Montanans and key stakeholders:

Ashley Dennehy, Colstrip United Co-Founder: “The Certainty for States and Tribes Act is a great piece of legislation because it puts the power back into the hands of the experts. It allows states, Indian tribes, and other stakeholders to have a say in the policies that impact them directly. As a Montanan it makes me proud to know that Senator Daines and Representative Zinke are working for a better relationship with the Department of the Interior. I hope that this will save coal towns like mine, and give us the opportunity to prosper and keep Montana an

energy exporter for many years to come. By putting the people who are directly impacted in the position of advising our federal leaders you are putting a real-world experience on the policies.”

Musselshell County Commissioners: “The State of Montana and the Musselshell county’s fiscal health and stability are directly tied to the coal industry. Musselshell County is very dependent on the health and vitality of the coal industry. The legislation Senator Daines and Congressman Zinke are proposing will ensure the voices of our communities, state and industry are being heard and good policy is being made. The Musselshell County commission fully supports the *Certainty for States and Tribes Act* which will provide the stability needed for the Signal Peak Energy Mine to continue to operate in Musselshell County as well as provide the necessary mitigation our community, state and coal industry need for certainty about future decisions concerning coal leases.”

Alan Olson, Executive Director Montana Petroleum Association: “The proposed legislation would once again allow all affected parties a seat at the table in regards to Federal mineral leasing decisions. We have many small independent oil and gas producers in Montana that will find benefit in an open and inclusive process.”

Hal Quinn, President and CEO, National Mining Association: “The legislation being introduced by Senator Steve Daines (R-Mont.) and Congressman Ryan Zinke (R-Mont.) brings fairness, stakeholder input, and transparency to the Department of the Interior’s (DOI) activities related to the Mineral Leasing Act. It’s introduction also coincides with the first of six DOI’s public scoping meetings designed to ‘fix’ a program that isn’t broken. NMA supports the introduction and passage of the *Certainty for States and Tribes Act*.”

Bud Clinch, Montana Coal Council: “The Montana Coal Council and its member companies applaud Senator Daines and Representative Zinke for introducing "The Certainty Act". Nothing is more important to any business than "certainty", clarity of the process and the regulatory requirements. Absent the sideboards provided in this legislation it's likely the government process will drag on indefinitely, further stifling production, employment and much needed revenue generation that could benefit workers, communities, and state coffers.”

Darrin Old Coyote, Crow Tribal Chairman: “Coal is vital to the Crow people, and we appreciate Senator Daines’ and Representative Ryan Zinke's inclusion of coal-producing Tribes on the Royalty Policy Committee that the Certainty Act would re-charter.”

Colin Marshall, Cloud Peak Energy President and CEO: “Cloud Peak Energy believes that it is critical for transparency in the setting of royalty and leasing policies for minerals on federal lands that the Royalty Policy Committee, which the Secretary of Interior effectively dismissed before commencing changes to such policies, be reestablished and strongly supports the goal of this legislation to do so.”

Doug Martens, Rosebud County Commissioner: “The coal mine in Rosebud County is currently applying for a mining expansion permit for three sections of Federal Coal. There is a good chance this coal lease moratorium will result in the loss of these applications. The mine will have no choice but to mine around the Federal land and once that happens, that federal coal will never be mined. That means those royalty taxes to the county, state and federal government are simply lost. The Certainty Act will give communities more input and certainty on federal leasing policy to ensure communities get the return on investment they should.”

The Certainty for States and Tribes Act:

- Would reestablish the Royalty Policy Committee, including Governors of States, their appointees and Indian Tribes who produce federal minerals, to advise and inform the Secretary in the formation of policies and regulations; ensure greater transparency in creating royalty and leasing policy for mineral production from federal and tribal lands;
- place a firm, reasonable timeline on the programmatic review of the federal coal leasing program to occur;
- allow for existing lease applications (LBAs) and modifications (LBMs) who are under National Environment Policy Act (NEPA) review by the Department to move forward,
- and ensure the federal coal lease program lease sales are conducted in a timely and consistent manner following completion of respective NEPA reviews.

The Senate text of the Certainty Act is available [here](#) and House text [here](#).

Montanans' voices are [currently excluded](#) from the proposed review of the moratorium on coal leasing. According to [an announcement](#) from the Department of Interior (DOI), public meetings are currently planned to be held in May and June in Casper, Wyo.; Grand Junction, Colo.; Knoxville, Tenn.; Pittsburgh, Pa.; Salt Lake City, Utah; and Seattle, Wash.

Daines has [repeatedly called](#) on Jewell to have meaningful consultation with states and tribes, like the Crow tribe. Jewell recently visited Montana and [failed to visit](#) with the coal communities that will be impacted by her actions. He recently [blasted her decision](#) to exclude Montanans during the proposed review of their moratorium on coal leasing.

###

From: Ferguson, Fred
To: [Tommy Beaudreau](#); [Nikki Buffa](#)
Subject: PLI Text
Date: Wednesday, May 18, 2016 6:29:32 PM
Attachments: [PLI 2.0.docx](#)

Hey guys,

We are still working with various groups on language, but I wanted to get this into your hands sooner rather than later to build on the progress of our recent meeting and ensure the Department has ample time to review prior to any hearings that may be held in the future.

Also, per my emails from yesterday, we would like to begin the process for sharing mapping data and working on land exchange details. Please advise on next steps on these requests.

This draft is not for public consumption. Please keep internal and do not share.

All the best,
Fred

Fred Ferguson
Chief of Staff
Rep. Jason Chaffetz (UT-03)
202-226-7721 direct

May 18, 2016 -

[DISCUSSION DRAFT]

114th CONGRESS

2nd Session

H. R.

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To provide greater conservation, recreation, and economic development and to provide greater local management of federal land use in Utah, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. Bishop introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on _____

A BILL

To provide greater conservation, recreation, and economic development and to provide greater local management of federal land use in Utah, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. Short Title

The Act may be cited as the Utah Public Lands Initiative Act.

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SEC. 2. Table of Contents

Division A – Conservation

- Title I Wilderness
- Title II National Conservation Areas
- Title III Watershed Management Areas
- Title IV Special Management Areas
- Title V Arches National Park Expansion
- Title VI Jurassic National Monument
- Title VII Wild and Scenic Rivers
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Division B – Opportunity

- Title I School Trust Land Consolidations
- Title II Goblin Valley State Park
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- Title IV Deer Lodge Land Exchange
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- Title VII Land Disposals
- Title VIII Canyon Country Recreation Zones
- Title IX Red Rock Country Off-Highway Vehicle Trail
- Title X Long-Term Native American Economic Development Certainty
- Title XI Long-Term Energy Development Certainty
- Title XII Long-Term Travel Management Certainty
- Title XIII Long-Term Grazing Certainty

Division C – Local Planning

- Title I Local Participation and Planning

SEC. 3. Definitions.

In this Act:

FEDERAL LAND. Unless otherwise provided the term federal land means the lands or interests inland under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior or the Department of Agriculture.

Division A Conservation

Title I Wilderness

SEC. 101. WILDERNESS DESIGNATIONS

In furtherance of the purposes of the Wilderness Act, and subject to valid existing rights, the following areas of the State are designated as wilderness and as components of the National Wilderness Preservation System pursuant to the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.).

- (A) CANDLAND MOUNTAIN. Certain federal land in Emery County, Utah managed by the United States Forest Service comprising approximately 12,330 acres, as generally depicted on the Utah PLI Wilderness Map and dated _____, which shall be known as the Candland Mountain Wilderness
- (B) DESOLATION CANYON. --- Certain federal land in Duchesne, Uintah, Carbon, Emery, and Grand Counties managed by the Bureau of Land Management comprising approximately 473,272 acres, as generally depicted on the Utah PLI Wilderness Map and dated _____, which shall be known as the Desolation Canyon Wilderness.
- (C) HIGH UINTA. --- Certain federal land in Duchesne, Summit, and Uintah Counties, Utah managed by the United States Forest Service comprising approximately 26,701 acres, as generally depicted on the Utah PLI Wilderness Map and dated _____, which shall be known as the High Uinta Wilderness.
- (D) MANCOS MESA. Certain federal land in San Juan County, Utah managed by the Bureau of Land Management and the National Park Service comprising approximately 95,605 acres, as generally depicted on the Utah PLI Wilderness Map and dated _____, which shall be known as the Mancos Mesa Wilderness.
- (E) CHEESEBOX CANYON. Certain federal land in San Juan County, Utah managed by the Bureau of Land Management comprising approximately 14,441 acres, as generally depicted on the Utah PLI Wilderness Map and dated _____, which shall be known as the Cheesebox Canyon Wilderness.
- (F) BUTLER WASH. Certain federal land in San Juan County, Utah managed by the Bureau of Land Management comprising approximately 27,813 acres, as generally depicted on the Utah PLI Wilderness Map and dated _____, which shall be known as the Butler Wash Wilderness.
- (G) DARK CANYON. Certain federal land in San Juan County, Utah managed by the Bureau of Land Management comprising approximately 72,990 acres, as

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generally depicted on the Utah PLI Wilderness Map and dated _____, which shall be known as the Dark Canyon Wilderness.

(H) BEHIND THE ROCKS. Certain federal land in San Juan and Grand Counties in Utah managed by the Bureau of Land Management comprising approximately 13,025 acres, as generally depicted on the Utah PLI Wilderness Map and dated _____, which shall be known as the Behind the Rocks Wilderness.

(I) BRIDGER JACK MESA. Certain federal land in San Juan County, Utah managed by the Bureau of Land Management comprising approximately 6,333 acres, as generally depicted on the Utah PLI Wilderness Map and dated _____, which shall be known as the Bridger Jack Mesa Wilderness.

(J) CEDAR MESA. Certain federal land in San Juan County, Utah managed by the Bureau of Land Management comprising approximately 223,566 acres, as generally depicted on the Utah PLI Wilderness Map and dated _____, which shall be known as the Cedar Mesa Wilderness.

(K) MIKES CANYON. Certain federal land in San Juan County, Utah managed by the Bureau of Land Management and the National Park Service comprising approximately 30,549 acres, as generally depicted on the Utah PLI Wilderness Map and dated _____, which shall be known as the Mikes Canyon Wilderness.

(L) MULE CANYON. Certain federal land in San Juan County, Utah managed by the Bureau of Land Management comprising approximately 5,859 acres, as generally depicted on the Utah PLI Wilderness Map and dated _____, which shall be known as the Mule Canyon Wilderness.

(M) MARSH PEAK. Certain federal land in Uintah County, Utah managed by the United States Forest Service comprising approximately 15,032 acres, as generally depicted on the Utah PLI Wilderness Map and dated _____, which shall be known as the Marsh Peak Wilderness.

(N) CLIFF PEAK. Certain federal land in Uintah County, Utah managed by the United States Forest Service comprising approximately 9,154 acres, as generally depicted on the Utah PLI Wilderness Map and dated _____, which shall be known as the Cliff Peak Wilderness.

(O) BULL CANYON. Certain federal land in Uintah County, Utah managed by the Bureau of Land Management comprising approximately 599 acres, as generally depicted on the Utah PLI Wilderness Map and dated _____, which shall be known as the Bull Canyon Wilderness.

(P) WHITE CANYON. Certain federal land in San Juan County, Utah managed by the Bureau of Land Management comprising approximately 18,886 acres, as

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generally depicted on the Utah PLI Wilderness Map and dated _____, which shall be known as the □White Canyon Wilderness.□

(Q) MEXICAN MOUNTAIN.□ Certain federal land in Emery County, Utah managed by the Bureau of Land Management comprising approximately 85,150 acres, as generally depicted on the Utah PLI Wilderness Map and dated _____, which shall be known as the □Mexican Mountain Wilderness.□

(R) SIDS MOUNTAIN.□ Certain federal land in Emery County, Utah managed by the Bureau of Land Management comprising approximately 82,406 acres, as generally depicted on the Utah PLI Wilderness Map and dated _____, which shall be known as the □Sids Mountain Wilderness.□

(S) MUDDY CREEK.□ Certain federal land in Emery County, Utah managed by the Bureau of Land Management comprising approximately 72,400 acres, as generally depicted on the Utah PLI Wilderness Map and dated _____, which shall be known as the □Muddy Creek Wilderness.□

(T) SAN RAFAEL REEF.□ Certain federal land in Emery County, Utah managed by the Bureau of Land Management comprising approximately 65,146 acres, as generally depicted on the Utah PLI Wilderness Map and dated _____, which shall be known as the □San Rafael Reef Wilderness.□

(U) CRACK CANYON WILDERNESS.□ Certain federal land in Emery County, Utah managed by the Bureau of Land Management comprising approximately 27,191 acres, as generally depicted on the Utah PLI Wilderness Map and dated _____, which shall be known as the □Crack Canyon Wilderness.□

(V) DEVILS CANYON.□ Certain federal land in Emery County, Utah managed by the Bureau of Land Management comprising approximately 8,652 acres, as generally depicted on the Utah PLI Wilderness Map and dated _____, which shall be known as the □Devils Canyon Wilderness.□

(W) NELSON MOUNTAIN.□ Certain federal land in Emery County, Utah managed by the United States Forest Service comprising approximately 12,856 acres, as generally depicted on the Utah PLI Wilderness Map and dated _____, which shall be known as the □Nelson Mountain Wilderness.□

(X) WILLIAM GRANSTAFF CANYON.□ Certain federal land in Grand County, Utah managed by the Bureau of Land Management comprising approximately 8,983 acres, as generally depicted on the Utah PLI Wilderness Map and dated _____, which shall be known as the □William Granstaff Canyon Wilderness.□

(Y) MILL CREEK CANYON.□ Certain federal land in Grand County, Utah managed by the Bureau of Land Management comprising approximately 12,358

acres, as generally depicted on the Utah PLI Wilderness Map and dated _____, which shall be known as the ☐Mill Creek Canyon Wilderness.☐

(Z) LABYRINTH CANYON.☐ Certain federal land in Grand and Emery Counties in the state of Utah managed by the Bureau of Land Management comprising approximately 52,969 acres, as generally depicted on the Utah PLI Wilderness Map and dated _____, which shall be known as the ☐Labyrinth Canyon Wilderness.☐

(AA) CANYONLANDS.☐ Certain federal land in San Juan and Grand Counties in the State of Utah managed by the National Park Service comprising approximately 257,607 acres, as generally depicted on the Utah PLI Wilderness Map and dated _____, which shall be known as the ☐Canyonlands Wilderness.☐

(BB) ARCHES.☐ Certain federal land in Grand County, Utah managed by the National Park Service comprising approximately 76,259 acres, as generally depicted on the Utah PLI Wilderness Map and dated _____, which shall be known as the ☐Arches Wilderness.☐

(CC) FISHER TOWERS.☐ Certain federal land in Grand County, Utah managed by the Bureau of Land Management comprising approximately 1,190 acres, as generally depicted on the Utah PLI Wilderness Map and dated _____, which shall be known as the ☐Fisher Towers Wilderness.☐

(DD) MARY JANE CANYON.☐ Certain federal land in Grand County, Utah managed by the Bureau of Land Management comprising approximately 13,574 acres, as generally depicted on the Utah PLI Wilderness Map and dated _____, which shall be known as the ☐Mary Jane Canyon Wilderness.☐

(EE) GRANITE CREEK .☐ Certain federal land in Grand County, Utah managed by the Bureau of Land Management comprising approximately 25,104 acres, as generally depicted on the Utah PLI Wilderness Map and dated _____, which shall be known as the ☐Granite Creek Wilderness.☐

(FF) BOOK CLIFFS.☐ Certain federal land in Grand County, Utah managed by the Bureau of Land Management comprising approximately 175,491 acres, as generally depicted on the Utah PLI Wilderness Map and dated _____, which shall be known as the ☐Book Cliffs Wilderness.☐

(GG) WESTWATER.☐ Certain federal land in Grand County, Utah managed by the Bureau of Land Management comprising approximately 32,955 acres, as generally depicted on the Utah PLI Wilderness Map and dated _____, which shall be known as the ☐Westwater Wilderness.☐

(HH) BEAVER CREEK.☐ Certain federal land in Grand County, Utah managed by the Bureau of Land Management comprising approximately 48,514 acres, as

generally depicted on the Utah PLI Wilderness Map and dated _____, which shall be known as the ☐Beaver Creek Wilderness.☐

(II) MOUNT PEALE.☐ Certain federal land in San Juan County, Utah managed by the United States Forest Service comprising approximately 4,302 acres, as generally depicted on the Utah PLI Wilderness Map and dated _____, which shall be known as the ☐Mount Peale Wilderness.☐

(JJ) HAMMOND CANYON.☐ Certain federal land in San Juan County, Utah managed by the United States Forest Service comprising approximately 7,594 acres, as generally depicted on the Utah PLI Wilderness Map and dated _____, which shall be known as the ☐Hammond Canyon Wilderness.☐

(KK) ARCH CANYON.☐ Certain federal land in San Juan County, Utah managed by the United States Forest Service comprising approximately 4,376 acres, as generally depicted on the Utah PLI Wilderness Map and dated _____, which shall be known as the ☐Arch Canyon Wilderness.☐

(LL) RANGE CREEK.☐ Certain federal land in Carbon County, Utah managed by the Bureau of Land Management comprising approximately 4,062 acres, as generally depicted on the Utah PLI Wilderness Map and dated _____, which shall be known as the ☐Range Creek Wilderness.☐

(MM) DINOSAUR.☐ Certain federal land in Uintah County, Utah managed by the National Park Service comprising approximately 52,349 acres, as generally depicted on the Utah PLI Wilderness Map and dated _____, which shall be known as the ☐Dinosaur Wilderness.☐

(NN) CEDAR MOUNTAIN. - Certain federal land in Emery County, Utah managed by the Bureau of Land Management comprising approximately 17,355 acres, as generally depicted on the Utah PLI Wilderness Map and dated _____, which shall be known as the ☐Cedar Mountain Wilderness.☐

(OO) INDIAN CREEK. - Certain federal land in San Juan County, Utah managed by the United States Forest Service comprising approximately 6,562 acres, as generally depicted on the Utah PLI Wilderness Map and dated _____, which shall be known as the ☐Indian Creek Wilderness.☐

(PP) STEER GULCH. - Certain federal land in San Juan County, Utah managed by the United States Forest Service comprising approximately _____ acres, as generally depicted on the Utah PLI Wilderness Map and dated _____, which shall be known as the ☐Steer Gulch Wilderness.☐

SEC. 10 ☐ MAPS AND LEGAL DESCRIPTIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL. □ Not later than two years from the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture as appropriate shall file a map and legal description of the wilderness areas with the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate.

(b) FORCE AND EFFECT. □ Each map and legal description submitted under this section shall have the same force and effect as if included in this title, except that the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture as appropriate may make any minor modifications of any clerical or typographical errors in the map or legal description.

(c) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY. □ A copy of the map and legal description shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the Bureau of Land Management, the National Park Service, and the United States Forest Service.

SEC. 103. WILDERNESS ADMINISTRATION.

(a) IN GENERAL. □ Subject to valid existing rights, each wilderness area established under section 101 shall be administered by the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture as appropriate in accordance with the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), except that □

(1) any reference in that Act to the effective date shall be considered to be a reference to the date of enactment of this Act.

(2) with respect to wilderness areas that are administered by the Secretary of the Interior, any reference in the Wilderness Act to the Secretary of Agriculture shall be considered to be a reference to the Secretary of the Interior.

(b) FIRE, INSECTS, AND DISEASE. □ In accordance with section 4(d)(1) of the Wilderness Act, the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture as appropriate may take such measures in the Wilderness as are necessary for the control of fire, insects, and diseases (including, as the Secretary determines to be appropriate, the coordination of the activities with a State or local agency).

(c) WILDFIRE MANAGEMENT OPERATIONS. - Nothing in this title precludes a Federal, State, or local agency from conducting wildfire management operations (including operations using aircraft or mechanized equipment).

(d) LIVESTOCK. □

(a) The grazing of livestock in the Wilderness, if established before the date of enactment of this Act, shall be allowed to continue, subject to such reasonable regulations, policies, and practices as the Secretary considers to be necessary in accordance with □

(1) section 4(d)(4) of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1133(d)(4)); and

(2) the guidelines set forth in Appendix A of the report of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the House of Representatives accompanying H.R. 2570 of the 101st Congress (House Report 101□405).

(b) UTAH DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

In instances in which historic grazing areas, access, or use is disputed by the permittee, data and information provided by the Utah Department of Agriculture shall be given consideration by the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture as appropriate to establish historic grazing areas, locations, or use.

(e) **OUTFITTING AND GUIDE ACTIVITIES** . □ In accordance with section 4(d)(6) of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1133(d)(5)), commercial services (including authorized outfitting and guide activities) within the wilderness areas are authorized to the extent necessary for realizing the recreational purposes of the areas.

(f) **FISH AND WILDLIFE**

(1) **MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES**. □ In furtherance of the purposes and principles of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), the Secretary may conduct any management activities in the Wilderness that are necessary to maintain or restore fish and wildlife populations and the habitats to support the populations, if the activities are carried out □

(A) consistent with relevant wilderness management plans; and

(B) in accordance with □

(i) the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.); and

(ii) the guidelines set forth in Appendix B of the report of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the House of Representatives accompanying H.R. 2570 of the 101st Congress (House Report 101 □ 405), including the occasional and temporary use of Off-highway vehicle vehicles if the use, as determined by the Secretary, would promote healthy, viable, and more naturally distributed wildlife populations that would enhance wilderness values with the minimal impact necessary to reasonably accomplish those tasks.

(2) **EXISTING ACTIVITIES**. □ Consistent with section 4(d)(1) of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1133(d)(1)) and in accordance with the guidelines set forth in appendix B of the report of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the House of Representatives accompanying H.R. 2570 of the 101st Congress (House Report 101 □ 405), the State may continue to use aircraft, including helicopters, to survey, capture, transplant, monitor, and provide water for wildlife populations in the Wilderness.

(g) **ACCESS** . □ In accordance with section 5(a) of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1134(a)), the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture as appropriate shall provide the owner of State or private property within the boundary of a wilderness area adequate access to the property.

(h) **WILDLIFE WATER DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS** . □ The Secretary shall authorize structures and facilities, including existing structures and facilities, for wildlife water development projects, including guzzlers, in the wilderness areas designated by this title if □

(1) the structures and facilities will enhance wilderness values by promoting healthy, viable, and more naturally distributed wildlife populations; and

(2) the visual impacts of the structures and facilities on the wilderness can be minimized.

(i) **HUNTING, FISHING, AND TRAPPING**. □ (A) **IN GENERAL** . □ The Secretary may designate areas in which, and establish periods during which, for reasons

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of public safety, administration, or compliance with applicable laws, no hunting, fishing, or trapping will be permitted in the Wilderness.

(B) CONSULTATION . □ Except in emergencies, the Secretary shall consult with the appropriate State agency and notify the public before taking any action under subparagraph (A).

(j) WITHDRAWALS- Subject to valid existing rights, all public land within the areas established under this title, including any land or interest in land that is acquired by the United States within the wilderness area after the date of enactment of this Act, is withdrawn from--

- (1) entry, appropriation or disposal under the public land laws;
- (2) location, entry, and patent under the mining laws; and
- (3) operation of the mineral leasing, mineral materials, and geothermal leasing laws.

(k) TRAIL AND FENCE MAINTENANCE. □The Secretary of the Interior and Secretary of Agriculture shall work to ensure that existing trails and fence lines located in the lands identified in this title are adequately cleared and maintained.

SEC. 104. WATER RIGHTS.

(a) STATUTORY CONSTRUCTION . □ Nothing in this title □

- (1) shall constitute either an express or implied reservation by the United States of any water rights with respect to the wilderness areas designated by section 101;
- (2) affects any water rights in the State of Utah existing on the date of enactment of this Act, including any water rights held by the United States.
- (3) establishes a precedent with regard to any future wilderness designations.

(b) EXISTING WATER INFRASTRUCTURE. □

- (1) Nothing in this Act shall be construed to limit motorized access and road maintenance by local municipalities and other water right holders for those maintenance activities necessary to guarantee the continued viability of water resource facilities that currently exist or which may be necessary in the future to prevent the degradation of the water supply in wilderness areas designated by section 101 subject to such reasonable regulations deemed necessary by the Secretary of Interior and Secretary of Agriculture.

SEC. 105. MILITARY OVERFLIGHTS.

Nothing in this title restricts or precludes □

- (1) low-level overflights of military aircraft over wilderness areas designated by section 101, including military overflights that can be seen or heard within wilderness areas;
- (2) flight testing and evaluation; or
- (3) the designation or creation of new units of special use airspace, or the establishment of military flight training routes, over wilderness areas.

SEC. 106. ADJACENT MANAGEMENT.

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(a) IN GENERAL. □ Nothing in this title creates a protective perimeter or buffer zone around a wilderness area designated by section 101.

(b) ACTIVITIES OUTSIDE WILDERNESS AREA. □ The fact that an activity or use on land outside a wilderness area can be seen, heard or smelled within the wilderness area shall not preclude the activity or use outside the boundary of the wilderness area.

SEC. 10 □ NATIVE AMERICAN TREATY RIGHTS.

Nothing in this title diminishes the treaty rights of any Indian tribe.

SEC. 10 □ ACQUISITION OF LAND AND INTERESTS IN LAND.

(a) ACQUISITION. □

(1) IN GENERAL. □ The Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture as appropriate may acquire land or interest in land within the boundaries of the wilderness areas designated by section 101 only by donation, exchange, transfer from another federal agency, or purchase from a willing seller.

(2) LAND EXCHANGE. □ At the request of the State, not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture as appropriate shall complete exchanges for State land located within the boundaries of the wilderness areas designated by this title.

(3) NO CONDEMNATION. □ Within the areas designated by this title the use of eminent domain or condemnation shall be prohibited.

(b) INCORPORATION IN WILDERNESS AREA. □ Any land or interest in land located inside the boundary of a wilderness area that is acquired by the United States after the date of enactment of this Act shall be added to, and administered as part of the wilderness area.

SEC. 10 □ WILDERNESS REVIEW.

(a) PUBLIC LAND. □

(1) FINDING. □ Congress finds that, for purposes of section 603 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1782), the public land administered by the Bureau of Land Management in the following wilderness study areas, as depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Wilderness map and dated _____, have been adequately studied for wilderness designation:

A. 43,323-acre area known as Winter Ridge Wilderness Study Area;

B. 7,051-acre area known as Jack Canyon Wilderness Study Area;

C. 6,557-acre area known as Squaw and Papoose Wilderness Study Area;

D. 20,404-acre area known as Desolation Canyon Wilderness Study Area included within the Desolation Canyon National Conservation Area as designated by this Act and as depicted on the map;

E. 2,517-acre area known as Daniels Canyon Wilderness Study Areas; and

F. 945-acre known as Cross Canyon Wilderness Study Area.

(2) RELEASE . Any land managed by the Bureau of Land Management within the areas described in paragraph (1) that is not designated as wilderness by this title

(A) shall not be subject to section 603(c) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1782(c));

(B) shall be managed in accordance with land management plans adopted under section 202 of that Act (43 U.S.C. 1712); and

(C) shall no longer be subject to Secretarial Order No. 3310 issued by the Secretary of the Interior on December 22, 2010.

(D) shall be managed pursuant to this Act if released lands otherwise lie within a designated area pursuant to this Act.

SEC. 110. AIRSHEDS.

(a) It is the intent of Congress that wilderness areas designated under section 101 shall not be designated as Class I airsheds under the Clean Air Act (42 USC 7401-7661) unless Class I status is agreed to by the State of Utah under existing authorities or the areas designated under section 101 are already managed as Class I airsheds.

Title II National Conservation Areas

SEC. 01. NATIONAL CONSERVATION AREAS.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT. Subject to valid existing rights, the following areas in the State are hereby established as National Conservation Areas:

- (1) BEACH DRAW. Certain federal land, comprising approximately 659 acres administered by the Bureau of Land Management in Uintah County, Utah as generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI National Conservation Area Map and dated _____, to be known as the Beach Draw National Conservation Area.
- (2) DIAMOND MOUNTAIN. Certain federal land, comprising approximately 30,391 acres administered by the Bureau of Land Management in Uintah County, Utah, as generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI National Conservation Area Map and dated _____, to be known as the Diamond Mountain National Conservation Area.
- (3) DOCS VALLEY. Certain federal land, comprising approximately 8,544 acres administered by the Bureau of Land Management in Uintah County, Utah, as generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI National Conservation Area Map and dated _____, to be known as the Docs Valley National Conservation Area.

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(4) STONE BRIDGE DRAW. □ Certain federal land, comprising approximately 2,415 acres administered by the Bureau of Land Management in Uintah County, Utah, as generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI National Conservation Area Map and dated _____, to be known as the □Stone Bridge Draw National Conservation Area. □

(5) STUNTZ DRAW. □ Certain federal land, comprising approximately 2,284 acres administered by the Bureau of Land Management in Uintah County, Utah, as generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI National Conservation Area Map and dated _____, to be known as the □Stuntz Draw National Conservation Area. □

(6) SAN RAFAEL SWELL. □ Certain federal land, comprising approximately 329,933 acres administered by the Bureau of Land Management in Emery County, Utah, as generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI National Conservation Area Map and dated _____, to be known as the □San Rafael Swell National Conservation Area. □

(7) LABYRINTH CANYON. □ Certain federal land, comprising approximately 35,049 acres administered by the Bureau of Land Management in Emery County and Grand County, Utah, as generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI National Conservation Area Map and dated _____, to be known as the □Labyrinth Canyon National Conservation Area. □

(8) MUDDY CREEK. □ Certain federal land, comprising approximately 55,208 acres administered by the Bureau of Land Management in Emery County, Utah, as generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI National Conservation Area Map and dated _____, to be known as the □Muddy Creek National Conservation Area. □

(9) COLORADO RIVER. □ Certain federal land, comprising approximately 116,156 acres administered by the Bureau of Land Management in Grand County, Utah, as generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI National Conservation Area Map and dated _____, to be known as the □Colorado River National Conservation Area. □

(10) INDIAN CREEK. - Certain federal land, comprising approximately _____ acres administered by the Bureau of Land Management in San Juan County, Utah, as generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI National Conservation Area Map and dated _____, to be known as the □Indian Creek National Conservation Area. □

(11) BEARS EARS. - Certain federal land, comprising approximately _____ acres administered by the Bureau of Land Management and U.S. Forest Service in San Juan County, Utah, as generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI National Conservation Area Map and dated _____, to be known as the □Bears Ears National Conservation Area. □

SEC. 0 □ MAP AND LEGAL DESCRIPTION. □

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(a) IN GENERAL. □ Not later than two years from the date the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall file a map and legal description of the National Conservation Areas established by sections 201, 205 and 206 of this Act with the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate.

(b) FORCE AND EFFECT. □ Each map and legal description submitted under this section shall have the same force and effect as if included in this title, except that the Secretary of the Interior may make any minor modifications of any clerical or typographical errors in the map or legal description.

(c) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY. □ A copy of the map and legal description shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the Bureau of Land Management and the United States Forest Service.

SEC. □03. ADMINISTRATION OF NATIONAL CONSERVATION AREAS

(a) PURPOSES. - In accordance with this title, the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.), and other applicable laws, the Secretary of the Interior shall manage the National Conservation Areas established by section 201 in a manner that:

- 1) Protects, conserves, and enhances the unique and nationally important historic, cultural, scientific, scenic, recreational, archaeological, natural, and educational resources of the Conservation Area;
- 2) Maintains and enhances cooperative and innovative management practices between resource managers, private landowners, and the public in the Conservation Area; and
- 3) Recognizes and maintains to the extent practicable historic uses of the Conservation Area.

(b) MANAGEMENT PLANS.

(1) PLAN REQUIRED- Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall develop a management plan for the long-term management of each conservation area.

(2) RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONSULTATION- The Secretary of the Interior shall prepare the management plan in consultation and coordination with the Public Lands Initiative Planning Advisory Councils established under Division C of this Act.

(c) USES- The Secretary of the Interior shall allow only such uses of the conservation area that would further the purposes outlined in subsection (a) of this section and in consultation and coordination with the Public Lands Initiative Resource Advisory Councils established under Division C of this Act.

SEC. □04. GENERAL PROVISIONS.

(a) WITHDRAWALS-

- (1) Subject to valid existing rights, all federal land within the National Conservation Areas established under sections 201, 205, and 206 , including any

land or interest in land that is acquired by the United States within the conservation area after the date of enactment of this Act, is withdrawn from--

- (1) entry, appropriation or disposal under the public land laws;
- (2) location, entry, and patent under the mining laws; and
- (3) operation of the mineral leasing, mineral materials, and geothermal leasing laws.

(2) EXCEPTION. □ Notwithstanding the withdrawal in paragraph (1), for the Desolation Canyon National Conservation Area, White River National Conservation Area, and the Book Cliffs Sportsmens National Conservation Area, the Secretary of the Interior may lease oil and gas resources in accordance with the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 181 et seq.) subject to the following conditions:

(A) the area may be accessed only by directional drilling from a lease held on the date of enactment of this Act on land that is adjacent to, and outside of, the conservation area.

(B) the lease shall prohibit surface occupancy and surface disturbance for any mineral activities within the national conservation areas.

(b) FIRE, INSECTS, AND DISEASE . □ In accordance with this title, in national conservation areas established under sections 201, 205, and 206 the Secretary of the Interior may take such measures in the NCA as are necessary for the control of fire, insects, and diseases (including, as the Secretary determines to be appropriate, the coordination of the activities with a state or local agency).

(c) WILDLAND FIRE OPERATIONS. □ Nothing in this title precludes a Federal, State, or local agency from conducting wildfire management operations (including operations using aircraft or mechanized equipment) in national conservation areas established under sections 201, 205, and 206 . subject to reasonable regulations as prescribed by the Secretary

(d) LIVESTOCK . □

(1) IN GENERAL . □ Within the national conservation areas established under sections 201, 205, and 206, the grazing of livestock in which grazing is established before the date of enactment of this Act shall continue in accordance with the grazing permit that existed on January 1, 2016, subject to reasonable regulations as prescribed by the Secretary.

(2) PROTECTION OF EXISTING USES. Existing livestock grazing shall continue, to the greatest extent practicable, in accordance with the following guidelines:

(A) there shall be no curtailments of grazing in the areas designated by this title simply because an area is, or has been designated by this title, nor should designations be used as an excuse by administrators to slowly "phase out" grazing.

B) the number and type of livestock permitted to graze in areas designated by this title shall continue at stocking levels prescribed in the grazing permit in effect at the time an area is designated to the greatest extent practicable.

C) the maintenance of pre-established supporting facilities existing in an area prior to its classification as designated by this title (including fences, line cabins, water wells and pipelines, stock tanks and ponds, etc.), shall continue. Such

maintenance includes the use of Off-highway vehicle or mechanized tools and equipment.

D) the construction of new improvements or replacement of deteriorated facilities in areas designated by this title is permissible if in accordance with guidelines and management plans governing the area.

E) the use of Off-highway vehicle equipment for emergency purposes such as rescuing sick animals or the placement of feed in emergency situations is permissible.

F) Access to historic and traditional water sources for the purpose of supporting livestock shall be maintained.

G) the trailing and movement of domestic livestock where permitted prior to the enactment of this Act shall continue.

(4) UTAH DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

In instances in which historic grazing areas, access, or use is disputed by the permittee, data and information provided by the Utah Department of Agriculture shall be given consideration by the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture as appropriate to establish historic grazing areas or use.

(e) EXISTING EASEMENTS AND RIGHTS-OF-WAY. Nothing in this title precludes the Secretary of the Interior from renewing easements or rights-of-way in national conservation areas established under sections 201, 205, and 206 in existence on the date of enactment of this Act, in accordance with this Act and existing law.

(f) ADJACENT MANAGEMENT.

(a) IN GENERAL. Nothing in this title creates a protective perimeter or buffer zone around a Conservation area designated by sections 201, 205 and 206 .

(b) ACTIVITIES OUTSIDE CONSERVATION AREA. The fact that an activity or use on land outside a conservation area established under sections 201, 205, and 206 can be seen, heard, or smelled within the conservation area shall not preclude the activity or use outside the boundary of the Conservation area.

(g) OUTFITTING AND GUIDE ACTIVITIES . Commercial services (including authorized outfitting and guide activities) within the national conservation areas established under sections 201, 205, and 206 are authorized.

(h) FISH AND WILDLIFE . Nothing in this title affects the jurisdiction of the State of Utah with respect to the management of fish and wildlife on federal land in the State, including the regulation of hunting, fishing, and trapping and use of helicopters to maintain healthy wildlife populations, within the national conservation areas established under sections 201, 205, and 206.

(i) ACCESS . The Secretary of the Interior shall provide the owner of State or private property within the boundary of a conservation area established under sections 201, 205, and 206 access to the property.

(j) WILDLIFE WATER DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS . Structures and facilities, including future and existing structures and facilities, for wildlife water development projects (including guzzlers) in the national conservation areas established under sections 201, 205, and 206 are authorized.

(k) HUNTING AND FISHING. □ Within the national conservation areas established under sections 201, 205, and 206, hunting and fishing in areas where hunting and fishing has been allowed on lands and waters owned or managed by the Department of the Interior or Department of Agriculture before the date of enactment of this Act, shall continue.

(l) □ WATER RIGHTS

(a) STATUTORY CONSTRUCTION. □ Nothing in this title □

(1) shall constitute either an express or implied reservation by the United States of any water rights with respect to the National Conservation Areas designated by this title;

(2) affects any water rights in the State of Utah existing on the date of enactment of this Act, including any water rights held by the United States.

(3) establishes a precedent with regard to any future NCA designations.

(b) EXISTING WATER INFRASTRUCTURE. □

(1) Nothing in this Act shall be construed to limit motorized access and road maintenance by local municipalities and other water right holders for those maintenance activities necessary to guarantee the continued viability of water resource facilities that currently exist or which may be necessary in the future to prevent the degradation of the water supply in NCAs designated by this title subject to such reasonable regulations deemed necessary by the Secretary of Interior and Secretary of Agriculture.

(m) WILDERNESS REVIEW. □

(a) Congress finds that the national conservation areas described in sections 201, 205, and 206 have been adequately studied for wilderness character and wilderness designation pursuant to section 603 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1782) and are no longer subject to the requirement of subsection (c) of such section pertaining to the management of wilderness study areas in a manner that does not impair the suitability of such areas for preservation as wilderness.

(b) The Secretary of the Interior may not promulgate or issue any system-wide regulation, directive, instruction memorandum or order that would direct management of the federal lands designated as national conservation areas in sections 201, 205, and 206 in a manner contrary to this title.

(n) VEGETATION MANAGEMENT. □ Nothing in this title prevents the Secretary of the Interior from conducting vegetation management projects within the national conservation areas established under sections 201, 205, and 206 in a manner consistent with the purposes of the NCA.

(o) OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLE VEHICLES.

(1) IN GENERAL- Except in cases in which Off-highway vehicle vehicles are needed for administrative purposes, including project construction and maintenance, or to respond to an emergency, the use of Off-highway vehicle vehicles shall be permitted only on designated routes within the national conservation areas.

(2) DESIGNATED ROUTES

(A) IN GENERAL- The Secretary of the Interior shall manage existing designated routes in a manner that--

- (i) is consistent with Off-highway vehicle and mechanized use of the designated routes that is authorized on January 1, 2016;
- (ii) minimizes conflict with sensitive habitat or cultural or historical resources; and
- (iii) does not interfere with private property or water rights.

(B) CLOSURE OR REROUTING-

(i) **IN GENERAL-** A designated route may be temporarily closed or rerouted, for a period not to exceed two years, if the Secretary of the Interior, in consultation with the State, and relevant local government within the State determines that--

- (I) the designated route is damaging cultural resources or historical resources;
- (II) temporary closure of the designated route is necessary to repair the designated route or protect public safety.
- (III) modification of the designated route would not significantly affect access within the conservation area.
- (IV) all other options, other than a temporary closure or rerouting, have been exhausted.
- (V) an alternative route has been provided, which can include routes previously closed.

(ii) If temporary closure and rerouting options as outlined in section (i) above have been exhausted, and the designated route continues to damage sensitive habitat or cultural or historical resources, the minimum track of the designated route necessary to protect said resources may be permanently closed.

(C) NOTICE- The Secretary of the Interior shall provide information to the public regarding any designated routes that are open, have been rerouted, or are temporarily or permanently closed through--

- (i) use of appropriate signage within the Conservation Area;
- (ii) use of the internet and web resources.

(3) PERMANENT ROAD CONSTRUCTION-

(1) After the date of enactment of this Act, except as necessary for administrative purposes or to respond to an emergency, the Secretary of the Interior shall not construct any permanent road within the conservation area designated under section 201, 205, or 206

(p) NO EFFECT ON NON-FEDERAL LAND OR INTERESTS IN NON-FEDERAL LAND- Nothing in this title affects ownership, management, or other rights relating to non-federal land or interests in non-federal land.

(q) SCIENTIFIC INVESTIGATIONS. □ The Secretary of Interior and Secretary of Agriculture shall provide for opportunities, including through partnerships with colleges, universities, schools, scientific institutions, non-profit organizations, researchers, and scientists to conduct research and provide educational and interpretive services within the National Conservation Areas established under 201, 205, and 206. Research findings from the national conservation areas may be used to develop land use solutions that meet human needs while maintaining ecological and economic viability in the region.

(r) RESEARCH AND INTERPRETIVE FACILITIES. □

(1) IN GENERAL. □ The Secretary of Interior and Secretary of Agriculture may establish facilities for □

(A) the conduct of scientific research; and

(B) the interpretation of the historical, cultural, scientific, archeological, natural and educational resources of the national conservation areas.

(2) GRANTS; COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS. □ In carrying out subsection (s), the Secretary of the Interior and Secretary of Agriculture may make grants to, or enter into cooperative agreements with the State of Utah, local governmental entities, other institutions and organizations, and private entities to conduct research, develop scientific analyses, and carry out any other initiative relating to the restoration or conservation of the Conservation Areas.

(s) PARTNERSHIPS. □ In recognition of the value of collaboration to foster innovation and enhance research and development efforts, the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture shall encourage partnerships, including public-private partnerships, between and among Federal, State and local agencies, academic institutions, non-profit organizations and private entities.

(t) RECREATION. □ The Secretary shall continue to authorize, maintain, and enhance the recreational use of the national conservation areas, including hunting, fishing, camping, hiking, backpacking, cross-country skiing, hang gliding, paragliding, rock climbing, canyoneering, sightseeing, nature study, horseback riding, mountain biking, rafting, Off-highway vehicle recreation on authorized routes, and other recreational activities, so long as such recreational use is consistent with the purposes of the conservation area, this section, and applicable management plans.

(u) ACQUISITION. □

(1) IN GENERAL. □ The Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture as appropriate may acquire land or interest in land within the boundaries of the national conservation areas designated by section by this title only by donation, exchange, transfer from another federal agency, or purchase from a willing seller.

(2) LAND EXCHANGE. □ At the request of the State, not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture as appropriate shall complete exchanges for State land located within the boundaries of the national conservation areas designated by this title.

(3) NO CONDEMNATION. □ Within the areas designated by this title the use of eminent domain or condemnation shall be prohibited.

(b) INCORPORATION IN NATIONAL CONSERVATION AREA. □ Any land or interest in land located inside the boundary of a national conservation area that is acquired by the United States after the date of enactment of this Act shall be added to, and administered as part of the national conservation area.

SEC. 05. BOO CLIFFS SPORTSMENS NATIONAL CONSERVATION AREA

(a) ESTABLISHMENT. Subject to valid existing rights, certain federal land, comprising approximately 42,352 acres administered by the Bureau of Land Management in Uintah County in the State of Utah, as generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI National Conservation Area Map and dated _____, is established as Book Cliffs Sportsmens National Conservation Area.

(b) PURPOSES. The purpose of the Book Cliffs Sportsmen's National Conservation Area (referred to in this section as the "NCA") is to protect hunting and fishing opportunities and habitat, manage and restore fish and wildlife habitat, and facilitate hunting and fishing opportunities in a natural environmental.

(c) MANAGEMENT PLAN.

(1) PLAN REQUIRED- Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall develop a management plan for the long-term management of the NCA.

(2) RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONSULTATION- The Secretary of the Interior shall prepare the management plan in consultation and coordination with the Advisory Council. If the Secretary of the Interior does not incorporate the recommendations submitted by the Advisory Council into the management plan the Secretary of the Interior shall submit a written explanation before the effective date of the management plan to the House Committee on Natural Resources and Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources outlining the reasons for rejecting the recommendations of the Advisory Council.

(3) REQUIREMENTS- The management plan shall be written in accordance with subsection (b)

(4) Uses- The Secretary of the Interior shall allow only such uses of the NCA that would further the purposes of the NCA.

(d) BOOK CLIFFS SPORTSMEN'S NATIONAL CONSERVATION AREA ADVISORY COUNCIL.

(1) ESTABLISHMENT. Within 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall establish the Book Cliffs Sportsmens National Conservation Area Advisory Council (referred to as the Advisory Council) to:

(A) advise the Secretary of the Interior with respect to development and implementation of the NCA management plan to the greatest extent allowable by law.

(B) encourage and promote local participation in the decision making processes affecting the NCA.

(2) MEMBERSHIP. The Advisory Council shall consist of 11 members.

(3) MEMBERS. The Secretary of the Interior shall appoint one member from each of the from the following groups:

(i) State Division of Wildlife Resources Director or designee.

(ii) Game bird hunting organizations.

- (iii) Wildlife conservation organizations.
- (iv) Big game hunting organizations.
- (v) a cold water fishing organization.
- (vi) the tourism, outfitter, or guiding industry.
- (vii) the hunting or shooting equipment retail industry.
- (viii) Ute Tribe representative.
- (ix) The agriculture industry.
- (x) the ranching industry designee from Uintah County.
- (xi) Uintah County Commission Chairman or its designee.

(4) ELIGIBILITY. □ The Secretary of the Interior shall determine that all individuals appointed to the Advisory Council, and the organization or industry each individual represents, support sustainable-use hunting, wildlife conservation, and recreational shooting.

(1) TERMS. □

(A) IN GENERAL. □ Except for the initial appointees, members of the Advisory Council shall be appointed for a term of 4 years. Members shall not be appointed for more than 3 consecutive or nonconsecutive terms.

(2) TERMS OF INITIAL APPOINTEES. □ The Secretary of the Interior shall appoint the initial members of the Advisory Council as follows:

- (i) 5 members shall be appointed for a term of 4 years;
- (ii) 4 members shall be appointed for a term of 3 years; and
- (iii) 2 members shall be appointed for a term of 2 years.

(5) PRESERVATION OF PUBLIC ADVISORY STATUS. □ No individual may be appointed as a member of the Advisory Council while serving as an officer or employee of the Federal Government.

(6) VACANCY AND REMOVAL. □

(A) IN GENERAL. □ Any vacancy on the Advisory Committee shall be filled in the manner in which the original appointment was made.

(B) REMOVAL. □ Advisory Committee members shall serve at the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior and may be removed at any time for good cause.

(7) CONTINUATION OF SERVICE. □ Each member may continue to serve after the expiration of the term of office to which such member was appointed until a successor has been appointed.

(8) CHAIR. □ The Chair of the Advisory Council shall be appointed to a 3-year term by the Secretary of the Interior from among the members of the Advisory Council. An individual appointed to the Advisory Council under (4)(2)(iii) shall be eligible to serve as Chair, but may serve for two years. An individual may not be appointed as Chair for more than 2 consecutive or nonconsecutive terms.

(9) PAY AND EXPENSES. □ Members of the Advisory Council shall serve without pay, but each member of the Advisory Council may be reimbursed for travel and lodging incurred through attending meetings of the Advisory Council (including approved workgroup or subgroup meetings) in the same amounts and under the same conditions as Federal employees in accordance with section 5703 of title 5, United States Code.

(10) MEETINGS. □

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- (A) IN GENERAL. □ The Advisory Council shall meet at the call of the Secretary of the Interior, the chair, or a majority of the members, but not less frequently than twice annually.
- (B) OPEN MEETINGS. □ Each meeting of the Advisory Council shall be open to the public.
- (C) PRIOR NOTICE OF MEETINGS. □ Timely notice of each meeting of the Advisory Committee shall be published in the Federal Register and be submitted to publications of general circulation.
- (D) SUBGROUPS. □ The Advisory Council may establish such workgroups or subgroups as it deems necessary for the purpose of compiling information or conducting research. However, such workgroups or subgroups may not conduct business without the direction of the Advisory Council.
- (11) QUORUM. □ Seven members of the Advisory Council shall constitute a quorum.
- (12) EXPENSES. □ The expenses of the Advisory Council that the Secretary of the Interior determine to be reasonable and appropriate shall be paid by the Secretary of the Interior.
- (13) ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT AND TECHNICAL SERVICES. □ The Secretary of the Interior shall provide to the Advisory Council the administrative support and technical services.
- (14) ANNUAL REPORT. □
 - (1) REQUIRED. □ Not later than September 30 of each year, the Advisory Council shall submit a report to the Secretary of the Interior, the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate. If circumstances arise in which the Advisory Council cannot meet the September 30 deadline in any year, the Secretary of the Interior shall advise the Chair of each such Committee of the reasons for such delay and the date on which the submission of the report is anticipated.
 - (2) CONTENTS. □ The report required by paragraph (1) shall describe □
 - (A) the activities of the Advisory Committee during the preceding year;
 - (B) the reports and recommendations made by the Advisory Council to the Secretary of the Interior during the preceding year; and
 - (C) an accounting of actions taken by the Secretary of the Interior as a result of the recommendations.
- (15) VEGETATION MANAGEMENT: Within the NCA, the Secretary of the Interior may authorize vegetation management including through mechanical means to the extent necessary to control fire, insects, or disease to promote and improve wildlife habitat and diversity as consistent with the purposes of the NCA.

SEC. 06. - BEARS EARS NATIONAL CONSERVATION AREA ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS

(a) FINDINGS. □

Congress finds the following:

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- (1) The lands within Bears Ears National Conservation Area have been utilized by Native Americans for thousands of years.
- (2) The unique, intact archaeological record found throughout the Bear Ears National Conservation Area is sacred to numerous Native American tribes and Pueblos and is of great significance to American history.
- (3) Native American Tribes and Pueblos maintain deep connections and commitments to the lands within the Bears Ears National Conservation Area and continue to rely on and utilize these lands for practicing ceremonies, spiritual rejuvenation, gathering herbs, firewood and cedar poles, hunting for game, and caretaking of sacred places.
- (4) Many local residents, many with early pioneer heritage, have similarly strong attachments to the land and associated lifestyles, both vocational and avocational. Many visitors develop similar attachments and appreciation for these landscapes.

(b) ADDITIONAL PURPOSES

ADDITIONAL PURPOSES. - In accordance with this title, the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 *et seq.*), and other applicable laws, the Secretary of the Interior shall manage the Bears Ears National Conservation Areas established by section 201 in a manner that:

- (A) Provides for traditional access by indigenous persons for culturally significant subsistence, including but not limited to traditional gathering and hunting, and cultural and religious uses within the National Conservation Area;
- (B) Develops policies, consistent with the Native American Graves Repatriation and Protection Act, to minimize disturbance of human remains from permitted uses of the National Conservation Area;
- (C) Integrates Native American Traditional Ecological Knowledge (TEK)(36 *CFR* 219.19) to improve social, economic, and ecological sustainability in accordance with US Forest Service 2012 Planning Rule regulations, (FSH 1909.12, Zero code □ Ch10);

(c) COOPERATING AGENCIES

COOPERATING AGENCIES. □The Secretaries shall designate and involve as cooperating agencies interested Tribes and Pueblos that trace their culture and heritage to the lands within the Bear Ears National Conservation Area in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 4321 *et seq.*).

(d) TRIBAL EMPLOYMENT

In employing individuals to perform any construction, maintenance, interpretation, or other service in the Bear Ears National Conservation Area, the Secretaries shall, insofar as practicable, give priority consideration to members of Native American tribes that meet publically posted job qualifications and criteria consistent with standard federal hiring practices.

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(e) **NATIVE AMERICAN LIAISON**

The Secretary of the Interior shall appoint a staff member to serve as a liaison to the Native American tribes that enter into cooperating agency status pursuant to subsection (c). The liaison shall work to ensure the voice and perspective of the cooperating tribal entity is represented in the implementation management of the NCA. This Native American liaison shall serve on the San Juan County Advisory Council, created under Division C of this Act, in the position slotted for a federal land management agency.

**SEC. 000 INDIAN CREE NATIONAL CONSERVATION AREA
ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS**

(a) **ADDITIONAL PURPOSE:**

1. Create an experimental range that allows for flexibility in grazing management to promote rangeland health and/or to respond to research needs.
2. Promotes scientific research and conducts research projects on the interactive affects of land use and the environment; and

**SEC. 001 ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS FOR DOCS VALLEY STONE BRIDGE
DRAW STUNTZ DRAW BEACH DRAW MCCOO RIDGE AND DIAMOND
MOUNTAIN NATIONAL CONSERVATION AREAS**

(a) Nothing in this title shall effect existing or future sage grouse conservation projects, including the management of vegetation through mechanical means within the Doc Valley, Stone Bridge Draw, Stuntz Draw, Beach Draw, and Diamond Mountain National Conservation Areas established under section 201.

Title III Watershed Management Areas

SEC. 301. WATERSHED MANAGEMENT AREAS

- (a) **ESTABLISHMENT.** The following watershed management areas are hereby established in the State of Utah, subject to valid existing rights:
- (1) **ASHLEY SPRING.** The Ashley Spring Watershed Management Area consisting of approximately 10,951 acres of the Ashley National Forest in Uintah County, Utah, as generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Special Management Area Map and dated _____.
 - (2) **DRY FORK.** The Dry Fork Watershed Management Area consisting of approximately 9,641 acres of the Ashley National Forest in Uintah County, Utah, as generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Special Management Area Map and dated _____.
 - (3) **CASTLE VALLEY.** The Castle Valley Watershed Management Area consisting of approximately 34,248 acres of the Manti-LaSal National Forest in Grand County, Utah, as generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Special Management Area Map and dated _____.

- (4) WIDDOP MOUNTAIN. □ The □Widdop Mountain Watershed Management Area□ consisting of approximately 8,025 acres of the Ashley National Forest in Summit County, Utah, as generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Special Management Area Map and dated _____.
- (5) EAST FORK SMITHS FORK. □ The □East Fork Smiths Fork Watershed Management Area□ consisting of approximately 3,178 acres of the Ashley National Forest in Summit County, Utah, as generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Special Management Area Map and dated _____.

(b) MAP AND LEGAL DESCRIPTION. □

- (1) IN GENERAL. □Two years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Agriculture shall file a map and legal description of the Watershed Management Areas with the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources and the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry of the Senate.
- (2) EFFECT. □The map and legal description prepared under paragraph (1) shall have the same force and effect as if included in this title, except that the Secretary of Agriculture may correct minor errors in the map or legal description.
- (3) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY. □A copy of the map and legal description shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the United States Forest Service.

SEC. 30 □ ADMINISTRATION OF WATERSHED MANAGEMENT AREAS.

(a) PURPOSES. □ The purposes of the watershed management areas are □

- (1) to ensure the protection of the quality of water from the watershed management areas;
- (2) to allow visitors to enjoy the scenic, natural, cultural, recreational, and wildlife values of the watershed management areas;
- (3) to provide for the management, development, and use of drinking water within the watershed areas;
- (4) to allow for the reintroduction of beavers in appropriate watershed management areas;
- (5) to allow for reintroduction of flora (land and aquatic), bird, fish and animal fauna in special management areas and watershed management areas;
- (6) to provide for the restoration of watershed and re-establish ecosystem health in areas damaged by threatened by insects, or disease; and
- (7) to provide for the restoration of ecosystems damaged or threatened by overpopulation of overpopulation of any plant, aquatic or animal species.

(B) MANAGEMENT. □

- (1) IN GENERAL. □ The Secretary shall manage the watershed areas □
 - (A) in a manner consistent with the purposes described in subsection (a);
 - (B) in accordance with □

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- (i) the laws (including regulations) generally applicable to the National Forest System;
- (ii) this section; and
- (iii) any other applicable law (including regulations).

(c) MANAGEMENT PLAN .□

(1) PLAN REQUIRED- Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Agriculture shall develop a management plan for the long-term management of each watershed management area.

(2) RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONSULTATION- The Secretary of the Interior shall prepare the management plan in consultation and coordination with the Public Lands Initiative Planning Advisory Councils established under Division C of this Act.

(3) USES- The Secretary of the Interior shall allow only such uses of the watershed management area that would further the purposes outlined in subsection (a) of this section and in consultation and coordination with the Public Lands Initiative Resource Advisory Councils established under Division C of this Act.

SEC. 303 GENERAL PROVISIONS.

(a) MOTORIZED VEHICLES. □

(1) IN GENERAL- Except in cases in which motorized vehicles are needed for administrative purposes or to respond to an emergency, the use of motorized vehicles shall be permitted only on designated routes within the Watershed Management Areas.

(b) NO EFFECT ON NON-FEDERAL LAND OR INTERESTS IN NON-FEDERAL LAND- Nothing in this title affects ownership, management, or other rights relating to non-federal land or interests in non-federal land.

(c) ROAD CONSTRUCTION- The Secretary shall be permitted to construct roads for administrative or emergency purposes, or if a temporary road is needed to facilitate fuel reduction for water protection purposes.

(d) OVERSNOW VEHICLES .□ Where permitted prior to the date of enactment of this Act the Secretary of Agriculture shall authorize the use of snowmobiles and other oversnow vehicles within the Watershed Management Areas when there is at least six inches of snow coverage.

(e) FIRE, INSECTS, AND DISEASE .□ In accordance with this title, the Secretary of Agriculture may□

(A) in consultation with state, local, and water districts who own or control water

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resources within Watershed Management Areas, the Secretary of Agriculture may carry out measures to manage wildland fire and treat hazardous fuels, insects, and diseases in the Watershed Management Areas to protect or improve water quality or to maintain or restore the characteristics of ecosystem composition and structure.

(f) WILDLAND FIRE OPERATIONS. □ Nothing in this title precludes a Federal, State, or local agency from conducting wildfire management operations (including operations using aircraft or mechanized equipment) or affects the authority of the Secretary of Agriculture to authorize mechanical thinning of trees or underbrush to protect or improve water quality or to maintain or restore the characteristics of ecosystem composition and structure.

(g) POST-FIRE REHABILITATION. □ The Secretary may conduct post-fire rehabilitation in the watershed areas, consistent with this title and in accordance with applicable law.

(h) VEGETATION MANAGEMENT. □ The Secretary of Agriculture shall conduct vegetation management projects within the Watershed Management Areas if projects protect or improve water quality or maintain or restore the characteristics of ecosystem composition and structure.

(i) TIMBER HARVESTING. □ Within the Watershed Management Areas, timber harvesting may be utilized if the primary purpose is to restore or improve forest health and watershed function or to further the purposes described in this title.

(j) LIVESTOCK GRAZING . □

(1) IN GENERAL . □ Within the watershed management areas established under sections 301, the grazing of livestock in which grazing is established before the date of enactment of this Act shall continue in accordance with the grazing permit that existed on January 1, 2016, subject to reasonable regulations as prescribed by the Secretary.

(2) PROTECTION OF EXISTING USES. Existing livestock grazing shall continue, to the greatest extent practicable, in accordance with the following guidelines:

(A) there shall be no curtailments of grazing in the areas designated by this title simply because an area is, or has been designated by this title, nor should designations be used as an excuse by administrators to slowly "phase out" grazing.

B) the number and type of livestock permitted to graze in areas designated by this title shall continue at stocking levels prescribed in the grazing permit in effect at the time an area is designated to the greatest extent practicable.

C) the maintenance of pre-established facilities existing in an area prior to its classification as designated by this title (including fences, line cabins, water wells and pipelines, stock tanks and ponds, etc.), shall continue.

Such maintenance includes the use of Off-highway vehicle or mechanized tools and equipment.

D) the construction of new improvements or replacement of deteriorated facilities in areas designated by this title is permissible if in accordance with guidelines and management plans governing the area.

E) the use of Off-highway vehicle equipment for emergency purposes such as rescuing sick animals or the placement of feed in emergency situations is permissible.

F) Access to historic and traditional water sources for the purpose of supporting livestock shall be maintained.

G) the trailing and movement of domestic livestock where permitted prior to the enactment of this Act shall continue

(5) UTAH DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

In instances in which historic grazing locations, access, or use is disputed by the permittee, data and information provided by the Utah Department of Agriculture shall be given consideration by the Secretary of Agriculture to establish historic access, locations, or use.

(k) EXISTING EASEMENTS AND RIGHTS-OF-WAY. Nothing in this Act precludes the Secretary of Agriculture from renewing easements or rights-of-way in existence as of the date of enactment of this Act, in accordance with this Act and existing law.

(l) ADJACENT MANAGEMENT.

(a) IN GENERAL. Nothing in this title creates a protective perimeter or buffer zone around a Watershed Management area designated by section 301.

(m) ACTIVITIES OUTSIDE WATERSHED MANAGEMENT AREA. The fact that an activity or use on land outside a Watershed Management area can be seen, heard, or smelled within the Watershed Management area shall not preclude the activity or use outside the boundary of the Watershed Management area.

(n) OUTFITTING AND GUIDE ACTIVITIES. Commercial services (including authorized outfitting and guide activities) within the Watershed Management Areas are authorized.

(o) FISH AND WILDLIFE. Nothing in this title affects the jurisdiction of the State of Utah with respect to the management of fish and wildlife on federal land in the State, including the regulation of hunting, fishing, and trapping within the Watershed Management Area.

(p) ACCESS. The Secretary of Agriculture shall provide the owner of State or private property within the boundary of a Watershed Management Area reasonable access to the owner's property.

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(q) WILDLIFE WATER DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS .□ Structures and facilities, including future and existing structures and facilities, for wildlife water development projects (including guzzlers) in the Watershed Management Areas are authorized.

(r) HUNTING AND FISHING. □

Within the Watershed Management Areas in where hunting and fishing on lands and waters owned of managed by the Department of Agriculture was allowed before the date of enactment of this Act, shall continue.

(s) WATER RIGHTS. □

(a) STATUTORY CONSTRUCTION .□ Nothing in this title□

(1) shall constitute either an express or implied reservation by the United States of any water rights with respect to the Watershed Management Areas designated by this title;

(2) affects any water rights in the State of Utah existing on the date of enactment of this Act, including any water rights held by the United States.

(3) establishes a precedent with regard to any future Watershed Management Area designations.

(b) EXISTING WATER INFRASTRUCTURE.□

(1) Nothing in this Act shall be construed to limit motorized access and road maintenance by local municipalities and other water right holders for those maintenance activities necessary to guarantee the continued viability of water resource facilities that currently exist or which may be necessary in the future to prevent the degradation of the water supply in Watershed Management Areas designated by section 101 subject to such reasonable regulations deemed necessary by the Secretary of Interior and Secretary of Agriculture.

(t) WITHDRAWAL .□

(1) IN GENERAL .□ Subject to valid rights in existence on the date of enactment of this title, the Federal land within the Watershed Management Areas designated by section 301 are withdrawn from□

(a) all forms of entry, appropriation, and disposal under the federal land laws;

(b) location, entry, and patent under the mining laws; and

(c) operation of the mineral leasing, mineral materials, and geothermal leasing laws

(u) ASHLEY SPRING AND DRY FORK.-- The management plans for the Ashley Spring and Dry Fork management areas shall include provisions for the development of containment ponds, water pipes, and other improvements to deliver water to the Ashley Valley should the flow of Ashley Spring become diminished or impaired.

Title IV □Special Management Areas

SEC. 401. HIGH UINTAS SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREA.

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ESTABLISHMENT. □ Subject to valid existing rights, the approximately 20,683 acres of the Ashley National Forest in Uintah and Duchesne County, Utah as generally depicted on the map entitled □Utah PLI High Uintas Special Management Area Map□and dated _____.

- (a) PURPOSES □ The purposes of the High Uintas Special Management Area (referred to in this title as the Area) is to maintain the presently existing wilderness character of the area and to all for the continued use of winter Off-highway vehicle vehicles.

SEC. 40 □ □HIGH UINTAS SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREA MAP AND LEGAL DESCRIPTION.

(1) IN GENERAL. □ Not later than two years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Agriculture shall file a map and legal description of the High Uintas Special Management Area with the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate.

(2) EFFECT. □ The map and legal description prepared under paragraph (1) shall have the same force and effect as if included in this title, except that the Secretary of Agriculture may correct minor errors in the map or legal description.

(3) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY. □ A copy of the map and legal description shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the United States Forest Service.

SEC. 403. ADMINISTRATION OF THE HIGH UINTAS SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREA.

- (a) ADMINISTRATION . □

(1) IN GENERAL . □ The Secretary of Agriculture shall administer the High Uintas Special Management Area in accordance with □

(a) the National Forest Management Act of 1976 (16 U.S.C. 1600 et seq.);

(b) this title; and

(c) other applicable laws.

- (b) MANAGEMENT PLAN. □

(1) PLAN REQUIRED- Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall develop a management plan for the long-term management of each watershed management area.

(2) RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONSULTATION- The Secretary of the Interior shall prepare the management plan in consultation and coordination with the Public Lands Initiative Planning Advisory Councils established under Division C of this Act.

(3) USES- The Secretary of the Interior shall allow only such uses of the special management area that would further the purposes outlined in subsection 401(a) of this Title and in consultation and coordination with the Public Lands Initiative

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Resource Advisory Councils established under Division C of this Act. Other uses of the special management areas shall:

- (A) maintain the presently existing wilderness character of the special management area.
- (B) allow for non motorized recreational opportunities to occur within the Area including skiing, biking, hiking, fishing, hunting, horseback riding, snowshoeing, and camping;
- (C) allow for the continued use and access of Off-highway vehicle winter vehicles including snowmobiles
- (D) prohibit mineral development;
- (E) prohibit new permanent road construction; and
- (F) prohibit commercial timber harvesting.

SEC. 404. HIGH UINTAS SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREA GENERAL PROVISIONS.

(a) **WITHDRAWALS-**

(1) Subject to valid existing rights, all federal land within the High Uintas Special Management Area established under sections 401, including any land or interest in land that is acquired by the United States within the conservation area after the date of enactment of this Act, is withdrawn from--

- (1) entry, appropriation or disposal under the public land laws;
- (2) location, entry, and patent under the mining laws; and
- (3) operation of the mineral leasing, mineral materials, and geothermal leasing laws.

(b) **FIRE, INSECTS, AND DISEASE** . □ In accordance with this title, the Secretary of the Agriculture may take such measures in the High Uintas Special Management Area as are necessary for the control of fire, insects, and diseases (including, as the Secretary determines to be appropriate, the coordination of the activities with a state or local agency).

(c) **WILDLAND FIRE OPERATIONS** . □ Nothing in this title precludes a Federal, State, or local agency from conducting wildfire management operations (including operations using aircraft or mechanized equipment) or affects the authority of the Secretary of Agriculture to authorize mechanical thinning of trees or underbrush to protect or improve water quality or to maintain or restore the characteristics of ecosystem composition and structure.

(d) **LIVESTOCK** . □

(1) **IN GENERAL** . □ Within the High Uintas Special Management Area the grazing of livestock in which grazing is established before the date of enactment of this Act shall continue in accordance with the grazing permit that existed on January 1, 2016, subject to reasonable regulations as prescribed by the Secretary.

(2) PROTECTION OF EXISTING USES. Existing livestock grazing shall continue, to the greatest extent practicable, in accordance with the following guidelines:

(A) there shall be no curtailments of grazing in the areas designated by this title simply because an area is, or has been designated by this title, nor should designations be used as an excuse by administrators to slowly "phase out" grazing.

B) the number and type of livestock permitted to graze in areas designated by this title shall continue at stocking levels prescribed in the grazing permit in effect at the time an area is designated to the greatest extent practicable.

C) the maintenance of pre-established facilities existing in an area prior to its classification as designated by this title (including fences, line cabins, water wells and pipelines, stock tanks and ponds, etc.), shall continue. Such maintenance includes the use of Off-highway vehicle or mechanized tools and equipment.

D) the construction of new improvements or replacement of deteriorated facilities in areas designated by this title is permissible if in accordance with guidelines and management plans governing the area.

E) the use of Off-highway vehicle equipment for emergency purposes such as rescuing sick animals or the placement of feed in emergency situations is permissible.

F) Access to historic and traditional water sources for the purpose of supporting livestock shall be maintained.

G) the trailing and movement of domestic livestock where permitted prior to the enactment of this Act shall continue

(4) UTAH DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

In instances in which historic grazing areas, access, or use is disputed by the permittee, data and information provided by the Utah Department of Agriculture shall be given consideration by the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture as appropriate to establish historic grazing areas or use.

(e) ADJACENT MANAGEMENT. □

(a) IN GENERAL. □ Nothing in this title creates a protective perimeter or buffer zone around the High Uintas Special Management Area.

(b) ACTIVITIES OUTSIDE THE AREA. □ The fact that an activity or use on land outside the High Uintas Special Management Area can be seen, heard, or smelled within the Area shall not preclude the activity or use outside the boundary of the Area.

(f) OUTFITTING AND GUIDE ACTIVITIES. □ Commercial services (including authorized outfitting and guide activities) within the High Uintas Special Management Area are authorized.

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(g) FISH AND WILDLIFE . □ Nothing in this title affects the jurisdiction of the State of Utah with respect to the management of fish and wildlife on federal land in the State, including the regulation of hunting, fishing, and trapping and use of helicopters to maintain healthy wildlife populations, within the High Uintas Special Management Area

(h) ACCESS . □ The Secretary of the Interior shall provide the owner of State or private property within the boundary of the High Uintas Special Management Area.

(i) WILDLIFE WATER DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS . □ Structures and facilities, including future and existing structures and facilities, for wildlife water development projects (including guzzlers) in the High Uintas Special Management Area are authorized.

(j) HUNTING AND FISHING. □ Within the Area, hunting and fishing, in areas where hunting and fishing has been allowed on lands and waters owned of managed by the Department of Agriculture before the date of enactment of this Act, shall continue.

(k). □ WATER RIGHTS

(a) STATUTORY CONSTRUCTION . □ Nothing in this title □

(1) shall constitute either an express or implied reservation by the United States of any water rights with respect to the High Uintas Special Management Area;

(2) affects any water rights in the State of Utah existing on the date of enactment of this Act;

(3) establishes a precedent with regard to any future national conservation areas designations.

(b) UTAH WATER LAW. □ The Secretary of the Interior shall follow the procedural and substantive requirements of State law to obtain and hold any water rights not in existence on the date of the enactment of this Act with respect to the High Uintas Special Management Area.

(c) EFFECTS ON STATE WATER RIGHTS. □ The Secretary of the Interior and Secretary of Agriculture shall not take any action that adversely affects □

(1) any water rights granted by the State;

(2) the authority of the State in adjudicating water rights;

(3) definitions established by the State with respect to the term □beneficial use□ or □priority of rights□

(4) terms and conditions for groundwater withdrawal;

(5) the use of groundwater resources that are in accordance with State law;
or

(6) other rights or obligations of the State as established under State law.

(d) EXISTING WATER INFRASTRUCTURE. □

(1) Nothing in this Act shall be construed to limit Off-highway vehicle access and road maintenance by local municipalities for those maintenance activities necessary to guarantee the continued viability of water resource facilities that currently exist or which may be necessary in

the future to prevent the degradation of the water supply in the High Uintas Special Management Area.

(2) Nothing in this Act shall be construed to encumber, transfer, impair, or limit any water right, or recognized beneficial use, including access to, development, and use of livestock water rights as defined by State law.

(e) DEFINITION. □The term □water resource facilities□means irrigation and pumping facilities, reservoirs, water conservation works, aqueducts, canals, ditches, pipelines, wells, hydropower projects, transmission and other ancillary facilities, and other water diversion, storage, and carriage structures.

(l) PERMANENT ROAD CONSTRUCTION-

(1) After the date of enactment of this Act, except as necessary for administrative purposes or to respond to an emergency, the Secretary of Agriculture shall not construct any permanent road within the High Uintas Special Management Area

(m) TEMPORARY ROAD CONSTRUCTION -- Except as necessary to meet the minimum requirements for the administration of the High Uintas Special Management Area, and to protect public health and safety, the establishment of temporary roads is prohibited.

(n) USE OF MOTORIZED OR MECHANIZED VEHICLES -- Except as necessary to meet the minimum requirements for the administration of the High Uintas Special Management Area and to protect public health and safety the use of Off-highway vehicle or mechanized vehicles is prohibited.

(o) COMMERCIAL TIMBER HARVESTING □Commercial timber harvesting within the High Uintas Special Management Area is prohibited.

(p) OVERSNOW VEHICLES . □ The Secretary of Agriculture shall authorize the use of snowmobiles and other oversnow vehicles within the High Uintas Special Management Area when there is at least six inches of snow coverage.

SEC. 405. LITTLE WEST FORK □ BLAC □S SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREA.

(A) ESTABLISHMENT. □ Subject to valid existing rights, the approximately 8,231.25 acres of the Wasatch Cache National Forest in Summit County, Utah as generally depicted on the map entitled □Utah PLI Little West Fork Blacks Special Management Area Map□and dated _____.

(B) MAP AND LEGAL DESCRIPTION. □

(1) IN GENERAL. □Two years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Agriculture shall file a map and legal description of the Little West Fork Blacks Special Management Area with the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources and the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry of the Senate.

(2) EFFECT. □The map and legal description prepared under paragraph (1) shall have the same force and effect as if included in this title, except that the Secretary of Agriculture may correct minor errors in the map or legal description.

(3) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY. □A copy of the map and legal description shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the United States Forest Service.

SEC. 406. ADMINISTRATION OF LITTLE WEST FORK BLACKS SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREA.

(a) PURPOSE . □ Little West Fork Blacks Special Management Area is to manage, maintain, and restore watershed and ecosystem function and aquatic habitat within the Area.

(b) ADMINISTRATION . □

(A) IN GENERAL . □ The Secretary of Agriculture shall administer the Little West Fork Blacks Special Management Area

- (i) in a manner that promotes, protects, and manages the resources of the Little West Fork Blacks Special Management Area described in subsection (a); and
- (ii) in accordance with □

- (I) the National Forest Management Act of 1976 (16 U.S.C. 1600 et seq.);
- (II) this Act; and
- (III) other applicable laws.

(c) MANAGEMENT PLAN . □

(1) PLAN REQUIRED- Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall develop a management plan for the long-term management of each watershed management area.

(2) RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONSULTATION- The Secretary of the Interior shall prepare the management plan in consultation and coordination with the Public Lands Initiative Planning Advisory Councils established under Division C of this Act.

(3) USES- The Secretary of the Interior shall allow only such uses of the special management area that would further the purposes outlined in subsection 406(a) of this Title and in consultation and coordination with the Public Lands Initiative Resource Advisory Councils established under Division C of this Act. Other uses of the special management areas shall:

(A) include skiing, biking, hiking, fishing, hunting, horseback riding, snowmobiling, motorcycle riding, off-highway vehicle use, snowshoeing, and camping.

(B) allow for reintroduction of flora (land and aquatic), bird, fish and animal fauna in special management areas;

(C) restore watershed and re-establish ecosystem health in areas damaged by threatened by insects, or disease;

(D) restore balance of ecosystem damaged or threatened by overpopulation of overpopulation of any plant, aquatic or animal species.

(E) Allow fuel reduction and forest health treatment to restore watershed and ecosystem function, reduce hazardous fuels, and to protect property in the wildland urban interface.

SEC. 40 LITTLE WEST FORK BLACKS SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREA GENERAL PROVISIONS.

(a) OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLE VEHICLES.

(1) IN GENERAL- Except in cases in which Off-highway vehicle vehicles and non-mechanized vehicles are needed for administrative purposes or to respond to an emergency, the use of Off-highway vehicle vehicles shall be permitted only on designated routes within the Little West Fork Blacks Special Management Areas.

(2) MANAGEMENT-

(A) IN GENERAL- The Secretary of Agriculture shall manage existing designated routes in a manner that--

(i) is consistent with Off-highway vehicle and mechanized use of the designated routes that is authorized on January 1, 2016;

(ii) minimizes conflict with sensitive habitat or cultural or historical resources; and

(iii) does not interfere with private property or water rights.

(B) CLOSURE OR REROUTING.

(i) IN GENERAL- A designated route may be closed or rerouted, if the Secretary of Agriculture, in consultation with the State, or relevant local government within the State, subject to subparagraph (C), determines that--

(I) the designated route is damaging cultural resources or historical resources;

(II) temporary closure of the designated route is necessary to repair the designated route or protect public safety.

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- (III) modification of the designated route would not significantly affect access within the conservation area.
- (IV) (IV) all other options, other than a temporary closure or rerouting, have been exhausted.
- (V) an alternative route has been provided, which can include routes previously closed.

(C) NOTICE- The Secretary of Agriculture shall provide information to the public regarding any designated routes that are open, have been rerouted, or are temporarily closed through--

- (i) use of appropriate signage within the Special Management Areas.;
- (ii) use of the internet and web resources.

(b) NO EFFECT ON NON-FEDERAL LAND OR INTERESTS IN NON-FEDERAL LAND- Nothing in this title affects ownership, management, or other rights relating to non-federal land or interests in non-federal land.

(c) PERMANENT ROAD CONSTRUCTION- Except as necessary for administrative purposes or to respond to an emergency, the Secretary of Agriculture shall not construct any permanent road within the Special Management Areas after the date of enactment of this Act.

(d) TEMPORARY ROAD CONSTRUCTION. Temporary road construction shall be permitted to fulfill the purposes of the area, including for fuel reduction and forest health management treatments, including prescribed burns.

(e) OVERSNOW VEHICLES . The Secretary of Agriculture shall authorize the use of snowmobiles and other oversnow vehicles within the Special Management Areas when there is at least six inches of snow coverage.

(f) FIRE, INSECTS, AND DISEASE . In accordance with this title, the Secretary of Agriculture may

- (A) carry out measures to manage wildland fire and treat hazardous fuels, insects, and diseases in the Special Management Areas; and
- (B) coordinate those measures with the appropriate State or local agency.

(h) WILDLAND FIRE OPERATIONS. Consistent with the purposes of this Title, nothing in this title precludes the Secretary of Agriculture from authorizing a Federal, State, or local agency from conducting pre-suppression and suppression. wildfire management operations (including operations using aircraft or mechanized equipment

(i) LIVESTOCK GRAZING .

- (1) IN GENERAL . Within the Special Management Areas, the grazing of livestock in which grazing is established before the date of enactment of this Act

shall continue in accordance with the grazing permit that existed on January 1, 2016, subject to reasonable regulations as prescribed by the Secretary.

(2) PROTECTION OF EXISTING USES. Existing livestock grazing shall continue, to the greatest extent practicable, in accordance with the following guidelines:

(A) there shall be no curtailments of grazing in the areas designated by this title simply because an area is, or has been designated by this title, nor should designations be used as an excuse by administrators to slowly "phase out" grazing.

B) the number and type of livestock permitted to graze in areas designated by this title shall continue at stocking levels prescribed in the grazing permit in effect at the time an area is designated to the greatest extent practicable.

C) the maintenance of pre-established facilities existing in an area prior to its classification as designated by this title (including fences, line cabins, water wells and pipelines, stock tanks and ponds, etc.), shall continue. Such maintenance includes the use of Off-highway vehicle or mechanized tools and equipment.

D) the construction of new improvements or replacement of deteriorated facilities in areas designated by this title is permissible if in accordance with guidelines and management plans governing the area.

E) the use of Off-highway vehicle equipment for emergency purposes such as rescuing sick animals or the placement of feed in emergency situations is permissible.

F) Access to historic and traditional water sources for the purpose of supporting livestock shall be maintained.

G) the trailing and movement of domestic livestock where permitted prior to the enactment of this Act shall continue.

(3) UTAH DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

In instances in which historic grazing locations, access, or use is disputed by the permittee, data and information provided by the Utah Department of Agriculture shall be given consideration by the Secretary of Agriculture to establish historic access, locations, or use.

(j) EXISTING EASEMENTS AND RIGHTS-OF-WAY. Nothing in this Act precludes the Secretary of Agriculture from renewing easements or rights-of-way in existence as of the date of enactment of this Act, in accordance with this Act and existing law.

(k) ADJACENT MANAGEMENT.

(a) IN GENERAL. Nothing in this title creates a protective perimeter or buffer zone around the Little West Fork Blacks Special Management Area designated by this section.

(b) ACTIVITIES OUTSIDE SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREA. The fact that an activity or use on land outside the Little West Fork Blacks Special Management Area can be seen, heard, or smelled within the Little West Fork Blacks Special Management Area

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shall not preclude the activity or use outside the boundary of Little West Fork Blacks Special Management Area

(l) **OUTFITTING AND GUIDE ACTIVITIES** . □ As permitted as of January 1, 2016 Commercial services (including authorized outfitting and guide activities) within the Little West Fork Blacks Special Management Area are authorized

(m) **FISH AND WILDLIFE** . □ Nothing in this title affects the jurisdiction of the State of Utah with respect to the management of fish and wildlife on federal land in the State, including the regulation of hunting, fishing, and trapping within the Little West Fork Blacks Special Management Area.

(n) **ACCESS** . □ Consistent with the purposes of the Title, and as authorized as of the date of enactment of this Title, The Secretary of Agriculture shall provide the owner of State or private property within the boundary of the Little West Fork Blacks Special Management Area access to the owner's property.

(o) **HUNTING AND FISHING**. □ Within the Little West Fork Blacks Special Management Area where hunting and fishing on lands and waters owned or managed by the Department of the Interior or Department of Agriculture was allowed before the date of enactment of this Act, shall continue.

(p) **WATER RIGHTS**. □

(a) **STATUTORY CONSTRUCTION** . □ Nothing in this title □

(1) shall constitute either an express or implied reservation by the United States of any water rights with respect to the Special Management Areas designated by section 301;

(2) affects any water rights in the State of Utah;

(3) establishes a precedent with regard to any future Special Management Areas designations.

(b) **UTAH WATER LAW**. □ The Secretary of Agriculture shall follow the procedural and substantive requirements of State law to obtain and hold any water rights not in existence on the date of the enactment of this Act with respect to the Special Management Areas.

(c) **EFFECTS ON STATE WATER RIGHTS**. □ The Secretary of the Interior and Secretary of Agriculture shall not take any action that adversely affects □

(1) any water rights granted by the State;

(2) the authority of the State in adjudicating water rights;

(3) definitions established by the State with respect to the term "beneficial use" or

□priority of rights□

(4) terms and conditions for groundwater withdrawal;

(5) the use of groundwater resources that are in accordance with State law; or

(6) other rights or obligations of the State as established under State law.

(d) EXISTING WATER INFRASTRUCTURE.□

(1) Nothing in this title shall be construed to limit Off-highway vehicle access and road maintenance by local municipalities for those maintenance activities necessary to guarantee the continued viability of water resource facilities that currently exist or which may be necessary in the future to prevent the degradation of the water supply in the Little West Fork Blacks Special Management Area designated by this section.

(2) Nothing in this Act shall be construed to encumber, transfer, impair, or limit any water right, or recognized beneficial use, including access to, development, and use of livestock water rights as defined by State law.

(e) DEFINITION. □The term □water resource facilities□ means irrigation and pumping facilities, reservoirs, water conservation works, aqueducts, canals, ditches, pipelines, wells, hydropower projects, transmission and other ancillary facilities, and other water diversion, storage, and carriage structures.

(q) VEGETATION MANAGEMENT.□ Consistent with the purposes of the Little West Fork Blacks Special Management Area, nothing in this title prevents the Secretary of Agriculture from conducting vegetation management projects within the Little West Fork Blacks Special Management Area.

(r) COMMERCIAL TIMBER HARVEST.□ Consistent with the purposes of the Little West Fork Blacks Special Management Area within the Little West Fork Blacks Special Management Area, commercial timber harvest is not prohibited if the primary purpose is to restore or improve forest health and watershed function or to further the purposes described in this title

(s) WITHDRAWAL .□

(1) IN GENERAL .□ Subject to valid rights in existence on the date of enactment of this title ,the Federal land within the Little West Fork Blacks Special Management Area designated by this section are withdrawn from□

(a) all forms of entry, appropriation, and disposal under the federal land laws;

(b) location, entry, and patent under the mining laws; and

(c) operation of the mineral leasing, mineral materials, and geothermal leasing laws.

(t) ACCESS.□ Nothing in this section prohibits the Secretary from authorizing reasonable access to private land inside or adjacent to the Little West Fork Blacks Special

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Management Area including the construction of permanent roads within the Little West Fork Blacks Special Management Area

SEC. 40 □ □DESOLATION CANYON □NINE MILE CANYON □AND WHITE RIVER SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREAS

(a) ESTABLISHMENT. □ Subject to valid existing rights, the following areas in the State are hereby established as Special Management Areas:

(1) WHITE RIVER. □ Certain federal land, comprising approximately 16,785 acres administered by the Bureau of Land Management in Uintah County, Utah as generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Special Management Area Map and dated _____, to be known as the □White River Special Management Area. □

(2) NINE MILE CANYON. □ Certain federal land, comprising approximately 41,301 acres administered by the Bureau of Land Management in Carbon County and Duchesne County, Utah, as generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Special Management Area Map and dated _____, to be known as the □Nine Mile Canyon Special Management Area. □

(3) DESOLATION CANYON. □ Certain federal land, comprising approximately 8,770 acres administered by the Bureau of Land Management in Carbon County, Utah, as generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Special Management Area Map and dated _____, to be known as the □Desolation Canyon Special Management Area. □

(b) PURPOSES □ The purposes of the Desolation Canyon, Nine Mile Canyon, and White River Special Management Areas established under 407(a) in a manner that:

- 1) Protects, conserves, and enhances the unique and nationally important historic, cultural, scientific, scenic, recreational, archaeological, natural, and educational resources of the Conservation Area;
- 2) Maintains and enhances cooperative and innovative management practices between resource managers, private landowners, and the public in the Conservation Area; and
- 3) Recognizes and maintains to the extent practicable historic uses of the Conservation Area.

SEC. 40 □ □DESOLATION CANYON □NINE MILE CANYON □AND WHITE RIVER SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREA MAP AND LEGAL DESCRIPTION.

(1) IN GENERAL. □ Not later than two years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Agriculture shall file a map and legal description of the Desolation Canyon, Nine Mile Canyon, and White River Special Management Areas with the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate.

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(2) EFFECT. □The map and legal description prepared under paragraph (1) shall have the same force and effect as if included in this title, except that the Secretary of Agriculture may correct minor errors in the map or legal description.

(3) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY. □A copy of the map and legal description shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the United States Forest Service.

SEC. 40 □ ADMINISTRATION OF THE DESOLATION CANYON □ NINE MILE CANYON □ AND WHITE RIVER SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREAS.

(a) MANAGEMENT PLAN. □

(1) PLAN REQUIRED- Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall develop a management plan for the long-term management of each watershed management area.

(2) RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONSULTATION- The Secretary of the Interior shall prepare the management plan in consultation and coordination with the Public Lands Initiative Planning Advisory Councils established under Division C of this Act.

SEC. 410. DESOLATION CANYON □ NINE MILE CANYON □ AND WHITE RIVER SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREA GENERAL PROVISIONS

(a) The general provisions of Title II section 204 shall apply to the Special Management Areas.

(b) EXCEPTION. □ Notwithstanding the withdrawal of 204(a) for the Desolation Canyon Special Management Area, White River Special Management Area, and the Nine Mile Canyon Special Management Area, the Secretary of the Interior may lease oil and gas resources in accordance with the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 181 et seq.) subject to the following conditions:

(A) the area may be accessed only by directional drilling from a lease held on the date of enactment of this Act on land that is adjacent to, and outside of, the conservation area.

(B) the lease shall prohibit surface occupancy and surface disturbance for any mineral activities within the national conservation areas.

(c) NINE MILE CANYON ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS. □

1. Energy development, including access needs for energy development, within the Nine Mile Canyon Special Management Area shall be allowed under the terms of the West Tavaputs Plateau Project Final Environmental Impact Statement and Record of Decision of July 2, 2010.

2. The management plan required under Sec. 409 of this Title for the Nine Mile Canyon Special Management Area shall be developed jointly between Carbon and Duchesne County Advisory Councils.

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3. Upon enactment of this Title, the current ACEC designation shall be permanently removed from Nine Mile Canyon.

Title V - ARCHES NATIONAL PARK EXPANSION

SEC. 501. ARCHES NATIONAL PARK EXPANSION

(A) Section 1 of Public Law 92-155 is amended

(1) by inserting the following after paragraph (2)

(3) Effective on the date of enactment of the Utah Public Lands Initiative Act, the boundary of the park shall include the area consisting of approximately 19,255 acres and depicted as Arches Expansion on the map entitled "Utah PLI Park and Monument Map" and dated _____.

(2) by redesignating paragraph (3) as paragraph (4); and

(3) in paragraph (4), as so designated by paragraph (2) of this provision, by striking "(1) and (2)" and inserting instead "(1), (2) and (3)"

SEC. 502. EXISTING TRAILS

(a) The public shall have continued access Off-highway vehicle access to the Klondike Bluffs, Dry Mesa, Winter Camp Ridge (to the overlook of Salt Wash), The Highlands (pipeline to the overlook of Salt Wash), and The Eagle's Nest trails, subject to reasonable regulations as prescribed by the Secretary.

(b) The National Park Service shall enter into a cooperative agreement with Ride with Respect that provides for continued public access of the trails outlined in this section, maintains the conservation qualities of the Park, and provides a framework for maintenance cost sharing.

(c) Where practicable, mountain biking shall be permitted and promoted within the trails outlined in subsection (a).

SEC. 503. TRANSPORTATION PLANNING

(a) The National Park Service shall work to create a northern entrance, which is being facilitated by the expansion outlined in 501(a), that enhances the visitor experience and alleviates traffic congestion at the current Park entrance.

Title VI - JURASSIC NATIONAL MONUMENT

SEC. 601. JURASSIC NATIONAL MONUMENT

(a) PURPOSES. - To conserve, protect, interpret, and enhance for the benefit of present and future generations the unique and nationally important paleontological, scientific, educational, and recreational resources, there is established in Emery County, Utah,

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subject to valid existing rights, the Jurassic National Monument (referred to in this title as the "Monument").

(b) BOUNDARIES . The Monument shall consist of approximately 867 acres of federal land in Emery County, Utah as generally depicted on the map entitled "Utah PLI Park and Monument Map" and dated _____

(c) MAP ; LEGAL DESCRIPTION .

(1) IN GENERAL. Two years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall file a map and legal description of the Special Management Areas with the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate.

(2) EFFECT. The map and legal description prepared under paragraph (b) shall have the same force and effect as if included in this title, except that the Secretary of the Interior may correct minor errors in the map or legal description.

(3) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY. A copy of the map and legal description shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the Bureau of Land Management.

(d) ACQUISITION OF LAND .

(1) IN GENERAL. The Secretary of the Interior may acquire land or interests in land within the boundaries of the Monument only by donation, exchange, or purchase from a willing seller.

(2) LAND EXCHANGE. At the request of the State, not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall complete exchanges for State land located within the boundaries of the Monument designated by this title.

(3) NO CONDEMNATION. Within the areas designated by this title the use of eminent domain or condemnation shall be prohibited.

(e) WITHDRAWALS . Subject to valid existing rights, any land within the Monument or any land or interest in land that is acquired by the United States for inclusion in the Monument after the date of enactment of this section is withdrawn from

(i) entry, appropriation, or disposal under the federal land laws;

(ii) location, entry, and patent under the mining laws; and

(iii) operation of the mineral leasing laws, geothermal leasing laws, and minerals materials laws.

(f) MANAGEMENT PLAN.

(1) PLAN REQUIRED- Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall develop a management plan for the long-term management of the national monument.

(2) RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONSULTATION- The Secretary of the Interior shall prepare the management plan in consultation and coordination with the Public Lands Initiative Planning Advisory Councils established under Division C of this Act.

(c) USES- The Secretary of the Interior shall allow only such uses of the national monument that would further the purposes outlined in subsection (a) of this section and in consultation and coordination with the Public Lands Initiative Resource Advisory

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Councils established under Division C of this Act. Other uses of the national monument may:

- (A) address transportation issues to and from the Monument; and
- (B) codify the current Special Recreation Management Area boundary.

(g) ADMINISTRATION . □ The Secretary of the Interior shall administer the Monument in accordance with---

- (1) the Management Plan; and
- (2) any other applicable laws.

(h) ADJACENT MANAGEMENT. □

(a) IN GENERAL. □ Nothing in this title creates a protective perimeter or buffer zone around a Monument designated by this Act.

(b) ACTIVITIES OUTSIDE MONUMENT. □ The fact that an activity or use on land outside the Monument can be seen, heard, or smelled within the Monument shall not preclude the activity or use outside the boundary of the Monument.

TITLE VII - WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS

SEC. 01 - WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS

(a) Section 3(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

□(213) COLORADO RIVER. The following segments in the State of Utah, to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior as follows:

- (A) The approximately 14.4 mile segment from Westwater Canyon from River Mile 125 to River Mile 112 as a wild river.
- (B) The approximately 8 mile segment from River Mile 112 to Cisco Wash as a scenic river.
- (C) The approximately 33.1 mile segment from the Confluence of the Colorado River with the Dolores River to River Mile 49 near Potash as a recreational river.
- (D) The approximately 5.7 mile segment from River Mile 44.5 to River mile 38.5 as a scenic river.
- (E) The approximately 3.7 mile segment from River Mile 37.5 to River Mile 34 at the Canyonlands National Park boundary as a scenic river.
- (F) The approximately 5.5 mile river segment from River Mile 44 to River Mile 38.5 as a scenic river.
- (G) The approximately 6.5 river segment of the Colorado River from River Mile 37.5 to the boundary of Canyonlands National Park at River Mile 31 as a scenic river.

□(214) DOLORES RIVER. The following segments in the State of Utah, to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior as follows:

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- (A) The approximately 5.9 mile segment from the Colorado State line to Fisher Creek as a recreational river.
- (B) The approximately 6.3 mile segment from Fisher Creek to Bridge Canyon as a scenic river
- (C) The approximately 9.9 mile segment from Bridge Canyon to the Colorado River as a recreational river.

□(215) GREEN RIVER. The following segments in the State of Utah, to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior as follows:

- (A) The approximately 50 mile river segment from River Mile 97 at the confluence with the San Rafael River to Canyonlands National Park Boundary as a scenic river.
- (B) The approximately 44.5 miles from Nine Mile Creek to Chandler Canyon as a wild river
- (C) The approximately 8 miles from Chandler Creek to Florence Creek as a scenic river.
- (D) The approximately 19 miles from Florence Creek to the Nefertiti Boat Ramp as a wild river.
- (E) The approximately 62 miles from the northern border of the Desolation Canyon Wilderness, designated under this Act, in Uintah County, Utah to the Carbon County line as a recreation river.

□(216) DARK CANYON, UTAH. The approximately 18.7 miles of the Dark Canyon River from the forest boundary to the Lake Powell below Young's Canyon to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior as a wild river.

(b) ADJACENT MANAGEMENT. □

(a) IN GENERAL. □ Nothing in this title creates a protective perimeter or buffer zone around a wild and scenic river designated by this title.

(b) ACTIVITIES OUTSIDE WILD AND SCENIC RIVER. □ The fact that an activity or use on land outside a wild and scenic river designated under this section can be seen, heard, or smelled within the wild and scenic river shall not preclude the activity or use outside the boundary of the wild and scenic river.

(c) The Secretary of the Interior may acquire land or interest in land within the boundaries of the wild and scenic river areas designated by this title only by donation, exchange, or purchase from a willing seller. □

(d) NO CONDEMNATION. □ Within the areas designated by this title the use of eminent domain or condemnation shall be prohibited.

(e) OUTFITTING AND GUIDE ACTIVITIES. □ Commercial services (including authorized outfitting and guide activities) within the wild and scenic rivers are authorized.

(f) MAPS AND LEGAL DESCRIPTION

(1) IN GENERAL. □ Not later than two years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall file a map, entitled Utah PLI Wild and Scenic Rivers, and legal description of the rivers with the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate.

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(2) EFFECT. □The map and legal description prepared under paragraph (1) shall have the same force and effect as if included in this title, except that the Secretary of the Interior may correct minor errors in the map or legal description.

(3) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY. □A copy of the map and legal description shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the United States Forest Service.

TITLE VIII □ASHLEY □ARST NATIONAL GEOLOGIC AND RECREATION AREA

SEC. □01. ASHLEY □ARST NATIONAL GEOLOGIC AND RECREATION AREA.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT. □ Subject to valid existing rights, the approximately 110,839 acres generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Special Management Area Map and dated _____, are hereby established as the □Ashley Karst National Geologic and Recreation Area □

(b) PURPOSES □ The purposes of the Ashley Karst National Geologic and Recreation Area (referred to in this title as the Area) are to provide recreational opportunities, protection and management of water resources, utilize commercial forest products, and withdraw minerals from development.

SEC. □0 □MAP AND LEGAL DESCRIPTION.

(1) IN GENERAL. □Not later than two years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Agriculture shall file a map and legal description of the Area with the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate.

(2) EFFECT. □The map and legal description prepared under paragraph (1) shall have the same force and effect as if included in this title, except that the Secretary of Agriculture may correct minor errors in the map or legal description.

(3) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY. □A copy of the map and legal description shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the United States Forest Service.

SEC. □03. ADMINISTRATION.

(a) ADMINISTRATION . □

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(1) IN GENERAL . □ The Secretary of Agriculture shall administer the Area in accordance with □

(a) the National Forest Management Act of 1976 (16 U.S.C. 1600 et seq.);

(b) this title; and

(c) other applicable laws.

(2) MANAGEMENT PLAN . □

(a) PLAN REQUIRED- Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall develop a management plan for the long-term management of the Area.

(b) RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONSULTATION- The Secretary of the Interior shall prepare the management plan in consultation and coordination with the Public Lands Initiative Planning Advisory Councils established under Division C of this Act.

(c) USES- The Secretary of Agriculture shall allow only such uses of the Area that would further the purposes outlined in subsection 801(b) of this section and in consultation and coordination with the Public Lands Initiative Resource Advisory Councils established under Division C of this Act. Other uses of the Area shall:

(A) provide for recreational opportunities to occur within the Area including skiing, biking, hiking, fishing, hunting, horseback riding, snowmobiling, designated trails for motorcycle riding and off-highway vehicle use, snowshoeing, camping, and other recreational activities consistent with this title;

(C) provide for appropriate forest management, utilizing commercial harvesting for hazardous fuels reduction, wildland fire control, control of insects and disease, and watershed health;

(D) prohibit mineral development; and

(E) promote the long-term protection and management of the water resources and underground karst system; and

(F) comply with Sections 801 and 804 .

SEC. □04 GENERAL PROVISIONS.

(a) OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLE AND MECHANIZED VEHICLES. □

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(1) IN GENERAL- The use of Off-highway vehicle and mechanized vehicles shall be permitted within the Area.

(2) MANAGEMENT-

(A) IN GENERAL- The Secretary of Agriculture shall designate existing routes in a manner that--

(i) utilizes Forest Service roads existing as of January 1, 2016 and also new roads authorized by this Act;

(ii) minimizes conflict with sensitive habitat or cultural or historical resources;

(iii) does not interfere with private property or water rights.

(B) CLOSURE OR REROUTING-

(i) IN GENERAL- A designated route may be temporarily closed or rerouted, for a period not to exceed two years, if the Secretary of Agriculture, in consultation with the State, or relevant local government within the State determines that--

(I) the designated route is damaging cultural resources or historical resources;

(II) temporary closure of the designated route is necessary to repair the designated route or protect public safety.

(III) modification of the designated route would not significantly affect access within the conservation area.

(IV) all other options, other than a temporary closure or rerouting, have been exhausted.

(V) an alternative route has been provided.

(C) NOTICE- The Secretary of Agriculture shall provide information to the public regarding any designated routes that are open, have been rerouted, or are temporarily closed through--

(i) use of appropriate signage within the Area; and

(ii) use of the internet and web resources.

(3) PRIORITY ROUTES □ Marsh Peak South Road and South Fork Road, as depicted on the Utah PLI Special Management Area Map, shall be open for Off-highway vehicle use. Administrative Access shall be allowed for the Forest Service, State and local governments, and water companies to access Whiterocks Lake for general and emergency maintenance purposes.

(b) TRAIL CONSTRUCTION. □

(1) FEASIBILITY STUDY. □ Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Agriculture shall study the feasibility and public interest of constructing new routes as needed to further mechanized and hiking recreational opportunities.

(2) CONSTRUCTION. □

(A) CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZED. □ If the Secretary of Agriculture determines that the construction of a route is feasible the Secretary of Agriculture may provide for the construction of the route.

(B) USE OF VOLUNTEER SERVICES AND CONTRIBUTIONS. □ A route may be constructed under this subsection through the acceptance of volunteer services and contributions from non-federal sources.

(c) NO EFFECT ON NON-FEDERAL LAND OR INTERESTS IN NON-FEDERAL LAND- Nothing in this title affects ownership, management, or other rights relating to non-federal land or interests in non-federal land located within the Area.

(d) OVERSNOW VEHICLES . □ The Secretary of Agriculture shall authorize the use of snowmobiles and other oversnow vehicles within the Area when there is at least six inches of snow coverage.

(e) FIRE, INSECTS, AND DISEASE . □ In accordance with this title, the Secretary of Agriculture may □

(1) carry out any measures to manage wildland fire and treat hazardous fuels, insects, and diseases in the Area; and

(2) coordinate those measures with the appropriate State or local agency.

(f) WILDLAND FIRE OPERATIONS. □ Nothing in this title precludes a Federal, State, or local agency from conducting wildfire management operations

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(including operations using aircraft or mechanized equipment) or interfere with the authority of the Secretary of Agriculture to authorize mechanical thinning of trees or underbrush to prevent or control the spread of wildfires or the use of mechanized equipment for wildfire pre-suppression and suppression.

(g) LIVESTOCK GRAZING..□

(1) IN GENERAL .□ Within the Area, Within the Area, the grazing of livestock in which grazing is established before the date of enactment of this Act shall continue in accordance with the grazing permit that existed on January 1, 2016, subject to reasonable regulations as prescribed by the Secretary.

(2) PROTECTION OF EXISTING USES. Existing livestock grazing shall continue, to the greatest extent practicable, in accordance with the following guidelines:

(A) there shall be no curtailments of grazing in the areas designated by this title simply because an area is, or has been designated by this title, nor should designations be used as an excuse by administrators to slowly "phase out" grazing.

B) the number and type of livestock permitted to graze in areas designated by this title shall continue at stocking levels prescribed in the grazing permit in effect at the time an area is designated to the greatest extent practicable.

C) the maintenance of pre-established facilities existing in an area prior to its classification as designated by this title (including fences, line cabins, water wells and pipelines, stock tanks and ponds, etc.), shall continue. Such maintenance includes the use of Off-highway vehicle or mechanized tools and equipment.

D) the construction of new improvements or replacement of deteriorated facilities in areas designated by this title is permissible if in accordance with guidelines and management plans governing the area.

E) the use of Off-highway vehicle equipment for emergency purposes such as rescuing sick animals or the placement of feed in emergency situations is permissible.

F) Access to historic and traditional water sources for the purpose of supporting livestock shall be maintained.

G) the trailing and movement of domestic livestock where permitted prior to the enactment of this Act shall continue

(3) UTAH DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE - In instances in which historic grazing locations, access, or use is disputed by the permittee, data and information provided by the Utah Department of Agriculture shall be given consideration by the Secretary of Agriculture to establish historic access, locations, or use.

(h) EXISTING EASEMENTS AND RIGHTS-OF-WAY. □Nothing in this title precludes the Secretary of Agriculture from renewing easements or rights-of-way

in existence on the date of enactment of this Act, in accordance with this Act and existing law.

(i) ADJACENT MANAGEMENT. □

(a) IN GENERAL. □ Nothing in this title creates a protective perimeter or buffer zone around the Area designated by section 801.

(b) ACTIVITIES OUTSIDE AREA. □ The fact that an activity or use on land outside the Area can be seen, heard, or smelled within the Area shall not preclude the activity or use outside the boundary of the Area.

(j) OUTFITTING AND GUIDE ACTIVITIES . □ Commercial services (including authorized outfitting and guide activities) within the Area are authorized.

(k) FISH AND WILDLIFE . □ Nothing in this title affects the jurisdiction of the State of Utah with respect to the management of fish and wildlife on federal land in the State, including the regulation of hunting, fishing, and trapping within the Area.

(l) ACCESS . □ The Secretary of Agriculture shall provide the owner of State or private property within the boundary of the Area access to the property.

(m) WILDLIFE WATER DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS . □ Structures and facilities, including future and existing structures and facilities, for wildlife water development projects (including guzzlers) in the Area are authorized

(n) HUNTING AND FISHING. □

Within the Area in where hunting and fishing on lands and waters owned of managed by the Department of Agriculture was allowed before the date of enactment of this Act, shall continue.

(o) WATER RIGHTS. □

(a) STATUTORY CONSTRUCTION . □ Nothing in this title □

(1) shall constitute either an express or implied reservation by the United States of any water rights with respect to the Area designated by section 801;

(2) affects any water rights in the State;

(3) establishes a precedent with regard to any future designations.

(4) shall restrict or prohibit the upstream diversion of water rights held under Utah State law nor shall any claim of resource damages

arise due to the rightful diversion or depletion of streams or rivers affecting the Area.

(b) UTAH WATER LAW. □The Secretary of Agriculture shall follow the procedural and substantive requirements of State law to obtain and hold any water rights not in existence on the date of the enactment of this Act with respect to the Area.

(c) EFFECTS ON STATE WATER RIGHTS. □The Secretary of the Interior and Secretary of Agriculture shall not take any action that adversely affects □

- (1) any water rights granted by the State;
- (2) the authority of the State in adjudicating water rights;
- (3) definitions established by the State with respect to the term □beneficial use□or □priority of rights□
- (4) terms and conditions for groundwater withdrawal;
- (5) the use of groundwater resources that are in accordance with State law; or
- (6) other rights or obligations of the State as established under State law.

(d) EXISTING WATER INFRASTRUCTURE. □

(1) Nothing in this title shall be construed to limit Off-highway vehicle access and road maintenance by local municipalities for those maintenance activities necessary to guarantee the continued viability of water resource facilities that currently exist or which may be necessary in the future to prevent the degradation of the water supply in the Area designated by section 801.

(2) Nothing in this Act shall be construed to encumber, transfer, impair, or limit any water right, or recognized beneficial use, including access to, development, and use of livestock water rights as defined by State law.

(e) DEFINITION. □The term □water resource facilities□means irrigation and pumping facilities, reservoirs, water conservation works, aqueducts, canals, ditches, pipelines, wells, hydropower projects, transmission and other ancillary facilities, and other water diversion, storage, and carriage structures.

(p) VEGETATION MANAGEMENT. □ Nothing in this title prevents the Secretary of Agriculture from conducting vegetation management projects within the Area.

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(q) WITHDRAWAL .□

(A) IN GENERAL .□ Subject to valid rights in existence on the date of enactment of this Act the federal land within the Area is withdrawn from□

(i) all forms of entry, appropriation, and disposal under the federal land laws;

(ii) location, entry, and patent under the mining laws; and

(iii) operation of the mineral leasing, mineral materials, and geothermal leasing laws.

(r) FEES .□ Except for improved campgrounds, within the Area the United States Forest Service is prohibited from the collecting or requiring fees for access or use.

DOI

Division B □ Opportunit □

Title I □ School Trust Land Consolidations

(a) FINDINGS. □ Congress finds that the land exchange authorized and directed by this Act furthers public objectives referenced in section 206 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1716) including □

(A) Promoting better management of federal conservation areas by removing inheld state trust land sections;

(B) Securing Federal ownership and protection of land with significant wildlife, recreational, scenic, cultural and other public values;

(C) Assisting the State of Utah and local governments in economic development and community expansion through the consolidation of state trust lands in manageable blocks near several Utah communities; and

(D) Advancing public education through increased opportunity for economic development of Utah school trust lands, in furtherance of the land grants made under the Utah Enabling Act, Act of July 16, 1894 (28 Stat. 107, chapter 138).

(b) PURPOSE □ It is the purpose of this title to authorize, direct, facilitate, and expedite the exchange of land between the State of Utah and the United States.

SEC. 10 □ DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) MAPS. □ The term □ Maps □ means the following maps prepared by the Bureau of Land Management:

(a) Land Conveyances - Carbon County dated [date]

(b) Land Conveyances □ Duchesne County dated [date]

(c) Land Conveyances - Emery County dated [date]

(d) Land Conveyances □ Grand County dated [date]

(e) Land Conveyances □ San Juan County dated [date]

(f) Land Conveyances □ Uintah County dated [date]

(2) NON-FEDERAL LAND. □ The term □ non-Federal land □ means the lands identified on the Maps as □ State Trust Land Proposed for Transfer to United States □ □ State Trust Lands □ Surface Only Proposed for Transfer to United States □ and □ State Trust Lands -- Minerals Only Proposed for Transfer to United States □ located in Carbon, Duchesne, Emery, Grand, San Juan and Uintah counties, Utah, as generally depicted on the Maps.

(3) SECRETARY. □ The term □ Secretary □ means the Secretary of the Interior.

(4) STATE. □ The term □ State □ means the State of Utah, acting as trustee under the Utah State School and Institutional Trust Lands Management Act (Utah Code Ann. 53C □ 1 □ 101 et seq) through the Utah School and Institutional Trust Lands Administration.

SEC. 103. EXCHANGE OF LAND □ RESERVATION OF INTERESTS.

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- (a) In General.--If the State offers to convey to the United States title to the non-Federal land, the Secretary shall, subject to the provisions of this title--
- (1) accept the offer; and
 - (2) on receipt of the right, title, and interest of the State in and to the non-Federal land, convey to the State all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the Federal land.
- (b) Valid Existing Rights.--The exchange authorized under subsection (a) shall be subject to valid existing rights.
- (c) Costs Costs of the land exchange shall be allocated in accordance with section 206(f)(2)(B) of FLPMA (43 U.S.C. 1716(f)(2)(B)).
- (d) Title Approval.--Title to the Federal land and non-Federal land to be exchanged under this section shall be in a format acceptable to the Secretary and the State.
- (e) Reservation of Interest in Potash.--
- (1) In general.--With respect to Federal land that contains potash resources, the Secretary shall reserve an interest in all potash resources.
 - (2) Extent of interest.--The interest reserved by the United States under paragraph 1 shall consist of--
 - (A) 50 percent of any bonus bid or other payment received by the State as consideration for securing any lease or authorization to develop potash resources;
 - (B) 50 percent of the amount that would have been received by the Federal Government under the royalty rate applicable on July 1, 2015 if the potash resources had been retained in Federal ownership; and
 - (C) 50 percent of any other payment received by the State pursuant to any lease or authorization to develop the potash resources.
 - (3) Upon receipt of any funds from potash leasing and development on lands in which the Secretary has reserved an interest, the State shall pay the Secretary amounts attributable to the reserved interest of the United States in accordance with paragraph (4).
 - (4) Payment.
 - (A) Any amounts due under paragraph (3) shall be paid by the State to the United States not less than quarterly.
 - (B) The State may deduct an administrative fee of three per cent from all payments due to the United States under paragraph (2).
 - (5) No obligation to lease.--The State shall not be obligated to lease or otherwise develop potash resources in which the United States retains an interest under this subsection.
- (f) Reservation of Wellbore Interest in Oil and Gas
- (1) In general. The Secretary shall reserve a wellbore interest in each oil and gas well on Federal land that has been determined by the Secretary to be capable of production in paying quantities as of the date of conveyance.
 - (2) Extent of interest. The wellbore interest reserved to the United States under paragraph (1) shall consist of all royalties attributable to any zones or horizons that are being produced from an oil and gas well located on Federal land as of the date of conveyance.

(3) Upon receipt of any funds attributable to the reserve wellbore interest of the United States, the State shall pay the Secretary all such amounts in accordance with paragraph (4).

(4) Payment. □

(A) Any amounts due under paragraph (2) shall be paid by the State to the United States not less than quarterly.

(B) The State may deduct an administrative fee of three per cent from all payments due to the United States under paragraph (2)

(5) Termination of Reserved Interest. □ The reserved wellbore interests of the United States in oil and gas shall automatically terminate on the date that is ten years after the enactment of this Act.

(6) Sharing of Revenue. The United States shall share all revenue received with respect to its reserved wellbore mineral interest in oil and gas with the State of Utah in accordance with 30 U.S.C. 191(a).

(g) Appurtenant Water Rights.--Any conveyance of a parcel of Federal land or non-Federal land under this Act shall include the conveyance of water rights appurtenant to the parcel conveyed.

SEC. 104. APPRAISALS

(a) Equal Value Exchange. □

(1) In general.--The value of the Federal land and non-Federal land to be exchanged under this Act □

(A) shall be equal; or

(B) shall be made equal in accordance with section 5.

(b) Appraisals.--The value of the Federal land and the non-Federal land shall be determined by appraisals conducted by 1 or more independent appraisers retained by the State, with the consent of the Secretary.

(c) Applicable law.--The appraisals conducted under paragraph (1) ---

(A) shall be conducted in accordance with section 206 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1716); and

(b) shall utilize nationally recognized appraisal standards, including, to the extent appropriate, the Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisitions.

(d) Approval.--The appraisals conducted under paragraph (1) shall be submitted to the Secretary and the State for approval.

(e) Adjustment.--

(1) In general.--If value is attributed to any parcel of Federal land because of the presence of minerals subject to leasing under the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 181 et seq.), the value of the parcel (as otherwise established under this subsection) shall be reduced by the estimated value of the payments that would have been made to the State of Utah from bonuses, rentals, and royalties that the United States would have received if such minerals were leased pursuant to the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 181 et seq.).

(2) Limitation.--An adjustment under subparagraph (A) shall not be considered as a property right of the State.

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(f) Valuation of Lands with Reserved Minerals.--Federal land in which the Secretary reserves an interest under subsections 103(3)3(e) and 103(3)(f) shall be appraised

(1) without regard to the presence of potash; and

(2) taking into account the reserved wellbore interest of the United States, if any.

(g) Duration. The appraisals conducted under paragraph (1) shall remain valid until the date of the completion of the exchange authorized under this title.

(h) Availability of appraisals.

(1) In general.--All final appraisals, appraisal reviews, and determinations of value for land to be exchanged under this section shall be available for public review at the Utah State Office of the Bureau of Land Management at least 30 days before the conveyance of the applicable parcels.

(2) Publication.--The Secretary or the State, as applicable, shall publish in a newspaper of general circulation in Salt Lake County, Utah, a notice that the appraisals are available for public inspection.

(i) Dispute resolution.

(1) If, by the date that is 90 days after the date of submission of an appraisal for review and approval under this subsection, the Secretary or State do not agree to accept the findings of the appraisals with respect to any parcel of Federal land or non-Federal land, the dispute shall be resolved in accordance with section 206(d)(2) of FLPMA (43 U.S.C. 1716(d)(2)).

(2) If agreement has not been reached with respect to the exchange of an individual parcel of Federal land or non-Federal land, the Secretary and the State may agree to set aside the individual parcel to allow the exchange of the other parcels of Federal land and non-Federal land to proceed.

(j) Conveyance of Parcels in Phases.

(1) In General. Notwithstanding that appraisals for all of the parcels of Federal land and non-Federal land may not have been approved, parcels of the Federal land and non-Federal land may be exchanged in phases as may be mutually determined by the Secretary and the State.

(2) Ledger. -- The Secretary and the State may agree to utilize a ledger account to make equal the value of lands conveyed by each party in one or more phases, provided that the overall exchange shall be made equal as provided in section 105.

(3) Authority. It is the intent of Congress that the Secretary may exercise broad discretionary authority in the processing of the land exchange to expedite the final conveyance of the Federal and non-Federal land.

SEC. 105. EUALIZATION OF VALUES.

(a) Surplus of federal land.

If the value of the Federal land exceeds the value of the non-Federal land, the value of the Federal land and non-Federal land shall be equalized by

(1) the State conveying to the United States State trust land located within any of the wilderness areas or national conservation areas in Washington County, Utah, established under subtitle O of title I of the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 (Public Law 111 1; 123 Stat. 1075) that has an appraised value

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- equal to the difference between the value of the Federal land; and the value of the non-Federal land;
 - (2) the reduction in acreage of the Federal land as the State and the Secretary may agree;
 - (3) the State making a cash payment to the United States; or
 - (4) any combination of the methods described in paragraphs (1)-(3) as the State and the Secretary may mutually agree.
- (b) Surplus of non-federal land. If the value of the non-Federal land exceeds the value of the Federal land, the value of the Federal land and the non-Federal land shall be equalized by
- (1) the reduction in acreage of the non-Federal land as the State and the Secretary may mutually agree.

SEC. 106. WITHDRAWAL OF FEDERAL LANDS PRIOR TO EXCHANGE

Subject to valid existing rights, during the period beginning on the date of enactment of this Act and ending on the earlier of the date that the Federal land is removed from the exchange or the date on which the Federal land is conveyed, the Federal land is withdrawn from mineral location, entry or patent under the mining laws, from leasing and entry under the mineral leasing laws, and from mineral material disposal.

SEC. 10 NEPA AND FLPMA COMPLIANCE.

- (1) Public Interest. -- The land exchange authorized and directed by this title is in the public interest.
- (2) Scoping and Analysis. -- Notwithstanding any other law, in preparing an environmental assessment or environmental impact statement required under section 102 of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4332) with respect to the land exchange contemplated by this Act:
 - (A) the Secretary is not required to identify any actions other than the proposed action and the no action alternative; and
 - (B) the Secretary is not required to analyze the environmental effects of alternative conveyances or actions other than the offer submitted by the State under subsection 103(a).
- (3) Presumption of Plan Adequacy. Conveyances of Federal land to the State in accordance with this Act are presumed to comply with any land use plan enacted under section 202 of FLPMA (43 U.S.C. 1712).

SEC. 10 STATUS AND MANAGEMENT OF LAND AFTER EXCHANGE.

- (a) ADMINISTRATION OF NON-FEDERAL LAND.
 - (1) IN GENERAL. Subject to paragraph (2) and in accordance with section 206(c) of FLPMA (43 U.S.C. 1716(c)), the non-Federal land acquired by the United States under this Act shall become part of, and be managed as part of, the Federal administrative unit or area in which the land is located.
- (b) GRAZING PERMITS.

(1) IN GENERAL. □ If land acquired under this Act is subject to a lease, permit, or contract for the grazing of domestic livestock in effect on the date of acquisition, the entity acquiring the land shall allow the grazing to continue for the remainder of the term of the lease, permit, or contract, subject to the related terms and conditions of user agreements, including permitted stocking rates, grazing fee levels, access rights, and ownership and use of range improvements.

(2) RENEWAL. □ To the extent allowed by Federal or State law, on expiration of any grazing lease, permit, or contract described in paragraph (1), the holder of the lease, permit, or contract shall be entitled to a preference right to renew the lease, permit, or contract.

(3) BASE PROPERTIES. □ If land conveyed by the State under this Act is used by a grazing permittee or lessee to meet the base property requirements for a Federal grazing permit or lease, the land shall continue to qualify as a base property for the remaining term of the lease or permit and the term of any renewal or extension of the lease or permit.

(c) HAZARDOUS MATERIALS. □

(1) IN GENERAL. □ The Secretary and the State shall make available for review and inspection any record relating to hazardous materials on the land to be exchanged under this Act.

(2) COSTS. □ The costs of remedial actions relating to hazardous materials on land acquired under this Act shall be paid by those entities responsible for the costs under applicable law.

SEC. 10 □ □LANDS WITHIN HISTORIC UNCOMPAHGRE RESERVATION.

In the event that a court of competent jurisdiction issues a final judgment against the United States determining that the public lands within the boundaries of the historic Uncompahgre Reservation currently managed by the Bureau of Land Management are or should be tribal trust lands of the Ute Indian Tribe of the Uintah and Ouray Reservation, then ---

(a) within one year of the final judgment, the State of Utah shall relinquish all lands acquired by the State under this Act that are located within the historic Uncompahgre Reservation to the United States for the benefit of the Tribe; and

(b) upon such relinquishment, the State of Utah may select unappropriated public lands of equal value elsewhere in Utah in the manner provided by section 6 of the Utah Enabling Act, Act of July 16, 1894, ch. 138, 28 Stat. 107.

SEC. 110. □BOO □ CLIFFS CONSERVATION AREA. □The non-Federal mineral estate acquired by the United States in the area depicted on the Grand County map as the Book Cliffs Conservation Area is withdrawn from the operation of the mineral entry, leasing and mineral material disposal laws until otherwise determined by Congress.

Title II □Goblin Valle □State Par □

SEC. 01. LAND CONVEYANCE

(a) LAND CONVEYANCE. At the request of the State of Utah, the Secretary of the Interior shall convey, without consideration, the approximately 9,994 acres of Bureau of Land Management land identified as Utah PLI Goblin Valley State Park Map, on the map entitled Utah PLI Goblin Valley State Park Expansion Map and dated _____, to the Utah State Parks and Recreation Division of the Department of Natural Resources.

SEC. 02. COOPERATIVE MANAGEMENT OF GOBLIN VALLEY.

(a) IN GENERAL. At the request of the State, in accordance with this section, the Secretary of the Interior shall enter into a cooperative agreement with the State for the management of the federal land described in subsection (b).

(b) DESCRIPTION OF LAND. The area subject to the cooperative agreement is federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management in Emery County, Utah comprising approximately 156,540 acres, identified as Goblin Valley Cooperative Management Area on the map entitled Utah PLI Goblin Valley State Park Map and dated _____.

(c) PURPOSES. - The purposes of the Goblin Valley Cooperative Management Area is to promote outdoor recreation, such as off-highway vehicle use, mountain biking, rock climbing, and hiking.

(d) TERMS. The cooperative agreement shall

(1) clarify the roles, responsibilities, and limitations, of the Secretary of the Interior and the State with regard to recreation management within the federal land;

(2) extend only to recreational activities, including Off-highway vehicle and non-Off-highway vehicle, within the federal land, and shall not affect other land management within the federal land, or recreational activities outside the federal land;

(3) require that recreational activities within the federal land shall continue to be managed in accordance with

(A) the San Rafael Swell National Conservation Area and Crack Canyon Wilderness Area established by this Act; and

(B) applicable federal laws.

(4) require new route and trail construction for motorized and non-motorized use to further recreational opportunities and/or minimize resource conflict, when and where appropriate;

(4) address the establishment, distribution, and uses of, any revenues generated by recreational activities (including entrance fees) on federal lands within the Goblin Valley Cooperative Management Area; and

(5) specify that the State agency administering the federal land shall be the Utah State Parks and Recreation Division of the Department of Natural Resources.

Title III Price Can on State Forest

SEC. 301. DEFINITIONS.

In this title:

- (1) MAPS. □ The term "Map" means the map titled Utah PLI Price Canyon State Forest Map.
- (2) FEDERAL LAND. □ The term "federal land" means the 13,321-acres owned by the Bureau of Land Management and identified as "BLM Lands Proposed for Transfer to State Sovereign Land" located in Carbon County, Utah, as generally depicted on the map entitled "Utah PLI Price Canyon State Forest Map" and date _____
- (3) NON-FEDERAL LAND. □ The term "non-federal land" means the 14,939-acres identified on the Map as "State Sovereign Land Proposed for Transfer to BLM" located in Grand, and San Juan Counties, Utah, as generally depicted on the
- (4) SECRETARY. □ The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Interior.
- (5) STATE. □ The term "State" means the State of Utah's Division of Forestry, Fire, and State Lands.

SEC. 30 □ EXCHANGE OF LAND.

- (a) In General.-- It is the purpose of this title to consolidate intermingled State sovereign lands in an area of Carbon County, Utah to create the State of Utah's first State Forest.
- (b) If the State offers to convey to the United States title to the non-federal land, the Secretary of the Interior shall--
 - (1) accept the offer; and
 - (2) on receipt of the right, title, and interest of the State in and to the non-federal land, convey to the State all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the federal land.
- (c) VALID EXISTING RIGHTS.--The exchange authorized under subsection (a) shall be subject to valid existing rights.
- (d) TITLE APPROVAL.--Title to the federal land and non-federal land to be exchanged under this section shall be in a format acceptable to the Secretary of the Interior and the State.

SEC. 303. LIVESTOCK □ GRAZING.

- (a) LIVESTOCK GRAZING--- Within the lands acquired by the state under this title in which grazing is established before the date of enactment of this Act, the grazing of livestock shall continue at levels existing as of January 1, 2016, subject to reasonable regulations as prescribed by the Secretary.

Title IV □ Deer Lodge Land Exchange

SEC. 401 Definitions

In this title:

- (a) ASSOCIATION. □ The term "Association" means the Deer Lodge Homeowners Association.

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(b) FEDERAL LAND. □ The term "federal land" means the approximately 156 acres of National Forest System land in Daggett County, Utah, identified as "Deer Lodge Cabin Site" on the map entitled "Utah PLI Deer Lodge Land Exchange Map" and dated _____.

(c) NON-FEDERAL LAND. □ The term "non-federal land" means the parcel of approximately 77 acres of private land located in Uintah County, Utah and identified as "Land to Be Acquired by USFS" on the map entitled "Utah PLI Deer Lodge Land Exchange Map" and dated _____.

(d) SECRETARY. □ The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of Agriculture.

SEC. 40 LAND EXCHANGE.

(a) CONVEYANCE OF LAND. □ No less than two years after enactment of this title, if the Association offers to convey to the United States all right, title, and interest of the Association in and to the non-federal land, the Secretary of Agriculture shall convey to the Association, without consideration, all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the federal land, subject to valid existing rights.

(b) COMPLIANCE WITH EXISTING LAW. □ Except as otherwise provided in this title, the Secretary of Agriculture shall carry out the land exchange under this title in accordance with section 206 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1716).

SEC. 403 CONDITIONS OF EXCHANGE.

(a) TITLE. □ As a condition of the land exchange under this title, title to the non-federal land to be acquired by the Secretary of Agriculture under this title shall be acceptable to the Secretary of Agriculture.

(b) TERMS AND CONDITIONS. □ As a condition of the land exchange under this title, the Association shall agree to retain as undeveloped open space the approximately 40 acres of meadow area identified as "Open Space" as generally depicted on the map entitled "Utah PLI Deerlodge Land Exchange" and dated _____.

Title V Scofield Land Transfers

SEC. 501. DEFINITIONS.

In this title:

(1) CARBON COUNTY.

The term "Carbon County" means Carbon County, Utah, within which the Scofield Reservoir property is located.

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(2) CLAIMANT. □ The term "claimant" means any person or entity (or a successor in interest to a person or entity) that, according to the records in the office of the Recorder for Carbon, Utah, as of the date of enactment of this Act, claims title to, or an interest in, the federal land.

(3) FEDERAL LAND. □

(A) IN GENERAL. □ The term "federal land" means the land acquired by Price River Water Conservation District and transferred to the United States for use in the construction and operation of Scofield Dam and Reservoir located between the normal water surface elevation and the property boundary elevation in the Scofield Reservoir basin.

(B) EXCLUSIONS. □ The term "federal land" does not include any mineral or subsurface rights to the land described in subparagraph (A); or the 205 acres of land adjoining the Scofield Reservoir, as adjudicated in the case styled *United States v. Dunn* (557F.3d 1165 (10th Cir. 2009)).

(4) LIFE ESTATE. □ The term "life estate" means if the claimant is a person, an interest of the claimant in the federal land that will revert to the United States on the date of the death of the claimant; and (B) if the claimant is an entity, an interest in the federal land of a person designated by the claimant that will revert to the United States on the date of the death of the designated person.

(5) SECRETARY. □ The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Interior.

SEC. 50. CONVEYANCE OF SCOFIELD PROJECT LAND.

(a) The Secretary of the Interior shall convey all right and title to the federal land, or a life estate in the federal land, without consideration, to any valid claimant that submits a request to the Secretary of the Interior not later than 18 months after the enactment of this Act. If the Secretary of the Interior does not act upon the request within 18 months from the date of enactment of this act, the federal land shall be transferred to the claimant.

(b) CONVEYANCE REQUIREMENTS- A conveyance under this title shall be subject to □

(A) provisions under which the claimant shall agree to indemnify and hold harmless the United States for all claims by the claimant or others arising from--

- (i) the design, construction, operation, maintenance, or replacement of Scofield Dam and Reservoir;
- (ii) the survey of claims, description of claims, delineation of boundaries, conveyance documents, conveyance process, and recording of deeds associated with the conveyance; and
- (iii) any damages associated with any structure or chattel of the claimant that may be displaced in a flood event;

(B) the United States retaining a flood easement as well as an access easement for purposes of monitoring and enforcing the requirements of subparagraph (c) with respect to the entire portion of federal land conveyed; and

(C) deed restrictions requiring that--

(i) to prevent any structure on the portion of the federal land conveyed from being displaced during a flood event, the claimant shall--

(I) secure or tie down all existing structures; and

(II) if replacing or rebuilding such a structure, limit the replacement or rebuilding to the number and type of structures in existence on the date of enactment of this Act; and

(ii) all activities carried out by the claimant under clause (i) with respect to a structure to be carried out in accordance with applicable standards for structures that may be submerged, flooded, or inundated, as contained in--

(I) the International Building Code (as adopted by Utah Administrative Code R156-56); or

(II) any other building code or engineering standard that is--

(aa) similar to the International Building Code;

(bb) widely used; and

(cc) nationally recognized.

(c) If the claimant is a willing seller, the Secretary of the Interior may offer the claimant fair market value for the land in lieu of a conveyance of all right and title to the federal land.

Title VI **Land Conve** **ances**

SEC. 601. Land Conve **ances.**

(a) IN GENERAL. Notwithstanding the land use planning requirements of sections 202 and 203 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1712, 1713), upon the request of the specified local entity in the county in which the conveyance will occur, the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture as appropriate shall convey the following federal land to that entity, without consideration:

(1) CANYONLANDS FIELDS AIRPORT - The approximately 561 acres of land depicted as Canyonlands Fields Airport, on the map entitled Utah PLI Land Conveyances Map and dated ____, to Grand County, Utah for use as an airport

(2) MOAB TAILINGS PROJECT Upon completion of the Moab Uranium Mill Tailings Remedial Action (UMTRA) Project, the approximately 474 acres of land depicted as UMTRA Conveyance, on the map entitled Utah PLI Land Conveyances Map and dated ____, shall be conveyed, without consideration, to Grand County, Utah.

(3) HUNTINGTON AIRPORT EXPANSION. The approximately 1,398 acres generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Land Conveyances Map and dated ____ as

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□Huntington Airport, □to Emery County, Utah, for expansion of the Huntington Municipal Airport.

(4) EMERY COUNTY RECREATION AREA. □ The approximately 479 acres generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Land Conveyances Map and dated _____ as □Emery County Recreation Area, □to Emery County, Utah for public recreational purposes.

(5) EMERY COUNTY SHERIFF SUBSTATION. □ The approximately 643 acres generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Land Conveyances Map and dated _____, as □Emery County Sheriff's Substation, □to Emery County, Utah for a substation for the Emery County Sheriff's Office.

(6) BLANDING OUTDOOR RECREATION AREA. ---The approximately 5,197 acres of land depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Land Conveyances Map and dated _____, as □Blanding Outdoor Recreation Area, □to Blanding City, Utah for use as an outdoor recreation area.

(7) CAL BLACK AIRPORT. □ The approximately 1,916 acres generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Land Conveyances Map and dated _____ as □Cal Black Airport, □to San Juan County, Utah for a municipal airport.

(8) BLUFF AIRPORT. □ The approximately 1,406 acres generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Land Conveyances Map and dated _____ as □Bluff Airport, □to San Juan County, Utah, for a municipal airport.

(9) MONTICELLO WATER STORAGE AND TREATMENT PLANT. □ The approximately 164 acres generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Land Conveyances Map and dated _____ as □Monticello Water Storage and Treatment Plant, □to Monticello City, Utah, for a water storage and treatment plant.

(10) BLANDING SHOOTING RANGE. □ The approximately 21 acres generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Land Conveyances Map and dated _____, as □Blanding Shooting Range, □to San Juan County, Utah, for a public shooting range.

(11) FANTASY CANYON. □ The approximately 160 acres generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Land Conveyances Map and dated _____, as □Fantasy Canyon □to the State of Utah, for public recreation.

(12) PARK CITY CONVEYENCE I □The approximately 2.5 acres generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Land Conveyances Map and dated _____ as □Park City Conveyance I, □to Park City, Utah, for public recreation and open space.

(13) PARK CITY CONVEYENCE II □The approximately 1 acres generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Land Conveyances Map and dated _____ as □Park City Conveyance II, □to Park City, Utah, for public recreation and open space.

(14) LISBON VALLEY -- The approximately 398 acres generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Land Conveyances Map and dated _____ as □Lisbon Valley, □to Utah State University, Utah, for education and research.

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(15) WELLINGTON -- The approximately 645 acres generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Land Conveyances Map and dated _____ as □Wellington,□to Utah State University, for education and research.

(16) RANGE CREEK RESEARCH STATION EXPANSION-- The approximately 1,663 acres depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Land Conveyances Map and dated _____ as □Range Creek Research Station Expansion,□to the University of Utah, for education and research.

(17) ASHLEY SPRING ZONE. □ The approximately 1,102 acres generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Land Conveyances Map and dated _____ as □Ashley Spring,□to Uintah County, Utah, for use as open space and for watershed protection and drinking water development.

(18) SEEP RIDGE UTILITY CORRIDOR. □The approximately ___ acres generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Land Conveyances Map and dated _____ as □Seep Ridge Utility Corridor,□to the State of Utah, for use as rights-of-way for public utilities.

(19) BLUFF RIVER RECREATION AREA. - The approximately 177 acres generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Land Conveyances Map and dated _____ as □Bluff River Recreation Area,□to San Juan County, for use as recreation and municipal facilities.

(20) EMERY INFORMATION CENTER. □The approximately 80 acres generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Land Conveyances Map and dated _____, as □Emery County Information Center,□to Emery County, Utah for an information and visitor center to promote public lands.

(b) MAP AND LEGAL DESCRIPTIONS. □

(1) IN GENERAL. □Not later than two years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture shall file a map and legal description of the Land Conveyances with the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate.

(2) FORCE AND EFFECT. □ Each map and legal description submitted under this section shall have the same force and effect as if included in this title, except that the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture as appropriate may make any minor modifications of any clerical or typographical errors in the map or legal description.

(3) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY. □A copy of the map and legal description shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the Bureau of Land Management and the United States Forest Service.

(c) REVERSION. □ If any parcel conveyed under subsection (a) ceases to be used for the purpose for which it was conveyed or any other public purpose, the land shall revert to the United States, if the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture as appropriate determines that the reversion is in the best interest of the United States.

Title VII □ Land Disposals

SEC. □01. LAND DISPOSALS.

- (a) Disposal. -- Subject to valid existing rights, the Secretary of the Interior shall dispose of federal lands identified as □Lands for Disposal□ on the map entitled □Utah PLI Land Disposal Map□ and dated _____ within two years.

Title VIII □ CANYON COUNTRY RECREATION ZONES

SEC □01. ESTABLISHMENT

(a) ESTABLISHMENT. □ Subject to valid existing rights, and to enhance existing and future recreational opportunities and use the following areas in Grand County, Uintah County, and San Juan County, Utah are hereby established as Recreation Zones:

- (1) KLONDIKE RECREATION ZONE. □ Certain federal land, comprising approximately 24,968 acres administered by the Bureau of Land Management in Grand County, Utah, as generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Recreation Zones Map and dated _____ to be known as the □Klondike Recreation Zone. □
- (2) MONITOR AND MERRIMAC RECREATION ZONE. □ Certain federal land, comprising approximately 17,370 acres administered by the Bureau of Land Management in Grand County, Utah, as generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Recreation Zones Map and dated _____ to be known as the □Monitor and Merrimac Recreation Zone. □
- (3) GOLDBAR RECREATION ZONE. □ Certain federal land, comprising approximately 23,050 acres administered by the Bureau of Land Management in Grand County, Utah, as generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Recreation Zones Map and dated _____ to be known as the □Goldbar Recreation Zone. □
- (4) BIG FLAT RECREATION ZONE. □ Certain federal land, comprising approximately 25,311 acres administered by the Bureau of Land Management in Grand County, Utah, as generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Recreation Zones Map and dated _____ to be known as the □Big Flat Recreation Zone. □
- (5) MINERAL CANYON RECREATION ZONE. □ Certain federal land, comprising approximately 19,809 acres administered by the Bureau of Land Management in Grand County, Utah, as generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Recreation Zones Map and dated _____ to be known as the □Mineral Canyon Recreation Zone. □
- (6) DEE PASS AND UTAH RIMS RECREATION ZONE. □ Certain federal land, comprising approximately 210,116 acres administered by the Bureau of Land

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Management in Grand County, Utah, as generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Recreation Zones Map and dated _____ to be known as the ☐Dee Pass and Utah Rims Recreation Zone.☐

- (7) YELLOW CIRCLE.☐ Certain federal land, comprising approximately 7,040 acres administered by the Bureau of Land Management in San Juan County, Utah, as generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Recreation Zones Map and dated _____ to be known as the ☐Yellow Circle Recreation Zone.☐
- (8) CAMEO CLIFFS.☐ Certain federal land, comprising approximately 48,025 acres administered by the Bureau of Land Management in San Juan County, Utah, as generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Recreation Zones Map and dated _____ to be known as the ☐Cameo Cliffs Recreation Zone.☐
- (9) JENSEN HILLS.☐ Certain federal land, comprising approximately _____ acres administered by the Bureau of Land Management in Uintah County, Utah, as generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Recreation Zones Map and dated _____ to be known as the ☐Jensen Hills Recreation Zone.☐
- (10) RED MOUNTAIN.☐ Certain federal land, comprising approximately _____ acres administered by the Bureau of Land Management in Uintah County, Utah, as generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Recreation Zones Map and dated _____ to be known as the ☐Red Mountain Recreation Zone.☐
- (11) DEVILS HOLE.☐ Certain federal land, comprising approximately _____ acres administered by the Bureau of Land Management in Uintah County, Utah, as generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Recreation Zones Map and dated _____ to be known as the ☐Devils Hole Recreation Zone.☐
- (12) BOURDETTE DRAW.☐ Certain federal land, comprising approximately _____ acres administered by the Bureau of Land Management in Uintah County, Utah, as generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Recreation Zones Map and dated _____ to be known as the ☐Bourdette Draw Recreation Zone.☐
- (13) RED WASH.☐ Certain federal land, comprising approximately _____ acres administered by the Bureau of Land Management in Uintah County, Utah, as generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Recreation Zones Map and dated _____ to be known as the ☐Red Wash Recreation Zone.☐

SEC. 00 MAP AND LEGAL DESCRIPTION.

(a) IN GENERAL. ☐Not later than two years from the date the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall file a map and legal description of the recreation zones established by sections 801 of this Act with the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate.

(b) FORCE AND EFFECT.☐ The map and legal description submitted under this section shall have the same force and effect as if included in this title, except that the

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Secretary of the Interior may make any minor modifications of any clerical or typographical errors in the map or legal description.

(c) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY. □ A copy of the map and legal description shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the Bureau of Land Management.

SEC. 03. GENERAL PROVISIONS.

(a) FIRE, INSECTS, AND DISEASE. □ In accordance with this title, the Secretary of the Interior may □

(1) carry out any measures to manage wildland fire and treat hazardous fuels, insects, and diseases in the recreation zones; and

(2) coordinate those measures with the appropriate State or local agency.

(b) WILDLAND FIRE OPERATIONS. □ Nothing in this title precludes a Federal, State, or local agency from conducting wildfire management operations (including operations using aircraft or mechanized equipment) or interferes with the authority of the Secretary of the Interior to authorize mechanical thinning of trees or underbrush to prevent or control the spread of wildfires or the use of mechanized equipment for wildfire pre-suppression and suppression.

(c) LIVESTOCK GRAZING. □

(1) IN GENERAL. □ Within the recreation planning areas, the grazing of livestock in which grazing is established before the date of enactment of this Act shall continue in accordance with the grazing permit that existed on January 1, 2016, subject to reasonable regulations as prescribed by the Secretary.

(2) PROTECTION OF EXISTING USES. Existing livestock grazing shall continue, to the greatest extent practicable, in accordance with the following guidelines:

(A) there shall be no curtailments of grazing in the areas designated by this title simply because an area is, or has been designated by this title, nor should designations be used as an excuse by administrators to slowly "phase out" grazing.

B) the number and type of livestock permitted to graze in areas designated by this title shall continue at stocking levels prescribed in the grazing permit in effect at the time an area is designated to the greatest extent practicable.

C) the maintenance of pre-established facilities existing in an area prior to its classification as designated by this title (including fences, line cabins, water wells and pipelines, stock tanks and ponds, etc.), shall continue. Such maintenance includes the use of Off-highway vehicle or mechanized tools and equipment.

D) the construction of new improvements or replacement of deteriorated facilities in areas designated by this title is permissible if in accordance with guidelines and management plans governing the area.

E) the use of Off-highway vehicle equipment for emergency purposes such as rescuing sick animals or the placement of feed in emergency situations is permissible.

F) Access to historic and traditional water sources for the purpose of supporting livestock shall be maintained.

G) the trailing and movement of domestic livestock where permitted prior to the enactment of this Act shall continue

(3) UTAH DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

In instances in which historic grazing areas, access, or use is disputed by the permittee, data and information provided by the Utah Department of Agriculture shall be given priority consideration by the Secretary of the Interior to establish historic grazing, locations, or use.

(d) EXISTING EASEMENTS AND RIGHTS-OF-WAY. Nothing in this title precludes the Secretary of the Interior from renewing easements or rights-of-way in existence as of the date of enactment of this Act, in accordance with this title and existing law.

(f) ADJACENT MANAGEMENT.

(1) IN GENERAL. Nothing in this title creates a protective perimeter or buffer zone around any recreation zone designated by this title.

(2) ACTIVITIES OUTSIDE THE RECREATION ZONES. The fact that an activity or use on land outside a recreation zone can be seen, heard, or smelled within the recreation zone shall not preclude the activity or use outside the boundary of the recreation zone.

(e) OUTFITTING AND GUIDE ACTIVITIES. Commercial services (including authorized outfitting and guide activities) within the recreation zones are authorized.

(f) FISH AND WILDLIFE. Nothing in this title affects the jurisdiction of the State of Utah with respect to the management of fish and wildlife on federal land in the State, including the regulation of hunting, fishing, and trapping within the recreation zones.

(g) ACCESS. The Secretary of the Interior shall provide the owner of State or private property within the boundary of a recreation zones access to the property.

(h) WILDLIFE WATER DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS. Structures and facilities, including future and existing structures and facilities, for wildlife water development projects (including guzzlers) in the recreation zones are authorized

(i) HUNTING, FISHING, AND RECREATIONAL AND TARGET SHOOTING.

Within the recreation zones in where hunting, fishing, and recreational and target shooting on lands and waters owned of managed by the Department of the Interior was allowed before the date of enactment of this Act, shall continue.

(j) WATER RIGHTS.

(a) STATUTORY CONSTRUCTION. Nothing in this title

(1) shall constitute either an express or implied reservation by the United States of any water rights with respect to the recreation zones designated by this title;

(2) affects any water rights in the State of Utah;

(3) establishes a precedent with regard to any future recreation zone.

(b) UTAH WATER LAW. The Secretary of the Interior shall follow the procedural and substantive requirements of State law to obtain and hold any water rights not in existence on the date of the enactment of this Act with respect to the recreation zones.

(c) EXISTING WATER INFRASTRUCTURE. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to limit Off-highway vehicle access and road maintenance by local municipalities for those maintenance activities necessary to guarantee the continued viability of water resource facilities that currently exist or which may be necessary in

the future to prevent the degradation of the water supply in recreation zones designated by this title.

(d) DEFINITION. □ The term "water resource facilities" means irrigation and pumping facilities, reservoirs, water conservation works, aqueducts, canals, ditches, pipelines, wells, hydropower projects, transmission and other ancillary facilities, and other water diversion, storage, and carriage structures.

(k) VEGETATION MANAGEMENT. □ Nothing in this title prevents the Secretary of the Interior from conducting vegetation management projects within the recreation zones.

(l) WILDERNESS REVIEW. □

(a) Congress finds and directs that the recreation zones described in section 801 have been adequately studied for wilderness character and wilderness designation pursuant to sections 201 and 603 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1782) and are no longer subject to the requirement of subsection (c) of such section pertaining to the management of wilderness study areas in a manner that does not impair the suitability of such areas for preservation as wilderness.

(b) The Secretary of the Interior may not promulgate or issue any system-wide regulation, directive, instruction memorandum or order that would direct management of the federal lands identified in section 801 in a manner contrary to subsection (m).

(m) MANAGEMENT PLAN. □

(1) PLAN REQUIRED- Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall develop a management plan for the long-term management of each recreation zone.

(2) RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONSULTATION- The Secretary of the Interior shall prepare the management plan in consultation and coordination with the Public Lands Initiative Planning Advisory Councils established under Division C of this Act.

(c) USES- The Secretary of the Interior shall allow only such uses of the recreation zones that would further the purposes and uses outlined within each Zone and in consultation and coordination with the Public Lands Initiative Resource Advisory Councils established under Division C of this Act.

SEC. 04. GOLDBAR RECREATION ZONE ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS

(a) PURPOSES.---The purposes of the Goldbar Recreation Zone are to promote outdoor recreation, such as off-highway vehicle use, mountain biking, and hiking, provide for the construction of new non-Off-highway vehicle trails, and to prevent future energy and mineral leases or claims, and to manage and protect indigenous plants.

(b) ADMINISTRATION.---

(1) IN GENERAL.--- The Secretary of the Interior shall administer the Goldbar Recreation Zone in accordance with---

(a) this title

(b) the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.); and

(c) other applicable laws.

(2) USES .□ Uses and management of the Zone shall:

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- (A) coordinate and consults with State and local government entities
- (B) provide for recreational opportunities to occur within the Goldbar Recreation Zone including, biking, hiking, off-highway vehicle use, including motorcycling, ATV riding, and four-wheeling, and camping
- (C) prohibit future mineral and energy leasing or claims.
- (D) provide for new route and trail construction for Off-highway vehicle and non-Off-highway vehicle use to further recreational opportunities.
- (E) protects and manages indigenous plants.
- (F) comply with Section 803.

(3) MANAGEMENT OF OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLE AND MECHANIZED VEHICLES. □

(A) IN GENERAL- The Secretary of the Interior shall manage existing designated routes in a manner that--

- (i) is consistent with Off-highway vehicle and mechanized use of the designated routes that is authorized as of January 1, 2016..
- (ii) allows for adjustment to the travel management plan within the regular amendment process.
- (iii) allows for the construction of new non-Off-highway vehicle trails.

SEC. 05. MONITOR AND MERRIMAC RECREATION ZONE ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS.

(a) PURPOSES.---The purposes of the Monitor and Merrimac Recreation Zone are to promote outdoor recreation, such as off-highway vehicle use, mountain biking, rock climbing, and hiking, provide for the construction of new Off-highway vehicle and non-Off-highway vehicle trails, and to prevent future energy and mineral leases or claims,

(b) ADMINISTRATION.---

(1) IN GENERAL.--- The Secretary of the Interior shall administer the Monitor and Merrimac Recreation Zone in accordance with---

- (a) this title
- (b) the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.) and
- (c) other applicable laws.

(2) USES . □ Uses and management of the Zone shall:

- (A) coordinate and consults with State and local government entities
- (B) provide for recreational opportunities to occur within the Monitor and Merrimac Recreation Zone including, biking, hiking, off-highway vehicle use, including motorcycling, ATV riding, and four-wheeling, and rock climbing
- (C) prohibit future mineral and energy leasing.
- (D) provide for new route and trail construction for Off-highway vehicle and non-Off-highway vehicle use to further recreational opportunities.
- (E) comply with Section 803 .

(3) MANAGEMENT OF OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLE AND MECHANIZED VEHICLES. □

- (A) IN GENERAL- The Secretary of the Interior shall manage existing designated Off-highway vehicle routes in a manner that--
- (i) is consistent with Off-highway vehicle and mechanized use of the designated routes that is authorized as of January 1, 2016.
 - (ii) allows for adjustment to the travel management plan within the regular amendment process.
 - (iii) allows for the construction of new Off-highway vehicle and non-Off-highway vehicle trails.

SEC. 06 KLONDIKE RECREATION ZONE ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS

(a) PURPOSES.---The purposes of the Klondike Recreation Zone are to promote outdoor recreation, such as off-highway vehicle use, mountain biking, rock climbing, and hiking, provide for the construction of new non-Off-highway vehicle trails, and to prevent future energy and mineral leases or claims,

(b) ADMINISTRATION.---

(1) IN GENERAL.--- The Secretary of the Interior shall administer the Klondike Recreation Zone in accordance with---

- (a) this title
- (b) the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.); and
- (c) other applicable laws

(2) USES . □ Uses and management of the Zone shall:

- (A) coordinate and consults with State and local government entities
- (B) provide for recreational opportunities to occur within the Klondike Recreation Zone including, biking, hiking, off-highway vehicle use, including motorcycling, ATV riding, and four-wheeling, and rock climbing
- (C) prohibit future mineral and energy leasing.
- (D) provide for new route and trail construction for non-Off-highway vehicle use to further recreational opportunities.
- (E) provide managerial flexibility to route Off-highway vehicle trails in a way that minimizes conflict with non-Off-highway vehicle trails.
- (E) comply with Section 803 .

(3) MANAGEMENT OF OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLE AND MECHANIZED VEHICLES. □

- (A) IN GENERAL- The Secretary of the Interior shall manage existing designated routes in a manner that--
- (i) is consistent with Off-highway vehicle and mechanized use of the designated routes that is authorized as of January 1, 2016, including off-highway vehicle use of Sovereign Trail System.
 - (ii) allows for adjustment to the travel management plan within the regular amendment process.
 - (iii) allows for the construction of new non-Off-highway vehicle trails.

SEC. 00 BIG FLAT RECREATION ZONE ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS

(a) **PURPOSES.**---The purposes of the Big Flat Recreation Zone are to promote outdoor recreation, such as off-highway vehicle use, mountain biking, rock climbing, and hiking, to promote mineral development, and provide for new Off-highway vehicle route construction.

(b) **ADMINISTRATION.**---

(1) **IN GENERAL.**--- The Secretary of the Interior shall administer the Big Flat Recreation Zone in accordance with---

- (a) this title
- (b) the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.); and
- (c) other applicable laws.

(2) **USES.** □ Uses and management of the Zone shall:

- (A) coordinate and consults with State and local government entities
- (B) provide for recreational opportunities to occur within the Big Flat Recreation Zone including, biking, hiking, off-highway vehicle use, including motorcycling, ATV riding, and four-wheeling, and rock climbing
- (C) provide for future mineral leasing with No Surface Occupancy stipulations
- (D) prevent the retirement of mineral leases.
- (E) provide for new route and trail construction for Off-highway vehicle and non-Off-highway vehicle use to further recreational opportunities.
- (F) comply with Section 803 .

(3) **MANAGEMENT OF OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLE AND MECHANIZED VEHICLES.** □

(A) **IN GENERAL.**- The Secretary of the Interior shall manage existing designated routes in a manner that--

- (i) is consistent with Off-highway vehicle and mechanized use of the designated routes that is authorized as of January 1, 2016.
- (ii) Allows for adjustment to the travel management plan within the regular amendment process.
- (iii) Allows for the construction of new Off-highway vehicle and non-Off-highway vehicle trails.

SEC. 00 MINERAL CANYON RECREATION ZONE ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS.

(a) **PURPOSES.**---The purposes of the Mineral Canyon Recreation Zone are to promote non-Off-highway vehicle outdoor recreation, such mountain biking, rock climbing, and hiking, to prevent future energy or mineral leases or claims, and provide for new non-Off-highway vehicle route construction, maintain boating access, maintain airstrip access, and maintain access and use of country borrow areas.

(b) **ADMINISTRATION.**---

(1) **IN GENERAL.**--- The Secretary of the Interior shall administer the Mineral Canyon Recreation Zone:

- (i) in accordance with---

- (ii) this title;
- (iii) the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.); and
- (iv) other applicable laws.

(2) USES . □ Uses and management of the Zone shall:

- (A) coordinate and consults with State and local government entities;
- (B) provide for non Off-highway vehicle recreational opportunities to occur within the Mineral Canyon Recreation Zone including, biking, and hiking,
- (C) prevent future energy or mineral leasing or claims
- (D) provide for new route and trail construction for non-Off-highway vehicle use to further recreational opportunities.
- (E) maintain access for boating
- (F) maintain access for aircraft to the existing airstrip
- (G) maintain access and use to the county borrow areas.
- (H) comply with Section 803 .

(3) MANAGEMENT OF OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLE AND MECHANIZED VEHICLES. □

- (A) IN GENERAL- The Secretary of the Interior shall manage existing designated routes in a manner that--
- (i) is consistent with Off-highway vehicle and mechanized use of the designated routes that is authorized as of January 1, 2016.
 - (ii) allows for adjustment to the travel management plan within the regular amendment process.
 - (iii) allows for the construction of new non-Off-highway vehicle trails.

SEC. □ □ DEE PASS AND UTAH RIMS RECREATION ZONE ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS.

(a) PURPOSES.---The purposes of the Dee Pass and Utah Rims Recreation Zones are to promote off-highway vehicle recreation and to provide for the construction of new Off-highway vehicle trails and non-Off-highway vehicle trails, and to promote energy and mineral leasing and development.

(b) ADMINISTRATION.---

(1) IN GENERAL.--- The Secretary of the Interior shall administer the Dee Pass and Utah Rims Recreation Zones in accordance with---

- (a) this title
- (b) the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.); and
- (c) other applicable laws;

(2) USES . □ Uses and management of the Zone shall:

- (A) coordinate and consults with State and local government entities
- (B) provide for recreational opportunities to occur within the Dee Pass and Utah Rims Recreation Zones including, biking, hiking, off-highway vehicle use, including motorcycling, ATV riding, and four-wheeling, and rock climbing

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- (C) Provide future mineral and energy leasing and development in a manner that minimizes impacts to outdoor recreation.
- (D) provide for new route and trail construction for Off-highway vehicle and non-Off-highway vehicle use to further recreational opportunities.
- (E) comply with Section 803 .

(3) MANAGEMENT OF OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLE AND MECHANIZED VEHICLES. □

- (A) IN GENERAL- The Secretary of the Interior shall manage existing designated routes in a manner that--
 - (i) is consistent with Off-highway vehicle and mechanized use of the designated routes that is authorized as of January 1, 2016.
 - (ii) Allows for adjustment to the travel management plan within the regular amendment process.
 - (iii) Allows for the construction of new Off-highway vehicle and non-Off-highway vehicle trails.

(4) WHITE WASH CROSS COUNTRY TRAVEL AREA. □ The approximately _____ acres identified as the □White Wash Cross Country Travel Area□ on the map entitled □Utah PLI Recreation Zones Map□ and dated _____ is open to cross country Off-highway vehicle travel.

SEC. □10. YELLOW CIRCLE MINE AND CAMEO CLIFFS ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS

(a) PURPOSES. ---The purposes of the Yellow Circle Mine and Cameo Cliffs Recreation Zones are to promote off-highway vehicle use and to provide for the construction of new Off-highway vehicle and non-Off-highway vehicle trails, and to promote energy and mineral leasing and development.

(b) ADMINISTRATION. ---

(1) IN GENERAL. --- The Secretary of the Interior shall administer the Yellow Circle Mine and Cameo Cliffs Recreation Zone in accordance with---

- (a) this title
- (b) the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.); and
- (c) other applicable laws

(2) USES . □ Uses and management of the Zone shall:

- (A) coordinate and consults with State and local government entities
- (B) provide for recreational opportunities to occur within the Yellow Circle Mine and Cameo Cliffs including, biking, hiking, off-highway vehicle use, including motorcycling, ATV riding, and four-wheeling, and rock climbing
- (C) Provide future mineral and energy leasing and development in a manner that minimizes impacts to outdoor recreation.
- (D) provide for new route and trail construction for Off-highway vehicle and non-Off-highway vehicle use to further recreational opportunities.
- (E) comply with Section 803 .

(3) MANAGEMENT OF OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLE AND MECHANIZED VEHICLES. □

- (A) IN GENERAL- The Secretary of the Interior shall manage existing designated Off-highway vehicle routes in a manner that--
- (i) is consistent with Off-highway vehicle and mechanized use of the designated routes that is authorized as of January 1, 2016.
 - (ii) Allows for adjustment to the travel management plan within the regular amendment process.
 - (iii) Allows for the construction of new Off-highway vehicle and non-Off-highway vehicle trails.

SEC. □11. □JENSEN HILLS RECREATION ZONE ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS.

(a) PURPOSES.---The purposes of the Jensen Hills Recreation Zone is to promote off-highway vehicle recreation and to provide for the construction of new Off-highway vehicle trails and non-Off-highway vehicle trails, and to promote energy and mineral leasing and development.

(b) ADMINISTRATION.---

(1) IN GENERAL.--- The Secretary of the Interior shall administer the Jensen Hills Recreation Zone in accordance with---

- (a) this title
- (b) the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.); and
- (c) other applicable laws;

(2) USES . □ Uses and management of the Zone shall:

- (A) coordinate and consults with State and local government entities
- (B) provide for recreational opportunities to occur within the Jensen Hills Recreation Zones including, biking, hiking, off-highway vehicle use, including motorcycling, ATV riding, and four-wheeling, and rock climbing
- (C) Allow future mineral and energy leasing and development in a manner that minimizes impacts to outdoor recreation.
- (D) provide for new route and trail construction for Off-highway vehicle and non-Off-highway vehicle use to further recreational opportunities.
- (E) comply with Section 803 .
- (F) Allows cross country Off-highway vehicle travel

(3) MANAGEMENT OF OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLE AND MECHANIZED VEHICLES. □

- (A) IN GENERAL- The Secretary of the Interior shall manage existing designated routes in a manner that--
- (i) is consistent with Off-highway vehicle and mechanized use of the designated routes that is authorized as of January 1, 2016.
 - (ii) Allows for adjustment to the travel management plan within the regular amendment process.

(iii) Allows for the construction of new Off-highway vehicle and non-Off-highway vehicle trails.

(iV) Allows for continued cross country Off-highway vehicle travel in areas where it is authorized as of January 1, 2016

SEC. □□ DOCS BEACH RECREATION ZONE ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS.

(a) PURPOSES.---The purposes of the Docs Beach Recreation Zone is to promote off-highway vehicle recreation and to provide for the construction of new Off-highway vehicle trails and non-Off-highway vehicle trails, and to promote energy and mineral leasing and development.

(b) ADMINISTRATION.---

(1) IN GENERAL.--- The Secretary of the Interior shall administer the Docs Beach Recreation Zone in accordance with---

(a) this title

(b) the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.); and

(c) other applicable laws;

(2) USES . □ Uses and management of the Zone shall:

(A) coordinate and consults with State and local government entities

(B) provide for recreational opportunities to occur within the Jensen Hills Recreation Zones including, biking, hiking, off-highway vehicle use, including motorcycling, ATV riding, and four-wheeling, and rock climbing

(C) Allows future mineral and energy leasing and development in a manner that minimizes impacts to outdoor recreation.

(D) provide for new route and trail construction for Off-highway vehicle and non-Off-highway vehicle use to further recreational opportunities.

(E) comply with Section 803 .

(F) Allows cross country Off-highway vehicle travel

(3) MANAGEMENT OF OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLE AND MECHANIZED VEHICLES. □

(A) IN GENERAL- The Secretary of the Interior shall manage existing designated routes in a manner that--

(i) is consistent with Off-highway vehicle and mechanized use of the designated routes that is authorized as of January 1, 2016.

(ii) Allows for adjustment to the travel management plan within the regular amendment process.

(iii) Allows for the construction of new Off-highway vehicle and non-Off-highway vehicle trails.

(iV) Allows for continued cross country Off-highway vehicle travel in areas where it is authorized as of January 1, 2016

SEC. □13. RED MOUNTAIN RECREATION ZONE ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS.

(a) PURPOSES.---The purposes of the Red Mountain Recreation Zone is to promote off-highway vehicle recreation and to provide for the construction of new Off-highway vehicle

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trails and non-Off-highway vehicle trails, and to promote energy and mineral leasing and development.

(b) ADMINISTRATION.---

(1) IN GENERAL.--- The Secretary of the Interior shall administer the Red Mountain Recreation Zone in accordance with---

- (a) this title
- (b) the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.); and
- (c) other applicable laws;

(2) USES .□ Uses and management of the Zone shall:

- (A) coordinate and consults with State and local government entities
- (B) provide for recreational opportunities to occur within the Red Mountain Recreation Zones including, biking, hiking, off-highway vehicle use, including motorcycling, ATV riding, and four-wheeling, and rock climbing
- (C) Allow future mineral and energy leasing and development in a manner that minimizes impacts to outdoor recreation.
- (D) provide for new route and trail construction for Off-highway vehicle and non-Off-highway vehicle use to further recreational opportunities.
- (E) comply with Section 803 .

(3) MANAGEMENT OF OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLE AND MECHANIZED VEHICLES.□

(A) IN GENERAL- The Secretary of the Interior shall manage existing designated routes in a manner that--

- (i) is consistent with Off-highway vehicle and mechanized use of the designated routes that is authorized as of January 1, 2016.
- (ii) Allows for adjustment to the travel management plan within the regular amendment process.
- (iii) Allows for the construction of new Off-highway vehicle and non-Off-highway vehicle trails.

SEC. □14. DEVILS HOLE RECREATION ZONE ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS.

(a) PURPOSES.---The purposes of the Devils Hole Recreation Zone is to promote off-highway vehicle recreation and to provide for the construction of new Off-highway vehicle trails and non-Off-highway vehicle trails, and to promote energy and mineral leasing and development.

(b) ADMINISTRATION.---

(1) IN GENERAL.--- The Secretary of the Interior shall administer the Devils Hole Recreation Zone in accordance with---

- (a) this title
- (b) the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.); and
- (c) other applicable laws;

(2) USES .□ Uses and management of the Zone shall:

- (A) coordinate and consults with State and local government entities

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(B) provide for recreational opportunities to occur within the Jensen Hills Recreation Zones including, biking, hiking, off-highway vehicle use, including motorcycling, ATV riding, and four-wheeling, and rock climbing

(C) Allows future mineral and energy leasing and development in a manner that minimizes impacts to outdoor recreation.

(D) provide for new route and trail construction for Off-highway vehicle and non-Off-highway vehicle use to further recreational opportunities.

(E) comply with Section 803 .

(F) Allows cross country Off-highway vehicle travel

(3) MANAGEMENT OF OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLE AND MECHANIZED VEHICLES. □

(A) IN GENERAL- The Secretary of the Interior shall manage existing designated routes in a manner that--

(i) is consistent with Off-highway vehicle and mechanized use of the designated routes that is authorized as of January 1, 2016.

(ii) Allows for adjustment to the travel management plan within the regular amendment process.

(iii) Allows for the construction of new Off-highway vehicle and non-Off-highway vehicle trails.

(iv) Allows for continued cross country Off-highway vehicle travel in areas where it is authorized as of January 1, 2016

SEC. □15. BOURDETTE DRAW RECREATION ZONE ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS.

(a) PURPOSES.---The purposes of the Bourdette Draw Recreation Zone is to promote off-highway vehicle recreation and to provide for the construction of new Off-highway vehicle trails and non-Off-highway vehicle trails, and to promote energy and mineral leasing and development.

(b) ADMINISTRATION.---

(1) IN GENERAL.--- The Secretary of the Interior shall administer the Bourdette Draw Recreation Zone in accordance with---

(a) this title

(b) the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.); and

(c) other applicable laws;

(2) USES .□ Uses and management of the Zone shall:

(A) coordinate and consults with State and local government entities

(B) provide for recreational opportunities to occur within the Jensen Hills Recreation Zones including, biking, hiking, off-highway vehicle use, including motorcycling, ATV riding, and four-wheeling, and rock climbing

(C) Allow future mineral and energy leasing and development in a manner that minimizes impacts to outdoor recreation.

(D) provide for new route and trail construction for Off-highway vehicle and non-Off-highway vehicle use to further recreational opportunities.

(E) comply with Section 803 .

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(F) Allows cross country Off-highway vehicle travel

(3) MANAGEMENT OF OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLE AND MECHANIZED VEHICLES. □

(A) IN GENERAL- The Secretary of the Interior shall manage existing designated routes in a manner that--

(i) is consistent with Off-highway vehicle and mechanized use of the designated routes that is authorized as of January 1, 2016.

(ii) Allows for adjustment to the travel management plan within the regular amendment process.

(iii) Allows for the construction of new Off-highway vehicle and non-Off-highway vehicle trails.

(iv) Allows for continued cross country Off-highway vehicle travel in areas where it is authorized as of January 1, 2016

SEC. □16. RED WASH RECREATION ZONE ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS.

(a) PURPOSES.---The purposes of the Red Wash Recreation Zone is to promote off-highway vehicle recreation and to provide for the construction of new Off-highway vehicle trails and non-Off-highway vehicle trails, and to promote energy and mineral leasing and development.

(b) ADMINISTRATION.---

(1) IN GENERAL.--- The Secretary of the Interior shall administer the Red Wash Recreation Zone in accordance with---

(a) this title

(b) the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.); and

(c) other applicable laws;

(2) USES . □ Uses and management of the Zone shall:

(A) coordinate and consults with State and local government entities

(B) provide for recreational opportunities to occur within the Red Wash Recreation Zones including, biking, hiking, off-highway vehicle use, including motorcycling, ATV riding, and four-wheeling, and rock climbing

(C) Allow future mineral and energy leasing and development in a manner that minimizes impacts to outdoor recreation.

(D) provide for new route and trail construction for Off-highway vehicle and non-Off-highway vehicle use to further recreational opportunities.

(E) comply with Section 803 .

(F) Allow cross country Off-highway vehicle travel

(3) MANAGEMENT OF OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLE AND MECHANIZED VEHICLES. □

(A) IN GENERAL- The Secretary of the Interior shall manage existing designated routes in a manner that--

(i) is consistent with Off-highway vehicle and mechanized use of the designated routes that is authorized as of January 1, 2016.

- (ii) Allows for adjustment to the travel management plan within the regular amendment process.
- (iii) Allows for the construction of new Off-highway vehicle and non-Off-highway vehicle trails.
- (iv) Allows for continued cross country Off-highway vehicle travel in areas where it is authorized as of January 1, 2016

SEC. 101 HOLE-IN-THE-ROCK TRAIL.

(a) This Act adds to the National Historic Trail System the corridor known as The Hole-in-the-Rock Trail to be managed as a historic trail and to remain in the ownership of current land management agencies.

(b) MANAGEMENT PLAN.

(1) PLAN REQUIRED- Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall develop a management plan for the long-term management of the historic trail.

(2) RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONSULTATION- The Secretary of the Interior shall prepare the management plan in consultation and coordination with the Public Lands Initiative Planning Advisory Councils established under Division C of this Act.

(c) USES- The Secretary of the Interior shall allow only such uses of the national historic trail that would further the purposes and uses outlined within this subsection and in consultation and coordination with the Public Lands Initiative Resource Advisory Councils established under Division C of this Act.

(c) Purposes and Uses

A. The purposes of the National Hole in the Rock Trail is to promote cultural, recreational motorized and non-motorized, and historic values.

B. The Hole in the Rock Foundation and shall be a cooperating agency regarding trail management.

SEC. 102 RECAPTURE CANYON

(a) San Juan County, Utah's application for a Title V Right-of-Way, originally submitted on March 30, 2006 and later amended on November 13, 2012, is approved.

(b) The purposes of the Title V Right-of-Way, as stated by the County's application, is to perform routine maintenance to existing trails and routes in an effort to encourage travel in the canyon to remain on a single established route through the canyon that minimizes impacts to the surrounding environment.

(c) The BLM decision to temporarily close Recapture Canyon to off-highway vehicle on September 12, 2007 is dissolved, as the right-of-way approved in subsection (a) will create a mechanism for proper management and maintenance of the area.

SEC. 1 BIG BURRITO NON-MOTORIZED TRAIL

(a) The 9.3 mile proposed non-motorized trail within the Sand Flats Recreation Area, approved by the BLM Moab Field Office on December 18, 2016 and commonly known as the Big Burrito non-motorized trail, is hereby authorized to move forward and shall be constructed within 6 months of enactment of this Act.

TITLE IX -- RED ROCK COUNTRY OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLE TRAIL.

SEC. 01 DEFINITIONS. In this title:

- (1) COUNTY. The term "County" means Grand and San Juan Counties, Utah.
- (2) SECRETARY. The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Interior.
- (3) TRAIL. The term "Trail" means the Red Rock Country Off-Highway Vehicle Trail established under subsection (b).
- (4) FEDERAL LAND. The term "federal land" means land owned by the Bureau of Land Management.

SEC. 02 DESIGNATION.

(1) IN GENERAL. the Secretary of the Interior shall designate a trail system in Grand and San Juan Counties, Utah

- (A) for use by Off-highway vehicle off-highway vehicles; and
- (B) to be known as the "Red Rock Country Off-Highway Vehicle Trail"

(2) REQUIREMENTS. In designating the trail, the Secretary of the Interior shall prioritize a long distance route for off-highway vehicles that

(A) as generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Recreation Plans Map and date _____;

(B) connects the federal land adjacent to Moab, Utah to the federal land adjacent to Grand Junction, Colorado through the Utah Rims Recreation Area;

(C) connects the federal land adjacent to Moab, Utah to the federal land adjacent to Green River, Utah through the Dee Pass Recreation Area;

(D) connects the federal land adjacent to Moab, Utah to the federal land adjacent to Monticello, Utah through the Cameo Cliffs Recreation Zone;

(E) utilizes existing routes, where feasible, which may include the Kokopelli's Trail and the Orange Trail and Trail 1, consistent with this paragraph;

(F) minimizes the use of graded roads;

(G) creates a recreational experience that provides

- (i) opportunities for scenic vistas;
- (ii) challenging terrain for off-highway vehicle travel;
- (iii) connections to other existing trail systems or trails;

- (iv) minimal conflicts between Off-highway vehicle and non-Off-highway vehicle user; and
- (v) Off-highway vehicle singletrack and doubletrack options where feasible.

(3) MAP. □ A map that depicts the trail shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the Bureau of Land Management.

SEC. □03 MANAGEMENT-

(A) IN GENERAL- The Secretary of the Interior shall manage future designated routes in a manner that--

- (i) is consistent with Section 902 ;
- (ii) does not interfere with private property or water rights.

(B) CLOSURE OR RELOCATING-

(i) IN GENERAL- A designated route may be temporarily closed or detoured, for a period not to exceed two years, if the Secretary of the Interior, in consultation with the State, or relevant local government within the State determines that--

- (I) the designated route is damaging cultural resources or historical resources;
- (II) temporary closure of the designated route is necessary to repair the designated route or protect public safety.
- (III) modification of the designated route would not significantly affect access within the given area.
- (IV) all other options, other than a temporary closure or rerouting, have been exhausted.
- (V) a new alternative route, which can include routes previously closed, has been provided to effectively relocate the trail.

(C) NOTICE- The Secretary of the Interior shall provide information to the public regarding any designated routes that are open, have been relocated, or are temporarily closed through--

- (i) use of appropriate signage within the trail;
- (ii) use of the internet and web resources.

(3) NO EFFECT ON NON-FEDERAL LAND OR INTERESTS IN NON-FEDERAL LAND- Nothing in this title affects ownership, management, or other rights relating to non-federal land or interests in non-federal land.

(d) TRAIL CONSTRUCTION. □

(1) FEASIBILITY STUDY. □ Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall study the feasibility and public interest in constructing new routes as part of a the Red Rock County Off-Highway Vehicle Trail System to further Off-highway vehicle recreational opportunities.

(2) CONSTRUCTION. □

(A) CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZED. □ If the Secretary of the Interior determines that the construction of a route is feasible, construction is authorized.

(B) USE OF VOLUNTEER SERVICES AND CONTRIBUTIONS. □ A route may be constructed under this subsection through the acceptance of volunteer services and contributions from non-federal sources to eliminate the need for federal expenditures to construct the route.

(3) COMPLIANCE. □ In carrying out this subsection, the Secretary of the Interior shall comply with □

(A) the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.); and

(B) this title; and

(C) other applicable law.

Title X □ Long-Term Native American Economic Development Certain □

SEC. 1001. Native American Economic Development in San Juan Count □ Utah

(a) McCracken Mesa Mineral Transfer. The federal minerals located within the Aneth Extension of the Navajo Nation shall be transferred to the Utah Navajo Trust Fund.

(b) The Act of March 1, 1933, H.R. 11735, Public No. 403, is hereby amended to state the following:

Should oil or gas be produced in paying quantities within the lands hereby added to the Navajo Reservation, 37.5 62.5 per centum of the net royalties accruing therefrom derived from tribal leases shall be paid to the State of Utah: Provided, that the 37.5 62.5 per centum of said royalties shall be expended by the State of Utah in the tuition of Indian children in white schools and/or in the building or maintenance of roads across the lands described in section 1 hereof, or for the benefit of the Indian residing therein.

SEC. 100 □ Ute Indian Tribe Economic Development Area

(a) Hill Creek Mineral Transfer. The federal minerals located within the Hill Creek Extension of the Ute Tribe shall be transferred to the Ute Tribe.

Title XI □ Long-Term Energy □ Development Certain □

SEC. 1101. □ ENERGY PLANNING AREAS.

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(a) ESTABLISHMENT. Subject to valid existing rights, and to enhance energy development in lands not designated for conversation purposes, the following areas in Uintah, Carbon, Duchesne, and San Juan Counties are hereby established as Energy Zones:

- (1) UINTAH COUNTY ENERGY ZONE. Certain federal land, comprising approximately ___ acres administered by the Bureau of Land Management in Uintah County, Utah, as generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Energy Zones Map and dated _____ to be known as the Uintah County Energy Zone.
- (2) DUCHESNE COUNTY ENERGY ZONE. Certain federal land, comprising approximately ___ acres administered by the Bureau of Land Management in Duchesne County, Utah, as generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Energy Zones Map and dated _____ to be known as the Duchesne County Energy Zone.
- (3) CARBON COUNTY ENERGY ZONE. Certain federal land, comprising approximately ___ acres administered by the Bureau of Land Management in Carbon County, Utah, as generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Energy Zones Map and dated _____ to be known as the Carbon County Energy Zone.
- (4) SAN JUAN COUNTY ENERGY ZONE. Certain federal land, comprising approximately ___ acres administered by the Bureau of Land Management in San Juan County, Utah, as generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Energy Zones Map and dated _____ to be known as the San Juan County Energy Zone.
- (5) GRAND COUNTY ENERGY ZONE. Certain federal land, comprising approximately ___ acres administered by the Bureau of Land Management in Carbon County, Utah, as generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Energy Zones Map and dated _____ to be known as the Grand County Energy Zone.

SEC. 110 MAP AND LEGAL DESCRIPTION.

(a) IN GENERAL. Not later than two years from the date the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall file a map and legal description of the energy zones established by sections 1101 of this Act with the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate.

(b) FORCE AND EFFECT. The map and legal description submitted under this section shall have the same force and effect as if included in this title, except that the Secretary of the Interior may make any minor modifications of any clerical or typographical errors in the map or legal description.

(c) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY. A copy of the map and legal description shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the Bureau of Land Management.

SEC. 1103. GENERAL PROVISIONS

(a) PURPOSES. The purposes of the Energy Zone are to

(1) designate Federal lands within the areas identified in section 1101 for the primary purpose of energy and mineral development.

(2) promote the use of best practices for the timely evaluation, exploration, leasing, development, production, and transportation of energy (including

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renewable energy) and mineral resources and the inspection and enforcement of such activities; and

(3) ensure that the development of energy and mineral resources is carried out in a manner pursuant to the multiple use provisions within sections 102 and 103 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701, 1702) and other provisions of law; and

(4) Provide for multiple-uses of the lands within the energy zone, including outdoor recreation and livestock grazing, to the greatest extent practicable.

(b) MANAGEMENT PLAN. □

(1) **PLAN REQUIRED-** Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall develop a management plan for the long-term management of the energy zones.

(2) **RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONSULTATION-** The Secretary of the Interior shall prepare the management plan in consultation and coordination with the Public Lands Initiative Planning Advisory Councils established under Division C of this Act.

(c) **USES-** The Secretary of the Interior shall allow only such uses of the energy zones that would further the purposes outlined in subsection (a) of this section and in consultation and coordination with the Public Lands Initiative Resource Advisory Councils established under Division C of this Act.

(c) **INTERIM MANAGEMENT.** □ During the period of time preceding the final adoption of the Plan, the Secretary, acting through the relevant Record of Decision and Approved Resource Management Plan and the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.) and pursuant to this Act.

(e) **MANAGEMENT.** □ The Secretary shall manage the Energy Zone in accordance with □

(1) the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.);

(2) the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (P.L. 94-163, 42 U.S.C. 6201); the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (P.L. 109-58, 42 U.S.C. 15801);

(3) this Act; and

(3) any other applicable law.

(d) LEASING OUTSIDE OF THE ENERGY PLANNING AREAS

Nothing in this title precludes leasing or resource development of BLM managed lands not described in subsection 1101 from occurring under regular order pursuant to the Mineral Leasing Act or other federal energy development laws.

(e) MASTER LEASING PLANS

(a) A Master Leasing Plan shall only be implemented within Uintah, Duchesne, Carbon, Grand, or San Juan Counties if the Public Lands Advisory Council established under Division C of this Act find the relevant Master Leasing Plan to be compatible and viable with the provisions of this Act.

(f) Completion of Administrative Land Exchange Process

1. The land exchange application, referred to as UTU-78673 pending before the Moab Field Office, shall be considered in the public interest and completed.

Title XII □ Long-Term Travel Management Certain □

SEC. 1 □ 01. RIGHTS-OF-WAY FOR CERTAIN ROADS.

(a) IN GENERAL. □ Subject to valid existing rights and consistent with this section, the Secretary of the Interior shall grant a right-of-way to the state for public travel and access upon the following roads:

(1) all roads claimed as Class B identified as rights-of-way in judicial actions in the federal court system as of January 1, 2016, in Uintah, Summit, Duchesne, Carbon, Emery, Grand, and San Juan counties.

(b) APPLICABLE LAW. □ A right-of-way granted under subsection (a) shall be granted in perpetuity, except in the case of abandonment, and shall not require the payment of rental.

(c) ADMINISTRATION

(i) Each right-of-way granted by the Secretary under the provisions of this Title shall be perpetual, and shall consist of the full geographic extent authorized by Utah state law in effect as of January 1, 2016.

(ii) The appropriate holder of each right-of-way granted pursuant to this Title may be abandoned pursuant to state law.

(d) FUTURE CLAIMS. □ Nothing in this section precludes the state or county from applying for future or existing rights-of-way on existing or new roads.

SEC. 1 □ 0 □ GRAND COUNTY COUNCIL RECOMMENDATIONS FOR CERTAIN ROADS.

The recommendations of the Grand County Council, as depicted on the map titled □ Grand County PLI Final Map 4-17-2015 □ for Hey Joe Canyon, Tenmile Canyon, and Mineral Canyon roads shall be implemented by the Secretary of the Interior, with the seasonal closures beginning the Tuesday following Memorial Day through Labor Day.

Title XIII □ Long-Term Grazing Certain □

Sec. 1301 □ Current Permitted Use

Unless otherwise specified by this Act, on federal lands managed by the Secretary of Agriculture or the Secretary of the Interior in Summit, Duchesne, Uintah, Grand, Emery,

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Carbon, and San Juan Counties the grazing of domestic livestock shall continue at current permitted levels.

Sec 130 ☐-- Bighorn Sheep

On federal lands managed by the Secretary of Agriculture or the Secretary of the Interior in Summit, Duchesne, Uintah, Grand, Emery, Carbon, and San Juan Counties, the viability or existence of bighorn sheep shall not be used to remove or alter the use of domestic sheep or cattle where such use was permitted as of January 1, 2016. If conflicts between bighorn sheep and domestic livestock can be resolved, and if current permittees consent to the terms of any resolution, the Utah Department of Wildlife Resources may conduct whatever means necessary to resolve such conflicts.

DOI

DIVISION C □ LOCAL PARTICIPATION

Title I □ LOCAL PARTICIPATION AND PLANNING

SEC. □01. □ Creation of Management Plans

(a) ESTABLISHMENT. In order to facilitate the creation of the management plans for the National Conservation Areas, Special Management Areas, Watershed Management Areas, National Monument, Geologic Area, Recreation Zones, and Energy Planning Areas designated by this Act, there is created in each of the following counties, Summit, Duchesne, Uintah, Grand, Carbon, San Juan, and Emery Counties a Public Lands Initiative Planning Advisory Council.

(b) PURPOSES. □ The Purpose of the County Public Lands Initiative Advisory Councils are to facilitate an open and transparent process for the creation of the management plans for the areas designated under this Act that require a management plan.

(c) MANAGEMENT PLAN. □

(1) PLAN REQUIRED- Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture shall develop management plans for the long-term management of each of the areas designated by this Act that require a management plan.

(2) RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONSULTATION- The Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture shall prepare the management plans in consultation and coordination with the County Public Lands Initiative Advisory Councils. If the Secretary of the Interior does not incorporate the recommendations submitted by the Advisory Council into the management plans, the Secretary of the Interior and Secretary of Agriculture shall submit a written explanation before the effective date of the management plan to the House Committee on Natural Resources and Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources outlining the reasons for rejecting the recommendations of the Advisory Council.

(3) REQUIREMENTS- Each management plan shall--

(A) Describe the appropriate uses and management of the designated area, as described by the purposes, uses, and additional provisions outlined in each relevant Title; and

(B) Include interpretive and educational materials regarding the recreational, cultural, economic, and biological resources of the region within which the designated area is located.

(C) Conform management plans for designated areas that cross County boundaries.

SEC. □00 □ - The Public Lands Initiative Planning Advisor □ Council

(a) County Public Lands Initiative Planning Advisory Council. □

(1) ESTABLISHMENT. □ Within 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall establish in each of the Counties,

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a Public Lands Initiative Advisory Council. (referred to as the Advisory Council) to:

(A) advise the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Interior and Secretary of Agriculture with respect to development and implementation of the management plans created under this Act to the greatest extent allowable by law.

(B) encourage and promote local participation in the decision making processes affecting the areas designated by this Act.

(2) MEMBERSHIP. □ The Advisory Council shall consist of 11 members.

(3) MEMBERS. □ The Secretary of the Interior shall appoint a member from each of the following groups:

(i) Two designees from the local county governing commission or council;

(ii) One representative of Native American interests;

(iii) One representative of the Utah Department of Natural Resources;

(iv) One local representative of a federal land management agency;

(v) One representative of the conservation community;

(vi) One representative of the off-highway vehicle community;

(vii) One representative of the agriculture community;

(viii) One representative of the energy development community;

(ix) One representative of the sportsmen community; and

(x) One representative of the outdoor recreation community.

(4) ELIGIBILITY. □ The Secretary of the Interior shall determine that all individuals appointed to the Advisory Council, and the organization or industry each individual represents, support the mission of the group they are slotted to represent.

(1) TERMS. □

(A) IN GENERAL. □ Except for the initial appointees, members of the Advisory Council shall be appointed for a term of 4 years. Members shall not be appointed for more than 3 consecutive or nonconsecutive terms.

(2) TERMS OF INITIAL APPOINTEES. □ The Secretary of the Interior shall appoint the initial members of the Advisory Council as follows:

(i) 5 members shall be appointed for a term of 4 years;

(ii) 4 members shall be appointed for a term of 3 years; and

(iii) 2 members shall be appointed for a term of 2 years.

(5) PRESERVATION OF PUBLIC ADVISORY STATUS. □ No individual may be appointed as a member of the Advisory Council while serving as an officer or employee of the Federal Government.

(6) VACANCY AND REMOVAL. □

(A) IN GENERAL. □ Any vacancy on the Advisory Committee shall be filled in the manner in which the original appointment was made.

(B) REMOVAL. □ Advisory Committee members shall serve at the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior and may be removed at any time for good cause.

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(7) CONTINUATION OF SERVICE. □ Each member may continue to serve after the expiration of the term of office to which such member was appointed until a successor has been appointed.

(8) CHAIR. □ The Chair of the Advisory Council shall be appointed to a 3-year term by the Secretary of the Interior from among the members of the Advisory Council. An individual appointed to the Advisory Council under (4)(2)(iii) shall be eligible to serve as Chair, but may serve for two years. An individual may not be appointed as Chair for more than 2 consecutive or nonconsecutive terms.

(9) PAY AND EXPENSES. □ Members of the Advisory Council shall serve without pay, but each member of the Advisory Council may be reimbursed for travel and lodging incurred through attending meetings of the Advisory Council (including approved workgroup or subgroup meetings) in the same amounts and under the same conditions as Federal employees in accordance with section 5703 of title 5, United States Code.

(10) MEETINGS. □

(A) IN GENERAL. □ The Advisory Council shall meet at the call of the Secretary of the Interior, the chair, or a majority of the members, but not less frequently than twice annually.

(B) OPEN MEETINGS. □ Each meeting of the Advisory Council shall be open to the public.

(C) PRIOR NOTICE OF MEETINGS. □ Timely notice of each meeting of the Advisory Committee shall be published in the Federal Register and be submitted to publications of general circulation.

(D) SUBGROUPS. □ The Advisory Council may establish such workgroups or subgroups as it deems necessary for the purpose of compiling information or conducting research. However, such workgroups or subgroups may not conduct business without the direction of the Advisory Council.

(11) QUORUM. □ Nine members of the Advisory Council shall constitute a quorum.

(12) EXPENSES. □ The expenses of the Advisory Council that the Secretary of the Interior determine to be reasonable and appropriate shall be paid by the Secretary of the Interior.

(13) ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT AND TECHNICAL SERVICES. □ The Secretary of the Interior shall provide to the Advisory Council the administrative support and technical services.

(14) ANNUAL REPORT. □

(1) REQUIRED. □ Not later than September 30 of each year, the Advisory Council shall submit a report to the Secretary of the Interior, the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate. If circumstances arise in which the Advisory Council cannot meet the September 30 deadline in any year, the Secretary of the Interior shall advise the Chair of each such Committee of the reasons for such delay and the date on which the submission of the report is anticipated.

(2) CONTENTS. □ The report required by paragraph (1) shall describe □

(A) the activities of the Advisory Committee during the preceding year;

(B) the reports and recommendations made by the Advisory Council

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to the Secretary of the Interior during the preceding year; and
(C) an accounting of actions taken by the Secretary of the Interior as
a result of the recommendations.

SEC. 003. PLANNING COMPLETION

(a) Upon completion of the management planning process, the Advisory Council shall advise the Secretary of Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture with regards to the implementation of the management plans and provide oversight to ensure proper implementation for the areas designated by this Act.

(b) Each advisory council shall meet at least twice per year following completion of the management planning process.

(c) This division will expire at whichever comes first, 7 years from enactment of this Act or 3 years after the management planning process concludes.

DOI

From: Ferguson, Fred
To: [Tommy Beaudreau](#); [Nikki Buffa](#)
Subject: PLI text
Date: Monday, May 23, 2016 10:15:40 AM
Attachments: [PLI 2.0.docx](#)

Per our conversation from last week, here is the updated version. For every version moving forward, I am going to redline changes to make it easy to track changes/edits.

Changes in this version were courtesy of Friends of Cedar Mesa (their contribution can be seen in the Bears Ears section and Division C and the Energy Zone section). We will not give them public credit for the language. So please do not share that fact widely.

-fred

[DISCUSSION DRAFT]

114th CONGRESS

2nd Session

H. R.

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To provide greater conservation, recreation, and economic development and to provide greater local management of federal land use in Utah, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. Bishop introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on _____

A BILL

To provide greater conservation, recreation, and economic development and to provide greater local management of federal land use in Utah, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. Short Title

The Act may be cited as the Utah Public Lands Initiative Act.

SEC. 2. Table of Contents

Division A – Conservation

- Title I □ Wilderness
- Title II □ National Conservation Areas
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- Title X □ Long-Term Native American Economic Development Certainty
- Title XI □ Long-Term Energy Development Certainty
- Title XII □ Long-Term Travel Management Certainty
- Title XIII □ Long-Term Grazing Certainty

Division C – Local Planning

- Title I □ Local Participation and Planning

SEC. 3. Definitions.

In this Act:

FEDERAL LAND. □ Unless otherwise provided the term □federal land□ means the lands or interests inland under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior or the Department of Agriculture.

Division A Conservation

Title I Wilderness

SEC. 101. WILDERNESS DESIGNATIONS

In furtherance of the purposes of the Wilderness Act, and subject to valid existing rights, the following areas of the State are designated as wilderness and as components of the National Wilderness Preservation System pursuant to the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.).

- (A) CANDLAND MOUNTAIN. Certain federal land in Emery County, Utah managed by the United States Forest Service comprising approximately 12,330 acres, as generally depicted on the Utah PLI Wilderness Map and dated _____, which shall be known as the Candland Mountain Wilderness
- (B) DESOLATION CANYON. --- Certain federal land in Duchesne, Uintah, Carbon, Emery, and Grand Counties managed by the Bureau of Land Management comprising approximately 473,272 acres, as generally depicted on the Utah PLI Wilderness Map and dated _____, which shall be known as the Desolation Canyon Wilderness.
- (C) HIGH UINTA. --- Certain federal land in Duchesne, Summit, and Uintah Counties, Utah managed by the United States Forest Service comprising approximately 26,701 acres, as generally depicted on the Utah PLI Wilderness Map and dated _____, which shall be known as the High Uinta Wilderness.
- (D) MANCOS MESA. Certain federal land in San Juan County, Utah managed by the Bureau of Land Management and the National Park Service comprising approximately 95,605 acres, as generally depicted on the Utah PLI Wilderness Map and dated _____, which shall be known as the Mancos Mesa Wilderness.
- (E) CHEESEBOX CANYON. Certain federal land in San Juan County, Utah managed by the Bureau of Land Management comprising approximately 14,441 acres, as generally depicted on the Utah PLI Wilderness Map and dated _____, which shall be known as the Cheesebox Canyon Wilderness.
- (F) BUTLER WASH. Certain federal land in San Juan County, Utah managed by the Bureau of Land Management comprising approximately 27,813 acres, as generally depicted on the Utah PLI Wilderness Map and dated _____, which shall be known as the Butler Wash Wilderness.
- (G) DARK CANYON. Certain federal land in San Juan County, Utah managed by the Bureau of Land Management comprising approximately 72,990 acres, as

generally depicted on the Utah PLI Wilderness Map and dated _____, which shall be known as the ☐Dark Canyon Wilderness.☐

- (H) BEHIND THE ROCKS.☐ Certain federal land in San Juan and Grand Counties in Utah managed by the Bureau of Land Management comprising approximately 13,025 acres, as generally depicted on the Utah PLI Wilderness Map and dated _____, which shall be known as the ☐Behind the Rocks Wilderness.☐
- (I) BRIDGER JACK MESA.☐ Certain federal land in San Juan County, Utah managed by the Bureau of Land Management comprising approximately 6,333 acres, as generally depicted on the Utah PLI Wilderness Map and dated _____, which shall be known as the ☐Bridger Jack Mesa Wilderness.☐
- (J) CEDAR MESA.☐ Certain federal land in San Juan County, Utah managed by the Bureau of Land Management comprising approximately 223,566 acres, as generally depicted on the Utah PLI Wilderness Map and dated _____, which shall be known as the ☐Cedar Mesa Wilderness.☐
- (K) MIKES CANYON.☐ Certain federal land in San Juan County, Utah managed by the Bureau of Land Management and the National Park Service comprising approximately 30,549 acres, as generally depicted on the Utah PLI Wilderness Map and dated _____, which shall be known as the ☐Mikes Canyon Wilderness.☐
- (L) MULE CANYON.☐ Certain federal land in San Juan County, Utah managed by the Bureau of Land Management comprising approximately 5,859 acres, as generally depicted on the Utah PLI Wilderness Map and dated _____, which shall be known as the ☐Mule Canyon Wilderness.☐
- (M) MARSH PEAK.☐ Certain federal land in Uintah County, Utah managed by the United States Forest Service comprising approximately 15,032 acres, as generally depicted on the Utah PLI Wilderness Map and dated _____, which shall be known as the ☐Marsh Peak Wilderness.☐
- (N) CLIFF PEAK.☐ Certain federal land in Uintah County, Utah managed by the United States Forest Service comprising approximately 9,154 acres, as generally depicted on the Utah PLI Wilderness Map and dated _____, which shall be known as the ☐Cliff Peak Wilderness.☐
- (O) BULL CANYON.☐ Certain federal land in Uintah County, Utah managed by the Bureau of Land Management comprising approximately 599 acres, as generally depicted on the Utah PLI Wilderness Map and dated _____, which shall be known as the ☐Bull Canyon Wilderness.☐
- (P) WHITE CANYON.☐ Certain federal land in San Juan County, Utah managed by the Bureau of Land Management comprising approximately 18,886 acres, as

generally depicted on the Utah PLI Wilderness Map and dated _____, which shall be known as the □White Canyon Wilderness.□

(Q) MEXICAN MOUNTAIN.□ Certain federal land in Emery County, Utah managed by the Bureau of Land Management comprising approximately 85,150 acres, as generally depicted on the Utah PLI Wilderness Map and dated _____, which shall be known as the □Mexican Mountain Wilderness.□

(R) SIDS MOUNTAIN.□ Certain federal land in Emery County, Utah managed by the Bureau of Land Management comprising approximately 82,406 acres, as generally depicted on the Utah PLI Wilderness Map and dated _____, which shall be known as the □Sids Mountain Wilderness.□

(S) MUDDY CREEK.□ Certain federal land in Emery County, Utah managed by the Bureau of Land Management comprising approximately 72,400 acres, as generally depicted on the Utah PLI Wilderness Map and dated _____, which shall be known as the □Muddy Creek Wilderness.□

(T) SAN RAFAEL REEF.□ Certain federal land in Emery County, Utah managed by the Bureau of Land Management comprising approximately 65,146 acres, as generally depicted on the Utah PLI Wilderness Map and dated _____, which shall be known as the □San Rafael Reef Wilderness.□

(U) CRACK CANYON WILDERNESS.□ Certain federal land in Emery County, Utah managed by the Bureau of Land Management comprising approximately 27,191 acres, as generally depicted on the Utah PLI Wilderness Map and dated _____, which shall be known as the □Crack Canyon Wilderness.□

(V) DEVILS CANYON.□ Certain federal land in Emery County, Utah managed by the Bureau of Land Management comprising approximately 8,652 acres, as generally depicted on the Utah PLI Wilderness Map and dated _____, which shall be known as the □Devils Canyon Wilderness.□

(W) NELSON MOUNTAIN.□ Certain federal land in Emery County, Utah managed by the United States Forest Service comprising approximately 12,856 acres, as generally depicted on the Utah PLI Wilderness Map and dated _____, which shall be known as the □Nelson Mountain Wilderness.□

(X) WILLIAM GRANSTAFF CANYON.□ Certain federal land in Grand County, Utah managed by the Bureau of Land Management comprising approximately 8,983 acres, as generally depicted on the Utah PLI Wilderness Map and dated _____, which shall be known as the □William Granstaff Canyon Wilderness.□

(Y) MILL CREEK CANYON.□ Certain federal land in Grand County, Utah managed by the Bureau of Land Management comprising approximately 12,358

acres, as generally depicted on the Utah PLI Wilderness Map and dated _____, which shall be known as the □□Mill Creek Canyon Wilderness.□

(Z) LABYRINTH CANYON.□ Certain federal land in Grand and Emery Counties in the state of Utah managed by the Bureau of Land Management comprising approximately 52,969 acres, as generally depicted on the Utah PLI Wilderness Map and dated _____, which shall be known as the □□Labyrinth Canyon Wilderness.□

(AA) CANYONLANDS.□ Certain federal land in San Juan and Grand Counties in the State of Utah managed by the National Park Service comprising approximately 257,607 acres, as generally depicted on the Utah PLI Wilderness Map and dated _____, which shall be known as the □□Canyonlands Wilderness.□

(BB) ARCHES.□ Certain federal land in Grand County, Utah managed by the National Park Service comprising approximately 76,259 acres, as generally depicted on the Utah PLI Wilderness Map and dated _____, which shall be known as the □□Arches Wilderness.□

(CC) FISHER TOWERS.□ Certain federal land in Grand County, Utah managed by the Bureau of Land Management comprising approximately 1,190 acres, as generally depicted on the Utah PLI Wilderness Map and dated _____, which shall be known as the □□Fisher Towers Wilderness.□

(DD) MARY JANE CANYON.□ Certain federal land in Grand County, Utah managed by the Bureau of Land Management comprising approximately 13,574 acres, as generally depicted on the Utah PLI Wilderness Map and dated _____, which shall be known as the □□Mary Jane Canyon Wilderness.□

(EE) GRANITE CREEK .□ Certain federal land in Grand County, Utah managed by the Bureau of Land Management comprising approximately 25,104 acres, as generally depicted on the Utah PLI Wilderness Map and dated _____, which shall be known as the □□Granite Creek Wilderness.□

(FF) BOOK CLIFFS.□ Certain federal land in Grand County, Utah managed by the Bureau of Land Management comprising approximately 175,491 acres, as generally depicted on the Utah PLI Wilderness Map and dated _____, which shall be known as the □□Book Cliffs Wilderness.□

(GG) WESTWATER.□ Certain federal land in Grand County, Utah managed by the Bureau of Land Management comprising approximately 32,955 acres, as generally depicted on the Utah PLI Wilderness Map and dated _____, which shall be known as the □□Westwater Wilderness.□

(HH) BEAVER CREEK.□ Certain federal land in Grand County, Utah managed by the Bureau of Land Management comprising approximately 48,514 acres, as

generally depicted on the Utah PLI Wilderness Map and dated _____, which shall be known as the ☐Beaver Creek Wilderness.☐

(II) MOUNT PEALE.☐ Certain federal land in San Juan County, Utah managed by the United States Forest Service comprising approximately 4,302 acres, as generally depicted on the Utah PLI Wilderness Map and dated _____, which shall be known as the ☐Mount Peale Wilderness.☐

(JJ) HAMMOND CANYON.☐ Certain federal land in San Juan County, Utah managed by the United States Forest Service comprising approximately 7,594 acres, as generally depicted on the Utah PLI Wilderness Map and dated _____, which shall be known as the ☐Hammond Canyon Wilderness.☐

(KK) ARCH CANYON.☐ Certain federal land in San Juan County, Utah managed by the United States Forest Service comprising approximately 4,376 acres, as generally depicted on the Utah PLI Wilderness Map and dated _____, which shall be known as the ☐Arch Canyon Wilderness.☐

(LL) RANGE CREEK.☐ Certain federal land in Carbon County, Utah managed by the Bureau of Land Management comprising approximately 4,062 acres, as generally depicted on the Utah PLI Wilderness Map and dated _____, which shall be known as the ☐Range Creek Wilderness.☐

(MM) DINOSAUR.☐ Certain federal land in Uintah County, Utah managed by the National Park Service comprising approximately 52,349 acres, as generally depicted on the Utah PLI Wilderness Map and dated _____, which shall be known as the ☐Dinosaur Wilderness.☐

(NN) CEDAR MOUNTAIN. - Certain federal land in Emery County, Utah managed by the Bureau of Land Management comprising approximately 17,355 acres, as generally depicted on the Utah PLI Wilderness Map and dated _____, which shall be known as the ☐Cedar Mountain Wilderness.☐

(OO) INDIAN CREEK. - Certain federal land in San Juan County, Utah managed by the United States Forest Service comprising approximately 6,562 acres, as generally depicted on the Utah PLI Wilderness Map and dated _____, which shall be known as the ☐Indian Creek Wilderness.☐

(PP) STEER GULCH. - Certain federal land in San Juan County, Utah managed by the United States Forest Service comprising approximately _____ acres, as generally depicted on the Utah PLI Wilderness Map and dated _____, which shall be known as the ☐Steer Gulch Wilderness.☐

SEC. 10☐MAPS AND LEGAL DESCRIPTIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL. □ Not later than two years from the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture as appropriate shall file a map and legal description of the wilderness areas with the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate.

(b) FORCE AND EFFECT. □ Each map and legal description submitted under this section shall have the same force and effect as if included in this title, except that the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture as appropriate may make any minor modifications of any clerical or typographical errors in the map or legal description.

(c) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY. □ A copy of the map and legal description shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the Bureau of Land Management, the National Park Service, and the United States Forest Service.

SEC. 103. WILDERNESS ADMINISTRATION.

(a) IN GENERAL. □ Subject to valid existing rights, each wilderness area established under section 101 shall be administered by the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture as appropriate in accordance with the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), except that □

(1) any reference in that Act to the effective date shall be considered to be a reference to the date of enactment of this Act.

(2) with respect to wilderness areas that are administered by the Secretary of the Interior, any reference in the Wilderness Act to the Secretary of Agriculture shall be considered to be a reference to the Secretary of the Interior.

(b) FIRE, INSECTS, AND DISEASE. □ In accordance with section 4(d)(1) of the Wilderness Act, the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture as appropriate may take such measures in the Wilderness as are necessary for the control of fire, insects, and diseases (including, as the Secretary determines to be appropriate, the coordination of the activities with a State or local agency).

(c) WILDFIRE MANAGEMENT OPERATIONS. - Nothing in this title precludes a Federal, State, or local agency from conducting wildfire management operations (including operations using aircraft or mechanized equipment).

(d) LIVESTOCK. □

(a) The grazing of livestock in the Wilderness, if established before the date of enactment of this Act, shall be allowed to continue, subject to such reasonable regulations, policies, and practices as the Secretary considers to be necessary in accordance with □

(1) section 4(d)(4) of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1133(d)(4)); and

(2) the guidelines set forth in Appendix A of the report of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the House of Representatives accompanying H.R. 2570 of the 101st Congress (House Report 101□405).

(b) UTAH DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

In instances in which historic grazing areas, access, or use is disputed by the permittee, data and information provided by the Utah Department of Agriculture shall be given consideration by the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture as appropriate to establish historic grazing areas, locations, or use.

(e) **OUTFITTING AND GUIDE ACTIVITIES** .□ In accordance with section 4(d)(6) of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1133(d)(5)), commercial services (including authorized outfitting and guide activities) within the wilderness areas are authorized to the extent necessary for realizing the recreational purposes of the areas.

(f) **FISH AND WILDLIFE**

(1) **MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES**.□ In furtherance of the purposes and principles of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), the Secretary may conduct any management activities in the Wilderness that are necessary to maintain or restore fish and wildlife populations and the habitats to support the populations, if the activities are carried out□

(A) consistent with relevant wilderness management plans; and

(B) in accordance with□

(i) the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.); and

(ii) the guidelines set forth in Appendix B of the report of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the House of Representatives accompanying H.R. 2570 of the 101st Congress (House Report 101□405), including the occasional and temporary use of Off-highway vehicle vehicles if the use, as determined by the Secretary, would promote healthy, viable, and more naturally distributed wildlife populations that would enhance wilderness values with the minimal impact necessary to reasonably accomplish those tasks.

(2) **EXISTING ACTIVITIES**.□ Consistent with section 4(d)(1) of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1133(d)(1)) and in accordance with the guidelines set forth in appendix B of the report of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the House of Representatives accompanying H.R. 2570 of the 101st Congress (House Report 101□405), the State may continue to use aircraft, including helicopters, to survey, capture, transplant, monitor, and provide water for wildlife populations in the Wilderness.

(g) **ACCESS** .□ In accordance with section 5(a) of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1134(a)), the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture as appropriate shall provide the owner of State or private property within the boundary of a wilderness area adequate access to the property.

(h) **WILDLIFE WATER DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS** .□ The Secretary shall authorize structures and facilities, including existing structures and facilities, for wildlife water development projects, including guzzlers, in the wilderness areas designated by this title if□

(1) the structures and facilities will enhance wilderness values by promoting healthy, viable, and more naturally distributed wildlife populations; and

(2) the visual impacts of the structures and facilities on the wilderness can be minimized.

(i) **FISH AND WILDLIFE** .□ Nothing in this title affects the jurisdiction of the State of Utah with respect to the management of fish and wildlife on public land in the

State, including the regulation of hunting, fishing, and trapping within the wilderness areas.

(B) CONSULTATION . □ Except in emergencies, the Secretary shall consult with the appropriate State agency and notify the public before taking any action under subparagraph (A).

(j) WITHDRAWALS- Subject to valid existing rights, all public land within the areas established under this title, including any land or interest in land that is acquired by the United States within the wilderness area after the date of enactment of this Act, is withdrawn from--

- (1) entry, appropriation or disposal under the public land laws;
- (2) location, entry, and patent under the mining laws; and
- (3) operation of the mineral leasing, mineral materials, and geothermal leasing laws.

(k) TRAIL AND FENCE MAINTENANCE. □The Secretary of the Interior and Secretary of Agriculture shall work to ensure that existing trails and fence lines located in the lands identified in this title are adequately cleared and maintained.

SEC. 104. WATER RIGHTS.

(a) STATUTORY CONSTRUCTION . □ Nothing in this title □

- (1) shall constitute either an express or implied reservation by the United States of any water rights with respect to the wilderness areas designated by section 101;
- (2) affects any water rights in the State of Utah existing on the date of enactment of this Act, including any water rights held by the United States.
- (3) establishes a precedent with regard to any future wilderness designations.

(b) EXISTING WATER INFRASTRUCTURE. □

- (1) Nothing in this Act shall be construed to limit motorized access and road maintenance by local municipalities and other water right holders for those maintenance activities necessary to guarantee the continued viability of water resource facilities that currently exist or which may be necessary in the future to prevent the degradation of the water supply in wilderness areas designated by section 101 subject to such reasonable regulations deemed necessary by the Secretary of Interior and Secretary of Agriculture.

SEC. 105. MILITARY OVERFLIGHTS.

Nothing in this title restricts or precludes □

- (1) low-level overflights of military aircraft over wilderness areas designated by section 101, including military overflights that can be seen or heard within wilderness areas;
- (2) flight testing and evaluation; or
- (3) the designation or creation of new units of special use airspace, or the establishment of military flight training routes, over wilderness areas.

SEC. 106. ADJACENT MANAGEMENT.

(a) IN GENERAL. □ Nothing in this title creates a protective perimeter or buffer zone around a wilderness area designated by section 101.

(b) ACTIVITIES OUTSIDE WILDERNESS AREA. □ The fact that an activity or use on land outside a wilderness area can be seen, heard or smelled within the wilderness area shall not preclude the activity or use outside the boundary of the wilderness area.

SEC. 10 □ NATIVE AMERICAN TREATY RIGHTS.

Nothing in this title diminishes the treaty rights of any Indian tribe.

SEC. 10 □ ACQUISITION OF LAND AND INTERESTS IN LAND.

(a) ACQUISITION. □

(1) IN GENERAL. □ The Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture as appropriate may acquire land or interest in land within the boundaries of the wilderness areas designated by section 101 only by donation, exchange, transfer from another federal agency, or purchase from a willing seller.

(2) LAND EXCHANGE. □ At the request of the State, not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture as appropriate shall complete exchanges for State land located within the boundaries of the wilderness areas designated by this title.

(3) NO CONDEMNATION. □ Within the areas designated by this title the use of eminent domain or condemnation shall be prohibited.

(b) INCORPORATION IN WILDERNESS AREA. □ Any land or interest in land located inside the boundary of a wilderness area that is acquired by the United States after the date of enactment of this Act shall be added to, and administered as part of the wilderness area.

SEC. 10 □ WILDERNESS REVIEW.

(a) PUBLIC LAND. □

(1) FINDING. □ Congress finds that, for purposes of section 603 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1782), the public land administered by the Bureau of Land Management in the following wilderness study areas, as depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Wilderness map and dated _____, have been adequately studied for wilderness designation:

A. 43,323-acre area known as Winter Ridge Wilderness Study Area;

B. 7,051-acre area known as Jack Canyon Wilderness Study Area;

C. 6,557-acre area known as Squaw and Papoose Wilderness Study Area;

D. 20,404-acre area known as Desolation Canyon Wilderness Study Area included within the Desolation Canyon National Conservation Area as designated by this Act and as depicted on the map;

E. 2,517-acre area known as Daniels Canyon Wilderness Study Areas; and

F. 945-acre known as Cross Canyon Wilderness Study Area.

(2) RELEASE . Any land managed by the Bureau of Land Management within the areas described in paragraph (1) that is not designated as wilderness by this title

(A) shall not be subject to section 603(c) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1782(c));

(B) shall be managed in accordance with land management plans adopted under section 202 of that Act (43 U.S.C. 1712); and

(C) shall no longer be subject to Secretarial Order No. 3310 issued by the Secretary of the Interior on December 22, 2010.

(D) shall be managed pursuant to this Act if released lands otherwise lie within a designated area pursuant to this Act.

SEC. 110. AIRSHEDS.

(a) It is the intent of Congress that wilderness areas designated under section 101 shall not be designated as Class I airsheds under the Clean Air Act (42 USC 7401-7661) unless Class I status is agreed to by the State of Utah under existing authorities or the areas designated under section 101 are already managed as Class I airsheds.

Title II National Conservation Areas

SEC. 01. NATIONAL CONSERVATION AREAS.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT. Subject to valid existing rights, the following areas in the State are hereby established as National Conservation Areas:

- (1) BEACH DRAW. Certain federal land, comprising approximately 659 acres administered by the Bureau of Land Management in Uintah County, Utah as generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI National Conservation Area Map and dated _____, to be known as the Beach Draw National Conservation Area.
- (2) DIAMOND MOUNTAIN. Certain federal land, comprising approximately 30,391 acres administered by the Bureau of Land Management in Uintah County, Utah, as generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI National Conservation Area Map and dated _____, to be known as the Diamond Mountain National Conservation Area.
- (3) DOCS VALLEY. Certain federal land, comprising approximately 8,544 acres administered by the Bureau of Land Management in Uintah County, Utah, as generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI National Conservation Area Map and dated _____, to be known as the Docs Valley National Conservation Area.

(4) STONE BRIDGE DRAW. □ Certain federal land, comprising approximately 2,415 acres administered by the Bureau of Land Management in Uintah County, Utah, as generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI National Conservation Area Map and dated _____, to be known as the □Stone Bridge Draw National Conservation Area. □

(5) STUNTZ DRAW. □ Certain federal land, comprising approximately 2,284 acres administered by the Bureau of Land Management in Uintah County, Utah, as generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI National Conservation Area Map and dated _____, to be known as the □Stuntz Draw National Conservation Area. □

(6) SAN RAFAEL SWELL. □ Certain federal land, comprising approximately 329,933 acres administered by the Bureau of Land Management in Emery County, Utah, as generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI National Conservation Area Map and dated _____, to be known as the □San Rafael Swell National Conservation Area. □

(7) LABYRINTH CANYON. □ Certain federal land, comprising approximately 35,049 acres administered by the Bureau of Land Management in Emery County and Grand County, Utah, as generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI National Conservation Area Map and dated _____, to be known as the □Labyrinth Canyon National Conservation Area. □

(8) MUDDY CREEK. □ Certain federal land, comprising approximately 55,208 acres administered by the Bureau of Land Management in Emery County, Utah, as generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI National Conservation Area Map and dated _____, to be known as the □Muddy Creek National Conservation Area. □

(9) COLORADO RIVER. □ Certain federal land, comprising approximately 116,156 acres administered by the Bureau of Land Management in Grand County, Utah, as generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI National Conservation Area Map and dated _____, to be known as the □Colorado River National Conservation Area. □

(10) INDIAN CREEK. - Certain federal land, comprising approximately _____ acres administered by the Bureau of Land Management in San Juan County, Utah, as generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI National Conservation Area Map and dated _____, to be known as the □Indian Creek National Conservation Area. □

(11) BEARS EARS. - Certain federal land, comprising approximately _____ acres administered by the Bureau of Land Management and U.S. Forest Service in San Juan County, Utah, as generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI National Conservation Area Map and dated _____, to be known as the □Bears Ears National Conservation Area. □

SEC. 0 □ MAP AND LEGAL DESCRIPTION. □

(a) IN GENERAL. □ Not later than two years from the date the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall file a map and legal description of the National Conservation Areas established by sections 201, 205 and 206 of this Act with the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate.

(b) FORCE AND EFFECT. □ Each map and legal description submitted under this section shall have the same force and effect as if included in this title, except that the Secretary of the Interior may make any minor modifications of any clerical or typographical errors in the map or legal description.

(c) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY. □ A copy of the map and legal description shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the Bureau of Land Management and the United States Forest Service.

SEC. □03. ADMINISTRATION OF NATIONAL CONSERVATION AREAS

(a) PURPOSES. - In accordance with this title, the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.), and other applicable laws, the Secretary of the Interior shall manage the National Conservation Areas established by section 201 in a manner that:

- 1) Protects, conserves, and enhances the unique and nationally important historic, cultural, scientific, scenic, recreational, archaeological, natural, and educational resources of the Conservation Area;
- 2) Maintains and enhances cooperative and innovative management practices between resource managers, private landowners, and the public in the Conservation Area; and
- 3) Recognizes and maintains to the extent practicable historic uses of the Conservation Area.

(b) MANAGEMENT PLANS.

(1) PLAN REQUIRED- Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall develop a management plan for the long-term management of each conservation area.

(2) RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONSULTATION- The Secretary of the Interior shall prepare the management plan in consultation and coordination with the Public Lands Initiative Stakeholder Advisory Councils established under Division C of this Act.

(c) USES- The Secretary of the Interior shall allow only such uses of the conservation area that would further the purposes outlined in subsection (a) of this section and in consultation and coordination with the Public Lands Stakeholder Advisory Councils established under Division C of this Act.

SEC. □04. GENERAL PROVISIONS.

(a) WITHDRAWALS-

- (1) Subject to valid existing rights, all federal land within the National Conservation Areas established under sections 201, 205, and 206 , including any

land or interest in land that is acquired by the United States within the conservation area after the date of enactment of this Act, is withdrawn from--

- (1) entry, appropriation or disposal under the public land laws;
- (2) location, entry, and patent under the mining laws; and
- (3) operation of the mineral leasing, mineral materials, and geothermal leasing laws.

(b) FIRE, INSECTS, AND DISEASE . □ In accordance with this title, in national conservation areas established under sections 201, 205, and 206 the Secretary of the Interior may take such measures in the NCA as are necessary for the control of fire, insects, and diseases (including, as the Secretary determines to be appropriate, the coordination of the activities with a state or local agency).

(c) WILDLAND FIRE OPERATIONS. □ Nothing in this title precludes a Federal, State, or local agency from conducting wildfire management operations (including operations using aircraft or mechanized equipment) in national conservation areas established under sections 201, 205, and 206 . subject to reasonable regulations as prescribed by the Secretary

(d) LIVESTOCK . □

(1) IN GENERAL . □ Within the national conservation areas established under sections 201, 205, and 206, the grazing of livestock in which grazing is established before the date of enactment of this Act shall continue in accordance with the grazing permit that existed on January 1, 2016, subject to reasonable regulations as prescribed by the Secretary.

(2) PROTECTION OF EXISTING USES. Existing livestock grazing shall continue, to the greatest extent practicable, in accordance with the following guidelines:

(A) there shall be no curtailments of grazing in the areas designated by this title simply because an area is, or has been designated by this title, nor should designations be used as an excuse by administrators to slowly "phase out" grazing.

B) the number and type of livestock permitted to graze in areas designated by this title shall continue at stocking levels prescribed in the grazing permit in effect at the time an area is designated to the greatest extent practicable.

C) the maintenance of pre-established supporting facilities existing in an area prior to its classification as designated by this title (including fences, line cabins, water wells and pipelines, stock tanks and ponds, etc.), shall continue. Such maintenance includes the use of Off-highway vehicle or mechanized tools and equipment.

D) the construction of new improvements or replacement of deteriorated facilities in areas designated by this title is permissible if in accordance with guidelines and management plans governing the area.

E) the use of Off-highway vehicle equipment for emergency purposes such as rescuing sick animals or the placement of feed in emergency situations is permissible.

F) Access to historic and traditional water improvements for the purpose of supporting livestock shall be maintained unless the Secretary of the Interior, in

consultation with the Advisory Council, determines that the water sources are damaging cultural resources or historical resources.

G) the trailing and movement of domestic livestock where permitted prior to the enactment of this Act shall continue.

(4) UTAH DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

In instances in which historic grazing areas, access, or use is disputed by the permittee, data and information provided by the Utah Department of Agriculture shall be given consideration by the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture as appropriate to establish historic grazing areas or use.

(e) EXISTING EASEMENTS AND RIGHTS-OF-WAY. □ Nothing in this title precludes the Secretary of the Interior from renewing easements or rights-of-way in national conservation areas established under sections 201, 205, and 206 in existence on the date of enactment of this Act, in accordance with this Act and existing law.

(f) ADJACENT MANAGEMENT. □

(a) IN GENERAL. □ Nothing in this title creates a protective perimeter or buffer zone around a Conservation area designated by sections 201, 205 and 206 .

(b) ACTIVITIES OUTSIDE CONSERVATION AREA. □ The fact that an activity or use on land outside a conservation area established under sections 201, 205, and 206 can be seen, heard, or smelled within the conservation area shall not preclude the activity or use outside the boundary of the Conservation area.

(g) OUTFITTING AND GUIDE ACTIVITIES . □ Commercial services (including authorized outfitting and guide activities) within the national conservation areas established under sections 201, 205, and 206 are authorized.

(h) FISH AND WILDLIFE . □ Nothing in this title affects the jurisdiction of the State of Utah with respect to the management of fish and wildlife on federal land in the State, including the regulation of hunting, fishing, and trapping and use of helicopters to maintain healthy wildlife populations, within the national conservation areas established under sections 201, 205, and 206.

(i) ACCESS . □ The Secretary of the Interior shall provide the owner of State or private property within the boundary of a conservation area established under sections 201, 205, and 206 access to the property.

(j) WILDLIFE WATER DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS . □ Structures and facilities, including future and existing structures and facilities, for wildlife water development projects (including guzzlers) in the national conservation areas established under sections 201, 205, and 206 are authorized.

(k) HUNTING AND FISHING. □ Within the national conservation areas established under sections 201, 205, and 206, hunting and fishing in areas where hunting and fishing has been allowed on lands and waters owned or managed by the Department or the Interior or Department of Agriculture before the date of enactment of this Act, shall continue.

(l). □ WATER RIGHTS

(a) STATUTORY CONSTRUCTION . □ Nothing in this title □

- (1) shall constitute either an express or implied reservation by the United States of any water rights with respect to the National Conservation Areas designated by this title;
 - (2) affects any water rights in the State of Utah existing on the date of enactment of this Act, including any water rights held by the United States.
 - (3) establishes a precedent with regard to any future NCA designations.
- (b) EXISTING WATER INFRASTRUCTURE. □
- (1) Nothing in this Act shall be construed to limit motorized access and road maintenance by local municipalities and other water right holders for those maintenance activities necessary to guarantee the continued viability of water resource facilities that currently exist or which may be necessary in the future to prevent the degradation of the water supply in NCAs designated by this title subject to such reasonable regulations deemed necessary by the Secretary of Interior and Secretary of Agriculture.
- (m) WILDERNESS REVIEW. □
- (a) Congress finds that the national conservation areas described in sections 201, 205, and 206 have been adequately studied for wilderness character and wilderness designation pursuant to section 603 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1782) and are no longer subject to the requirement of subsection (c) of such section pertaining to the management of wilderness study areas in a manner that does not impair the suitability of such areas for preservation as wilderness.
 - (b) The Secretary of the Interior may not promulgate or issue any system-wide regulation, directive, instruction memorandum or order that would direct management of the federal lands designated as national conservation areas in sections 201, 205, and 206 in a manner contrary to this title.
- (n) VEGETATION MANAGEMENT. □ Nothing in this title prevents the Secretary of the Interior from conducting vegetation management projects within the national conservation areas established under sections 201, 205, and 206 in a manner consistent with the purposes of the NCA.
- (o) OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLE VEHICLES.
- (1) IN GENERAL- Except in cases in which Off-highway vehicle vehicles are needed for administrative purposes, including project construction and maintenance, or to respond to an emergency, the use of Off-highway vehicle vehicles shall be permitted only on designated routes within the national conservation areas.
 - (2) DESIGNATED ROUTES
 - (A) IN GENERAL- The Secretary of the Interior shall manage existing designated routes in a manner that--
 - (i) is consistent with Off-highway vehicle and mechanized use of the designated routes that is authorized on January 1, 2016;
 - (ii) minimizes conflict with sensitive habitat or cultural or historical resources; and
 - (iii) does not interfere with private property or water rights.
 - (B) CLOSURE OR REROUTING-

(i) IN GENERAL- A designated route may be temporarily closed or rerouted, for a period not to exceed two years, if the Secretary of the Interior, in consultation with the State, and relevant local government within the State determines that--

(I) the designated route is damaging cultural resources or historical resources;

(II) temporary closure of the designated route is necessary to repair the designated route or protect public safety.

(III) modification of the designated route would not significantly affect access within the conservation area.

(IV) all other options, other than a temporary closure or rerouting, have been exhausted.

(V) an alternative route has been provided, which can include routes previously closed.

(ii) If temporary closure and rerouting options as outlined in section (i) above have been exhausted, and the designated route continues to damage sensitive habitat or cultural or historical resources, the minimum track of the designated route necessary to protect said resources may be permanently closed.

(C) NOTICE- The Secretary of the Interior shall provide information to the public regarding any designated routes that are open, have been rerouted, or are temporarily or permanently closed through--

(i) use of appropriate signage within the Conservation Area;

(ii) use of the internet and web resources.

(3) PERMANENT ROAD CONSTRUCTION-

(1) After the date of enactment of this Act, except as necessary for administrative purposes or to respond to an emergency, the Secretary of the Interior shall not construct any permanent road within the conservation area designated under section 201, 205, or 206

(p) NO EFFECT ON NON-FEDERAL LAND OR INTERESTS IN NON-FEDERAL LAND- Nothing in this title affects ownership, management, or other rights relating to non-federal land or interests in non-federal land.

(q) SCIENTIFIC INVESTIGATIONS. □ The Secretary of Interior and Secretary of Agriculture shall provide for opportunities, including through partnerships with colleges, universities, schools, scientific institutions, non-profit organizations, researchers, and scientists to conduct research and provide educational and interpretive services of the historical, cultural, scientific, archeological, and natural resources within the National Conservation Areas established under 201, 205, and 206. Research findings from the national conservation areas may be used to develop land use solutions that meet human needs while maintaining ecological and economic viability in the region.

(r) RESEARCH AND INTERPRETIVE FACILITIES. □

(1) IN GENERAL. □ The Secretary of Interior and Secretary of Agriculture may establish facilities for □

(A) the conduct of scientific research; and

(B) the interpretation of the historical, cultural, scientific, archeological, natural and educational resources of the national conservation areas.

(2) GRANTS; COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS. □ In carrying out subsection (s), the Secretary of the Interior and Secretary of Agriculture may make grants to, or enter into cooperative agreements with the State of Utah, local governmental entities, other institutions and organizations, and private entities to conduct research, develop scientific analyses, and carry out any other initiative relating to the restoration or conservation of the Conservation Areas.

(s) PARTNERSHIPS. □ In recognition of the value of collaboration to foster innovation and enhance research and development efforts, the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture shall encourage partnerships, including public-private partnerships, between and among Federal, State and local agencies, academic institutions, non-profit organizations and private entities.

(t) RECREATION. □ The Secretary shall continue to authorize, maintain, and enhance the recreational use of the national conservation areas, including hunting, fishing, camping, hiking, backpacking, cross-country skiing, hang gliding, paragliding, rock climbing, canyoneering, sightseeing, nature study, horseback riding, mountain biking, rafting, Off-highway vehicle recreation on authorized routes, and other recreational activities, so long as such recreational use is consistent with the purposes of the conservation area, this section, and applicable management plans.

(u) ACQUISITION. □

(1) IN GENERAL. □ The Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture as appropriate may acquire land or interest in land within the boundaries of the national conservation areas designated by section by this title only by donation, exchange, transfer from another federal agency, or purchase from a willing seller.

(2) LAND EXCHANGE. □ At the request of the State, not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture as appropriate shall complete exchanges for State land located within the boundaries of the national conservation areas designated by this title.

(3) NO CONDEMNATION. □ Within the areas designated by this title the use of eminent domain or condemnation shall be prohibited.

(b) INCORPORATION IN NATIONAL CONSERVATION AREA. □ Any land or interest in land located inside the boundary of a national conservation area that is acquired by the United States after the date of enactment of this Act shall be added to, and administered as part of the national conservation area.

SEC. 05. BOO CLIFFS SPORTSMENS NATIONAL CONSERVATION AREA

(a) ESTABLISHMENT. □ Subject to valid existing rights, certain federal land, comprising approximately 42,352 acres administered by the Bureau of Land Management in Uintah County in the State of Utah, as generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI

National Conservation Area Map and dated _____, is established as Book Cliffs Sportsmens National Conservation Area.

(b) PURPOSES. The purpose of the Book Cliffs Sportsmen's National Conservation Area (referred to in this section as the "NCA") is to protect hunting and fishing opportunities and habitat, manage and restore fish and wildlife habitat, and facilitate hunting and fishing opportunities in a natural environmental.

(c) MANAGEMENT PLAN.

(1) PLAN REQUIRED- Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall develop a management plan for the long-term management of the NCA.

(2) RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONSULTATION- The Secretary of the Interior shall prepare the management plan in consultation and coordination with the Advisory Council. If the Secretary of the Interior does not incorporate the recommendations submitted by the Advisory Council into the management plan the Secretary of the Interior shall submit a written explanation before the effective date of the management plan to the House Committee on Natural Resources and Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources outlining the reasons for rejecting the recommendations of the Advisory Council.

(3) REQUIREMENTS- The management plan shall be written in accordance with subsection (b)

(4) Uses- The Secretary of the Interior shall allow only such uses of the NCA that would further the purposes of the NCA.

(d) BOOK CLIFFS SPORTSMEN'S NATIONAL CONSERVATION AREA ADVISORY COUNCIL.

(1) ESTABLISHMENT. Within 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall establish the Book Cliffs Sportsmens National Conservation Area Advisory Council (referred to as the Advisory Council) to:

(A) advise the Secretary of the Interior with respect to development and implementation of the NCA management plan to the greatest extent allowable by law.

(B) encourage and promote local participation in the decision making processes affecting the NCA.

(2) MEMBERSHIP. The Advisory Council shall consist of 11 members.

(3) MEMBERS. The Secretary of the Interior shall appoint one member from each of the from the following groups:

(i) State Division of Wildlife Resources Director or designee.

(ii) Game bird hunting organizations.

(iii) Wildlife conservation organizations.

(iv) Big game hunting organizations.

(v) a cold water fishing organization.

(vi) the tourism, outfitter, or guiding industry.

(vii) the hunting or shooting equipment retail industry.

(viii) Ute Tribe representative.

- (ix) The agriculture industry.
- (x) the ranching industry designee from Uintah County.
- (xi) Uintah County Commission Chairman or its designee.

(4) ELIGIBILITY. □ The Secretary of the Interior shall determine that all individuals appointed to the Advisory Council, and the organization or industry each individual represents, support sustainable-use hunting, wildlife conservation, and recreational shooting.

(1) TERMS. □

(A) IN GENERAL. □ Except for the initial appointees, members of the Advisory Council shall be appointed for a term of 4 years. Members shall not be appointed for more than 3 consecutive or nonconsecutive terms.

(2) TERMS OF INITIAL APPOINTEES. □ The Secretary of the Interior shall appoint the initial members of the Advisory Council as follows:

- (i) 5 members shall be appointed for a term of 4 years;
- (ii) 4 members shall be appointed for a term of 3 years; and
- (iii) 2 members shall be appointed for a term of 2 years.

(5) PRESERVATION OF PUBLIC ADVISORY STATUS. □ No individual may be appointed as a member of the Advisory Council while serving as an officer or employee of the Federal Government.

(6) VACANCY AND REMOVAL. □

(A) IN GENERAL. □ Any vacancy on the Advisory Committee shall be filled in the manner in which the original appointment was made.

(B) REMOVAL. □ Advisory Committee members shall serve at the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior and may be removed at any time for good cause.

(7) CONTINUATION OF SERVICE. □ Each member may continue to serve after the expiration of the term of office to which such member was appointed until a successor has been appointed.

(8) CHAIR. □ The Chair of the Advisory Council shall be appointed to a 3-year term by the Secretary of the Interior from among the members of the Advisory Council. An individual appointed to the Advisory Council under (4)(2)(iii) shall be eligible to serve as Chair, but may serve for two years. An individual may not be appointed as Chair for more than 2 consecutive or nonconsecutive terms.

(9) PAY AND EXPENSES. □ Members of the Advisory Council shall serve without pay, but each member of the Advisory Council may be reimbursed for travel and lodging incurred through attending meetings of the Advisory Council (including approved workgroup or subgroup meetings) in the same amounts and under the same conditions as Federal employees in accordance with section 5703 of title 5, United States Code.

(10) MEETINGS. □

(A) IN GENERAL. □ The Advisory Council shall meet at the call of the Secretary of the Interior, the chair, or a majority of the members, but not less frequently than twice annually.

(B) OPEN MEETINGS. □ Each meeting of the Advisory Council shall be open to the public.

(C) PRIOR NOTICE OF MEETINGS. □ Timely notice of each meeting of the

Advisory Committee shall be published in the Federal Register and be submitted to publications of general circulation.

(D) SUBGROUPS. □ The Advisory Council may establish such workgroups or subgroups as it deems necessary for the purpose of compiling information or conducting research. However, such workgroups or subgroups may not conduct business without the direction of the Advisory Council.

(11) QUORUM. □ Seven members of the Advisory Council shall constitute a quorum.

(12) EXPENSES. □ The expenses of the Advisory Council that the Secretary of the Interior determine to be reasonable and appropriate shall be paid by the Secretary of the Interior.

(13) ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT AND TECHNICAL SERVICES. □ The Secretary of the Interior shall provide to the Advisory Council the administrative support and technical services.

(14) ANNUAL REPORT. □

(1) REQUIRED. □ Not later than September 30 of each year, the Advisory Council shall submit a report to the Secretary of the Interior, the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate. If circumstances arise in which the Advisory Council cannot meet the September 30 deadline in any year, the Secretary of the Interior shall advise the Chair of each such Committee of the reasons for such delay and the date on which the submission of the report is anticipated.

(2) CONTENTS. □ The report required by paragraph (1) shall describe □

- (A) the activities of the Advisory Committee during the preceding year;
- (B) the reports and recommendations made by the Advisory Council to the Secretary of the Interior during the preceding year; and
- (C) an accounting of actions taken by the Secretary of the Interior as a result of the recommendations.

(15) VEGETATION MANAGEMENT: Within the NCA, the Secretary of the Interior may authorize vegetation management including through mechanical means to the extent necessary to control fire, insects, or disease to promote and improve wildlife habitat and diversity as consistent with the purposes of the NCA.

(16) EXCEPTION: Notwithstanding the withdrawal in paragraph 202(a), for the Book Cliffs Sportsmens National Conservation Area, the Secretary of the Interior may lease oil and gas resources in accordance with the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 181 et seq.) subject to the following conditions:

- (A) the area may be accessed only by directional drilling from a lease held on the date of enactment of this Act on land that is adjacent to, and outside of, the conservation area.
- (B) the lease shall prohibit surface occupancy and surface disturbance for any mineral activities within the Sportsmen Conservation Area.

SEC. 06. - BEARS EARS NATIONAL CONSERVATION AREA ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS

(a) FINDINGS. □

Congress finds the following:

- (1) The lands within Bears Ears National Conservation Area have been utilized by Native Americans for thousands of years.
- (2) The unique, intact archaeological record found throughout the Bearꞌs Ears National Conservation Area is sacred to numerous Native American tribes and Pueblos and is of great significance to American history.
- (3) Native American Tribes and Pueblos maintain deep connections and commitments to the lands within the Bears Ears National Conservation Area and continue to rely on and utilize these lands for practicing ceremonies, spiritual rejuvenation, gathering herbs, firewood and cedar poles, hunting for game, and caretaking of sacred places.
- (4) Many local residents, many with early pioneer heritage, have similarly strong attachments to the land and associated lifestyles, both vocational and avocational. Many visitors develop similar attachments and appreciation for these landscapes.

(b) ADDITIONAL PURPOSES

ADDITIONAL PURPOSES. - In accordance with this title, the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.), and other applicable laws, the Secretary of the Interior shall manage the Bears Ears National Conservation Areas established by section 201 in a manner that:

- (A) Provides for traditional access by indigenous persons for culturally significant subsistence, including but not limited to traditional gathering and hunting, and cultural and religious uses within the National Conservation Area;
- (B) Develops policies, consistent with the Native American Graves Repatriation and Protection Act, the National Historic Preservation Act, and the Utah State Antiquities Act to protect and preserve and minimize disturbance to Native American archaeological sites, including human remains, from permitted uses of the National Conservation Area;
- (C) Integrates Native American Traditional Ecological Knowledge (TEK)(36 *CFR* 219.19) to improve social, economic, and ecological sustainability in accordance with US Forest Service 2012 Planning Rule regulations, (FSH 1909.12, Zero code □ Ch10);

(c) COOPERATING AGENCIES

COOPERATING AGENCIES. □ The Secretaries shall designate and involve as cooperating agencies interested Tribes and Pueblos that trace their culture and heritage to the lands within the Bearꞌs Ears National Conservation Area in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 4321 *et seq.*).

(d) TRIBAL EMPLOYMENT

In employing individuals to perform any administrative, interpretation, construction, maintenance, interpretation, or other service in the Bears Ears National Conservation Area, the Secretaries shall, insofar as practicable, give priority consideration to members of Native American tribes that meet publically posted job qualifications and criteria consistent with standard federal hiring practices.

(e) NATIVE AMERICAN LIASION

The Secretary of the Interior shall appoint a staff member to serve as a liaison to the Native American tribes that enter into cooperating agency status pursuant to subsection (c). The liaison shall work to ensure the voice and perspectives of the cooperating tribal entities are represented in the implementation management of the NCA.

(f) NATIVE AMERICAN COLLABORATION COMMISSION

In preparing the management plan for the Bears Ears NCA, the Secretary of the Interior shall create a Commission comprising of one representative from each Tribe or Pueblo that enters into cooperating agency status pursuant to subsection (c). The Secretary shall actively seek advice and carefully consider counsel of the Commission. The Secretary shall give full consideration to the recommendations of the Commission.

(A) Stakeholder Advisory Council Representative

The Commission shall select either a representative from the Commission or the Native American Liaison to be the Native American interest representative on the Advisory Council, pursuant to Sec. 2002 subsection (a).

(B) MEDIATION

If necessary, mediation regarding significant disagreements between the Commission and the Advisory Council shall be undertaken by the Secretary.

(g) Bears Ears Stakeholder Advisory Council

(1) ADDITIONAL MEMBERS. In addition to the membership listed in SEC. 2002 (a)(3), the San Juan Advisory Council will also include the following members:

- a. One representative with historical expertise in the Hole-in-the-Rock Trail;
- b. One representative with paleontological expertise;
- c. The representative with archaeological and/or historic expertise in SEC. 2002 (a)(3)(iii)(b) shall be an archaeologist.

**SEC. 2002 INDIAN CREE NATIONAL CONSERVATION AREA
ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS**

(a) ADDITIONAL PURPOSE:

1. Create an experimental range that allows for flexibility in grazing management to promote rangeland health and/or to respond to research needs.
2. Promotes scientific research and conducts research projects on the interactive affects of land use and the environment; and

SEC. 00- ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS FOR DOCS VALLEY-STONE BRIDGE DRAW-STUNTZ DRAW-BEACH DRAW-MCCOO RIDGE-AND DIAMOND MOUNTAIN NATIONAL CONSERVATION AREAS

(a) Nothing in this title shall effect existing or future sage grouse conservation projects, including the management of vegetation through mechanical means within the Doc Valley, Stone Bridge Draw, Stuntz Draw, Beach Draw, and Diamond Mountain National Conservation Areas established under section 201.

Title III - Watershed Management Areas

SEC. 301. WATERSHED MANAGEMENT AREAS

- (a) ESTABLISHMENT. The following watershed management areas are hereby established in the State of Utah, subject to valid existing rights:
 - (1) ASHLEY SPRING. The Ashley Spring Watershed Management Area consisting of approximately 10,951 acres of the Ashley National Forest in Uintah County, Utah, as generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Special Management Area Map and dated _____.
 - (2) DRY FORK. The Dry Fork Watershed Management Area consisting of approximately 9,641 acres of the Ashley National Forest in Uintah County, Utah, as generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Special Management Area Map and dated _____.
 - (3) CASTLE VALLEY. The Castle Valley Watershed Management Area consisting of approximately 34,248 acres of the Manti-LaSal National Forest in Grand County, Utah, as generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Special Management Area Map and dated _____.
 - (4) WIDDOP MOUNTAIN. The Widdop Mountain Watershed Management Area consisting of approximately 8,025 acres of the Ashley National Forest in Summit County, Utah, as generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Special Management Area Map and dated _____.
 - (5) EAST FORK SMITHS FORK. The East Fork Smiths Fork Watershed Management Area consisting of approximately 3,178 acres of the Ashley National Forest in Summit County, Utah, as generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Special Management Area Map and dated _____.

(b) MAP AND LEGAL DESCRIPTION.

(1) IN GENERAL. Two years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Agriculture shall file a map and legal description of the Watershed Management Areas with the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources and the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry of the Senate.

(2) EFFECT. □ The map and legal description prepared under paragraph (1) shall have the same force and effect as if included in this title, except that the Secretary of Agriculture may correct minor errors in the map or legal description.

(3) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY. □ A copy of the map and legal description shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the United States Forest Service.

SEC. 30 □ ADMINISTRATION OF WATERSHED MANAGEMENT AREAS.

(a) PURPOSES. □ The purposes of the watershed management areas are □

- (1) to ensure the protection of the quality of water from the watershed management areas;
- (2) to allow visitors to enjoy the scenic, natural, cultural, recreational, and wildlife values of the watershed management areas;
- (3) to provide for the management, development, and use of drinking water within the watershed areas;
- (4) to allow for the reintroduction of beavers in appropriate watershed management areas;
- (5) to allow for reintroduction of flora (land and aquatic), bird, fish and animal fauna in special management areas and watershed management areas;
- (6) to provide for the restoration of watershed and re-establish ecosystem health in areas damaged by threatened by insects, or disease; and
- (7) to provide for the restoration of ecosystems damaged or threatened by overpopulation of overpopulation of any plant, aquatic or animal species.

(B) MANAGEMENT. □

(1) IN GENERAL. □ The Secretary shall manage the watershed areas □

(A) in a manner consistent with the purposes described in subsection (a);

(B) in accordance with □

- (i) the laws (including regulations) generally applicable to the National Forest System;
- (ii) this section; and
- (iii) any other applicable law (including regulations).

(c) MANAGEMENT PLAN . □

(1) PLAN REQUIRED- Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Agriculture shall develop a management plan for the long-term management of each watershed management area.

(2) RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONSULTATION- The Secretary of the Interior shall prepare the management plan in consultation and coordination with the Public Lands Initiative Planning Advisory Councils established under Division C of this Act.

(3) USES- The Secretary of the Interior shall allow only such uses of the watershed management area that would further the purposes outlined in subsection (a) of this section and in consultation and coordination with the Public Lands Initiative Stakeholder Advisory Councils established under Division C of

this Act.

SEC. 303 GENERAL PROVISIONS.

(a) **MOTORIZED VEHICLES.** □

(1) **IN GENERAL-** Except in cases in which motorized vehicles are needed for administrative purposes or to respond to an emergency, the use of motorized vehicles shall be permitted only on designated routes within the Watershed Management Areas.

(b) **NO EFFECT ON NON-FEDERAL LAND OR INTERESTS IN NON-FEDERAL LAND-** Nothing in this title affects ownership, management, or other rights relating to non-federal land or interests in non-federal land.

(c) **ROAD CONSTRUCTION-** The Secretary shall be permitted to construct roads for administrative or emergency purposes, or if a temporary road is needed to facilitate fuel reduction for water protection purposes.

(d) **OVERSNOW VEHICLES .** □ Where permitted prior to the date of enactment of this Act the Secretary of Agriculture shall authorize the use of snowmobiles and other oversnow vehicles within the Watershed Management Areas when there is at least six inches of snow coverage.

(e) **FIRE, INSECTS, AND DISEASE .** □ In accordance with this title, the Secretary of Agriculture may □

(A) in consultation with state, local, and water districts who own or control water resources within Watershed Management Areas, the Secretary of Agriculture may carry out measures to manage wildland fire and treat hazardous fuels, insects, and diseases in the Watershed Management Areas to protect or improve water quality or to maintain or restore the characteristics of ecosystem composition and structure.

(f) **WILDLAND FIRE OPERATIONS.** □ Nothing in this title precludes a Federal, State, or local agency from conducting wildfire management operations (including operations using aircraft or mechanized equipment) or affects the authority of the Secretary of Agriculture to authorize mechanical thinning of trees or underbrush to protect or improve water quality or to maintain or restore the characteristics of ecosystem composition and structure.

(g) **POST-FIRE REHABILITATION.** □ The Secretary may conduct post-fire rehabilitation in the watershed areas, consistent with this title and in accordance with applicable law.

(h) VEGETATION MANAGEMENT. □ The Secretary of Agriculture shall conduct vegetation management projects within the Watershed Management Areas if projects protect or improve water quality or maintain or restore the characteristics of ecosystem composition and structure.

(i) TIMBER HARVESTING. □ Within the Watershed Management Areas, timber harvesting may be utilized if the primary purpose is to restore or improve forest health and watershed function or to further the purposes described in this title.

(j) LIVESTOCK GRAZING . □

(1) IN GENERAL . □ Within the watershed management areas established under sections 301, the grazing of livestock in which grazing is established before the date of enactment of this Act shall continue in accordance with the grazing permit that existed on January 1, 2016, subject to reasonable regulations as prescribed by the Secretary.

(2) PROTECTION OF EXISTING USES. Existing livestock grazing shall continue, to the greatest extent practicable, in accordance with the following guidelines:

(A) there shall be no curtailments of grazing in the areas designated by this title simply because an area is, or has been designated by this title, nor should designations be used as an excuse by administrators to slowly "phase out" grazing.

B) the number and type of livestock permitted to graze in areas designated by this title shall continue at stocking levels prescribed in the grazing permit in effect at the time an area is designated to the greatest extent practicable.

C) the maintenance of pre-established facilities existing in an area prior to its classification as designated by this title (including fences, line cabins, water wells and pipelines, stock tanks and ponds, etc.), shall continue. Such maintenance includes the use of Off-highway vehicle or mechanized tools and equipment.

D) the construction of new improvements or replacement of deteriorated facilities in areas designated by this title is permissible if in accordance with guidelines and management plans governing the area.

E) the use of Off-highway vehicle equipment for emergency purposes such as rescuing sick animals or the placement of feed in emergency situations is permissible.

F) Access to historic and traditional water sources for the purpose of supporting livestock shall be maintained.

G) the trailing and movement of domestic livestock where permitted prior to the enactment of this Act shall continue

(5) UTAH DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

In instances in which historic grazing locations, access, or use is disputed by the permittee, data and information provided by the Utah Department of Agriculture shall be

given consideration by the Secretary of Agriculture to establish historic access, locations, or use.

(k) EXISTING EASEMENTS AND RIGHTS-OF-WAY. □ Nothing in this Act precludes the Secretary of Agriculture from renewing easements or rights-of-way in existence as of the date of enactment of this Act, in accordance with this Act and existing law.

(l) ADJACENT MANAGEMENT. □

(a) IN GENERAL. □ Nothing in this title creates a protective perimeter or buffer zone around a Watershed Management area designated by section 301.

(m) ACTIVITIES OUTSIDE WATERSHED MANAGEMENT AREA. □ The fact that an activity or use on land outside a Watershed Management area can be seen, heard, or smelled within the Watershed Management area shall not preclude the activity or use outside the boundary of the Watershed Management area.

(n) OUTFITTING AND GUIDE ACTIVITIES . □ Commercial services (including authorized outfitting and guide activities) within the Watershed Management Areas are authorized.

(o) FISH AND WILDLIFE . □ Nothing in this title affects the jurisdiction of the State of Utah with respect to the management of fish and wildlife on federal land in the State, including the regulation of hunting, fishing, and trapping within the Watershed Management Area.

(p) ACCESS . □ The Secretary of Agriculture shall provide the owner of State or private property within the boundary of a Watershed Management Area reasonable access to the owner's property.

(q) WILDLIFE WATER DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS . □ Structures and facilities, including future and existing structures and facilities, for wildlife water development projects (including guzzlers) in the Watershed Management Areas are authorized.

(r) HUNTING AND FISHING. □

Within the Watershed Management Areas in where hunting and fishing on lands and waters owned of managed by the Department of Agriculture was allowed before the date of enactment of this Act, shall continue.

(s) WATER RIGHTS. □

(a) STATUTORY CONSTRUCTION . □ Nothing in this title □

(1) shall constitute either an express or implied reservation by the United States of any water rights with respect to the Watershed Management Areas designated by this title;

(2) affects any water rights in the State of Utah existing on the date of enactment of this Act, including any water rights held by the United States.

(3) establishes a precedent with regard to any future Watershed Management Area designations.

(b) EXISTING WATER INFRASTRUCTURE. □

(1) Nothing in this Act shall be construed to limit motorized access and road maintenance by local municipalities and other water right holders for those maintenance activities necessary to guarantee the continued viability of water resource facilities that currently exist or which may be necessary in the future to prevent the degradation of the water supply in Watershed Management Areas designated by section 101 subject to such reasonable regulations deemed necessary by the Secretary of Interior and Secretary of Agriculture.

(t) WITHDRAWAL . □

(1) IN GENERAL . □ Subject to valid rights in existence on the date of enactment of this title, the Federal land within the Watershed Management Areas designated by section 301 are withdrawn from □

(a) all forms of entry, appropriation, and disposal under the federal land laws;

(b) location, entry, and patent under the mining laws; and

(c) operation of the mineral leasing, mineral materials, and geothermal leasing laws

(u) ASHLEY SPRING AND DRY FORK.-- The management plans for the Ashley Spring and Dry Fork management areas shall include provisions for the development of containment ponds, water pipes, and other improvements to deliver water to the Ashley Valley should the flow of Ashley Spring become diminished or impaired.

Title IV □ Special Management Areas

SEC. 401. HIGH UINTAS SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREA.

ESTABLISHMENT. □ Subject to valid existing rights, the approximately 20,683 acres of the Ashley National Forest in Uintah and Duchesne County, Utah as generally depicted on the map entitled □ Utah PLI High Uintas Special Management Area Map □ and dated ____.

(a) PURPOSES □ The purposes of the High Uintas Special Management Area (referred to in this title as the Area) is to maintain the presently existing wilderness character of the area and to all for the continued use of winter Off-highway vehicle vehicles.

SEC. 40 □ HIGH UINTAS SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREA MAP AND LEGAL DESCRIPTION.

(1) IN GENERAL. □ Not later than two years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Agriculture shall file a map and legal description of the High Uintas Special Management Area with the Committee on Natural Resources of

the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate.

(2) EFFECT. □ The map and legal description prepared under paragraph (1) shall have the same force and effect as if included in this title, except that the Secretary of Agriculture may correct minor errors in the map or legal description.

(3) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY. □ A copy of the map and legal description shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the United States Forest Service.

SEC. 403. ADMINISTRATION OF THE HIGH UINTAS SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREA.

(a) ADMINISTRATION . □

(1) IN GENERAL . □ The Secretary of Agriculture shall administer the High Uintas Special Management Area in accordance with □

(a) the National Forest Management Act of 1976 (16 U.S.C. 1600 et seq.);

(b) this title; and

(c) other applicable laws.

(b) MANAGEMENT PLAN. □

(1) PLAN REQUIRED- Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall develop a management plan for the long-term management of each watershed management area.

(2) RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONSULTATION- The Secretary of the Interior shall prepare the management plan in consultation and coordination with the Public Lands Initiative Planning Advisory Councils established under Division C of this Act.

(3) USES- The Secretary of the Interior shall allow only such uses of the special management area that would further the purposes outlined in subsection 401(a) of this Title and in consultation and coordination with the Public Lands Initiative Stakeholder Advisory Councils established under Division C of this Act. Other uses of the special management areas shall:

(A) maintain the presently existing wilderness character of the special management area.

(B) allow for non motorized recreational opportunities to occur within the Area including skiing, biking, hiking, fishing, hunting, horseback riding, snowshoeing, and camping;

(C) allow for the continued use and access of Off-highway vehicle winter vehicles including snowmobiles

(D) prohibit mineral development;

(E) prohibit new permanent road construction; and

(F) prohibit commercial timber harvesting.

SEC. 404. HIGH UINTAS SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREA GENERAL PROVISIONS.

(a) WITHDRAWALS-

(1) Subject to valid existing rights, all federal land within the High Uintas Special Management Area established under sections 401, including any land or interest in land that is acquired by the United States within the conservation area after the date of enactment of this Act, is withdrawn from--

- (1) entry, appropriation or disposal under the public land laws;
- (2) location, entry, and patent under the mining laws; and
- (3) operation of the mineral leasing, mineral materials, and geothermal leasing laws.

(b) FIRE, INSECTS, AND DISEASE .□ In accordance with this title, the Secretary of the Agriculture may take such measures in the High Uintas Special Management Area as are necessary for the control of fire, insects, and diseases (including, as the Secretary determines to be appropriate, the coordination of the activities with a state or local agency).

(c) WILDLAND FIRE OPERATIONS. □Nothing in this title precludes a Federal, State, or local agency from conducting wildfire management operations (including operations using aircraft or mechanized equipment) or affects the authority of the Secretary of Agriculture to authorize mechanical thinning of trees or underbrush to protect or improve water quality or to maintain or restore the characteristics of ecosystem composition and structure.

(d) LIVESTOCK .□

(1) IN GENERAL .□ Within the High Uintas Special Management Area the grazing of livestock in which grazing is established before the date of enactment of this Act shall continue in accordance with the grazing permit that existed on January 1, 2016, subject to reasonable regulations as prescribed by the Secretary.

(2) PROTECTION OF EXISTING USES. Existing livestock grazing shall continue, to the greatest extent practicable, in accordance with the following guidelines:

(A) there shall be no curtailments of grazing in the areas designated by this title simply because an area is, or has been designated by this title, nor should designations be used as an excuse by administrators to slowly "phase out" grazing.

B) the number and type of livestock permitted to graze in areas designated by this title shall continue at stocking levels prescribed in the grazing permit in effect at the time an area is designated to the greatest extent practicable.

C) the maintenance of pre-established facilities existing in an area prior to its classification as designated by this title (including fences, line cabins, water wells and pipelines, stock tanks and ponds, etc.), shall continue. Such maintenance includes the use of Off-highway vehicle or mechanized tools and equipment.

D) the construction of new improvements or replacement of deteriorated facilities in areas designated by this title is permissible if in accordance with guidelines and management plans governing the area.

E) the use of Off-highway vehicle equipment for emergency purposes such as rescuing sick animals or the placement of feed in emergency situations is permissible.

F) Access to historic and traditional water sources for the purpose of supporting livestock shall be maintained.

G) the trailing and movement of domestic livestock where permitted prior to the enactment of this Act shall continue

(4) UTAH DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

In instances in which historic grazing areas, access, or use is disputed by the permittee, data and information provided by the Utah Department of Agriculture shall be given consideration by the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture as appropriate to establish historic grazing areas or use.

(e) ADJACENT MANAGEMENT. □

(a) IN GENERAL. □ Nothing in this title creates a protective perimeter or buffer zone around the High Uintas Special Management Area.

(b) ACTIVITIES OUTSIDE THE AREA. □ The fact that an activity or use on land outside the High Uintas Special Management Area can be seen, heard, or smelled within the Area shall not preclude the activity or use outside the boundary of the Area.

(f) OUTFITTING AND GUIDE ACTIVITIES . □ Commercial services (including authorized outfitting and guide activities) within the High Uintas Special Management Area are authorized.

(g) FISH AND WILDLIFE . □ Nothing in this title affects the jurisdiction of the State of Utah with respect to the management of fish and wildlife on federal land in the State, including the regulation of hunting, fishing, and trapping and use of helicopters to maintain healthy wildlife populations, within the High Uintas Special Management Area

(h) ACCESS . □ The Secretary of the Interior shall provide the owner of State or private property within the boundary of the High Uintas Special Management Area.

(i) WILDLIFE WATER DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS . □ Structures and facilities, including future and existing structures and facilities, for wildlife water development projects (including guzzlers) in the High Uintas Special Management Area are authorized.

(j) HUNTING AND FISHING. □ Within the Area, hunting and fishing, in areas where hunting and fishing has been allowed on lands and waters owned or managed by the Department of Agriculture before the date of enactment of this Act, shall continue.

(k). WATER RIGHTS

(a) STATUTORY CONSTRUCTION. Nothing in this title

- (1) shall constitute either an express or implied reservation by the United States of any water rights with respect to the High Uintas Special Management Area;
- (2) affects any water rights in the State of Utah existing on the date of enactment of this Act;
- (3) establishes a precedent with regard to any future national conservation areas designations.

(b) UTAH WATER LAW. The Secretary of the Interior shall follow the procedural and substantive requirements of State law to obtain and hold any water rights not in existence on the date of the enactment of this Act with respect to the High Uintas Special Management Area.

(c) EFFECTS ON STATE WATER RIGHTS. The Secretary of the Interior and Secretary of Agriculture shall not take any action that adversely affects

- (1) any water rights granted by the State;
 - (2) the authority of the State in adjudicating water rights;
 - (3) definitions established by the State with respect to the term beneficial use or priority of rights
 - (4) terms and conditions for groundwater withdrawal;
 - (5) the use of groundwater resources that are in accordance with State law;
- or
- (6) other rights or obligations of the State as established under State law.

(d) EXISTING WATER INFRASTRUCTURE.

(1) Nothing in this Act shall be construed to limit Off-highway vehicle access and road maintenance by local municipalities for those maintenance activities necessary to guarantee the continued viability of water resource facilities that currently exist or which may be necessary in the future to prevent the degradation of the water supply in the High Uintas Special Management Area.

(2) Nothing in this Act shall be construed to encumber, transfer, impair, or limit any water right, or recognized beneficial use, including access to, development, and use of livestock water rights as defined by State law.

(e) DEFINITION. The term water resource facilities means irrigation and pumping facilities, reservoirs, water conservation works, aqueducts, canals, ditches, pipelines, wells, hydropower projects, transmission and other ancillary facilities, and other water diversion, storage, and carriage structures.

(l) PERMANENT ROAD CONSTRUCTION-

(1) After the date of enactment of this Act, except as necessary for administrative purposes or to respond to an emergency, the Secretary of Agriculture shall not construct any permanent road within the High Uintas Special Management Area

(m) TEMPORARY ROAD CONSTRUCTION -- Except as necessary to meet the minimum requirements for the administration of the High Uintas Special Management Area, and to protect public health and safety, the establishment of temporary roads is prohibited.

(n) USE OF MOTORIZED OR MECHANIZED VEHICLES -- Except as necessary to meet the minimum requirements for the administration of the High Uintas Special Management Area and to protect public health and safety the use of Off-highway vehicle or mechanized vehicles is prohibited.

(o) COMMERCIAL TIMBER HARVESTING □ Commercial timber harvesting within the High Uintas Special Management Area is prohibited.

(p) OVERSNOW VEHICLES . □ The Secretary of Agriculture shall authorize the use of snowmobiles and other oversnow vehicles within the High Uintas Special Management Area when there is at least six inches of snow coverage.

SEC. 405. LITTLE WEST FORK □ BLAC □ S SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREA.

(A) ESTABLISHMENT. □ Subject to valid existing rights, the approximately 8,231.25 acres of the Wasatch Cache National Forest in Summit County, Utah as generally depicted on the map entitled □ Utah PLI Little West Fork Blacks Special Management Area Map □ and dated _____.

(B) MAP AND LEGAL DESCRIPTION. □

(1) IN GENERAL. □ Two years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Agriculture shall file a map and legal description of the Little West Fork Blacks Special Management Area with the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources and the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry of the Senate.

(2) EFFECT. □ The map and legal description prepared under paragraph (1) shall have the same force and effect as if included in this title, except that the Secretary of Agriculture may correct minor errors in the map or legal description.

(3) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY. □ A copy of the map and legal description shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the United States Forest Service.

SEC. 406. ADMINISTRATION OF LITTLE WEST FORK □ BLAC □ S SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREA.

(a) PURPOSE . □ Little West Fork Blacks Special Management Area is to manage, maintain, and restore watershed and ecosystem function and aquatic habitat within the Area.

(b) ADMINISTRATION . □

(A) IN GENERAL . □ The Secretary of Agriculture shall administer the Little West Fork Blacks Special Management Area

(i) in a manner that promotes, protects, and manages the resources of the Little West Fork Blacks Special Management Area described in subsection (a); and

(ii) in accordance with □

(I) the National Forest Management Act of 1976 (16 U.S.C. 1600 et seq.);

(II) this Act; and

(III) other applicable laws.

(c) MANAGEMENT PLAN . □

(1) PLAN REQUIRED- Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall develop a management plan for the long-term management of each watershed management area.

(2) RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONSULTATION- The Secretary of the Interior shall prepare the management plan in consultation and coordination with the Public Lands Initiative Planning Advisory Councils established under Division C of this Act.

(3) USES- The Secretary of the Interior shall allow only such uses of the special management area that would further the purposes outlined in subsection 406(a) of this Title and in consultation and coordination with the Public Lands Initiative Stakeholder Advisory Councils established under Division C of this Act. Other uses of the special management areas shall:

(A) include skiing, biking, hiking, fishing, hunting, horseback riding, snowmobiling, motorcycle riding, off-highway vehicle use, snowshoeing, and camping.

(B) allow for reintroduction of flora (land and aquatic), bird, fish and animal fauna in special management areas;

(C) restore watershed and re-establish ecosystem health in areas damaged by threatened by insects, or disease;

(D) restore balance of ecosystem damaged or threatened by overpopulation of overpopulation of any plant, aquatic or animal species.

(E) Allow fuel reduction and forest health treatment to restore watershed and ecosystem function, reduce hazardous fuels, and to protect property in the wildland urban interface.

**SEC. 40 LITTLE WEST FORK BLACKS SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREA
GENERAL PROVISIONS.**

(a) OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLE VEHICLES.

(1) IN GENERAL- Except in cases in which Off-highway vehicle vehicles and non-mechanized vehicles are needed for administrative purposes or to respond to an emergency, the use of Off-highway vehicle vehicles shall be permitted only on designated routes within the Little West Fork Blacks Special Management Areas.

(2) MANAGEMENT-

(A) IN GENERAL- The Secretary of Agriculture shall manage existing designated routes in a manner that--

(i) is consistent with Off-highway vehicle and mechanized use of the designated routes that is authorized on January 1, 2016;

(ii) minimizes conflict with sensitive habitat or cultural or historical resources;
and

(iii) does not interfere with private property or water rights.

(B) CLOSURE OR REROUTING.

(i) IN GENERAL- A designated route may be closed or rerouted, if the Secretary of Agriculture, in consultation with the State, or relevant local government within the State, subject to subparagraph (C), determines that--

(I) the designated route is damaging cultural resources or historical resources;

(II) temporary closure of the designated route is necessary to repair the designated route or protect public safety.

(III) modification of the designated route would not significantly affect access within the conservation area.

(IV) (IV) all other options, other than a temporary closure or rerouting, have been exhausted.

(V) an alternative route has been provided, which can include routes previously closed.

(C) NOTICE- The Secretary of Agriculture shall provide information to the public regarding any designated routes that are open, have been rerouted, or are temporarily closed through--

(i) use of appropriate signage within the Special Management Areas.;

(ii) use of the internet and web resources.

(b) NO EFFECT ON NON-FEDERAL LAND OR INTERESTS IN NON-FEDERAL LAND- Nothing in this title affects ownership, management, or other rights relating to non-federal land or interests in non-federal land.

(c) PERMANENT ROAD CONSTRUCTION- Except as necessary for administrative purposes or to respond to an emergency, the Secretary of Agriculture shall not construct any permanent road within the Special Management Areas after the date of enactment of this Act.

(d) TEMPORARY ROAD CONSTRUCTION. □ Temporary road construction shall be permitted to fulfill the purposes of the area, including for fuel reduction and forest health management treatments, including prescribed burns.

(e) OVERSNOW VEHICLES .□ The Secretary of Agriculture shall authorize the use of snowmobiles and other oversnow vehicles within the Special Management Areas when there is at least six inches of snow coverage.

(f) FIRE, INSECTS, AND DISEASE .□ In accordance with this title, the Secretary of Agriculture may□

(A) carry out measures to manage wildland fire and treat hazardous fuels, insects, and diseases in the Special Management Areas; and

(B) coordinate those measures with the appropriate State or local agency.

(h) WILDLAND FIRE OPERATIONS. □ Consistent with the purposes of this Title, nothing in this title precludes the Secretary of Agriculture from authorizing a Federal, State, or local agency from conducting pre-suppression and suppression. wildfire management operations (including operations using aircraft or mechanized equipment

(i) LIVESTOCK GRAZING .□

(1) IN GENERAL .□ Within the Special Management Areas, the grazing of livestock in which grazing is established before the date of enactment of this Act shall continue in accordance with the grazing permit that existed on January 1, 2016, subject to reasonable regulations as prescribed by the Secretary.

(2) PROTECTION OF EXISTING USES. Existing livestock grazing shall continue, to the greatest extent practicable, in accordance with the following guidelines:

(A) there shall be no curtailments of grazing in the areas designated by this title simply because an area is, or has been designated by this title, nor should designations be used as an excuse by administrators to slowly "phase out" grazing.

B) the number and type of livestock permitted to graze in areas designated by this title shall continue at stocking levels prescribed in the grazing permit in effect at the time an area is designated to the greatest extent practicable.

C) the maintenance of pre-established facilities existing in an area prior to its classification as designated by this title (including fences, line cabins, water wells and pipelines, stock tanks and ponds, etc.), shall continue. Such maintenance includes the use of Off-highway vehicle or mechanized tools and equipment.

D) the construction of new improvements or replacement of deteriorated facilities in areas designated by this title is permissible if in accordance with guidelines and management plans governing the area.

E) the use of Off-highway vehicle equipment for emergency purposes such as rescuing sick animals or the placement of feed in emergency situations is permissible.

F) Access to historic and traditional water sources for the purpose of supporting livestock shall be maintained.

G) the trailing and movement of domestic livestock where permitted prior to the enactment of this Act shall continue.

(3) UTAH DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

In instances in which historic grazing locations, access, or use is disputed by the permittee, data and information provided by the Utah Department of Agriculture shall be given consideration by the Secretary of Agriculture to establish historic access, locations, or use.

(j) EXISTING EASEMENTS AND RIGHTS-OF-WAY. Nothing in this Act precludes the Secretary of Agriculture from renewing easements or rights-of-way in existence as of the date of enactment of this Act, in accordance with this Act and existing law.

(k) ADJACENT MANAGEMENT.

(a) IN GENERAL. Nothing in this title creates a protective perimeter or buffer zone around the Little West Fork Blacks Special Management Area designated by this section.

(b) ACTIVITIES OUTSIDE SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREA. The fact that an activity or use on land outside the Little West Fork Blacks Special Management Area can be seen, heard, or smelled within the Little West Fork Blacks Special Management Area shall not preclude the activity or use outside the boundary of Little West Fork Blacks Special Management Area

(l) OUTFITTING AND GUIDE ACTIVITIES . As permitted as of January 1, 2016 Commercial services (including authorized outfitting and guide activities) within the Little West Fork Blacks Special Management Area are authorized

(m) FISH AND WILDLIFE . Nothing in this title affects the jurisdiction of the State of Utah with respect to the management of fish and wildlife on federal land in the State, including the regulation of hunting, fishing, and

within the Little West Fork Blacks Special Management Area.

(n) ACCESS. □ Consistent with the purposes of the Title, and as authorized as of the date of enactment of this Title, The Secretary of Agriculture shall provide the owner of State or private property within the boundary of the Little West Fork Blacks Special Management Area access to the owner's property.

(o) HUNTING AND FISHING. □ Within the Little West Fork Blacks Special Management Area where hunting and fishing on lands and waters owned or managed by the Department of the Interior or Department of Agriculture was allowed before the date of enactment of this Act, shall continue.

(p) WATER RIGHTS. □

(a) STATUTORY CONSTRUCTION. □ Nothing in this title □

(1) shall constitute either an express or implied reservation by the United States of any water rights with respect to the Special Management Areas designated by section 301;

(2) affects any water rights in the State of Utah;

(3) establishes a precedent with regard to any future Special Management Areas designations.

(b) UTAH WATER LAW. □ The Secretary of Agriculture shall follow the procedural and substantive requirements of State law to obtain and hold any water rights not in existence on the date of the enactment of this Act with respect to the Special Management Areas.

(c) EFFECTS ON STATE WATER RIGHTS. □ The Secretary of the Interior and Secretary of Agriculture shall not take any action that adversely affects □

(1) any water rights granted by the State;

(2) the authority of the State in adjudicating water rights;

(3) definitions established by the State with respect to the term "beneficial use" or "priority of rights" □

(4) terms and conditions for groundwater withdrawal;

(5) the use of groundwater resources that are in accordance with State law; or

(6) other rights or obligations of the State as established under State law.

(d) EXISTING WATER INFRASTRUCTURE. □

(1) Nothing in this title shall be construed to limit Off-highway vehicle access and road maintenance by local municipalities for those maintenance activities necessary to guarantee the continued viability of water resource facilities that currently exist or which may be necessary in the future to prevent the degradation of the water supply in the Little West Fork Blacks Special Management Area

designated by this section.

(2) Nothing in this Act shall be construed to encumber, transfer, impair, or limit any water right, or recognized beneficial use, including access to, development, and use of livestock water rights as defined by State law.

(e) DEFINITION. □ The term □water resource facilities□ means irrigation and pumping facilities, reservoirs, water conservation works, aqueducts, canals, ditches, pipelines, wells, hydropower projects, transmission and other ancillary facilities, and other water diversion, storage, and carriage structures.

(q) VEGETATION MANAGEMENT. □ Consistent with the purposes of the Little West Fork Blacks Special Management Area, nothing in this title prevents the Secretary of Agriculture from conducting vegetation management projects within the Little West Fork Blacks Special Management Area.

(r) COMMERCIAL TIMBER HARVEST. □ Consistent with the purposes of the Little West Fork Blacks Special Management Area within the Little West Fork Blacks Special Management Area, commercial timber harvest is not prohibited if the primary purpose is to restore or improve forest health and watershed function or to further the purposes described in this title

(s) WITHDRAWAL . □

(1) IN GENERAL . □ Subject to valid rights in existence on the date of enactment of this title ,the Federal land within the Little West Fork Blacks Special Management Area designated by this section are withdrawn from □

- (a) all forms of entry, appropriation, and disposal under the federal land laws;
- (b) location, entry, and patent under the mining laws; and
- (c) operation of the mineral leasing, mineral materials, and geothermal leasing laws.

(t) ACCESS. □ Nothing in this section prohibits the Secretary from authorizing reasonable access to private land inside or adjacent to the Little West Fork Blacks Special Management Area including the construction of permanent roads within the Little West Fork Blacks Special Management Area

SEC. 40 □ □DESOLATION CANYON □NINE MILE CANYON □AND WHITE RIVER SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREAS

(a) ESTABLISHMENT. □ Subject to valid existing rights, the following areas in the State are hereby established as Special Management Areas:

(1) WHITE RIVER. □ Certain federal land, comprising approximately 16,785 acres administered by the Bureau of Land Management in Uintah County, Utah as generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Special Management Area Map and dated _____, to be known as the □White River Special Management Area. □

(2) NINE MILE CANYON. □ Certain federal land, comprising approximately 41,301 acres administered by the Bureau of Land Management in Carbon County and Duchesne County, Utah, as generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Special Management Area Map and dated _____, to be known as the □Nine Mile Canyon Special Management Area. □

(3) DESOLATION CANYON. □ Certain federal land, comprising approximately 8,770 acres administered by the Bureau of Land Management in Carbon County, Utah, as generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Special Management Area Map and dated _____, to be known as the □Desolation Canyon Special Management Area. □

(b) PURPOSES □ The purposes of the Desolation Canyon, Nine Mile Canyon, and White River Special Management Areas established under 407(a) in a manner that:

- 1) Protects, conserves, and enhances the unique and nationally important historic, cultural, scientific, scenic, recreational, archaeological, natural, and educational resources of the Conservation Area;
- 2) Maintains and enhances cooperative and innovative management practices between resource managers, private landowners, and the public in the Conservation Area; and
- 3) Recognizes and maintains to the extent practicable historic uses of the Conservation Area.

SEC. 40 □ □DESOLATION CANYON □NINE MILE CANYON □AND WHITE RIVER SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREA MAP AND LEGAL DESCRIPTION.

(1) IN GENERAL. □ Not later than two years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Agriculture shall file a map and legal description of the Desolation Canyon, Nine Mile Canyon, and White River Special Management Areas with the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate.

(2) EFFECT. □ The map and legal description prepared under paragraph (1) shall have the same force and effect as if included in this title, except that the Secretary of Agriculture may correct minor errors in the map or legal description.

(3) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY. □ A copy of the map and legal description shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the United States Forest Service.

SEC. 40 □ □ADMINISTRATION OF THE DESOLATION CANYON □NINE MILE CANYON □AND WHITE RIVER SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREAS.

(a) MANAGEMENT PLAN. □

(1) PLAN REQUIRED- Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall develop a management plan for the long-term management of each watershed management area.

(2) RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONSULTATION- The Secretary of the Interior shall prepare the management plan in consultation and coordination with the Public Lands Initiative Planning Advisory Councils established under Division C of this Act.

SEC. 410. DESOLATION CANYON □ NINE MILE CANYON □ AND WHITE RIVER SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREA GENERAL PROVISIONS

(a) The general provisions of Title II section 204 shall apply to the Special Management Areas.

(b) EXCEPTION. □ Notwithstanding the withdrawal of 204(a) for the Desolation Canyon Special Management Area, White River Special Management Area, and the Nine Mile Canyon Special Management Area, the Secretary of the Interior may lease oil and gas resources in accordance with the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 181 et seq.) subject to the following conditions:

(A) the area may be accessed only by directional drilling from a lease held on the date of enactment of this Act on land that is adjacent to, and outside of, the conservation area.

(B) the lease shall prohibit surface occupancy and surface disturbance for any mineral activities within the national conservation areas.

(c) NINE MILE CANYON ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS. □

1. Energy development, including access needs for energy development, within the Nine Mile Canyon Special Management Area shall be allowed under the terms of the West Tavaputs Plateau Project Final Environmental Impact Statement and Record of Decision of July 2, 2010.

2. The management plan required under Sec. 409 of this Title for the Nine Mile Canyon Special Management Area shall be developed jointly between Carbon and Duchesne County Advisory Councils.

3. Upon enactment of this Title, the current ACEC designation shall be permanently removed from Nine Mile Canyon.

Title V - ARCHES NATIONAL PARK □ EXPANSION

SEC. 501. ARCHES NATIONAL PARK □ EXPANSION

(A) Section 1 of Public Law 92-155 is amended □

(1) by inserting the following after paragraph (2) □

□(3) Effective on the date of enactment of the Utah Public Lands Initiative Act, the boundary of the park shall include the area consisting of approximately 19,255 acres and depicted as Arches Expansion on the map entitled □Utah PLI Park and Monument Map□ and dated _____.

(2) by redesignating paragraph (3) as paragraph (4); and

(3) in paragraph (4), as so designated by paragraph (2) of this provision, by striking □(1) and (2)□and inserting instead □(1), (2) and (3)□

SEC. 50 □ EXISTING TRAILS

(a) The public shall have continued access Off-highway vehicle access to the Klondike Bluffs, Dry Mesa, Winter Camp Ridge (to the overlook of Salt Wash), The Highlands (pipeline to the overlook of Salt Wash), and The Eagle's Nest trails, subject to reasonable regulations as prescribed by the Secretary.

(b) The National Park Service shall enter into a cooperative agreement with Ride with Respect that provides for continued public access of the trails outlined in this section, maintains the conservation qualities of the Park, and provides a framework for maintenance cost sharing.

(c) Where practicable, mountain biking shall be permitted and promoted within the trails outlined in subsection (a).

SEC. 503 □ TRANSPORTATION PLANNING

(a) The National Park Service shall work to create a northern entrance, which is being facilitated by the expansion outlined in 501(a), that enhances the visitor experience and alleviates traffic congestion at the current Park entrance.

Title VI - □ JURASSIC NATIONAL MONUMENT

SEC. 601. □ JURASSIC NATIONAL MONUMENT

(a) PURPOSES. - To conserve, protect, interpret, and enhance for the benefit of present and future generations the unique and nationally important paleontological, scientific, educational, and recreational resources, there is established in Emery County, Utah, subject to valid existing rights, the Jurassic National Monument (referred to in this title as the □Monument□).

(b) BOUNDARIES . □ The Monument shall consist of approximately 867 acres of federal land in Emery County, Utah as generally depicted on the map entitled □Utah PLI Park and Monument Map□and dated _____

(c) MAP ; LEGAL DESCRIPTION . □

(1) IN GENERAL. □Two years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall file a map and legal description of the Special Management Areas with the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate.

- (2) EFFECT. □The map and legal description prepared under paragraph (b) shall have the same force and effect as if included in this title, except that the Secretary of the Interior may correct minor errors in the map or legal description.
- (3) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY. □A copy of the map and legal description shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the Bureau of Land Management.
- (d) ACQUISITION OF LAND .□
- (1) IN GENERAL. □The Secretary of the Interior may acquire land or interests in land within the boundaries of the Monument only by donation, exchange, or purchase from a willing seller.
- (2) LAND EXCHANGE. □At the request of the State, not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall complete exchanges for State land located within the boundaries of the Monument designated by this title.
- (3) NO CONDEMNATION. □Within the areas designated by this title the use of eminent domain or condemnation shall be prohibited.
- (e) WITHDRAWALS .□ Subject to valid existing rights, any land within the Monument or any land or interest in land that is acquired by the United States for inclusion in the Monument after the date of enactment of this section is withdrawn from□
- (i) entry, appropriation, or disposal under the federal land laws;
- (ii) location, entry, and patent under the mining laws; and
- (iii) operation of the mineral leasing laws, geothermal leasing laws, and minerals materials laws.
- (f) MANAGEMENT PLAN. □
- (1) PLAN REQUIRED- Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall develop a management plan for the long-term management of the national monument.
- (2) RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONSULTATION- The Secretary of the Interior shall prepare the management plan in consultation and coordination with the Public Lands Initiative Planning Advisory Councils established under Division C of this Act.
- (c) USES- The Secretary of the Interior shall allow only such uses of the national monument that would further the purposes outlined in subsection (a) of this section and in consultation and coordination with the Public Lands Initiative Stakeholder Advisory Councils established under Division C of this Act. Other uses of the national monument may:
- (A) address transportation issues to and from the Monument; and
- (B) codify the current Special Recreation Management Area boundary.
- (g) ADMINISTRATION .□ The Secretary of the Interior shall administer the Monument in accordance with---
- (1) the Management Plan; and
- (2) any other applicable laws.
- (h) ADJACENT MANAGEMENT.□

(a) IN GENERAL. □ Nothing in this title creates a protective perimeter or buffer zone around a Monument designated by this Act.

(b) ACTIVITIES OUTSIDE MONUMENT. □ The fact that an activity or use on land outside the Monument can be seen, heard, or smelled within the Monument shall not preclude the activity or use outside the boundary of the Monument.

TITLE VII - WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS

SEC. 01 - WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS

(a) Section 3(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

□(213) COLORADO RIVER. The following segments in the State of Utah, to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior as follows:

- (A) The approximately 14.4 mile segment from Westwater Canyon from River Mile 125 to River Mile 112 as a wild river.
- (B) The approximately 8 mile segment from River Mile 112 to Cisco Wash as a scenic river.
- (C) The approximately 33.1 mile segment from the Confluence of the Colorado River with the Dolores River to River Mile 49 near Potash as a recreational river.
- (D) The approximately 5.7 mile segment from River Mile 44.5 to River mile 38.5 as a scenic river.
- (E) The approximately 3.7 mile segment from River Mile 37.5 to River Mile 34 at the Canyonlands National Park boundary as a scenic river.
- (F) The approximately 5.5 mile river segment from River Mile 44 to River Mile 38.5 as a scenic river.
- (G) The approximately 6.5 river segment of the Colorado River from River Mile 37.5 to the boundary of Canyonlands National Park at River Mile 31 as a scenic river.

□(214) DOLORES RIVER. The following segments in the State of Utah, to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior as follows:

- (A) The approximately 5.9 mile segment from the Colorado State line to Fisher Creek as a recreational river.
- (B) The approximately 6.3 mile segment from Fisher Creek to Bridge Canyon as a scenic river
- (C) The approximately 9.9 mile segment from Bridge Canyon to the Colorado River as a recreational river.

□(215) GREEN RIVER. The following segments in the State of Utah, to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior as follows:

- (A) The approximately 50 mile river segment from River Mile 97 at the confluence with the San Rafael River to Canyonlands National Park Boundary as a scenic river.
- (B) The approximately 44.5 miles from Nine Mile Creek to Chandler Canyon as a wild river
- (C) The approximately 8 miles from Chandler Creek to Florence Creek as a scenic river.
- (D) The approximately 19 miles from Florence Creek to the Nefertiti Boat Ramp as a wild river.
- (E) The approximately 62 miles from the northern border of the Desolation Canyon Wilderness, designated under this Act, in Uintah County, Utah to the Carbon County line as a recreation river.

□(216) DARK CANYON, UTAH. The approximately 18.7 miles of the Dark Canyon River from the forest boundary to the Lake Powell below Young's Canyon to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior as a wild river.

(b) ADJACENT MANAGEMENT. □

(a) IN GENERAL. □ Nothing in this title creates a protective perimeter or buffer zone around a wild and scenic river designated by this title.

(b) ACTIVITIES OUTSIDE WILD AND SCENIC RIVER. □ The fact that an activity or use on land outside a wild and scenic river designated under this section can be seen, heard, or smelled within the wild and scenic river shall not preclude the activity or use outside the boundary of the wild and scenic river.

(c) The Secretary of the Interior may acquire land or interest in land within the boundaries of the wild and scenic river areas designated by this title only by donation, exchange, or purchase from a willing seller. □

(d) NO CONDEMNATION. □ Within the areas designated by this title the use of eminent domain or condemnation shall be prohibited.

(e) OUTFITTING AND GUIDE ACTIVITIES. □ Commercial services (including authorized outfitting and guide activities) within the wild and scenic rivers are authorized.

(f) MAPS AND LEGAL DESCRIPTION

(1) IN GENERAL. □ Not later than two years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall file a map, entitled Utah PLI Wild and Scenic Rivers, and legal description of the rivers with the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate.

(2) EFFECT. □ The map and legal description prepared under paragraph (1) shall have the same force and effect as if included in this title, except that the Secretary of the Interior may correct minor errors in the map or legal description.

(3) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY. □ A copy of the map and legal description shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the United States Forest Service.

TITLE VIII □ ASHLEY □ ARST NATIONAL GEOLOGIC AND RECREATION AREA

SEC. □01. ASHLEY □ ARST NATIONAL GEOLOGIC AND RECREATION AREA.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT. □ Subject to valid existing rights, the approximately 110,839 acres generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Special Management Area Map and dated _____, are hereby established as the □ Ashley Karst National Geologic and Recreation Area □

(b) PURPOSES □ The purposes of the Ashley Karst National Geologic and Recreation Area (referred to in this title as the Area) are to provide recreational opportunities, protection and management of water resources, utilize commercial forest products, and withdraw minerals from development.

SEC. □0 □ MAP AND LEGAL DESCRIPTION.

(1) IN GENERAL. □ Not later than two years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Agriculture shall file a map and legal description of the Area with the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate.

(2) EFFECT. □ The map and legal description prepared under paragraph (1) shall have the same force and effect as if included in this title, except that the Secretary of Agriculture may correct minor errors in the map or legal description.

(3) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY. □ A copy of the map and legal description shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the United States Forest Service.

SEC. □03. ADMINISTRATION.

(a) ADMINISTRATION . □

(1) IN GENERAL . □ The Secretary of Agriculture shall administer the Area in accordance with □

(a) the National Forest Management Act of 1976 (16 U.S.C. 1600 et seq.);

(b) this title; and

(c) other applicable laws.

(2) MANAGEMENT PLAN .□

(a) PLAN REQUIRED- Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall develop a management plan for the long-term management of the Area.

(b) RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONSULTATION- The Secretary of the Interior shall prepare the management plan in consultation and coordination with the Public Lands Initiative Planning Advisory Councils established under Division C of this Act.

(c) USES- The Secretary of Agriculture shall allow only such uses of the Area that would further the purposes outlined in subsection 801(b) of this section and in consultation and coordination with the Public Lands Initiative Stakeholder Advisory Councils established under Division C of this Act. Other uses of the Area shall:

(A) provide for recreational opportunities to occur within the Area including skiing, biking, hiking, fishing, hunting, horseback riding, snowmobiling, designated trails for motorcycle riding and off-highway vehicle use, snowshoeing, camping, and other recreational activities consistent with this title;

(C) provide for appropriate forest management, utilizing commercial harvesting for hazardous fuels reduction, wildland fire control, control of insects and disease, and watershed health;

(D) prohibit mineral development; and

(E) promote the long-term protection and management of the water resources and underground karst system; and

(F) comply with Sections 801 and 804 .

SEC. □04 GENERAL PROVISIONS.

(a) OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLE AND MECHANIZED VEHICLES.□

(1) IN GENERAL- The use of Off-highway vehicle and mechanized vehicles shall be permitted within the Area.

(2) MANAGEMENT-

(A) IN GENERAL- The Secretary of Agriculture shall designate existing routes in a manner that--

(i) utilizes Forest Service roads existing as of January 1, 2016 and also new roads authorized by this Act;

(ii) minimizes conflict with sensitive habitat or cultural or historical resources;

(iii) does not interfere with private property or water rights.

(B) CLOSURE OR REROUTING-

(i) IN GENERAL- A designated route may be temporarily closed or rerouted, for a period not to exceed two years, if the Secretary of Agriculture, in consultation with the State, or relevant local government within the State determines that--

(I) the designated route is damaging cultural resources or historical resources;

(II) temporary closure of the designated route is necessary to repair the designated route or protect public safety.

(III) modification of the designated route would not significantly affect access within the conservation area.

(IV) all other options, other than a temporary closure or rerouting, have been exhausted.

(V) an alternative route has been provided.

(C) NOTICE- The Secretary of Agriculture shall provide information to the public regarding any designated routes that are open, have been rerouted, or are temporarily closed through--

(i) use of appropriate signage within the Area; and

(ii) use of the internet and web resources.

(3) PRIORITY ROUTES Marsh Peak South Road and South Fork Road, as depicted on the Utah PLI Special Management Area Map, shall be open for Off-highway vehicle use. Administrative Access shall be allowed for the Forest Service, State and local governments, and water companies to access Whiterocks Lake for general and emergency maintenance purposes.

(b) TRAIL CONSTRUCTION.

(1) FEASIBILITY STUDY. □ Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Agriculture shall study the feasibility and public interest of constructing new routes as needed to further mechanized and hiking recreational opportunities.

(2) CONSTRUCTION. □

(A) CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZED. □ If the Secretary of Agriculture determines that the construction of a route is feasible the Secretary of Agriculture may provide for the construction of the route.

(B) USE OF VOLUNTEER SERVICES AND CONTRIBUTIONS. □ A route may be constructed under this subsection through the acceptance of volunteer services and contributions from non-federal sources.

(c) NO EFFECT ON NON-FEDERAL LAND OR INTERESTS IN NON-FEDERAL LAND- Nothing in this title affects ownership, management, or other rights relating to non-federal land or interests in non-federal land located within the Area.

(d) OVERSNOW VEHICLES . □ The Secretary of Agriculture shall authorize the use of snowmobiles and other oversnow vehicles within the Area when there is at least six inches of snow coverage.

(e) FIRE, INSECTS, AND DISEASE . □ In accordance with this title, the Secretary of Agriculture may □

(1) carry out any measures to manage wildland fire and treat hazardous fuels, insects, and diseases in the Area; and

(2) coordinate those measures with the appropriate State or local agency.

(f) WILDLAND FIRE OPERATIONS. □ Nothing in this title precludes a Federal, State, or local agency from conducting wildfire management operations (including operations using aircraft or mechanized equipment) or interfere with the authority of the Secretary of Agriculture to authorize mechanical thinning of trees or underbrush to prevent or control the spread of wildfires or the use of mechanized equipment for wildfire pre-suppression and suppression.

(g) LIVESTOCK GRAZING.. □

(1) IN GENERAL . □ Within the Area, Within the Area, the grazing of livestock in which grazing is established before the date of enactment of this Act shall continue in

accordance with the grazing permit that existed on January 1, 2016, subject to reasonable regulations as prescribed by the Secretary.

(2) PROTECTION OF EXISTING USES. Existing livestock grazing shall continue, to the greatest extent practicable, in accordance with the following guidelines:

(A) there shall be no curtailments of grazing in the areas designated by this title simply because an area is, or has been designated by this title, nor should designations be used as an excuse by administrators to slowly "phase out" grazing.

B) the number and type of livestock permitted to graze in areas designated by this title shall continue at stocking levels prescribed in the grazing permit in effect at the time an area is designated to the greatest extent practicable.

C) the maintenance of pre-established facilities existing in an area prior to its classification as designated by this title (including fences, line cabins, water wells and pipelines, stock tanks and ponds, etc.), shall continue. Such maintenance includes the use of Off-highway vehicle or mechanized tools and equipment.

D) the construction of new improvements or replacement of deteriorated facilities in areas designated by this title is permissible if in accordance with guidelines and management plans governing the area.

E) the use of Off-highway vehicle equipment for emergency purposes such as rescuing sick animals or the placement of feed in emergency situations is permissible.

F) Access to historic and traditional water sources for the purpose of supporting livestock shall be maintained.

G) the trailing and movement of domestic livestock where permitted prior to the enactment of this Act shall continue

(3) UTAH DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE - In instances in which historic grazing locations, access, or use is disputed by the permittee, data and information provided by the Utah Department of Agriculture shall be given consideration by the Secretary of Agriculture to establish historic access, locations, or use.

(h) EXISTING EASEMENTS AND RIGHTS-OF-WAY. Nothing in this title precludes the Secretary of Agriculture from renewing easements or rights-of-way in existence on the date of enactment of this Act, in accordance with this Act and existing law.

(i) ADJACENT MANAGEMENT.

(a) IN GENERAL. Nothing in this title creates a protective perimeter or buffer zone around the Area designated by section 801.

(b) ACTIVITIES OUTSIDE AREA. □ The fact that an activity or use on land outside the Area can be seen, heard, or smelled within the Area shall not preclude the activity or use outside the boundary of the Area.

(j) OUTFITTING AND GUIDE ACTIVITIES . □ Commercial services (including authorized outfitting and guide activities) within the Area are authorized.

(k) FISH AND WILDLIFE . □ Nothing in this title affects the jurisdiction of the State of Utah with respect to the management of fish and wildlife on federal land in the State, including the regulation of hunting, fishing, and trapping within the Area.

(l) ACCESS . □ The Secretary of Agriculture shall provide the owner of State or private property within the boundary of the Area access to the property.

(m) WILDLIFE WATER DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS . □ Structures and facilities, including future and existing structures and facilities, for wildlife water development projects (including guzzlers) in the Area are authorized

(n) HUNTING AND FISHING. □
Within the Area in where hunting and fishing on lands and waters owned or managed by the Department of Agriculture was allowed before the date of enactment of this Act, shall continue.

(o) WATER RIGHTS. □

(a) STATUTORY CONSTRUCTION . □ Nothing in this title □

(1) shall constitute either an express or implied reservation by the United States of any water rights with respect to the Area designated by section 801;

(2) affects any water rights in the State;

(3) establishes a precedent with regard to any future designations.

(4) shall restrict or prohibit the upstream diversion of water rights held under Utah State law nor shall any claim of resource damages arise due to the rightful diversion or depletion of streams or rivers affecting the Area.

(b) UTAH WATER LAW. □ The Secretary of Agriculture shall follow the procedural and substantive requirements of State law to obtain and hold any water rights not in existence on the date of the enactment of this Act with respect to the Area.

(c) EFFECTS ON STATE WATER RIGHTS. □The Secretary of the Interior and Secretary of Agriculture shall not take any action that adversely affects □

- (1) any water rights granted by the State;
- (2) the authority of the State in adjudicating water rights;
- (3) definitions established by the State with respect to the term □beneficial use□or □priority of rights□;
- (4) terms and conditions for groundwater withdrawal;
- (5) the use of groundwater resources that are in accordance with State law; or
- (6) other rights or obligations of the State as established under State law.

(d) EXISTING WATER INFRASTRUCTURE.□

(1) Nothing in this title shall be construed to limit Off-highway vehicle access and road maintenance by local municipalities for those maintenance activities necessary to guarantee the continued viability of water resource facilities that currently exist or which may be necessary in the future to prevent the degradation of the water supply in the Area designated by section 801.

(2) Nothing in this Act shall be construed to encumber, transfer, impair, or limit any water right, or recognized beneficial use, including access to, development, and use of livestock water rights as defined by State law.

(e) DEFINITION. □The term □water resource facilities□means irrigation and pumping facilities, reservoirs, water conservation works, aqueducts, canals, ditches, pipelines, wells, hydropower projects, transmission and other ancillary facilities, and other water diversion, storage, and carriage structures.

(p) VEGETATION MANAGEMENT.□ Nothing in this title prevents the Secretary of Agriculture from conducting vegetation management projects within the Area.

(q) WITHDRAWAL .□

(A) IN GENERAL .□ Subject to valid rights in existence on the date of enactment of this Act the federal land within the Area is withdrawn from□

- (i) all forms of entry, appropriation, and disposal under the federal land laws;

(ii) location, entry, and patent under the mining laws; and

(iii) operation of the mineral leasing, mineral materials, and geothermal leasing laws.

(r) FEES .□ Except for improved campgrounds, within the Area the United States Forest Service is prohibited from the collecting or requiring fees for access or use.

Division B Opportunit

Title I School Trust Land Consolidations

(a) FINDINGS. Congress finds that the land exchange authorized and directed by this Act furthers public objectives referenced in section 206 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1716) including

(A) Promoting better management of federal conservation areas by removing inheld state trust land sections;

(B) Securing Federal ownership and protection of land with significant wildlife, recreational, scenic, cultural and other public values;

(C) Assisting the State of Utah and local governments in economic development and community expansion through the consolidation of state trust lands in manageable blocks near several Utah communities; and

(D) Advancing public education through increased opportunity for economic development of Utah school trust lands, in furtherance of the land grants made under the Utah Enabling Act, Act of July 16, 1894 (28 Stat. 107, chapter 138).

(b) PURPOSE It is the purpose of this title to authorize, direct, facilitate, and expedite the exchange of land between the State of Utah and the United States.

SEC. 10 DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) MAPS. The term Maps means the following maps prepared by the Bureau of Land Management:

(a) Land Conveyances - Carbon County dated [date]

(b) Land Conveyances Duchesne County dated [date]

(c) Land Conveyances - Emery County dated [date]

(d) Land Conveyances Grand County dated [date]

(e) Land Conveyances San Juan County dated [date]

(f) Land Conveyances Uintah County dated [date]

(2) NON-FEDERAL LAND. The term non-Federal land means the lands identified on the Maps as State Trust Land Proposed for Transfer to United States State Trust Lands Surface Only Proposed for Transfer to United States and State Trust Lands -- Minerals Only Proposed for Transfer to United States located in Carbon, Duchesne, Emery, Grand, San Juan and Uintah counties, Utah, as generally depicted on the Maps.

(3) SECRETARY. The term Secretary means the Secretary of the Interior.

(4) STATE. The term State means the State of Utah, acting as trustee under the Utah State School and Institutional Trust Lands Management Act (Utah Code Ann. 53C 101 et seq) through the Utah School and Institutional Trust Lands Administration.

SEC. 103. EXCHANGE OF LAND RESERVATION OF INTERESTS.

- (a) In General.--If the State offers to convey to the United States title to the non-Federal land, the Secretary shall, subject to the provisions of this title--
- (1) accept the offer; and
 - (2) on receipt of the right, title, and interest of the State in and to the non-Federal land, convey to the State all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the Federal land.
- (b) Valid Existing Rights.--The exchange authorized under subsection (a) shall be subject to valid existing rights.
- (c) Costs Costs of the land exchange shall be allocated in accordance with section 206(f)(2)(B) of FLPMA (43 U.S.C. 1716(f)(2)(B)).
- (d) Title Approval.--Title to the Federal land and non-Federal land to be exchanged under this section shall be in a format acceptable to the Secretary and the State.
- (e) Reservation of Interest in Potash.--
- (1) In general.--With respect to Federal land that contains potash resources, the Secretary shall reserve an interest in all potash resources.
 - (2) Extent of interest.--The interest reserved by the United States under paragraph 1 shall consist of--
 - (A) 50 percent of any bonus bid or other payment received by the State as consideration for securing any lease or authorization to develop potash resources;
 - (B) 50 percent of the amount that would have been received by the Federal Government under the royalty rate applicable on July 1, 2015 if the potash resources had been retained in Federal ownership; and
 - (C) 50 percent of any other payment received by the State pursuant to any lease or authorization to develop the potash resources.
 - (3) Upon receipt of any funds from potash leasing and development on lands in which the Secretary has reserved an interest, the State shall pay the Secretary amounts attributable to the reserved interest of the United States in accordance with paragraph (4).
 - (4) Payment.
 - (A) Any amounts due under paragraph (3) shall be paid by the State to the United States not less than quarterly.
 - (B) The State may deduct an administrative fee of three per cent from all payments due to the United States under paragraph (2).
 - (5) No obligation to lease.--The State shall not be obligated to lease or otherwise develop potash resources in which the United States retains an interest under this subsection.
- (f) Reservation of Wellbore Interest in Oil and Gas
- (1) In general. The Secretary shall reserve a wellbore interest in each oil and gas well on Federal land that has been determined by the Secretary to be capable of production in paying quantities as of the date of conveyance.
 - (2) Extent of interest. The wellbore interest reserved to the United States under paragraph (1) shall consist of all royalties attributable to any zones or horizons that are being produced from an oil and gas well located on Federal land as of the date of conveyance.

(3) Upon receipt of any funds attributable to the reserve wellbore interest of the United States, the State shall pay the Secretary all such amounts in accordance with paragraph (4).

(4) Payment. □

(A) Any amounts due under paragraph (2) shall be paid by the State to the United States not less than quarterly.

(B) The State may deduct an administrative fee of three per cent from all payments due to the United States under paragraph (2)

(5) Termination of Reserved Interest. □ The reserved wellbore interests of the United States in oil and gas shall automatically terminate on the date that is ten years after the enactment of this Act.

(6) Sharing of Revenue. The United States shall share all revenue received with respect to its reserved wellbore mineral interest in oil and gas with the State of Utah in accordance with 30 U.S.C. 191(a).

(g) Appurtenant Water Rights.--Any conveyance of a parcel of Federal land or non-Federal land under this Act shall include the conveyance of water rights appurtenant to the parcel conveyed.

SEC. 104. APPRAISALS

(a) Equal Value Exchange. □

(1) In general.--The value of the Federal land and non-Federal land to be exchanged under this Act □

(A) shall be equal; or

(B) shall be made equal in accordance with section 5.

(b) Appraisals.--The value of the Federal land and the non-Federal land shall be determined by appraisals conducted by 1 or more independent appraisers retained by the State, with the consent of the Secretary.

(c) Applicable law.--The appraisals conducted under paragraph (1) ---

(A) shall be conducted in accordance with section 206 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1716); and

(b) shall utilize nationally recognized appraisal standards, including, to the extent appropriate, the Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisitions.

(d) Approval.--The appraisals conducted under paragraph (1) shall be submitted to the Secretary and the State for approval.

(e) Adjustment.--

(1) In general.--If value is attributed to any parcel of Federal land because of the presence of minerals subject to leasing under the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 181 et seq.), the value of the parcel (as otherwise established under this subsection) shall be reduced by the estimated value of the payments that would have been made to the State of Utah from bonuses, rentals, and royalties that the United States would have received if such minerals were leased pursuant to the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 181 et seq.).

(2) Limitation.--An adjustment under subparagraph (A) shall not be considered as a property right of the State.

- (f) Valuation of Lands with Reserved Minerals.--Federal land in which the Secretary reserves an interest under subsections 103(3)3(e) and 103(3)(f) shall be appraised
- (1) without regard to the presence of potash; and
 - (2) taking into account the reserved wellbore interest of the United States, if any.
- (g) Duration. The appraisals conducted under paragraph (1) shall remain valid until the date of the completion of the exchange authorized under this title.
- (h) Availability of appraisals.
- (1) In general.--All final appraisals, appraisal reviews, and determinations of value for land to be exchanged under this section shall be available for public review at the Utah State Office of the Bureau of Land Management at least 30 days before the conveyance of the applicable parcels.
 - (2) Publication.--The Secretary or the State, as applicable, shall publish in a newspaper of general circulation in Salt Lake County, Utah, a notice that the appraisals are available for public inspection.
- (i) Dispute resolution.
- (1) If, by the date that is 90 days after the date of submission of an appraisal for review and approval under this subsection, the Secretary or State do not agree to accept the findings of the appraisals with respect to any parcel of Federal land or non-Federal land, the dispute shall be resolved in accordance with section 206(d)(2) of FLPMA (43 U.S.C. 1716(d)(2)).
 - (2) If agreement has not been reached with respect to the exchange of an individual parcel of Federal land or non-Federal land, the Secretary and the State may agree to set aside the individual parcel to allow the exchange of the other parcels of Federal land and non-Federal land to proceed.
- (j) Conveyance of Parcels in Phases.
- (1) In General. Notwithstanding that appraisals for all of the parcels of Federal land and non-Federal land may not have been approved, parcels of the Federal land and non-Federal land may be exchanged in phases as may be mutually determined by the Secretary and the State.
 - (2) Ledger. -- The Secretary and the State may agree to utilize a ledger account to make equal the value of lands conveyed by each party in one or more phases, provided that the overall exchange shall be made equal as provided in section 105.
 - (3) Authority. It is the intent of Congress that the Secretary may exercise broad discretionary authority in the processing of the land exchange to expedite the final conveyance of the Federal and non-Federal land.

SEC. 105. EQUALIZATION OF VALUES.

(a) Surplus of federal land.

If the value of the Federal land exceeds the value of the non-Federal land, the value of the Federal land and non-Federal land shall be equalized by

- (1) the State conveying to the United States State trust land located within any of the wilderness areas or national conservation areas in Washington County, Utah, established under subtitle O of title I of the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 (Public Law 111-111; 123 Stat. 1075) that has an appraised value

equal to the difference between the value of the Federal land; and the value of the non-Federal land;

(2) the reduction in acreage of the Federal land as the State and the Secretary may agree;

(3) the State making a cash payment to the United States; or

(4) any combination of the methods described in paragraphs (1)-(3) as the State and the Secretary may mutually agree.

(b) Surplus of non-federal land. □ If the value of the non-Federal land exceeds the value of the Federal land, the value of the Federal land and the non-Federal land shall be equalized by □

(1) the reduction in acreage of the non-Federal land as the State and the Secretary may mutually agree.

SEC. 106. WITHDRAWAL OF FEDERAL LANDS PRIOR TO EXCHANGE

Subject to valid existing rights, during the period beginning on the date of enactment of this Act and ending on the earlier of the date that the Federal land is removed from the exchange or the date on which the Federal land is conveyed, the Federal land is withdrawn from mineral location, entry or patent under the mining laws, from leasing and entry under the mineral leasing laws, and from mineral material disposal.

SEC. 10 □ NEPA AND FLPMA COMPLIANCE.

(1) Public Interest. -- The land exchange authorized and directed by this title is in the public interest.

(2) Scoping and Analysis. -- Notwithstanding any other law, in preparing an environmental assessment or environmental impact statement required under section 102 of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4332) with respect to the land exchange contemplated by this Act:

(A) the Secretary is not required to identify any actions other than the proposed action and the no action alternative; and

(B) the Secretary is not required to analyze the environmental effects of alternative conveyances or actions other than the offer submitted by the State under subsection 103(a).

(3) Presumption of Plan Adequacy. □ Conveyances of Federal land to the State in accordance with this Act are presumed to comply with any land use plan enacted under section 202 of FLPMA (43 U.S.C. 1712).

SEC. 10 □ STATUS AND MANAGEMENT OF LAND AFTER EXCHANGE.

(a) ADMINISTRATION OF NON-FEDERAL LAND. □

(1) IN GENERAL. □ Subject to paragraph (2) and in accordance with section 206(c) of FLPMA (43 U.S.C. 1716(c)), the non-Federal land acquired by the United States under this Act shall become part of, and be managed as part of, the Federal administrative unit or area in which the land is located.

(b) GRAZING PERMITS. □

(1) IN GENERAL. □ If land acquired under this Act is subject to a lease, permit, or contract for the grazing of domestic livestock in effect on the date of acquisition, the entity acquiring the land shall allow the grazing to continue for the remainder of the term of the lease, permit, or contract, subject to the related terms and conditions of user agreements, including permitted stocking rates, grazing fee levels, access rights, and ownership and use of range improvements.

(2) RENEWAL. □ To the extent allowed by Federal or State law, on expiration of any grazing lease, permit, or contract described in paragraph (1), the holder of the lease, permit, or contract shall be entitled to a preference right to renew the lease, permit, or contract.

(3) BASE PROPERTIES. □ If land conveyed by the State under this Act is used by a grazing permittee or lessee to meet the base property requirements for a Federal grazing permit or lease, the land shall continue to qualify as a base property for the remaining term of the lease or permit and the term of any renewal or extension of the lease or permit.

(c) HAZARDOUS MATERIALS. □

(1) IN GENERAL. □ The Secretary and the State shall make available for review and inspection any record relating to hazardous materials on the land to be exchanged under this Act.

(2) COSTS. □ The costs of remedial actions relating to hazardous materials on land acquired under this Act shall be paid by those entities responsible for the costs under applicable law.

SEC. 10 □ □LANDS WITHIN HISTORIC UNCOMPAHGRE RESERVATION.

In the event that a court of competent jurisdiction issues a final judgment against the United States determining that the public lands within the boundaries of the historic Uncompahgre Reservation currently managed by the Bureau of Land Management are or should be tribal trust lands of the Ute Indian Tribe of the Uintah and Ouray Reservation, then ---

(a) within one year of the final judgment, the State of Utah shall relinquish all lands acquired by the State under this Act that are located within the historic Uncompahgre Reservation to the United States for the benefit of the Tribe; and

(b) upon such relinquishment, the State of Utah may select unappropriated public lands of equal value elsewhere in Utah in the manner provided by section 6 of the Utah Enabling Act, Act of July 16, 1894, ch. 138, 28 Stat. 107.

SEC. 110. □BOO □ CLIFFS CONSERVATION AREA. □The non-Federal mineral estate acquired by the United States in the area depicted on the Grand County map as the Book Cliffs Conservation Area is withdrawn from the operation of the mineral entry, leasing and mineral material disposal laws until otherwise determined by Congress.

Title II □Goblin Valle □State Par □

SEC. 01. LAND CONVEYANCE

(a) LAND CONVEYANCE. At the request of the State of Utah, the Secretary of the Interior shall convey, without consideration, the approximately 9,994 acres of Bureau of Land Management land identified as Utah PLI Goblin Valley State Park Map, on the map entitled Utah PLI Goblin Valley State Park Expansion Map and dated _____, to the Utah State Parks and Recreation Division of the Department of Natural Resources.

SEC. 02. COOPERATIVE MANAGEMENT OF GOBLIN VALLEY.

(a) IN GENERAL. At the request of the State, in accordance with this section, the Secretary of the Interior shall enter into a cooperative agreement with the State for the management of the federal land described in subsection (b).

(b) DESCRIPTION OF LAND. The area subject to the cooperative agreement is federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management in Emery County, Utah comprising approximately 156,540 acres, identified as Goblin Valley Cooperative Management Area on the map entitled Utah PLI Goblin Valley State Park Map and dated _____.

(c) PURPOSES. - The purposes of the Goblin Valley Cooperative Management Area is to promote outdoor recreation, such as off-highway vehicle use, mountain biking, rock climbing, and hiking.

(d) TERMS. The cooperative agreement shall

(1) clarify the roles, responsibilities, and limitations, of the Secretary of the Interior and the State with regard to recreation management within the federal land;

(2) extend only to recreational activities, including Off-highway vehicle and non-Off-highway vehicle, within the federal land, and shall not affect other land management within the federal land, or recreational activities outside the federal land;

(3) require that recreational activities within the federal land shall continue to be managed in accordance with

(A) the San Rafael Swell National Conservation Area and Crack Canyon Wilderness Area established by this Act; and

(B) applicable federal laws.

(4) require new route and trail construction for motorized and non-motorized use to further recreational opportunities and/or minimize resource conflict, when and where appropriate;

(4) address the establishment, distribution, and uses of, any revenues generated by recreational activities (including entrance fees) on federal lands within the Goblin Valley Cooperative Management Area; and

(5) specify that the State agency administering the federal land shall be the Utah State Parks and Recreation Division of the Department of Natural Resources.

Title III Price Can on State Forest

SEC. 301. DEFINITIONS.

In this title:

- (1) MAPS. □ The term "Map" means the map titled Utah PLI Price Canyon State Forest Map.
- (2) FEDERAL LAND. □ The term "federal land" means the 13,321-acres owned by the Bureau of Land Management and identified as "BLM Lands Proposed for Transfer to State Sovereign Land" located in Carbon County, Utah, as generally depicted on the map entitled "Utah PLI Price Canyon State Forest Map" and date _____
- (3) NON-FEDERAL LAND. □ The term "non-federal land" means the 14,939-acres identified on the Map as "State Sovereign Land Proposed for Transfer to BLM" located in Grand, and San Juan Counties, Utah, as generally depicted on the
- (4) SECRETARY. □ The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Interior.
- (5) STATE. □ The term "State" means the State of Utah's Division of Forestry, Fire, and State Lands.

SEC. 30 EXCHANGE OF LAND.

- (a) In General.-- It is the purpose of this title to consolidate intermingled State sovereign lands in an area of Carbon County, Utah to create the State of Utah's first State Forest.
- (b) If the State offers to convey to the United States title to the non-federal land, the Secretary of the Interior shall--
 - (1) accept the offer; and
 - (2) on receipt of the right, title, and interest of the State in and to the non-federal land, convey to the State all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the federal land.
- (c) VALID EXISTING RIGHTS.--The exchange authorized under subsection (a) shall be subject to valid existing rights.
- (d) TITLE APPROVAL.--Title to the federal land and non-federal land to be exchanged under this section shall be in a format acceptable to the Secretary of the Interior and the State.

SEC. 303. LIVESTOCK GRAZING.

- (a) LIVESTOCK GRAZING--- Within the lands acquired by the state under this title in which grazing is established before the date of enactment of this Act, the grazing of livestock shall continue at levels existing as of January 1, 2016, subject to reasonable regulations as prescribed by the Secretary.

Title IV □ Deer Lodge Land Exchange

SEC. 401 Definitions

In this title:

- (a) ASSOCIATION. □ The term "Association" means the Deer Lodge Homeowners Association.

(b) FEDERAL LAND. □ The term "federal land" means the approximately 156 acres of National Forest System land in Daggett County, Utah, identified as "Deer Lodge Cabin Site" on the map entitled "Utah PLI Deer Lodge Land Exchange Map" and dated _____.

(c) NON-FEDERAL LAND. □ The term "non-federal land" means the parcel of approximately 77 acres of private land located in Uintah County, Utah and identified as "Land to Be Acquired by USFS" on the map entitled "Utah PLI Deer Lodge Land Exchange Map" and dated _____.

(d) SECRETARY. □ The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of Agriculture.

SEC. 40 LAND EXCHANGE.

(a) CONVEYANCE OF LAND. □ No less than two years after enactment of this title, if the Association offers to convey to the United States all right, title, and interest of the Association in and to the non-federal land, the Secretary of Agriculture shall convey to the Association, without consideration, all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the federal land, subject to valid existing rights.

(b) COMPLIANCE WITH EXISTING LAW. □ Except as otherwise provided in this title, the Secretary of Agriculture shall carry out the land exchange under this title in accordance with section 206 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1716).

SEC. 403 CONDITIONS OF EXCHANGE.

(a) TITLE. □ As a condition of the land exchange under this title, title to the non-federal land to be acquired by the Secretary of Agriculture under this title shall be acceptable to the Secretary of Agriculture.

(b) TERMS AND CONDITIONS. □ As a condition of the land exchange under this title, the Association shall agree to retain as undeveloped open space the approximately 40 acres of meadow area identified as "Open Space" as generally depicted on the map entitled "Utah PLI Deerlodge Land Exchange" and dated _____. □

Title V □ Scofield Land Transfers

SEC. 501. DEFINITIONS.

In this title:

(1) CARBON COUNTY. □

The term "Carbon County" means Carbon County, Utah, within which the Scofield Reservoir property is located.

(2) CLAIMANT. □ The term "claimant" means any person or entity (or a successor in interest to a person or entity) that, according to the records in the office of the Recorder for Carbon, Utah, as of the date of enactment of this Act, claims title to, or an interest in, the federal land.

(3) FEDERAL LAND. □

(A) IN GENERAL. □ The term "federal land" means the land acquired by Price River Water Conservation District and transferred to the United States for use in the construction and operation of Scofield Dam and Reservoir located between the normal water surface elevation and the property boundary elevation in the Scofield Reservoir basin.

(B) EXCLUSIONS. □ The term "federal land" does not include any mineral or subsurface rights to the land described in subparagraph (A); or the 205 acres of land adjoining the Scofield Reservoir, as adjudicated in the case styled *United States v. Dunn* (557F.3d 1165 (10th Cir. 2009)).

(4) LIFE ESTATE. □ The term "life estate" means if the claimant is a person, an interest of the claimant in the federal land that will revert to the United States on the date of the death of the claimant; and (B) if the claimant is an entity, an interest in the federal land of a person designated by the claimant that will revert to the United States on the date of the death of the designated person.

(5) SECRETARY. □ The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Interior.

SEC. 50 □ CONVEYANCE OF SCOFIELD PROJECT LAND.

(a) The Secretary of the Interior shall convey all right and title to the federal land, or a life estate in the federal land, without consideration, to any valid claimant that submits a request to the Secretary of the Interior not later than 18 months after the enactment of this Act. If the Secretary of the Interior does not act upon the request within 18 months from the date of enactment of this act, the federal land shall be transferred to the claimant.

(b) CONVEYANCE REQUIREMENTS- A conveyance under this title shall be subject to □

(A) provisions under which the claimant shall agree to indemnify and hold harmless the United States for all claims by the claimant or others arising from--

- (i) the design, construction, operation, maintenance, or replacement of Scofield Dam and Reservoir;
- (ii) the survey of claims, description of claims, delineation of boundaries, conveyance documents, conveyance process, and recording of deeds associated with the conveyance; and
- (iii) any damages associated with any structure or chattel of the claimant that may be displaced in a flood event;

(B) the United States retaining a flood easement as well as an access easement for purposes of monitoring and enforcing the requirements of subparagraph (c) with respect to the entire portion of federal land conveyed; and

(C) deed restrictions requiring that--

(i) to prevent any structure on the portion of the federal land conveyed from being displaced during a flood event, the claimant shall--

(I) secure or tie down all existing structures; and

(II) if replacing or rebuilding such a structure, limit the replacement or rebuilding to the number and type of structures in existence on the date of enactment of this Act; and

(ii) all activities carried out by the claimant under clause (i) with respect to a structure to be carried out in accordance with applicable standards for structures that may be submerged, flooded, or inundated, as contained in--

(I) the International Building Code (as adopted by Utah Administrative Code R156-56); or

(II) any other building code or engineering standard that is--

(aa) similar to the International Building Code;

(bb) widely used; and

(cc) nationally recognized.

(c) If the claimant is a willing seller, the Secretary of the Interior may offer the claimant fair market value for the land in lieu of a conveyance of all right and title to the federal land.

Title VI □ Land Conve□ances

SEC. 601. Land Conve□ances.

(a) IN GENERAL. □ Notwithstanding the land use planning requirements of sections 202 and 203 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1712, 1713), upon the request of the specified local entity in the county in which the conveyance will occur, the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture as appropriate shall convey the following federal land to that entity, without consideration:

(1) CANYONLANDS FIELDS AIRPORT - The approximately 561 acres of land depicted as □Canyonlands Fields Airport, □on the map entitled Utah PLI Land Conveyances Map and dated ____, to Grand County, Utah for use as an airport

(2) MOAB TAILINGS PROJECT □ Upon completion of the Moab Uranium Mill Tailings Remedial Action (UMTRA) Project, the approximately 474 acres of land depicted as □UMTRA Conveyance, □on the map entitled Utah PLI Land Conveyances Map and dated ____, □shall be conveyed, without consideration, to Grand County, Utah.

(3) HUNTINGTON AIRPORT EXPANSION. □ The approximately 1,398 acres generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Land Conveyances Map and dated ____ as

□Huntington Airport, □to Emery County, Utah, for expansion of the Huntington Municipal Airport.

(4) EMERY COUNTY RECREATION AREA. □ The approximately 479 acres generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Land Conveyances Map and dated _____ as □Emery County Recreation Area, □to Emery County, Utah for public recreational purposes.

(5) EMERY COUNTY SHERIFF SUBSTATION. □ The approximately 643 acres generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Land Conveyances Map and dated _____, as □Emery County Sheriff's Substation, □to Emery County, Utah for a substation for the Emery County Sheriff's Office.

(6) BLANDING OUTDOOR RECREATION AREA. ---The approximately 5,197 acres of land depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Land Conveyances Map and dated _____, as □Blanding Outdoor Recreation Area, □to Blanding City, Utah for use as an outdoor recreation area.

(7) CAL BLACK AIRPORT. □ The approximately 1,916 acres generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Land Conveyances Map and dated _____ as □Cal Black Airport, □to San Juan County, Utah for a municipal airport.

(8) BLUFF AIRPORT. □ The approximately 1,406 acres generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Land Conveyances Map and dated _____ as □Bluff Airport, □to San Juan County, Utah, for a municipal airport.

(9) MONTICELLO WATER STORAGE AND TREATMENT PLANT. □ The approximately 164 acres generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Land Conveyances Map and dated _____ as □Monticello Water Storage and Treatment Plant, □to Monticello City, Utah, for a water storage and treatment plant.

(10) BLANDING SHOOTING RANGE. □ The approximately 21 acres generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Land Conveyances Map and dated _____, as □Blanding Shooting Range, □to San Juan County, Utah, for a public shooting range.

(11) PARK CITY CONVEYENCE I □The approximately 2.5 acres generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Land Conveyances Map and dated _____ as □Park City Conveyance I, □to Park City, Utah, for public recreation and open space.

(12) PARK CITY CONVEYENCE II □The approximately 1 acres generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Land Conveyances Map and dated _____ as □Park City Conveyance II, □to Park City, Utah, for public recreation and open space.

(13) LISBON VALLEY -- The approximately 398 acres generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Land Conveyances Map and dated _____ as □Lisbon Valley, □to Utah State University, Utah, for education and research.

(14) WELLINGTON -- The approximately 645 acres generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Land Conveyances Map and dated _____ as □Wellington, □to Utah State University, for education and research.

(15) RANGE CREEK RESEARCH STATION EXPANSION-- The approximately 1,663 acres depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Land Conveyances Map and dated _____ as □Range Creek Research Station Expansion,□to the University of Utah, for education and research.

(16) ASHLEY SPRING ZONE. □ The approximately 1,102 acres generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Land Conveyances Map and dated _____ as □Ashley Spring,□to Uintah County, Utah, for use as open space and for watershed protection and drinking water development.

(17) SEEP RIDGE UTILITY CORRIDOR. □The approximately ___ acres generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Land Conveyances Map and dated _____ as □Seep Ridge Utility Corridor,□to the State of Utah, for use as rights-of-way for public utilities.

(18) BLUFF RIVER RECREATION AREA. - The approximately 177 acres generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Land Conveyances Map and dated _____ as □Bluff River Recreation Area,□to San Juan County, for use as recreation and municipal facilities.

(19) EMERY INFORMATION CENTER. □The approximately 80 acres generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Land Conveyances Map and dated _____, as □Emery County Information Center,□to Emery County, Utah for an information and visitor center to promote public lands.

(20) PARK CITY CONVEYENCE III □The approximately ___ acres generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Land Conveyances Map and dated _____ as □Park City Conveyance III,□to Park City, Utah, for public recreation and open space.

(21) SUMMIT COUNTY CONVEYENCE □The approximately ___ acres generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Land Conveyances Map and dated _____ as □Summit Conveyance,□to Summit County, Utah, for public recreation and open space.

(b) MAP AND LEGAL DESCRIPTIONS. □

(1) IN GENERAL. □Not later than two years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture shall file a map and legal description of the Land Conveyances with the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate.

(2) FORCE AND EFFECT. □ Each map and legal description submitted under this section shall have the same force and effect as if included in this title, except that the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture as appropriate may make any minor modifications of any clerical or typographical errors in the map or legal description.

(3) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY. □A copy of the map and legal description shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the Bureau of Land Management and the United States Forest Service.

(c) REVERSION. □ If any parcel conveyed under subsection (a) ceases to be used for the purpose for which it was conveyed or any other public purpose, the land shall revert to the United States, if the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture as appropriate determines that the reversion is in the best interest of the United States.

Title VII □ Land Disposals

SEC. □01. LAND DISPOSALS.

- (a) Disposal. -- Subject to valid existing rights, the Secretary of the Interior shall dispose of federal lands identified as □Lands for Disposal□ on the map entitled □Utah PLI Land Disposal Map□ and dated _____ within two years.

Title VIII □ CANYON COUNTRY RECREATION ZONES

SEC □01. ESTABLISHMENT

(a) ESTABLISHMENT. □ Subject to valid existing rights, and to enhance existing and future recreational opportunities and use the following areas in Grand County, Uintah County, and San Juan County, Utah are hereby established as Recreation Zones:

- (1) KLONDIKE RECREATION ZONE. □ Certain federal land, comprising approximately 24,968 acres administered by the Bureau of Land Management in Grand County, Utah, as generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Recreation Zones Map and dated _____ to be known as the □Klondike Recreation Zone. □
- (2) MONITOR AND MERRIMAC RECREATION ZONE. □ Certain federal land, comprising approximately 17,370 acres administered by the Bureau of Land Management in Grand County, Utah, as generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Recreation Zones Map and dated _____ to be known as the □Monitor and Merrimac Recreation Zone. □
- (3) GOLDBAR RECREATION ZONE. □ Certain federal land, comprising approximately 23,050 acres administered by the Bureau of Land Management in Grand County, Utah, as generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Recreation Zones Map and dated _____ to be known as the □Goldbar Recreation Zone. □
- (4) BIG FLAT RECREATION ZONE. □ Certain federal land, comprising approximately 25,311 acres administered by the Bureau of Land Management in Grand County, Utah, as generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Recreation Zones Map and dated _____ to be known as the □Big Flat Recreation Zone. □
- (5) MINERAL CANYON RECREATION ZONE. □ Certain federal land, comprising approximately 19,809 acres administered by the Bureau of Land Management in

Grand County, Utah, as generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Recreation Zones Map and dated _____ to be known as the ☐Mineral Canyon Recreation Zone.☐

- (6) DEE PASS AND UTAH RIMS RECREATION ZONE.☐ Certain federal land, comprising approximately 210,116 acres administered by the Bureau of Land Management in Grand County, Utah, as generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Recreation Zones Map and dated _____ to be known as the ☐Dee Pass and Utah Rims Recreation Zone.☐
- (7) YELLOW CIRCLE.☐ Certain federal land, comprising approximately 7,040 acres administered by the Bureau of Land Management in San Juan County, Utah, as generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Recreation Zones Map and dated _____ to be known as the ☐Yellow Circle Recreation Zone.☐
- (8) CAMEO CLIFFS.☐ Certain federal land, comprising approximately 48,025 acres administered by the Bureau of Land Management in San Juan County, Utah, as generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Recreation Zones Map and dated _____ to be known as the ☐Cameo Cliffs Recreation Zone.☐
- (9) JENSEN HILLS.☐ Certain federal land, comprising approximately _____ acres administered by the Bureau of Land Management in Uintah County, Utah, as generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Recreation Zones Map and dated _____ to be known as the ☐Jensen Hills Recreation Zone.☐
- (10) RED MOUNTAIN.☐ Certain federal land, comprising approximately _____ acres administered by the Bureau of Land Management in Uintah County, Utah, as generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Recreation Zones Map and dated _____ to be known as the ☐Red Mountain Recreation Zone.☐
- (11) DEVILS HOLE.☐ Certain federal land, comprising approximately _____ acres administered by the Bureau of Land Management in Uintah County, Utah, as generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Recreation Zones Map and dated _____ to be known as the ☐Devils Hole Recreation Zone.☐
- (12) BOURDETTE DRAW.☐ Certain federal land, comprising approximately _____ acres administered by the Bureau of Land Management in Uintah County, Utah, as generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Recreation Zones Map and dated _____ to be known as the ☐Bourdette Draw Recreation Zone.☐
- (13) RED WASH.☐ Certain federal land, comprising approximately _____ acres administered by the Bureau of Land Management in Uintah County, Utah, as generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Recreation Zones Map and dated _____ to be known as the ☐Red Wash Recreation Zone.☐

SEC. 10. MAP AND LEGAL DESCRIPTION.

(a) IN GENERAL. ☐Not later than two years from the date the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall file a map and legal description of the

recreation zones established by sections 801 of this Act with the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate.

(b) FORCE AND EFFECT. □ The map and legal description submitted under this section shall have the same force and effect as if included in this title, except that the Secretary of the Interior may make any minor modifications of any clerical or typographical errors in the map or legal description.

(c) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY. □ A copy of the map and legal description shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the Bureau of Land Management.

SEC. 03. GENERAL PROVISIONS.

(a) FIRE, INSECTS, AND DISEASE. □ In accordance with this title, the Secretary of the Interior may □

(1) carry out any measures to manage wildland fire and treat hazardous fuels, insects, and diseases in the recreation zones; and

(2) coordinate those measures with the appropriate State or local agency.

(b) WILDLAND FIRE OPERATIONS. □ Nothing in this title precludes a Federal, State, or local agency from conducting wildfire management operations (including operations using aircraft or mechanized equipment) or interferes with the authority of the Secretary of the Interior to authorize mechanical thinning of trees or underbrush to prevent or control the spread of wildfires or the use of mechanized equipment for wildfire pre-suppression and suppression.

(c) LIVESTOCK GRAZING. □

(1) IN GENERAL. □ Within the recreation planning areas, the grazing of livestock in which grazing is established before the date of enactment of this Act shall continue in accordance with the grazing permit that existed on January 1, 2016, subject to reasonable regulations as prescribed by the Secretary.

(2) PROTECTION OF EXISTING USES. Existing livestock grazing shall continue, to the greatest extent practicable, in accordance with the following guidelines:

(A) there shall be no curtailments of grazing in the areas designated by this title simply because an area is, or has been designated by this title, nor should designations be used as an excuse by administrators to slowly "phase out" grazing.

B) the number and type of livestock permitted to graze in areas designated by this title shall continue at stocking levels prescribed in the grazing permit in effect at the time an area is designated to the greatest extent practicable.

C) the maintenance of pre-established facilities existing in an area prior to its classification as designated by this title (including fences, line cabins, water wells and pipelines, stock tanks and ponds, etc.), shall continue. Such maintenance includes the use of Off-highway vehicle or mechanized tools and equipment.

D) the construction of new improvements or replacement of deteriorated facilities in areas designated by this title is permissible if in accordance with guidelines and management plans governing the area.

E) the use of Off-highway vehicle equipment for emergency purposes such as rescuing sick animals or the placement of feed in emergency situations is permissible.

F) Access to historic and traditional water sources for the purpose of supporting livestock shall be maintained.

G) the trailing and movement of domestic livestock where permitted prior to the enactment of this Act shall continue

(3) UTAH DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

In instances in which historic grazing areas, access, or use is disputed by the permittee, data and information provided by the Utah Department of Agriculture shall be given priority consideration by the Secretary of the Interior to establish historic grazing, locations, or use.

(d) EXISTING EASEMENTS AND RIGHTS-OF-WAY. □ Nothing in this title precludes the Secretary of the Interior from renewing easements or rights-of-way in existence as of the date of enactment of this Act, in accordance with this title and existing law.

(f) ADJACENT MANAGEMENT. □

(1) IN GENERAL. □ Nothing in this title creates a protective perimeter or buffer zone around any recreation zone designated by this title.

(2) ACTIVITIES OUTSIDE THE RECREATION ZONES. □ The fact that an activity or use on land outside a recreation zone can be seen, heard, or smelled within the recreation zone shall not preclude the activity or use outside the boundary of the recreation zone.

(e) OUTFITTING AND GUIDE ACTIVITIES . □ Commercial services (including authorized outfitting and guide activities) within the recreation zones are authorized.

(f) FISH AND WILDLIFE . □ Nothing in this title affects the jurisdiction of the State of Utah with respect to the management of fish and wildlife on federal land in the State, including the regulation of hunting, fishing, and trapping within the recreation zones.

(g) ACCESS . □ The Secretary of the Interior shall provide the owner of State or private property within the boundary of a recreation zones access to the property.

(h) WILDLIFE WATER DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS . □ Structures and facilities, including future and existing structures and facilities, for wildlife water development projects (including guzzlers) in the recreation zones are authorized

(i) HUNTING, FISHING, AND RECREATIONAL AND TARGET SHOOTING. □

Within the recreation zones in where hunting, fishing, and recreational and target shooting on lands and waters owned of managed by the Department of the Interior was allowed before the date of enactment of this Act, shall continue.

(j) WATER RIGHTS. □

(a) STATUTORY CONSTRUCTION . □ Nothing in this title □

(1) shall constitute either an express or implied reservation by the United States of any water rights with respect to the recreation zones designated by this title;

(2) affects any water rights in the State of Utah;

(3) establishes a precedent with regard to any future recreation zone.

(b) UTAH WATER LAW. □ The Secretary of the Interior shall follow the procedural and substantive requirements of State law to obtain and hold any water rights not in existence on the date of the enactment of this Act with respect to the recreation zones.

(c) EXISTING WATER INFRASTRUCTURE. □ Nothing in this Act shall be construed to limit Off-highway vehicle access and road maintenance by local municipalities for those maintenance activities necessary to guarantee the continued viability of water resource facilities that currently exist or which may be necessary in the future to prevent the degradation of the water supply in recreation zones designated by this title.

(d) DEFINITION. □ The term "water resource facilities" means irrigation and pumping facilities, reservoirs, water conservation works, aqueducts, canals, ditches, pipelines, wells, hydropower projects, transmission and other ancillary facilities, and other water diversion, storage, and carriage structures.

(k) VEGETATION MANAGEMENT. □ Nothing in this title prevents the Secretary of the Interior from conducting vegetation management projects within the recreation zones.

(l) WILDERNESS REVIEW. □

(a) Congress finds and directs that the recreation zones described in section 801 have been adequately studied for wilderness character and wilderness designation pursuant to sections 201 and 603 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1782) and are no longer subject to the requirement of subsection (c) of such section pertaining to the management of wilderness study areas in a manner that does not impair the suitability of such areas for preservation as wilderness.

(b) The Secretary of the Interior may not promulgate or issue any system-wide regulation, directive, instruction memorandum or order that would direct management of the federal lands identified in section 801 in a manner contrary to subsection (m).

(m) MANAGEMENT PLAN. □

(1) PLAN REQUIRED- Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall develop a management plan for the long-term management of each recreation zone.

(2) RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONSULTATION- The Secretary of the Interior shall prepare the management plan in consultation and coordination with the Public Lands Initiative Planning Advisory Councils established under Division C of this Act.

(c) USES- The Secretary of the Interior shall allow only such uses of the recreation zones that would further the purposes and uses outlined within each Zone and in consultation and coordination with the Public Lands Initiative Stakeholder Advisory Councils established under Division C of this Act.

SEC. 04. GOLDBAR RECREATION ZONE ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS

(a) PURPOSES.---The purposes of the Goldbar Recreation Zone are to promote outdoor recreation, such as off-highway vehicle use, mountain biking, and hiking, provide for the construction of new non-Off-highway vehicle trails, and to prevent future energy and mineral leases or claims, and to manage and protect indigenous plants.

(b) ADMINISTRATION.---

(1) IN GENERAL.--- The Secretary of the Interior shall administer the Goldbar Recreation Zone in accordance with---

(a) this title

(b) the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.); and

(c) other applicable laws.

(2) USES . □ Uses and management of the Zone shall:

(A) coordinate and consults with State and local government entities

(B) provide for recreational opportunities to occur within the Goldbar Recreation Zone including, biking, hiking, off-highway vehicle use, including motorcycling, ATV riding, and four-wheeling, and camping

(C) prohibit future mineral and energy leasing or claims.

(D) provide for new route and trail construction for Off-highway vehicle and non-Off-highway vehicle use to further recreational opportunities.

(E) protects and manages indigenous plants.

(F) comply with Section 803.

(3) MANAGEMENT OF OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLE AND MECHANIZED VEHICLES. □

(A) IN GENERAL- The Secretary of the Interior shall manage existing designated routes in a manner that--

(i) is consistent with Off-highway vehicle and mechanized use of the designated routes that is authorized as of January 1, 2016..

(ii) allows for adjustment to the travel management plan within the regular amendment process.

(iii) allows for the construction of new non-Off-highway vehicle trails.

SEC. □05. MONITOR AND MERRIMAC RECREATION ZONE ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS.

(a) PURPOSES.---The purposes of the Monitor and Merrimac Recreation Zone are to promote outdoor recreation, such as off-highway vehicle use, mountain biking, rock climbing, and hiking, provide for the construction of new Off-highway vehicle and non-Off-highway vehicle trails, and to prevent future energy and mineral leases or claims,

(b) ADMINISTRATION.---

(1) IN GENERAL.--- The Secretary of the Interior shall administer the Monitor and Merrimac Recreation Zone in accordance with----

(a) this title

(b) the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.) and

(c) other applicable laws.

(2) USES . □ Uses and management of the Zone shall:

(A) coordinate and consults with State and local government entities

(B) provide for recreational opportunities to occur within the Monitor and Merrimac Recreation Zone including, biking, hiking, off-highway vehicle use, including motorcycling, ATV riding, and four-wheeling, and rock climbing

(C) prohibit future mineral and energy leasing.

(D) provide for new route and trail construction for Off-highway vehicle and non-Off-highway vehicle use to further recreational opportunities.

(E) comply with Section 803 .

(3) MANAGEMENT OF OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLE AND MECHANIZED VEHICLES. □

(A) IN GENERAL- The Secretary of the Interior shall manage existing designated Off-highway vehicle routes in a manner that--

(i) is consistent with Off-highway vehicle and mechanized use of the designated routes that is authorized as of January 1, 2016.

(ii) allows for adjustment to the travel management plan within the regular amendment process.

(iii) allows for the construction of new Off-highway vehicle and non-Off-highway vehicle trails.

SEC. 06 □ LONDI □ E RECREATION ZONE ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS

(a) PURPOSES.---The purposes of the Klondike Recreation Zone are to promote outdoor recreation, such as off-highway vehicle use, mountain biking, rock climbing, and hiking, provide for the construction of new non-Off-highway vehicle trails, and to prevent future energy and mineral leases or claims,

(b) ADMINISTRATION.---

(1) IN GENERAL.--- The Secretary of the Interior shall administer the Klondike Recreation Zone in accordance with----

(a) this title

(b) the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.); and

(c) other applicable laws

(2) USES . □ Uses and management of the Zone shall:

(A) coordinate and consults with State and local government entities

(B) provide for recreational opportunities to occur within the Klondike Recreation Zone including, biking, hiking, off-highway vehicle use, including motorcycling, ATV riding, and four-wheeling, and rock climbing

(C) prohibit future mineral and energy leasing.

(D) provide for new route and trail construction for non-Off-highway vehicle use to further recreational opportunities.

(E) provide managerial flexibility to route Off-highway vehicle trails in a way that minimizes conflict with non-Off-highway vehicle trails.

(E) comply with Section 803 .

(3) MANAGEMENT OF OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLE AND MECHANIZED VEHICLES. □

(A) IN GENERAL- The Secretary of the Interior shall manage existing designated routes in a manner that--

(i) is consistent with Off-highway vehicle and mechanized use of the designated routes that is authorized as of January 1, 2016, including off-highway vehicle use of Sovereign Trail System.

(ii) allows for adjustment to the travel management plan within the regular amendment process.

(iii) allows for the construction of new non-Off-highway vehicle trails.

SEC. 101 BIG FLAT RECREATION ZONE ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS

(a) PURPOSES.---The purposes of the Big Flat Recreation Zone are to promote outdoor recreation, such as off-highway vehicle use, mountain biking, rock climbing, and hiking, to promote mineral development, and provide for new Off-highway vehicle route construction.

(b) ADMINISTRATION.---

(1) IN GENERAL.--- The Secretary of the Interior shall administer the Big Flat Recreation Zone in accordance with---

(a) this title

(b) the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.); and

(c) other applicable laws.

(2) USES . □ Uses and management of the Zone shall:

(A) coordinate and consults with State and local government entities

(B) provide for recreational opportunities to occur within the Big Flat Recreation Zone including, biking, hiking, off-highway vehicle use, including motorcycling, ATV riding, and four-wheeling, and rock climbing

(C) provide for future mineral leasing with No Surface Occupancy stipulations

(D) prevent the retirement of mineral leases.

(E) provide for new route and trail construction for Off-highway vehicle and non-Off-highway vehicle use to further recreational opportunities.

(F) comply with Section 803 .

(3) MANAGEMENT OF OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLE AND MECHANIZED VEHICLES. □

(A) IN GENERAL- The Secretary of the Interior shall manage existing designated routes in a manner that--

(i) is consistent with Off-highway vehicle and mechanized use of the designated routes that is authorized as of January 1, 2016.

(ii) Allows for adjustment to the travel management plan within the regular amendment process.

(iii) Allows for the construction of new Off-highway vehicle and non-Off-highway vehicle trails.

SEC. 102 MINERAL CANYON RECREATION ZONE ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS.

(a) PURPOSES.---The purposes of the Mineral Canyon Recreation Zone are to promote non-Off-highway vehicle outdoor recreation, such mountain biking, rock climbing, and hiking, to prevent future energy or mineral leases or claims, and provide for new non-Off-highway vehicle route construction, maintain boating access, maintain airstrip access, and maintain access and use of country borrow areas.

(b) ADMINISTRATION.---

(1) IN GENERAL.--- The Secretary of the Interior shall administer the Mineral Canyon Recreation Zone:

- (i) in accordance with---
- (ii) this title;
- (iii) the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.); and
- (iv) other applicable laws.

(2) USES .□ Uses and management of the Zone shall:

- (A) coordinate and consults with State and local government entities;
- (B) provide for non Off-highway vehicle recreational opportunities to occur within the Mineral Canyon Recreation Zone including, biking, and hiking,
- (C) prevent future energy or mineral leasing or claims
- (D) provide for new route and trail construction for non-Off-highway vehicle use to further recreational opportunities.
- (E) maintain access for boating
- (F) maintain access for aircraft to the existing airstrip
- (G) maintain access and use to the county borrow areas.
- (H) comply with Section 803 .

(3) MANAGEMENT OF OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLE AND MECHANIZED VEHICLES.□

(A) IN GENERAL- The Secretary of the Interior shall manage existing designated routes in a manner that--

- (i) is consistent with Off-highway vehicle and mechanized use of the designated routes that is authorized as of January 1, 2016.
- (ii) allows for adjustment to the travel management plan within the regular amendment process.
- (iii) allows for the construction of new non-Off-highway vehicle trails.

SEC. 10□ DEE PASS AND UTAH RIMS RECREATION ZONE ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS.

(a) PURPOSES.---The purposes of the Dee Pass and Utah Rims Recreation Zones are to promote off-highway vehicle recreation and to provide for the construction of new Off-highway vehicle trails and non-Off-highway vehicle trails, and to promote energy and mineral leasing and development.

(b) ADMINISTRATION.---

(1) IN GENERAL.--- The Secretary of the Interior shall administer the Dee Pass and Utah Rims Recreation Zones in accordance with---

- (a) this title
- (b) the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.); and
- (c) other applicable laws;

(2) USES .□ Uses and management of the Zone shall:

- (A) coordinate and consults with State and local government entities

- (B) provide for recreational opportunities to occur within the Dee Pass and Utah Rims Recreation Zones including, biking, hiking, off-highway vehicle use, including motorcycling, ATV riding, and four-wheeling, and rock climbing
- (C) Provide future mineral and energy leasing and development in a manner that minimizes impacts to outdoor recreation.
- (D) provide for new route and trail construction for Off-highway vehicle and non-Off-highway vehicle use to further recreational opportunities.
- (E) comply with Section 803 .

(3) MANAGEMENT OF OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLE AND MECHANIZED VEHICLES. □

- (A) IN GENERAL- The Secretary of the Interior shall manage existing designated routes in a manner that--
 - (i) is consistent with Off-highway vehicle and mechanized use of the designated routes that is authorized as of January 1, 2016.
 - (ii) Allows for adjustment to the travel management plan within the regular amendment process.
 - (iii) Allows for the construction of new Off-highway vehicle and non-Off-highway vehicle trails.

- (4) WHITE WASH CROSS COUNTRY TRAVEL AREA. □ The approximately _____ acres identified as the □White Wash Cross Country Travel Area□ on the map entitled □Utah PLI Recreation Zones Map□and dated _____ is open to cross country Off-highway vehicle travel.

SEC. □10. YELLOW CIRCLE MINE AND CAMEO CLIFFS ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS

(a) PURPOSES.---The purposes of the Yellow Circle Mine and Cameo Cliffs Recreation Zones are to promote off-highway vehicle use and to provide for the construction of new Off-highway vehicle and non-Off-highway vehicle trails, and to promote energy and mineral leasing and development.

(b) ADMINISTRATION.---

(1) IN GENERAL.--- The Secretary of the Interior shall administer the Yellow Circle Mine and Cameo Cliffs Recreation Zone in accordance with----

- (a) this title
- (b) the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.); and
- (c) other applicable laws

(2) USES . □ Uses and management of the Zone shall:

- (A) coordinate and consults with State and local government entities
- (B) provide for recreational opportunities to occur within the Yellow Circle Mine and Cameo Cliffs including, biking, hiking, off-highway vehicle use, including motorcycling, ATV riding, and four-wheeling, and rock climbing
- (C) Provide future mineral and energy leasing and development in a manner that minimizes impacts to outdoor recreation.

- (D) provide for new route and trail construction for Off-highway vehicle and non-Off-highway vehicle use to further recreational opportunities.
- (E) comply with Section 803 .

(3) MANAGEMENT OF OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLE AND MECHANIZED VEHICLES. □

- (A) IN GENERAL- The Secretary of the Interior shall manage existing designated Off-highway vehicle routes in a manner that--
 - (i) is consistent with Off-highway vehicle and mechanized use of the designated routes that is authorized as of January 1, 2016.
 - (ii) Allows for adjustment to the travel management plan within the regular amendment process.
 - (iii) Allows for the construction of new Off-highway vehicle and non-Off-highway vehicle trails.

SEC. □11. □JENSEN HILLS RECREATION ZONE ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS.

(a) PURPOSES.---The purposes of the Jensen Hills Recreation Zone is to promote off-highway vehicle recreation and to provide for the construction of new Off-highway vehicle trails and non-Off-highway vehicle trails, and to promote energy and mineral leasing and development.

(b) ADMINISTRATION.---

(1) IN GENERAL.--- The Secretary of the Interior shall administer the Jensen Hills Recreation Zone in accordance with----

- (a) this title
- (b) the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.); and
- (c) other applicable laws;

(2) USES .□ Uses and management of the Zone shall:

- (A) coordinate and consults with State and local government entities
- (B) provide for recreational opportunities to occur within the Jensen Hills Recreation Zones including, biking, hiking, off-highway vehicle use, including motorcycling, ATV riding, and four-wheeling, and rock climbing
- (C) Allow future mineral and energy leasing and development in a manner that minimizes impacts to outdoor recreation.
- (D) provide for new route and trail construction for Off-highway vehicle and non-Off-highway vehicle use to further recreational opportunities.
- (E) comply with Section 803 .
- (F) Allows cross country Off-highway vehicle travel

(3) MANAGEMENT OF OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLE AND MECHANIZED VEHICLES. □

- (A) IN GENERAL- The Secretary of the Interior shall manage existing designated routes in a manner that--
 - (i) is consistent with Off-highway vehicle and mechanized use of the designated routes that is authorized as of January 1, 2016.

- (ii) Allows for adjustment to the travel management plan within the regular amendment process.
- (iii) Allows for the construction of new Off-highway vehicle and non-Off-highway vehicle trails.
- (iv) Allows for continued cross country Off-highway vehicle travel in areas where it is authorized as of January 1, 2016

SEC. 11 DOCS BEACH RECREATION ZONE ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS.

(a) PURPOSES.---The purposes of the Docs Beach Recreation Zone is to promote off-highway vehicle recreation and to provide for the construction of new Off-highway vehicle trails and non-Off-highway vehicle trails, and to promote energy and mineral leasing and development.

(b) ADMINISTRATION.---

(1) IN GENERAL.--- The Secretary of the Interior shall administer the Docs Beach Recreation Zone in accordance with---

- (a) this title
- (b) the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.); and
- (c) other applicable laws;

(2) USES . □ Uses and management of the Zone shall:

- (A) coordinate and consults with State and local government entities
- (B) provide for recreational opportunities to occur within the Jensen Hills Recreation Zones including, biking, hiking, off-highway vehicle use, including motorcycling, ATV riding, and four-wheeling, and rock climbing
- (C) Allows future mineral and energy leasing and development in a manner that minimizes impacts to outdoor recreation.
- (D) provide for new route and trail construction for Off-highway vehicle and non-Off-highway vehicle use to further recreational opportunities.
- (E) comply with Section 803 .
- (F) Allows cross country Off-highway vehicle travel

(3) MANAGEMENT OF OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLE AND MECHANIZED VEHICLES. □

(A) IN GENERAL- The Secretary of the Interior shall manage existing designated routes in a manner that--

- (i) is consistent with Off-highway vehicle and mechanized use of the designated routes that is authorized as of January 1, 2016.
- (ii) Allows for adjustment to the travel management plan within the regular amendment process.
- (iii) Allows for the construction of new Off-highway vehicle and non-Off-highway vehicle trails.
- (iv) Allows for continued cross country Off-highway vehicle travel in areas where it is authorized as of January 1, 2016

SEC. 13. RED MOUNTAIN RECREATION ZONE ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS.

(a) PURPOSES.---The purposes of the Red Mountain Recreation Zone is to promote off-highway vehicle recreation and to provide for the construction of new Off-highway vehicle trails and non-Off-highway vehicle trails, and to promote energy and mineral leasing and development.

(b) ADMINISTRATION.---

(1) IN GENERAL.--- The Secretary of the Interior shall administer the Red Mountain Recreation Zone in accordance with---

(a) this title

(b) the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.); and

(c) other applicable laws;

(2) USES .□ Uses and management of the Zone shall:

(A) coordinate and consults with State and local government entities

(B) provide for recreational opportunities to occur within the Red Mountain Recreation Zones including, biking, hiking, off-highway vehicle use, including motorcycling, ATV riding, and four-wheeling, and rock climbing

(C) Allow future mineral and energy leasing and development in a manner that minimizes impacts to outdoor recreation.

(D) provide for new route and trail construction for Off-highway vehicle and non-Off-highway vehicle use to further recreational opportunities.

(E) comply with Section 803 .

(3) MANAGEMENT OF OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLE AND MECHANIZED VEHICLES. □

(A) IN GENERAL- The Secretary of the Interior shall manage existing designated routes in a manner that--

(i) is consistent with Off-highway vehicle and mechanized use of the designated routes that is authorized as of January 1, 2016.

(ii) Allows for adjustment to the travel management plan within the regular amendment process.

(iii) Allows for the construction of new Off-highway vehicle and non-Off-highway vehicle trails.

SEC. □14. DEVILS HOLE RECREATION ZONE ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS.

(a) PURPOSES.---The purposes of the Devils Hole Recreation Zone is to promote off-highway vehicle recreation and to provide for the construction of new Off-highway vehicle trails and non-Off-highway vehicle trails, and to promote energy and mineral leasing and development.

(b) ADMINISTRATION.---

(1) IN GENERAL.--- The Secretary of the Interior shall administer the Devils Hole Recreation Zone in accordance with---

(a) this title

(b) the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.); and

(c) other applicable laws;

(2) USES .□ Uses and management of the Zone shall:

- (A) coordinate and consults with State and local government entities
- (B) provide for recreational opportunities to occur within the Jensen Hills Recreation Zones including, biking, hiking, off-highway vehicle use, including motorcycling, ATV riding, and four-wheeling, and rock climbing
- (C) Allows future mineral and energy leasing and development in a manner that minimizes impacts to outdoor recreation.
- (D) provide for new route and trail construction for Off-highway vehicle and non-Off-highway vehicle use to further recreational opportunities.
- (E) comply with Section 803 .
- (F) Allows cross country Off-highway vehicle travel

(3) MANAGEMENT OF OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLE AND MECHANIZED VEHICLES. □

- (A) IN GENERAL- The Secretary of the Interior shall manage existing designated routes in a manner that--
 - (i) is consistent with Off-highway vehicle and mechanized use of the designated routes that is authorized as of January 1, 2016.
 - (ii) Allows for adjustment to the travel management plan within the regular amendment process.
 - (iii) Allows for the construction of new Off-highway vehicle and non-Off-highway vehicle trails.
 - (iv) Allows for continued cross country Off-highway vehicle travel in areas where it is authorized as of January 1, 2016

SEC. □15. BOURDETTE DRAW RECREATION ZONE ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS.

(a) PURPOSES.---The purposes of the Bourdette Draw Recreation Zone is to promote off-highway vehicle recreation and to provide for the construction of new Off-highway vehicle trails and non-Off-highway vehicle trails, and to promote energy and mineral leasing and development.

(b) ADMINISTRATION.---

(1) IN GENERAL.--- The Secretary of the Interior shall administer the Bourdette Draw Recreation Zone in accordance with---

- (a) this title
- (b) the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.); and
- (c) other applicable laws;

(2) USES .□ Uses and management of the Zone shall:

- (A) coordinate and consults with State and local government entities
- (B) provide for recreational opportunities to occur within the Jensen Hills Recreation Zones including, biking, hiking, off-highway vehicle use, including motorcycling, ATV riding, and four-wheeling, and rock climbing
- (C) Allow future mineral and energy leasing and development in a manner that minimizes impacts to outdoor recreation.
- (D) provide for new route and trail construction for Off-highway vehicle and non-Off-highway vehicle use to further recreational opportunities.

- (E) comply with Section 803 .
- (F) Allows cross country Off-highway vehicle travel

(3) MANAGEMENT OF OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLE AND MECHANIZED VEHICLES. □

- (A) IN GENERAL- The Secretary of the Interior shall manage existing designated routes in a manner that--
 - (i) is consistent with Off-highway vehicle and mechanized use of the designated routes that is authorized as of January 1, 2016.
 - (ii) Allows for adjustment to the travel management plan within the regular amendment process.
 - (iii) Allows for the construction of new Off-highway vehicle and non-Off-highway vehicle trails.
 - (iv) Allows for continued cross country Off-highway vehicle travel in areas where it is authorized as of January 1, 2016

SEC. □16. RED WASH RECREATION ZONE ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS.

(a) PURPOSES.---The purposes of the Red Wash Recreation Zone is to promote off-highway vehicle recreation and to provide for the construction of new Off-highway vehicle trails and non-Off-highway vehicle trails, and to promote energy and mineral leasing and development.

(b) ADMINISTRATION.---

- (1) IN GENERAL.--- The Secretary of the Interior shall administer the Red Wash Recreation Zone in accordance with----
 - (a) this title
 - (b) the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.); and
 - (c) other applicable laws;

(2) USES .□ Uses and management of the Zone shall:

- (A) coordinate and consults with State and local government entities
- (B) provide for recreational opportunities to occur within the Red Wash Recreation Zones including, biking, hiking, off-highway vehicle use, including motorcycling, ATV riding, and four-wheeling, and rock climbing
- (C) Allow future mineral and energy leasing and development in a manner that minimizes impacts to outdoor recreation.
- (D) provide for new route and trail construction for Off-highway vehicle and non-Off-highway vehicle use to further recreational opportunities.
- (E) comply with Section 803 .
- (F) Allow cross country Off-highway vehicle travel

(3) MANAGEMENT OF OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLE AND MECHANIZED VEHICLES. □

- (A) IN GENERAL- The Secretary of the Interior shall manage existing designated routes in a manner that--
 - (i) is consistent with Off-highway vehicle and mechanized use of the designated routes that is authorized as of January 1, 2016.

- (ii) Allows for adjustment to the travel management plan within the regular amendment process.
- (iii) Allows for the construction of new Off-highway vehicle and non-Off-highway vehicle trails.
- (iv) Allows for continued cross country Off-highway vehicle travel in areas where it is authorized as of January 1, 2016

SEC. □□□HOLE-IN-THE-ROC□ TRAIL.

(a) This Act adds to the National Historic Trail System the corridor known as □The Hole-in-the-Rock Trail□to be managed as a historic trail and to remain in the ownership of current land management agencies.

(b) MANAGEMENT PLAN. □

(1) PLAN REQUIRED- Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall develop a management plan for the long-term management of the historic trail.

(2) RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONSULTATION- The Secretary of the Interior shall prepare the management plan in consultation and coordination with the Public Lands Initiative Planning Advisory Councils established under Division C of this Act.

(c) USES- The Secretary of the Interior shall allow only such uses of the national historic trail that would further the purposes and uses outlined within this subsection and in consultation and coordination with the Public Lands Initiative Stakeholder Advisory Councils established under Division C of this Act.

(c) Purposes and Uses

A. The purposes of the National Hole in the Rock Trail is to promote cultural, recreational □ motorized and non-motorized, and historic values.

B. The Hole in the Rock Foundation and shall be a cooperating agency regarding trail management.

SEC. □□□RECAPTURE CANYON

(a) San Juan County, Utah□ application for a Title V Right-of-Way, originally submitted on March 30, 2006 and later amended on November 13, 2012, is approved.

(b) The purposes of the Title V Right-of-Way, as stated by the County□ application, is to perform routine maintenance to existing trails and routes in an effort to encourage travel in the canyon to remain on a single established route through the canyon that minimizes impacts to the surrounding environment.

(c) The BLM decision to temporarily close Recapture Canyon to off-highway vehicle on September 12, 2007 is dissolved, as the right-of-way approved in subsection (a) will create a mechanism for proper management and maintenance of the area.

SEC. 11 BIG BURRITO NON-MOTORIZED TRAIL

(a) The 9.3 mile proposed non-motorized trail within the Sand Flats Recreation Area, approved by the BLM Moab Field Office on December 18, 2016 and commonly known as the Big Burrito non-motorized trail, is hereby authorized to move forward and shall be constructed within 6 months of enactment of this Act.

TITLE IX -- RED ROCK COUNTRY OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLE TRAIL.

SEC. 01 DEFINITIONS. In this title:

- (1) COUNTY. The term "County" means Grand and San Juan Counties, Utah.
- (2) SECRETARY. The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Interior.
- (3) TRAIL. The term "Trail" means the Red Rock Country Off-Highway Vehicle Trail established under subsection (b).
- (4) FEDERAL LAND. The term "federal land" means land owned by the Bureau of Land Management.

SEC. 00 DESIGNATION.

- (1) IN GENERAL. the Secretary of the Interior shall designate a trail system in Grand and San Juan Counties, Utah
 - (A) for use by Off-highway vehicle off-highway vehicles; and
 - (B) to be known as the "Red Rock Country Off-Highway Vehicle Trail"
- (2) REQUIREMENTS. In designating the trail, the Secretary of the Interior shall prioritize a long distance route for off-highway vehicles that
 - (A) as generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Recreation Plans Map and date ____;
 - (B) connects the federal land adjacent to Moab, Utah to the federal land adjacent to Grand Junction, Colorado through the Utah Rims Recreation Area;
 - (C) connects the federal land adjacent to Moab, Utah to the federal land adjacent to Green River, Utah through the Dee Pass Recreation Area;
 - (D) connects the federal land adjacent to Moab, Utah to the federal land adjacent to Monticello, Utah through the Cameo Cliffs Recreation Zone;
 - (E) utilizes existing routes, where feasible, which may include the Kokopelli's Trail and the Orange Trail and Trail 1, consistent with this paragraph;
 - (F) minimizes the use of graded roads;
 - (G) creates a recreational experience that provides
 - (i) opportunities for scenic vistas;
 - (ii) challenging terrain for off-highway vehicle travel;
 - (iii) connections to other existing trail systems or trails;

- (iv) minimal conflicts between Off-highway vehicle and non-Off-highway vehicle user; and
- (v) Off-highway vehicle singletrack and doubletrack options where feasible.

(3) MAP. □ A map that depicts the trail shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the Bureau of Land Management.

SEC. □03 MANAGEMENT-

(A) IN GENERAL- The Secretary of the Interior shall manage future designated routes in a manner that--

- (i) is consistent with Section 902 ;
- (ii) does not interfere with private property or water rights.

(B) CLOSURE OR RELOCATING-

(i) IN GENERAL- A designated route may be temporarily closed or detoured, for a period not to exceed two years, if the Secretary of the Interior, in consultation with the State, or relevant local government within the State determines that--

- (I) the designated route is damaging cultural resources or historical resources;
- (II) temporary closure of the designated route is necessary to repair the designated route or protect public safety.
- (III) modification of the designated route would not significantly affect access within the given area.
- (IV) all other options, other than a temporary closure or rerouting, have been exhausted.
- (V) a new alternative route, which can include routes previously closed, has been provided to effectively relocate the trail.

(C) NOTICE- The Secretary of the Interior shall provide information to the public regarding any designated routes that are open, have been relocated, or are temporarily closed through--

- (i) use of appropriate signage within the trail;
- (ii) use of the internet and web resources.

(3) NO EFFECT ON NON-FEDERAL LAND OR INTERESTS IN NON-FEDERAL LAND- Nothing in this title affects ownership, management, or other rights relating to non-federal land or interests in non-federal land.

(d) TRAIL CONSTRUCTION. □

(1) FEASIBILITY STUDY. □ Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall study the feasibility and public interest in constructing new routes as part of a the Red Rock County Off-Highway Vehicle Trail System to further Off-highway vehicle recreational opportunities.

(2) CONSTRUCTION. □

(A) CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZED. □ If the Secretary of the Interior determines that the construction of a route is feasible, construction is authorized.

(B) USE OF VOLUNTEER SERVICES AND CONTRIBUTIONS. □ A route may be constructed under this subsection through the acceptance of volunteer services and contributions from non-federal sources to eliminate the need for federal expenditures to construct the route.

(3) COMPLIANCE. □ In carrying out this subsection, the Secretary of the Interior shall comply with □

(A) the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.); and

(B) this title; and

(C) other applicable law.

Title X □ Long-Term Native American Economic Development Certain □

SEC. 1001. Native American Economic Development in San Juan Count □ Utah

(a) McCracken Mesa Mineral Transfer. The federal minerals located within the Aneth Extension of the Navajo Nation shall be transferred to the Utah Navajo Trust Fund.

(b) The Act of March 1, 1933, H.R. 11735, Public No. 403, is hereby amended to state the following:

Should oil or gas be produced in paying quantities within the lands hereby added to the Navajo Reservation, 37.5 62.5 per centum of the net royalties accruing therefrom derived from tribal leases shall be paid to the State of Utah: Provided, that the 37.5 62.5 per centum of said royalties shall be expended by the State of Utah in the tuition of Indian children in white schools and/or in the building or maintenance of roads across the lands described in section 1 hereof, or for the benefit of the Indian residing therein.

SEC. 100 □ Ute Indian Tribe Economic Development Area

(a) Hill Creek Mineral Transfer. The federal minerals located within the Hill Creek Extension of the Ute Tribe shall be transferred to the Ute Tribe.

Title XI □ Long-Term Energy □ Development Certain □

SEC. 1101. □ ENERGY PLANNING AREAS.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT. □ Subject to valid existing rights, and to enhance energy development in lands not designated for conversation purposes, the following areas in Uintah, Carbon, Duchesne, and San Juan Counties are hereby established as Energy Zones:

- (1) UINTAH COUNTY ENERGY ZONE. □ Certain federal land, comprising approximately ___ acres administered by the Bureau of Land Management in Uintah County, Utah, as generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Energy Zones Map and dated _____ to be known as the □ Uintah County Energy Zone. □
- (2) DUCHESNE COUNTY ENERGY ZONE. □ Certain federal land, comprising approximately ___ acres administered by the Bureau of Land Management in Duchesne County, Utah, as generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Energy Zones Map and dated _____ to be known as the □ Duchesne County Energy Zone. □
- (3) CARBON COUNTY ENERGY ZONE. □ Certain federal land, comprising approximately ___ acres administered by the Bureau of Land Management in Carbon County, Utah, as generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Energy Zones Map and dated _____ to be known as the □ Carbon County Energy Zone. □
- (4) SAN JUAN COUNTY ENERGY ZONE. □ Certain federal land, comprising approximately ___ acres administered by the Bureau of Land Management in San Juan County, Utah, as generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Energy Zones Map and dated _____ to be known as the □ San Juan County Energy Zone. □

SEC. 110 □ MAP AND LEGAL DESCRIPTION.

(a) IN GENERAL. □ Not later than two years from the date the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall file a map and legal description of the energy zones established by sections 1101 of this Act with the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate.

(b) FORCE AND EFFECT. □ The map and legal description submitted under this section shall have the same force and effect as if included in this title, except that the Secretary of the Interior may make any minor modifications of any clerical or typographical errors in the map or legal description.

(c) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY. □ A copy of the map and legal description shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the Bureau of Land Management.

SEC. 1103. GENERAL PROVISIONS

(a) PURPOSES. □ The purposes of the Energy Zone are to □

- (1) designate Federal lands within the areas identified in section 1101 for the primary purpose of energy and mineral development.
- (2) promote the use of best practices for the timely evaluation, exploration, leasing, development, production, and transportation of energy (including renewable energy) and mineral resources and the inspection and enforcement of such activities; and
- (3) ensure that the development of energy and mineral resources is carried out in a manner pursuant to the multiple use provisions within sections 102 and 103 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701, 1702)

and other provisions of law; and

(4) Provide for multiple-uses of the lands within the energy zone, including outdoor recreation and livestock grazing, to the greatest extent practicable.

(b) MANAGEMENT PLAN. □

(1) PLAN REQUIRED- Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall develop a management plan for the long-term management of each energy zone.

(2) RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONSULTATION- The Secretary of the Interior shall prepare the management plan in consultation and coordination with the Energy Zone Advisory Councils established under subsection (f) of this Title.

(c) USES- The Secretary of the Interior shall allow only such uses of the energy zones that would further the purposes outlined in section 1103 of this Title and in consultation and coordination with the Energy Zone Advisory Councils established under subsection (f) of this Title.

(c) RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONSULTATION- The Secretary of the Interior shall prepare the management plans in consultation and coordination with the Energy Zone Advisory Councils established in subsection (e) of this Title. If the Secretary of the Interior does not incorporate the recommendations submitted by the Advisory Councils into the management plans, the Secretary of the Interior and Secretary of Agriculture shall submit a written explanation before the effective date of the management plan to the House Committee on Natural Resources and Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources outlining the reasons for rejecting the recommendations of the Advisory Council.

(d) INCORPORATION OF PLANS. □

(1) In developing the management plan required under subsection (b), in accordance with existing law and to the extent consistent with this section, the Secretary □

(A) may incorporate any provision of existing land and resource management plans; and

(B) shall be consistent to the maximum extent possible with State and local plans pursuant to Section 202 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, (43 U.S.C. 1712).

(2) INTERIM MANAGEMENT. □ During the period of time preceding the final adoption of the Plan, the Secretary, acting through the relevant Record of Decision and Approved Resource Management Plan and the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.) and pursuant to this Act.

(e) MANAGEMENT. □ The Secretary shall manage the Energy Zone in accordance with □

(1) the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.);

- (2) the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (P.L. 94-163, 42 U.S.C. 6201); the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (P.L. 109-58, 42 U.S.C. 15801);
- (3) this Act; and
- (3) any other applicable law.

(f) ENERGY ZONE ADVISORY COUNCILS.

(1) ESTABLISHMENT. □ Not less than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall establish an advisory council within each of counties when an energy zone is located, to be known as the
□ Uintah/Duchesne/Carbon/San Juan Energy Zone Advisory Council □

(2) DUTIES. □ To the greatest extent allowable by law, the Advisory Council shall advise the Secretary with respect to the preparation and implementation of the management plan.

(A) To the greatest extent allowable by law, the Secretary shall incorporate recommendations of a majority of the Advisory Council in decision making processes and the management of the Energy Zone.

(3) REPRESENTATION. □

(A) IN GENERAL. □ The Secretary shall ensure that the membership of the Advisory Council broadly represents diverse local interests of citizens that reside within the specific county.

(B) STRUCTURE. □ The Advisory Council shall consist of no less than 7 members and the Secretary shall appoint a Chairperson to serve as the Chair for a term not to exceed 2 years.

(i) Excepting elected officials of state or local government, no individual may serve a term longer than 4 years.

(C) INCLUSION. □ The advisory council shall include:

- (i) at least one County Commissioner or their designee;
- (ii) at least one member of the Utah State Legislature who represents the County;
- (iii) notwithstanding the residency requirements of (f)(3)(A) a representative of the Governor of Utah;
- (iv) experts in energy and mineral development within the energy zone
- (v) conservation and recreation interests.

(4) RESPONSIBILITIES. □

The Advisory Council shall:

(A) Review and make recommendations to the Secretary for planning, implementation of management plans, amendments to plans, policy considerations, regulations, and other issues related to the management and operation of the Energy Zone.

(B) Encourage and promote local participation in the decision-making processes affecting the Energy Zone.

SEC. 1104. LEASING OUTSIDE OF THE ENERGY PLANNING AREAS

Nothing in this title precludes leasing or resource development of BLM managed lands not described in subsection 1101 from occurring under regular order pursuant to the Mineral Leasing Act or other federal energy development laws.

SEC. 1105. MASTER LEASING PLANS

(a) A Master Leasing Plan shall only be implemented within Uintah, Duchesne, Carbon, Grand, or San Juan Counties if the Public Lands Advisory Council established under Division C of this Act find the relevant Master Leasing Plan to be compatible and viable with the provisions of this Act.

SEC. 1106. Completion of Administrative Land Exchange Process

1. The land exchange application, referred to as UTU-78673 pending before the Moab Field Office, shall be considered in the public interest and completed.

Title XII □ Long-Term Travel Management Certain □

SEC. 1□01. RIGHTS-OF-WAY FOR CERTAIN ROADS.

(a) IN GENERAL. □ Subject to valid existing rights and consistent with this section, the Secretary of the Interior shall grant a right-of-way to the state for public travel and access upon the following roads:

(1) all roads claimed as Class B identified as rights-of-way in judicial actions in the federal court system as of January 1, 2016, in Uintah, Summit, Duchesne, Carbon, Emery, Grand, and San Juan counties.

(b) APPLICABLE LAW. □ A right-of-way granted under subsection (a) shall be granted in perpetuity, except in the case of abandonment, and shall not require the payment of rental.

(c) ADMINISTRATION

(i) Each right-of-way granted by the Secretary under the provisions of this Title shall be perpetual, and shall consist of the full geographic extent authorized by Utah state law in effect as of January 1, 2016.

(ii) The appropriate holder of each right-of-way granted pursuant to this Title may be abandoned pursuant to state law.

(d) FUTURE CLAIMS. Nothing in this section precludes the state or county from applying for future or existing rights-of-way on existing or new roads.

SEC. 10 GRAND COUNTY COUNCIL RECOMMENDATIONS FOR CERTAIN ROADS.

The recommendations of the Grand County Council, as depicted on the map titled "Grand County PLI Final Map 4-17-2015" for Hey Joe Canyon, Tenmile Canyon, and Mineral Canyon roads shall be implemented by the Secretary of the Interior, with the seasonal closures beginning the Tuesday following Memorial Day through Labor Day.

Title XIII Long-Term Grazing Certain

Sec. 1301 Current Permitted Use

Unless otherwise specified by this Act, on federal lands managed by the Secretary of Agriculture or the Secretary of the Interior in Summit, Duchesne, Uintah, Grand, Emery, Carbon, and San Juan Counties the grazing of domestic livestock shall continue at current permitted levels.

Sec 1302-- Bighorn Sheep

On federal lands managed by the Secretary of Agriculture or the Secretary of the Interior in Summit, Duchesne, Uintah, Grand, Emery, Carbon, and San Juan Counties, the viability or existence of bighorn sheep shall not be used to remove or alter the use of domestic sheep or cattle where such use was permitted as of January 1, 2016. If conflicts between bighorn sheep and domestic livestock can be resolved, and if current permittees consent to the terms of any resolution, the Utah Department of Wildlife Resources may conduct whatever means necessary to resolve such conflicts.

DIVISION C LOCAL PARTICIPATION

Title I LOCAL PARTICIPATION AND PLANNING

SEC. 001. Creation of Management Plans for Conservation Management Recreation Areas

(a) ESTABLISHMENT. In order to facilitate the creation of the management plans for the National Conservation Areas, Special Management Areas, Watershed Management Areas, National Monument, Geologic Area, and Recreation Zones designated by this Act, there is created in each of the following counties, Summit, Duchesne, Uintah, Grand, Carbon, San Juan, and Emery, a Public Lands Initiative Stakeholder Advisory Council.

(b) PURPOSES. The Purpose of the County Public Lands Initiative Stakeholder Advisory Councils are to facilitate an open and transparent process for the creation of the management plans for the areas designated under this Act that require a management plan.

(c) MANAGEMENT PLAN.

(1) PLAN REQUIRED- Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture shall develop management plans for the long-term management of each of the areas designated by this Act that require a management plan.

(2) RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONSULTATION- The Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture shall prepare the management plans in consultation and coordination with the County Public Lands Initiative Stakeholder Advisory Councils. If the Secretary of the Interior does not incorporate the recommendations submitted by the Advisory Council into the management plans, the Secretary of the Interior and Secretary of Agriculture shall submit a written explanation before the effective date of the management plan to the House Committee on Natural Resources and Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources outlining the reasons for rejecting the recommendations of the Advisory Council.

(3) REQUIREMENTS- Each management plan shall--

(A) Describe the appropriate uses and management of the designated area, as described by the purposes, uses, and additional provisions outlined in each relevant Title; and

(B) Include interpretive and educational materials regarding the recreational, cultural, economic, and biological resources of the region within which the designated area is located.

(C) Conform management plans for designated areas that cross County boundaries.

SEC. 00 - The Public Lands Initiative Stakeholder Advisory Council

(a) County Public Lands Initiative Stakeholder Advisory Council.

(1) ESTABLISHMENT. Within 180 days after the date of enactment of this

Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall establish in each of the Counties, a Public Lands Initiative Stakeholder Advisory Council. (referred to as the Advisory Council) to:

- (A) advise the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Interior and Secretary of Agriculture with respect to development and implementation of the management plans created under this Act to the greatest extent allowable by law.
- (B) encourage and promote stakeholder participation in the decision making processes affecting the areas designated by this Act.

(2) MEMBERSHIP. The Advisory Council shall consist of 15 members.

(3) MEMBERS. The Secretary of the Interior shall appoint a member from each of the following groups:

- (i) Category I: Elected officials, Agencies, and Native American Tribes
 - d. One federal agency representative;
 - e. One designee from local county governing commission or council in the County in which the designation resides;
 - f. One Native American interest;
 - g. One representative from the Utah Department of Natural Resources;
 - h. One representative from the public-at-large or another elected official not representing the same governing body in a.
- (ii) Category II: Grazing, OHV, Recreation and other forms of commercial interest
 - a. One representative of the grazing community;
 - b. One representative of the off-highway vehicle community;
 - c. One representative of the sportsmen (hunting) community;
 - d. One representative from quiet recreation community;
 - e. One representative of the guides and outfitters community.
- (iii) Category III: Environmental organizations, archaeological/historical interests and scientific expertise
 - a. One representative from the conservation community;
 - b. One representative with archaeological and/or historic expertise;
 - c. One representative with biology expertise

(4) ELIGIBILITY. The Secretary of the Interior shall determine that all individuals appointed to the Advisory Council, and the organization or industry each individual represents, support the mission of the group they are slotted to represent.

(1) TERMS.

(A) IN GENERAL. Except for the initial appointees, members of the Advisory Council shall be appointed for a

term of 4 years. Members shall not be appointed for more than 3 consecutive or nonconsecutive terms.

(2) TERMS OF INITIAL APPOINTEES. □ The Secretary of the Interior shall appoint the initial members of the Advisory Council as follows:

- (i) 7 members shall be appointed for a term of 4 years;
- (ii) 5 members shall be appointed for a term of 3 years; and
- (iii) 3 members shall be appointed for a term of 2 years.

(5) PRESERVATION OF PUBLIC ADVISORY STATUS. □ No individual may be appointed as a member of the Advisory Council while serving as an officer or employee of the Federal Government, unless he or she is serving in the designated spot representing the agency.

(6) VACANCY AND REMOVAL. □

(A) IN GENERAL. □ Any vacancy on the Advisory Committee shall be filled in the manner in which the original appointment was made.

(B) REMOVAL. □ Advisory Committee members shall serve at the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior and may be removed at any time for good cause.

(7) CONTINUATION OF SERVICE. □ Each member may continue to serve after the expiration of the term of office to which such member was appointed until a successor has been appointed.

(8) CHAIR. □ The Chair of the Advisory Council shall be appointed to a 3-year term by the Secretary of the Interior from among the members of the Advisory Council. An individual appointed to the Advisory Council under (4)(2)(iii) shall be eligible to serve as Chair, but may serve for two years. An individual may not be appointed as Chair for more than 2 consecutive or nonconsecutive terms.

(9) PAY AND EXPENSES. □ Members of the Advisory Council shall serve without pay, but each member of the Advisory Council may be reimbursed for travel and lodging incurred through attending meetings of the Advisory Council (including approved workgroup or subgroup meetings) in the same amounts and under the same conditions as Federal employees in accordance with section 5703 of title 5, United States Code.

(10) MEETINGS. □

(A) IN GENERAL. □ The Advisory Council shall meet at the call of the Secretary of the Interior, the chair, or a majority of the members, but not less frequently than twice annually.

(B) OPEN MEETINGS. □ Each meeting of the Advisory Council shall be open to the public.

(C) PRIOR NOTICE OF MEETINGS. □ Timely notice of each meeting of the Advisory Committee shall be published in the Federal Register and be submitted to publications of general circulation.

(D) SUBGROUPS. □ The Advisory Council may establish such workgroups or subgroups as it deems necessary for the purpose of compiling information or conducting research. However, such workgroups or subgroups may not conduct business without the direction of the Advisory Council.

(11) QUORUM. □ Nine members of the Advisory Council shall constitute a quorum.

(12) EXPENSES. □ The expenses of the Advisory Council that the Secretary of the Interior determine to be reasonable and appropriate shall be paid by the Secretary of the

Interior.

(13) ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT AND TECHNICAL SERVICES. □ The Secretary of the Interior shall provide to the Advisory Council the administrative support and technical services.

(14) ANNUAL REPORT. □

(1) REQUIRED. □ Not later than September 30 of each year, the Advisory Council shall submit a report to the Secretary of the Interior, the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate. If circumstances arise in which the Advisory Council cannot meet the September 30 deadline in any year, the Secretary of the Interior shall advise the Chair of each such Committee of the reasons for such delay and the date on which the submission of the report is anticipated.

(2) CONTENTS. □ The report required by paragraph (1) shall describe □
(A) the activities of the Advisory Council during the preceding year;
(B) the reports and recommendations made by the Advisory Council to the Secretary of the Interior during the preceding year; and
(C) an accounting of actions taken by the Secretary of the Interior as a result of the recommendations.

SEC. 003. PLANNING COMPLETION

(a) Upon completion of the management planning process, the Advisory Council shall advise the Secretary of Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture with regards to the implementation of the management plans and provide oversight to ensure proper implementation for the areas designated by this Act.

(b) Each advisory council shall meet at least twice per year following completion of the management planning process.

(c) This division will expire at whichever comes first, 7 years from enactment of this Act or 3 years after the management planning process concludes.

From: Ferguson, Fred
To: [Buffa, Nicole](mailto:Buffa.Nicole)
Cc: [Tommy Beaudreau](mailto:Tommy_Beaudreau)
Subject: Re: PLI text
Date: Monday, May 23, 2016 10:29:51 AM
Attachments: [PLI 2.0 Summary of Changes.docx](#)

This is the best we have. We've had multiple rounds of changes and in some cases, major overhauls. So the redline got very very messy. Sorry.

From: Nikki Buffa <nicole_buffa@ios.doi.gov>
Date: Monday, May 23, 2016 10:21 AM
To: Fred Ferguson <Fred.Ferguson@mail.house.gov>
Cc: Tommy Beaudreau <Tommy_Beaudreau@ios.doi.gov>
Subject: Re: PLI text

Thanks, Fred. Do you have a document that redlines this version off the original draft that was released?

On Mon, May 23, 2016 at 10:14 AM, Ferguson, Fred <Fred.Ferguson@mail.house.gov> wrote:

Per our conversation from last week, here is the updated version. For every version moving forward, I am going to redline changes to make it easy to track changes/edits.

Changes in this version were courtesy of Friends of Cedar Mesa (their contribution can be seen in the Bears Ears section and Division C and the Energy Zone section). We will not give them public credit for the language. So please do not share that fact widely.

-fred

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Nikki Buffa
Deputy Chief of Staff
US Department of the Interior
202-219-3861
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Utah Public Lands Initiative Act – Draft

Version 2.0 - Summary of Changes

Division A – Conservation

Title I – Wilderness

1. Wilderness boundary adjustments to be made to accommodate certain rock climbing areas.
2. Wilderness boundary adjustments to be made to accommodate certain mountain biking trails.
3. Addition of Steer Gulch Wilderness in San Juan County.
4. Fire, insect, and disease language amended to adhere to Wilderness Act guidelines.
5. Livestock grazing language amended; language now aligns with the Arizona Desert Wilderness Act; amended language includes addition of Utah Department of Agriculture language, which is the first major change to wilderness grazing language since 1990.
6. Trail and fence maintenance language amended to be consistent with Wilderness Act guidelines.
7. Water Rights language amended to be consistent with Wilderness Act guidelines and other Utah wilderness.
8. Language added to allow land acquisition within wilderness, but only from willing sellers.
9. Language added to ensure state primacy regarding airshed status is maintained.
10. Language added to ensure that existing airshed status at Arches and Canyonlands National Parks will remain in effect.

Title II – National Conservation Areas

1. Creation of the Indian Creek National Conservation Area.
2. Management Planning process revamped by addition of the county-by-county Public Lands Initiative Stakeholder Advisory Councils (see newly created Division C); local community will play larger role in development of management plans.
3. Language amended to provide greater flexibility to wildland fire managers within the NCAs, while maintaining conservation goals.
4. Livestock grazing management language added to give livestock producers greater certainty for continued grazing within the Conservation Areas, while maintaining conservation goals.
5. Language added to ensure state primacy regarding airshed status is maintained.

6. Language was amended to ensure vegetation management is prioritized and allowed, while maintaining conservation goals.
7. Language was added that requires route closures to be considered only as a last and final resort.
8. New language was added to promote higher education partnerships to achieve educational and scientific goals.
9. New language was added to foster and promote greater local influence of the NCAs.
10. For the first time for an NCA in Utah, Outdoor Recreation – human-powered and motorized – is enumerated as a management provision for the NCA.
11. Language added to allow land acquisition within NCAs, but only from willing sellers.
12. New language authorizes grazing flexibility and research within the Indian Creek NCA.

Book Cliffs Sportsmen Conservation Area

1. Language was amended so that the purposes clearly state need to protect and promote hunting and fishing within the SCA.
2. Language was amended to ensure vegetation management is prioritized and allowed, while maintaining conservation goals.

Bears Ears National Conservation Area

New Section

1. Congressional Findings added to the bill outlining the importance of the Bears Ears region to the local community – including those of Native American and non-Native American descent.
2. Additional purposes added to the Bears Ears NCA that specify FLMPA compliance, guarantees traditional access for religious and cultural uses, adherence to the Native American Graves Repatriation and Protection Act, and integration of Native American Traditional Ecological Knowledge into NCA management.
3. New language enables Native American tribes to enter into Cooperating Agency Status with the Secretary of the Interior and Secretary of Agriculture to promote co-management of the NCA.
4. New language requires the Secretary of the Interior and Secretary of Agriculture to give priority consideration to Native American job applicants that are qualified for NCA management employment based on posted job qualifications and criteria consistent with standard federal hiring practices.
5. New language requires the Secretary of the Interior to appoint a liaison to the Native American tribes that enter into cooperating agency status.

Title III – Watershed Management Areas

New Section

1. New designations of Watershed Management Areas at Ashley Spring, Dry Fork, Castle Valley, Widdop Mountain, and East Fork Smiths Fork.

2. Purposes of the Watershed Management Areas are to protect water quality and watersheds and to promote recreation where appropriate.
3. Motorized vehicles only permitted for administrative uses or to respond to emergencies on existing designated routes.
4. Mineral development is prohibited within the watershed management areas.
5. Snowmobiling is authorized only in periods of adequate snowfall.

Title IV – Special Management Areas

1. Management language was amended for the Special Management Areas on U.S. Forest System lands at the High Uintas and Little West Fork Blacks to promote watershed management and water quality while allowing continued recreation and agricultural uses that are otherwise limited in Watershed Management Areas.
2. Language added that recognizes the compromise agreement between environmental groups and the energy industry, known as the West Tavaputs Plateau Project Final Environmental Impact Statement and Record of Decision of July 2, 2010, when energy planning is considered within the Nine Mile Canyon SMA.
3. Desolation Canyon and White River SMA's will be managed as NCAs, expect that subsurface minerals will be accessible from sites located outside of the SMA boundary.

Title V – Arches National Park Expansion

1. Based on newly acquired GIS data, the Arches Expansion includes many existing off-highway recreation trails. The language will require the trails to remain open, provided local off-highway vehicle groups work with the Park Service to maintain the Park's conservation qualities, enter into maintenance cost-sharing agreements, and mountain biking is allowed where practicable.
2. Language was added regarding a northern park entrance, which can be facilitated by the northwest portion of the Park Expansion in order to enhance the visitor experience and to alleviate traffic congestion (see: Kolob Canyon entrance to Zions National Park).

Title VI – Jurassic National Monument

1. Management Planning process revamped by addition of the county-by-county Public Lands Initiative Planning Advisory Councils (see newly created Division C); local community will play larger role in development of management plan.

Title VII – Wild and Scenic Rivers

1. Language added to allow land acquisition within the WSRs, but only from willing sellers.

Title VIII – Ashley Karst National Geologic and Recreation Area

1. Languages changes to the the Geologic and Recreation Area will promote watershed management and water quality while allowing continued recreation, agricultural uses, and timber management that are otherwise limited in Special Management Areas or Watershed Management Areas.
2. Energy development will be prohibited within the Geologic Area.

Division B – Opportunity

Title I – School Trust Land Consolidations

1. Title was rewritten to ensure the land exchanges go through a complete review process and that the energy rich lands are transferred to SITLA in a timely manner while also ensuring federal taxpayers are made whole.

Title II – Goblin Valley

1. Language was added to further clarify the purposes and terms of the cooperative management area and cooperative management agreement.

Title III – Price Canyon State Forest

Title IV – Deer Lodge Land Exchange

Title V – Scofield Land Transfers

1. Amended language clarified the process by which land conveyances will occur.

Title VI – Land Conveyance

1. San Flats Recreation Area removed based on financial burden county ownership may incur.
2. Dugout Ranch removed.
3. Transportation no longer purpose of the Seep Ridge Utility Corridor, as this is intended to be a conveyance used for public utilities.
4. Hole-in-the-Rock trail conveyance removed; new status outlined in Title VIII.

Title VII – Land Disposals

Title VIII – Canyon Country Recreation Zones

1. New recreation zones were added at Jensen Hills, Red Mountain, Devils Hole, Bourdette Draw, and Red Wash in Uintah County.
2. Management Planning process revamped by addition of the county-by-county Public Lands Initiative Planning Advisory Councils (see newly created

Division C); local community will play larger role in development of management plans.

3. Klondike Recreation Zone uses further clarified to provide managerial flexibility to reduce conflict between off-highway vehicle and mechanized trail use.
4. Dee Pass Recreation Zone further clarified to minimize conflict between off-highway vehicle recreation and energy development.
5. Yellow Circle Mine and Cameo Cliffs Recreation Zones further clarified to minimize conflict between off-highway vehicle recreation and energy development.
6. The Hole-in-the-Rock Trail is designated as a National Historic Trail and the Hole in the Rock Trail Foundation is enumerated as a cooperating management agency.
7. Language was added to address San Juan County's application to manage Recapture Canyon in a way that balances outdoor recreation and cultural resources.
8. Language was added to advance the Big Burrito Non-Motorized Trail pursuant to the recommendation made by local land managers.

Title IX – Red Rock County Off-Highway Vehicle Trail

1. Language added to direct managers to minimize conflicts between off-highway vehicle users and non-off-highway vehicle users.

Title X – Long-term Native American Economic Development Certainty

1. Language was added to direct 62.5% of oil and gas royalties from the Aneth Extension to the Utah Navajo Trust Fund (formerly 37.5%).
2. Language was added to transfer federally owned minerals located underneath the Hill Creek Extension of the Ute Tribe Reservation to the Ute Tribe.

Title XI – Long-term Energy Development

1. Section was rewritten to provide for limited, site-specific energy zones within Uintah, Duchesne, Carbon, and San Juan counties for the purposes of prioritizing renewable and non-renewable energy development. Prioritizing does not mean that site reviews and environmental analysis are ignored, as these steps are still required to move energy projects forward. Zone boundaries still be discussed.
2. Language dissolving Master Leasing Plans was removed; new language was added that requires any final MLP to be compatible with the provisions of PLI.

Title XII – Long-term Travel Management Certainty

1. Reference to Class D roads are removed, as consensus does not exist on how best to resolve Class D road disputes.

Title XIII – Long-Term Grazing Certainty

****New Section****

1. Language added to ensure to ensure long-term grazing certainty for livestock producers.
2. Language added to better manage bighorn and domestic sheep.

Division C – Local Participation
New Section

Title I – Local Participation and Planning

1. Seven Public Lands Initiative Advisory Councils, representing Summit, Duchesne, Uintah, Grand, Carbon, San Juan, and Emery counties, are created to support the management planning process and to provide oversight of plan implementation.
2. 15 members will serve on the Councils, each with a local connection to the specific county and each representing differing land management perspectives and institutions.
3. Federal land management agencies must appear before Congress if the Council recommendations are not included in order to explain their rationale for disregarding the input of the Councils.
4. Congress must reauthorize the Councils after 7 years to guarantee Congressional oversight and to keep the local councils at the forefront of local and Congressional land management agendas.

From: Hunn, Jocelyn Detailee
To: [Adrienne Moss](#)
Cc: [Denise Flanagan](#); "[Hall, Tricia](#)"; [Jason Freihage](#); [TIFFANY TAYLOR](#)
Subject: Quick response requested for problematic riders
Date: Thursday, May 26, 2016 2:30:40 PM
Attachments: [bills-11fy2017-interior-subcommitteedraftDOIridders.pdf](#)

Good Afternoon,

Despite the Energy and Water bill not passing today, we are continuing to move ahead and prepare for Full Committee when Congress returns. I would like to ask you for specific information on why the attached riders are problematic for DOI. I need to have your response back by June 6, 2016 and would request you please not do full blown effect or impact statements rather provide a paragraph on the negative consequences of these provisions and talking points that will help us defend our amendments to strike.

The riders are:

Sections 114;115;118-125 and Sections 420;428;432;433;436; 437 (Worker Protection Standards-Pesticides-I know this is mainly EPA/Agricultural workers but if this has any impact on applications of pesticides by refuge personnel for invasive plants, etc. that you care to comment on, please do);440; and 441.

Please let me know if you have any questions as I will be available the remainder of this week and all of next week.

Thanks very much for your assistance.

Best,
Jocelyn

1 ing cooperation with State, local, and tribal governments
2 or any political subdivision thereof, Indian Affairs may
3 record obligations against accounts receivable from any
4 such entities, except that total obligations at the end of
5 the fiscal year shall not exceed total budgetary resources
6 available at the end of the fiscal year.

7 SAGE-GROUSE

8 SEC. 114. None of the funds made available by this
9 or any other Act may be used by the Secretary of the Inte-
10 rior to review the status of or determine whether greater
11 sage-grouse (*Centrocercus urophasianus*), or the Columbia
12 basin distinct population segment of greater sage-grouse,
13 is an endangered species or a threatened species pursuant
14 to section 4 of the Endangered Species Act (16 U.S.C.
15 1533), or to issue a regulation thereto.

16 WATER CONVEYANCES

17 SEC. 115. None of the funds made available by this
18 or any other Act may be used by the Secretary of the Inte-
19 rior to review, require approval of, or withhold approval
20 for use of a right-of-way granted pursuant to the General
21 Railroad Right-of-Way Act of 1875 (43 U.S.C. 934–939)
22 if authorization of the use would have been considered
23 under Department policy to be within the scope of a rail-
24 road’s authority as of the day before the effective date of
25 the Department’s Solicitor’s Opinion M–37025, issued on
26 November 4, 2011.

1 who shall appoint two voting members to stag-
2 gered terms”;

3 (7) in subsection (f)(3), by striking “are” and
4 all that follows through “practicable,” and inserting
5 “shall, to the extent practicable, be drawn from var-
6 ious disciplines related to the purposes of the Fund,
7 and”; and

8 (8) in subsection (m)—

9 (A) in the heading, by inserting “AND
10 PROPERTY” after “FUNDS”; and

11 (B) by inserting “and property” after the
12 first “funds” the first place it appears.

13 BLUE RIDGE NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA AND ERIE

14 CANALWAY NATIONAL HERITAGE CORRIDOR

15 SEC. 117. (a) Section 140(i)(1) of Title I of P.L.
16 108–108, as amended (54 U.S.C. 320101 note), is further
17 amended by striking “\$10,000,000” and inserting
18 “\$12,000,000”; and

19 (b) Section 810(a)(1) of Title VIII of Division B of
20 Appendix D of P.L. 106–554, as amended (54 U.S.C.
21 320101 note), is further amended by striking
22 “\$10,000,000” and inserting “\$12,000,000”.

23 FISH HATCHERY PROGRAMS

24 SEC. 118. (a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than two
25 years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Sec-
26 retary of the Interior, in consultation with the Director

1 of the California Department of Fish and Wildlife, shall
2 develop and implement the expanded use of conservation
3 fish hatchery programs to enhance, supplement, and re-
4 build delta smelt (*Hypomesus transpacificus*) and other
5 species listed as endangered species or threatened species
6 under the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C.
7 1531 et seq.), under the biological opinion issued under
8 that Act by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service,
9 dated December 15, 2008, on the effects of the coordi-
10 nated operations of the Central Valley Project and the
11 State Water Project in California.

12 (b) PROGRAM DESIGN.—The conservation fish hatch-
13 ery programs established under subsection (a) and their
14 associated hatchery and genetic management plans shall
15 be designed—

16 (1) to benefit, enhance, support, and otherwise
17 recover naturally spawning fish species to the point
18 where the measures under the Endangered Species
19 Act of 1973 are no longer necessary for such spe-
20 cies;

21 (2) to address the recommendations of the Cali-
22 fornia Hatchery Scientific Review Group; and

23 (3) to minimize adverse effects to operations of
24 the Central Valley Project and State Water Project
25 (as those terms are used in the Central Valley

1 Project Improvement Act of 2002 (title XXXIV of
2 Public Law 102–575)).

3 (c) MISCELLANEOUS REQUIREMENTS.—In imple-
4 menting this section, the Secretary—

5 (1) shall give priority to existing and prospec-
6 tive hatchery programs and facilities within the Sac-
7 ramento-San Joaquin Delta and the riverine tribu-
8 taries thereto; and

9 (2) may enter into cooperative agreements for
10 the operation of conservation hatchery programs
11 with the State of California, tribes, and other non-
12 Governmental entities for the benefit, enhancement,
13 and support of naturally spawning fish species.

14 REISSUANCE OF FINAL RULES

15 SEC. 119. Before the end of the 60-day period begin-
16 ning on the date of the enactment of this Act, the Sec-
17 retary of the Interior shall reissue the final rule published
18 on December 28, 2011 (76 Fed. Reg. 81666 et seq.) and
19 the final rule published on September 10, 2012 (77 Fed.
20 Reg. 55530 et seq.), without regard to any other provision
21 of statute or regulation that applies to issuance of such
22 rules. Such reissuances (including this section) shall not
23 be subject to judicial review.

1
2 STREAM BUFFER

3 SEC. 120. None of the funds made available by this
4 Act may be used by the Secretary to (1) further develop,
5 finalize, carry out, or implement the proposed rule entitled
6 “Stream Protection Rule” signed by the Assistant Sec-
7 retary for Land and Minerals Management of the Depart-
8 ment of the Interior on July 7, 2015 (80 Fed. Reg.
9 44436), or (2) develop, carry out, or implement any guid-
10 ance, policy, or directive to reinterpret or change the his-
11 toric interpretation of “material damage to the hydrologic
12 balance outside the permit area” in section 510(b)(3) of
13 the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977
14 (30 U.S.C. 1260(b)(3)), or 30 C.F.R. 816.57 or 30 C.F.R.
15 817.57, as promulgated on June 30, 1983 by the Office
16 of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement of the
17 Department of the Interior (48 Fed. Reg. 30312).

18
19 BOTTLED WATER

20 SEC. 121. None of the funds made available by this
21 Act may be used by the Director of the National Park
22 Service to implement, administer, or enforce Policy Memo-
23 randum 11–03 or to approve a request by a park super-
intendent to eliminate the sale in national parks of water
in disposable, recyclable plastic bottles.

1 OIL AND GAS ROYALTIES

2 SEC. 122. None of the funds made available by this
3 Act may be used to finalize, implement, or enforce the Bu-
4 reau of Land Management's proposed rule regarding
5 Waste Prevention, Production Subject to Royalties, and
6 Resource Conservation published February 8, 2016.

7 PROHIBITION ON USE OF FUNDS FOR CERTAIN HISTORIC
8 DESIGNATION

9 SEC. 123. (a) IN GENERAL.—None of the funds
10 made available in this Act may be used to take any action
11 to designate a Federal property for inclusion on, or to add
12 a Federal property to, the National Register of Historic
13 Places, or to operate or maintain a property on that reg-
14 istry, if the managing agency of that Federal property ob-
15 jects to such designation or inclusion, including actions re-
16 lated to—

- 17 (1) cooperative agreements;
18 (2) general administration;
19 (3) maintenance of records and agreements; and
20 (4) any other functions necessary to designate, add,
21 operate, or maintain such Federal property.

22 (b) EXCEPTION.—The prohibition in subsection (a)
23 shall not apply to actions related to a managing agency
24 request for expedited removal of Federal property from
25 the National Register of Historic Places for reasons of na-
26 tional security.

1 DRILLING MARGINS

2 SEC. 124. None of the funds made available in this
3 Act or any other Act for any fiscal year may be used to
4 develop, adopt, implement, administer, or enforce any
5 change to the regulations and guidance in effect on April
6 1, 2015, pertaining to drilling margins or static downhole
7 mud weight (30 CFR 250.414(c)) including the provisions
8 of the rules dated April 17, 2015, and April 29, 2016.

9 TRIBAL RECOGNITION

10 SEC. 125. None of the funds made available by this
11 or any other Act may be used by the Secretary of the Inte-
12 rior to implement, administer, or enforce the final rule en-
13 titled “Federal Acknowledgment of American Indian
14 Tribes” published by the Department of the Interior in
15 the Federal Register on July 1, 2015 (80 Fed. Reg. 37862
16 et seq.).

17 TITLE II

18 ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

19 SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

20 For science and technology, including research and
21 development activities, which shall include research and
22 development activities under the Comprehensive Environ-
23 mental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of
24 1980; necessary expenses for personnel and related costs
25 and travel expenses; procurement of laboratory equipment

1 Act (33 U.S.C. 1251, et seq.), including the provisions of
2 the rules dated November 13, 1986, and August 25, 1993,
3 relating to said jurisdiction, and the guidance documents
4 dated January 15, 2003, and December 2, 2008, relating
5 to said jurisdiction.

6 HUNTING, FISHING, AND RECREATIONAL SHOOTING ON
7 FEDERAL LAND

8 SEC. 428. (a) LIMITATION ON USE OF FUNDS.—
9 None of the funds made available by this or any other
10 Act for any fiscal year may be used to prohibit the use
11 of or access to Federal land (as such term is defined in
12 section 3 of the Healthy Forests Restoration Act of 2003
13 (16 U.S.C. 6502)) for hunting, fishing, or recreational
14 shooting if such use or access—

15 (1) was not prohibited on such Federal land as
16 of January 1, 2013; and

17 (2) was conducted in compliance with the re-
18 source management plan (as defined in section 101
19 of such Act (16 U.S.C. 6511)) applicable to such
20 Federal land as of January 1, 2013.

21 (b) TEMPORARY CLOSURES ALLOWED.—Notwith-
22 standing subsection (a), the Secretary of the Interior or
23 the Secretary of Agriculture may temporarily close, for a
24 period not to exceed 30 days, Federal land managed by
25 the Secretary to hunting, fishing, or recreational shooting

1 if the Secretary determines that the temporary closure is
2 necessary to accommodate a special event or for public
3 safety reasons. The Secretary may extend a temporary clo-
4 sure for one additional 90-day period only if the Secretary
5 determines the extension is necessary because of extraor-
6 dinary weather conditions or for public safety reasons.

7 (c) AUTHORITY OF STATES.—Nothing in this section
8 shall be construed as affecting the authority, jurisdiction,
9 or responsibility of the several States to manage, control,
10 or regulate fish and resident wildlife under State law or
11 regulations.

12 LEAD TEST KIT

13 SEC. 429. None of the funds made available by this
14 Act may be used to enforce regulations under sections
15 745.84 and 745.86 of title 40, Code of Federal Regula-
16 tions, or any subsequent amendments to such regulations,
17 until the Administrator of the Environmental Protection
18 Agency—

19 (1) publicizes Environmental Protection Agency
20 recognition of a commercially available lead test kit
21 that meets both criteria under section 745.88(c) of
22 title 40, Code of Federal Regulations; or

23 (2) solicits public comment on alternatives to
24 subpart E of part 745 of title 40, Code of Federal

1 (2) any regulation or guidance under section
2 111(b) of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7411(b)) es-
3 tablishing any standard of performance for emis-
4 sions of any greenhouse gas from any modified or
5 reconstructed source that is a fossil fuel-fired elec-
6 tric utility generating unit; or

7 (3) any regulation or guidance under section
8 111(d) of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7411(d))
9 that applies to the emission of any greenhouse gas
10 by an existing source that is a fossil fuel-fired elec-
11 tric utility generating unit.

12 AVAILABILITY OF VACANT GRAZING ALLOTMENTS

13 SEC. 432. The Secretary of the Interior, with respect
14 to public lands administered by the Bureau of Land Man-
15 agement, and the Secretary of Agriculture, with respect
16 to the National Forest System lands, shall make vacant
17 grazing allotments available to a holder of a grazing per-
18 mit or lease issued by either Secretary if the lands covered
19 by the permit or lease or other grazing lands used by the
20 holder of the permit or lease are unusable because of
21 drought or wildfire, as determined by the Secretary con-
22 cerned. The terms and conditions contained in a permit
23 or lease made available pursuant to this section shall be
24 the same as the terms and conditions of the most recent
25 permit or lease that was applicable to the vacant grazing

1 allotment made available. Section 102 of the National En-
2 vironmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4332) shall
3 not apply with respect to any Federal agency action under
4 this section.

5 PROTECTION OF WATER RIGHTS

6 SEC. 433. None of the funds made available in this
7 or any other Act may be used to condition the issuance,
8 renewal, amendment, or extension of any permit, approval,
9 license, lease, allotment, easement, right-of-way, or other
10 land use or occupancy agreement on the transfer of any
11 water right, including sole and joint ownership, directly
12 to the United States, or any impairment of title, in whole
13 or in part, granted or otherwise recognized under State
14 law, by Federal or State adjudication, decree, or other
15 judgment, or pursuant to any interstate water compact.
16 Additionally, none of the funds made available in this or
17 any other Act may be used to require any water user to
18 apply for or acquire a water right in the name of the
19 United States under State law as a condition of the
20 issuance, renewal, amendment, or extension of any permit,
21 approval, license, lease, allotment, easement, right-of-way,
22 or other land use or occupancy agreement.

23 LIMITATION ON STATUS CHANGES

24 SEC. 434. None of the funds made available by this
25 Act shall be used to propose, finalize, implement, or en-

1 by electronic means, including on the official public Inter-
2 net Web site of the Environmental Protection Agency.

3 (d) This section shall be applied in a manner con-
4 sistent with United States obligations under international
5 agreements.

6 (e) The Administrator may retain up to 0.25 percent
7 of the funds appropriated in this Act for the Clean and
8 Drinking Water State Revolving Funds for carrying out
9 the provisions described in subsection (a)(1) for manage-
10 ment and oversight of the requirements of this section.

11 (f) For purposes of determining compliance with 33
12 U.S.C. 1388 with respect to water pollution control revolv-
13 ing funds, and 33 U.S.C. 3914 with respect to Water In-
14 frastructure Finance and Innovation Act assistance, the
15 term “produced in the United States” includes iron and
16 steel products, regardless of their country of origin, that
17 are substantially transformed through manufacturing or
18 processing in the United States into new and different
19 products with a name, character, or use that is distinct
20 from the original products.

21 SOCIAL COST OF CARBON

22 SEC. 436. None of the funds made available by this
23 or any other Act shall be used for the social cost of carbon
24 (SCC) to be incorporated into any rulemaking or guidance
25 document until a new Interagency Working Group (IWG)

1 sector under Sections 111(b) or (d) of the Clean Air
2 Act (42 U.S.C. 7411(b), 7411(d));

3 (2) any rule changing the term “adjacent” for
4 purposes of defining “stationary source” and “major
5 source” as applied to the oil and gas sector under
6 the Clean Air Act; and

7 (3) proposed Draft Control Techniques Guide-
8 lines for the Oil and Natural Gas Industry released
9 September 18, 2015 (80 Fed. Reg. 56577).

10 ROYALTY RATES

11 SEC. 440. None of the funds made available by this
12 Act may be used to implement any changes to royalty
13 rates or product valuation regulations under Federal coal,
14 oil, and gas leasing programs.

15 PROGRAM REVIEW

16 SEC. 441. (a) TERMINATION.—Secretarial Order
17 3338, issued by the Secretary of the Interior on January
18 15, 2016, shall have no force or effect on and after the
19 earlier of—

20 (1) September 30, 2017; or

21 (2) the date of publication of notice under sub-
22 section (b).

23 (b) PUBLICATION OF NOTICE.—The Secretary of the
24 Interior shall promptly publish notice of the completion
25 of the Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement di-
26 rected to be prepared under that order.

From: Rosemarie Calabro Tully
To: leah_duran@ios.doi.gov
Subject: Cantwell Outlines Priorities to Jewell on Reforming the Federal Coal Leasing Program
Date: Friday, May 27, 2016 9:52:42 AM



For Immediate Release
May 27, 2016
Contact: Rosemarie Calabro Tully
rct@energy.senate.gov
(202) 224-7556



Cantwell Outlines Priorities to Jewell on Reforming the Federal Coal Leasing Program

14 Senators Sign Onto Letter to the Secretary

[Download a PDF of the letter here.](#)

Washington, D.C. – Today, led by Ranking Member of the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee **U.S. Senator Maria Cantwell (D-Wash.)**, **14 senators outlined three priorities for Interior Secretary Sally Jewell regarding upcoming reforms to the federal coal leasing program.** The Interior Department is undertaking a review of the program and updating the programmatic environmental impact statement (PEIS) under which federal coal is leased.

In the letter, the senators commend Secretary Jewell for her efforts to modernize the federal coal program, while ensuring that the pause on new leasing will not disrupt the power sector today. They note that stewardship cannot take place on autopilot, and provide three imperatives that should guide the reform process:

- (1) **Get the science right.**
- (2) **Reconsider the government's market role.**
- (3) **Reconsider how to balance multiple uses over time.**

First, the senators believe that the United States cannot continue to lease coal without taking into account the fact that it is the most significant source of power sector greenhouse gas emissions. The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) must ground the new PEIS in the new reality.

Second, the fact that 90 percent of federal lease sales since 1990 had single

bidders suggests that Western coal markets are structurally non-competitive. Too often the government has been a passive auctioneer, rather than a steward. Given the diverse sources of electricity generation available today and the high costs of climate change, the current policy is unwise and outdated.

Lastly, the effects of mining a ton of public coal today may rebound on public lands for centuries, damaging opportunities for recreation, water supply, wildfire resilience and even other extractive uses like grazing and timber. A huge disparity exists between the high, long-term costs of burning the public's coal and the low, short-term return from selling it. The BLM must address this disparity.

The senators also committed to fixing other aspects of the federal coal programs, including deficient financial assurance rules, such as self-bonding; accelerated mine reclamation; miners' pension and health care funds; and assistance for coal country to diversify, transition and rebuild.

The senators on the letter include: Maria Cantwell (D-Wash.), Barbara Boxer (D-Calif.), Dianne Feinstein (D-Calif.), Al Franken (D-Minn.), Martin Heinrich (D-N.M.), Mazie Hirono (D-Hawaii), Ed Markey (D-Mass.), Jeff Merkeley (D-Ore.), Patty Murray (D-Wash.), Brian Schatz (D-Hawaii), Tom Udall (D-N.M.) and Elizabeth Warren (D-Mass.).

[*Download a PDF of today's letter to Secretary Jewell here.*](#)

[*Read Sen. Cantwell's letter to Secretary Jewell on self-bonding of coal companies.*](#)

[*Read Sens. Cantwell and Durbin's request for an investigation into self-bonding.*](#)

###

Permalink: <http://www.energy.senate.gov/public/index.cfm/2016/5/cantwell-outlines-priorities-to-jewell-on-reforming-the-federal-coal-leasing-program>

[*Please click here to unsubscribe.*](#)

From: Andrews, Mike (Indian Affairs)
To: [Tracy L. Canard Goodluck; darren.pete@bia.gov](mailto:Tracy.L.Canard.Goodluck@bia.gov)
Subject: Forestry bill
Date: Friday, May 27, 2016 12:07:18 PM
Attachments: [Tribal Forestry Participation and Protection Act of 2016.pdf](#)
[ATT00001.htm](#)

I assume you have this. If not it's attached.

Sent from my iPad

Begin forwarded message:

From: "Miller, Sophie (Daines)" <Sophie_Miller@daines.senate.gov>
Date: May 26, 2016 at 4:48:26 PM EDT
To: "Andrews, Mike (Indian Affairs)" <Mike_Andrews@indian.senate.gov>
Cc: "Marino, Meghan (Daines)" <Meghan_Marino@daines.senate.gov>
Subject: RE: bill status???

It is S. 3014, the Tribal Forestry Participation and Protection Act.

Bill text attached.

-Sophie

From: Andrews, Mike (Indian Affairs)
Sent: Thursday, May 26, 2016 12:38 PM
To: Miller, Sophie (Daines) <Sophie_Miller@daines.senate.gov>
Cc: Marino, Meghan (Daines) <Meghan_Marino@daines.senate.gov>
Subject: bill status???

T. Michael Andrews
Majority Staff Director and Chief Counsel
Senate Committee on Indian Affairs
Senator John Barrasso, MD, Chairman
838 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20510
(202) 224-2251

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Security settings or invalid file format do not permit using 05-27-2016 12_07_18Forestry bill (1).pdf (37611 Bytes).

From: Johnson, Liza
To: [Liza Johnson](#); [Ann \(USGS\) Tihansky](#)
Subject: Interior's NEWSWAVE Spring 2016 and the Summer 2016 photo issue
Date: Thursday, June 02, 2016 11:24:21 AM
Attachments: [NEWSWAVE_Spring2016_FINAL4WEB_LowRes.pdf](#)

Dear NEWSWAVE Subscribers:

Yesterday, the President proclaimed June as [National Oceans Month](#), June 8th is World Oceans Day, and Capitol Hill Ocean Week will be here in Washington, D.C. June 7-9!

We are celebrating with our new Spring 2016 issue of NEWSWAVE (attached). This issue is also available on-line along with our second Summer Photo Issue (Summer 2016): <https://www.doi.gov/pmb/ocean/newswave>. Together, these two publications give you diverse and very visual examples of Interior's stewardship role for our ocean, coasts and Great Lakes. We encourage you to dive in and explore!

Please also visit our Facebook page where we post images, news, highlights, and links from across the Nation. It is a great way to keep up with Interior's ocean, coastal, and Great Lakes activities on a daily basis. Visit and 'like' us today! <https://www.facebook.com/USInterioroceanscoastsgreatlakes>

We hope you enjoy these issues and will share them widely.

Sincerely,

Ann and Liza

--

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Keep up with Interior's Ocean, Coastal and Great Lakes Activities.
Read [NEWSWAVE](#)

--

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NEWSWAVE

NEWS FROM THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR: OCEANS, COASTS AND GREAT LAKES

NEWSWAVE—Winner of NAGC's 2015 Blue Pencil Award

Spring 2016



Offshore wind development continues to move forward as an important part of DOI's offshore energy portfolio. Photo credit: BOEM

Interior's Offshore Energy Portfolio An Update

By Randy Bowman (DOI)

The Department of the Interior's (DOI) Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM) is engaged in multiple efforts to develop renewable and conventional energy resources on the Outer Continental Shelf (OCS).

Renewables

The BOEM received unsolicited lease requests for wind energy projects on OCS areas off Oahu, HI, from two applicants. The requests came four years after the BOEM and State of Hawaii established the Hawaii Intergovernmental Renewable

See Offshore Energy Update page 8

Northeast and Mid-Atlantic Regions Making Progress on Ocean Plans

By Robert LaBelle (BOEM)

Robert LaBelle serves as the Federal Co-Lead of the Mid-Atlantic RPB

The Northeast and the Mid-Atlantic Regional Planning Bodies (RPBs) are making major strides toward producing the Nation's first two regional ocean plans this year in support of key National Ocean Policy objectives. These plans focus on bringing Federal, State and tribal partners together with stakeholders to enhance communication, improve coordination and enable agencies to better meet

See Ocean Planning page 3

Celebrate the 100th Birthday in Ocean and Coastal Parks!

In 1872 when Congress conserved the marvels of Yellowstone in the first National Park, the Nation could not have imagined the spectacular seascapes lying under the oceans. Future parks along the coast had yet to be envisioned and created. Today, the wonders of 88 ocean and coastal parks are ready for you to experience—above and below the waves. Our national parks, national seashores, lakeshores, monuments and historic sites celebrate a panorama of nature, history and cultural resources on the coast. More than 88 million visitors explore these parks every year.



Young children enjoy the surf at Assateague Island National Seashore, MD. Photo credit: Ann Tihansky

See NPS Centennial page 9

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Contribute to NEWSWAVE!

Contact: Ann Tihansky,
tihansky@usgs.gov with any
 questions, comments or to
 receive NEWSWAVE via email.

For more information contact:

Liza Johnson, Oceans, Coasts and
 Great Lakes Coordinator
 DOI Ocean and Coastal Activities,
 1849 C Street, NW, Mail Stop 3530
 Washington, D.C. 20240
 Telephone: 202-208-1378
liza_m_johnson@ios.doi.gov



Illustration credit: Cole Goco



Follow Us on Facebook: New #Oyster Reefs at Chincoteague National Wildlife Refuge to Help Protect Coastlines

<http://www.facebook.com/USInterioroceanscoastsgreatlakes>

Volunteers do the heavy lifting to build “Oyster Castles” for living shoreline project—Dozens of volunteers are helping out at Chincoteague Refuge to build the reefs using oyster castles, which will form the foundation of two living shorelines designed to reduce wave energy and make for a more resilient coastline. #Restore #Resilience #theworldisyouroyster #USFWS #DOICoasts

Learn more: http://www.fws.gov/news/ShowNews.cfm?ref=new-oyster-reefs-at-chincoteague-national-wildlife-refuge-to-help-protect-&_ID=35656



Volunteers assemble oyster castles to create an oyster reef living shoreline at Chincoteague National Wildlife Refuge. Credit: Chelsi Burns, USFWS



Illustration credit: Cole Goco

NEWSWAVE is a quarterly newsletter from the Department of the Interior featuring ocean, coastal, and Great Lakes activities across the Bureaus.

Visit us online: <http://www.doi.gov/pmb/ocean/newswave>

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their existing responsibilities. The Northeast and Mid-Atlantic RPBs will deliver their final ocean plans to the National Ocean Council in August and September 2016, respectively. This is in line with the President's Executive Order 13547 in 2010 on implementing the National Ocean Policy.

Northeast

The Northeast Ocean Plan and data portal will enable more consistent regional characterizations of living natural resources, habitats and ocean human-use trends that may be applied in regulatory/environmental reviews and other management applications. It will also support early identification of potential conflicts (and compatibilities) and affected resources; employ best practices for regulatory/management processes through interagency coordination; improve stakeholder engagement; and increase use and sharing of scientific data. By signing on to the Ocean Plan, Federal agencies will agree to use and maintain ocean plan data and information and continue best practices in agency and stakeholder coordination. *See related story, page 4.*

In March, the Northeast RPB released its draft Ocean Plan for an internal review across RPB agencies. The BOEM worked closely with the Senior Ocean Policy Team leads and DOI leadership to conduct this expedited draft Ocean Plan review throughout the DOI and its bureaus. In keeping with the strict timeline, we submitted consolidated DOI comments to the RPB on April 1; the draft Ocean Plan was revised in April and released in May for a 45-day public comment period. Soon after the draft Ocean Plan is released for public comment, the RPB will hold its next meeting followed by public meetings in the northeast states. Based on comments received, the Ocean Plan will be revised in July and submitted to the

National Ocean Council in August for approval by November, after which the Ocean Plan will be in effect. Learn more: <http://neoceanplanning.org/about/northeast-rpb/>

Mid-Atlantic

The Mid-Atlantic Ocean Action Plan will follow about a month behind the Northeast Ocean Plan timeline. The Mid-Atlantic RPB held its fifth in-person meeting in Baltimore, MD, from March 21–24, during which the RPB members agreed on initial content for the draft Ocean Action Plan. In addition to public comment opportunities during the RPB meeting, stakeholders participated in a workshop-style public engagement session to provide direct input on topics under consideration by the RPB. About 90 people participated in the meeting, including RPB members and stakeholders. Beth Kerttula, the National Ocean Council Director, provided opening remarks and served as a resource during the three-day meeting. After the meeting,

the RPB continues to refine the draft Ocean Action Plan for internal review this spring. The draft will then be further refined and released for a 45-day public comment period starting in late June. This public review will begin in early July with a public webinar conducted by the RPB, followed by public listening sessions in the Mid-Atlantic States hosted by the Mid-Atlantic Regional Council on the Ocean (MARCO). After considering public comments, the draft Ocean Action Plan will be refined again during August for final review by RPB entities. In mid-September, the RPB will hold its sixth in-person meeting and deliver the final Ocean Action Plan to the National Ocean Council, with concurrence anticipated in November. In 2017 and beyond, the agencies will work on implementation of the Ocean Action Plan. Details are available at: <http://www.boem.gov/Mid-Atlantic-Regional-Planning-Body/>



Mid-Atlantic RPB members considered and reached general agreement on initial content for the draft Ocean Action Plan during their March 2016 meeting. From left to right, Joe Atangan, Dept. of Defense; Sarah Cooksey, Delaware; John Kennedy, Dept. of Transportation; Michael Jones, U.S. Navy; Elizabeth Semple, New Jersey; Deerin Babb-Brott, facilitation team; Kevin Chu, NOAA; Meghan Massaua, facilitation team; Ingrid Irigoyen, facilitation team; Simon Gore, Dept. of Energy; Karen Chytalo, New York; Gwynne Schultz (State co-lead), Maryland; Laura Cantral, facilitation team; Bob LaBelle (Federal co-lead), BOEM; Kelsey Leonard (tribal co-lead), Shinnecock Indian Nation; Mike Luisi, Fishery Management Council; Chris Scraba, U.S. Coast Guard; Greg Capobianco, New York; Sherilyn Lau, EPA; Catherine McCall, Maryland; and John Clark, Delaware. Photo credit: Arlo Hemphill, MARCO

Sharing Data: The Foundation of Marine Planning

By Mary Boatman (BOEM)

In support of the marine planning efforts in the Mid-Atlantic and Northeast, regional data portals have been developed by State and Federal partners. During the past five years, existing data about the marine and coastal environments have been gathered and synthesized into map products. New data about human uses of marine resources and offshore areas, such as commercial fishing, recreational boating and shipping vessel traffic

patterns, are being collected and incorporated into geospatial map products. These products are critical to regional planning efforts and are freely accessible now through these data portals. For the first time, synthesized distribution and abundance data for whales, birds and fish along the entire Atlantic Coast are now available.

Check out the data portals to learn more:

Northeast Ocean Data Portal: <http://www.northeastoceandata.org/>

Mid-Atlantic Regional Council on the Ocean Data Portal: <http://midatlantic-ocean.org/data-portal/>



The Mad Dog platform is a floating spar facility in the Gulf of Mexico. Photo credit: BP

Voices for the Ocean

By Ann Tihansky

The National Ocean Council's (NOC) Governance Coordinating Committee (GCC) is an advisory group consisting of 18 officials from State, tribal and local governments that serves as an independent body to advise and coordinate with the NOC on interjurisdictional collaboration and cooperation on the National Ocean Policy and related matters. The GCC represents broad, diverse interests, regions and people for a "Sea Change."

The GCC recognizes the need for a coordinated national campaign for ocean health to address ocean conditions using all media tools available. The members unanimously agreed to develop plain language, nonpartisan transition papers around the theme "Sea Change" that address the care of the ocean while providing recommendations on the most important ocean issues affecting communities, including climate adaptation and ocean acidification, temperature and hypoxia.

Through a set of thematic policy papers, the GCC has expressed prioritized concerns for what they see as the most important interjurisdictional ocean issues for the Nation:

Changing seas—Ocean acidification, ocean temperature, harmful algal blooms, contaminants, sea-level rise, adaptation and inundation.

Data and planning—Marine and ocean science, connecting science to policy, ocean data portals and monitoring programs.

Resource management—Ocean planning, offshore sediment resource management, offshore energy, adaptive management and marine protected areas (MPAs).

Communications—Work together with States, tribes and indigenous people to continue work beyond the accomplishments of the National Ocean Policy Implementation Plan.

As one of the major Federal agencies implementing the National Ocean Policy, the DOI plays various roles in supporting and addressing the issues highlighted by the GCC. Throughout

this issue of NEWSWAVE, there are just a few examples ranging from foundational science about sea-level rise to offshore energy resource management to planning for and protecting coastal and marine habitat health.

Read the GCC's "Voices for the Ocean": https://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/microsites/ostp/gcc_-_voices_for_the_ocean_-_20160210_final.pdf



Illustration credit: Cole Goco

DOI—Multiple Missions for Stewardship of our Ocean, Coasts and Great Lakes

By Cheryl Fossani (DOI)

The DOI is entrusted to conserve and protect America's resources for today and future generations to come. Recognizing the vital connection between the health of our natural resources and human health and the economy, the DOI is one of the Nation's principal stewards of our ocean, coastal and Great Lakes resources.

Made up of nine bureaus, the DOI as a whole has a wide range of ocean and coastal responsibilities ranging from robust scientific programs, to stewardship of vast land, coastal and ocean areas, to ensuring safe and sustainable management of our Nation's mineral and energy resources. Working collaboratively across our bureaus, we are able to consistently manage our delicate ocean resources, connecting on-the-ground implementation and resource management to effective policies—something that one organization alone would have a hard time accomplishing.

- The DOI provides public access to our Nation's seashores, refuges,

parcs and monuments in coastal and marine environments, including wetlands, watersheds, refuges, monuments, parks, coastlines and open ocean areas in all 50 states and U.S. territories in the Atlantic, Pacific and Arctic Oceans, the Gulf of Mexico, the Great Lakes and the Caribbean Sea.

- DOI experts provide data, tools and information to inform and support multiple levels of leaders and decision makers so they can manage upland watersheds, coastal and estuarine ecosystems, continental shelf and deep ocean environments and the natural and cultural resources that exist in them.
- The DOI uses science-based and adaptive management to increase our understanding of natural resources and inform their responsible use, conservation and management so that they are able to adapt to changing conditions.

In addition to working within and among its bureaus, the DOI collaborates across the Federal family and with States, tribes, local governments and a wide array of partners to manage resources at landscape and ecosystem scales, ensuring our ocean, coasts and Great Lakes are healthy and resilient, safe and productive and

understood and treasured. The DOI supports programs that work across political boundaries and through community engagement to promote health, reduce risk and support sustainable resources.

Through many different partnerships, our cumulative impact in managing, conserving and protecting ocean areas, coral reefs, barrier islands, bays, deltas and wetlands is much bigger than the impact that any organization can have alone. Working together we can protect and conserve coastal and marine resources and the diverse communities, economies and wildlife that depend on them.

DOI Resources

The DOI studies, manages, protects and provides access to these significant resources:

- More than 35,000 miles of national coastline.
- More than 34 million acres in 88 marine and coastal national parks managed by the NPS.
- More than 180 marine and coastal Refuges managed by the USFWS.
- More than 1.7 billion underwater acres of OCS managed by the BOEM and BSEE.
- More than 1,100 miles of the California Coastal National Monument managed by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), as well as additional coastal lands in Florida, Alabama, Oregon, Washington and Alaska.
- More than 473,000,000 square miles in the Pacific Remote Islands, Marianas Trench, Papahānaumokuākea and Rose Atoll Marine National Monuments and associated Refuges.

Learn more: <https://www.doi.gov/pmb/ocean/newswave>

Follow us on Facebook:
<https://www.facebook.com/USInterioroceanscoastsgreatlakes/>

#DOIOcean, #DOICoasts



Children on the beach.

Introducing the New ESIP Smartphone App ICUC

By Susan Russell-Robinson (USGS) and Jonathan Parker (NPS)

Have you ever been out and about in a new location and wondered what groups might be monitoring the environment near you?

The Gulf of Maine Council on the Marine Environment's EcoSystem Indicator Partnership (ESIP) is excited to release a new ICUC ("I See You See") smartphone app. The new app helps you "see" ongoing monitoring activities while also allowing you to use your mobile device to collect information of use to the environmental scientists in charge of managing the Gulf of Maine and watershed. The app uses your location to inform you about monitoring programs in your vicinity. In addition, you can use your phone to upload images into photo

libraries or to introduce others to locations you feel are important. Once you have logged into the app, it will pull up a map of your location with layers available to look at monitoring sites or interact with photo collection sites.

You can also use your phone to contribute to a gallery that will become a photo library over time. Special blue brackets have been placed in locations so that you and other photographers can collect consistent visual imagery for selected monitoring sites. Currently there are two sites in Massachusetts, two in New Hampshire, four in Maine, two in New Brunswick, and two in Nova Scotia. Each time you revisit the site and snap a picture, the photo library grows! If you have another site you want others to discover, you can take a picture there and share what is important about the site to you.

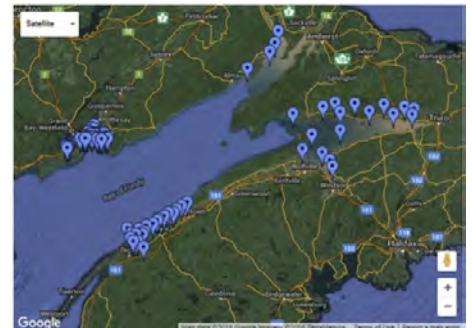
This release is the result of several years of hard work by the ESIP team.

Read more: <http://www.gulfofmaine.org/2/esip-monthly-journals/>

You can download the app from iTunes or the Google Play store. Simply search ESIP and ICUC, download and begin!

Learn more about the NPS Salem Maritime National Historic Site: <https://www.nps.gov/sama/index.htm>

Learn more about the NPS Saugus Iron Works National Historic Site: <https://www.nps.gov/sair/index.htm>



ICUC app view of locations of new water sampling sites. Image credit: Gulf of Maine Council



The new ICUC app available from the Gulf of Maine Council on the Marine Environment's EcoSystem Indicator Partnership (ESIP). Image credit: Gulf of Maine Council



Two examples of views equipped with the phone bracket to enable many people to take images from the same point of view. These two brackets are installed at NPS sites in Massachusetts, Saugus Iron Works National Historic Site (**at left**-150) and Salem Maritime National Historic Site (**at right**-149).



Introducing SeaScribe App

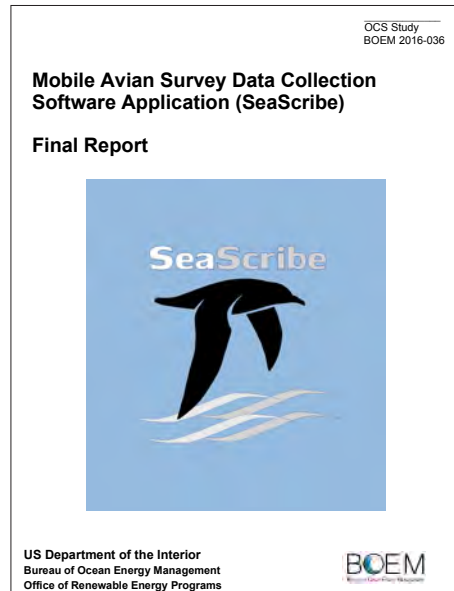
A New Tool for Offshore Surveys of Marine Birds and Other Wildlife

By Mary Boatman (BOEM)

Offshore surveys for wildlife, including seabirds, marine mammals and sea turtles, are necessary to establishing baseline and project-specific information for offshore development. The BOEM recently funded the development of SeaScribe, a new at-sea survey data collection app, designed to be the standard application for marine wildlife survey data collection. Developed by the Biodiversity Research Institute and Tilson Government Services, the application is a tool specifically designed for offshore wildlife surveyors (using either boats or planes) to improve data collection, standardization and work flow, reduce data entry errors and decrease time from raw data output to finalized datasets for analysis. SeaScribe operates on Android and iOS platforms, such as tablets and smartphones, and is available freely to the public.

SeaScribe features include:

- capturing environmental conditions and behavioral information alongside each georeferenced wildlife observation, using internal or external global positioning system,
- efficient data entry screens with core data fields and the ability to create and use customized data fields,
- capturing digital photographs and audio clips from onboard cameras and microphones, tagged to specific observations and locations,
- export of data in JSON or CSV file formats, including tagged images or audio clips, via email or Dropbox, and



A new app from the BOEM supports offshore surveys for wildlife at sea such as seabirds, marine mammals and sea turtles. Image credit: BOEM



Cory's Shearwater. Photo credit: John Slovin, Northeast Seabirds

- a reporting tool that summarizes survey data by transect or survey for screen view or exporting.

Download the App

Google Play Store: <https://play.google.com/store/search?q=seascribe&c=apps>

iTunes App Store: <https://itunes.apple.com/in/app/seascribe/id1084264780?mt=8>

Read the User's Manual and report: <http://www.boem.gov/Avian-Survey-App-Profile/>

Investing in Ecosystem Services

Establishing Metrics, Evaluating Changes, Guiding the Future

By Rick Bennett (USFWS)

The DOI invested \$787 million for Hurricane Sandy recovery to clean up and repair damaged national parks and Refuges; restore and strengthen coastal marshes, wetlands and beaches; and connect and open waterways to increase fish passage, eliminate water control structures and improve flood resilience while bolstering local efforts to protect communities from future storms.

Investments in ecosystem services can have multiple payoffs. These include providing jobs that can make long-lasting impacts to support healthy natural resources and make communities more resilient to predicted future storms—a goal outlined in President Obama's Climate Action Plan: <https://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/image/president27sclimateaction-plan.pdf>

Improving the resilience of the northeastern coastline of the United States is a massive and complex task. Developing accurate and sensitive performance metrics for detecting and assessing change in resilience is equally complex. Similarly, determining the relationships between changes in resilience of ecological systems and changes in community resilience is a complicated and underexamined area of research; however, it is integral to ensuring projects are strengthening desired societal outcomes.

Stressors such as sea-level rise, storm surge, other climate-driven stressors of coastal systems and accelerating development pressures in the coastal region are affecting much, if not all, of the northeastern coast. Some current

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Offshore Energy Update continued from page 1

Energy Task Force to initiate coordination and planning on offshore renewable energy issues between Federal, State and local agencies and Native Hawaiians Organizations (the State Office of Hawaiian Affairs and the DOI Office of Native Hawaiian Relations). The BOEM will continue its work with the Task Force and further engage the public as it moves forward with its offshore wind leasing process. In January, the BOEM also received an unsolicited request for a wind lease on the OCS off California. The next steps here will be to determine competitive interest and request public comments on the proposed area.

On March 16, the BOEM announced the formal designation of the New York Wind Energy Area, which totals about 81,130 acres, for potential commercial wind energy development in Federal waters about 11 miles south of Long Island, NY.

“New York has tremendous offshore wind potential, and today's milestone marks another important step in the President's strategy to tap clean, renewable energy from the Nation's vast wind and solar resources,” Secretary Jewell said. “We will continue to work with the State and local stakeholders through a collaborative effort as we determine what places have the highest potential and lowest conflict to harness the enormous wind energy potential off the Atlantic seaboard.”

This was the latest in a series of steps by the BOEM to develop OCS renewable energy through a collaborative intergovernmental process. To date, the BOEM has issued 11 commercial wind energy leases off the Atlantic Coast, including those offshore Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia.

Read more: <http://www.boem.gov/Renewable-Energy-State-Activities/> and <https://www.doi.gov/pressreleases/secretary-jewell-announces-milestone-commercial-wind-energy-development-offshore-new>

Conventional

On March 15, the BOEM announced a proposal for the next five-year OCS Oil and Gas Leasing Program for 2017–2022. The proposal continues a balanced approach to leasing; protects sensitive resources and asks for public comment on additional protections. The proposed Program evaluated 13 potential lease sales in six planning areas—10 potential sales in the Gulf of Mexico and three potential sales off the coast of Alaska. The proposal did not include lease sales in the Mid- and South Atlantic Program Area due to current market dynamics, strong local opposition and conflicts with competing commercial and military ocean uses.

Release of the proposed Program is one of several steps in a multiyear process to develop a final offshore leasing program for 2017–2022. Before the program is finalized, the BOEM will consider another round of public comment on the proposal and accompanying Draft Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). The current proposal was informed by more than one million comments, 23 public meetings and extensive outreach with members of the public, nonprofit organizations, industry, elected officials and other interested parties across the country.

Read more: <http://www.boem.gov/Five-Year-Program-2017-2022/>

On March 23, the BOEM offered about 45 million acres for oil and gas exploration and development in the Gulf of Mexico under the current OCS program, which previously offered

more than 60 million acres for development and garnered \$3 billion in high bids.

“These Gulf of Mexico lease sales reflect this Administration's commitment to facilitate the orderly development of offshore energy resources while protecting the human, marine and coastal environments, and ensuring a fair return to American taxpayers,” said BOEM Director, Abigail Ross Hopper.

Read more: <http://www.boem.gov/press03232016/>

The BOEM currently manages about 5,000 active OCS leases covering more than 26 million acres—the vast majority in the Gulf of Mexico. In 2015, OCS oil and gas leases accounted for about 16 percent of domestic oil production and five percent of domestic natural gas production. This production generates billions of dollars in revenue for State and local governments and the U.S. taxpayer, while supporting hundreds of thousands of jobs.

BOEM and DOI staff contributed to this article: Tracey Moriarty (BOEM), John Romero (BOEM), Marjorie Weisskohl (BOEM), John Filostrat (BOEM), Caryl Fagot (BOEM) and Jessica Kershaw (DOI)

In order to promote responsible development of these offshore energy resources, Interior's Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement (BSEE) announced final well control regulations to reduce the risk of an offshore oil or gas blowout on April 15.

Read more: <http://www.bsee.gov/BSEE-Newsroom/Press-Releases/2016/Interior-Department-Releases-Final-Well-Control-Regulations-to-Ensure-Safe-and-Responsible-Offshore-Oil-and-Gas-Development/>

NPS Centennial continued from page 1

The National Park Service (NPS) invites you to Find Your Park and join the celebration of these special places during the 2016 NPS Centennial.

Come discover coral reefs and kelp forests teeming with vibrant marine life. Visit tidewater glaciers that form the majestic seascape that has been there for generations of native Alaskan culture. Explore quiet bays framed by remote barrier islands that provide a haven for shorebirds and schools of fish. Lighthouses, shipwrecks and memorials tell of centuries of maritime commerce by seafarers and sacrifice by servicemen and women during our Nation's wars.

Find your ocean and coastal park:
<http://www.nature.nps.gov/water/oceancoastal/>

<http://findyourpark.com/> or <https://www.nps.gov/>



The beach is great place to make and share discoveries. There are many activities for the whole family to enjoy at your coastal national parks. Photo credits: Ann Tihansky

Visit a National Park

Here are a few ways you can take advantage of your national parks. Come visit!

Find Your Park:

<http://findyourpark.com/>

This website introduces special places at national parks to help park visitors, supporters and advocates discover and connect with their ocean heritage.

Every Kid in a Park:

<http://www.everykidinapark.gov>

This program provides free admission to parks for 4th graders and their classes or youth groups, along with transportation grants and educational curricula to support schools and teachers.

BioBlitz:

<https://www.nps.gov/subjects/biodiversity/national-parks-bioblitz.htm>

BioBlitzes are events in parks where teams of volunteer scientists, students and teachers search for and identify as many species of plants, animals and micro-organisms as they can find and help discover and document those new to science. The idea is to help gather information about the many different types and numbers of species that are using these environments but also to raise awareness and engage the public in this learning process.

BioBlitzes are one of the ways the NPS is celebrating with their partners in the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) National Wildlife Refuges (Refuges), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) National Marine Sanctuaries and National Estuarine Research Reserves and State and local coastal and marine parks.

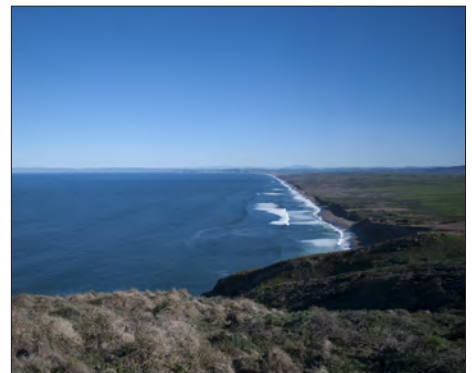
See the social media feeds: <http://tgb.io/BioBlitz2016/288150>

Surf Your Park!

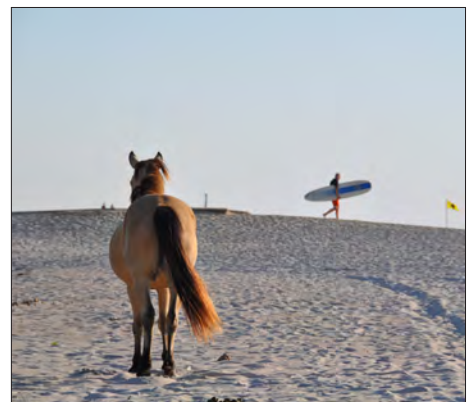
From sea to shining sea, the NPS manages 88 ocean, coastal and Great Lakes parks across 22 states and four territories. Altogether, these parks conserve more than 11,000 miles of coast and 2.5 million acres of ocean and Great Lakes waters.



Hannah Waltman surfs at Gulf Islands National Seashore, FL. Photo credit: John Russell



A view from above of Point Reyes National Seashore. Photo credit: Greg Purifoy



You can find surfers and wild horses at Assateague Island National Seashore. Photo credit: Ann Tihansky

Investing in Ecosystems continued from page 7

coastal infrastructure and resource uses are already unsustainable, so trade-offs will need to be considered, and resilience requirements for critical functions that sustain coastal ecological systems, communities and commerce will need to be defined.

Determining thresholds of resilience to cumulative stressors beyond which ecological system change or infrastructure damage occurs would help managers make informed decisions on the management of ecological systems and communities. In some locations, managed retreat of infrastructure may be required, both as an economic reality and to protect unique coastal ecological systems that depend on the dynamic nature of the coastal zone.

The DOI supports the development of new science to better understand impacts of storms and sea-level rise on coastal ecosystems to help managers respond and adapt to changing environmental conditions.

The DOI is taking a leadership role in evaluating how recovery and restoration projects are enhancing the ecological resilience in the area impacted by Hurricane Sandy in 2012 through the

DOI News: Hurricane Sandy Project Metrics Report: <https://www.doi.gov/hurricanesandy/news/hurricane-sandy-project-metrics-report>

Metrics are needed to determine project success at multiple levels to inform future responses and evaluate economic investments of tax dollars toward improved resilience. Knowledge gained within the DOI project footprints could have substantial transfer value to natural system applications throughout the region.

The DOI has initiated a resilience assessment process that will establish criteria for measuring success and quantifying changes in resilience resulting from project actions at multiple scales. The metrics report was developed for DOI by a metrics expert group (MEG) of physical and ecological scientists and socioeconomic experts who recommended performance metrics for measuring changes in resilience resulting from the DOI-sponsored projects. The metrics report identifies natural and artificial coastal features most affected by Hurricane Sandy along the Northeast coast—such as marshes, beaches, and estuaries—and a recommended suite of metrics that would indicate changes

in the resilience of those features. The list of performance metrics is extensive, given the diversity of coastal features and objectives, so a subset of recommended core metrics is also provided.

The DOI is also working on an effort to measure DOI Hurricane Sandy Project and Program Outcomes with the latest development of the Socioeconomic Metrics Report. This report builds on the MEG ecological metrics and incorporates metrics to address socioeconomic benefits resulting from the DOI-sponsored projects. Combined, the metrics identified by the MEG and this report will be used to evaluate the impacts of the DOI projects, individually and across larger scales.

By using the results from the ecological metrics and socioeconomic metrics reports, the DOI will be able to demonstrate how projects performed to meet community and ecological resilience goals. The ability to evaluate the effectiveness of these investments gives communities and natural resource managers tools to inform best practices, guide future enhancements, address knowledge gaps and sustain improvements in coastal resilience. The ability



Dredges working to create channels to restore tidal flow in the back bay marsh areas of the Prime Hook Refuge. Photo credit: USFWS

to measure and evaluate additional ecosystem services or benefits that can be realized through implementing the use of natural and green infrastructure approaches will further advance informed and sustainable decisions for achieving coastal resilience at local, State and National levels.

The DOI's efforts to identify ecological and socioeconomic performance metrics is of great interest across Federal, State and local governments and nongovernmental organizations. The foundational work done by the DOI has served as a foundation to build upon. For example, the Natural Infrastructure Metrics group—a working group under the guise of the Systems Approach to Geomorphic Engineering (SAGE) group—consists of a broader cross section of Federal, State, and nongovernmental organizations that are working to develop standardized metrics to measure ecosystem services and benefits realized by implementing projects. The DOI serves as a co-chair for this effort that is ultimately developing a better understanding of how these projects provide benefits on the landscape.

Learn more: <http://www.fws.gov/hurricane/sandy/index.cfm>

See related story, page 13.

Watch the Video: Prime Hook National Wildlife Refuge Restoration

The marsh hydrology at Prime Hook Refuge is being restored, which is part of a \$38 million marsh restoration project funded through the DOI by the Disaster Relief Appropriations Act of 2013.

Video credit: USFWS

Watch the video here: <https://www.facebook.com/usfwsnortheast/videos/994788603898409/>

See *Investing in Ecosystems* page 12

Beach Restoration for People, Shorebirds and Horseshoe Crabs in Delaware Bay

The beaches along Delaware Bay are some of the most critically important stopover sites for migratory shorebirds, many of which are undergoing alarming declines. Shorebird arrival in Delaware Bay coincides with the world's largest spawning population of horseshoe crabs (*Limulus polyphemus*). For example, the red knot (*Calidris canutus*) feeds on eggs laid by nesting horseshoe crabs and depends on this food source to gain enough weight to complete the second half of the spring migration to their breeding grounds in the Arctic tundra.

Hurricane Sandy caused substantial degradation of beaches in Delaware Bay. In response, projects were mobilized quickly to completely restore five beaches in time for the spring migration of shorebirds and spawning of horseshoe crabs. About 800 tons of debris were removed while 45,500 tons of sand were placed to restore 1.5 miles of beach with an 80-foot-wide berm. This effort involved substantial partner involvement, including the American Littoral Society, Conserve Wildlife Foundation and quick permitting assistance through the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE).

Ultimately, restoring these beaches will not only benefit horseshoe crabs and migratory shorebirds, but also the people who live, work and recreate here. Benefits to people include greater protection from storm surges, improved beach areas for public recreation and the economic benefits of beach and wildlife-related ecotourism, valued at \$522 million in Cape May County, NJ, alone.

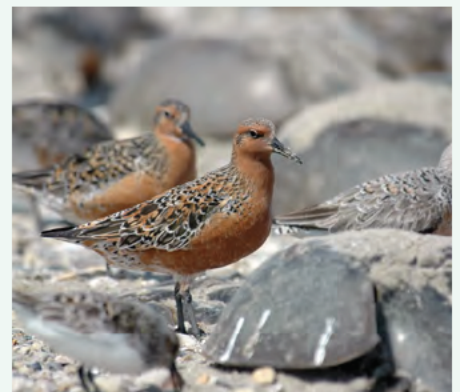
Building a Stronger Coast in New Jersey: <https://www.fws.gov/hurricane/sandy/pdf/HurricaneSandyRecoveryNJ.pdf>



Beach restoration at Reed's Beach, NJ. Photo credit: USFWS



Delaware Bay hosts the world's largest spawning population of horseshoe crabs. Photo credit: Gregory Breese, USFWS



Red knots foraging among horseshoe crabs. Photo credit: Gregory Breese, USFWS

Marsh Restoration at Prime Hook National Wildlife Refuge Provides Benefits to Ecosystems and Communities

At Prime Hook Refuge in Delaware, one of the largest coastal marsh restorations on the Atlantic Coast is underway. Hurricane Sandy magnified breaches in the dunes reducing the elevation and resulting in the rapid inundation of saltwater, which killed fresh water vegetation and increased habitat loss by converting back barrier areas that were once marsh into open water. The Refuge project is designed to restore beaches and marshes by closing shoreline breaches and constructing a marsh platform behind the beach barrier with tidal channels to restore more natural hydrologic circulation for saltmarsh species (e.g., *Spartina* spp.). Restored tidal flow will provide for sediment transport, enhance the rate of marsh development and result in a more resilient and sustainable ecosystem to the impacts of future storms and sea-level rise.

Nearly \$40 million in Hurricane Sandy resilience and recovery funding is being used to rebuild about one mile of existing dunes and barrier beach and close breaches created by the storm. This project will also restore about 4,000 acres of back-barrier tidal marsh by re-establishing natural tidal flow. More than 20 miles of primary, secondary and tertiary channels will be established, and water control structures will be removed to provide an open connection for tidal flow with the Delaware Bay.

Restored marshes within the Refuge will provide benefits to several adjacent and nearby communities such as Milton and Milford, DE, and create additional habitat for birds such as red knots (*Calidris canutus*), American oystercatchers (*Haematopus palliatus*), and piping plovers (*Charadrius melodus*). The restored marsh will also improve the communities' ability to withstand future storms and sea-level rise, improve wildlife habitat and improve beach access for the public.



Aerial view of breaches formed by Hurricane Sandy at the Prime Hook Refuge, DE. Photo credit: USFWS



Pumping sand operations to restore beach, dunes and close breaches at the Prime Hook Refuge. Photo credit: Tim Boyle, USACE



Replanting saltmarsh vegetation at the Prime Hook Refuge. Photo credit: USFWS

Ecosystem Restoration Projects Boost the Economy at Multiple Levels

By Heidi Koontz and Catherine Puckett (USGS), Erica Wales (DOI)

According to a study published in April, ecosystem restoration can provide a two- to three-fold return in economic activity that ripples through local, regional, and national economies. Economists from the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), DOI, and BLM evaluated 21 DOI restoration projects to quantify methods for economic impact analyses focusing on jobs and business activity generated through money spent on ecosystem restoration activities. Two of the case studies from coastal areas are highlighted below.

See all 21 case studies:

<https://www.fort.usgs.gov/economic-impacts-restoration>

Ni-les'tun Tidal Marsh Restoration in Oregon

Bandon Marsh Refuge, OR, was established in 1983 as a stopover estuary habitat for migrating shorebirds and waterfowl. The Refuge now has 889 acres in two units: Bandon Marsh and Ni-les'tun, both historically tidal wetlands. Ni-les'tun (named by the Coquille Tribe and pronounced NYE-les-ton, which means "People by the small fish dam") was diked and drained in the 1800s for agricultural purposes. In the largest tidal marsh restoration in Oregon to date, the USFWS and more than two dozen public and private partners collaborated for more than a decade to restore 418 acres of tidal marshland. During the restoration, the project unearthed living sites, tools and shells dating back more than 4,000 years, providing evidence that powerful earthquakes and sands washed in by tsunamis had dramatically and repeatedly altered the landscape. The project also found



Biologists surveying fish as part of the Ni-les'tun restoration along Oregon's coast. Photo credit: Bill Bridgeland, USFWS

clues that humans occupied the area before and after those powerful earthquakes and tsunamis altered the landscape.

Economic Impacts of Restoration

The total restoration cost was \$1.64 million (in 2011 dollars), 63% of which was spent locally. Of these costs, an average of \$98,000 annually went directly to local labor income (salaries, wages and benefits) to employee construction workers in Coos County, OR, during the implementation phase. In total, the project provided more than \$1,130,000 in labor income during the life of the project and had a local economic output of \$2,377,000 (in 2014 dollars).

Piping Plover Nesting Habitat Management Program

In 1996, the North Cape Oil Spill adversely impacted piping plover (*Charadrius melodus*) nesting habitat, resulting in fewer chicks produced during the following nesting season. The FWS, Rhode Island, and NOAA provided funds to The Nature Conservancy (TNC) to implement management actions aimed at reducing threats to piping plovers and increasing the number of chicks produced in Rhode Island.

The FWS provided \$130,000 (in 2011 dollars) during 2007–2011 to TNC of Rhode Island to implement a nesting habitat management program for the Federally threatened piping plover,

a shorebird that nests along sandy beaches on the Atlantic Coast. The source of the funds was the Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration settlement for the North Cape Oil Spill. TNC staff conducted more than 70 public education programs, monitored nesting beaches and removed several predators known to consume adults and chicks. During the 5-year project, piping plovers produced more chicks (108) than in the previous five years (80).

With an average of \$32,000 per year to the program for three full-time seasonal positions in Little Compton, RI, each summer between 2007 and 2011, the project supported more than \$41,000 per year in labor income in the local community. This case study illustrates that even modest restoration projects can provide benefits to the environment and local economy.

Economic Values

Economic impacts are reported as job-years, a measure of the total number of annualized full- and part-time jobs accumulated during the duration of the restoration project.

Labor income is a measure of the wages and salaries earned through the jobs supported by project expenditures.

Value added is a measure of the contribution to Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

Economic output is a measure of the total value of the production of goods and services supported by project expenditures.

Read the press release: <https://www.usgs.gov/news/ecosystem-restoration-projects-generate-jobs-and-business-activity-local-regional-and-national>

Read USGS Open-File Report 2016–1016: <http://dx.doi.org/10.3133/ofr20161016>

See related stories, pages 10–12.

Special Feature—The Power of Partnerships

"Ships Of Opportunity Benefit Many Missions"

By Erica Wales (DOI)

Deepwater corals. Shipwrecks. The Arctic. Submarine-landslides. Deep-sea canyons. The Law of the Sea. What do all of these have in common? Partnerships.

The DOI mission extends from science to cultural heritage, making the DOI a department of true explorers. Ocean exploration can be wildly expensive, costing up to \$50,000 per day for ship time, and requires a lot of equipment, maintenance and time; however, if we do not explore the nooks and crannies of deep ocean canyons—or study how our world interacts in a physical, biological and chemical sense—and do not push ourselves to explore the vast unknowns in the depths of the ocean, we are left with too many unanswered questions that will help us understand our world and how we are affecting it.

How does river runoff affect Arctic waters and what are the implications? *See related story, page 20.*

Who has sovereign rights over this part of the continental shelf and can use the resources found within it?

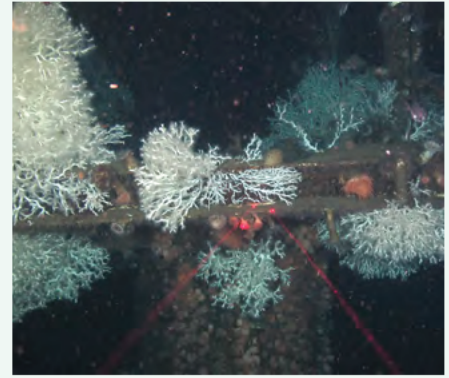
Could landslides in a submarine canyon pose a hazard to people on the coast?

Partnerships can help answer these questions. By sharing resources, talent, equipment and facilities among agencies, organizations and even countries, we can learn more about the 70% of Earth that lies beyond our shores. Here are a few examples of partnerships that are taking us forward to better understand how to wisely protect and use our valuable ocean resources.

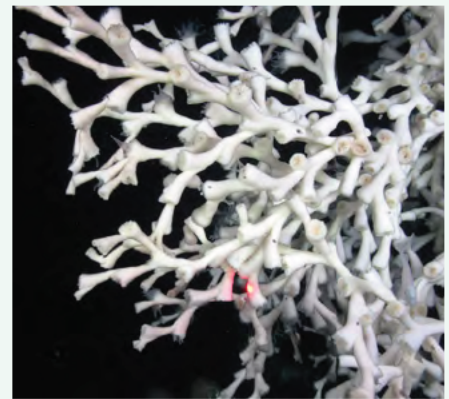
Exploring the Deep Sea

Because deep-sea habitats are mostly unknown and pose many questions, the expense, remoteness and exploratory nature of learning more about deep-sea environments seems to create partnerships. The Atlantic Canyons: Pathways to the Abyss (<http://www.boem.gov/Atlantic-Canyons-Pathways-to-the-Abyss/>), is a multiyear collaboration between 54 researchers. Beginning in 2011, this partnership explored two offshore canyons in the Mid-Atlantic. The research team identified more than 125 fish species; documented historical shipwrecks; made discoveries of species unknown to occupy the canyons; recorded data on ocean currents, temperatures, salinity and ocean chemistry; mapped the canyons; and estimated the ages of deep-sea corals.

In 2012, the *Lophelia II* research cruise was the first study dedicated to understanding deep-sea coral communities on actively producing oil and gas platforms. During the research cruise in the Gulf of Mexico, scientists used a remotely operated vehicle (ROV) to visit four platforms and one subsea installation to survey for coral coverage, take coral samples for genetic research, take water samples for environmental data and produce photos and videos. The researchers also made a record-breaking discovery, finding that *Lophelia* (a type of coral) grows at a depth of 799 meters (the previous known depth was 630 meters). Both expeditions were truly interdisciplinary and collaborative, with teams that included oceanographers, ecologists, geneticists, geophysicists, biological technicians, microbiologists, web designers, communication/



Lophelia colonies, flytrap anemones and squat lobsters on a test piling of a subsea well installation. Photo credit: *Lophelia II* 2012 Expedition, NOAA–OER/BOEM



Lophelia on the side of a subsea installation. Photo credit: *Lophelia II* 2012 Expedition, NOAA–OER/BOEM



In 2014, ROV Deep Discoverer came upon a series of caves inhabited by octopuses, which the team dubbed the "Octopus Grottoes." The octopods inhabiting every nook and cranny certainly made this series of caves interesting for geologists, biologists, and non-scientists alike. Behind the scenes, this find also led to a string of emails and chat room discussions of various hypotheses for the formation of the caves. Photo credit: NOAA Okeanos Explorer Program, Our Deepwater Backyard: Exploring Atlantic Canyons and Seamounts

outreach specialists and data managers, and included Federal agency partners, academia/research institutions and the private sector. For their commitment and effort in partnering, both teams were awarded the National Oceanographic Partnership Program (NOPP) Excellence in Partnering Award (Atlantic Canyons in 2015 and *Lophelia II* in 2012).

"We can achieve more working together than alone," said Dr. Rodney Cluck, co-chair of the NOPP Committee speaking on the value added from partnerships. "Studies such as the Atlantic Canyons project take a collaborative team to bring together the various scientific perspectives that build a successful partnership. NOPP projects are generally efforts that are too big for any one agency to handle alone and



An octopus, sea star and bivalves call the deep, steep canyon walls home. Photo credit: Deepwater Canyons 2013: Pathways to the Abyss, NOAA-OER/BOEM/USGS



Deep-sea corals provide shelter for this squat lobster. Photo credit: Deepwater Canyons 2013: Pathways to the Abyss, NOAA-OER/BOEM/USGS



Aerial view of two exploration ships in the Arctic, the Louis (left) stopped alongside the Healy (right). Photo credit: Jessica Roberston, USGS

provide cutting edge research to inform decisions."

The deep seas of the U.S. East Coast are some of the least understood offshore regions of the U.S. Atlantic exclusive economic zone, making it a high research priority. To help fill the gaps in our understanding, the NOAA, USGS, and BOEM, along with nonfederal partners, are embarking on a 5-year campaign to investigate deep-sea environments off the U.S. East Coast. Multiple expeditions are planning to (1) provide guidance on the wise use of living marine and energy resources, (2) define the connectivity of vulnerable ecological communities and (3) improve tsunami prediction and hazards capabilities relevant for assessing coastal risk. Data and information gathered through this campaign will provide a foundation of publicly accessible data and information products that will be used to help guide science and management priorities off of the mid and southeastern United States.

Learn more about *Lophelia II*:
<http://oceanexplorer.noaa.gov/explorations/12lophelia/welcome.html>

Science for the Arctic

From the deep sea to the top of the seas, the Marine Arctic Ecosystem Study (MARES) seeks to understand complex physical, biological, chemical and social interactions and how those interactions of the Mackenzie River plume affect the Beaufort Sea. This five-year study (2014–2019) was started by the BOEM and NOPP and involves partners ranging from the Federal level to private companies, as well as academia, tribal organizations and nonprofits. The partnership allows for the use of a variety of monitoring and sampling equipment, including ships, drones, satellites, ice and snow sensors, acoustic sensors and models. Three marine mammal species will also be tagged in order to understand how environmental conditions may affect their presence. The research will help inform research into environmental protection, climate change, food security and biodiversity, as well as ensuring the protection of areas known for high biological productivity and subsistence use.

The Law of the Sea

Key partnerships also play a role in defining the limits of U.S. sovereign rights. The Law of the Sea allows for States to have sovereign rights for exploring the continental shelf and using natural resources within 200 nautical miles from baseline—and also allows for a shelf to be extended up to 350 nautical miles in some situations. Not only is there a wealth of biological diversity and



Capt. Steven Wachowski (U.S. Air Force) launching the unmanned aerial vehicle from the Louis. Photo credit: Debbie Hutchinson



The autonomous underwater vehicle (jointly developed by Defense Research and Development Canada and International Submarine Engineering, Ltd) being deployed from the Louis as the Healy is seen in the background. Photo credit: Debbie Hutchinson

unexplored habitats on the shelves, but there is also the potential for offshore resources, such as oil, gas and minerals. In order to determine the limits to this extended continental shelf, bathymetric data needs to be collected and analyzed.

Enter the U.S. Extended Continental Shelf (ECS) Task Force, made up of 14 government agencies and headed by the Department of State (DOS), USGS and NOAA. Whereas DOS is in charge of the diplomatic and legal aspects, the USGS and NOAA are in charge of collecting and analyzing bathymetric data. Missions to the Arctic, Atlantic, Bering Sea, Gulf of Alaska, Gulf of Mexico and Pacific have been ongoing since 2003 and are sometimes an international affair. From 2007–2011, the U.S. Coast Guard Cutter Healy and the Canadian Coast Guard Ship Louis S. St-Laurent paired up to collect bathymetric and seismic data in the Arctic Ocean, adding about 15,000 kilometers (km) of seismic data and thousands of kilometers of bathymetric data. In 2011, for the first time, an autonomous underwater vehicle (AUV) was deployed in the ice and recorded bathymetric data, and an unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV) was used to survey ice conditions and look for marine mammals.

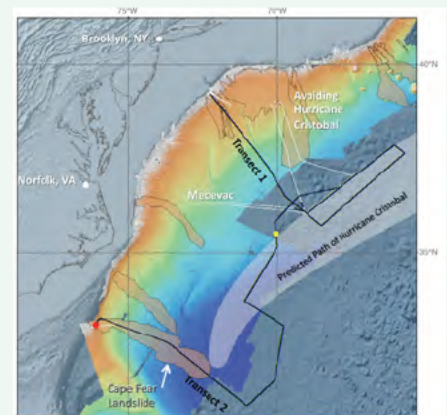
“The ECS project mapping the seafloor of the Arctic with Canada was a win-win situation. It saved time to have two ice breakers working together rather than much slower data acquisition with only one icebreaker; it meant data could be collected in areas where one icebreaker might not go because of the risk of getting stuck in ice; it saved money because sharing data meant neither country had to re-survey an area; it minimized the impact on the native peoples by collecting data only once; and it strengthened the

science because it enabled a whole view of the basin, rather than just having data from the Canadian side or the American side,” said Debbie Hutchinson, USGS scientist.

In total, the ECS project has conducted 31 cruises in 10 regions, logged more than 2.5 years of sea time and mapped more than 2.5 million square kilometers of the ocean floor. The U.S. ECS could add up to 1 million square kilometers (that is twice the size of California or half the size of the Louisiana Purchase) under U.S. control.

Understanding Hazards

While some partnerships involve a common goal, other partnerships involve the same equipment but for very different goals. In August/September 2014, the ECS Task Force partnered with scientists studying submarine landslides (<http://soundwaves.usgs.gov/2014/12/>). Since both projects required the use of seismic equipment and were focused on mapping the Atlantic margin, the two teams paired up to share ship time and equipment. The ECS project was focused on surveying tracks parallel to the margin in order to delineate the extended continental



Map of the surveyed Atlantic margin for submarine hazards. Transect 1 and 2 were part of the submarine landslide study. The black survey lines parallel to the margin were for use by the ECS Task Force. Image credit: USGS

shelf. The submarine landslide team was focused on surveying tracks perpendicular to the margin in order to assess the potential for tsunamis on the U.S. East Coast. This was the first time a landslide on the Atlantic margin was mapped and imaged from the origin on the continental slope, where the rupture occurs, to where it runs out on the continental rise or abyssal plain. This information helps in understanding why submarine landslides happen and in evaluating the risk of tsunamis. The partnership obtained more than 2,700 km of seismic data and more than 4,000 km of bathymetric and backscatter data. By combining efforts, the two teams were able to accomplish both goals at the same time and helped us better understand the subsurface of the Atlantic margin.

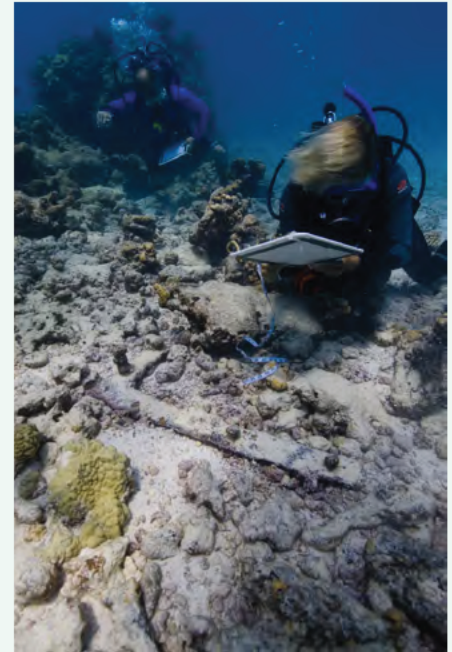
Underwater Cultural Heritage

In 2012, the NOAA, NPS, Flinders University and Open Boat Films explored maritime heritage in the Pacific. During the course of 21 days, a six-person maritime archeology team partnered with other teams to explore Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument. Made up of marine archeologists, a biologist and a science filmmaker, the marine archeology team surveyed shipwrecks, documented new artifacts and sunken aircraft and used remote sensing equipment to discover more than 35 other potential maritime heritage sites (to be explored in the future). The shipwrecks included the Two Brothers, a Nantucket whaleship sunk at French Frigate Shoals in 1823. While on the shipwreck site, the team documented new artifacts and continued collecting documentary film footage, which will help in confirming the ship's identity. The team also

documented a sunken WWII aircraft while at Midway Atoll, which helps to further tell the story of the war in the Pacific theater. The interdisciplinary team helped unlock our maritime history and answer questions about our past.

Partnerships play a key role in ocean exploration. Interdisciplinary teams help researchers think outside of their own expertise and encourages a holistic approach to research. Sharing ship time and equipment helps avoid duplication, reduces impact on the environment, and allows for one expedition to accomplish many goals. Cooperation between the Federal government, academic and research institutions, private companies and even local and international partners encourages dialogue among different levels and ensures openness and transparency. Without partnerships that help us understand the world around us, knowing where to site energy production to ensure maximum production while conserving biological and historical resources or helping predict natural disasters

becomes much more challenging. Encouraging these partnerships ensures we can answer the many questions about the world around us and ensures we are ready to handle future challenges that arise.



Dr. Kelly Gleason, marine archaeologist for the NOAA, explores the Two Brothers shipwreck. Photo credit: Greg McFall, NOAA



Cathy Green takes notes underwater as she documents maritime artifacts on the Two Brothers shipwreck site in the French Frigate Shoals in the Northwest Hawaiian Islands. Photo credit: Tane Casserley, NOAA

Ocean & Coastal Management Cites USGS: Most Credible Science Research

By Erica Wales (DOI)

In a recent report, the USGS took first place for science research credibility among ocean resource managers and interest group leaders. The study authors asked several hundred people to rank the research reputations of 12 government agencies and organization types on “marine resource management and environmental policy issues.”

In recent years there have been calls among decision makers, interest groups, citizens and scientists alike for the use of the “best available science” when making environmental policy and managing natural resources. The article, published in the March issue of *Ocean & Coastal Management*, shares the analysis of 570 surveys

returned by scientists, managers and interest group leaders to examine the attitudes and orientations of marine scientists, resource managers and interest group representatives concerning factors that may affect scientific credibility. The study found that the top three indicators of credible scientists were “quality of the methodology used in their scientific research,” “scientific data and information they generate in their research,” and “experience and knowledge of the management of marine resources.”

The USGS has a long history of high-quality research methods and data sharing, combined with experienced and knowledgeable ocean research staff.

Learn more about the USGS Coastal and Marine Geology Program: <http://marine.usgs.gov/>

Read the article: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.ocecoaman.2016.01.011>



USGS scientists work on coastal process data collection offshore of Fire Island, NY. Photo credit: Sandy Baldwin

Up to 70 Percent of the Northeast U.S. Coast May Adapt to Rising Seas

New Model Shows that Drowning is Not the Only Response for Low-Lying Coasts

By Erika Lentz and Heather Dewar (USGS)

Much of the coast from Maine to Virginia is more likely to change than to simply drown in response to rising seas during the next 70 years or so, according to a new study led by the USGS. The study is based on a new computer model that captures the potential of the Northeast U.S. Coast to change, driven by geological and biological forces, in ways that will reshape coastal landscapes.

In the paper published in *Nature Climate Change*, the researchers reported that 70 percent of the Northeast U.S. Atlantic Coast is made up of ecosystems that have the capacity to change during the next several decades in response to rising seas. For example, barrier islands may migrate inland, build dunes, change shape or be split by new inlets as tides, winds, waves and currents sculpt their sands. Marshes trap sediment and break down decaying plants into new soil, which may elevate them sufficiently in some areas to keep pace with sea-level rise.

Although most sea-level rise models that cover large areas show low-lying coastal land converting to open water in coming decades, many of these inundation models overpredict the land likely to submerge. The USGS model, developed in collaboration

with Columbia University, produces a more nuanced picture of sea-level rise as a mosaic of dry land, wetlands and open seas, rather than as a uniform response across the landscape.

The USGS model is the first to factor in natural forces and make detailed predictions from the 2020s through the 2080s over a large coastal area, some 38,000 square kilometers (about 9.4 million acres). It is an advance over most regional models, which project drowning as the only outcome as the oceans rise. These are often referred to as “bathtub models” and assume the coast is progressively submerged as sea levels rise.

The new model includes the potential for dynamic coastal change and shows where in response to future sea levels coastal lands fall on a continuum between dry land and open water.

“Geologists have always known that the coast has some potential for give and take,” said lead author Erika Lentz, a research geologist at the USGS Coastal and Marine Science Center in Woods Hole, MA. “But the standard bathtub models of sea level rise don’t reflect that. This approach couples what we do know about these systems with what we still need to learn—how different ecosystems may respond to different sea-level rise scenarios—to estimate the odds that an area will persist or change instead of simply drown. Our model results suggest that even natural changes may pose problems,” Lentz said. “For example, the likelihood that barrier islands will change could impact the infrastructure and economies of coastal communities, and the barrier islands or marshes may not protect coastal communities in the same way they do today.”

In fact, the outcome is uncertain for the Northeast U.S. Coast’s low-lying developed coastlines, where seawalls, buildings and other immovable structures thwart some natural processes. The model found the region’s developed coastal lands lying 1 meter (about 3 1/2 feet) or less above sea level will likely face a tipping point by the 2030s, when humans’ decisions about how and whether or not to protect each area will determine if it survives or drowns.



Waves crash along the undeveloped shores of the Cape Cod National Seashore, MA. Photo credit: Robby McQueeney

See Sea-Level Response page 22

BOEM Proposes Rule to Aid Coastal Restoration Projects

By Marjorie Weisskohl (BOEM) and Randy Bowman (DOI)

On March 21, the DOI BOEM proposed regulations providing additional clarity for an important but not widely known program that governs the use of nonenergy OCS resources such as sand, gravel and shell. Under the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act, the DOI, through the BOEM, proposed a rule that codifies new and existing procedures for using OCS sand, gravel and shell resources for shore protection, beach restoration or coastal wetlands restoration projects undertaken by Federal, State and local governments. It also addresses the use of OCS resources for construction projects authorized or funded by the Federal government. The rule does not apply to competitive leasing of minerals, such as sand for private or commercial use or commodity minerals such as gold. Comments were due within 60 days after publication of the proposed regulations in the Federal Register on March 22. The regulations would replace BOEM guidelines that now govern the process.

The BOEM’s Marine Minerals Program manages sand and gravel activities, which are critical for the long-term success and cost-effectiveness of many beach nourishment and coastal habitat restoration projects along the Gulf of Mexico and Atlantic Coasts. To date, the BOEM has provided OCS sand resources for projects in New Jersey, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida and Louisiana, conveying more than 112 million cubic yards of material that has restored more than 269 miles of coastline. This program has extensive partnerships with state geological surveys and environmental agencies,



Beach renourishment activities at Wallops Island, VA, part of the barrier islands that stretch along the eastern seaboard of the United States. Photo credit: Patrick Bloodgood, USACE

the USACE, National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), Department of Defense, NOAA’s National Marine Fisheries Service and DOI Bureaus including the NPS, USFWS and USGS.

For more information on the proposed rule, see: <http://www.boem.gov/press03212016/>

Information about the BOEM’s Marine Minerals Program is available at: <http://www.boem.gov/Marine-Minerals-Program/>

Restoration of the Duval County Shoreline

On April 13, the BOEM, city of Jacksonville, FL, and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers signed an agreement under the existing guidelines authorizing Jacksonville and the Corps to dredge nearly 1.4 million cubic yards of sand from Federal waters to restore a 10-mile stretch of coast between the St. Johns River entrance and the Duval County/St. Johns County boundary along the Atlantic Ocean. Dredging will likely begin this summer.

For more information, visit: <http://www.boem.gov/press04132016/>

The Arctic Distributed Biological Observatory Network

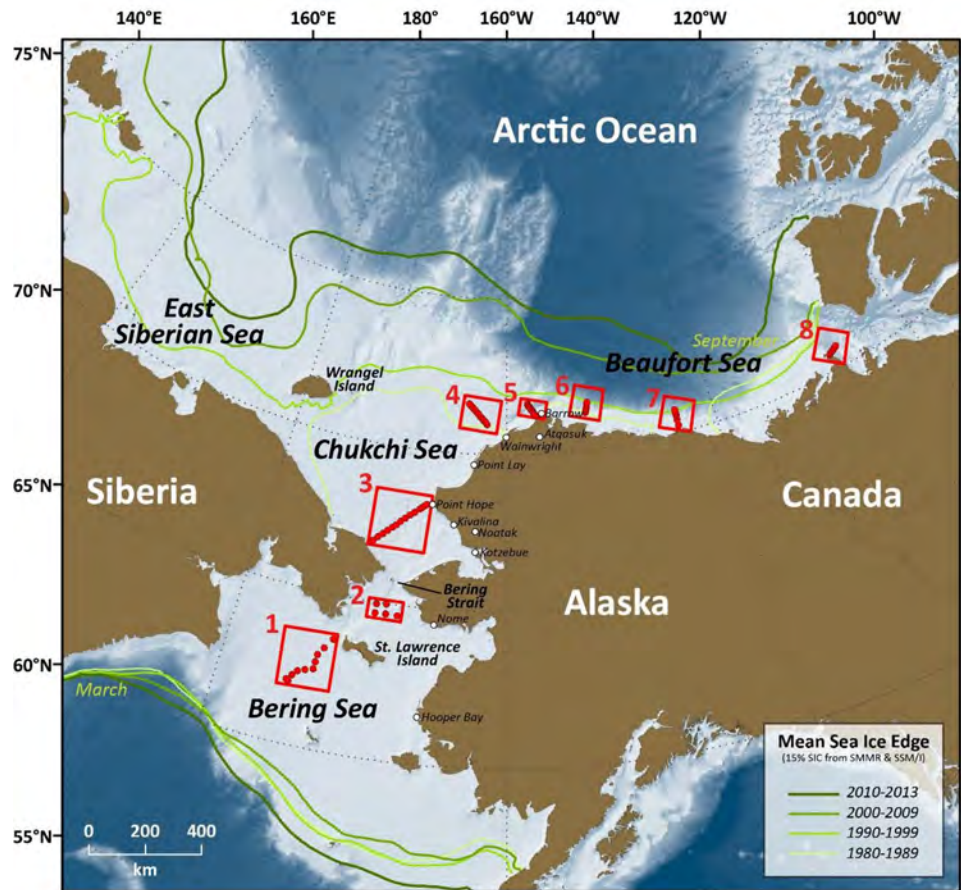
Linking Physics and Biology in the Changing Arctic

By Dee Williams (BOEM)

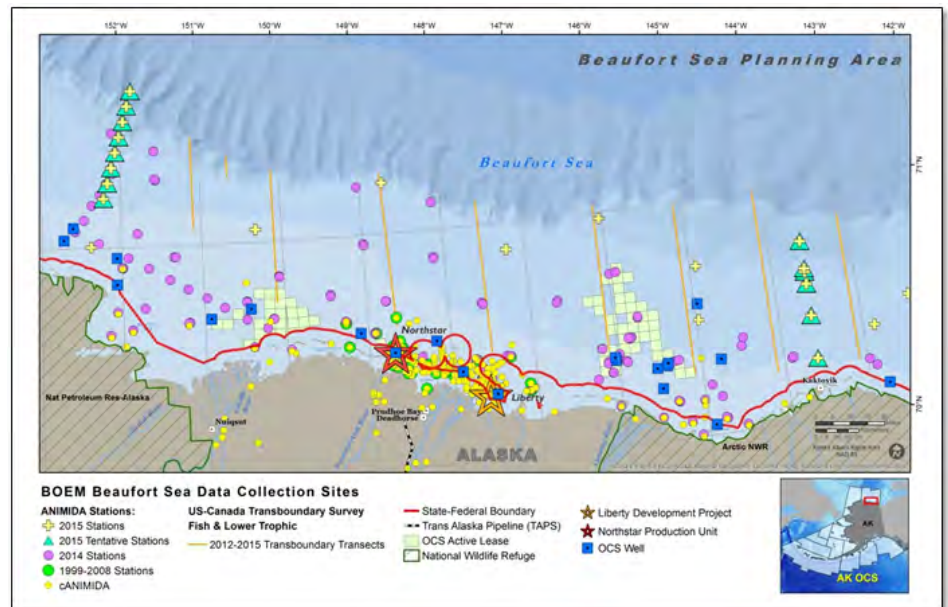
In May 2009, the dramatic seasonal retreats and thinning of sea ice, record-setting seawater temperatures and multiple observations of biological changes in the Pacific Arctic sector precipitated an international workshop to evaluate ecosystem response to climate forcing. A team of international scientists conceived the Distributed Biological Observatory (DBO) network to monitor and better understand the dramatic changes observed in the biological and physical dynamics of the Arctic marine ecosystem (especially in sea ice and benthic habitat). The DBO was originally envisioned as a network of arrays strategically positioned to detect change along latitudinal gradients extending from the northern Bering Sea to the Chukchi Sea Barrow Arc in locations known for high biodiversity, high biological productivity and high rates of change.

The PAG coordinated the pilot phase (2010–2014) of sampling the DBO network, which has helped leverage funding to support annual sampling of DBO lines through an international network of ship operations involving Chinese, Japanese, Korean, Russian and U.S. collaborator programs. In addition, the Interagency Arctic Research Policy Committee (IARPC) DBO collaboration team actively promotes analysis of collected data as a means to improve conservation, protection and management of Arctic coastal and ocean resources.

Many U.S. agencies, including the BOEM, have endorsed the DBO concept and have provided past and ongoing financial support. The



Locations of the Distributed Biological Observatories as of March 2016. Image credit: NOAA



Locations and types of BOEM sea data collection sites. Image credit: Carla Langley, BOEM

BOEM’s Environmental Studies Program has partnered with the NOAA on several ecosystem studies that sample DBO lines, including:

the Chukchi Acoustic, Oceanographic, and Zooplankton study, Arctic Whale Ecology study (ARCWEST), Hanna Shoal Ecosystem

study, COMIDA Chemistry and Benthos study, Aerial Surveys of Arctic Marine Mammals (ASAMM) and the Arctic Marine Biodiversity Observation Network (AMBON). The projects are outlined in the Alaska Annual Studies Plan for fiscal year 2016: <http://www.boem.gov/2016-Alaska-Studies-Plan/>

In addition to the strong BOEM-NOAA partnership, many other U.S. interagency and academic partners, as well as international research teams, support this coordinated ecosystem monitoring effort. Information and data are shared among partners: <http://dbo.eol.ucar.edu/> and <http://neptune.gsfc.nasa.gov/csb/index.php?section=270>

The DBO concept has gained such momentum that the program recently added three new detection arrays in the Beaufort Sea. Two arrays in the U.S. Beaufort Sea were strategically chosen, based in part on previous sampling through BOEM's long-term monitoring program, Arctic Nearshore Impact Monitoring in the Development Area (ANIMIDA).

BOEM's Environmental Studies Program has also recently fostered transboundary fishery and lower trophic data collection in the Canadian Beaufort.

Learn more: <http://www.arctic.noaa.gov/dbo/> and <http://www.iarpccollaborations.org/teams/Distributed-Biological-Observatory>

The PAG

The Pacific Arctic Group (PAG) is a consortium of institutes and individuals with a Pacific perspective on Arctic science that serves as a Pacific Arctic regional partnership to plan, coordinate and collaborate on science activities.

Read more: <http://pag.arcticportal.org>

News about Safety and Environmental Enforcement Technology

By Tiffany Gray (BSEE)

Advances in Arctic Tracking Technology

The BSEE is testing Geo-Referencing Identification Satellite (GRIDSAT) tag technology at the U.S. Navy's Ice Camp Sargo, a temporary station on top of a floating ice sheet in the Arctic as part of Ice Exercise (ICEX) 2016. The extreme conditions in the Arctic, especially the presence of sea ice, create unique challenges to the identification, tracking and response to an oil spill, should one occur. If a spill were to occur in the Arctic, GRIDSAT tags could be used to track oil trapped under or encapsulated in Arctic sea ice for up to nine months. Oil Spill Preparedness Engineers and Specialists from BSEE are part of a diverse and multinational team with more than 200 participants from more than 35 organizations coming together to support more than 25 test objectives at ICEX 2016.

Exercises for Oil Spill Preparedness

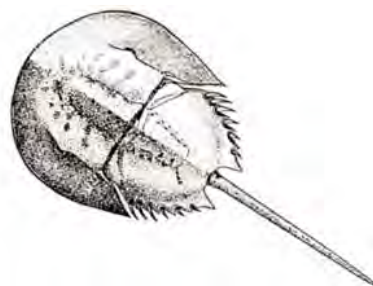
In addition to ongoing skimmer testing and evaluations of absorptive material at the Ohmsett facility, the BSEE recently helped oversee and execute a series of test in situ burns in the newly opened burn tank at the Joint Maritime Test Detachment in Mobile, AL, to evaluate burns and train teams to respond to open water oil spills. An in situ burn is the intentional, controlled burning of oil, a strategy that was used extensively during the response to the Deepwater Horizon tragedy. All these tests are aimed at improving the ability of the government and industries to respond quickly and effectively to an oil spill.



The BSEE is in the process of testing a GRIDSAT tag project at the U.S. Navy's Ice Camp Sargo, a temporary station on top of a floating ice sheet in the Arctic, as part of ICEX 2016. In the event of an oil spill in the Arctic, a GRIDSAT radio/global positioning system marking device can be left on an ice floe to track the movement of the floe and entrapped oil for up to nine months. Photo credit: Tyler Thompson, Mass Communication Specialist 2nd Class, U.S. Navy



The BSEE recently contributed to the renovation and refurbishment of the Joint Maritime Test Detachment in Mobile, AL. After sitting dormant for 17 years, the newly reopened facility provides a place where equipment manufacturers, regulators and researchers can perform in situ burns to test containment boom, ignition devices and methods and monitoring equipment. First responders will also train at the facility on how to safely conduct in situ burns. Photo credit: U.S. Coast Guard



Happy 113th Birthday, National Wildlife Refuge System!

President Theodore Roosevelt created the first Refuge on March 14, 1903, at Pelican Island, FL, to protect brown pelicans (*Pelecanus occidentalis*) and other birds from extinction through plume hunting. After 113 years, the Refuge System now includes more than 560 Refuges and 38 wetland management districts covering more than 150 million acres plus more than 418 million acres of marine national monuments.

This is Paul Kroegel, an immigrant who arrived in Sebastian, FL, in 1881 to begin a homestead on the west bank of the Indian River Lagoon. Kroegel didn't know it yet, but he would soon become the first person interested in protecting the birds on Pelican Island. Kroegel enjoyed looking out at the island and watching all of the birds but knew they would not last long if their slaughter was allowed to continue.

Without State or Federal laws to protect the birds, Kroegel decided to take matters into his own hands. He began



Paul Kroegel, warden of Pelican Island.

to sail out to Pelican Island with gun in hand to stand guard over the birds, protecting them from hunters.

Based on Kroegel's efforts, the American Ornithologist's Union and Florida Audubon Society led a successful campaign in 1901 to pass legislation in Florida to protect nongame birds.

The Florida Audubon Society then hired Kroegel and three others to be wardens of the Island to protect the birds from market hunters.

Read more about Pelican Island and Paul Kroegel: http://www.fws.gov/refuge/pelican_island/about/history.html

Sea-Level Response continued from page 19

“A 2012 USGS study identified the densely populated region from Cape Hatteras to Boston, MA, as a hot spot where seas are rising faster than the global average, so land managers urgently need to understand how their coastal landscape may change,” said John Haines, coordinator of the USGS Coastal and Marine Geology Program.

“The model allows us to identify vulnerable areas, and that information can be very valuable to land managers as they consider whether to protect, relocate or let go of certain

assets,” said Haines. “Even when the results are uncertain, it’s useful to know there’s a 50 percent chance that an important habitat or infrastructure project may be lost in a few decades.”

“By building in our understanding of the sea level rise response of the coastal landscape, we’re providing a more realistic picture of coastal change in the Northeastern U.S. over the next several decades,” Lentz said.

The researchers’ next step will be to group the basketball-court-sized parcels into larger areas, such as major coastal cities, Refuges and national

seashores, and assess the vulnerability of these areas to future change and drowning. This information may assist decision makers as they develop management priorities to address longer-term coastal challenges.

Read more: <https://www.usgs.gov/news/70-percent-northeast-us-coast-may-adapt-rising-seas>

Read about the National Assessment of Coastal Vulnerability to Sea Level Rise here: <http://woodshole.er.usgs.gov/project-pages/cvi/>

A Refuge Story

The Texas Refuge and Whooping Cranes

By Matthew Butler and Wade Harrell (USFWS)

The whooping crane (*Grus americana*) population has increased in recent years. All whooping cranes alive today, both wild and captive, are descendants of the last 15 cranes that wintered at the Aransas Refuge in 1941. The only wild crane flock that exists nests at Wood Buffalo National Park in northern Canada and migrates 2,500 miles to winter on the Texas coast at and near the Aransas Refuge.

"We have a growing population and excellent habitat conditions this year on the wintering grounds," said national whooping crane recovery coordinator, Wade Harrell.

The USFWS recently completed aerial surveys centered on the Aransas Refuge to estimate the whooping crane population for winter 2015–16.

Preliminary analyses indicate 329 whooping cranes (38 juveniles, 122 adult pairs) inhabited the primary survey area. Recruitment of juveniles into the winter flock was 13 chicks per

100 adults, which is comparable to long-term average recruitment.

A continued upward trend in whooping crane abundance during the last five years was observed, which is consistent with the long-term trend of about 4% growth per year. The 78-year trend in whooping crane abundance shows an increase with occasional, periodic declines happening every 10 years. "We hope this upward trend continues," said USFWS biometrician, Matthew Butler, "it is exciting to watch a species recover from the brink of extinction. Aransas NWR, as well as other protected coastal areas, provide important habitat that is a critical part of our recovery strategy."

Tell us your favorite Refuge:
#WildlifeRefuge #USFWS #conservation
#Refuges #FindYourPark

Read more about cranes: <http://www.fws.gov/refuge/Aransas/>

Learn how scientists track cranes:
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=oPjPmdVf36k>

Watch cranes on the Texas coast: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hTWOOnLst0-4>



Whooping cranes touch down at the Aransas Refuge along the Gulf Coast of Texas. Photo credit: Diane Nunley, USFWS

Tribal LiDAR Training for Hurricane Sandy Impacted Tribes

USGS Shares Coastal Mapping Expertise

By Glenn Holcomb and Monique Fordham (USGS)

USGS research uses the latest available technologies and software to collect data and information about our Nation's natural resources and environment. Not only does the USGS provide scientific results and interpretations of these data to the public, it also has a responsibility to share the knowledge and methods used in collecting, processing and interpreting this information. This duty extends to Federally recognized Indian Tribes, to whom the USGS and other Federal bureaus and agencies have a trust responsibility.

On March 9–10, 2016, the USGS held a tribal training workshop at the USGS Woods Hole Coastal and Marine Science Center in Massachusetts. The training was designed and coordinated by USGS Northeast Region Tribal Liaison, Glenn Holcomb, to assist Tribes, particularly those impacted by Hurricane Sandy, in the use of light and detection ranging (LiDAR) data. Through support provided by the USGS Office of Tribal Relations, LiDAR experts John Young, Jeff Danielson and Dean Gesch presented the material.

In August 2013, as a part of the overall Hurricane Sandy response, a multidisciplinary team from the USGS visited four Native American Tribes to assess impacts from Hurricane Sandy and gather information about research needs related to hazards and future storms and climate change. The team met with the Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah) (Martha's Vineyard, MA), the Mashpee Wampanoag Tribe (Mashpee, MA), the Narragansett Indian Tribe (Charlestown, RI), and the Shinnecock Indian Nation (Southampton, NY). Each site visit included assessment and discussion of USGS capabilities, USGS efforts related to Hurricane Sandy recovery and

mitigation and general natural resource science needs of the Tribes.

Based on the Tribes research needs, up-to-date LiDAR data were identified as an invaluable tool for assessing forest damage, and assessing baseline conditions to understand vulnerability to storm surge, flooding and potential coastal change from future large storm events. A substantial number of LiDAR datasets were collected during flights that covered several areas throughout the impacted states during 2013 and 2014, which included tribal lands. The USGS Office of Tribal Relations, led by USGS National Tribal Liaison, Monique Fordham, wanted to ensure that each of the impacted Tribes were not only provided their LiDAR datasets but also received the training on how to use them in managing their respective tribal natural resources. The Office of Tribal Relations provided funding to pull together a team of USGS LiDAR experts to develop the training curriculum, process the LiDAR data and provide it to the Tribes during the training.

The training was crafted specifically to give an in-depth look at what LiDAR is, how it is collected, point clouds, LiDAR sensor priorities, common data products and LiDAR applications. Exercises helped tribal participants identify where to find and download LiDAR data; how to use LiDAR data viewers and processes for importing, viewing and manipulating LiDAR data in ArcGIS, and demonstrated how to use software for elevation analysis. The instructors demonstrated topobathy (combined topography and bathymetry) LiDAR models; research on classifying wetland extent, looking beyond bare earth at vegetation, and change detection were also provided. Each of the four Tribes directly impacted by Hurricane Sandy were given their individual LiDAR datasets to work from during the class. The USGS staff provided hands-on assistance to the training participants.

For additional information about this training, contact Glenn Holcomb (gholcomb@usgs.gov).



Participants at the March 2016 USGS Tribal LiDAR Training at the USGS in Woods Hole, MA. Photo credit: Glenn Holcomb

What is LiDAR?

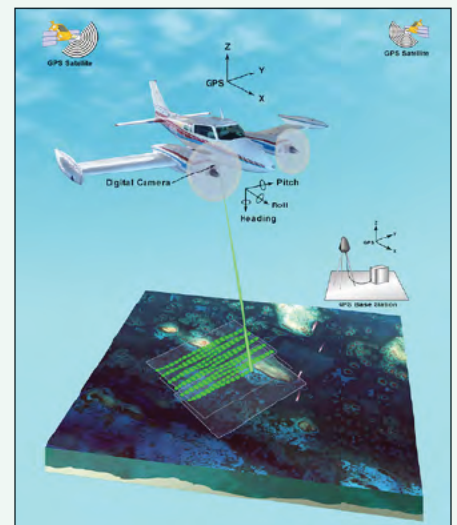
LiDAR is an active remote-sensing technique that is similar to radar but uses laser light pulses instead. LiDAR mapping is an accepted method to generate precise and directly georeferenced spatial information about the characteristics of the Earth. Recent technological advancements in LiDAR mapping systems allow scientists and mapping professionals to examine natural and built environments across a wide range of scales with greater accuracy, precision and flexibility. LiDAR has become an established method for collecting very dense and accurate elevation data across landscapes, shallow-water areas and project sites. LiDAR is typically “flown” or collected from planes where it can rapidly collect points over large areas. LiDAR is also collected from ground-based stationary and mobile platforms. These collection techniques are popular within the surveying and engineering communities because they are capable of producing extremely high accuracies and point densities, thus permitting the development of precise, realistic, three-dimensional representations of railroads, roadways, bridges, buildings, breakwaters and other shoreline structures.

LiDAR elevation data have several advantages over other types of data

because they are high resolution and can detect land surface in forested areas.

Some uses for LiDAR data include:

- Hydrology (flood forecasting, watersheds, coastal change, sea-level rise)
- Topographic analysis (elevation, slope aspect, landform)
- Forestry (canopy heights and density, structure, useful for timber harvesting)
- Geology (fault lines, outcrops, sinkholes)
- Archaeology (site mapping, discovery)
- Solar potential mapping



Airborne LiDAR is collected from a plane using a scanning pattern of light pulses. Image credit: Betsy Boynton, USGS

USCRTF Watershed Indicators—Evaluating Success of Watershed Partnerships

By Cheryl Fossani (DOI)

In 2009, the U.S. Coral Reef Task Force (USCRTF) developed a Watershed Partnership Initiative (WPI) to focus the capabilities and capacities of the USCRTF agencies and the U.S. coral reef jurisdictions to reduce land-based sources of pollution (LBSP) entering into coastal coral reef areas. The USCRTF is currently implementing this partnership approach to watershed management in three watersheds: Guánica Bay/Rio Loco in southwest Puerto Rico (established 2009), Ka'anapali in west Maui, Hawai'i (established 2010) and Faga'alu in American Samoa (established 2012).

This initiative is intended to enhance coordination, partnerships and contributions of agency resources and expertise to implement geographically specific and integrated activities to reduce LBSP entering into coral reef ecosystems. The WPI also aims to promote consistent and strengthened approaches and enforcement of laws and authorities intended to address LBSP on near-shore coral reefs.

In 2013, a subcommittee of the USCRTF Watershed Working Group began to develop an approach to help watershed managers assess success within the three USCRTF WPI sites with recommended metrics and indicators. To date, the subcommittee has developed two products, which were adopted during the 35th Meeting of the USCRTF in February 2016.

The first is a *Programmatic Checklist* designed for watershed coordinators to assess the status of the institutional and stakeholder support for watershed partnership sites. It also provides guidance to help determine whether or



Overlooking the Faga'alu watershed in American Samoa. Photo credit: Alex Messina

not agency resources and support are adequate for the successful implementation of a “ridge-to-reef” watershed management plan.

The second document is designed to assist coastal managers, coral reef managers and watershed coordinators faced with modest budgets and limited technical expertise determine the efficacy and evaluate the success of management efforts to reduce LBSP. The *Priority Ecosystem Indicators* includes a suite of ecological measurements and indicators that are key to successful watershed-specific monitoring plans.

Although these products were drafted for use by the USCRTF WPI, they are intended to be applicable to any watershed to improve ecosystem health by reducing threats that affect downstream coral reefs.

For more information and a copy of these management tools, please visit: <http://www.coralreef.gov/meeting35/welcome.html>



Illustration credit: Cole Goco

Highlighting Science and Monitoring to Inform Management in the Faga'alu Watershed

Land-based sources of pollution are considered a substantial threat to coral reef ecosystems; however, there has been limited research that connects watershed management actions to downstream impacts in coral reef areas.

In the Faga'alu watershed, American Samoa members of the USCRTF have been working with academia and local partners to gather baseline information, develop survey methods and identify key findings to improve the management of the watershed and protect the coral reefs in Faga'alu Bay. A recent NOAA report describes a ridge-to-reef baseline assessment of the Faga'alu watershed. It also outlines recommendations to continue monitoring the watershed to evaluate the effectiveness of management actions taken to reduce land-based sources of pollution to the coral reefs in Faga'alu Bay. The data collected during the baseline assessment and recommended monitoring efforts align with the information presented in the Priority Ecosystem Indicators document recently adopted by the USCRTF.

Additionally, in the Faga'alu watershed, the USGS collected visual data of the reefs to develop a digital data series. This data series can be used to help support science and inform the management of the Faga'alu watershed.

For more information on the baseline assessment, please visit: <http://www.coris.noaa.gov/activities/fagaaluWatershed/>

Access the digital data series: <https://www.sciencebase.gov/catalog/item/5684747ce4b0a04ef49335c6> and <https://www.sciencebase.gov/catalog/item/56422b6fe4b0831b7d62e7da>

Corals in the Capital! News from the U.S. Coral Reef Task Force

By Cheryl Fossani (DOI)

Amidst an icy February, the USCRTF held its 35th bi-annual meeting in Washington, D.C. This meeting brought together experts in science and in policy to discuss diverse issues threatening coral reef health. The USCRTF co-chairs, Lori Faeth, DOI's Deputy Assistant Secretary for Policy and International Affairs, and Eileen Sobeck, Assistant Administrator for NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service, provided remarks along with Governor Moliga, the Governor from American Samoa and the newest member of the USCRTF family, and Governor Torres, the Governor from the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI).

This three-day meeting was jam packed with numerous working group meetings, presentations and public events. During the public business meeting, several of the USCRTF's interagency working groups provided updates on ongoing projects. The Injury, Response and Mitigation working group provided an update on the much anticipated *Handbook on Coral Reef Impacts: Avoidance, Minimization, Compensatory Mitigation, and Restoration*. Although not regulatory in nature, the handbook will provide guidance for State, jurisdiction, and regional coastal managers handling a coral reef injury event and/or events needing coral reef mitigation. The handbook includes commonly used mitigation and restoration options and practices with case studies and lessons learned. This handbook is currently in review and is scheduled for release during the fall of 2016.

The Watershed Partnership Initiative working group presented two recently developed watershed management tools to the members of the USCRTF. The *Programmatic Checklist* and the



December 2014



February 2015



August 2015

A time series set of images documenting coral bleaching occurring in the coral reefs of American Samoa. Photo credits: Caitlyn Seaview and the NOAA Coral Reef Watch Program

Priority Ecosystem Indicators are tools for watershed coordinators to assess the success of management techniques implemented to reduce land-based sources of pollution impacting coral reef ecosystems downstream. See *related story*, page 25.

These tools adopted by the USCRTF and are available at: <http://www.coral-reef.gov/meeting35/welcome.html>

Throughout all the discussions and presentations that occurred during the week of the USCRTF meeting, one theme that carried through was the importance of climate change and the future of coral reefs. Dr. Mark Eakin (NOAA) gave a presentation to the USCRTF about the global scale bleaching event that happened during 2015 and is forecasted to continue during 2016. He explained that although bleaching isn't necessarily a death sentence for coral reefs, bleaching events that occur consecutively don't give corals a chance to recover.

After Mark's presentation, Richard Driscoll, from the DOS talked more broadly about the outcomes of the 2015 United Nations Climate Change Conference—referred to as COP 21—conversations and the worldwide efforts to address and adapt to climate change. Although both of these presentations highlighted the dire reality of the connection between climate change and the challenges of sustaining healthy coral reef ecosystems, their optimistic message of “all hope is not lost” was strong. These conversations help elevate awareness and encourage local action while the global community works to address reducing carbon emissions.

The USCRTF is currently planning its next bi-annual meeting to be held in September 2016 in Guam and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands that will focus on key issues coral reefs face in the Pacific Island region.

Honoring Eloy Inos

The USCRTF honored the passing of the Honorable Governor Eloy Inos of the CNMI recognizing his leadership in conservation and management of our Nation's coral reef ecosystems. Governor Inos was a strong advocate of effective coral reef management in the islands. As a fisherman, he brought first-hand commitment and understanding of how healthy ecosystems sustain islands and their people. He placed a priority on coral reefs in CNMI, particularly in the face of climate change. Governor Inos was a champion for more coordinated and joint Federal-local government efforts and for doing what was best for the coral reef resources of CNMI. He was a significant supporter and partner to the All Islands Committee. His leadership and voice in coral reef conservation for the islands are two of his many legacies.

Read more about this meeting: <http://www.coralreef.gov/meeting35/>



Honoring Governor Eloy Inos of the CNMI during the 35th bi-annual meeting of the USCRTF. Image credit: CNMI



Richard Driscoll with the U.S. Department of State addresses the USCRTF members with information about the COP21 discussions and implications for coral health during the February meeting in Washington, D.C. Photo credit: Erica Wales, DOI



Image credit: DOI

Regional Contacts

DOI leadership supports state-led regional ocean partnerships (ROPs), as well as Federal-state-tribal marine planning partnerships called regional planning bodies (RPBs). Five geographic regions now have operational RPBs: Northeast, Mid-Atlantic, Caribbean, the Pacific Islands and the West Coast.

Alaska/Arctic

Jim Kendall (BOEM)
(Alaska)

Caribbean

Sherri Fields (NPS)
(Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands)
ROP: <http://caribbean-mp.org/en/>

Great Lakes

Phyllis Ellin (NPS)
Norman Grannemann (USGS)
Charlie Wooley (USFWS)
(Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin)
Great Lakes Research Initiative:
<http://www.epa.gov/glnpo/glri/>
ROP: <http://www.cglg.org/>

Gulf of Maine

Susan Russell-Robinson (USGS)
(Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia)
ROP: <http://www.gulfofmaine.org/2/>

Gulf of Mexico

Linda Walker (USFWS)
(Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi,

Texas)
ROP: <http://www.gulfofmexicoalliance.org>

Mid-Atlantic

Bob LaBelle (BOEM)
Leann Bullin (BOEM)
(New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia)
RPB: <http://www.boem.gov/Mid-Atlantic-Regional-Planning-Body/>
ROP: <http://midatlanticocean.org>

Northeast

Bob LaBelle (BOEM)
Leann Bullin (BOEM)
(Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut)
RPB: <http://neooceanplanning.org/>
ROP: <http://northeastoceanCouncil.org/>

Pacific Islands

Matt Brown (USFWS)
(American Samoa, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Guam, Hawaii)
RPB: <http://www.PacificIslandsRPB.org>

South Atlantic

Eric Strom (USGS)
(North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida)
ROP: <http://www.southatlanticalliance.org>

West Coast

Joan Barminski (BOEM)
(California, Washington, Oregon)
RPB: <http://www.westcoastmarineplanning.org>
ROP: <http://www.westcoastoceans.org>

Hang Ten! at Your Favorite National Park

By Cheryl Fossani (DOI) and Ann Tihansky (USGS), National Park Foundation

Pursuits: Surfing Your National Parks

<http://www.nationalparks.org/explore-parks/travel-ideas/pursuits-surfing-your-national-parks>

The Surfing Bison



Visit the above Web site for an overview of surfing spots created by the National Park Foundation or go directly to the website of the park of your choice.

Ocean and coastal parks attract more than 88 million visits each year with a wide range of possibilities for recreation like hiking, camping, fishing, swimming and SURFING!

All of these spots are epic public lands. So grab your board and check it out. Surf's Up!

Assateague Island National Seashore, MD and VA: <https://www.nps.gov/asis/index.htm>

Just south of Ocean City, MD, the pristine beaches at Assateague Island National Seashore is a great place to catch some waves along the mid-Atlantic coast.

Canaveral National Seashore, FL: <https://www.nps.gov/cana/index.htm>

Canaveral National Seashore, along the Atlantic coast of central Florida, is famous for its surf. The protected beaches at Canaveral offer warm water and great waves.

Cape Cod National Seashore, MA: <https://www.nps.gov/caco/index.htm>

Cape Cod National Seashore consists of 40 miles of shoreline that, with relatively shallow surf, makes it great for beginner dudes and dudettes.

Channel Islands National Seashore, CA: <https://www.nps.gov/chis/index.htm>

Depending on the swell direction, surfing can be great at several locations on Santa Cruz, Santa Rosa and San Miguel Islands in the remote Channel Islands National Seashore. These surf spots are best accessed by boat and recommended for the hard-core surf set.

Gulf Islands National Seashore, FL: <https://www.nps.gov/guis/index.htm>

The northern Gulf of Mexico is known for white sandy beaches, aquamarine waters, an old fort and a place to fish—and when the tide, waves and sandbar conditions are just right...there is a great surf spot at the Gulf Islands National Seashore near Fort Pickens known as Pickens point, which is possibly the birthplace of surfing on Florida's west coast.

Padre Island National Seashore, TX: <https://www.nps.gov/pais/index.htm>

The Gulf of Mexico's warm waters welcome surfers of all levels to south Texas. Predominant southeast winds create consistently good surf, making the Padre Island National Seashore a great spot for beginners to learn how to catch a wave.

Point Reyes National Seashore, CA: <https://www.nps.gov/pore/index.htm>

Point Reyes National Seashore, just north of San Francisco, CA, has 80-miles of protected shoreline. Although this National Seashore beckons ocean lovers, the surf can be big and gnarly. It is a favorite destination for very advanced surfers.



Hannah Waltman surfs at Gulf Islands National Seashore, FL. Photo credit: John Russell



A surfer catches some air at Cape Cod National Seashore, MA. Photo credit: EandJFilmCrew



Crazy surf antics at Canaveral National Seashore, FL. Photo credit: Eli Kallison (@elirushk)

From: Hunn, Jocelyn Detailee
To: ["Flanagan, Denise"](#)
Subject: RE: USGS Assesses Carbon Potential of Alaska Lands
Date: Thursday, June 02, 2016 12:12:43 PM

Denise,
Thank you very much.
Jocelyn

From: Flanagan, Denise [mailto:denise_flanagan@ios.doi.gov]
Sent: Thursday, June 02, 2016 11:52 AM
To: LesStrang, Dave <Dave.LesStrang@mail.house.gov>; Culp, Rita <Rita.Culp@mail.house.gov>; Rachael Taylor <Rachael_Taylor@appro.senate.gov>; Leif Fonnesbeck <Leif_Fonnesbeck@appro.senate.gov>; Hunn, Jocelyn Detailee <Jocelyn.Hunn@mail.house.gov>; Kilroy, Jaclyn <Jaclyn.Kilroy@mail.house.gov>; McCoy, Nona (Appropriations) <Nona_McCoy@appro.senate.gov>
Cc: Tricia Hall <tricia_hall@ios.doi.gov>; Adrienne Moss <adrienne_moss@ios.doi.gov>
Subject: USGS Assesses Carbon Potential of Alaska Lands

Greetings,
The USGS issued the press release below on Assessing Carbon Potential of Alaska Lands. Please let us know if you have any questions. Thanks! Denise

USGS Assesses Carbon Potential of Alaska Lands

Fate of region's large carbon reserves could affect greenhouse gas concentration

In comparison to the lower 48 states, Alaskan forests, wetlands and permafrost contain larger stores of carbon, according to the first-of-its-kind [assessment](#) recently completed by the U.S. Geological Survey, the U.S. Forest Service and the University of Alaska at Fairbanks.

“This benchmark assessment establishes significant baseline information to better understand carbon dynamics in Alaskan ecosystems,” said Interior’s Deputy Secretary Mike Connor. “It provides the latest example of how Interior is applying science to our nation’s most complex resource management challenges. Nowhere is this more critical than in Alaska with its vast and diverse geography and its heightened vulnerability to climate change.”

Alaska lands make up approximately 18 percent of the nation in total area, but they contain approximately 53 percent of the carbon stock.

“Carbon stored in high latitude ecosystems is considered more vulnerable than carbon sequestered in ecosystems in the temperate zone,” said Virginia Burkett, USGS Associate Director for Climate and Land Use Change, “because average temperatures are projected to increase faster in the boreal and arctic regions during the remainder of the century.”

“This new assessment specifically reveals how soil carbon losses in Alaska are amplified by wildfires, which have increased in size and frequency with the warming Arctic climate,” Burkett noted.

Biological carbon storage – also known as carbon sequestration – is the process by which carbon dioxide (CO₂) is removed from the atmosphere and stored as carbon in vegetation, soils and sediment. The USGS inventory estimates the ability of different ecosystems to store carbon.

“The cold temperatures of Alaska have led over time to the storage of vast quantities of soil and biomass carbon,” said A. David McGuire, USGS scientist and professor of land ecology at the University of Alaska Fairbanks. “A major concern for this region is how interactions among warming temperatures, permafrost thaw, more frequent wildfires, and changes in stream flow will affect carbon storage and greenhouse gas exchange.”

Presently, Alaska’s varied ecosystems act as a moderate carbon sink overall, absorbing about 3.7 million metric tons per year from the atmosphere. Even with increased permafrost thawing and more frequent and intense wildfires, future climate models show the ability of Alaska’s ecosystems to store carbon is projected to increase during the remainder of the century. This increased ability to sequester carbon is expected to occur due to increased vegetation growth prompted by longer growing seasons and other more favorable conditions. The increased vegetation growth more than counteracts increased carbon emissions from wildfires, a finding that may appear somewhat surprising.

The assessment indicates climate change will affect different ecosystems in Alaska in different ways, weakening the boreal forest as well as boreal and arctic wetlands’ ability to sequester carbon while strengthening sequestration in Alaska’s southeast forest region. Most of the total Alaska carbon stock — over 91 percent (estimated to range between 37 and 76.9 billion metric tons) — resides in soils and permafrost. From one-third to two-thirds of the state is underlain by near-surface permafrost.

Although wildfire activity varies widely from year to year, an overall upward trend in the incidence and size of wildfires is projected to increase during the remainder of the century with the boreal region of the state to be most severely affected, diminishing its capacity as a carbon sink.

A [separate study](#) conducted as part of the assessment shows that the permafrost extent could shrink by up to 25 percent by 2100, which could potentially lead to consequences such as altering landscapes, hydrology, biomes, and fire resiliency.

The assessment estimated methane emissions for wetlands in the boreal and arctic regions, indicating that the state’s wetlands are a significant source for greenhouse gas forcing potential in both the near and long-term future.

On the other hand, southeast Alaska is a productive forest region that serves as a carbon sink. The assessment estimates that the productivity of this region would increase under a scenario of climate change and forest management by 8 to 27 percent.

The assessment further projected that a substantial proportion of the spruce forests of the boreal region could be gradually replaced by birch and aspen forests. This would mean shifting habitats for wildlife and migratory birds.

The Alaska investigation constitutes the latest chapter of a nationwide study that Congress

mandated for the Department of the Interior in 2007 under the [Energy Independence and Security Act](#). Regional biologic carbon sequestration assessments for the 48 contiguous states have been [published previously](#). Historically, national inventory assessments about carbon stock and greenhouse gas levels have not included Alaska because of its sheer size, relative lack of transportation infrastructure, and low density of field data. This extensive assessment of Alaska's land carbon stocks is the first such study for the state and fills an important knowledge gap about carbon and greenhouse gas emissions.

“We continue to refine our knowledge of land carbon dynamics,” Burkett observed. “It is absolutely vital that we pursue a field-based understanding of the carbon cycle of the Earth in various settings so we can better understand both the natural and the human-influenced mechanisms of climate change. This assessment was based on the best available data from field surveys, remote sensing, authoritative maps, and model simulations.”

The Alaska assessment results help identify additional scientific investigations that will contribute to refining the outlook for climate change in Alaska in relation to land management actions. Two examples of needed further scientific inquiry are (1) the feedback mechanisms of a changing climate that interact with carbon pools found in the boreal and arctic regions and (2) an assessment of the consequences of climate change to wildlife, to migratory birds, and to Alaska natives who depend on the timeless continuity of ecosystems.

The USGS publication, [Baseline and Projected Future Carbon Storage and Greenhouse-Gas Fluxes in Ecosystems of Alaska](#), is now available online. McGuire and USGS colleague Zhilang Zhu were co-lead authors of the report. The lead authors have prepared an [auxiliary set of slides](#) that highlight key findings and statistics of the assessment.

Learn more

[USGS LandCarbon Program](#)

[USGS Land Change Science Program](#)

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Denise Flanagan, CDFM
Director, Office of Budget
U.S. Department of the Interior
1849 C. Street NW, Room 7410
Washington DC 20240
Phone: 202-208-5309 (Direct Line)
Email: Denise_Flanagan@ios.doi.gov

From: Murfitt, Lucy (Energy)
To: ["Mendoza, Felipe"](#)
Cc: [Hayes, Colin \(Energy\)](#)
Subject: RE: Potential SENR Hearing on Sage Grouse
Date: Thursday, June 02, 2016 1:15:27 PM
Attachments: [Wildfire Budgeting Response and Forest Management Act of 2016 Discussion DRAFT.pdf](#)

Hello Felipe –

The Sage grouse hearing would be in the PLFM subcommittee and focused on oversight of the final land use plans of the BLM and the USFS on sage grouse and the development of the implementation guides and field manuals and implementation teams that are being deployed. It would be one of the days that is not used for the BLM Planning 2.0 hearing which is the first priority. Those dates are June 16, June 21 or June 28. All afternoon starts. The Committee would really like to have Sarah Greenberger represent the DOI/Administration as a witness at this hearing given the lead role she has had with respect to Sage grouse.

Wildfire hearing – we do not yet have a date but are looking at the following June 16, 21, 23. This hearing would be legislative on the recently released bipartisan discussion draft entitled Wildfire Budgeting, Response, and Forest Management Act of 2016. I am attaching it for your convenience.

Thanks, Lucy
224-2878

From: Mendoza, Felipe [mailto:felipe_mendoza@ios.doi.gov]
Sent: Thursday, June 02, 2016 12:53 PM
To: Murfitt, Lucy (Energy)
Subject: Re: Potential SENR Hearing on Sage Grouse

Lucy,

Following up on the below, is there anything you can share about the potential hearings on sage grouse conservation and wildland fire management? Please let me know.

Thanks,
Felipe

On Mon, May 23, 2016 at 2:29 PM, Mendoza, Felipe <felipe_mendoza@ios.doi.gov> wrote:
Hi Lucy,

I understand from Patrick at BLM that SENR is considering holding a hearing in June related to our sage grouse conservation efforts, and that you may be interested in requesting a senior Departmental witness. If I could get some more information about the purpose of the hearing and the time frame you might be looking at, I'm happy to start conversations here about how we might be able to accommodate your interest. Please feel free to give me a call at my direct, 208-3337, at your convenience.

Thanks,
Felipe

--

Felipe Mendoza, Deputy Director
Office of Congressional and Legislative Affairs
U.S. Department of the Interior
1849 C Street, NW
Washington, DC 20240
202-208-3337 | felipe_mendoza@ios.doi.gov

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From: Ward, Rebecca (Merkley)
To: [Mendoza, Felipe \(felipe_mendoza@ios.doi.gov\)](mailto:felipe_mendoza@ios.doi.gov)
Subject: 2017-2022 OCS program
Date: Thursday, June 02, 2016 4:42:58 PM
Attachments: [16.06.02 Merkley 17-22 OCS offshore drilling comment letter.pdf](#)

Hi Felipe,

I wanted to share this letter that Senator Merkley and Senator Whitehouse lead to comment on the 2017-2022 OCS oil and gas leasing program. Please let me know if you have any questions, and the hard copy is in the mail.

Thanks!

-Becca

REBECCA WARD

Legislative Assistant

OFFICE OF SENATOR JEFF MERKLEY

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Washington, DC 20510 | (202) 224.3753

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United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510

June 2, 2016

The Honorable Sally Jewell
Secretary
U.S. Department of the Interior
1849 C Street, NW
Washington DC 20240

Dear Secretary Jewell:

We are writing to comment on your agency's proposed 2017-2022 Outer Continental Shelf Oil and Gas Leasing Program. We appreciate the recent decision signaling that the Atlantic Ocean will be off limits to oil and gas leases. However, we are concerned that the plan continues to include new leases to facilitate further investment in offshore fossil fuel development, especially in vulnerable areas such as the Chukchi and Beaufort Seas in the Arctic Ocean.


The Paris agreement demonstrated an unprecedented commitment of 190 countries coming together to address climate change and lower global greenhouse gas emissions. The scientific consensus tells us that the vast majority of known fossil fuel reserves must be left in the ground if we are to avoid the worst effects of climate change. Taking new fossil fuel leases off the table will send another powerful international signal that the United States is indeed dedicated to investing in the transition to a low carbon economy.

Moreover, oil from Arctic drilling is quickly showing itself to be neither necessary nor practical to meet our short- to mid-term energy needs. According to the International Energy Agency (IEA), the technologies needed to develop Arctic oil and gas resources remain costly and challenging to develop. In our view, pursuing this type of expensive and environmentally damaging fuel source does not reflect the intent of the March 10, 2016, agreement between the U.S. and Canada to lead the way to a low-carbon global economy over the coming decades, including through science-based efforts to protect the Arctic and its peoples.

The five-year Outer Continental Shelf Oil and Gas Leasing Program is an important indication of the United States' effort to address global climate change. We urge you to follow the President's climate commitments and remove new fossil fuel leases from the 2017-2022 Program. Because offering new outer continental shelf oil and gas leases will lock in decades of additional greenhouse gas emissions and inherently contradicts our climate goals, we also urge the administration to consider using statutory authority to permanently protect our citizen owned waters from future leasing.

We look forward to working with you to protect our global climate, native communities, natural resource based economies, sensitive ecosystems, and public health.

Sincerely,



Jeffrey A. Merkley
United States Senator



Sheldon Whitehouse
United States Senator



Brian Schatz
United States Senator



Barbara Boxer
United States Senator



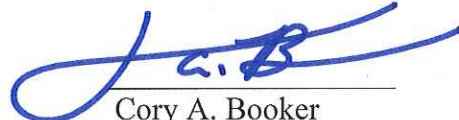
Al Franken
United States Senator



Bernard Sanders
United States Senator



Richard Blumenthal
United States Senator



Cory A. Booker
United States Senator



Benjamin L. Cardin
United States Senator



Kirsten E. Gillibrand
United States Senator



Robert Menendez
United States Senator

From: Yap, Kehau (Hirono)
To: [Kandhi A. Elieisar](#); [Josie Howard \(josie@weareoceania.org\)](mailto:josie@weareoceania.org); jhoward@pidfoundation.org; [Jojo Peter](#); [Alison Masutani](#); [Emi Chutaro](#); [David Derauf](#); [Emmanuel Kintu](#); [Meredith Nichols](#); [Dina Shek](#); [Terrina Wong](#); [Cathy Wasem](#); [Rayle Vicky \(CDC/OSTLTS/DPHPI\)](#); [Tanya Joshua](#)
Subject: Data reports on Hawaii's Pacific Islanders
Date: Friday, June 03, 2016 8:33:22 PM
Attachments: [2010to14 acs select pop econ prof.pdf](#)
[2010to14 acs select pop econ prof.xls](#)
[2010to14 acs select pop house prof.pdf](#)
[2010to14 acs select pop house prof.xls](#)
[2010to14 acs select pop social profile.pdf](#)
[2010to14 acs select pop social profile.xls](#)
[ACS 13 3YR S0201 alone.pdf](#)
[ACS 13 3YR S0201 alone.xls](#)
[ACS 13 3YR S0201 alone combo.pdf](#)
[ACS 13 3YR S0201 alone combo.xls](#)

Aloha, all.

I received the attached US Census and American Community Survey reports that include housing and employment data for Pacific Islanders living in Hawaii. These are public reports so please feel free to share them with others who might find them useful and/or interesting. DBEDT statistician Jan Nakamoto explains the reports in her email below.

Have a great weekend,
Kehau

Kehau Yap

Office of U.S. Senator Mazie K. Hirono

300 Ala Moana Blvd #3-106, Honolulu HI 96850

Tel 808-522-8970, Fax 808-545-4683

hawaiioffice@hirono.senate.gov

Will you be in Washington, DC on an upcoming Tuesday? You're invited to talk story with Senator Mazie K. Hirono. Click [here](#) for more details and to RSVP.

From: Nakamoto, Jan N [mailto:jan.n.nakamoto@hawaii.gov]
Sent: Friday, June 03, 2016 1:35 PM
To: Yap, Kehau (Hirono)
Subject: RE: Request for Pacific Islander data - Set of Data - 1

Hi Kehau –

Per our conversation, I am sending you 3 sets of data relating to the race groups of Micronesian, Marshalllee and Palauan. These are people who live in Hawaii.

There are 2 types of files – PDF and EXCEL. The PDF files are easier to see (all titles, etc., are displayed). The EXCEL files must be formatted but can be used for tables in reports.

The first set is data are from the 2006-2010 American Community Survey Selected Population Dataset.

There are 6 files (3 PDF and 3 EXCEL). Data was collected over the 5 year period of 2006 to 2010 and figures shown are the average over that period of time. There are 3 profiles – social, economic and housing. The population groups shown are – Micronesian race alone, Micronesian race alone or in combination with some other race (multi-racial), Marshallee race alone, Marshallee race alone or in combination with some other race (multi-racial), and Palauan race alone or in combination with some other race (multi-racial). Please note that there is no data for Palauan race alone.

The second set of data are the 2010 Census race data. The link to these files on our website is below.

http://census.hawaii.gov/Census_2010/SF2/

Selected age, sex, household relationship and housing data are available for these groups. These are very solid numbers because they are from the decennial census which includes everyone who answered the census questionnaire.

The third set of data comes from one of the most recent datasets, the 2013 American Community Survey 3-year dataset. It only had data for the Micronesian race alone and the Micronesian race alone or in combination with some other race (multi-racial) Race categories. For the Micronesian alone data, see page 33-40 of the PDF file; for the Micronesian alone or in combination, see Page 43-50 of the PDF file. The files contain data for many races. One file is for the “race alone” data and the other file is for the “race alone or in combination with some other race” data. There are a total of 4 files for this dataset. For Hawaii, we usually use the “race alone or in combination with some other race” data since about 1 in 4 residents are multi-racial.

I will check on the place of birth data and send you another email.

Follow us on Twitter.....@HawaiiData
DBEDT's Economic Data, Census and Analysis group now posts on Twitter!

Interested in our latest products and data? Follow us at @HawaiiData on Twitter.

See our DBEDT products at: <http://dbedt.hawaii.gov/economic/> & <http://census.hawaii.gov/>

Jan Nakamoto
Research Statistician
Statistics and Data Support Branch
Research and Economic Analysis Division
Department of Business, Economic Development & Tourism
Phone (808) 586-2493
Email jan.n.nakamoto@hawaii.gov



DP03 | SELECTED ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

2006-2010 American Community Survey Selected Population Tables

Supporting documentation on code lists, subject definitions, data accuracy, and statistical testing can be found on the American Community Survey website in the Data and Documentation section.

Sample size and data quality measures (including coverage rates, allocation rates, and response rates) can be found on the American Community Survey website in the Methodology section.

Although the American Community Survey (ACS) produces population, demographic and housing unit estimates, for 2010, the 2010 Census provides the official counts of the population and housing units for the nation, states, counties, cities and towns. For 2006 to 2009, the Population Estimates Program provides intercensal estimates of the population for the nation, states, and counties.

Subject	Hawaii				
	Micronesia alone (520-529, 531-541)				Micronesia alone or in any combination (520-529, 531-541) & (100-299) or (300, A01-Z99) or (400-999)
	Estimate	Estimate Margin of Error	Percent	Percent Margin of Error	
EMPLOYMENT STATUS					
Population 16 years and over	13,832	+/-1,543	13,832	(X)	16,793
In labor force	9,338	+/-1,136	67.5%	+/-3.1	11,675
Civilian labor force	8,955	+/-1,101	64.7%	+/-3.2	11,267
Employed	8,057	+/-1,014	58.2%	+/-2.9	10,215
Unemployed	898	+/-231	6.5%	+/-1.6	1,052
Armed Forces	383	+/-156	2.8%	+/-1.1	408
Not in labor force	4,494	+/-649	32.5%	+/-3.1	5,118
Civilian labor force	8,955	+/-1,101	8,955	(X)	11,267
Percent Unemployed	(X)	(X)	10.0%	+/-2.3	(X)
Females 16 years and over					
Population 16 years and over	6,816	+/-766	6,816	(X)	8,372
In labor force	3,758	+/-532	55.1%	+/-4.1	4,929
Civilian labor force	3,702	+/-523	54.3%	+/-4.1	4,873
Employed	3,163	+/-449	46.4%	+/-3.8	4,314
Own children under 6 years					
Population 16 years and over	2,876	+/-516	2,876	(X)	4,341
All parents in family in labor force	1,483	+/-383	51.6%	+/-11.8	2,298
Own children 6 to 17 years					
Population 16 years and over	3,962	+/-706	3,962	(X)	5,536
All parents in family in labor force	2,037	+/-512	51.4%	+/-9.8	3,133
COMMUTING TO WORK					
Workers 16 years and over	8,413	+/-1,051	8,413	(X)	10,479
Car, truck, or van -- drove alone	3,553	+/-505	42.2%	+/-4.8	4,811
Car, truck, or van -- carpooled	2,158	+/-475	25.7%	+/-4.6	2,727
Public transportation (excluding taxicab)	1,668	+/-419	19.8%	+/-4.1	1,768
Walked	520	+/-200	6.2%	+/-2.2	622
Other means	193	+/-132	2.3%	+/-1.5	206

Subject	Hawaii				
	Micronesian alone (520-529, 531-541)				Micronesian alone or in any combination (520-529, 531-541) & (100-299) or (300, A01-Z99) or (400-999)
	Estimate	Estimate Margin of Error	Percent	Percent Margin of Error	
Worked at home	321	+/-279	3.8%	+/-3.2	345
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	25.3	+/-2.0	(X)	(X)	26.3
OCCUPATION					
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	8,057	+/-1,014	8,057	(X)	10,215
Management, business, science, and arts occupations	910	+/-275	11.3%	+/-3.2	1,473
Service occupations	3,386	+/-590	42.0%	+/-5.1	3,745
Sales and office occupations	2,273	+/-393	28.2%	+/-4.0	2,907
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	579	+/-299	7.2%	+/-3.5	901
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	909	+/-265	11.3%	+/-2.7	1,189
INDUSTRY					
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	8,057	+/-1,014	8,057	(X)	10,215
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	162	+/-138	2.0%	+/-1.7	207
Construction	146	+/-87	1.8%	+/-1.1	240
Manufacturing	192	+/-134	2.4%	+/-1.6	388
Wholesale trade	248	+/-147	3.1%	+/-1.9	281
Retail trade	1,729	+/-460	21.5%	+/-5.0	2,131
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	415	+/-190	5.2%	+/-2.3	563
Information	4	+/-8	0.0%	+/-0.1	87
Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing	450	+/-197	5.6%	+/-2.3	571
Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services	786	+/-184	9.8%	+/-2.4	977
Educational services, and health care and social assistance	572	+/-194	7.1%	+/-2.4	893
Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services	2,565	+/-597	31.8%	+/-5.6	2,786
Other services, except public administration	269	+/-144	3.3%	+/-1.7	284
Public administration	519	+/-244	6.4%	+/-3.0	807
CLASS OF WORKER					
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	8,057	+/-1,014	8,057	(X)	10,215
Private wage and salary workers	7,066	+/-955	87.7%	+/-3.3	8,614
Government workers	880	+/-281	10.9%	+/-3.3	1,444
Self-employed in own not incorporated business workers	111	+/-68	1.4%	+/-0.9	157
Unpaid family workers	0	+/-123	0.0%	+/-0.4	0
INCOME AND BENEFITS (IN 2010 INFLATION-ADJUSTED DOLLARS)					
Total households	4,304	+/-462	4,304	(X)	5,126
Less than \$10,000	410	+/-172	9.5%	+/-3.7	414
\$10,000 to \$14,999	275	+/-131	6.4%	+/-2.9	301
\$15,000 to \$24,999	613	+/-193	14.2%	+/-4.2	656
\$25,000 to \$34,999	697	+/-204	16.2%	+/-4.7	711
\$35,000 to \$49,999	733	+/-205	17.0%	+/-4.5	854
\$50,000 to \$74,999	607	+/-194	14.1%	+/-4.1	876
\$75,000 to \$99,999	593	+/-210	13.8%	+/-4.9	762
\$100,000 to \$149,999	276	+/-113	6.4%	+/-2.6	395
\$150,000 to \$199,999	81	+/-54	1.9%	+/-1.2	113
\$200,000 or more	19	+/-23	0.4%	+/-0.5	44
Median household income (dollars)	38,429	+/-4,804	(X)	(X)	43,341

Subject	Hawaii				
	Micronesian alone (520-529, 531-541)				Micronesian alone or in any combination (520-529, 531-541) & (100-299) or (300, A01-Z99) or (400-999)
	Estimate	Estimate Margin of Error	Percent	Percent Margin of Error	Estimate
Mean household income (dollars)	49,243	+/-3,548	(X)	(X)	54,153
With earnings	4,048	+/-444	94.1%	+/-2.3	4,855
Mean earnings (dollars)	48,111	+/-3,763	(X)	(X)	53,158
With Social Security	250	+/-115	5.8%	+/-2.7	285
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	12,323	+/-1,803	(X)	(X)	11,938
With retirement income	158	+/-75	3.7%	+/-1.8	177
Mean retirement income (dollars)	22,299	+/-9,682	(X)	(X)	20,734
With Supplemental Security Income	75	+/-56	1.7%	+/-1.3	76
Mean Supplemental Security Income (dollars)	8,599	+/-955	(X)	(X)	8,566
With cash public assistance income	764	+/-196	17.8%	+/-4.5	825
Mean cash public assistance income (dollars)	6,482	+/-1,293	(X)	(X)	6,287
With Food Stamp/SNAP benefits in the past 12 months	1,199	+/-211	27.9%	+/-5.4	1,302
Families	3,755	+/-401	3,755	(X)	4,337
Less than \$10,000	324	+/-119	8.6%	+/-2.9	331
\$10,000 to \$14,999	221	+/-109	5.9%	+/-2.8	236
\$15,000 to \$24,999	623	+/-190	16.6%	+/-4.7	648
\$25,000 to \$34,999	621	+/-202	16.5%	+/-5.1	650
\$35,000 to \$49,999	571	+/-193	15.2%	+/-5.1	629
\$50,000 to \$74,999	582	+/-217	15.5%	+/-5.5	760
\$75,000 to \$99,999	513	+/-173	13.7%	+/-4.5	664
\$100,000 to \$149,999	240	+/-106	6.4%	+/-2.8	322
\$150,000 to \$199,999	41	+/-35	1.1%	+/-0.9	53
\$200,000 or more	19	+/-23	0.5%	+/-0.6	44
Median family income (dollars)	36,814	+/-4,537	(X)	(X)	41,404
Mean family income (dollars)	48,793	+/-4,172	(X)	(X)	53,480
Per capita income (dollars)	11,573	+/-1,002	(X)	(X)	11,934
Nonfamily households	549	+/-211	549	(X)	789
Median nonfamily income (dollars)	25,650	+/-13,454	(X)	(X)	29,552
Mean nonfamily income (dollars)	29,576	+/-8,740	(X)	(X)	39,800
Median earnings for workers (dollars)	19,538	+/-1,451	(X)	(X)	20,759
Median earnings for male full-time, year-round workers (dollars)	27,101	+/-2,234	(X)	(X)	29,551
Median earnings for female full-time, year-round workers (dollars)	25,100	+/-5,149	(X)	(X)	27,337
HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE					
Civilian noninstitutionalized population	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
With health insurance coverage	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
With private health insurance	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
With public coverage	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
No health insurance coverage	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Civilian noninstitutionalized population under 18 years	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
No health insurance coverage	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Civilian noninstitutionalized population 18 to 64 years	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)

Subject	Hawaii				
	Micronesian alone (520-529, 531-541)				Micronesian alone or in any combination (520-529, 531-541) & (100-299) or (300, A01-Z99) or (400-999)
	Estimate	Estimate Margin of Error	Percent	Percent Margin of Error	Estimate
In labor force:	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Employed:	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
With health insurance coverage	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
With private health insurance	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
With public coverage	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
No health insurance coverage	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Unemployed:	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
With health insurance coverage	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
With private health insurance	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
With public coverage	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
No health insurance coverage	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Not in labor force:	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
With health insurance coverage	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
With private health insurance	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
With public coverage	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
No health insurance coverage	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
PERCENTAGE OF FAMILIES AND PEOPLE WHOSE INCOME IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS IS BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL					
All families	(X)	(X)	28.4%	+/-5.8	(X)
With related children under 18 years	(X)	(X)	30.6%	+/-6.6	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	(X)	(X)	13.2%	+/-9.4	(X)
Married couple families	(X)	(X)	29.8%	+/-7.3	(X)
With related children under 18 years	(X)	(X)	31.5%	+/-8.1	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	(X)	(X)	9.2%	+/-10.2	(X)
Families with female householder, no husband present	(X)	(X)	30.8%	+/-11.2	(X)
With related children under 18 years	(X)	(X)	33.5%	+/-11.9	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	(X)	(X)	23.9%	+/-23.6	(X)
All people	(X)	(X)	33.7%	+/-5.6	(X)
Under 18 years	(X)	(X)	39.3%	+/-8.5	(X)
Related children under 18 years	(X)	(X)	39.2%	+/-8.5	(X)
Related children under 5 years	(X)	(X)	30.5%	+/-11.0	(X)
Related children 5 to 17 years	(X)	(X)	43.7%	+/-8.2	(X)
18 years and over	(X)	(X)	30.5%	+/-5.6	(X)
18 to 64 years	(X)	(X)	30.9%	+/-5.5	(X)
65 years and over	(X)	(X)	20.5%	+/-13.6	(X)
People in families	(X)	(X)	30.3%	+/-6.4	(X)
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	(X)	(X)	56.3%	+/-12.8	(X)

Subject	Hawaii				
	Micronesian alone or in any combination (520-529, 531-541) & (100-299) or (300, A01-Z99) or (400-999)			Marshallese alone (532)	
	Estimate Margin of Error	Percent	Percent Margin of Error	Estimate	Estimate Margin of Error
EMPLOYMENT STATUS					
Population 16 years and over	+/-1,593	16,793	(X)	2,838	+/-1,058
In labor force	+/-1,226	69.5%	+/-2.9	1,615	+/-643
Civilian labor force	+/-1,188	67.1%	+/-2.9	1,605	+/-642
Employed	+/-1,103	60.8%	+/-2.7	1,273	+/-525
Unemployed	+/-233	6.3%	+/-1.3	332	+/-185
Armed Forces	+/-158	2.4%	+/-0.9	10	+/-16
Not in labor force	+/-670	30.5%	+/-2.9	1,223	+/-502
Civilian labor force	+/-1,188	11,267	(X)	1,605	+/-642
Percent Unemployed	(X)	9.3%	+/-1.9	(X)	(X)
Females 16 years and over	+/-828	8,372	(X)	1,307	+/-458
In labor force	+/-624	58.9%	+/-4.1	547	+/-229
Civilian labor force	+/-612	58.2%	+/-4.0	547	+/-229
Employed	+/-540	51.5%	+/-3.9	348	+/-152
Own children under 6 years	+/-559	4,341	(X)	599	+/-269
All parents in family in labor force	+/-479	52.9%	+/-8.4	362	+/-203
Own children 6 to 17 years	+/-747	5,536	(X)	581	+/-336
All parents in family in labor force	+/-556	56.6%	+/-7.5	100	+/-76
COMMUTING TO WORK					
Workers 16 years and over	+/-1,145	10,479	(X)	1,283	+/-527
Car, truck, or van -- drove alone	+/-627	45.9%	+/-4.4	315	+/-149
Car, truck, or van -- carpooled	+/-498	26.0%	+/-4.1	395	+/-245
Public transportation (excluding taxicab)	+/-415	16.9%	+/-3.3	243	+/-163
Walked	+/-210	5.9%	+/-1.8	136	+/-113
Other means	+/-133	2.0%	+/-1.2	14	+/-23
Worked at home	+/-282	3.3%	+/-2.6	180	+/-256
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	+/-2.0	(X)	(X)	26.2	+/-8.2
OCCUPATION					
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	+/-1,103	10,215	(X)	1,273	+/-525
Management, business, science, and arts occupations	+/-333	14.4%	+/-2.8	39	+/-35
Service occupations	+/-595	36.7%	+/-4.3	851	+/-411
Sales and office occupations	+/-443	28.5%	+/-3.5	97	+/-72
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	+/-303	8.8%	+/-2.8	190	+/-256
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	+/-317	11.6%	+/-2.7	96	+/-77
INDUSTRY					
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	+/-1,103	10,215	(X)	1,273	+/-525
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	+/-127	2.0%	+/-1.2	96	+/-129
Construction	+/-102	2.3%	+/-1.1	0	+/-123
Manufacturing	+/-179	3.8%	+/-1.7	82	+/-128
Wholesale trade	+/-148	2.8%	+/-1.5	0	+/-123
Retail trade	+/-481	20.9%	+/-4.1	115	+/-112
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	+/-207	5.5%	+/-1.9	76	+/-62
Information	+/-91	0.9%	+/-0.9	0	+/-123
Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing	+/-207	5.6%	+/-1.9	26	+/-38
Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services	+/-214	9.6%	+/-2.1	176	+/-144

Subject	Hawaii				
	Micronesian alone or in any combination (520-529, 531-541) & (100-299) or (300, A01-Z99) or (400-999)			Marshallese alone (532)	
	Estimate Margin of Error	Percent	Percent Margin of Error	Estimate	Estimate Margin of Error
Educational services, and health care and social assistance	+/-241	8.7%	+/-2.2	0	+/-123
Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services	+/-601	27.3%	+/-4.6	649	+/-359
Other services, except public administration	+/-142	2.8%	+/-1.4	29	+/-36
Public administration	+/-248	7.9%	+/-2.3	24	+/-27
CLASS OF WORKER					
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	+/-1,103	10,215	(X)	1,273	+/-525
Private wage and salary workers	+/-998	84.3%	+/-2.9	1,238	+/-523
Government workers	+/-330	14.1%	+/-2.9	35	+/-32
Self-employed in own not incorporated business workers	+/-83	1.5%	+/-0.8	0	+/-123
Unpaid family workers	+/-123	0.0%	+/-0.3	0	+/-123
INCOME AND BENEFITS (IN 2010 INFLATION-ADJUSTED DOLLARS)					
Total households	+/-510	5,126	(X)	703	+/-250
Less than \$10,000	+/-173	8.1%	+/-3.2	115	+/-113
\$10,000 to \$14,999	+/-133	5.9%	+/-2.5	98	+/-84
\$15,000 to \$24,999	+/-198	12.8%	+/-3.7	174	+/-127
\$25,000 to \$34,999	+/-206	13.9%	+/-3.9	91	+/-74
\$35,000 to \$49,999	+/-217	16.7%	+/-4.2	101	+/-93
\$50,000 to \$74,999	+/-256	17.1%	+/-4.4	55	+/-52
\$75,000 to \$99,999	+/-236	14.9%	+/-4.4	54	+/-49
\$100,000 to \$149,999	+/-135	7.7%	+/-2.6	5	+/-7
\$150,000 to \$199,999	+/-67	2.2%	+/-1.3	0	+/-123
\$200,000 or more	+/-41	0.9%	+/-0.8	10	+/-17
Median household income (dollars)	+/-4,757	(X)	(X)	22,601	+/-6,656
Mean household income (dollars)	+/-4,052	(X)	(X)	33,302	+/-8,094
With earnings					
Mean earnings (dollars)	+/-4,218	(X)	(X)	31,038	+/-8,936
With Social Security					
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	+/-1,874	(X)	(X)	10,070	+/-3,550
With retirement income					
Mean retirement income (dollars)	+/-81	3.5%	+/-1.6	54	+/-51
With Supplemental Security Income					
Mean Supplemental Security Income (dollars)	+/-56	1.5%	+/-1.1	0	+/-123
With cash public assistance income					
Mean cash public assistance income (dollars)	+/-977	(X)	(X)	-	**
With Food Stamp/SNAP benefits in the past 12 months					
Mean cash public assistance income (dollars)	+/-199	16.1%	+/-3.8	242	+/-144
Mean Food Stamp/SNAP benefits in the past 12 months (dollars)	+/-1,318	(X)	(X)	7,755	+/-3,066
Mean retirement income (dollars)	+/-218	25.4%	+/-4.5	271	+/-140
Families					
Mean family income (dollars)	+/-427	4,337	(X)	511	+/-199
Less than \$10,000	+/-120	7.6%	+/-2.6	37	+/-30
\$10,000 to \$14,999	+/-114	5.4%	+/-2.6	98	+/-84
\$15,000 to \$24,999	+/-189	14.9%	+/-4.1	202	+/-135
\$25,000 to \$34,999	+/-204	15.0%	+/-4.4	29	+/-36
\$35,000 to \$49,999	+/-198	14.5%	+/-4.6	21	+/-22
\$50,000 to \$74,999	+/-250	17.5%	+/-5.3	55	+/-52
\$75,000 to \$99,999	+/-206	15.3%	+/-4.5	54	+/-49
\$100,000 to \$149,999	+/-122	7.4%	+/-2.7	5	+/-7
\$150,000 to \$199,999	+/-42	1.2%	+/-1.0	0	+/-123
\$200,000 or more	+/-41	1.0%	+/-1.0	10	+/-17
Median family income (dollars)	+/-6,247	(X)	(X)	20,946	+/-2,602
Mean family income (dollars)	+/-4,629	(X)	(X)	35,288	+/-9,695

Subject	Hawaii				
	Micronesian alone or in any combination (520-529, 531-541) & (100-299) or (300, A01-Z99) or (400-999)			Marshallese alone (532)	
	Estimate Margin of Error	Percent	Percent Margin of Error	Estimate	Estimate Margin of Error
Per capita income (dollars)	+/-986	(X)	(X)	6,906	+/-1,859
Nonfamily households	+/-228	789	(X)	192	+/-136
Median nonfamily income (dollars)	+/-24,760	(X)	(X)	25,100	+/-34,507
Mean nonfamily income (dollars)	+/-8,880	(X)	(X)	22,009	+/-12,652
Median earnings for workers (dollars)	+/-1,452	(X)	(X)	12,721	+/-10,516
Median earnings for male full-time, year-round workers (dollars)	+/-2,396	(X)	(X)	23,925	+/-3,464
Median earnings for female full-time, year-round workers (dollars)	+/-3,656	(X)	(X)	20,820	+/-6,878
HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE					
Civilian noninstitutionalized population	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
With health insurance coverage	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
With private health insurance	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
With public coverage	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
No health insurance coverage	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Civilian noninstitutionalized population under 18 years	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
No health insurance coverage	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Civilian noninstitutionalized population 18 to 64 years	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
In labor force:	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Employed:	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
With health insurance coverage	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
With private health insurance	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
With public coverage	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
No health insurance coverage	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Unemployed:	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
With health insurance coverage	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
With private health insurance	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
With public coverage	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
No health insurance coverage	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Not in labor force:	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
With health insurance coverage	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
With private health insurance	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
With public coverage	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
No health insurance coverage	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
PERCENTAGE OF FAMILIES AND PEOPLE WHOSE INCOME IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS IS BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL					
All families	(X)	25.5%	+/-5.3	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	(X)	27.9%	+/-6.1	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	(X)	13.8%	+/-9.7	(X)	(X)
Married couple families	(X)	25.1%	+/-6.7	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	(X)	26.9%	+/-7.4	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	(X)	8.2%	+/-8.8	(X)	(X)
Families with female householder, no husband present	(X)	30.5%	+/-10.4	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	(X)	34.3%	+/-11.1	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	(X)	27.3%	+/-24.4	(X)	(X)
All people	(X)	28.6%	+/-4.8	(X)	(X)
Under 18 years	(X)	31.3%	+/-6.7	(X)	(X)
Related children under 18 years	(X)	31.3%	+/-6.7	(X)	(X)
Related children under 5 years	(X)	24.5%	+/-8.0	(X)	(X)

Subject	Hawaii				
	Micronesian alone or in any combination (520-529, 531-541) & (100-299) or (300, A01-Z99) or (400-999)			Marshallese alone (532)	
	Estimate Margin of Error	Percent	Percent Margin of Error	Estimate	Estimate Margin of Error
Related children 5 to 17 years	(X)	35.2%	+/-6.8	(X)	(X)
18 years and over	(X)	26.8%	+/-4.9	(X)	(X)
18 to 64 years	(X)	27.1%	+/-4.8	(X)	(X)
65 years and over	(X)	19.5%	+/-13.1	(X)	(X)
People in families	(X)	25.6%	+/-5.4	(X)	(X)
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	(X)	50.5%	+/-11.3	(X)	(X)

Subject	Hawaii				
	Marshalllese alone (532)		Marshalllese alone or in any combination (532) & (100-299) or (300, A01-Z99) or (400-999)		
	Percent	Percent Margin of Error	Estimate	Estimate Margin of Error	Percent
EMPLOYMENT STATUS					
Population 16 years and over	2,838	(X)	3,127	+/-1,052	3,127
In labor force	56.9%	+/-7.9	1,826	+/-641	58.4%
Civilian labor force	56.6%	+/-7.9	1,816	+/-640	58.1%
Employed	44.9%	+/-6.4	1,460	+/-529	46.7%
Unemployed	11.7%	+/-5.4	356	+/-182	11.4%
Armed Forces	0.4%	+/-0.6	10	+/-16	0.3%
Not in labor force	43.1%	+/-7.9	1,301	+/-502	41.6%
Civilian labor force	1,605	(X)	1,816	+/-640	1,816
Percent Unemployed	20.7%	+/-8.2	(X)	(X)	19.6%
Females 16 years and over	1,307	(X)	1,437	+/-465	1,437
In labor force	41.9%	+/-11.2	626	+/-235	43.6%
Civilian labor force	41.9%	+/-11.2	626	+/-235	43.6%
Employed	26.6%	+/-9.4	427	+/-166	29.7%
Own children under 6 years	599	(X)	655	+/-273	655
All parents in family in labor force	60.4%	+/-22.0	400	+/-207	61.1%
Own children 6 to 17 years	581	(X)	804	+/-349	804
All parents in family in labor force	17.2%	+/-15.6	260	+/-135	32.3%
COMMUTING TO WORK					
Workers 16 years and over	1,283	(X)	1,470	+/-531	1,470
Car, truck, or van -- drove alone	24.6%	+/-12.3	410	+/-159	27.9%
Car, truck, or van -- carpooled	30.8%	+/-13.3	459	+/-264	31.2%
Public transportation (excluding taxicab)	18.9%	+/-10.1	256	+/-162	17.4%
Walked	10.6%	+/-8.6	151	+/-113	10.3%
Other means	1.1%	+/-1.9	14	+/-23	1.0%
Worked at home	14.0%	+/-18.3	180	+/-256	12.2%
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	(X)	(X)	28.8	+/-7.4	(X)
OCCUPATION					
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	1,273	(X)	1,460	+/-529	1,460
Management, business, science, and arts occupations	3.1%	+/-3.0	98	+/-64	6.7%
Service occupations	66.8%	+/-18.5	851	+/-411	58.3%
Sales and office occupations	7.6%	+/-6.1	146	+/-82	10.0%
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	14.9%	+/-18.2	256	+/-265	17.5%
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	7.5%	+/-6.4	109	+/-80	7.5%
INDUSTRY					
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	1,273	(X)	1,460	+/-529	1,460
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	7.5%	+/-9.2	96	+/-129	6.6%
Construction	0.0%	+/-2.7	40	+/-61	2.7%
Manufacturing	6.4%	+/-9.3	82	+/-128	5.6%
Wholesale trade	0.0%	+/-2.7	0	+/-123	0.0%
Retail trade	9.0%	+/-9.3	166	+/-121	11.4%
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	6.0%	+/-4.9	86	+/-64	5.9%
Information	0.0%	+/-2.7	0	+/-123	0.0%
Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing	2.0%	+/-3.0	41	+/-48	2.8%
Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services	13.8%	+/-11.4	189	+/-147	12.9%
Educational services, and health care and social assistance	0.0%	+/-2.7	32	+/-37	2.2%

Subject	Hawaii				
	Marshallese alone (532)		Marshallese alone or in any combination (532) & (100-299) or (300, A01-Z99) or (400-999)		
	Percent	Percent Margin of Error	Estimate	Estimate Margin of Error	Percent
Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services	51.0%	+/-19.3	664	+/-358	45.5%
Other services, except public administration	2.3%	+/-3.0	40	+/-40	2.7%
Public administration	1.9%	+/-2.3	24	+/-27	1.6%
CLASS OF WORKER					
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	1,273	(X)	1,460	+/-529	1,460
Private wage and salary workers	97.3%	+/-2.8	1,425	+/-526	97.6%
Government workers	2.7%	+/-2.8	35	+/-32	2.4%
Self-employed in own not incorporated business workers	0.0%	+/-2.7	0	+/-123	0.0%
Unpaid family workers	0.0%	+/-2.7	0	+/-123	0.0%
INCOME AND BENEFITS (IN 2010 INFLATION-ADJUSTED DOLLARS)					
Total households	703	(X)	744	+/-251	744
Less than \$10,000	16.4%	+/-15.6	115	+/-113	15.5%
\$10,000 to \$14,999	13.9%	+/-10.2	111	+/-83	14.9%
\$15,000 to \$24,999	24.8%	+/-15.9	174	+/-127	23.4%
\$25,000 to \$34,999	12.9%	+/-10.0	91	+/-74	12.2%
\$35,000 to \$49,999	14.4%	+/-12.4	116	+/-91	15.6%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	7.8%	+/-7.1	68	+/-56	9.1%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	7.7%	+/-6.6	54	+/-49	7.3%
\$100,000 to \$149,999	0.7%	+/-1.0	5	+/-7	0.7%
\$150,000 to \$199,999	0.0%	+/-4.9	0	+/-123	0.0%
\$200,000 or more	1.4%	+/-2.6	10	+/-17	1.3%
Median household income (dollars)	(X)	(X)	23,108	+/-6,908	(X)
Mean household income (dollars)	(X)	(X)	33,727	+/-7,655	(X)
With earnings					
Mean earnings (dollars)	(X)	(X)	31,629	+/-8,403	(X)
With Social Security					
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	(X)	(X)	10,070	+/-3,550	(X)
With retirement income					
Mean retirement income (dollars)	(X)	(X)	15,024	+/-10,976	(X)
With Supplemental Security Income					
Mean Supplemental Security Income (dollars)	(X)	(X)	-	**	(X)
With cash public assistance income					
Mean cash public assistance income (dollars)	(X)	(X)	7,344	+/-3,128	(X)
With Food Stamp/SNAP benefits in the past 12 months					
Families	511	(X)	539	+/-199	539
Less than \$10,000	7.2%	+/-6.9	37	+/-30	6.9%
\$10,000 to \$14,999	19.2%	+/-13.6	98	+/-84	18.2%
\$15,000 to \$24,999	39.5%	+/-19.8	202	+/-135	37.5%
\$25,000 to \$34,999	5.7%	+/-6.4	29	+/-36	5.4%
\$35,000 to \$49,999	4.1%	+/-4.5	36	+/-36	6.7%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	10.8%	+/-9.5	68	+/-56	12.6%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	10.6%	+/-8.7	54	+/-49	10.0%
\$100,000 to \$149,999	1.0%	+/-1.4	5	+/-7	0.9%
\$150,000 to \$199,999	0.0%	+/-6.6	0	+/-123	0.0%
\$200,000 or more	2.0%	+/-3.6	10	+/-17	1.9%
Median family income (dollars)	(X)	(X)	21,394	+/-3,219	(X)
Mean family income (dollars)	(X)	(X)	36,237	+/-9,265	(X)
Per capita income (dollars)					
	(X)	(X)	6,537	+/-1,440	(X)

Subject	Hawaii				
	Marshallese alone (532)		Marshallese alone or in any combination (532) & (100-299) or (300, A01-Z99) or (400-999)		
	Percent	Percent Margin of Error	Estimate	Estimate Margin of Error	Percent
Nonfamily households	192	(X)	205	+/-134	205
Median nonfamily income (dollars)	(X)	(X)	13,942	+/-30,092	(X)
Mean nonfamily income (dollars)	(X)	(X)	21,505	+/-11,291	(X)
Median earnings for workers (dollars)	(X)	(X)	14,136	+/-9,691	(X)
Median earnings for male full-time, year-round workers (dollars)	(X)	(X)	24,583	+/-4,382	(X)
Median earnings for female full-time, year-round workers (dollars)	(X)	(X)	21,711	+/-1,711	(X)
HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE					
Civilian noninstitutionalized population	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
With health insurance coverage	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
With private health insurance	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
With public coverage	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
No health insurance coverage	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Civilian noninstitutionalized population under 18 years	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
No health insurance coverage	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Civilian noninstitutionalized population 18 to 64 years	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
In labor force:	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Employed:	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
With health insurance coverage	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
With private health insurance	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
With public coverage	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
No health insurance coverage	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Unemployed:	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
With health insurance coverage	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
With private health insurance	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
With public coverage	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
No health insurance coverage	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Not in labor force:	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
With health insurance coverage	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
With private health insurance	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
With public coverage	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
No health insurance coverage	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
PERCENTAGE OF FAMILIES AND PEOPLE WHOSE INCOME IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS IS BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL					
All families	53.2%	+/-18.6	(X)	(X)	50.5%
With related children under 18 years	56.1%	+/-19.0	(X)	(X)	52.9%
With related children under 5 years only	35.1%	+/-41.8	(X)	(X)	28.6%
Married couple families	51.8%	+/-22.4	(X)	(X)	47.8%
With related children under 18 years	53.4%	+/-23.0	(X)	(X)	49.2%
With related children under 5 years only	75.0%	+/-48.2	(X)	(X)	41.4%
Families with female householder, no husband present	72.2%	+/-34.3	(X)	(X)	72.2%
With related children under 18 years	94.0%	+/-10.2	(X)	(X)	94.0%
With related children under 5 years only	-	**	(X)	(X)	-
All people	59.5%	+/-13.2	(X)	(X)	53.0%
Under 18 years	62.4%	+/-16.1	(X)	(X)	51.8%
Related children under 18 years	62.4%	+/-16.1	(X)	(X)	51.8%
Related children under 5 years	60.5%	+/-21.3	(X)	(X)	56.2%
Related children 5 to 17 years	63.5%	+/-16.8	(X)	(X)	49.6%
18 years and over	58.1%	+/-15.5	(X)	(X)	53.7%
18 to 64 years	58.5%	+/-15.3	(X)	(X)	53.9%

Subject	Hawaii				
	Marshallese alone (532)		Marshallese alone or in any combination (532) & (100-299) or (300, A01-Z99) or (400-999)		
	Percent	Percent Margin of Error	Estimate	Estimate Margin of Error	Percent
65 years and over	49.2%	+/-41.0	(X)	(X)	49.2%
People in families	54.8%	+/-17.3	(X)	(X)	47.8%
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	71.4%	+/-21.8	(X)	(X)	66.9%

Subject	Hawaii				
	Marshalllese alone or in any combination (532) & (100-299) or (300, A01-Z99) or (400-999)	Palauan alone or in any combination (533) & (100-299) or (300, A01-Z99) or (400-999)			
		Percent Margin of Error	Estimate	Estimate Margin of Error	Percent
EMPLOYMENT STATUS					
Population 16 years and over	(X)	1,174	+/-569	1,174	(X)
In labor force	+/-7.3	936	+/-444	79.7%	+/-13.0
Civilian labor force	+/-7.3	845	+/-427	72.0%	+/-13.9
Employed	+/-6.0	763	+/-364	65.0%	+/-9.2
Unemployed	+/-4.9	82	+/-88	7.0%	+/-6.8
Armed Forces	+/-0.5	91	+/-83	7.8%	+/-7.2
Not in labor force	+/-7.3	238	+/-210	20.3%	+/-13.0
Civilian labor force	(X)	845	+/-427	845	(X)
Percent Unemployed	+/-7.3	(X)	(X)	9.7%	+/-8.2
Females 16 years and over	(X)	560	+/-306	560	(X)
In labor force	+/-10.3	434	+/-232	77.5%	+/-16.1
Civilian labor force	+/-10.3	434	+/-232	77.5%	+/-16.1
Employed	+/-9.3	384	+/-224	68.6%	+/-17.5
Own children under 6 years	(X)	158	+/-123	158	(X)
All parents in family in labor force	+/-20.3	128	+/-115	81.0%	+/-31.1
Own children 6 to 17 years	(X)	166	+/-103	166	(X)
All parents in family in labor force	+/-18.8	116	+/-86	69.9%	+/-24.9
COMMUTING TO WORK					
Workers 16 years and over	(X)	805	+/-346	805	(X)
Car, truck, or van -- drove alone	+/-11.7	270	+/-151	33.5%	+/-15.2
Car, truck, or van -- carpooled	+/-12.3	180	+/-159	22.4%	+/-17.0
Public transportation (excluding taxicab)	+/-9.1	236	+/-211	29.3%	+/-19.0
Walked	+/-7.3	96	+/-76	11.9%	+/-10.1
Other means	+/-1.6	0	+/-123	0.0%	+/-4.3
Worked at home	+/-16.1	23	+/-28	2.9%	+/-3.5
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	(X)	28.7	+/-7.3	(X)	(X)
OCCUPATION					
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	(X)	763	+/-364	763	(X)
Management, business, science, and arts occupations	+/-4.7	167	+/-123	21.9%	+/-14.0
Service occupations	+/-15.8	170	+/-144	22.3%	+/-14.3
Sales and office occupations	+/-6.4	370	+/-196	48.5%	+/-11.0
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	+/-16.1	23	+/-28	3.0%	+/-3.9
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	+/-6.0	33	+/-33	4.3%	+/-4.0
INDUSTRY					
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	(X)	763	+/-364	763	(X)
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	+/-8.1	0	+/-123	0.0%	+/-4.5
Construction	+/-4.3	23	+/-28	3.0%	+/-3.9
Manufacturing	+/-8.1	23	+/-28	3.0%	+/-3.7
Wholesale trade	+/-2.4	23	+/-30	3.0%	+/-3.8
Retail trade	+/-9.0	110	+/-76	14.4%	+/-9.6
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	+/-4.4	13	+/-21	1.7%	+/-3.2
Information	+/-2.4	54	+/-85	7.1%	+/-9.6

Subject	Hawaii				
	Marshalllese alone or in any combination (532) & (100-299) or (300, A01-Z99) or (400-999)	Palauan alone or in any combination (533) & (100-299) or (300, A01-Z99) or (400-999)			
		Percent Margin of Error	Estimate	Estimate Margin of Error	Percent
Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing	+/-3.2	56	+/-88	7.3%	+/-10.2
Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services	+/-9.8	43	+/-41	5.6%	+/-5.9
Educational services, and health care and social assistance	+/-2.6	83	+/-77	10.9%	+/-10.6
Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services	+/-16.8	165	+/-138	21.6%	+/-13.7
Other services, except public administration	+/-2.9	0	+/-123	0.0%	+/-4.5
Public administration	+/-1.9	170	+/-133	22.3%	+/-13.1
CLASS OF WORKER					
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	(X)	763	+/-364	763	(X)
Private wage and salary workers	+/-2.3	549	+/-283	72.0%	+/-13.2
Government workers	+/-2.3	211	+/-141	27.7%	+/-13.4
Self-employed in own not incorporated business workers	+/-2.4	3	+/-10	0.4%	+/-1.4
Unpaid family workers	+/-2.4	0	+/-123	0.0%	+/-4.5
INCOME AND BENEFITS (IN 2010 INFLATION-ADJUSTED DOLLARS)					
Total households	(X)	309	+/-135	309	(X)
Less than \$10,000	+/-14.7	13	+/-22	4.2%	+/-7.7
\$10,000 to \$14,999	+/-9.6	0	+/-123	0.0%	+/-10.7
\$15,000 to \$24,999	+/-14.9	47	+/-40	15.2%	+/-15.4
\$25,000 to \$34,999	+/-9.4	12	+/-20	3.9%	+/-6.9
\$35,000 to \$49,999	+/-11.3	11	+/-17	3.6%	+/-6.1
\$50,000 to \$74,999	+/-7.2	56	+/-88	18.1%	+/-24.1
\$75,000 to \$99,999	+/-6.2	87	+/-84	28.2%	+/-24.1
\$100,000 to \$149,999	+/-1.0	83	+/-65	26.9%	+/-19.1
\$150,000 to \$199,999	+/-4.6	0	+/-123	0.0%	+/-10.7
\$200,000 or more	+/-2.5	0	+/-123	0.0%	+/-10.7
Median household income (dollars)	(X)	81,761	+/-37,935	(X)	(X)
Mean household income (dollars)	(X)	72,508	+/-16,488	(X)	(X)
With earnings					
Mean earnings (dollars)	(X)	69,765	+/-15,772	(X)	(X)
With Social Security					
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	(X)	12,411	+/-21	(X)	(X)
With retirement income					
Mean retirement income (dollars)	(X)	-	**	(X)	(X)
With Supplemental Security Income					
Mean Supplemental Security Income (dollars)	(X)	-	**	(X)	(X)
With cash public assistance income					
Mean cash public assistance income (dollars)	(X)	3,788	+/-22	(X)	(X)
With Food Stamp/SNAP benefits in the past 12 months					
Mean cash public assistance income (dollars)	(X)	3,788	+/-22	(X)	(X)
Families					
Less than \$10,000	+/-6.3	0	+/-123	0.0%	+/-11.9
\$10,000 to \$14,999	+/-13.2	0	+/-123	0.0%	+/-11.9
\$15,000 to \$24,999	+/-19.1	27	+/-32	9.8%	+/-13.0
\$25,000 to \$34,999	+/-6.0	12	+/-20	4.3%	+/-7.7
\$35,000 to \$49,999	+/-7.5	36	+/-43	13.0%	+/-15.8
\$50,000 to \$74,999	+/-9.4	66	+/-91	23.9%	+/-27.1
\$75,000 to \$99,999	+/-8.1	77	+/-81	27.9%	+/-26.4

Subject	Hawaii				
	Marshallese alone or in any combination (532) & (100-299) or (300, A01-Z99) or (400-999)	Palauan alone or in any combination (533) & (100-299) or (300, A01-Z99) or (400-999)			
		Percent Margin of Error	Estimate	Estimate Margin of Error	Percent
\$100,000 to \$149,999	+/-1.4	58	+/-52	21.0%	+/-18.3
\$150,000 to \$199,999	+/-6.3	0	+/-123	0.0%	+/-11.9
\$200,000 or more	+/-3.4	0	+/-123	0.0%	+/-11.9
Median family income (dollars)	(X)	69,250	+/-36,362	(X)	(X)
Mean family income (dollars)	(X)	71,570	+/-12,595	(X)	(X)
Per capita income (dollars)	(X)	19,634	+/-4,458	(X)	(X)
Nonfamily households	(X)	33	+/-34	33	(X)
Median nonfamily income (dollars)	(X)	16,250	+/-23,901	(X)	(X)
Mean nonfamily income (dollars)	(X)	10,955	+/-7,961	(X)	(X)
Median earnings for workers (dollars)	(X)	24,920	+/-4,129	(X)	(X)
Median earnings for male full-time, year-round workers (dollars)	(X)	36,808	+/-6,137	(X)	(X)
Median earnings for female full-time, year-round workers (dollars)	(X)	26,004	+/-13,381	(X)	(X)
HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE					
Civilian noninstitutionalized population	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
With health insurance coverage	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
With private health insurance	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
With public coverage	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
No health insurance coverage	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Civilian noninstitutionalized population under 18 years	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
No health insurance coverage	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Civilian noninstitutionalized population 18 to 64 years	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
In labor force:	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Employed:	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
With health insurance coverage	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
With private health insurance	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
With public coverage	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
No health insurance coverage	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Unemployed:	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
With health insurance coverage	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
With private health insurance	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
With public coverage	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
No health insurance coverage	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Not in labor force:	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
With health insurance coverage	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
With private health insurance	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
With public coverage	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
No health insurance coverage	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
PERCENTAGE OF FAMILIES AND PEOPLE WHOSE INCOME IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS IS BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL					
All families	+/-18.2	(X)	(X)	0.0%	+/-11.9
With related children under 18 years	+/-18.7	(X)	(X)	0.0%	+/-13.2
With related children under 5 years only	+/-33.0	(X)	(X)	0.0%	+/-37.3
Married couple families	+/-21.8	(X)	(X)	0.0%	+/-23.0
With related children under 18 years	+/-22.5	(X)	(X)	0.0%	+/-23.0

Subject	Hawaii				
	Marshalllese alone or in any combination (532) & (100-299) or (300, A01-Z99) or (400-999)	Palauan alone or in any combination (533) & (100-299) or (300, A01-Z99) or (400-999)			
		Percent Margin of Error	Estimate	Estimate Margin of Error	Percent
With related children under 5 years only	+/-51.4	(X)	(X)	0.0%	+/-37.3
Families with female householder, no husband present	+/-34.3	(X)	(X)	0.0%	+/-42.3
With related children under 18 years	+/-10.2	(X)	(X)	0.0%	+/-64.2
With related children under 5 years only	**	(X)	(X)	-	**
All people	+/-12.3	(X)	(X)	5.6%	+/-6.2
Under 18 years	+/-16.0	(X)	(X)	0.0%	+/-9.6
Related children under 18 years	+/-16.0	(X)	(X)	0.0%	+/-9.6
Related children under 5 years	+/-20.0	(X)	(X)	0.0%	+/-27.3
Related children 5 to 17 years	+/-17.5	(X)	(X)	0.0%	+/-13.6
18 years and over	+/-14.6	(X)	(X)	7.6%	+/-8.3
18 to 64 years	+/-14.4	(X)	(X)	7.6%	+/-8.3
65 years and over	+/-41.0	(X)	(X)	-	**
People in families	+/-15.7	(X)	(X)	0.0%	+/-2.9
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	+/-21.9	(X)	(X)	42.7%	+/-31.2

Data are based on a sample and are subject to sampling variability. The degree of uncertainty for an estimate arising from sampling variability is represented through the use of a margin of error. The value shown here is the 90 percent margin of error. The margin of error can be interpreted roughly as providing a 90 percent probability that the interval defined by the estimate minus the margin of error and the estimate plus the margin of error (the lower and upper confidence bounds) contains the true value. In addition to sampling variability, the ACS estimates are subject to nonsampling error (for a discussion of nonsampling variability, see Accuracy of the Data). The effect of nonsampling error is not represented in these tables.

There were changes in the edit between 2009 and 2010 regarding Supplemental Security Income (SSI) and Social Security. The changes in the edit loosened restrictions on disability requirements for receipt of SSI resulting in an increase in the total number of SSI recipients in the American Community Survey. The changes also loosened restrictions on possible reported monthly amounts in Social Security income resulting in higher Social Security aggregate amounts. These results more closely match administrative counts compiled by the Social Security Administration.

Workers include members of the Armed Forces and civilians who were at work last week.

Industry codes are 4-digit codes and are based on the North American Industry Classification System 2007. The Industry categories adhere to the guidelines issued in Clarification Memorandum No. 2, "NAICS Alternate Aggregation Structure for Use By U.S. Statistical Agencies," issued by the Office of Management and Budget.

Occupation codes are 4-digit codes and are based on the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) 2010. The 2010 Census occupation codes were updated in accordance with the 2010 revision of the SOC. To allow for the creation of 2006-2010 and 2008-2010 tables, occupation data in the multiyear files (2006-2010 and 2008-2010) were recoded to 2010 Census occupation codes. We recommend using caution when comparing data coded using 2010 Census occupation codes with data coded using previous Census occupation codes. For more information on the Census occupation code changes, please visit our website at <http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/ioindex/>.

While the 2006-2010 American Community Survey (ACS) data generally reflect the December 2009 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) definitions of metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas; in certain instances the names, codes, and boundaries of the principal cities shown in ACS tables may differ from the OMB definitions due to differences in the effective dates of the geographic entities.

Estimates of urban and rural population, housing units, and characteristics reflect boundaries of urban areas defined based on Census 2000 data. Boundaries for urban areas have not been updated since Census 2000. As a result, data for urban and rural areas from the ACS do not necessarily reflect the results of ongoing urbanization.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

Explanation of Symbols:

1. An '***' entry in the margin of error column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute a standard error and thus the margin of error. A statistical test is not appropriate.
2. An '-' entry in the estimate column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute an estimate, or a ratio of medians cannot be calculated because one or both of the median estimates falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of an open-ended distribution.
3. An '-' following a median estimate means the median falls in the lowest interval of an open-ended distribution.
4. An '+' following a median estimate means the median falls in the upper interval of an open-ended distribution.
5. An '****' entry in the margin of error column indicates that the median falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of an open-ended distribution. A statistical test is not appropriate.
6. An '*****' entry in the margin of error column indicates that the estimate is controlled. A statistical test for sampling variability is not appropriate.
7. An 'N' entry in the estimate and margin of error columns indicates that data for this geographic area cannot be displayed because the number of sample cases is too small.
8. An '(X)' means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.

D03: LABOR ECONOMICS

2006-2010 American Community Survey

Short documentation code lists, subject definitions, data accuracy, and statistical tests can be found on the American Community Survey website in the Data and Documentation section.

Sample size and data quality measures (including coverage rates, allocation rates, and response rates) can be found on the American Community Survey website in the Methodology section.

Although the American Community Survey (ACS) produces population, demographic and housing estimates, for 2010, the 2010 Census provides the official counts of the population and housing units for the nation, states, counties, cities and towns. For 2006 to 2009, the population estimates program provides intercensal estimates of the population for the nation, states, and counties.

Subject	Hawaii			
	Microseries alone (520-529, 531-541)			
	Estimate	Estimate	Percent	Percent
POPULATION				
Population 16 years and over	13,832	11,543	13,832	(0)
Labor force	9,338	1,136	67.5	3.1
Civilian labor force	8,955	1,101	64.7	3.2
Employed	8,057	1,014	58.2	2.9
Unemployed	898	231	6.5	1.6
Armed forces	383	156	2.8	1.1
Not in labor force	4,494	649	32.5	3.1
Civilian labor force	8,955	1,101	8,955	(0)
Percent unemployed	(0)	(0)	10.0	2.3
Males 16 years and over	6,816	766	6,816	(0)
Labor force	3,758	532	55.1	4.1
Civilian labor force	3,702	523	54.3	4.1
Employed	3,163	449	46.4	3.8
Orphan children under 6 years	2,876	516	2,876	(0)
All parents in family labor force	1,483	383	51.6	11.8
Orphan children 6 to 17 years	3,962	706	3,962	(0)
All parents in family labor force	2,037	512	51.4	9.8
COMMUNICATION				
Movers 16 years and over	8,413	1,051	8,413	(0)
Car, truck, or van drove alone	3,553	505	42.2	4.8

Car, truck, or van (car-cooled)	2,158	475	25.7	4.6
Public transportation (excludes taxicab)	1,668	419	19.8	4.1
Alone	520	200	6.2	2.2
Other means	193	132	2.3	1.5
Worked at home	321	279	3.8	3.2
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	25.3	2.0	()	()
OCCUPATION				
Civilian employed population 16 years	8,057	1,014	8,057	()
Manufacturing, business, science, and service occupations	3,386	590	42.0	5.1
Sales and office occupations	2,273	393	28.2	4.0
Natural resources, construction, and production, transportation, and material	579	299	7.2	3.5
	909	265	11.3	2.7
INDUSTRY				
Civilian employed population 16 years	8,057	1,014	8,057	()
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	162	138	2.0	1.7
Construction	146	87	1.8	1.1
Manufacturing	192	134	2.4	1.6
Retail trade	248	147	3.1	1.9
Wholesale trade	1,729	460	21.5	5.0
Transportation and warehousing, and information	415	190	5.2	2.3
Finance and insurance, and real estate	4	8	0.0	0.1
Professional, scientific, and educational services, and health care	450	197	5.6	2.3
Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and other services, except public	786	184	9.8	2.4
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services, and health care	572	194	7.1	2.4
Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and other services, except public	2,565	597	31.8	5.6
Other services, except public	269	144	3.3	1.7
Public administration	519	244	6.4	3.0
CLASS OF WORKERS				
Civilian employed population 16 years	8,057	1,014	8,057	()
Private wage and salary workers	7,066	955	87.7	3.3
Government workers	880	281	10.9	3.3
Self-employed (not incorporated)	111	68	1.4	0.9
Unpaid family workers	0	123	0.0	0.4
INCOME AND BENEFITS (IN 2010)				
Total households	4,304	462	4,304	()
Less than \$10,000	410	172	9.5	3.7
\$10,000 to \$14,999	275	131	6.4	2.9
\$15,000 to \$24,999	613	193	14.2	4.2
\$25,000 to \$34,999	697	204	16.2	4.7
\$35,000 to \$49,999	733	205	17.0	4.5
\$50,000 to \$74,999	607	194	14.1	4.1
\$75,000 to \$99,999	593	210	13.8	4.9
\$100,000 to \$149,999	276	113	6.4	2.6
\$150,000 to \$199,999	81	54	1.9	1.2
\$200,000 or more	19	23	0.4	0.5
Median household income (dollars)	38,429	4,804	()	()
Mean household income (dollars)	49,243	3,548	()	()
With earnings	4,048	444	94.1	2.3

Mean earnings (dollars)	48,111	3,763	()	()
with social security	250	115	5.8%	2.7%
Mean social security income (dollars)	12,323	1,803	()	()
with retirement income	158	75	3.7%	1.8%
Mean retirement income (dollars)	22,299	9,682	()	()
with supplemental retirement income	75	56	1.7%	1.3%
Mean supplemental retirement income	8,599	955	()	()
with cash public assistance income	764	196	17.8%	4.5%
Mean cash public assistance income	6,482	1,293	()	()
with food stamp/NA benefits in the	1,199	211	27.9%	5.4%
families	3,755	401	3,755	()
Less than \$10,000	324	119	8.6%	2.9%
\$10,000 to \$14,999	221	109	5.9%	2.8%
\$15,000 to \$24,999	623	190	16.6%	4.7%
\$25,000 to \$34,999	621	202	16.5%	5.1%
\$35,000 to \$49,999	571	193	15.2%	5.1%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	582	217	15.5%	5.5%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	513	173	13.7%	4.5%
\$100,000 to \$149,999	240	106	6.4%	2.8%
\$150,000 to \$199,999	41	35	1.1%	0.9%
\$200,000 or more	19	23	0.5%	0.6%
Median family income (dollars)	36,814	4,537	()	()
Mean family income (dollars)	48,793	4,172	()	()
per capita income (dollars)	11,573	1,002	()	()
Nonfamily households	549	211	549	()
Median nonfamily income (dollars)	25,650	13,454	()	()
Mean nonfamily income (dollars)	29,576	8,740	()	()
Median earnings for workers (dollars)	19,538	1,451	()	()
Median earnings for male fulltime, year	27,101	2,234	()	()
Median earnings for female fulltime,	25,100	5,149	()	()
HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE				
Civilian noninstitutionalized population	()	()	()	()
with health insurance coverage	()	()	()	()
with private health insurance	()	()	()	()
with public coverage	()	()	()	()
No health insurance coverage	()	()	()	()
Civilian noninstitutionalized population	()	()	()	()
No health insurance coverage	()	()	()	()
Civilian noninstitutionalized population	()	()	()	()
in labor force:	()	()	()	()
employed:	()	()	()	()
with health insurance coverage	()	()	()	()
with private health insurance	()	()	()	()
with public coverage	()	()	()	()
No health insurance coverage	()	()	()	()
unemployed:	()	()	()	()
with health insurance coverage	()	()	()	()

With private health insurance	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)
With public coverage	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)
No health insurance coverage	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)
Not in labor force:	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)
With health insurance coverage	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)
With private health insurance	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)
With public coverage	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)
No health insurance coverage	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)
CONTRACTS ON FAMILY AND				
All families	(0)	(0)	28.4	5.8
With related children under 18 years	(0)	(0)	30.6	6.6
With related children under 5 years	(0)	(0)	13.2	9.4
Married couple families	(0)	(0)	29.8	7.3
With related children under 18 years	(0)	(0)	31.5	8.1
With related children under 5 years	(0)	(0)	9.2	10.2
Families with female head of household	(0)	(0)	30.8	11.2
With related children under 18 years	(0)	(0)	33.5	11.9
With related children under 5 years	(0)	(0)	23.9	23.6
All people	(0)	(0)	33.7	5.6
Under 18 years	(0)	(0)	39.3	8.5
Related children under 18 years	(0)	(0)	39.2	8.5
Related children under 5 years	(0)	(0)	30.5	11.0
Related children 5 to 17 years	(0)	(0)	43.7	8.2
18 years and over	(0)	(0)	30.5	5.6
18 to 64 years	(0)	(0)	30.9	5.5
65 years and over	(0)	(0)	20.5	13.6
People in families	(0)	(0)	30.3	6.4
Related individuals 15 years and over	(0)	(0)	56.3	12.8

Data are based on a sample and are subject to sampling variability. The degree of uncertainty for an estimate arises from sampling variability is represented through the use of a margin of error. The value shown here is the 90 percent margin of error. The margin of error can be interpreted roughly as providing a 90 percent probability that the interval defined by the estimate minus the margin of error and the estimate plus the margin of error (the lower and upper confidence bounds) contains the true value. In addition to sampling variability, the ACS estimates are subject to nonsampling error (for a discussion of nonsampling variability, see Accuracy of the Data). The effect of nonsampling error is not represented in these tables.

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the total number of SSI recipients in the
American Community Survey. The
changes also loosened restrictions on
possible reported monthly amounts in
social security income result in higher
social security average amounts. These
results more closely match administrative
counts compiled by the Social Security
Administration.

Orders include members of the Armed
Forces and civilians who were at or last
seen.

Industry codes are 4-digit codes and are
based on the North American Industry
Classification System 2007. The industry
categories adhere to the guidelines issued
in Clarification Memorandum No. 2,
"NAICS Alternate Arrangement Structure for
Base B.C.C. Statistical Agencies," issued
by the Office of Management and Budget.

Occupation codes are 4-digit codes and
are based on the Standard Occupational
Classification (SOC) 2010. The 2010
Census occupation codes were updated in
accordance with the 2010 revision of the
SOC. To allow for the creation of 2006
2010 and 2008-2010 tables, occupation
data in the multi-year files (2006-2010 and
2008-2010) were recoded to 2010 Census
occupation codes. We recommend
caution when comparing data coded
2010 Census occupation codes with data
codes. For more information on the
Census occupation code changes, please
visit our website at
<http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/index>

File the 2006-2010 American Community

Survey (ACS) data generally reflect the December 2009 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) definitions of metropolitan and micro-metropolitan statistical areas; in certain instances the names, codes, and boundaries of the principal cities shown in ACS tables may differ from the OMB definitions due to differences in the effective dates of the geographic entities.

Estimates of urban and rural population, housing units, and characteristics reflect boundaries of urban areas defined based on Census 2000 data. Boundaries for urban areas have not been updated since Census 2000. As a result, data for urban and rural areas from the ACS do not necessarily reflect the results of ongoing urbanization.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

Explanation of symbols:

1. A confidence interval for the margin of error column indicates that either too sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute a standard error and thus the margin of error. A statistical test is not appropriate.

2. A confidence interval for the estimate column indicates that either too sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute an estimate, or a ratio of medians cannot be calculated because one or both of the median estimates falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of a one-sided distribution.

3. A confidence interval for a median estimate means the median falls in the lowest interval of a one-sided distribution.

4. A confidence interval for a median estimate means the median falls in the upper interval of a one-sided distribution.

5. A confidence interval for the margin of error column indicates that the median falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of a one-sided distribution. A statistical test is not appropriate.

6. A confidence interval for the margin of error column indicates that the estimate is controlled. A statistical test for sampled data for this geographic area cannot be displayed because the number of sample cases is too small.

8. A () means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.

Microesale alo'e or a combatio (520, 529, 531)				Marshallese alo'e (532)		
Estimate	Estimate	Percent	Percent	Estimate	Estimate	Percent
16,793	1,593	16,793	()	2,838	1,058	2,838
11,675	1,226	69.5	2.9	1,615	643	56.9
11,267	1,188	67.1	2.9	1,605	642	56.6
10,215	1,103	60.8	2.7	1,273	525	44.9
1,052	233	6.3	1.3	332	185	11.7
408	158	2.4	0.9	10	16	0.4
5,118	670	30.5	2.9	1,223	502	43.1
11,267	1,188	11,267	()	1,605	642	1,605
()	()	9.3	1.9	()	()	20.7
8,372	828	8,372	()	1,307	458	1,307
4,929	624	58.9	4.1	547	229	41.9
4,873	612	58.2	4.0	547	229	41.9
4,314	540	51.5	3.9	348	152	26.6
4,341	559	4,341	()	599	269	599
2,298	479	52.9	8.4	362	203	60.4
5,536	747	5,536	()	581	336	581
3,133	556	56.6	7.5	100	76	17.2
10,479	1,145	10,479	()	1,283	527	1,283
4,811	627	45.9	4.4	315	149	24.6

2,727	□□498	26.0□	□□4.1	395	□□245	30.8□
1,768	□□415	16.9□	□□3.3	243	□□163	18.9□
622	□□210	5.9□	□□1.8	136	□□113	10.6□
206	□□133	2.0□	□□1.2	14	□□23	1.1□
345	□□282	3.3□	□□2.6	180	□□256	14.0□
26.3	□□2.0	(□)	(□)	26.2	□□8.2	(□)
10,215	□□1,103	10,215	(□)	1,273	□□525	1,273
1,473	□□333	14.4□	□□2.8	39	□□35	3.1□
3,745	□□595	36.7□	□□4.3	851	□□411	66.8□
2,907	□□443	28.5□	□□3.5	97	□□72	7.6□
901	□□303	8.8□	□□2.8	190	□□256	14.9□
1,189	□□317	11.6□	□□2.7	96	□□77	7.5□
10,215	□□1,103	10,215	(□)	1,273	□□525	1,273
207	□□127	2.0□	□□1.2	96	□□129	7.5□
240	□□102	2.3□	□□1.1	0	□□123	0.0□
388	□□179	3.8□	□□1.7	82	□□128	6.4□
281	□□148	2.8□	□□1.5	0	□□123	0.0□
2,131	□□481	20.9□	□□4.1	115	□□112	9.0□
563	□□207	5.5□	□□1.9	76	□□62	6.0□
87	□□91	0.9□	□□0.9	0	□□123	0.0□
571	□□207	5.6□	□□1.9	26	□□38	2.0□
977	□□214	9.6□	□□2.1	176	□□144	13.8□
893	□□241	8.7□	□□2.2	0	□□123	0.0□
2,786	□□601	27.3□	□□4.6	649	□□359	51.0□
284	□□142	2.8□	□□1.4	29	□□36	2.3□
807	□□248	7.9□	□□2.3	24	□□27	1.9□
10,215	□□1,103	10,215	(□)	1,273	□□525	1,273
8,614	□□998	84.3□	□□2.9	1,238	□□523	97.3□
1,444	□□330	14.1□	□□2.9	35	□□32	2.7□
157	□□83	1.5□	□□0.8	0	□□123	0.0□
0	□□123	0.0□	□□0.3	0	□□123	0.0□
5,126	□□510	5,126	(□)	703	□□250	703
414	□□173	8.1□	□□3.2	115	□□113	16.4□
301	□□133	5.9□	□□2.5	98	□□84	13.9□
656	□□198	12.8□	□□3.7	174	□□127	24.8□
711	□□206	13.9□	□□3.9	91	□□74	12.9□
854	□□217	16.7□	□□4.2	101	□□93	14.4□
876	□□256	17.1□	□□4.4	55	□□52	7.8□
762	□□236	14.9□	□□4.4	54	□□49	7.7□
395	□□135	7.7□	□□2.6	5	□□7	0.7□
113	□□67	2.2□	□□1.3	0	□□123	0.0□
44	□□41	0.9□	□□0.8	10	□□17	1.4□
43,341	□□4,757	(□)	(□)	22,601	□□6,656	(□)
54,153	□□4,052	(□)	(□)	33,302	□□8,094	(□)
4,855	□□493	94.7□	□□2.0	634	□□231	90.2□

	Marshallese alone or in a combination (532) (100%)			Malay alone or in a combination		
Percent	Estimate	Estimate	Percent	Percent	Estimate	Estimate
()	3,127	1,052	3,127	()	1,174	569
7.9	1,826	641	58.4	7.3	936	444
7.9	1,816	640	58.1	7.3	845	427
6.4	1,460	529	46.7	6.0	763	364
5.4	356	182	11.4	4.9	82	88
0.6	10	16	0.3	0.5	91	83
7.9	1,301	502	41.6	7.3	238	210
()	1,816	640	1,816	()	845	427
8.2	()	()	19.6	7.3	()	()
()	1,437	465	1,437	()	560	306
11.2	626	235	43.6	10.3	434	232
11.2	626	235	43.6	10.3	434	232
9.4	427	166	29.7	9.3	384	224
()	655	273	655	()	158	123
22.0	400	207	61.1	20.3	128	115
()	804	349	804	()	166	103
15.6	260	135	32.3	18.8	116	86
()	1,470	531	1,470	()	805	346
12.3	410	159	27.9	11.7	270	151

0013.3	459	00264	31.2□	0012.3	180	00159
0010.1	256	00162	17.4□	009.1	236	00211
008.6	151	00113	10.3□	007.3	96	0076
001.9	14	0023	1.0□	001.6	0	00123
0018.3	180	00256	12.2□	0016.1	23	0028
(□)	28.8	007.4	(□)	(□)	28.7	007.3
(□)	1,460	00529	1,460	(□)	763	00364
003.0	98	0064	6.7□	004.7	167	00123
0018.5	851	00411	58.3□	0015.8	170	00144
006.1	146	0082	10.0□	006.4	370	00196
0018.2	256	00265	17.5□	0016.1	23	0028
006.4	109	0080	7.5□	006.0	33	0033
(□)	1,460	00529	1,460	(□)	763	00364
009.2	96	00129	6.6□	008.1	0	00123
002.7	40	0061	2.7□	004.3	23	0028
009.3	82	00128	5.6□	008.1	23	0028
002.7	0	00123	0.0□	002.4	23	0030
009.3	166	00121	11.4□	009.0	110	0076
004.9	86	0064	5.9□	004.4	13	0021
002.7	0	00123	0.0□	002.4	54	0085
003.0	41	0048	2.8□	003.2	56	0088
0011.4	189	00147	12.9□	009.8	43	0041
002.7	32	0037	2.2□	002.6	83	0077
0019.3	664	00358	45.5□	0016.8	165	00138
003.0	40	0040	2.7□	002.9	0	00123
002.3	24	0027	1.6□	001.9	170	00133
(□)	1,460	00529	1,460	(□)	763	00364
002.8	1,425	00526	97.6□	002.3	549	00283
002.8	35	0032	2.4□	002.3	211	00141
002.7	0	00123	0.0□	002.4	3	0010
002.7	0	00123	0.0□	002.4	0	00123
(□)	744	00251	744	(□)	309	00135
0015.6	115	00113	15.5□	0014.7	13	0022
0010.2	111	0083	14.9□	009.6	0	00123
0015.9	174	00127	23.4□	0014.9	47	0040
0010.0	91	0074	12.2□	009.4	12	0020
0012.4	116	0091	15.6□	0011.3	11	0017
007.1	68	0056	9.1□	007.2	56	0088
006.6	54	0049	7.3□	006.2	87	0084
001.0	5	007	0.7□	001.0	83	0065
004.9	0	00123	0.0□	004.6	0	00123
002.6	10	0017	1.3□	002.5	0	00123
(□)	23,108	006,908	(□)	(□)	81,761	0037,935
(□)	33,727	007,655	(□)	(□)	72,508	0016,488
009.5	675	00233	90.7□	009.0	309	00135

(□)	(□)	(□)	(□)	(□)	(□)	(□)
(□)	(□)	(□)	(□)	(□)	(□)	(□)
(□)	(□)	(□)	(□)	(□)	(□)	(□)
(□)	(□)	(□)	(□)	(□)	(□)	(□)
(□)	(□)	(□)	(□)	(□)	(□)	(□)
(□)	(□)	(□)	(□)	(□)	(□)	(□)
(□)	(□)	(□)	(□)	(□)	(□)	(□)
(□)	(□)	(□)	(□)	(□)	(□)	(□)
(□)	(□)	(□)	(□)	(□)	(□)	(□)
□□18.6	(□)	(□)	50.5□	□□18.2	(□)	(□)
□□19.0	(□)	(□)	52.9□	□□18.7	(□)	(□)
□□41.8	(□)	(□)	28.6□	□□33.0	(□)	(□)
□□22.4	(□)	(□)	47.8□	□□21.8	(□)	(□)
□□23.0	(□)	(□)	49.2□	□□22.5	(□)	(□)
□□48.2	(□)	(□)	41.4□	□□51.4	(□)	(□)
□□34.3	(□)	(□)	72.2□	□□34.3	(□)	(□)
□□10.2	(□)	(□)	94.0□	□□10.2	(□)	(□)
□□	(□)	(□)	□	□□	(□)	(□)
□□13.2	(□)	(□)	53.0□	□□12.3	(□)	(□)
□□16.1	(□)	(□)	51.8□	□□16.0	(□)	(□)
□□16.1	(□)	(□)	51.8□	□□16.0	(□)	(□)
□□21.3	(□)	(□)	56.2□	□□20.0	(□)	(□)
□□16.8	(□)	(□)	49.6□	□□17.5	(□)	(□)
□□15.5	(□)	(□)	53.7□	□□14.6	(□)	(□)
□□15.3	(□)	(□)	53.9□	□□14.4	(□)	(□)
□□41.0	(□)	(□)	49.2□	□□41.0	(□)	(□)
□□17.3	(□)	(□)	47.8□	□□15.7	(□)	(□)
□□21.8	(□)	(□)	66.9□	□□21.9	(□)	(□)

b ratio (533) (100 299)	
percent	percent
1,174	()
79.7	13.0
72.0	13.9
65.0	9.2
7.0	6.8
7.8	7.2
20.3	13.0
845	()
9.7	8.2
560	()
77.5	16.1
77.5	16.1
68.6	17.5
158	()
81.0	31.1
166	()
69.9	24.9
805	()
33.5	15.2

22.4	17.0
29.3	19.0
11.9	10.1
0.0	4.3
2.9	3.5
()	()
763	()
21.9	14.0
22.3	14.3
48.5	11.0
3.0	3.9
4.3	4.0
763	()
0.0	4.5
3.0	3.9
3.0	3.7
3.0	3.8
14.4	9.6
1.7	3.2
7.1	9.6
7.3	10.2
5.6	5.9
10.9	10.6
21.6	13.7
0.0	4.5
22.3	13.1
763	()
72.0	13.2
27.7	13.4
0.4	1.4
0.0	4.5
309	()
4.2	7.7
0.0	10.7
15.2	15.4
3.9	6.9
3.6	6.1
18.1	24.1
28.2	24.1
26.9	19.1
0.0	10.7
0.0	10.7
()	()
()	()
100.0	10.7

(□)	(□)
(□)	(□)
(□)	(□)
(□)	(□)
(□)	(□)
(□)	(□)
(□)	(□)
(□)	(□)
(□)	(□)
0.0□	□□11.9
0.0□	□□13.2
0.0□	□□37.3
0.0□	□□23.0
0.0□	□□23.0
0.0□	□□37.3
0.0□	□□42.3
0.0□	□□64.2
□	□
5.6□	□□6.2
0.0□	□□9.6
0.0□	□□9.6
0.0□	□□27.3
0.0□	□□13.6
7.6□	□□8.3
7.6□	□□8.3
□	□
0.0□	□□2.9
42.7□	□□31.2



DP04

SELECTED HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

2006-2010 American Community Survey Selected Population Tables

Supporting documentation on code lists, subject definitions, data accuracy, and statistical testing can be found on the American Community Survey website in the Data and Documentation section.

Sample size and data quality measures (including coverage rates, allocation rates, and response rates) can be found on the American Community Survey website in the Methodology section.

Although the American Community Survey (ACS) produces population, demographic and housing unit estimates, for 2010, the 2010 Census provides the official counts of the population and housing units for the nation, states, counties, cities and towns. For 2006 to 2009, the Population Estimates Program provides intercensal estimates of the population for the nation, states, and counties.

Subject	Hawaii				
	Micronesian alone (520-529, 531-541)				Micronesian alone or in any combination (520-529, 531-541) & (100-299) or (300, A01-Z99) or (400-999)
	Estimate	Estimate Margin of Error	Percent	Percent Margin of Error	
HOUSING OCCUPANCY					
Total housing units	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Occupied housing units	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Vacant housing units	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Homeowner vacancy rate	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Rental vacancy rate	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
UNITS IN STRUCTURE					
Total housing units	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
1-unit, detached	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
1-unit, attached	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
2 units	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
3 or 4 units	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
5 to 9 units	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
10 to 19 units	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
20 or more units	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Mobile home	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Boat, RV, van, etc.	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT					
Total housing units	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Built 2005 or later	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Built 2000 to 2004	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Built 1990 to 1999	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Built 1980 to 1989	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Built 1970 to 1979	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Built 1960 to 1969	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Built 1950 to 1959	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Built 1940 to 1949	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)

Subject	Hawaii				
	Micronesian alone (520-529, 531-541)				Micronesian alone or in any combination (520-529, 531-541) & (100-299) or (300, A01-Z99) or (400-999)
	Estimate	Estimate Margin of Error	Percent	Percent Margin of Error	
Built 1939 or earlier	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
ROOMS					
Total housing units	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
1 room	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
2 rooms	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
3 rooms	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
4 rooms	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
5 rooms	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
6 rooms	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
7 rooms	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
8 rooms	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
9 rooms or more	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Median rooms	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
BEDROOMS					
Total housing units	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
No bedroom	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
1 bedroom	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
2 bedrooms	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
3 bedrooms	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
4 bedrooms	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
5 or more bedrooms	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
HOUSING TENURE					
Occupied housing units	4,304	+/-462	4,304	(X)	5,126
Owner-occupied	563	+/-163	13.1%	+/-3.6	852
Renter-occupied	3,741	+/-441	86.9%	+/-3.6	4,274
Average household size of owner-occupied unit	5.69	+/-0.65	(X)	(X)	4.98
Average household size of renter-occupied unit	4.72	+/-0.34	(X)	(X)	4.63
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT					
Occupied housing units	4,304	+/-462	4,304	(X)	5,126
Moved in 2005 or later	2,747	+/-401	63.8%	+/-6.0	3,126
Moved in 2000 to 2004	1,058	+/-252	24.6%	+/-5.6	1,312
Moved in 1990 to 1999	387	+/-135	9.0%	+/-3.0	487
Moved in 1980 to 1989	52	+/-51	1.2%	+/-1.2	101
Moved in 1970 to 1979	60	+/-74	1.4%	+/-1.7	100
Moved in 1969 or earlier	0	+/-123	0.0%	+/-0.8	0
VEHICLES AVAILABLE					
Occupied housing units	4,304	+/-462	4,304	(X)	5,126
No vehicles available	817	+/-218	19.0%	+/-4.5	855
1 vehicle available	1,981	+/-360	46.0%	+/-6.5	2,342
2 vehicles available	1,141	+/-233	26.5%	+/-4.8	1,413
3 or more vehicles available	365	+/-133	8.5%	+/-3.1	516
HOUSE HEATING FUEL					
Occupied housing units	4,304	+/-462	4,304	(X)	5,126
Utility gas	50	+/-51	1.2%	+/-1.2	86
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	42	+/-40	1.0%	+/-0.9	42
Electricity	1,083	+/-270	25.2%	+/-5.5	1,497

Subject	Hawaii				
	Micronesian alone (520-529, 531-541)				Micronesian alone or in any combination (520-529, 531-541) & (100-299) or (300, A01-Z99) or (400-999)
	Estimate	Estimate Margin of Error	Percent	Percent Margin of Error	
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	0	+/-123	0.0%	+/-0.8	0
Coal or coke	0	+/-123	0.0%	+/-0.8	0
Wood	0	+/-123	0.0%	+/-0.8	17
Solar energy	16	+/-22	0.4%	+/-0.5	37
Other fuel	0	+/-123	0.0%	+/-0.8	0
No fuel used	3,113	+/-392	72.3%	+/-5.4	3,447
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS					
Occupied housing units	4,304	+/-462	4,304	(X)	5,126
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	100	+/-73	2.3%	+/-1.7	100
Lacking complete kitchen facilities	63	+/-66	1.5%	+/-1.5	76
No telephone service available	294	+/-162	6.8%	+/-3.6	332
OCCUPANTS PER ROOM					
Occupied housing units	4,304	+/-462	4,304	(X)	5,126
1.00 or less	1,998	+/-385	46.4%	+/-6.6	2,520
1.01 to 1.50	1,430	+/-264	33.2%	+/-5.5	1,630
1.51 or more	876	+/-208	20.4%	+/-4.6	976
VALUE					
Owner-occupied units	563	+/-163	563	(X)	852
Less than \$50,000	0	+/-123	0.0%	+/-6.0	0
\$50,000 to \$99,999	0	+/-123	0.0%	+/-6.0	0
\$100,000 to \$149,999	0	+/-123	0.0%	+/-6.0	0
\$150,000 to \$199,999	12	+/-17	2.1%	+/-3.2	30
\$200,000 to \$299,999	40	+/-38	7.1%	+/-6.6	76
\$300,000 to \$499,999	185	+/-105	32.9%	+/-15.6	336
\$500,000 to \$999,999	326	+/-131	57.9%	+/-15.6	393
\$1,000,000 or more	0	+/-123	0.0%	+/-6.0	17
Median (dollars)	537,500	+/-63,300	(X)	(X)	489,700
MORTGAGE STATUS					
Owner-occupied units	563	+/-163	563	(X)	852
Housing units with a mortgage	538	+/-162	95.6%	+/-4.2	780
Housing units without a mortgage	25	+/-23	4.4%	+/-4.2	72
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS (SMOC)					
Housing units with a mortgage	538	+/-162	538	(X)	780
Less than \$300	0	+/-123	0.0%	+/-6.3	0
\$300 to \$499	0	+/-123	0.0%	+/-6.3	11
\$500 to \$699	0	+/-123	0.0%	+/-6.3	0
\$700 to \$999	41	+/-67	7.6%	+/-11.7	51
\$1,000 to \$1,499	37	+/-34	6.9%	+/-6.6	82
\$1,500 to \$1,999	30	+/-38	5.6%	+/-6.9	63
\$2,000 or more	430	+/-135	79.9%	+/-12.7	573
Median (dollars)	2,440	+/-330	(X)	(X)	2,467
Housing units without a mortgage	25	+/-23	25	(X)	72
Less than \$100	12	+/-17	48.0%	+/-52.0	12
\$100 to \$199	0	+/-123	0.0%	+/-61.6	16
\$200 to \$299	0	+/-123	0.0%	+/-61.6	13
\$300 to \$399	0	+/-123	0.0%	+/-61.6	2
\$400 or more	13	+/-15	52.0%	+/-52.0	29

Subject	Hawaii				
	Micronesia alone (520-529, 531-541)				Micronesia alone or in any combination (520-529, 531-541) & (100-299) or (300, A01-Z99) or (400-999)
	Estimate	Estimate Margin of Error	Percent	Percent Margin of Error	
Median (dollars)	593	+/-82	(X)	(X)	375
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME (SMOCAPI)					
Housing units with a mortgage (excluding units where SMOCAPI cannot be computed)	538	+/-162	538	(X)	780
Less than 20.0 percent	94	+/-81	17.5%	+/-13.5	147
20.0 to 24.9 percent	41	+/-35	7.6%	+/-6.2	65
25.0 to 29.9 percent	11	+/-18	2.0%	+/-3.4	35
30.0 to 34.9 percent	60	+/-85	11.2%	+/-15.7	103
35.0 percent or more	332	+/-138	61.7%	+/-18.8	430
Not computed	0	+/-123	(X)	(X)	0
Housing unit without a mortgage (excluding units where SMOCAPI cannot be computed)					
Less than 10.0 percent	25	+/-23	25	(X)	72
10.0 to 14.9 percent	0	+/-123	0.0%	+/-61.6	0
15.0 to 19.9 percent	0	+/-123	0.0%	+/-61.6	0
20.0 to 24.9 percent	0	+/-123	0.0%	+/-61.6	0
25.0 to 29.9 percent	0	+/-123	0.0%	+/-61.6	13
30.0 to 34.9 percent	0	+/-123	0.0%	+/-61.6	0
35.0 percent or more	0	+/-123	0.0%	+/-61.6	0
Not computed	0	+/-123	(X)	(X)	0
GROSS RENT					
Occupied units paying rent	3,621	+/-439	3,621	(X)	4,151
Less than \$200	114	+/-76	3.1%	+/-2.0	114
\$200 to \$299	77	+/-60	2.1%	+/-1.7	77
\$300 to \$499	294	+/-124	8.1%	+/-3.2	302
\$500 to \$749	385	+/-158	10.6%	+/-4.4	446
\$750 to \$999	616	+/-235	17.0%	+/-6.0	709
\$1,000 to \$1,499	1,331	+/-281	36.8%	+/-6.6	1,497
\$1,500 or more	804	+/-215	22.2%	+/-5.3	1,006
Median (dollars)	1,111	+/-76	(X)	(X)	1,123
No rent paid	120	+/-77	(X)	(X)	123
GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME (GRAPI)					
Occupied units paying rent (excluding units where GRAPI cannot be computed)	3,604	+/-441	3,604	(X)	4,134
Less than 15.0 percent	235	+/-87	6.5%	+/-2.3	244
15.0 to 19.9 percent	413	+/-163	11.5%	+/-4.6	635
20.0 to 24.9 percent	448	+/-182	12.4%	+/-4.7	525
25.0 to 29.9 percent	259	+/-135	7.2%	+/-3.7	346
30.0 to 34.9 percent	380	+/-159	10.5%	+/-4.1	395
35.0 percent or more	1,869	+/-331	51.9%	+/-6.6	1,989
Not computed	137	+/-84	(X)	(X)	140

Subject	Hawaii				
	Micronesian alone or in any combination (520-529, 531-541) & (100-299) or (300, A01-Z99) or (400-999)			Marshallese alone (532)	
	Estimate Margin of Error	Percent	Percent Margin of Error	Estimate	Estimate Margin of Error
HOUSING OCCUPANCY					
Total housing units	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Occupied housing units	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Vacant housing units	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Homeowner vacancy rate					
Homeowner vacancy rate	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Rental vacancy rate					
Rental vacancy rate	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
UNITS IN STRUCTURE					
Total housing units	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
1-unit, detached	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
1-unit, attached	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
2 units	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
3 or 4 units	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
5 to 9 units	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
10 to 19 units	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
20 or more units	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Mobile home	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Boat, RV, van, etc.	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT					
Total housing units	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Built 2005 or later	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Built 2000 to 2004	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Built 1990 to 1999	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Built 1980 to 1989	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Built 1970 to 1979	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Built 1960 to 1969	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Built 1950 to 1959	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Built 1940 to 1949	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Built 1939 or earlier	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
ROOMS					
Total housing units	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
1 room	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
2 rooms	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
3 rooms	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
4 rooms	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
5 rooms	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
6 rooms	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
7 rooms	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
8 rooms	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
9 rooms or more	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Median rooms	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
BEDROOMS					
Total housing units	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
No bedroom	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
1 bedroom	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
2 bedrooms	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
3 bedrooms	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
4 bedrooms	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
5 or more bedrooms	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
HOUSING TENURE					
Occupied housing units	+/-510	5,126	(X)	703	+/-250
Owner-occupied	+/-172	16.6%	+/-3.2	36	+/-54

Subject	Hawaii				
	Micronesian alone or in any combination (520-529, 531-541) & (100-299) or (300, A01-Z99) or (400-999)			Marshallese alone (532)	
	Estimate Margin of Error	Percent	Percent Margin of Error	Estimate	Estimate Margin of Error
Renter-occupied	+/-475	83.4%	+/-3.2	667	+/-241
Average household size of owner-occupied unit	+/-0.55	(X)	(X)	6.69	+/-0.75
Average household size of renter-occupied unit	+/-0.31	(X)	(X)	5.60	+/-0.55
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT					
Occupied housing units	+/-510	5,126	(X)	703	+/-250
Moved in 2005 or later	+/-441	61.0%	+/-5.6	354	+/-159
Moved in 2000 to 2004	+/-282	25.6%	+/-5.2	306	+/-173
Moved in 1990 to 1999	+/-145	9.5%	+/-2.7	43	+/-52
Moved in 1980 to 1989	+/-69	2.0%	+/-1.3	0	+/-123
Moved in 1970 to 1979	+/-84	2.0%	+/-1.7	0	+/-123
Moved in 1969 or earlier	+/-123	0.0%	+/-0.7	0	+/-123
VEHICLES AVAILABLE					
Occupied housing units	+/-510	5,126	(X)	703	+/-250
No vehicles available	+/-221	16.7%	+/-3.9	93	+/-77
1 vehicle available	+/-354	45.7%	+/-5.3	490	+/-213
2 vehicles available	+/-284	27.6%	+/-4.8	92	+/-93
3 or more vehicles available	+/-166	10.1%	+/-3.2	28	+/-34
HOUSE HEATING FUEL					
Occupied housing units	+/-510	5,126	(X)	703	+/-250
Utility gas	+/-62	1.7%	+/-1.2	0	+/-123
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	+/-40	0.8%	+/-0.8	15	+/-21
Electricity	+/-307	29.2%	+/-5.1	217	+/-146
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	+/-123	0.0%	+/-0.7	0	+/-123
Coal or coke	+/-123	0.0%	+/-0.7	0	+/-123
Wood	+/-28	0.3%	+/-0.5	0	+/-123
Solar energy	+/-32	0.7%	+/-0.6	0	+/-123
Other fuel	+/-123	0.0%	+/-0.7	0	+/-123
No fuel used	+/-422	67.2%	+/-5.2	471	+/-191
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS					
Occupied housing units	+/-510	5,126	(X)	703	+/-250
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	+/-73	2.0%	+/-1.4	5	+/-7
Lacking complete kitchen facilities	+/-69	1.5%	+/-1.3	5	+/-7
No telephone service available	+/-166	6.5%	+/-3.1	26	+/-30
OCCUPANTS PER ROOM					
Occupied housing units	+/-510	5,126	(X)	703	+/-250
1.00 or less	+/-399	49.2%	+/-5.9	319	+/-158
1.01 to 1.50	+/-301	31.8%	+/-4.8	184	+/-118
1.51 or more	+/-215	19.0%	+/-4.0	200	+/-131
VALUE					
Owner-occupied units	+/-172	852	(X)	36	+/-54
Less than \$50,000	+/-123	0.0%	+/-4.0	0	+/-123
\$50,000 to \$99,999	+/-123	0.0%	+/-4.0	0	+/-123
\$100,000 to \$149,999	+/-123	0.0%	+/-4.0	0	+/-123
\$150,000 to \$199,999	+/-32	3.5%	+/-3.9	0	+/-123
\$200,000 to \$299,999	+/-53	8.9%	+/-6.2	0	+/-123
\$300,000 to \$499,999	+/-138	39.4%	+/-13.0	0	+/-123
\$500,000 to \$999,999	+/-137	46.1%	+/-13.1	36	+/-54
\$1,000,000 or more	+/-28	2.0%	+/-3.4	0	+/-123
Median (dollars)	+/-69,241	(X)	(X)	-	**

Subject	Hawaii				
	Micronesian alone or in any combination (520-529, 531-541) & (100-299) or (300, A01-Z99) or (400-999)			Marshallese alone (532)	
	Estimate Margin of Error	Percent	Percent Margin of Error	Estimate	Estimate Margin of Error
MORTGAGE STATUS					
Owner-occupied units	+/-172	852	(X)	36	+/-54
Housing units with a mortgage	+/-182	91.5%	+/-6.3	36	+/-54
Housing units without a mortgage	+/-50	8.5%	+/-6.3	0	+/-123
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS (SMOC)					
Housing units with a mortgage	+/-182	780	(X)	36	+/-54
Less than \$300	+/-123	0.0%	+/-4.4	0	+/-123
\$300 to \$499	+/-17	1.4%	+/-2.2	0	+/-123
\$500 to \$699	+/-123	0.0%	+/-4.4	0	+/-123
\$700 to \$999	+/-68	6.5%	+/-8.3	0	+/-123
\$1,000 to \$1,499	+/-54	10.5%	+/-6.9	0	+/-123
\$1,500 to \$1,999	+/-48	8.1%	+/-5.9	0	+/-123
\$2,000 or more	+/-150	73.5%	+/-10.0	36	+/-54
Median (dollars)	+/-270	(X)	(X)	-	**
Housing units without a mortgage	+/-50	72	(X)	0	+/-123
Less than \$100	+/-17	16.7%	+/-22.7	0	+/-123
\$100 to \$199	+/-26	22.2%	+/-30.2	0	+/-123
\$200 to \$299	+/-21	18.1%	+/-25.4	0	+/-123
\$300 to \$399	+/-5	2.8%	+/-7.2	0	+/-123
\$400 or more	+/-31	40.3%	+/-32.7	0	+/-123
Median (dollars)	+/-598	(X)	(X)	-	**
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME (SMOCAP I)					
Housing units with a mortgage (excluding units where SMOCAP I cannot be computed)	+/-182	780	(X)	36	+/-54
Less than 20.0 percent	+/-87	18.8%	+/-10.2	0	+/-123
20.0 to 24.9 percent	+/-42	8.3%	+/-5.3	0	+/-123
25.0 to 29.9 percent	+/-35	4.5%	+/-4.3	0	+/-123
30.0 to 34.9 percent	+/-93	13.2%	+/-11.5	0	+/-123
35.0 percent or more	+/-153	55.1%	+/-14.3	36	+/-54
Not computed	+/-123	(X)	(X)	0	+/-123
Housing unit without a mortgage (excluding units where SMOCAP I cannot be computed)	+/-50	72	(X)	0	+/-123
Less than 10.0 percent	+/-46	81.9%	+/-25.4	0	+/-123
10.0 to 14.9 percent	+/-123	0.0%	+/-36.1	0	+/-123
15.0 to 19.9 percent	+/-123	0.0%	+/-36.1	0	+/-123
20.0 to 24.9 percent	+/-123	0.0%	+/-36.1	0	+/-123
25.0 to 29.9 percent	+/-21	18.1%	+/-25.4	0	+/-123
30.0 to 34.9 percent	+/-123	0.0%	+/-36.1	0	+/-123
35.0 percent or more	+/-123	0.0%	+/-36.1	0	+/-123
Not computed	+/-123	(X)	(X)	0	+/-123
GROSS RENT					
Occupied units paying rent	+/-474	4,151	(X)	653	+/-241
Less than \$200	+/-76	2.7%	+/-1.8	11	+/-17
\$200 to \$299	+/-60	1.9%	+/-1.4	13	+/-20
\$300 to \$499	+/-126	7.3%	+/-2.9	56	+/-41
\$500 to \$749	+/-178	10.7%	+/-4.3	66	+/-59
\$750 to \$999	+/-247	17.1%	+/-5.5	150	+/-125
\$1,000 to \$1,499	+/-297	36.1%	+/-5.8	211	+/-136
\$1,500 or more	+/-222	24.2%	+/-4.8	146	+/-103
Median (dollars)	+/-66	(X)	(X)	1,071	+/-258

Subject	Hawaii				
	Micronesian alone or in any combination (520-529, 531-541) & (100-299) or (300, A01-Z99) or (400-999)			Marshallese alone (532)	
	Estimate Margin of Error	Percent	Percent Margin of Error	Estimate	Estimate Margin of Error
No rent paid	+/-78	(X)	(X)	14	+/-13
GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME (GRAPI)					
Occupied units paying rent (excluding units where GRAPI cannot be computed)	+/-475	4,134	(X)	653	+/-241
Less than 15.0 percent	+/-87	5.9%	+/-2.1	10	+/-17
15.0 to 19.9 percent	+/-204	15.4%	+/-4.7	40	+/-38
20.0 to 24.9 percent	+/-198	12.7%	+/-4.4	37	+/-35
25.0 to 29.9 percent	+/-167	8.4%	+/-4.0	83	+/-68
30.0 to 34.9 percent	+/-163	9.6%	+/-3.7	43	+/-52
35.0 percent or more	+/-327	48.1%	+/-6.3	440	+/-205
Not computed	+/-85	(X)	(X)	14	+/-13

Subject	Hawaii				
	Marshallese alone (532)		Marshallese alone or in any combination (532) & (100-299) or (300, A01-Z99) or (400-999)		
	Percent	Percent Margin of Error	Estimate	Estimate Margin of Error	Percent
HOUSING OCCUPANCY					
Total housing units	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Occupied housing units	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Vacant housing units	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Homeowner vacancy rate	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Rental vacancy rate	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
UNITS IN STRUCTURE					
Total housing units	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
1-unit, detached	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
1-unit, attached	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
2 units	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
3 or 4 units	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
5 to 9 units	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
10 to 19 units	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
20 or more units	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Mobile home	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Boat, RV, van, etc.	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT					
Total housing units	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Built 2005 or later	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Built 2000 to 2004	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Built 1990 to 1999	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Built 1980 to 1989	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Built 1970 to 1979	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Built 1960 to 1969	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Built 1950 to 1959	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Built 1940 to 1949	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Built 1939 or earlier	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
ROOMS					
Total housing units	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
1 room	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
2 rooms	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
3 rooms	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
4 rooms	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
5 rooms	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
6 rooms	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
7 rooms	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
8 rooms	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
9 rooms or more	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Median rooms	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
BEDROOMS					
Total housing units	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
No bedroom	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
1 bedroom	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
2 bedrooms	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
3 bedrooms	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
4 bedrooms	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
5 or more bedrooms	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
HOUSING TENURE					
Occupied housing units	703	(X)	744	+/-251	744
Owner-occupied	5.1%	+/-7.5	36	+/-54	4.8%

Subject	Hawaii				
	Marshalllese alone (532)		Marshalllese alone or in any combination (532) & (100-299) or (300, A01-Z99) or (400-999)		
	Percent	Percent Margin of Error	Estimate	Estimate Margin of Error	Percent
Renter-occupied	94.9%	+/-7.5	708	+/-242	95.2%
Average household size of owner-occupied unit	(X)	(X)	6.69	+/-0.75	(X)
Average household size of renter-occupied unit	(X)	(X)	5.49	+/-0.53	(X)
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT					
Occupied housing units	703	(X)	744	+/-251	744
Moved in 2005 or later	50.4%	+/-16.9	382	+/-165	51.3%
Moved in 2000 to 2004	43.5%	+/-17.0	306	+/-173	41.1%
Moved in 1990 to 1999	6.1%	+/-7.8	43	+/-52	5.8%
Moved in 1980 to 1989	0.0%	+/-4.9	0	+/-123	0.0%
Moved in 1970 to 1979	0.0%	+/-4.9	13	+/-21	1.7%
Moved in 1969 or earlier	0.0%	+/-4.9	0	+/-123	0.0%
VEHICLES AVAILABLE					
Occupied housing units	703	(X)	744	+/-251	744
No vehicles available	13.2%	+/-10.0	106	+/-81	14.2%
1 vehicle available	69.7%	+/-15.3	518	+/-212	69.6%
2 vehicles available	13.1%	+/-12.6	92	+/-93	12.4%
3 or more vehicles available	4.0%	+/-5.1	28	+/-34	3.8%
HOUSE HEATING FUEL					
Occupied housing units	703	(X)	744	+/-251	744
Utility gas	0.0%	+/-4.9	0	+/-123	0.0%
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	2.1%	+/-3.0	15	+/-21	2.0%
Electricity	30.9%	+/-16.4	245	+/-151	32.9%
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	0.0%	+/-4.9	0	+/-123	0.0%
Coal or coke	0.0%	+/-4.9	0	+/-123	0.0%
Wood	0.0%	+/-4.9	0	+/-123	0.0%
Solar energy	0.0%	+/-4.9	0	+/-123	0.0%
Other fuel	0.0%	+/-4.9	0	+/-123	0.0%
No fuel used	67.0%	+/-16.5	484	+/-190	65.1%
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS					
Occupied housing units	703	(X)	744	+/-251	744
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	0.7%	+/-1.0	5	+/-7	0.7%
Lacking complete kitchen facilities	0.7%	+/-1.0	5	+/-7	0.7%
No telephone service available	3.7%	+/-4.6	39	+/-28	5.2%
OCCUPANTS PER ROOM					
Occupied housing units	703	(X)	744	+/-251	744
1.00 or less	45.4%	+/-17.2	332	+/-159	44.6%
1.01 to 1.50	26.2%	+/-14.5	197	+/-121	26.5%
1.51 or more	28.4%	+/-15.4	215	+/-128	28.9%
VALUE					
Owner-occupied units	36	(X)	36	+/-54	36
Less than \$50,000	0.0%	+/-51.3	0	+/-123	0.0%
\$50,000 to \$99,999	0.0%	+/-51.3	0	+/-123	0.0%
\$100,000 to \$149,999	0.0%	+/-51.3	0	+/-123	0.0%
\$150,000 to \$199,999	0.0%	+/-51.3	0	+/-123	0.0%
\$200,000 to \$299,999	0.0%	+/-51.3	0	+/-123	0.0%
\$300,000 to \$499,999	0.0%	+/-51.3	0	+/-123	0.0%
\$500,000 to \$999,999	100.0%	+/-51.3	36	+/-54	100.0%
\$1,000,000 or more	0.0%	+/-51.3	0	+/-123	0.0%
Median (dollars)	(X)	(X)	-	**	(X)

Subject	Hawaii				
	Marshalllese alone (532)		Marshalllese alone or in any combination (532) & (100-299) or (300, A01-Z99) or (400-999)		
	Percent	Percent Margin of Error	Estimate	Estimate Margin of Error	Percent
MORTGAGE STATUS					
Owner-occupied units	36	(X)	36	+/-54	36
Housing units with a mortgage	100.0%	+/-51.3	36	+/-54	100.0%
Housing units without a mortgage	0.0%	+/-51.3	0	+/-123	0.0%
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS (SMOC)					
Housing units with a mortgage	36	(X)	36	+/-54	36
Less than \$300	0.0%	+/-51.3	0	+/-123	0.0%
\$300 to \$499	0.0%	+/-51.3	0	+/-123	0.0%
\$500 to \$699	0.0%	+/-51.3	0	+/-123	0.0%
\$700 to \$999	0.0%	+/-51.3	0	+/-123	0.0%
\$1,000 to \$1,499	0.0%	+/-51.3	0	+/-123	0.0%
\$1,500 to \$1,999	0.0%	+/-51.3	0	+/-123	0.0%
\$2,000 or more	100.0%	+/-51.3	36	+/-54	100.0%
Median (dollars)	(X)	(X)	-	**	(X)
Housing units without a mortgage	0	(X)	0	+/-123	0
Less than \$100	-	**	0	+/-123	-
\$100 to \$199	-	**	0	+/-123	-
\$200 to \$299	-	**	0	+/-123	-
\$300 to \$399	-	**	0	+/-123	-
\$400 or more	-	**	0	+/-123	-
Median (dollars)	(X)	(X)	-	**	(X)
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME (SMOCAPI)					
Housing units with a mortgage (excluding units where SMOCAPI cannot be computed)	36	(X)	36	+/-54	36
Less than 20.0 percent	0.0%	+/-51.3	0	+/-123	0.0%
20.0 to 24.9 percent	0.0%	+/-51.3	0	+/-123	0.0%
25.0 to 29.9 percent	0.0%	+/-51.3	0	+/-123	0.0%
30.0 to 34.9 percent	0.0%	+/-51.3	0	+/-123	0.0%
35.0 percent or more	100.0%	+/-51.3	36	+/-54	100.0%
Not computed	(X)	(X)	0	+/-123	(X)
Housing unit without a mortgage (excluding units where SMOCAPI cannot be computed)	0	(X)	0	+/-123	0
Less than 10.0 percent	-	**	0	+/-123	-
10.0 to 14.9 percent	-	**	0	+/-123	-
15.0 to 19.9 percent	-	**	0	+/-123	-
20.0 to 24.9 percent	-	**	0	+/-123	-
25.0 to 29.9 percent	-	**	0	+/-123	-
30.0 to 34.9 percent	-	**	0	+/-123	-
35.0 percent or more	-	**	0	+/-123	-
Not computed	(X)	(X)	0	+/-123	(X)
GROSS RENT					
Occupied units paying rent	653	(X)	694	+/-241	694
Less than \$200	1.7%	+/-2.9	11	+/-17	1.6%
\$200 to \$299	2.0%	+/-3.1	13	+/-20	1.9%
\$300 to \$499	8.6%	+/-6.6	56	+/-41	8.1%
\$500 to \$749	10.1%	+/-8.3	66	+/-59	9.5%
\$750 to \$999	23.0%	+/-16.8	150	+/-125	21.6%
\$1,000 to \$1,499	32.3%	+/-16.3	239	+/-137	34.4%
\$1,500 or more	22.4%	+/-13.3	159	+/-106	22.9%
Median (dollars)	(X)	(X)	1,105	+/-220	(X)

Subject	Hawaii				
	Marshallese alone (532)		Marshallese alone or in any combination (532) & (100-299) or (300, A01-Z99) or (400-999)		
	Percent	Percent Margin of Error	Estimate	Estimate Margin of Error	Percent
No rent paid	(X)	(X)	14	+/-13	(X)
GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME (GRAPI)					
Occupied units paying rent (excluding units where GRAPI cannot be computed)	653	(X)	694	+/-241	694
Less than 15.0 percent	1.5%	+/-2.8	10	+/-17	1.4%
15.0 to 19.9 percent	6.1%	+/-6.3	40	+/-38	5.8%
20.0 to 24.9 percent	5.7%	+/-5.5	37	+/-35	5.3%
25.0 to 29.9 percent	12.7%	+/-9.7	96	+/-73	13.8%
30.0 to 34.9 percent	6.6%	+/-8.3	43	+/-52	6.2%
35.0 percent or more	67.4%	+/-13.4	468	+/-205	67.4%
Not computed	(X)	(X)	14	+/-13	(X)

Subject	Hawaii				
	Marshallese alone or in any combination (532) & (100-299) or (300, A01-Z99) or (400-999)	Palauan alone or in any combination (533) & (100-299) or (300, A01-Z99) or (400-999)			
		Percent Margin of Error	Estimate	Estimate Margin of Error	Percent
HOUSING OCCUPANCY					
Total housing units	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Occupied housing units	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Vacant housing units	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Homeowner vacancy rate	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Rental vacancy rate	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
UNITS IN STRUCTURE					
Total housing units	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
1-unit, detached	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
1-unit, attached	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
2 units	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
3 or 4 units	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
5 to 9 units	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
10 to 19 units	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
20 or more units	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Mobile home	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Boat, RV, van, etc.	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT					
Total housing units	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Built 2005 or later	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Built 2000 to 2004	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Built 1990 to 1999	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Built 1980 to 1989	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Built 1970 to 1979	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Built 1960 to 1969	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Built 1950 to 1959	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Built 1940 to 1949	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Built 1939 or earlier	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
ROOMS					
Total housing units	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
1 room	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
2 rooms	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
3 rooms	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
4 rooms	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
5 rooms	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
6 rooms	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
7 rooms	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
8 rooms	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
9 rooms or more	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Median rooms	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
BEDROOMS					
Total housing units	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
No bedroom	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
1 bedroom	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
2 bedrooms	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
3 bedrooms	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
4 bedrooms	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
5 or more bedrooms	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)

Subject	Hawaii				
	Marshallse alone or in any combination (532) & (100-299) or (300, A01-Z99) or (400-999)	Palauan alone or in any combination (533) & (100-299) or (300, A01-Z99) or (400-999)			
		Percent Margin of Error	Estimate	Estimate Margin of Error	Percent
HOUSING TENURE					
Occupied housing units	(X)	309	+/-135	309	(X)
Owner-occupied	+/-7.0	57	+/-51	18.4%	+/-16.5
Renter-occupied	+/-7.0	252	+/-128	81.6%	+/-16.5
Average household size of owner-occupied unit	(X)	5.28	+/-0.97	(X)	(X)
Average household size of renter-occupied unit	(X)	4.09	+/-0.82	(X)	(X)
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT					
Occupied housing units	(X)	309	+/-135	309	(X)
Moved in 2005 or later	+/-16.5	231	+/-131	74.8%	+/-18.2
Moved in 2000 to 2004	+/-16.1	59	+/-49	19.1%	+/-16.0
Moved in 1990 to 1999	+/-7.4	19	+/-29	6.1%	+/-9.7
Moved in 1980 to 1989	+/-4.6	0	+/-123	0.0%	+/-10.7
Moved in 1970 to 1979	+/-3.0	0	+/-123	0.0%	+/-10.7
Moved in 1969 or earlier	+/-4.6	0	+/-123	0.0%	+/-10.7
VEHICLES AVAILABLE					
Occupied housing units	(X)	309	+/-135	309	(X)
No vehicles available	+/-9.8	86	+/-93	27.8%	+/-23.8
1 vehicle available	+/-14.6	48	+/-39	15.5%	+/-12.1
2 vehicles available	+/-11.9	140	+/-89	45.3%	+/-24.5
3 or more vehicles available	+/-4.8	35	+/-33	11.3%	+/-10.8
HOUSE HEATING FUEL					
Occupied housing units	(X)	309	+/-135	309	(X)
Utility gas	+/-4.6	23	+/-27	7.4%	+/-9.2
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	+/-2.8	0	+/-123	0.0%	+/-10.7
Electricity	+/-15.9	26	+/-25	8.4%	+/-9.7
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	+/-4.6	0	+/-123	0.0%	+/-10.7
Coal or coke	+/-4.6	0	+/-123	0.0%	+/-10.7
Wood	+/-4.6	0	+/-123	0.0%	+/-10.7
Solar energy	+/-4.6	0	+/-123	0.0%	+/-10.7
Other fuel	+/-4.6	0	+/-123	0.0%	+/-10.7
No fuel used	+/-16.0	260	+/-137	84.1%	+/-13.3
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS					
Occupied housing units	(X)	309	+/-135	309	(X)
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	+/-1.0	0	+/-123	0.0%	+/-10.7
Lacking complete kitchen facilities	+/-1.0	0	+/-123	0.0%	+/-10.7
No telephone service available	+/-4.3	21	+/-26	6.8%	+/-9.2
OCCUPANTS PER ROOM					
Occupied housing units	(X)	309	+/-135	309	(X)
1.00 or less	+/-15.9	234	+/-96	75.7%	+/-24.7
1.01 to 1.50	+/-14.1	19	+/-27	6.1%	+/-8.0
1.51 or more	+/-14.1	56	+/-88	18.1%	+/-24.1
VALUE					
Owner-occupied units	(X)	57	+/-51	57	(X)
Less than \$50,000	+/-51.3	0	+/-123	0.0%	+/-40.8
\$50,000 to \$99,999	+/-51.3	0	+/-123	0.0%	+/-40.8

Subject	Hawaii				
	Marshallse alone or in any combination (532) & (100-299) or (300, A01-Z99) or (400-999)	Palauan alone or in any combination (533) & (100-299) or (300, A01-Z99) or (400-999)			
		Percent Margin of Error	Estimate	Estimate Margin of Error	Percent
\$100,000 to \$149,999	+/-51.3	0	+/-123	0.0%	+/-40.8
\$150,000 to \$199,999	+/-51.3	0	+/-123	0.0%	+/-40.8
\$200,000 to \$299,999	+/-51.3	0	+/-123	0.0%	+/-40.8
\$300,000 to \$499,999	+/-51.3	35	+/-35	61.4%	+/-41.9
\$500,000 to \$999,999	+/-51.3	22	+/-31	38.6%	+/-41.9
\$1,000,000 or more	+/-51.3	0	+/-123	0.0%	+/-40.8
Median (dollars)	(X)	475,000	+/-371,374	(X)	(X)
MORTGAGE STATUS					
Owner-occupied units	(X)	57	+/-51	57	(X)
Housing units with a mortgage	+/-51.3	57	+/-51	100.0%	+/-40.8
Housing units without a mortgage	+/-51.3	0	+/-123	0.0%	+/-40.8
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS (SMOC)					
Housing units with a mortgage	(X)	57	+/-51	57	(X)
Less than \$300	+/-51.3	0	+/-123	0.0%	+/-40.8
\$300 to \$499	+/-51.3	0	+/-123	0.0%	+/-40.8
\$500 to \$699	+/-51.3	0	+/-123	0.0%	+/-40.8
\$700 to \$999	+/-51.3	0	+/-123	0.0%	+/-40.8
\$1,000 to \$1,499	+/-51.3	0	+/-123	0.0%	+/-40.8
\$1,500 to \$1,999	+/-51.3	0	+/-123	0.0%	+/-40.8
\$2,000 or more	+/-51.3	57	+/-51	100.0%	+/-40.8
Median (dollars)	(X)	2,324	+/-123	(X)	(X)
Housing units without a mortgage	(X)	0	+/-123	0	(X)
Less than \$100	**	0	+/-123	-	**
\$100 to \$199	**	0	+/-123	-	**
\$200 to \$299	**	0	+/-123	-	**
\$300 to \$399	**	0	+/-123	-	**
\$400 or more	**	0	+/-123	-	**
Median (dollars)	(X)	-	**	(X)	(X)
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME (SMOCAPI)					
Housing units with a mortgage (excluding units where SMOCAPI cannot be computed)	(X)	57	+/-51	57	(X)
Less than 20.0 percent	+/-51.3	0	+/-123	0.0%	+/-40.8
20.0 to 24.9 percent	+/-51.3	9	+/-17	15.8%	+/-27.1
25.0 to 29.9 percent	+/-51.3	13	+/-22	22.8%	+/-33.8
30.0 to 34.9 percent	+/-51.3	0	+/-123	0.0%	+/-40.8
35.0 percent or more	+/-51.3	35	+/-38	61.4%	+/-40.7
Not computed	(X)	0	+/-123	(X)	(X)
Housing unit without a mortgage (excluding units where SMOCAPI cannot be computed)	(X)	0	+/-123	0	(X)
Less than 10.0 percent	**	0	+/-123	-	**
10.0 to 14.9 percent	**	0	+/-123	-	**
15.0 to 19.9 percent	**	0	+/-123	-	**
20.0 to 24.9 percent	**	0	+/-123	-	**
25.0 to 29.9 percent	**	0	+/-123	-	**
30.0 to 34.9 percent	**	0	+/-123	-	**
35.0 percent or more	**	0	+/-123	-	**
Not computed	(X)	0	+/-123	(X)	(X)

Subject	Hawaii				
	Marshalllese alone or in any combination (532) & (100-299) or (300, A01-Z99) or (400-999)	Palauan alone or in any combination (533) & (100-299) or (300, A01-Z99) or (400-999)			
		Percent Margin of Error	Estimate	Estimate Margin of Error	Percent
GROSS RENT					
Occupied units paying rent	(X)	252	+/-128	252	(X)
Less than \$200	+/-2.7	0	+/-123	0.0%	+/-12.9
\$200 to \$299	+/-2.9	0	+/-123	0.0%	+/-12.9
\$300 to \$499	+/-6.0	8	+/-13	3.2%	+/-6.0
\$500 to \$749	+/-7.7	13	+/-22	5.2%	+/-9.4
\$750 to \$999	+/-15.8	12	+/-20	4.8%	+/-8.7
\$1,000 to \$1,499	+/-15.3	103	+/-96	40.9%	+/-28.1
\$1,500 or more	+/-13.0	116	+/-91	46.0%	+/-29.7
Median (dollars)	(X)	1,381	+/-569	(X)	(X)
No rent paid					
	(X)	0	+/-123	(X)	(X)
GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME (GRAPI)					
Occupied units paying rent (excluding units where GRAPI cannot be computed)	(X)	252	+/-128	252	(X)
Less than 15.0 percent	+/-2.7	0	+/-123	0.0%	+/-12.9
15.0 to 19.9 percent	+/-5.8	66	+/-52	26.2%	+/-18.3
20.0 to 24.9 percent	+/-5.1	56	+/-88	22.2%	+/-29.3
25.0 to 29.9 percent	+/-9.4	0	+/-123	0.0%	+/-12.9
30.0 to 34.9 percent	+/-7.9	78	+/-80	31.0%	+/-28.8
35.0 percent or more	+/-13.0	52	+/-44	20.6%	+/-21.4
Not computed					
	(X)	0	+/-123	(X)	(X)

Data are based on a sample and are subject to sampling variability. The degree of uncertainty for an estimate arising from sampling variability is represented through the use of a margin of error. The value shown here is the 90 percent margin of error. The margin of error can be interpreted roughly as providing a 90 percent probability that the interval defined by the estimate minus the margin of error and the estimate plus the margin of error (the lower and upper confidence bounds) contains the true value. In addition to sampling variability, the ACS estimates are subject to nonsampling error (for a discussion of nonsampling variability, see Accuracy of the Data). The effect of nonsampling error is not represented in these tables.

The median gross rent excludes no cash renters.

In prior years, the universe included all owner-occupied units with a mortgage. It is now restricted to include only those units where SMOCAPI is computed, that is, SMOC and household income are valid values.

In prior years, the universe included all owner-occupied units without a mortgage. It is now restricted to include only those units where SMOCAPI is computed, that is, SMOC and household income are valid values.

In prior years, the universe included all renter-occupied units. It is now restricted to include only those units where GRAPI is computed, that is, gross rent and household income are valid values.

The 2009 and 2010 plumbing data for Puerto Rico will not be shown. Research indicates that the questions on plumbing facilities that were introduced in 2008 in the stateside American Community Survey and the 2008 Puerto Rico Community Survey may not have been appropriate for Puerto Rico.

While the 2006-2010 American Community Survey (ACS) data generally reflect the December 2009 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) definitions of metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas; in certain instances the names, codes, and boundaries of the principal cities shown in ACS tables may differ from the OMB definitions due to differences in the effective dates of the geographic entities.

Estimates of urban and rural population, housing units, and characteristics reflect boundaries of urban areas defined based on Census

2000 data. Boundaries for urban areas have not been updated since Census 2000. As a result, data for urban and rural areas from the ACS do not necessarily reflect the results of ongoing urbanization.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

Explanation of Symbols:

1. An '***' entry in the margin of error column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute a standard error and thus the margin of error. A statistical test is not appropriate.
2. An '-' entry in the estimate column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute an estimate, or a ratio of medians cannot be calculated because one or both of the median estimates falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of an open-ended distribution.
3. An '-' following a median estimate means the median falls in the lowest interval of an open-ended distribution.
4. An '+' following a median estimate means the median falls in the upper interval of an open-ended distribution.
5. An '****' entry in the margin of error column indicates that the median falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of an open-ended distribution. A statistical test is not appropriate.
6. An '*****' entry in the margin of error column indicates that the estimate is controlled. A statistical test for sampling variability is not appropriate.
7. An 'N' entry in the estimate and margin of error columns indicates that data for this geographic area cannot be displayed because the number of sample cases is too small.
8. An '(X)' means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.

D04: LCOD HOIN

2006-2010 American Community Survey

Support documentation code lists, subject definitions, data accuracy, and statistical tests can be found on the American Community Survey website in the Data and Documentation section.

Sample size and data quality measures (including coverage rates, allocation rates, and response rates) can be found on the American Community Survey website in the Methodology section.

Although the American Community Survey (ACS) produces population, demographic and housing unit estimates, for 2010, the 2010 Census provides the official counts of the population and housing units for the nation, states, counties, cities and towns. For 2006 to 2009, the population estimates program provides inter-censal estimates of the population for the nation, states, and counties.

Subject	Housing			
	Microseries alone (520-529, 531-541)			
	Estimate	Estimate	Percent	Percent
HOUSING OCCUPANCY				
Total housing units	()	()	()	()
Occupied housing units	()	()	()	()
Vacant housing units	()	()	()	()
Homeowner vacancy rate	()	()	()	()
Rental vacancy rate	()	()	()	()
UNIT IN QUANTITY				
Total housing units	()	()	()	()
1 unit, detached	()	()	()	()
1 unit, attached	()	()	()	()
2 units	()	()	()	()
3 or 4 units	()	()	()	()
5 to 9 units	()	()	()	()
10 to 19 units	()	()	()	()
20 or more units	()	()	()	()
Mobile home	()	()	()	()
Boat, RV, van, etc.	()	()	()	()
AGE OF CONSTRUCTION BUILD				
Total housing units	()	()	()	()
Built 2005 or later	()	()	()	()
Built 2000 to 2004	()	()	()	()
Built 1990 to 1999	()	()	()	()
Built 1980 to 1989	()	()	()	()

Built 1970 to 1979	()	()	()	()
Built 1960 to 1969	()	()	()	()
Built 1950 to 1959	()	()	()	()
Built 1940 to 1949	()	()	()	()
Built 1939 or earlier	()	()	()	()
ROOM				
Total households	()	()	()	()
1 room	()	()	()	()
2 rooms	()	()	()	()
3 rooms	()	()	()	()
4 rooms	()	()	()	()
5 rooms	()	()	()	()
6 rooms	()	()	()	()
7 rooms	()	()	()	()
8 rooms	()	()	()	()
9 rooms or more	()	()	()	()
Median rooms	()	()	()	()
Bedroom				
Total households	()	()	()	()
No bedroom	()	()	()	()
1 bedroom	()	()	()	()
2 bedrooms	()	()	()	()
3 bedrooms	()	()	()	()
4 bedrooms	()	()	()	()
5 or more bedrooms	()	()	()	()
Household Income				
Occupied households	4,304	462	4,304	()
Owner-occupied	563	163	13.1	3.6
Renter-occupied	3,741	441	86.9	3.6
Average household size of owner	5.69	0.65	()	()
Average household size of renter	4.72	0.34	()	()
Area Household Moved In				
Occupied households	4,304	462	4,304	()
Moved in 2005 or later	2,747	401	63.8	6.0
Moved in 2000 to 2004	1,058	252	24.6	5.6
Moved in 1990 to 1999	387	135	9.0	3.0
Moved in 1980 to 1989	52	51	1.2	1.2
Moved in 1970 to 1979	60	74	1.4	1.7
Moved in 1969 or earlier	0	123	0.0	0.8
Vehicle Available				
Occupied households	4,304	462	4,304	()
No vehicles available	817	218	19.0	4.5
1 vehicle available	1,981	360	46.0	6.5
2 vehicles available	1,141	233	26.5	4.8
3 or more vehicles available	365	133	8.5	3.1
Household Head of Household				
Occupied households	4,304	462	4,304	()
Titans	50	51	1.2	1.2

Bottled, tank, or LP gas	42	140	1.0	0.9
Electricity	1,083	270	25.2	5.5
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	0	123	0.0	0.8
Coal or coke	0	123	0.0	0.8
Food	0	123	0.0	0.8
Solar energy	16	22	0.4	0.5
Other fuel	0	123	0.0	0.8
No fuel used	3,113	392	72.3	5.4
LOCAL CHANGING LOCAL				
Occupied households	4,304	462	4,304	()
Lack complete plumbing facilities	100	73	2.3	1.7
Lack complete kitchen facilities	63	66	1.5	1.5
No telephone service available	294	162	6.8	3.6
OCCUPANCY ROOM				
Occupied households	4,304	462	4,304	()
1.00 or less	1,998	385	46.4	6.6
1.01 to 1.50	1,430	264	33.2	5.5
1.51 or more	876	208	20.4	4.6
VALUE				
Owner-occupied units	563	163	563	()
Less than \$50,000	0	123	0.0	6.0
\$50,000 to \$99,999	0	123	0.0	6.0
\$100,000 to \$149,999	0	123	0.0	6.0
\$150,000 to \$199,999	12	17	2.1	3.2
\$200,000 to \$299,999	40	38	7.1	6.6
\$300,000 to \$499,999	185	105	32.9	15.6
\$500,000 to \$999,999	326	131	57.9	15.6
\$1,000,000 or more	0	123	0.0	6.0
Median (dollars)	537,500	63,300	()	()
MOBILE HOME				
Owner-occupied units	563	163	563	()
Households with a mortgage	538	162	95.6	4.2
Households without a mortgage	25	23	4.4	4.2
LOCAL MONTHLY OWNERSHIP COST				
Households with a mortgage	538	162	538	()
Less than \$300	0	123	0.0	6.3
\$300 to \$499	0	123	0.0	6.3
\$500 to \$699	0	123	0.0	6.3
\$700 to \$999	41	67	7.6	11.7
\$1,000 to \$1,499	37	34	6.9	6.6
\$1,500 to \$1,999	30	38	5.6	6.9
\$2,000 or more	430	135	79.9	12.7
Median (dollars)	2,440	330	()	()
Households without a mortgage	25	23	25	()
Less than \$100	12	17	48.0	52.0
\$100 to \$199	0	123	0.0	61.6
\$200 to \$299	0	123	0.0	61.6
\$300 to \$399	0	123	0.0	61.6
\$400 or more	13	15	52.0	52.0

Mediā (dollars)	593	182	()	()
L C D MON HL O N CO				
Ho's with a mortgāe	538	162	538	()
Less thā 20.0 percent	94	81	17.5	13.5
20.0 to 24.9 percent	41	35	7.6	6.2
25.0 to 29.9 percent	11	18	2.0	3.4
30.0 to 34.9 percent	60	85	11.2	15.7
35.0 percent or more	332	138	61.7	18.8
Not comēted	0	123	()	()
Ho's thot a mortgāe				
Less thā 10.0 percent	25	23	100.0	61.6
10.0 to 14.9 percent	0	123	0.0	61.6
15.0 to 19.9 percent	0	123	0.0	61.6
20.0 to 24.9 percent	0	123	0.0	61.6
25.0 to 29.9 percent	0	123	0.0	61.6
30.0 to 34.9 percent	0	123	0.0	61.6
35.0 percent or more	0	123	0.0	61.6
Not comēted	0	123	()	()
O N				
Occēded reit	3,621	439	3,621	()
Less thā \$200	114	76	3.1	2.0
\$200 to \$299	77	60	2.1	1.7
\$300 to \$499	294	124	8.1	3.2
\$500 to \$749	385	158	10.6	4.4
\$750 to \$999	616	235	17.0	6.0
\$1,000 to \$1,499	1,331	281	36.8	6.6
\$1,500 or more	804	215	22.2	5.3
Mediā (dollars)	1,111	76	()	()
No reit ad				
120	77	()	()	
O N A A C N A O				
Occēded reit (excl'd)	3,604	441	3,604	()
Less thā 15.0 percent	235	87	6.5	2.3
15.0 to 19.9 percent	413	163	11.5	4.6
20.0 to 24.9 percent	448	182	12.4	4.7
25.0 to 29.9 percent	259	135	7.2	3.7
30.0 to 34.9 percent	380	159	10.5	4.1
35.0 percent or more	1,869	331	51.9	6.6
Not comēted	137	84	()	()

Data are based o a samēle ad are

subject to sampling variability. The degree of uncertainty for an estimate arises from sampling variability is represented through the use of a margin of error. The value shown here is the 90 percent margin of error. The margin of error can be interpreted roughly as providing a 90 percent probability that the interval defined by the estimate minus the margin of error and the estimate plus the margin of error (the lower and upper confidence bounds) contains the true value. In addition to sampling variability, the ACS estimates are subject to nonsampling error (for a discussion of nonsampling variability, see Accuracy of the Data). The effect of nonsampling error is not represented in these tables.

The media cross rent excludes cash renters.

In prior years, the universe included all owner-occupied units with a mortgage. It is now restricted to include only those units where MOCA is completed, that is, MOC and household income are valid values.

In prior years, the universe included all owner-occupied units without a mortgage. It is now restricted to include only those units where MOCA is completed, that is, MOC and household income are valid values.

In prior years, the universe included all renter-occupied units. It is now restricted to include only those units where RA is completed, that is, cross rent and household income are valid values.

The 2009 and 2010 combined data for Puerto Rico will not be shown. Research indicates that the restrictions on combined facilities that were introduced in 2008 in the stateside America's Community Survey and the 2008 Puerto Rico Community Survey may not have been appropriate for Puerto Rico.

While the 2006-2010 American Community Survey (ACS) data generally reflect the December 2009 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) definitions of metropolitan and micro-olfa and statistical areas; in certain instances the names, codes, and boundaries of the principal cities shown in ACS tables may differ from the OMB definitions due to differences in the effective dates of the geographic entities.

Estimates of urban and rural population, housing units, and characteristics reflect boundaries of urban areas defined based on Census 2000 data. Boundaries for urban areas have not been updated since Census 2000. As a result, data for urban and rural areas from the ACS do not necessarily reflect the results of ongoing urbanization.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

Explanation of symbols:

1. A confidence interval for the margin of error column indicates that either too sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute a standard error and thus the margin of error. A statistical test is not appropriate.

2. A confidence interval for the estimate column indicates that either too sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute an estimate, or a ratio of medians cannot be calculated because one or both of the median estimates falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of a one-sided distribution.

3. A confidence interval for a median estimate means the median falls in the lowest interval of a one-sided distribution.

4. A confidence interval for a median estimate means the median falls in the upper interval of a one-sided distribution.

5. A confidence interval for the margin of error column indicates that the median falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of a one-sided distribution. A statistical test is not appropriate.

6. A confidence interval for the margin of error

7. A N/A for the estimate and margin of error columns indicates that data for this geographic area cannot be displayed because the number of sample cases is too small.

8. A () means that the estimate is not available or not available.

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(□)	(□)	(□)	(□)	(□)	(□)	(□)
5,126	□□510	5,126	(□)	703	□□250	703
852	□□172	16.6□	□□3.2	36	□□54	5.1□
4,274	□□475	83.4□	□□3.2	667	□□241	94.9□
4.98	□□0.55	(□)	(□)	6.69	□□0.75	(□)
4.63	□□0.31	(□)	(□)	5.60	□□0.55	(□)
5,126	□□510	5,126	(□)	703	□□250	703
3,126	□□441	61.0□	□□5.6	354	□□159	50.4□
1,312	□□282	25.6□	□□5.2	306	□□173	43.5□
487	□□145	9.5□	□□2.7	43	□□52	6.1□
101	□□69	2.0□	□□1.3	0	□□123	0.0□
100	□□84	2.0□	□□1.7	0	□□123	0.0□
0	□□123	0.0□	□□0.7	0	□□123	0.0□
5,126	□□510	5,126	(□)	703	□□250	703
855	□□221	16.7□	□□3.9	93	□□77	13.2□
2,342	□□354	45.7□	□□5.3	490	□□213	69.7□
1,413	□□284	27.6□	□□4.8	92	□□93	13.1□
516	□□166	10.1□	□□3.2	28	□□34	4.0□
5,126	□□510	5,126	(□)	703	□□250	703
86	□□62	1.7□	□□1.2	0	□□123	0.0□

42	□□40	0.8□	□□0.8	15	□□21	2.1□
1,497	□□307	29.2□	□□5.1	217	□□146	30.9□
0	□□123	0.0□	□□0.7	0	□□123	0.0□
0	□□123	0.0□	□□0.7	0	□□123	0.0□
17	□□28	0.3□	□□0.5	0	□□123	0.0□
37	□□32	0.7□	□□0.6	0	□□123	0.0□
0	□□123	0.0□	□□0.7	0	□□123	0.0□
3,447	□□422	67.2□	□□5.2	471	□□191	67.0□
5,126	□□510	5,126	(□)	703	□□250	703
100	□□73	2.0□	□□1.4	5	□□7	0.7□
76	□□69	1.5□	□□1.3	5	□□7	0.7□
332	□□166	6.5□	□□3.1	26	□□30	3.7□
5,126	□□510	5,126	(□)	703	□□250	703
2,520	□□399	49.2□	□□5.9	319	□□158	45.4□
1,630	□□301	31.8□	□□4.8	184	□□118	26.2□
976	□□215	19.0□	□□4.0	200	□□131	28.4□
852	□□172	852	(□)	36	□□54	36
0	□□123	0.0□	□□4.0	0	□□123	0.0□
0	□□123	0.0□	□□4.0	0	□□123	0.0□
0	□□123	0.0□	□□4.0	0	□□123	0.0□
30	□□32	3.5□	□□3.9	0	□□123	0.0□
76	□□53	8.9□	□□6.2	0	□□123	0.0□
336	□□138	39.4□	□□13.0	0	□□123	0.0□
393	□□137	46.1□	□□13.1	36	□□54	100.0□
17	□□28	2.0□	□□3.4	0	□□123	0.0□
489,700	□□69,241	(□)	(□)	□	□□	(□)
852	□□172	852	(□)	36	□□54	36
780	□□182	91.5□	□□6.3	36	□□54	100.0□
72	□□50	8.5□	□□6.3	0	□□123	0.0□
780	□□182	780	(□)	36	□□54	36
0	□□123	0.0□	□□4.4	0	□□123	0.0□
11	□□17	1.4□	□□2.2	0	□□123	0.0□
0	□□123	0.0□	□□4.4	0	□□123	0.0□
51	□□68	6.5□	□□8.3	0	□□123	0.0□
82	□□54	10.5□	□□6.9	0	□□123	0.0□
63	□□48	8.1□	□□5.9	0	□□123	0.0□
573	□□150	73.5□	□□10.0	36	□□54	100.0□
2,467	□□270	(□)	(□)	□	□□	(□)
72	□□50	72	(□)	0	□□123	0
12	□□17	16.7□	□□22.7	0	□□123	□
16	□□26	22.2□	□□30.2	0	□□123	□
13	□□21	18.1□	□□25.4	0	□□123	□
2	□□5	2.8□	□□7.2	0	□□123	□
29	□□31	40.3□	□□32.7	0	□□123	□

375	598	()	()	□	□	()
780	182	780	()	36	54	36
147	87	18.8 □	10.2	0	123	0.0 □
65	42	8.3 □	5.3	0	123	0.0 □
35	35	4.5 □	4.3	0	123	0.0 □
103	93	13.2 □	11.5	0	123	0.0 □
430	153	55.1 □	14.3	36	54	100.0 □
0	123	()	()	0	123	()
72	50	72	()	0	123	0
59	46	81.9 □	25.4	0	123	□
0	123	0.0 □	36.1	0	123	□
0	123	0.0 □	36.1	0	123	□
0	123	0.0 □	36.1	0	123	□
13	21	18.1 □	25.4	0	123	□
0	123	0.0 □	36.1	0	123	□
0	123	0.0 □	36.1	0	123	□
0	123	()	()	0	123	()
4,151	474	4,151	()	653	241	653
114	76	2.7 □	1.8	11	17	1.7 □
77	60	1.9 □	1.4	13	20	2.0 □
302	126	7.3 □	2.9	56	41	8.6 □
446	178	10.7 □	4.3	66	59	10.1 □
709	247	17.1 □	5.5	150	125	23.0 □
1,497	297	36.1 □	5.8	211	136	32.3 □
1,006	222	24.2 □	4.8	146	103	22.4 □
1,123	66	()	()	1,071	258	()
123	78	()	()	14	13	()
4,134	475	4,134	()	653	241	653
244	87	5.9 □	2.1	10	17	1.5 □
635	204	15.4 □	4.7	40	38	6.1 □
525	198	12.7 □	4.4	37	35	5.7 □
346	167	8.4 □	4.0	83	68	12.7 □
395	163	9.6 □	3.7	43	52	6.6 □
1,989	327	48.1 □	6.3	440	205	67.4 □
140	85	()	()	14	13	()

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(□)	(□)	(□)	(□)	(□)	(□)	(□)
(□)	744	□□251	744	(□)	309	□□135
□□7.5	36	□□54	4.8□	□□7.0	57	□□51
□□7.5	708	□□242	95.2□	□□7.0	252	□□128
(□)	6.69	□□0.75	(□)	(□)	5.28	□□0.97
(□)	5.49	□□0.53	(□)	(□)	4.09	□□0.82
(□)	744	□□251	744	(□)	309	□□135
□□16.9	382	□□165	51.3□	□□16.5	231	□□131
□□17.0	306	□□173	41.1□	□□16.1	59	□□49
□□7.8	43	□□52	5.8□	□□7.4	19	□□29
□□4.9	0	□□123	0.0□	□□4.6	0	□□123
□□4.9	13	□□21	1.7□	□□3.0	0	□□123
□□4.9	0	□□123	0.0□	□□4.6	0	□□123
(□)	744	□□251	744	(□)	309	□□135
□□10.0	106	□□81	14.2□	□□9.8	86	□□93
□□15.3	518	□□212	69.6□	□□14.6	48	□□39
□□12.6	92	□□93	12.4□	□□11.9	140	□□89
□□5.1	28	□□34	3.8□	□□4.8	35	□□33
(□)	744	□□251	744	(□)	309	□□135
□□4.9	0	□□123	0.0□	□□4.6	23	□□27

(□)		□□	(□)	(□)	□	□□
(□)	36	□□54	36	(□)	57	□□51
□□51.3	0	□□123	0.0□	□□51.3	0	□□123
□□51.3	0	□□123	0.0□	□□51.3	9	□□17
□□51.3	0	□□123	0.0□	□□51.3	13	□□22
□□51.3	0	□□123	0.0□	□□51.3	0	□□123
□□51.3	36	□□54	100.0□	□□51.3	35	□□38
(□)	0	□□123	(□)	(□)	0	□□123
(□)	0	□□123	0	(□)	0	□□123
□□	0	□□123	□	□□	0	□□123
□□	0	□□123	□	□□	0	□□123
□□	0	□□123	□	□□	0	□□123
□□	0	□□123	□	□□	0	□□123
□□	0	□□123	□	□□	0	□□123
□□	0	□□123	□	□□	0	□□123
□□	0	□□123	□	□□	0	□□123
(□)	0	□□123	(□)	(□)	0	□□123
(□)	694	□□241	694	(□)	252	□□128
□□2.9	11	□□17	1.6□	□□2.7	0	□□123
□□3.1	13	□□20	1.9□	□□2.9	0	□□123
□□6.6	56	□□41	8.1□	□□6.0	8	□□13
□□8.3	66	□□59	9.5□	□□7.7	13	□□22
□□16.8	150	□□125	21.6□	□□15.8	12	□□20
□□16.3	239	□□137	34.4□	□□15.3	103	□□96
□□13.3	159	□□106	22.9□	□□13.0	116	□□91
(□)	1,105	□□220	(□)	(□)	1,381	□□569
(□)	14	□□13	(□)	(□)	0	□□123
(□)	694	□□241	694	(□)	252	□□128
□□2.8	10	□□17	1.4□	□□2.7	0	□□123
□□6.3	40	□□38	5.8□	□□5.8	66	□□52
□□5.5	37	□□35	5.3□	□□5.1	56	□□88
□□9.7	96	□□73	13.8□	□□9.4	0	□□123
□□8.3	43	□□52	6.2□	□□7.9	78	□□80
□□13.4	468	□□205	67.4□	□□13.0	52	□□44
(□)	14	□□13	(□)	(□)	0	□□123

b ratio (533) (100:299)	
percent	percent
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(□)	(□)
(□)	(□)
(□)	(□)
(□)	(□)
(□)	(□)
309	(□)
18.4 □	□□16.5
81.6 □	□□16.5
(□)	(□)
(□)	(□)
309	(□)
74.8 □	□□18.2
19.1 □	□□16.0
6.1 □	□□9.7
0.0 □	□□10.7
0.0 □	□□10.7
0.0 □	□□10.7
309	(□)
27.8 □	□□23.8
15.5 □	□□12.1
45.3 □	□□24.5
11.3 □	□□10.8
309	(□)
7.4 □	□□9.2

0.0□	□□10.7
8.4□	□□9.7
0.0□	□□10.7
0.0□	□□10.7
0.0□	□□10.7
0.0□	□□10.7
0.0□	□□10.7
84.1□	□□13.3
309	(□)
0.0□	□□10.7
0.0□	□□10.7
6.8□	□□9.2
309	(□)
75.7□	□□24.7
6.1□	□□8.0
18.1□	□□24.1
57	(□)
0.0□	□□40.8
0.0□	□□40.8
0.0□	□□40.8
0.0□	□□40.8
0.0□	□□40.8
61.4□	□□41.9
38.6□	□□41.9
0.0□	□□40.8
(□)	(□)
57	(□)
100.0□	□□40.8
0.0□	□□40.8
57	(□)
0.0□	□□40.8
0.0□	□□40.8
0.0□	□□40.8
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0.0□	□□40.8
100.0□	□□40.8
(□)	(□)
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(□)	(□)
57	(□)
0.0□	□□40.8
15.8□	□□27.1
22.8□	□□33.8
0.0□	□□40.8
61.4□	□□40.7
(□)	(□)
0	(□)
□	□□
□	□□
□	□□
□	□□
□	□□
□	□□
□	□□
(□)	(□)
252	(□)
0.0□	□□12.9
0.0□	□□12.9
3.2□	□□6.0
5.2□	□□9.4
4.8□	□□8.7
40.9□	□□28.1
46.0□	□□29.7
(□)	(□)
(□)	(□)
252	(□)
0.0□	□□12.9
26.2□	□□18.3
22.2□	□□29.3
0.0□	□□12.9
31.0□	□□28.8
20.6□	□□21.4
(□)	(□)



DP02 | SELECTED SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS IN THE UNITED STATES

2006-2010 American Community Survey Selected Population Tables

Supporting documentation on code lists, subject definitions, data accuracy, and statistical testing can be found on the American Community Survey website in the Data and Documentation section.

Sample size and data quality measures (including coverage rates, allocation rates, and response rates) can be found on the American Community Survey website in the Methodology section.

Although the American Community Survey (ACS) produces population, demographic and housing unit estimates, for 2010, the 2010 Census provides the official counts of the population and housing units for the nation, states, counties, cities and towns. For 2006 to 2009, the Population Estimates Program provides intercensal estimates of the population for the nation, states, and counties.

Subject	Hawaii				
	Micronesia alone (520-529, 531-541)				Micronesia alone or in any combination (520-529, 531-541) & (100-299) or (300, A01-Z99) or (400-999)
	Estimate	Estimate Margin of Error	Percent	Percent Margin of Error	
HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE					
Total households	4,304	+/-462	4,304	(X)	5,126
Family households (families)	3,755	+/-401	87.2%	+/-4.4	4,337
With own children under 18 years	2,801	+/-342	65.1%	+/-6.1	3,179
Married-couple family	2,420	+/-317	56.2%	+/-5.6	2,869
With own children under 18 years	1,933	+/-300	44.9%	+/-6.0	2,242
Male householder, no wife present, family	378	+/-148	8.8%	+/-3.4	383
With own children under 18 years	202	+/-112	4.7%	+/-2.6	202
Female householder, no husband present, family	957	+/-234	22.2%	+/-4.8	1,085
With own children under 18 years	666	+/-182	15.5%	+/-4.0	735
Nonfamily households	549	+/-211	12.8%	+/-4.4	789
Householder living alone	209	+/-139	4.9%	+/-3.1	387
65 years and over	0	+/-123	0.0%	+/-0.8	0
Households with one or more people under 18 years	3,384	+/-359	78.6%	+/-5.0	3,851
Households with one or more people 65 years and over	406	+/-159	9.4%	+/-3.7	422
Average household size	4.85	+/-0.30	(X)	(X)	4.69
Average family size	4.96	+/-0.31	(X)	(X)	4.91
RELATIONSHIP					
Population in households	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Householder	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Spouse	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Child	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Other relatives	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Nonrelatives	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Unmarried partner	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)

Subject	Hawaii				
	Micronesia alone (520-529, 531-541)				Micronesia alone or in any combination (520-529, 531-541) & (100-299) or (300, A01-Z99) or (400-999)
	Estimate	Estimate Margin of Error	Percent	Percent Margin of Error	
MARITAL STATUS					
Males 15 years and over	7,245	+/-913	7,245	(X)	8,672
Never married	3,608	+/-649	49.8%	+/-5.5	4,328
Now married, except separated	3,287	+/-473	45.4%	+/-4.7	3,807
Separated	56	+/-49	0.8%	+/-0.7	113
Widowed	233	+/-207	3.2%	+/-2.8	246
Divorced	61	+/-45	0.8%	+/-0.6	178
Females 15 years and over	6,939	+/-774	6,939	(X)	8,566
Never married	2,944	+/-529	42.4%	+/-5.0	3,729
Now married, except separated	3,372	+/-436	48.6%	+/-4.5	4,035
Separated	126	+/-84	1.8%	+/-1.2	126
Widowed	130	+/-86	1.9%	+/-1.2	210
Divorced	367	+/-174	5.3%	+/-2.5	466
FERTILITY					
Number of women 15 to 50 years old who had a birth in the past 12 months	669	+/-225	669	(X)	844
Unmarried women (widowed, divorced, and never married)	359	+/-188	53.7%	+/-15.5	446
Per 1,000 unmarried women	114	+/-59	(X)	(X)	111
Per 1,000 women 15 to 50 years old	109	+/-36	(X)	(X)	114
Per 1,000 women 15 to 19 years old	74	+/-54	(X)	(X)	108
Per 1,000 women 20 to 34 years old	150	+/-57	(X)	(X)	153
Per 1,000 women 35 to 50 years old	58	+/-49	(X)	(X)	51
GRANDPARENTS					
Number of grandparents living with own grandchildren under 18 years	1,279	+/-379	1,279	(X)	1,390
Responsible for grandchildren	450	+/-228	35.2%	+/-14.7	477
Years responsible for grandchildren					
Less than 1 year	0	+/-123	0.0%	+/-2.7	0
1 or 2 years	8	+/-12	0.6%	+/-1.0	8
3 or 4 years	138	+/-167	10.8%	+/-12.7	138
5 or more years	304	+/-189	23.8%	+/-13.4	331
Number of grandparents responsible for own grandchildren under 18 years	450	+/-228	450	(X)	477
Who are female	220	+/-119	48.9%	+/-6.5	247
Who are married	431	+/-225	95.8%	+/-6.9	458
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT					
Population 3 years and over enrolled in school	6,315	+/-961	6,315	(X)	9,083
Nursery school, preschool	161	+/-94	2.5%	+/-1.5	357
Kindergarten	511	+/-203	8.1%	+/-3.0	776
Elementary school (grades 1-8)	3,316	+/-593	52.5%	+/-5.8	4,816
High school (grades 9-12)	1,330	+/-318	21.1%	+/-3.8	1,744
College or graduate school	997	+/-410	15.8%	+/-5.8	1,390
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT					
Population 25 years and over	10,663	+/-1,201	10,663	(X)	12,703
Less than 9th grade	654	+/-222	6.1%	+/-2.1	680
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	1,242	+/-341	11.6%	+/-3.1	1,359
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	3,854	+/-672	36.1%	+/-5.1	4,645
Some college, no degree	2,570	+/-470	24.1%	+/-3.7	3,054

Subject	Hawaii				
	Micronesia alone (520-529, 531-541)				Micronesia alone or in any combination (520-529, 531-541) & (100-299) or (300, A01-Z99) or (400-999)
	Estimate	Estimate Margin of Error	Percent	Percent Margin of Error	
Associate's degree	1,403	+/-519	13.2%	+/-4.3	1,644
Bachelor's degree	859	+/-253	8.1%	+/-2.2	1,046
Graduate or professional degree	81	+/-64	0.8%	+/-0.6	275
Percent high school graduate or higher	(X)	(X)	82.2%	+/-3.2	(X)
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	(X)	(X)	8.8%	+/-2.2	(X)
VETERAN STATUS					
Civilian population 18 years and over	13,012	+/-1,468	13,012	(X)	15,672
Civilian veterans	688	+/-317	5.3%	+/-2.3	939
DISABILITY STATUS OF THE CIVILIAN NONINSTITUTIONALIZED POPULATION					
Total Civilian Noninstitutionalized Population	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
With a disability	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Under 18 years					
With a disability	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
18 to 64 years					
With a disability	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
65 years and over					
With a disability	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
RESIDENCE 1 YEAR AGO					
Population 1 year and over	20,554	+/-2,178	20,554	(X)	26,655
Same house	16,403	+/-1,794	79.8%	+/-4.3	21,222
Different house in the U.S.	3,163	+/-898	15.4%	+/-3.9	4,340
Same county	2,865	+/-853	13.9%	+/-3.8	3,768
Different county	298	+/-170	1.4%	+/-0.8	572
Same state	45	+/-52	0.2%	+/-0.3	87
Different state	253	+/-159	1.2%	+/-0.8	485
Abroad	988	+/-424	4.8%	+/-1.9	1,093
PLACE OF BIRTH					
Total population	20,992	+/-2,230	20,992	(X)	27,331
Native	7,310	+/-1,063	34.8%	+/-3.8	13,080
Born in United States	4,665	+/-772	22.2%	+/-2.8	9,586
State of residence	4,125	+/-732	19.7%	+/-2.7	8,468
Different state	540	+/-248	2.6%	+/-1.2	1,118
Born in Puerto Rico, U.S. Island areas, or born abroad to American parent(s)	2,645	+/-571	12.6%	+/-2.6	3,494
Foreign born	13,682	+/-1,706	65.2%	+/-3.8	14,251
U.S. CITIZENSHIP STATUS					
Foreign-born population	13,682	+/-1,706	13,682	(X)	14,251
Naturalized U.S. citizen	955	+/-329	7.0%	+/-2.7	1,062
Not a U.S. citizen	12,727	+/-1,783	93.0%	+/-2.7	13,189
YEAR OF ENTRY					
Population born outside the United States	16,327	+/-1,830	16,327	(X)	17,745
Native	2,645	+/-571	2,645	(X)	3,494

Subject	Hawaii				
	Micronesia alone (520-529, 531-541)				Micronesia alone or in any combination (520-529, 531-541) & (100-299) or (300, A01-Z99) or (400-999)
	Estimate	Estimate Margin of Error	Percent	Percent Margin of Error	
Entered 2000 or later	1,488	+/-443	56.3%	+/-8.1	1,616
Entered before 2000	1,157	+/-269	43.7%	+/-8.1	1,878
Foreign born	13,682	+/-1,706	13,682	(X)	14,251
Entered 2000 or later	9,612	+/-1,539	70.3%	+/-4.6	9,964
Entered before 2000	4,070	+/-637	29.7%	+/-4.6	4,287
WORLD REGION OF BIRTH OF FOREIGN BORN					
Foreign-born population, excluding population born at sea	13,682	+/-1,706	13,682	(X)	14,251
Europe	19	+/-24	0.1%	+/-0.2	19
Asia	44	+/-41	0.3%	+/-0.3	73
Africa	3	+/-5	0.0%	+/-0.1	3
Oceania	13,570	+/-1,684	99.2%	+/-0.6	14,110
Latin America	40	+/-49	0.3%	+/-0.4	40
Northern America	6	+/-11	0.0%	+/-0.1	6
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME					
Population 5 years and over	18,462	+/-2,008	18,462	(X)	23,369
English only	3,392	+/-686	18.4%	+/-3.2	7,430
Language other than English	15,070	+/-1,761	81.6%	+/-3.2	15,939
Speak English less than "very well"	7,702	+/-1,161	41.7%	+/-4.5	7,893
Spanish	23	+/-26	0.1%	+/-0.1	47
Speak English less than "very well"	23	+/-26	0.1%	+/-0.1	23
Other Indo-European languages	139	+/-115	0.8%	+/-0.6	236
Speak English less than "very well"	15	+/-25	0.1%	+/-0.1	15
Asian and Pacific Islander languages	14,891	+/-1,756	80.7%	+/-3.2	15,639
Speak English less than "very well"	7,664	+/-1,159	41.5%	+/-4.5	7,855
Other languages	17	+/-25	0.1%	+/-0.1	17
Speak English less than "very well"	0	+/-123	0.0%	+/-0.2	0
ANCESTRY					
Total population	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
American	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Arab	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Czech	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Danish	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Dutch	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
English	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
French (except Basque)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
French Canadian	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
German	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Greek	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Hungarian	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Irish	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Italian	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Lithuanian	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Norwegian	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Polish	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Portuguese	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Russian	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Scotch-Irish	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Scottish	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)

Subject	Hawaii				
	Micronesia alone (520-529, 531-541)				Micronesia alone or in any combination (520-529, 531-541) & (100-299) or (300, A01-Z99) or (400-999)
	Estimate	Estimate Margin of Error	Percent	Percent Margin of Error	
Slovak	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Subsaharan African	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Swedish	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Swiss	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Ukrainian	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Welsh	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)

Subject	Hawaii				
	Micronesian alone or in any combination (520-529, 531-541) & (100-299) or (300, A01-Z99) or (400-999)			Marshallese alone (532)	
	Estimate Margin of Error	Percent	Percent Margin of Error	Estimate	Estimate Margin of Error
HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE					
Total households	+/-510	5,126	(X)	703	+/-250
Family households (families)	+/-427	84.6%	+/-3.8	511	+/-199
With own children under 18 years	+/-365	62.0%	+/-5.6	420	+/-179
Married-couple family	+/-351	56.0%	+/-5.5	338	+/-162
With own children under 18 years	+/-333	43.7%	+/-5.7	283	+/-148
Male householder, no wife present, family	+/-149	7.5%	+/-2.9	65	+/-55
With own children under 18 years	+/-112	3.9%	+/-2.2	54	+/-58
Female householder, no husband present, family	+/-244	21.2%	+/-4.2	108	+/-79
With own children under 18 years	+/-197	14.3%	+/-3.7	83	+/-64
Nonfamily households	+/-228	15.4%	+/-3.8	192	+/-136
Householder living alone	+/-178	7.5%	+/-3.2	0	+/-123
65 years and over	+/-123	0.0%	+/-0.7	0	+/-123
Households with one or more people under 18 years	+/-400	75.1%	+/-4.9	537	+/-212
Households with one or more people 65 years and over	+/-161	8.2%	+/-3.1	127	+/-90
Average household size	+/-0.26	(X)	(X)	5.65	+/-0.52
Average family size	+/-0.26	(X)	(X)	5.66	+/-0.62
RELATIONSHIP					
Population in households	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Householder	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Spouse	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Child	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Other relatives	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Nonrelatives	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Unmarried partner	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
MARITAL STATUS					
Males 15 years and over	+/-928	8,672	(X)	1,553	+/-635
Never married	+/-650	49.9%	+/-5.0	998	+/-555
Now married, except separated	+/-502	43.9%	+/-4.1	531	+/-259
Separated	+/-72	1.3%	+/-0.8	13	+/-20
Widowed	+/-207	2.8%	+/-2.3	0	+/-123
Divorced	+/-113	2.1%	+/-1.3	11	+/-17
Females 15 years and over	+/-826	8,566	(X)	1,354	+/-471
Never married	+/-565	43.5%	+/-4.3	604	+/-322
Now married, except separated	+/-440	47.1%	+/-3.8	566	+/-265
Separated	+/-84	1.5%	+/-1.0	24	+/-28
Widowed	+/-94	2.5%	+/-1.1	71	+/-73
Divorced	+/-185	5.4%	+/-2.1	89	+/-83
FERTILITY					
Number of women 15 to 50 years old who had a birth in the past 12 months	+/-246	844	(X)	162	+/-142
Unmarried women (widowed, divorced, and never married)	+/-200	52.8%	+/-14.1	114	+/-131
Per 1,000 unmarried women	+/-48	(X)	(X)	176	+/-184
Per 1,000 women 15 to 50 years old	+/-33	(X)	(X)	145	+/-116
Per 1,000 women 15 to 19 years old	+/-88	(X)	(X)	29	+/-65
Per 1,000 women 20 to 34 years old	+/-51	(X)	(X)	183	+/-159
Per 1,000 women 35 to 50 years old	+/-44	(X)	(X)	71	+/-119
GRANDPARENTS					

Subject	Hawaii				
	Micronesian alone or in any combination (520-529, 531-541) & (100-299) or (300, A01-Z99) or (400-999)			Marshallese alone (532)	
	Estimate Margin of Error	Percent	Percent Margin of Error	Estimate	Estimate Margin of Error
Number of grandparents living with own grandchildren under 18 years	+/-388	1,390	(X)	315	+/-222
Responsible for grandchildren	+/-234	34.3%	+/-13.7	103	+/-118
Years responsible for grandchildren					
Less than 1 year	+/-123	0.0%	+/-2.5	0	+/-123
1 or 2 years	+/-12	0.6%	+/-0.9	0	+/-123
3 or 4 years	+/-167	9.9%	+/-11.6	4	+/-6
5 or more years	+/-195	23.8%	+/-12.7	99	+/-118
Number of grandparents responsible for own grandchildren under 18 years	+/-234	477	(X)	103	+/-118
Who are female	+/-128	51.8%	+/-8.0	53	+/-60
Who are married	+/-230	96.0%	+/-6.5	103	+/-118
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT					
Population 3 years and over enrolled in school	+/-1,169	9,083	(X)	1,292	+/-548
Nursery school, preschool	+/-125	3.9%	+/-1.3	41	+/-41
Kindergarten	+/-225	8.5%	+/-2.3	77	+/-57
Elementary school (grades 1-8)	+/-766	53.0%	+/-4.9	647	+/-330
High school (grades 9-12)	+/-310	19.2%	+/-3.0	190	+/-98
College or graduate school	+/-436	15.3%	+/-4.1	337	+/-360
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT					
Population 25 years and over	+/-1,276	12,703	(X)	2,082	+/-759
Less than 9th grade	+/-223	5.4%	+/-1.7	67	+/-49
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	+/-349	10.7%	+/-2.8	449	+/-260
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	+/-709	36.6%	+/-4.6	787	+/-398
Some college, no degree	+/-528	24.0%	+/-3.5	350	+/-224
Associate's degree	+/-551	12.9%	+/-3.9	406	+/-362
Bachelor's degree	+/-264	8.2%	+/-1.8	23	+/-22
Graduate or professional degree	+/-147	2.2%	+/-1.2	0	+/-123
Percent high school graduate or higher	(X)	83.9%	+/-2.8	(X)	(X)
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	(X)	10.4%	+/-2.0	(X)	(X)
VETERAN STATUS					
Civilian population 18 years and over	+/-1,538	15,672	(X)	2,752	+/-1,052
Civilian veterans	+/-351	6.0%	+/-2.1	200	+/-203
DISABILITY STATUS OF THE CIVILIAN NONINSTITUTIONALIZED POPULATION					
Total Civilian Noninstitutionalized Population	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
With a disability	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Under 18 years					
With a disability	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
18 to 64 years					
With a disability	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
65 years and over					
With a disability	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
RESIDENCE 1 YEAR AGO					
Population 1 year and over	+/-2,383	26,655	(X)	4,136	+/-1,389
Same house	+/-1,995	79.6%	+/-4.0	3,234	+/-1,155
Different house in the U.S.	+/-1,084	16.3%	+/-3.7	659	+/-406
Same county	+/-1,019	14.1%	+/-3.5	585	+/-381

Subject	Hawaii				
	Micronesian alone or in any combination (520-529, 531-541) & (100-299) or (300, A01-Z99) or (400-999)			Marshallese alone (532)	
	Estimate Margin of Error	Percent	Percent Margin of Error	Estimate	Estimate Margin of Error
Different county	+/-297	2.1%	+/-1.1	74	+/-89
Same state	+/-64	0.3%	+/-0.2	0	+/-123
Different state	+/-283	1.8%	+/-1.1	74	+/-89
Abroad	+/-432	4.1%	+/-1.5	243	+/-193
PLACE OF BIRTH					
Total population	+/-2,415	27,331	(X)	4,212	+/-1,408
Native	+/-1,279	47.9%	+/-3.5	988	+/-484
Born in United States	+/-1,029	35.1%	+/-3.1	988	+/-484
State of residence	+/-979	31.0%	+/-2.9	796	+/-375
Different state	+/-325	4.1%	+/-1.2	192	+/-180
Born in Puerto Rico, U.S. Island areas, or born abroad to American parent(s)	+/-633	12.8%	+/-2.2	0	+/-123
Foreign born	+/-1,779	52.1%	+/-3.5	3,224	+/-1,171
U.S. CITIZENSHIP STATUS					
Foreign-born population	+/-1,779	14,251	(X)	3,224	+/-1,171
Naturalized U.S. citizen	+/-326	7.5%	+/-2.6	115	+/-146
Not a U.S. citizen	+/-1,845	92.5%	+/-2.6	3,109	+/-1,146
YEAR OF ENTRY					
Population born outside the United States	+/-1,951	17,745	(X)	3,224	+/-1,171
Native					
Entered 2000 or later	+/-463	46.3%	+/-8.1	0	+/-123
Entered before 2000	+/-371	53.7%	+/-8.1	0	+/-123
Foreign born					
Entered 2000 or later	+/-1,603	69.9%	+/-4.5	2,330	+/-1,023
Entered before 2000	+/-647	30.1%	+/-4.5	894	+/-407
WORLD REGION OF BIRTH OF FOREIGN BORN					
Foreign-born population, excluding population born at sea	+/-1,779	14,251	(X)	3,224	+/-1,171
Europe	+/-24	0.1%	+/-0.2	0	+/-123
Asia	+/-60	0.5%	+/-0.4	0	+/-123
Africa	+/-5	0.0%	+/-0.1	0	+/-123
Oceania	+/-1,758	99.0%	+/-0.6	3,224	+/-1,171
Latin America	+/-49	0.3%	+/-0.3	0	+/-123
Northern America	+/-11	0.0%	+/-0.1	0	+/-123
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME					
Population 5 years and over	+/-2,145	23,369	(X)	3,723	+/-1,262
English only	+/-938	31.8%	+/-3.4	40	+/-37
Language other than English	+/-1,782	68.2%	+/-3.4	3,683	+/-1,269
Speak English less than "very well"	+/-1,164	33.8%	+/-3.7	2,077	+/-857
Spanish	+/-40	0.2%	+/-0.2	0	+/-123
Speak English less than "very well"	+/-26	0.1%	+/-0.1	0	+/-123
Other Indo-European languages	+/-129	1.0%	+/-0.6	0	+/-123
Speak English less than "very well"	+/-25	0.1%	+/-0.1	0	+/-123
Asian and Pacific Islander languages	+/-1,785	66.9%	+/-3.4	3,683	+/-1,269
Speak English less than "very well"	+/-1,162	33.6%	+/-3.7	2,077	+/-857
Other languages	+/-25	0.1%	+/-0.1	0	+/-123
Speak English less than "very well"	+/-123	0.0%	+/-0.1	0	+/-123
ANCESTRY					
Total population	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
American	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)

Subject	Hawaii				
	Micronesian alone or in any combination (520-529, 531-541) & (100-299) or (300, A01-Z99) or (400-999)			Marshallese alone (532)	
	Estimate Margin of Error	Percent	Percent Margin of Error	Estimate	Estimate Margin of Error
Arab	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Czech	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Danish	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Dutch	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
English	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
French (except Basque)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
French Canadian	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
German	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Greek	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Hungarian	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Irish	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Italian	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Lithuanian	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Norwegian	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Polish	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Portuguese	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Russian	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Scotch-Irish	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Scottish	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Slovak	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Subsaharan African	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Swedish	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Swiss	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Ukrainian	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Welsh	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)

Subject	Hawaii				
	Marshallese alone (532)		Marshallese alone or in any combination (532) & (100-299) or (300, A01-Z99) or (400-999)		
	Percent	Percent Margin of Error	Estimate	Estimate Margin of Error	Percent
HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE					
Total households	703	(X)	744	+/-251	744
Family households (families)	72.7%	+/-16.1	539	+/-199	72.4%
With own children under 18 years	59.7%	+/-17.1	448	+/-179	60.2%
Married-couple family	48.1%	+/-17.2	366	+/-165	49.2%
With own children under 18 years	40.3%	+/-16.4	311	+/-151	41.8%
Male householder, no wife present, family	9.2%	+/-7.4	65	+/-55	8.7%
With own children under 18 years	7.7%	+/-7.8	54	+/-58	7.3%
Female householder, no husband present, family	15.4%	+/-10.0	108	+/-79	14.5%
With own children under 18 years	11.8%	+/-9.3	83	+/-64	11.2%
Nonfamily households	27.3%	+/-16.1	205	+/-134	27.6%
Householder living alone	0.0%	+/-4.9	13	+/-21	1.7%
65 years and over	0.0%	+/-4.9	0	+/-123	0.0%
Households with one or more people under 18 years	76.4%	+/-15.2	565	+/-212	75.9%
Households with one or more people 65 years and over	18.1%	+/-11.3	127	+/-90	17.1%
Average household size	(X)	(X)	5.55	+/-0.51	(X)
Average family size	(X)	(X)	5.60	+/-0.58	(X)
RELATIONSHIP					
Population in households	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Householder	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Spouse	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Child	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Other relatives	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Nonrelatives	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Unmarried partner	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
MARITAL STATUS					
Males 15 years and over	1,553	(X)	1,721	+/-626	1,721
Never married	64.3%	+/-16.9	1,077	+/-545	62.6%
Now married, except separated	34.2%	+/-16.7	568	+/-261	33.0%
Separated	0.8%	+/-1.3	13	+/-20	0.8%
Widowed	0.0%	+/-2.2	0	+/-123	0.0%
Divorced	0.7%	+/-1.3	63	+/-67	3.7%
Females 15 years and over	1,354	(X)	1,484	+/-476	1,484
Never married	44.6%	+/-16.1	642	+/-324	43.3%
Now married, except separated	41.8%	+/-15.3	643	+/-274	43.3%
Separated	1.8%	+/-2.2	24	+/-28	1.6%
Widowed	5.2%	+/-4.9	86	+/-78	5.8%
Divorced	6.6%	+/-6.2	89	+/-83	6.0%
FERTILITY					
Number of women 15 to 50 years old who had a birth in the past 12 months	162	(X)	185	+/-144	185
Unmarried women (widowed, divorced, and never married)	70.4%	+/-37.5	114	+/-131	61.6%
Per 1,000 unmarried women	(X)	(X)	166	+/-173	(X)
Per 1,000 women 15 to 50 years old	(X)	(X)	150	+/-107	(X)
Per 1,000 women 15 to 19 years old	(X)	(X)	29	+/-65	(X)
Per 1,000 women 20 to 34 years old	(X)	(X)	190	+/-145	(X)
Per 1,000 women 35 to 50 years old	(X)	(X)	65	+/-107	(X)
GRANDPARENTS					
Number of grandparents living with own grandchildren under 18 years	315	(X)	315	+/-222	315

Subject	Hawaii				
	Marshallese alone (532)		Marshallese alone or in any combination (532) & (100-299) or (300, A01-Z99) or (400-999)		
	Percent	Percent Margin of Error	Estimate	Estimate Margin of Error	Percent
Responsible for grandchildren	32.7%	+/-32.1	103	+/-118	32.7%
Years responsible for grandchildren					
Less than 1 year	0.0%	+/-10.5	0	+/-123	0.0%
1 or 2 years	0.0%	+/-10.5	0	+/-123	0.0%
3 or 4 years	1.3%	+/-2.4	4	+/-6	1.3%
5 or more years	31.4%	+/-32.0	99	+/-118	31.4%
Number of grandparents responsible for own grandchildren under 18 years	103	(X)	103	+/-118	103
Who are female	51.5%	+/-5.2	53	+/-60	51.5%
Who are married	100.0%	+/-28.1	103	+/-118	100.0%
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT					
Population 3 years and over enrolled in school	1,292	(X)	1,992	+/-678	1,992
Nursery school, preschool	3.2%	+/-3.4	50	+/-42	2.5%
Kindergarten	6.0%	+/-4.3	88	+/-61	4.4%
Elementary school (grades 1-8)	50.1%	+/-19.8	1,239	+/-517	62.2%
High school (grades 9-12)	14.7%	+/-7.1	237	+/-103	11.9%
College or graduate school	26.1%	+/-23.8	378	+/-365	19.0%
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT					
Population 25 years and over	2,082	(X)	2,290	+/-759	2,290
Less than 9th grade	3.2%	+/-2.5	67	+/-49	2.9%
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	21.6%	+/-10.5	476	+/-272	20.8%
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	37.8%	+/-14.2	879	+/-402	38.4%
Some college, no degree	16.8%	+/-9.0	396	+/-225	17.3%
Associate's degree	19.5%	+/-15.5	425	+/-362	18.6%
Bachelor's degree	1.1%	+/-1.2	38	+/-30	1.7%
Graduate or professional degree	0.0%	+/-1.7	9	+/-15	0.4%
Percent high school graduate or higher	75.2%	+/-10.9	(X)	(X)	76.3%
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	1.1%	+/-1.2	(X)	(X)	2.1%
VETERAN STATUS					
Civilian population 18 years and over	2,752	(X)	3,014	+/-1,048	3,014
Civilian veterans	7.3%	+/-6.5	212	+/-203	7.0%
DISABILITY STATUS OF THE CIVILIAN NONINSTITUTIONALIZED POPULATION					
Total Civilian Noninstitutionalized Population	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
With a disability	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Under 18 years	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
With a disability	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
18 to 64 years	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
With a disability	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
65 years and over	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
With a disability	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
RESIDENCE 1 YEAR AGO					
Population 1 year and over	4,136	(X)	5,059	+/-1,484	5,059
Same house	78.2%	+/-9.6	3,908	+/-1,263	77.2%
Different house in the U.S.	15.9%	+/-8.6	900	+/-492	17.8%
Same county	14.1%	+/-8.1	800	+/-481	15.8%
Different county	1.8%	+/-2.1	100	+/-97	2.0%
Same state	0.0%	+/-0.8	15	+/-23	0.3%

Subject	Hawaii				
	Marshallese alone (532)		Marshallese alone or in any combination (532) & (100-299) or (300, A01-Z99) or (400-999)		
	Percent	Percent Margin of Error	Estimate	Estimate Margin of Error	Percent
Different state	1.8%	+/-2.1	85	+/-93	1.7%
Abroad	5.9%	+/-4.2	251	+/-193	5.0%
PLACE OF BIRTH					
Total population	4,212	(X)	5,162	+/-1,504	5,162
Native	23.5%	+/-9.3	1,626	+/-556	31.5%
Born in United States	23.5%	+/-9.3	1,587	+/-548	30.7%
State of residence	18.9%	+/-7.3	1,366	+/-473	26.5%
Different state	4.6%	+/-4.0	221	+/-185	4.3%
Born in Puerto Rico, U.S. Island areas, or born abroad to American parent(s)	0.0%	+/-0.8	39	+/-45	0.8%
Foreign born	76.5%	+/-9.3	3,536	+/-1,263	68.5%
U.S. CITIZENSHIP STATUS					
Foreign-born population	3,224	(X)	3,536	+/-1,263	3,536
Naturalized U.S. citizen	3.6%	+/-4.5	154	+/-151	4.4%
Not a U.S. citizen	96.4%	+/-4.5	3,382	+/-1,238	95.6%
YEAR OF ENTRY					
Population born outside the United States	3,224	(X)	3,575	+/-1,264	3,575
Native	0	(X)	39	+/-45	39
Entered 2000 or later	-	**	0	+/-123	0.0%
Entered before 2000	-	**	39	+/-45	100.0%
Foreign born	3,224	(X)	3,536	+/-1,263	3,536
Entered 2000 or later	72.3%	+/-12.0	2,588	+/-1,103	73.2%
Entered before 2000	27.7%	+/-12.0	948	+/-405	26.8%
WORLD REGION OF BIRTH OF FOREIGN BORN					
Foreign-born population, excluding population born at sea	3,224	(X)	3,536	+/-1,263	3,536
Europe	0.0%	+/-1.1	0	+/-123	0.0%
Asia	0.0%	+/-1.1	0	+/-123	0.0%
Africa	0.0%	+/-1.1	0	+/-123	0.0%
Oceania	100.0%	+/-1.1	3,536	+/-1,263	100.0%
Latin America	0.0%	+/-1.1	0	+/-123	0.0%
Northern America	0.0%	+/-1.1	0	+/-123	0.0%
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME					
Population 5 years and over	3,723	(X)	4,628	+/-1,368	4,628
English only	1.1%	+/-1.2	634	+/-355	13.7%
Language other than English	98.9%	+/-1.2	3,994	+/-1,352	86.3%
Speak English less than "very well"	55.8%	+/-12.5	2,141	+/-867	46.3%
Spanish	0.0%	+/-0.9	0	+/-123	0.0%
Speak English less than "very well"	0.0%	+/-0.9	0	+/-123	0.0%
Other Indo-European languages	0.0%	+/-0.9	0	+/-123	0.0%
Speak English less than "very well"	0.0%	+/-0.9	0	+/-123	0.0%
Asian and Pacific Islander languages	98.9%	+/-1.2	3,994	+/-1,352	86.3%
Speak English less than "very well"	55.8%	+/-12.5	2,141	+/-867	46.3%
Other languages	0.0%	+/-0.9	0	+/-123	0.0%
Speak English less than "very well"	0.0%	+/-0.9	0	+/-123	0.0%
ANCESTRY					
Total population	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
American	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Arab	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Czech	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)

Subject	Hawaii				
	Marshallese alone (532)		Marshallese alone or in any combination (532) & (100-299) or (300, A01-Z99) or (400-999)		
	Percent	Percent Margin of Error	Estimate	Estimate Margin of Error	Percent
Danish	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Dutch	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
English	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
French (except Basque)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
French Canadian	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
German	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Greek	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Hungarian	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Irish	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Italian	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Lithuanian	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Norwegian	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Polish	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Portuguese	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Russian	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Scotch-Irish	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Scottish	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Slovak	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Subsaharan African	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Swedish	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Swiss	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Ukrainian	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Welsh	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)

Subject	Hawaii				
	Marshallese alone or in any combination (532) & (100-299) or (300, A01-Z99) or (400-999)	Palauan alone or in any combination (533) & (100-299) or (300, A01-Z99) or (400-999)			
		Percent Margin of Error	Estimate	Estimate Margin of Error	Percent
HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE					
Total households	(X)	309	+/-135	309	(X)
Family households (families)	+/-14.6	276	+/-138	89.3%	+/-12.5
With own children under 18 years	+/-15.6	165	+/-99	53.4%	+/-26.6
Married-couple family	+/-16.1	132	+/-90	42.7%	+/-26.0
With own children under 18 years	+/-15.3	132	+/-90	42.7%	+/-26.0
Male householder, no wife present, family	+/-7.0	91	+/-103	29.4%	+/-25.9
With own children under 18 years	+/-7.4	10	+/-17	3.2%	+/-5.5
Female householder, no husband present, family	+/-9.7	53	+/-49	17.2%	+/-16.0
With own children under 18 years	+/-8.9	23	+/-37	7.4%	+/-11.5
Nonfamily households	+/-14.6	33	+/-34	10.7%	+/-12.5
Householder living alone	+/-3.0	13	+/-22	4.2%	+/-7.7
65 years and over	+/-4.6	0	+/-123	0.0%	+/-10.7
Households with one or more people under 18 years	+/-13.8	246	+/-139	79.6%	+/-18.1
Households with one or more people 65 years and over	+/-10.5	9	+/-17	2.9%	+/-5.3
Average household size	(X)	4.31	+/-0.67	(X)	(X)
Average family size	(X)	4.42	+/-0.68	(X)	(X)
RELATIONSHIP					
Population in households	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Householder	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Spouse	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Child	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Other relatives	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Nonrelatives	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Unmarried partner	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
MARITAL STATUS					
Males 15 years and over	(X)	614	+/-297	614	(X)
Never married	+/-15.4	427	+/-206	69.5%	+/-11.6
Now married, except separated	+/-14.5	128	+/-88	20.8%	+/-12.2
Separated	+/-1.1	0	+/-123	0.0%	+/-5.5
Widowed	+/-2.0	56	+/-88	9.1%	+/-12.3
Divorced	+/-4.2	3	+/-10	0.5%	+/-1.7
Females 15 years and over	(X)	570	+/-310	570	(X)
Never married	+/-15.1	342	+/-272	60.0%	+/-21.5
Now married, except separated	+/-14.3	119	+/-81	20.9%	+/-18.0
Separated	+/-2.0	11	+/-17	1.9%	+/-3.4
Widowed	+/-4.8	30	+/-40	5.3%	+/-6.0
Divorced	+/-5.6	68	+/-66	11.9%	+/-11.6
FERTILITY					
Number of women 15 to 50 years old who had a birth in the past 12 months	(X)	49	+/-76	49	(X)
Unmarried women (widowed, divorced, and never married)	+/-37.5	49	+/-76	100.0%	+/-44.0
Per 1,000 unmarried women	(X)	123	+/-179	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 15 to 50 years old	(X)	100	+/-143	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 15 to 19 years old	(X)	348	+/-410	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 20 to 34 years old	(X)	0	+/-172	(X)	(X)

Subject	Hawaii				
	Marshallese alone or in any combination (532) & (100-299) or (300, A01-Z99) or (400-999)	Palauan alone or in any combination (533) & (100-299) or (300, A01-Z99) or (400-999)			
		Percent Margin of Error	Estimate	Estimate Margin of Error	Percent
Per 1,000 women 35 to 50 years old	(X)	0	+/-191	(X)	(X)
GRANDPARENTS					
Number of grandparents living with own grandchildren under 18 years	(X)	0	+/-123	0	(X)
Responsible for grandchildren	+/-32.1	0	+/-123	-	**
Years responsible for grandchildren					
Less than 1 year	+/-10.5	0	+/-123	-	**
1 or 2 years	+/-10.5	0	+/-123	-	**
3 or 4 years	+/-2.4	0	+/-123	-	**
5 or more years	+/-32.0	0	+/-123	-	**
Number of grandparents responsible for own grandchildren under 18 years	(X)	0	+/-123	0	(X)
Who are female	+/-5.2	0	+/-123	-	**
Who are married	+/-28.1	0	+/-123	-	**
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT					
Population 3 years and over enrolled in school	(X)	405	+/-215	405	(X)
Nursery school, preschool	+/-2.2	14	+/-23	3.5%	+/-6.3
Kindergarten	+/-3.2	51	+/-82	12.6%	+/-15.3
Elementary school (grades 1-8)	+/-16.1	42	+/-40	10.4%	+/-9.0
High school (grades 9-12)	+/-5.2	131	+/-103	32.3%	+/-15.6
College or graduate school	+/-16.5	167	+/-95	41.2%	+/-23.4
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT					
Population 25 years and over	(X)	666	+/-374	666	(X)
Less than 9th grade	+/-2.3	10	+/-17	1.5%	+/-2.6
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	+/-10.0	10	+/-17	1.5%	+/-2.6
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	+/-13.1	80	+/-67	12.0%	+/-12.2
Some college, no degree	+/-8.3	405	+/-337	60.8%	+/-23.4
Associate's degree	+/-14.1	45	+/-41	6.8%	+/-6.5
Bachelor's degree	+/-1.4	104	+/-98	15.6%	+/-15.3
Graduate or professional degree	+/-0.7	12	+/-21	1.8%	+/-3.5
Percent high school graduate or higher	+/-10.4	(X)	(X)	97.0%	+/-5.1
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	+/-1.6	(X)	(X)	17.4%	+/-15.7
VETERAN STATUS					
Civilian population 18 years and over	(X)	955	+/-521	955	(X)
Civilian veterans	+/-5.9	68	+/-78	7.1%	+/-7.7
DISABILITY STATUS OF THE CIVILIAN NONINSTITUTIONALIZED POPULATION					
Total Civilian Noninstitutionalized Population	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
With a disability	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Under 18 years	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
With a disability	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
18 to 64 years	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
With a disability	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
65 years and over	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
With a disability	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)

Subject	Hawaii				
	Marshallese alone or in any combination (532) & (100-299) or (300, A01-Z99) or (400-999)	Palauan alone or in any combination (533) & (100-299) or (300, A01-Z99) or (400-999)			
		Percent Margin of Error	Estimate	Estimate Margin of Error	Percent
RESIDENCE 1 YEAR AGO					
Population 1 year and over	(X)	1,392	+/-682	1,392	(X)
Same house	+/-9.5	1,092	+/-650	78.4%	+/-13.5
Different house in the U.S.	+/-8.8	214	+/-132	15.4%	+/-10.5
Same county	+/-8.7	187	+/-126	13.4%	+/-9.5
Different county	+/-1.9	27	+/-31	1.9%	+/-2.5
Same state	+/-0.5	0	+/-123	0.0%	+/-2.5
Different state	+/-1.8	27	+/-31	1.9%	+/-2.5
Abroad	+/-3.4	86	+/-70	6.2%	+/-5.8
PLACE OF BIRTH					
Total population	(X)	1,392	+/-682	1,392	(X)
Native	+/-9.3	608	+/-313	43.7%	+/-19.9
Born in United States	+/-9.2	468	+/-300	33.6%	+/-17.8
State of residence	+/-8.3	421	+/-284	30.2%	+/-16.5
Different state	+/-3.4	47	+/-53	3.4%	+/-4.3
Born in Puerto Rico, U.S. Island areas, or born abroad to American parent(s)	+/-0.9	140	+/-115	10.1%	+/-9.6
Foreign born	+/-9.3	784	+/-560	56.3%	+/-19.9
U.S. CITIZENSHIP STATUS					
Foreign-born population	(X)	784	+/-560	784	(X)
Naturalized U.S. citizen	+/-4.3	86	+/-73	11.0%	+/-11.7
Not a U.S. citizen	+/-4.3	698	+/-552	89.0%	+/-11.7
YEAR OF ENTRY					
Population born outside the United States	(X)	924	+/-569	924	(X)
Native	(X)	140	+/-115	140	(X)
Entered 2000 or later	+/-49.3	77	+/-80	55.0%	+/-31.4
Entered before 2000	+/-49.3	63	+/-61	45.0%	+/-31.4
Foreign born	(X)	784	+/-560	784	(X)
Entered 2000 or later	+/-10.8	557	+/-532	71.0%	+/-24.5
Entered before 2000	+/-10.8	227	+/-137	29.0%	+/-24.5
WORLD REGION OF BIRTH OF FOREIGN BORN					
Foreign-born population, excluding population born at sea	(X)	784	+/-560	784	(X)
Europe	+/-1.0	14	+/-23	1.8%	+/-3.3
Asia	+/-1.0	0	+/-123	0.0%	+/-4.4
Africa	+/-1.0	0	+/-123	0.0%	+/-4.4
Oceania	+/-1.0	770	+/-559	98.2%	+/-3.3
Latin America	+/-1.0	0	+/-123	0.0%	+/-4.4
Northern America	+/-1.0	0	+/-123	0.0%	+/-4.4
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME					
Population 5 years and over	(X)	1,285	+/-648	1,285	(X)
English only	+/-8.2	450	+/-281	35.0%	+/-20.2
Language other than English	+/-8.2	835	+/-568	65.0%	+/-20.2
Speak English less than "very well"	+/-11.4	330	+/-309	25.7%	+/-16.2
Spanish	+/-0.8	0	+/-123	0.0%	+/-2.7
Speak English less than "very well"	+/-0.8	0	+/-123	0.0%	+/-2.7

Subject	Hawaii				
	Marshallese alone or in any combination (532) & (100-299) or (300, A01-Z99) or (400-999)	Palauan alone or in any combination (533) & (100-299) or (300, A01-Z99) or (400-999)			
		Percent Margin of Error	Estimate	Estimate Margin of Error	Percent
Other Indo-European languages	+/-0.8	0	+/-123	0.0%	+/-2.7
Speak English less than "very well"	+/-0.8	0	+/-123	0.0%	+/-2.7
Asian and Pacific Islander languages	+/-8.2	835	+/-568	65.0%	+/-20.2
Speak English less than "very well"	+/-11.4	330	+/-309	25.7%	+/-16.2
Other languages	+/-0.8	0	+/-123	0.0%	+/-2.7
Speak English less than "very well"	+/-0.8	0	+/-123	0.0%	+/-2.7
ANCESTRY					
Total population	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
American	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Arab	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Czech	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Danish	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Dutch	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
English	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
French (except Basque)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
French Canadian	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
German	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Greek	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Hungarian	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Irish	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Italian	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Lithuanian	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Norwegian	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Polish	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Portuguese	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Russian	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Scotch-Irish	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Scottish	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Slovak	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Subsaharan African	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Swedish	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Swiss	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Ukrainian	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Welsh	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)

Data are based on a sample and are subject to sampling variability. The degree of uncertainty for an estimate arising from sampling variability is represented through the use of a margin of error. The value shown here is the 90 percent margin of error. The margin of error can be interpreted roughly as providing a 90 percent probability that the interval defined by the estimate minus the margin of error and the estimate plus the margin of error (the lower and upper confidence bounds) contains the true value. In addition to sampling variability, the ACS estimates are subject to nonsampling error (for a discussion of nonsampling variability, see Accuracy of the Data). The effect of nonsampling error is not represented in these tables.

While the 2006-2010 American Community Survey (ACS) data generally reflect the December 2009 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) definitions of metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas; in certain instances the names, codes, and boundaries of the principal cities shown in ACS tables may differ from the OMB definitions due to differences in the effective dates of the geographic entities.

Estimates of urban and rural population, housing units, and characteristics reflect boundaries of urban areas defined based on Census 2000 data. Boundaries for urban areas have not been updated since Census 2000. As a result, data for urban and rural areas from the ACS do not necessarily reflect the results of ongoing urbanization.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

Explanation of Symbols:

1. An '***' entry in the margin of error column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute a standard error and thus the margin of error. A statistical test is not appropriate.
2. An '-' entry in the estimate column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute an estimate, or a ratio of medians cannot be calculated because one or both of the median estimates falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of an open-ended distribution.
3. An '-' following a median estimate means the median falls in the lowest interval of an open-ended distribution.
4. An '+' following a median estimate means the median falls in the upper interval of an open-ended distribution.
5. An '***' entry in the margin of error column indicates that the median falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of an open-ended distribution. A statistical test is not appropriate.
6. An '*****' entry in the margin of error column indicates that the estimate is controlled. A statistical test for sampling variability is not appropriate.
7. An 'N' entry in the estimate and margin of error columns indicates that data for this geographic area cannot be displayed because the number of sample cases is too small.
8. An '(X)' means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.

D002: LACSD SOCIAL

2006-2010 American Community Survey

Support documentation code lists, subject definitions, data accuracy and statistical tests can be found on the American Community Survey website in the Data and Documentation section.

Sample size and data quality measures (including coverage rates, allocation rates, and response rates) can be found on the American Community Survey website in the Methodology section.

Although the American Community Survey (ACS) produces population, demographic and housing unit estimates, for 2010, the 2010 Census provides the official counts of the population and housing units for the nation, states, counties, cities and towns. For 2006 to 2009, the population estimates program provides intercensal estimates of the population for the nation, states, and counties.

Subject	Hawaii			
	Microseries alone (520-529, 531-541)			
	Estimate	Estimate	Percent	Percent
HOUSEHOLD BY TYPE				
Total households	4,304	4,462	4,304	(0)
Family households (families)	3,755	4,401	87.2%	104.4
With one child under 18 years	2,801	3,342	65.1%	116.1
Married couple family	2,420	3,317	56.2%	115.6
With one child under 18 years	1,933	3,300	44.9%	116.0
Male householder, wife present,	378	1,148	8.8%	113.4
With one child under 18 years	202	1,112	4.7%	112.6
Female householder, husband	957	2,234	22.2%	114.8
With one child under 18 years	666	1,182	15.5%	114.0
Nonfamily households	549	211	12.8%	114.4
Householder living alone	209	139	4.9%	113.1
65 years and over	0	123	0.0%	110.8
Households with one or more people	3,384	359	78.6%	115.0
Households with one or more people 65	406	159	9.4%	113.7
Average household size	4.85	10.30	(0)	(0)
Average family size	4.96	10.31	(0)	(0)
RELATIONSHIP				
Population in households	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)
Householder	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)
Spouse	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)
Child	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)
Other relatives	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)

No relatives	()	()	()	()
Married partner	()	()	()	()
MARITAL STATUS				
Males 15 years and over	7,245	913	7,245	()
Never married	3,608	649	49.8%	5.5
Not married, except separated	3,287	473	45.4%	4.7
Separated	56	49	0.8%	0.7
Divorced	233	207	3.2%	2.8
Divorced	61	45	0.8%	0.6
Females 15 years and over	6,939	774	6,939	()
Never married	2,944	529	42.4%	5.0
Not married, except separated	3,372	436	48.6%	4.5
Separated	126	84	1.8%	1.2
Divorced	130	86	1.9%	1.2
Divorced	367	174	5.3%	2.5
FAMILY				
Number of homes 15 to 50 years old	669	225	669	()
Married homes (divorced, separated, 1,000 married homes)	359	188	53.7%	15.5
Per 1,000 homes 15 to 50 years old	109	36	()	()
Per 1,000 homes 15 to 19 years old	74	54	()	()
Per 1,000 homes 20 to 34 years old	150	57	()	()
Per 1,000 homes 35 to 50 years old	58	49	()	()
AND AN				
Number of parents living with offspring	1,279	379	1,279	()
Responsible for children	450	228	35.2%	14.7
Years responsible for children				
Less than 1 year	0	123	0.0%	2.7
1 or 2 years	8	12	0.6%	1.0
3 or 4 years	138	167	10.8%	12.7
5 or more years	304	189	23.8%	13.4
Number of parents responsible	450	228	450	()
Who are female	220	119	48.9%	6.5
Who are married	431	225	95.8%	6.9
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT				
Population 3 years and over enrolled	6,315	961	6,315	()
Nursery school, preschool	161	94	2.5%	1.5
Kindergarten	511	203	8.1%	3.0
Elementary school (grades 1-8)	3,316	593	52.5%	5.8
High school (grades 9-12)	1,330	318	21.1%	3.8
College or graduate school	997	410	15.8%	5.8
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT				
Population 25 years and over	10,663	1,201	10,663	()
Less than 9th grade	654	222	6.1%	2.1
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	1,242	341	11.6%	3.1
High school graduate (includes some college, no degree)	3,854	672	36.1%	5.1
Some college, no degree	2,570	470	24.1%	3.7
Associate's degree	1,403	519	13.2%	4.3

Bachelor's degree	859	253	8.1	2.2
Graduate or professional degree	81	64	0.8	0.6
Percent high school graduate or higher	()	()	82.2	3.2
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	()	()	8.8	2.2
VETERAN DATA				
Civilian population 18 years and over	13,012	1,468	13,012	()
Civilian veterans	688	317	5.3	2.3
DISABILITY DATA - OHIO CIVILIAN				
Total Civilian Noninstitutionalized	()	()	()	()
With disability	()	()	()	()
Under 18 years	()	()	()	()
With disability	()	()	()	()
18 to 64 years	()	()	()	()
With disability	()	()	()	()
65 years and over	()	()	()	()
With disability	()	()	()	()
IDENTIFICATION DATA				
Population 1 year and over	20,554	2,178	20,554	()
Same house	16,403	1,794	79.8	4.3
Different house in the U.S.	3,163	898	15.4	3.9
Same county	2,865	853	13.9	3.8
Different county	298	170	1.4	0.8
Same state	45	52	0.2	0.3
Different state	253	159	1.2	0.8
Abroad	988	424	4.8	1.9
LACONIC BIRTH				
Total population	20,992	2,230	20,992	()
Native	7,310	1,063	34.8	3.8
Born in United States	4,665	772	22.2	2.8
State of residence	4,125	732	19.7	2.7
Different state	540	248	2.6	1.2
Born in Puerto Rico, U.S. Island areas,	2,645	571	12.6	2.6
Foreign born	13,682	1,706	65.2	3.8
U.S. CITIZENSHIP DATA				
Foreign born population	13,682	1,706	13,682	()
Naturalized U.S. citizen	955	329	7.0	2.7
Not a U.S. citizen	12,727	1,783	93.0	2.7
ADDITIONAL DATA				
Population born outside the United States	16,327	1,830	16,327	()
Native	2,645	571	2,645	()
Entered 2000 or later	1,488	443	56.3	8.1
Entered before 2000	1,157	269	43.7	8.1
Foreign born	13,682	1,706	13,682	()

Registered 2000 or later	9,612	1,539	70.3%	4.6
Registered before 2000	4,070	637	29.7%	4.6
OLD ORIGIN OR BIRTH OR				
Coreaborrelation, exclud	13,682	1,706	13,682	()
Core	19	24	0.1%	0.2
Asia	44	41	0.3%	0.3
Africa	3	5	0.0%	0.1
Oceania	13,570	1,684	99.2%	0.6
Latin America	40	49	0.3%	0.4
Northern America	6	11	0.0%	0.1
LANGUAGES OR AN HOME				
Registered 5 years and over	18,462	2,008	18,462	()
English only	3,392	686	18.4%	3.2
Language other than English	15,070	1,761	81.6%	3.2
English less than "verwell"	7,702	1,161	41.7%	4.5
Canish	23	26	0.1%	0.1
English less than "verwell"	23	26	0.1%	0.1
Other Indo-European languages	139	115	0.8%	0.6
English less than "verwell"	15	25	0.1%	0.1
Asian and Pacific Islander languages	14,891	1,756	80.7%	3.2
English less than "verwell"	7,664	1,159	41.5%	4.5
Other languages	17	25	0.1%	0.1
English less than "verwell"	0	123	0.0%	0.2
ANCESTRY				
Total population	()	()	()	()
American	()	()	()	()
Arab	()	()	()	()
Czech	()	()	()	()
Danish	()	()	()	()
Dutch	()	()	()	()
English	()	()	()	()
French (except Basque)	()	()	()	()
French Canadian	()	()	()	()
German	()	()	()	()
Greek	()	()	()	()
Hispanic	()	()	()	()
Irish	()	()	()	()
Italian	()	()	()	()
Lithuanian	()	()	()	()
Norwegian	()	()	()	()
Polish	()	()	()	()
Portuguese	()	()	()	()
Russian	()	()	()	()
Scottish Irish	()	()	()	()
Scottish	()	()	()	()
Slova	()	()	()	()
Sahara Africa	()	()	()	()
Swedish	()	()	()	()
Swiss	()	()	()	()
Turkish	()	()	()	()
Ukrainian	()	()	()	()
U.S. born	()	()	()	()
U.S. born (exclud Hispanic or)	()	()	()	()

Data are based on a sample and are subject to sampling variability. The degree of uncertainty for an estimate arises from sampling variability is represented through the use of a margin of error. The value shown here is the 90 percent margin of error. The margin of error can be interpreted roughly as providing a 90 percent probability that the interval defined by the estimate minus the margin of error and the estimate plus the margin of error (the lower and upper confidence bounds) contains the true value. In addition to sampling variability, the ACS estimates are subject to nonsampling error (for a discussion of nonsampling variability, see Accuracy of the Data). The effect of nonsampling error is not represented in these tables.

While the 2006-2010 American Community Survey (ACS) data generally reflect the December 2009 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) definitions of metropolitan and micro-urban statistical areas; in certain instances the names, codes, and boundaries of the principal cities shown in ACS tables may differ from the OMB definitions due to differences in the effective dates of the geographic entities.

Estimates of urban and rural population, housing units, and characteristics reflect boundaries of urban areas defined based on Census 2000 data. Boundaries for urban areas have not been updated since Census 2000. As a result, data for urban areas may not necessarily reflect the results of ongoing urbanization.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

Explanation of symbols:

1. A confidence interval for the margin of error column indicates that either too sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute a standard error and thus the margin of error. A statistical test is not appropriate.

2. A confidence interval for the estimate column indicates that either too sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute an estimate, or a ratio of medians cannot be calculated because one or both of the median estimates falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of a one-sided distribution.

3. A confidence interval for a median estimate means the median falls in the lowest interval of a one-sided distribution.

4. A confidence interval for a median estimate means the median falls in the upper interval of a one-sided distribution.

5. A confidence interval for the margin of error column indicates that the median falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of a one-sided distribution. A statistical test is not appropriate.

6. A confidence interval for the margin of error column indicates that the estimate is controlled. A statistical test for sample variability is not appropriate.

7. A confidence interval for the estimate and margin of error column indicates that data for this geographic area cannot be displayed because the number of sample cases is too small.

8. A () means that the estimate is

(□)	(□)	(□)	(□)	(□)	(□)	(□)
(□)	(□)	(□)	(□)	(□)	(□)	(□)
8,672	□□928	8,672	(□)	1,553	□□635	1,553
4,328	□□650	49.9□	□□5.0	998	□□555	64.3□
3,807	□□502	43.9□	□□4.1	531	□□259	34.2□
113	□□72	1.3□	□□0.8	13	□□20	0.8□
246	□□207	2.8□	□□2.3	0	□□123	0.0□
178	□□113	2.1□	□□1.3	11	□□17	0.7□
8,566	□□826	8,566	(□)	1,354	□□471	1,354
3,729	□□565	43.5□	□□4.3	604	□□322	44.6□
4,035	□□440	47.1□	□□3.8	566	□□265	41.8□
126	□□84	1.5□	□□1.0	24	□□28	1.8□
210	□□94	2.5□	□□1.1	71	□□73	5.2□
466	□□185	5.4□	□□2.1	89	□□83	6.6□
844	□□246	844	(□)	162	□□142	162
446	□□200	52.8□	□□14.1	114	□□131	70.4□
111	□□48	(□)	(□)	176	□□184	(□)
114	□□33	(□)	(□)	145	□□116	(□)
108	□□88	(□)	(□)	29	□□65	(□)
153	□□51	(□)	(□)	183	□□159	(□)
51	□□44	(□)	(□)	71	□□119	(□)
1,390	□□388	1,390	(□)	315	□□222	315
477	□□234	34.3□	□□13.7	103	□□118	32.7□
0	□□123	0.0□	□□2.5	0	□□123	0.0□
8	□□12	0.6□	□□0.9	0	□□123	0.0□
138	□□167	9.9□	□□11.6	4	□□6	1.3□
331	□□195	23.8□	□□12.7	99	□□118	31.4□
477	□□234	477	(□)	103	□□118	103
247	□□128	51.8□	□□8.0	53	□□60	51.5□
458	□□230	96.0□	□□6.5	103	□□118	100.0□
9,083	□□1,169	9,083	(□)	1,292	□□548	1,292
357	□□125	3.9□	□□1.3	41	□□41	3.2□
776	□□225	8.5□	□□2.3	77	□□57	6.0□
4,816	□□766	53.0□	□□4.9	647	□□330	50.1□
1,744	□□310	19.2□	□□3.0	190	□□98	14.7□
1,390	□□436	15.3□	□□4.1	337	□□360	26.1□
12,703	□□1,276	12,703	(□)	2,082	□□759	2,082
680	□□223	5.4□	□□1.7	67	□□49	3.2□
1,359	□□349	10.7□	□□2.8	449	□□260	21.6□
4,645	□□709	36.6□	□□4.6	787	□□398	37.8□
3,054	□□528	24.0□	□□3.5	350	□□224	16.8□
1,644	□□551	12.9□	□□3.9	406	□□362	19.5□

1,046	264	8.2	1.8	23	22	1.1
275	147	2.2	1.2	0	123	0.0
()	()	83.9	2.8	()	()	75.2
()	()	10.4	2.0	()	()	1.1
15,672	1,538	15,672	()	2,752	1,052	2,752
939	351	6.0	2.1	200	203	7.3
()	()	()	()	()	()	()
()	()	()	()	()	()	()
()	()	()	()	()	()	()
()	()	()	()	()	()	()
()	()	()	()	()	()	()
()	()	()	()	()	()	()
()	()	()	()	()	()	()
()	()	()	()	()	()	()
26,655	2,383	26,655	()	4,136	1,389	4,136
21,222	1,995	79.6	4.0	3,234	1,155	78.2
4,340	1,084	16.3	3.7	659	406	15.9
3,768	1,019	14.1	3.5	585	381	14.1
572	297	2.1	1.1	74	89	1.8
87	64	0.3	0.2	0	123	0.0
485	283	1.8	1.1	74	89	1.8
1,093	432	4.1	1.5	243	193	5.9
27,331	2,415	27,331	()	4,212	1,408	4,212
13,080	1,279	47.9	3.5	988	484	23.5
9,586	1,029	35.1	3.1	988	484	23.5
8,468	979	31.0	2.9	796	375	18.9
1,118	325	4.1	1.2	192	180	4.6
3,494	633	12.8	2.2	0	123	0.0
14,251	1,779	52.1	3.5	3,224	1,171	76.5
14,251	1,779	14,251	()	3,224	1,171	3,224
1,062	326	7.5	2.6	115	146	3.6
13,189	1,845	92.5	2.6	3,109	1,146	96.4
17,745	1,951	17,745	()	3,224	1,171	3,224
3,494	633	3,494	()	0	123	0
1,616	463	46.3	8.1	0	123	
1,878	371	53.7	8.1	0	123	
14,251	1,779	14,251	()	3,224	1,171	3,224

(□)	(□)	(□)	(□)	(□)	(□)	(□)
(□)	(□)	(□)	(□)	(□)	(□)	(□)
(□)	1,721	□□626	1,721	(□)	614	□□297
□□16.9	1,077	□□545	62.6□	□□15.4	427	□□206
□□16.7	568	□□261	33.0□	□□14.5	128	□□88
□□1.3	13	□□20	0.8□	□□1.1	0	□□123
□□2.2	0	□□123	0.0□	□□2.0	56	□□88
□□1.3	63	□□67	3.7□	□□4.2	3	□□10
(□)	1,484	□□476	1,484	(□)	570	□□310
□□16.1	642	□□324	43.3□	□□15.1	342	□□272
□□15.3	643	□□274	43.3□	□□14.3	119	□□81
□□2.2	24	□□28	1.6□	□□2.0	11	□□17
□□4.9	86	□□78	5.8□	□□4.8	30	□□40
□□6.2	89	□□83	6.0□	□□5.6	68	□□66
(□)	185	□□144	185	(□)	49	□□76
□□37.5	114	□□131	61.6□	□□37.5	49	□□76
(□)	166	□□173	(□)	(□)	123	□□179
(□)	150	□□107	(□)	(□)	100	□□143
(□)	29	□□65	(□)	(□)	348	□□410
(□)	190	□□145	(□)	(□)	0	□□172
(□)	65	□□107	(□)	(□)	0	□□191
(□)	315	□□222	315	(□)	0	□□123
□□32.1	103	□□118	32.7□	□□32.1	0	□□123
□□10.5	0	□□123	0.0□	□□10.5	0	□□123
□□10.5	0	□□123	0.0□	□□10.5	0	□□123
□□2.4	4	□□6	1.3□	□□2.4	0	□□123
□□32.0	99	□□118	31.4□	□□32.0	0	□□123
(□)	103	□□118	103	(□)	0	□□123
□□5.2	53	□□60	51.5□	□□5.2	0	□□123
□□28.1	103	□□118	100.0□	□□28.1	0	□□123
(□)	1,992	□□678	1,992	(□)	405	□□215
□□3.4	50	□□42	2.5□	□□2.2	14	□□23
□□4.3	88	□□61	4.4□	□□3.2	51	□□82
□□19.8	1,239	□□517	62.2□	□□16.1	42	□□40
□□7.1	237	□□103	11.9□	□□5.2	131	□□103
□□23.8	378	□□365	19.0□	□□16.5	167	□□95
(□)	2,290	□□759	2,290	(□)	666	□□374
□□2.5	67	□□49	2.9□	□□2.3	10	□□17
□□10.5	476	□□272	20.8□	□□10.0	10	□□17
□□14.2	879	□□402	38.4□	□□13.1	80	□□67
□□9.0	396	□□225	17.3□	□□8.3	405	□□337
□□15.5	425	□□362	18.6□	□□14.1	45	□□41

001.2	38	0030	1.7	001.4	104	0098
001.7	9	0015	0.4	000.7	12	0021
0010.9	()	()	76.3	0010.4	()	()
001.2	()	()	2.1	001.6	()	()
()	3,014	001,048	3,014	()	955	00521
006.5	212	00203	7.0	005.9	68	0078
()	()	()	()	()	()	()
()	()	()	()	()	()	()
()	()	()	()	()	()	()
()	()	()	()	()	()	()
()	()	()	()	()	()	()
()	()	()	()	()	()	()
()	()	()	()	()	()	()
()	()	()	()	()	()	()
()	5,059	001,484	5,059	()	1,392	00682
009.6	3,908	001,263	77.2	009.5	1,092	00650
008.6	900	00492	17.8	008.8	214	00132
008.1	800	00481	15.8	008.7	187	00126
002.1	100	0097	2.0	001.9	27	0031
000.8	15	0023	0.3	000.5	0	00123
002.1	85	0093	1.7	001.8	27	0031
004.2	251	00193	5.0	003.4	86	0070
()	5,162	001,504	5,162	()	1,392	00682
009.3	1,626	00556	31.5	009.3	608	00313
009.3	1,587	00548	30.7	009.2	468	00300
007.3	1,366	00473	26.5	008.3	421	00284
004.0	221	00185	4.3	003.4	47	0053
000.8	39	0045	0.8	000.9	140	00115
009.3	3,536	001,263	68.5	009.3	784	00560
()	3,536	001,263	3,536	()	784	00560
004.5	154	00151	4.4	004.3	86	0073
004.5	3,382	001,238	95.6	004.3	698	00552
()	3,575	001,264	3,575	()	924	00569
()	39	0045	39	()	140	00115
00	0	00123	0.0	0049.3	77	0080
00	39	0045	100.0	0049.3	63	0061
()	3,536	001,263	3,536	()	784	00560

b ratio (533) (100:299)	
percent	percent
309	()
89.3	12.5
53.4	26.6
42.7	26.0
42.7	26.0
29.4	25.9
3.2	5.5
17.2	16.0
7.4	11.5
10.7	12.5
4.2	7.7
0.0	10.7
79.6	18.1
2.9	5.3
()	()
()	()
()	()
()	()
()	()
()	()
()	()

(□)	(□)
(□)	(□)
614	(□)
69.5□	□□11.6
20.8□	□□12.2
0.0□	□□5.5
9.1□	□□12.3
0.5□	□□1.7
570	(□)
60.0□	□□21.5
20.9□	□□18.0
1.9□	□□3.4
5.3□	□□6.0
11.9□	□□11.6
49	(□)
100.0□	□□44.0
(□)	(□)
(□)	(□)
(□)	(□)
(□)	(□)
(□)	(□)
0	(□)
□	□□
□	□□
□	□□
□	□□
□	□□
0	(□)
□	□□
□	□□
405	(□)
3.5□	□□6.3
12.6□	□□15.3
10.4□	□□9.0
32.3□	□□15.6
41.2□	□□23.4
666	(□)
1.5□	□□2.6
1.5□	□□2.6
12.0□	□□12.2
60.8□	□□23.4
6.8□	□□6.5

15.6□	□□15.3
1.8□	□□3.5
97.0□	□□5.1
17.4□	□□15.7
955	(□)
7.1□	□□7.7
(□)	(□)
(□)	(□)
(□)	(□)
(□)	(□)
(□)	(□)
(□)	(□)
(□)	(□)
(□)	(□)
1,392	(□)
78.4□	□□13.5
15.4□	□□10.5
13.4□	□□9.5
1.9□	□□2.5
0.0□	□□2.5
1.9□	□□2.5
6.2□	□□5.8
1,392	(□)
43.7□	□□19.9
33.6□	□□17.8
30.2□	□□16.5
3.4□	□□4.3
10.1□	□□9.6
56.3□	□□19.9
784	(□)
11.0□	□□11.7
89.0□	□□11.7
924	(□)
140	(□)
55.0□	□□31.4
45.0□	□□31.4
784	(□)



S0201

SELECTED POPULATION PROFILE IN THE UNITED STATES

2011-2013 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates

Supporting documentation on code lists, subject definitions, data accuracy, and statistical testing can be found on the American Community Survey website in the Data and Documentation section.

Sample size and data quality measures (including coverage rates, allocation rates, and response rates) can be found on the American Community Survey website in the Methodology section.

Although the American Community Survey (ACS) produces population, demographic and housing unit estimates, it is the Census Bureau's Population Estimates Program that produces and disseminates the official estimates of the population for the nation, states, counties, cities and towns and estimates of housing units for states and counties.

Subject	Hawaii				
	White alone		Black or African American alone		Asian alone (400-499)
	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate
TOTAL NUMBER OF RACES REPORTED					
Total population	350,193	+/-2,364	27,446	+/-1,166	527,572
One race	100.0%	+/-0.1	100.0%	+/-0.2	100.0%
Two races	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Three races	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Four or more races	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
SEX AND AGE					
Total population	350,193	+/-2,364	27,446	+/-1,166	527,572
Male	54.8%	+/-0.2	62.7%	+/-1.7	46.6%
Female	45.2%	+/-0.2	37.3%	+/-1.7	53.4%
Under 5 years	5.0%	+/-0.2	7.8%	+/-0.9	3.7%
5 to 17 years	9.2%	+/-0.2	14.3%	+/-1.2	11.4%
18 to 24 years	10.2%	+/-0.1	17.7%	+/-1.5	6.9%
25 to 34 years	17.0%	+/-0.2	24.8%	+/-1.8	11.0%
35 to 44 years	12.6%	+/-0.2	15.7%	+/-0.8	13.1%
45 to 54 years	13.7%	+/-0.1	9.7%	+/-1.0	15.5%
55 to 64 years	16.3%	+/-0.1	5.9%	+/-0.7	15.5%
65 to 74 years	9.8%	+/-0.1	2.5%	+/-0.5	10.8%
75 years and over	6.0%	+/-0.1	1.6%	+/-0.5	12.2%
Median age (years)	41.5	+/-0.3	28.7	+/-0.6	47.7
18 years and over	85.8%	+/-0.3	77.9%	+/-1.3	85.0%
21 years and over	82.6%	+/-0.3	72.0%	+/-1.7	82.2%
62 years and over	20.5%	+/-0.3	5.4%	+/-0.8	27.1%
65 years and over	15.9%	+/-0.1	4.1%	+/-0.7	22.9%
Under 18 years	49,871	+/-1,184	6,069	+/-476	79,327
Male	51.6%	+/-0.9	50.1%	+/-3.2	51.6%
Female	48.4%	+/-0.9	49.9%	+/-3.2	48.4%
18 years and over	300,322	+/-1,471	21,377	+/-914	448,245
Male	55.3%	+/-0.2	66.3%	+/-2.1	45.8%

Subject	Hawaii				
	White alone		Black or African American alone		Asian alone (400-499)
	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate
Female	44.7%	+/-0.2	33.7%	+/-2.1	54.2%
18 to 34 years	95,260	+/-899	11,639	+/-747	94,575
Male	59.5%	+/-0.4	68.3%	+/-2.9	49.7%
Female	40.5%	+/-0.4	31.7%	+/-2.9	50.3%
35 to 64 years	149,476	+/-933	8,609	+/-398	232,715
Male	54.5%	+/-0.3	63.4%	+/-2.3	46.3%
Female	45.5%	+/-0.3	36.6%	+/-2.3	53.7%
65 years and over	55,586	+/-331	1,129	+/-178	120,955
Male	50.3%	+/-0.2	66.7%	+/-6.0	41.7%
Female	49.7%	+/-0.2	33.3%	+/-6.0	58.3%
RELATIONSHIP					
Population in households	333,661	+/-2,491	24,624	+/-1,221	517,743
Householder or spouse	66.7%	+/-0.6	57.6%	+/-2.1	54.1%
Child	19.1%	+/-0.4	30.5%	+/-2.8	24.2%
Other relatives	4.7%	+/-0.4	3.8%	+/-1.1	16.4%
Nonrelatives	9.5%	+/-0.6	8.0%	+/-2.0	5.3%
Unmarried partner	2.6%	+/-0.3	2.5%	+/-0.8	1.5%
HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE					
Households	151,683	+/-1,853	9,826	+/-555	177,532
Family households	62.4%	+/-1.1	66.6%	+/-5.5	71.8%
With own children under 18 years	23.9%	+/-0.9	41.5%	+/-5.3	23.3%
Married-couple family	51.7%	+/-1.0	52.3%	+/-5.6	53.4%
With own children under 18 years	19.0%	+/-0.8	31.1%	+/-4.8	18.4%
Female householder, no husband present, family	7.2%	+/-0.5	9.5%	+/-3.1	13.0%
With own children under 18 years	3.4%	+/-0.4	8.4%	+/-3.0	3.6%
Nonfamily households	37.6%	+/-1.1	33.4%	+/-5.5	28.2%
Male householder	21.2%	+/-0.9	22.6%	+/-3.9	12.2%
Living alone	15.2%	+/-0.9	18.3%	+/-3.7	10.1%
Not living alone	6.0%	+/-0.6	4.3%	+/-1.7	2.2%
Female householder	16.4%	+/-0.8	10.8%	+/-3.3	15.9%
Living alone	12.5%	+/-0.8	9.7%	+/-3.2	13.8%
Not living alone	3.9%	+/-0.5	1.1%	+/-0.9	2.2%
Average household size	2.50	+/-0.03	2.71	+/-0.21	3.11
Average family size	3.05	+/-0.04	3.44	+/-0.24	3.69
MARITAL STATUS					
Population 15 years and over	306,871	+/-1,621	22,079	+/-948	464,333
Now married, except separated	54.0%	+/-0.8	48.3%	+/-3.5	54.0%
Widowed	4.4%	+/-0.3	1.2%	+/-0.5	8.9%
Divorced	12.6%	+/-0.5	8.8%	+/-1.7	7.9%
Separated	1.4%	+/-0.2	3.8%	+/-1.8	1.0%
Never married	27.6%	+/-0.7	37.9%	+/-3.2	28.2%
Male 15 years and over	169,452	+/-1,046	14,524	+/-811	213,277
Now married, except separated	54.1%	+/-0.9	47.6%	+/-4.5	54.5%
Widowed	2.2%	+/-0.4	0.9%	+/-0.6	3.2%
Divorced	10.7%	+/-0.7	8.7%	+/-2.3	7.1%
Separated	1.5%	+/-0.4	3.8%	+/-2.0	0.9%
Never married	31.5%	+/-0.9	39.1%	+/-4.3	34.4%
Female 15 years and over	137,419	+/-915	7,555	+/-532	251,056

Subject	Hawaii				
	White alone		Black or African American alone		Asian alone (400-499)
	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate
Now married, except separated	53.9%	+/-1.3	49.8%	+/-5.0	53.6%
Widowed	7.1%	+/-0.6	1.8%	+/-1.2	13.7%
Divorced	14.9%	+/-0.8	9.0%	+/-2.3	8.5%
Separated	1.3%	+/-0.3	3.6%	+/-3.2	1.2%
Never married	22.9%	+/-1.0	35.7%	+/-4.4	22.9%
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT					
Population 3 years and over enrolled in school	64,194	+/-2,132	8,988	+/-834	96,932
Nursery school, preschool	5.3%	+/-0.6	4.1%	+/-1.8	4.7%
Kindergarten	4.9%	+/-0.7	3.9%	+/-1.7	4.0%
Elementary school (grades 1-8)	31.6%	+/-1.4	28.2%	+/-3.1	35.1%
High school (grades 9-12)	13.6%	+/-0.9	13.8%	+/-3.3	22.6%
College or graduate school	44.6%	+/-1.7	50.0%	+/-4.0	33.5%
Male 3 years and over enrolled in school					
Population	32,139	+/-1,304	5,246	+/-588	48,433
Percent enrolled in kindergarten to grade 12	52.8%	+/-2.2	39.5%	+/-5.1	64.3%
Percent enrolled in college or graduate school	42.2%	+/-2.3	55.5%	+/-5.1	30.8%
Female 3 years and over enrolled in school					
Population	32,055	+/-1,379	3,742	+/-431	48,499
Percent enrolled in kindergarten to grade 12	47.5%	+/-1.9	54.9%	+/-7.1	59.2%
Percent enrolled in college or graduate school	47.0%	+/-1.9	42.3%	+/-6.8	36.3%
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT					
Population 25 years and over	264,588	+/-1,344	16,532	+/-853	411,933
Less than high school diploma	3.9%	+/-0.3	3.9%	+/-1.4	12.5%
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	20.9%	+/-0.8	18.2%	+/-3.2	26.4%
Some college or associate's degree	34.9%	+/-1.0	50.7%	+/-4.5	29.6%
Bachelor's degree	23.8%	+/-0.8	18.1%	+/-3.0	22.2%
Graduate or professional degree	16.4%	+/-0.7	9.1%	+/-2.4	9.2%
High school graduate or higher					
Population	96.1%	+/-0.3	96.1%	+/-1.4	87.5%
Male, high school graduate or higher	96.0%	+/-0.5	96.5%	+/-1.9	88.5%
Female, high school graduate or higher	96.3%	+/-0.4	95.4%	+/-2.7	86.7%
Bachelor's degree or higher					
Population	40.3%	+/-0.9	27.2%	+/-3.8	31.5%
Male, bachelor's degree or higher	39.6%	+/-1.2	26.0%	+/-4.1	30.4%
Female, bachelor's degree or higher	41.0%	+/-1.2	29.5%	+/-6.2	32.3%
FERTILITY					
Women 15 to 50 years	73,160	+/-768	6,158	+/-486	119,306
Women 15 to 50 years who had a birth in the past 12 months	4,864	+/-534	480	+/-222	6,544
Unmarried women 15 to 50 years who had a birth in the past 12 months	725	+/-236	185	+/-137	1,690
As a percent of all women with a birth in the past 12 months	14.9%	+/-4.6	38.5%	+/-23.6	25.8%
RESPONSIBILITY FOR GRANDCHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS					
Population 30 years and over	232,278	+/-1,161	12,475	+/-511	383,244
Living with grandchild(ren)	2.9%	+/-0.3	4.5%	+/-1.6	7.4%
Responsible for grandchild(ren)	32.3%	+/-5.2	48.3%	+/-13.5	16.9%
VETERAN STATUS					
Civilian population 18 years and over	273,747	+/-1,916	15,650	+/-1,016	445,885
Civilian veteran	15.8%	+/-0.6	42.6%	+/-4.1	8.1%
DISABILITY STATUS					
Total civilian noninstitutionalized population	320,217	+/-2,546	21,121	+/-1,241	521,152
With a disability	12.1%	+/-0.5	11.0%	+/-2.7	11.9%

Subject	Hawaii				
	White alone		Black or African American alone		Asian alone (400-499)
	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate
Civilian noninstitutionalized population under 18 years	49,810	+/-1,188	6,067	+/-476	79,307
With a disability	3.9%	+/-0.8	3.5%	+/-1.8	2.2%
Civilian noninstitutionalized population 18 to 64 years	216,003	+/-1,691	13,948	+/-1,013	323,834
With a disability	8.9%	+/-0.6	13.1%	+/-3.8	5.8%
Civilian noninstitutionalized population 65 years and older	54,404	+/-387	1,106	+/-190	118,011
With a disability	32.1%	+/-1.5	25.7%	+/-9.7	35.1%
RESIDENCE 1 YEAR AGO					
Population 1 year and over	346,371	+/-2,280	27,070	+/-1,183	524,213
Same house	76.6%	+/-0.8	68.2%	+/-4.4	90.9%
Different house in the U.S.	21.5%	+/-0.8	28.9%	+/-4.4	7.7%
Same county	9.9%	+/-0.7	11.5%	+/-2.8	6.5%
Different county	11.6%	+/-0.6	17.4%	+/-4.3	1.2%
Same state	0.5%	+/-0.2	1.5%	+/-1.4	0.3%
Different state	11.1%	+/-0.6	15.9%	+/-3.9	0.9%
Abroad	1.9%	+/-0.3	2.9%	+/-1.1	1.4%
PLACE OF BIRTH, CITIZENSHIP STATUS AND YEAR OF ENTRY					
Native	327,032	+/-2,559	25,536	+/-1,151	338,525
Male	55.3%	+/-0.3	63.1%	+/-2.0	50.0%
Female	44.7%	+/-0.3	36.9%	+/-2.0	50.0%
Foreign born	23,161	+/-1,481	1,910	+/-498	189,047
Male	47.4%	+/-2.6	57.7%	+/-9.7	40.6%
Female	52.6%	+/-2.6	42.3%	+/-9.7	59.4%
Foreign born; naturalized U.S. citizen	11,633	+/-1,022	1,409	+/-441	116,950
Male	50.2%	+/-3.8	57.3%	+/-12.1	39.8%
Female	49.8%	+/-3.8	42.7%	+/-12.1	60.2%
Foreign born; not a U.S. citizen	11,528	+/-1,114	501	+/-222	72,097
Male	44.6%	+/-4.1	58.9%	+/-17.0	41.8%
Female	55.4%	+/-4.1	41.1%	+/-17.0	58.2%
Population born outside the United States	23,161	+/-1,481	1,910	+/-498	189,047
Entered 2010 or later	12.6%	+/-2.7	10.6%	+/-7.6	7.5%
Entered 2000 to 2009	22.9%	+/-2.9	36.3%	+/-11.5	24.9%
Entered before 2000	64.5%	+/-3.2	53.1%	+/-11.9	67.6%
WORLD REGION OF BIRTH OF FOREIGN BORN					
Foreign-born population excluding population born at sea	23,161	+/-1,481	1,910	+/-498	189,047
Europe	46.7%	+/-3.9	1.5%	+/-1.7	0.2%
Asia	7.0%	+/-1.5	5.8%	+/-5.6	99.3%
Africa	3.0%	+/-1.2	31.3%	+/-13.6	0.0%
Oceania	5.3%	+/-1.5	0.0%	+/-2.5	0.2%
Latin America	21.1%	+/-3.5	56.9%	+/-13.5	0.2%
Northern America	16.9%	+/-3.0	4.6%	+/-3.6	0.2%
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH					
Population 5 years and over	332,678	+/-2,088	25,304	+/-1,079	508,281
English only	90.9%	+/-0.7	90.7%	+/-2.0	58.3%
Language other than English	9.1%	+/-0.7	9.3%	+/-2.0	41.7%
Speak English less than "very well"	1.8%	+/-0.3	2.0%	+/-0.8	24.9%

Subject	Hawaii				
	White alone		Black or African American alone		Asian alone (400-499)
	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate
EMPLOYMENT STATUS					
Population 16 years and over	304,537	+/-1,591	21,933	+/-935	458,639
In labor force	65.9%	+/-0.7	75.1%	+/-3.2	62.9%
Civilian labor force	57.2%	+/-0.8	49.0%	+/-3.9	62.4%
Employed	53.5%	+/-0.8	42.5%	+/-3.9	59.7%
Unemployed	3.7%	+/-0.3	6.5%	+/-1.8	2.7%
Percent of civilian labor force	6.4%	+/-0.5	13.2%	+/-3.5	4.3%
Armed Forces	8.7%	+/-0.4	26.1%	+/-3.1	0.5%
Not in labor force	34.1%	+/-0.7	24.9%	+/-3.2	37.1%
Females 16 years and over					
Population 16 years and over	136,356	+/-928	7,415	+/-533	248,096
In labor force	57.5%	+/-1.1	67.3%	+/-6.1	58.6%
Civilian labor force	55.9%	+/-1.1	56.5%	+/-5.8	58.4%
Employed	52.1%	+/-1.2	48.3%	+/-5.2	56.2%
Unemployed	3.7%	+/-0.4	8.1%	+/-3.1	2.2%
Percent of civilian labor force	6.7%	+/-0.8	14.4%	+/-4.9	3.8%
COMMUTING TO WORK					
Workers 16 years and over	184,773	+/-2,483	14,669	+/-918	269,941
Car, truck, or van - drove alone	65.9%	+/-0.8	67.4%	+/-4.4	65.5%
Car, truck, or van - carpooled	10.4%	+/-0.8	11.2%	+/-3.3	16.6%
Public transportation (excluding taxicab)	3.0%	+/-0.4	3.7%	+/-1.5	8.6%
Walked	6.8%	+/-0.7	7.4%	+/-2.2	3.7%
Other means	5.8%	+/-0.5	5.4%	+/-2.0	2.7%
Worked at home	8.1%	+/-0.7	5.0%	+/-1.4	2.9%
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	23.7	+/-0.5	24.3	+/-2.2	26.9
OCCUPATION					
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	162,939	+/-2,629	9,327	+/-915	273,927
Management, business, science, and arts occupations	45.2%	+/-1.0	40.7%	+/-5.2	32.8%
Service occupations	18.4%	+/-1.0	19.7%	+/-3.6	23.7%
Sales and office occupations	20.3%	+/-0.9	23.8%	+/-4.8	26.2%
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	9.9%	+/-0.8	6.8%	+/-2.3	9.1%
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	6.3%	+/-0.6	9.0%	+/-3.9	8.3%
Male civilian employed population 16 years and over					
Population 16 years and over	91,830	+/-1,795	5,742	+/-719	134,428
In labor force	43.2%	+/-1.5	35.9%	+/-6.6	30.1%
Management, business, science, and arts occupations	43.2%	+/-1.5	35.9%	+/-6.6	30.1%
Service occupations	17.1%	+/-1.4	19.0%	+/-4.7	24.0%
Sales and office occupations	13.9%	+/-1.1	22.5%	+/-6.0	16.9%
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	16.7%	+/-1.4	9.5%	+/-3.7	16.9%
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	9.0%	+/-1.0	13.1%	+/-5.4	12.1%
Female civilian employed population 16 years and over					
Population 16 years and over	71,109	+/-1,620	3,585	+/-467	139,499
In labor force	47.7%	+/-1.5	48.3%	+/-8.2	35.3%
Management, business, science, and arts occupations	47.7%	+/-1.5	48.3%	+/-8.2	35.3%
Service occupations	20.0%	+/-1.5	20.8%	+/-6.2	23.3%
Sales and office occupations	28.6%	+/-1.6	25.8%	+/-5.9	35.2%
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	1.0%	+/-0.3	2.5%	+/-2.4	1.5%
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	2.7%	+/-0.5	2.6%	+/-2.6	4.7%
INDUSTRY					
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	162,939	+/-2,629	9,327	+/-915	273,927

Subject	Hawaii				
	White alone		Black or African American alone		Asian alone (400-499)
	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	2.0%	+/-0.4	1.2%	+/-1.9	1.5%
Construction	8.0%	+/-0.7	1.9%	+/-1.1	5.6%
Manufacturing	2.7%	+/-0.4	1.3%	+/-1.0	3.3%
Wholesale trade	1.6%	+/-0.3	0.8%	+/-0.6	2.5%
Retail trade	10.1%	+/-0.8	9.2%	+/-2.8	12.8%
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	5.0%	+/-0.6	4.8%	+/-2.3	5.4%
Information	1.8%	+/-0.3	1.0%	+/-0.8	1.4%
Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing	6.2%	+/-0.4	4.3%	+/-1.8	7.1%
Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services	12.1%	+/-0.8	11.1%	+/-3.3	9.8%
Educational services, and health care and social assistance	21.7%	+/-0.8	14.7%	+/-3.2	20.8%
Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services	14.1%	+/-0.9	9.6%	+/-3.3	17.7%
Other services (except public administration)	4.5%	+/-0.5	4.3%	+/-2.8	4.5%
Public administration	10.2%	+/-0.7	36.0%	+/-5.5	7.5%
CLASS OF WORKER					
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	162,939	+/-2,629	9,327	+/-915	273,927
Private wage and salary workers	66.6%	+/-1.0	49.5%	+/-5.8	74.6%
Government workers	21.7%	+/-0.9	47.4%	+/-6.1	19.7%
Self-employed workers in own not incorporated business	11.5%	+/-0.9	2.9%	+/-1.6	5.6%
Unpaid family workers	0.2%	+/-0.1	0.2%	+/-0.4	0.1%
INCOME IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS (IN 2013 INFLATION-ADJUSTED DOLLARS)					
Households	151,683	+/-1,853	9,826	+/-555	177,532
Median household income (dollars)	64,887	+/-1,640	61,265	+/-3,380	72,469
With earnings	80.2%	+/-0.9	92.8%	+/-1.6	78.3%
Mean earnings (dollars)	80,512	+/-1,673	66,712	+/-3,490	84,917
With Social Security income	28.5%	+/-0.9	9.1%	+/-2.1	42.1%
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	18,182	+/-495	14,097	+/-1,962	18,000
With Supplemental Security Income	3.5%	+/-0.4	2.5%	+/-1.5	3.6%
Mean Supplemental Security Income (dollars)	9,323	+/-593	7,008	+/-2,281	8,892
With cash public assistance income	2.4%	+/-0.4	2.2%	+/-1.7	3.2%
Mean cash public assistance income (dollars)	4,681	+/-851	5,651	+/-796	5,361
With retirement income	19.5%	+/-0.8	16.9%	+/-3.3	28.3%
Mean retirement income (dollars)	30,490	+/-1,471	29,255	+/-5,727	26,988
With Food Stamp/SNAP benefits	8.0%	+/-0.7	7.4%	+/-2.9	7.6%
Families	94,666	+/-1,868	6,543	+/-605	127,546
Median family income (dollars)	78,002	+/-2,090	67,114	+/-8,133	86,057
Married-couple family	82.9%	+/-1.1	78.5%	+/-4.8	74.3%
Median income (dollars)	85,054	+/-2,437	77,543	+/-9,906	95,534
Male householder, no spouse present, family	5.5%	+/-0.7	7.3%	+/-2.8	7.5%
Median income (dollars)	56,103	+/-5,615	96,159	+/-61,009	71,966
Female householder, no husband present, family	11.6%	+/-0.8	14.2%	+/-4.6	18.1%
Median income (dollars)	40,382	+/-5,983	35,676	+/-10,421	59,338
Individuals	350,193	+/-2,364	27,446	+/-1,166	527,572
Per capita income (dollars)	38,573	+/-681	29,104	+/-1,775	30,951
With earnings for full-time, year-round workers:					
Male	90,379	+/-1,848	8,992	+/-587	104,102
Female	43,282	+/-1,330	3,046	+/-469	96,322
Mean earnings (dollars) for full-time, year-round workers:					
Male	66,114	+/-1,643	50,468	+/-2,889	56,381
Female	56,380	+/-3,051	45,065	+/-4,068	46,006
Median earnings (dollars) full-time, year-round workers:					
Male	51,681	+/-765	44,406	+/-5,186	45,984
Female	45,470	+/-1,063	37,732	+/-5,306	38,654

Subject	Hawaii				
	White alone		Black or African American alone		Asian alone (400-499)
	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate
HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE					
Civilian noninstitutionalized population	320,217	+/-2,546	21,121	+/-1,241	521,152
With private health insurance	77.9%	+/-0.9	82.5%	+/-3.6	81.4%
With public coverage	28.0%	+/-0.7	23.0%	+/-3.5	30.4%
No health insurance coverage	8.3%	+/-0.6	6.2%	+/-1.9	5.8%
POVERTY RATES FOR FAMILIES AND PEOPLE FOR WHOM POVERTY STATUS IS DETERMINED					
All families	6.5%	+/-0.7	6.7%	+/-3.1	5.2%
With related children under 18 years	11.0%	+/-1.5	9.4%	+/-4.4	7.0%
With related children under 5 years only	10.3%	+/-3.2	11.1%	+/-9.1	7.7%
Married-couple family	3.8%	+/-0.6	3.0%	+/-2.9	3.8%
With related children under 18 years	5.3%	+/-1.3	N	N	3.7%
With related children under 5 years only	4.1%	+/-1.9	N	N	1.8%
Female householder, no husband present, family	20.7%	+/-3.9	30.5%	+/-14.8	11.3%
With related children under 18 years	31.8%	+/-5.7	31.6%	+/-15.1	19.0%
With related children under 5 years only	36.3%	+/-12.6	45.2%	+/-35.2	30.3%
All people	11.3%	+/-0.7	8.6%	+/-2.3	7.1%
Under 18 years	14.3%	+/-1.9	8.8%	+/-4.7	8.4%
Related children under 18 years	13.7%	+/-2.0	8.3%	+/-4.6	7.8%
Related children under 5 years	12.6%	+/-2.7	11.5%	+/-8.7	5.5%
Related children 5 to 17 years	14.3%	+/-2.7	6.5%	+/-4.5	8.5%
18 years and over	10.8%	+/-0.6	8.6%	+/-2.1	6.8%
18 to 64 years	11.8%	+/-0.7	8.4%	+/-2.2	6.7%
65 years and over	6.6%	+/-1.0	10.8%	+/-7.2	7.2%
People in families	7.0%	+/-0.7	5.6%	+/-2.5	4.5%
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	23.0%	+/-1.6	19.2%	+/-5.3	21.3%
HOUSING TENURE					
Occupied housing units	151,683	+/-1,853	9,826	+/-555	177,532
Owner-occupied housing units	49.9%	+/-1.1	22.8%	+/-3.9	68.7%
Renter-occupied housing units	50.1%	+/-1.1	77.2%	+/-3.9	31.3%
Average household size of owner-occupied unit	2.59	+/-0.04	3.27	+/-0.56	3.24
Average household size of renter-occupied unit	2.40	+/-0.04	2.55	+/-0.20	2.83
UNITS IN STRUCTURE					
Occupied housing units	151,683	+/-1,853	9,826	+/-555	177,532
1-unit, detached or attached	65.2%	+/-1.0	49.1%	+/-5.2	66.0%
2 to 4 units	7.8%	+/-0.6	14.1%	+/-3.7	4.8%
5 or more units	26.9%	+/-0.9	36.8%	+/-4.5	29.0%
Mobile home, boat, RV, van, etc.	0.1%	+/-0.1	0.0%	+/-0.5	0.2%
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT					
Occupied housing units	151,683	+/-1,853	9,826	+/-555	177,532
Built 2010 or later	1.5%	+/-0.3	2.9%	+/-1.4	0.8%
Built 2000 to 2009	18.9%	+/-0.9	27.0%	+/-5.2	8.3%
Built 1980 to 1999	32.5%	+/-1.2	26.3%	+/-4.7	28.9%
Built 1960 to 1979	33.5%	+/-1.0	32.5%	+/-4.9	42.2%
Built 1940 to 1959	10.4%	+/-0.6	8.9%	+/-3.2	16.1%
Built 1939 or earlier	3.1%	+/-0.4	2.4%	+/-1.2	3.7%
VEHICLES AVAILABLE					
Occupied housing units	151,683	+/-1,853	9,826	+/-555	177,532
None	7.6%	+/-0.7	8.4%	+/-2.6	9.9%
1 or more	92.4%	+/-0.7	91.6%	+/-2.6	90.1%
HOUSE HEATING FUEL					
Occupied housing units	151,683	+/-1,853	9,826	+/-555	177,532
Gas	2.7%	+/-0.3	2.3%	+/-1.2	3.8%
Electricity	22.4%	+/-0.7	29.2%	+/-4.4	39.2%
All other fuels	2.6%	+/-0.3	3.0%	+/-1.4	2.2%
No fuel used	72.3%	+/-0.7	65.6%	+/-4.7	54.7%
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS					
Occupied housing units	151,683	+/-1,853	9,826	+/-555	177,532

Subject	Hawaii				
	White alone		Black or African American alone		Asian alone (400-499)
	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate
No telephone service available	2.8%	+/-0.3	1.9%	+/-1.0	2.0%
1.01 or more occupants per room	4.0%	+/-0.5	2.5%	+/-1.5	9.0%
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS					
Housing units with a mortgage (excluding units where SMOC cannot be computed)	50,431	+/-1,562	1,916	+/-384	77,892
Less than 30 percent	49.2%	+/-1.8	31.4%	+/-10.0	55.3%
30 percent or more	50.8%	+/-1.8	68.6%	+/-10.0	44.7%
OWNER CHARACTERISTICS					
Owner-occupied housing units	75,707	+/-1,762	2,244	+/-394	122,027
Median value (dollars)	500,800	+/-12,787	451,200	+/-38,726	527,400
Median selected monthly owner costs with a mortgage (dollars)	2,377	+/-64	2,868	+/-332	2,254
Median selected monthly owner costs without a mortgage (dollars)	547	+/-20	552	+/-65	504
GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS					
Occupied units paying rent (excluding units where GRAP cannot be computed)	69,596	+/-1,991	7,292	+/-615	48,873
Less than 30 percent	38.5%	+/-1.7	35.9%	+/-5.7	52.1%
30 percent or more	61.5%	+/-1.7	64.1%	+/-5.7	47.9%
GROSS RENT					
Occupied units paying rent	71,178	+/-2,012	7,345	+/-616	50,298
Median gross rent (dollars)	1,681	+/-37	1,968	+/-112	1,185
COMPUTERS AND INTERNET USE					
Total households	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
With a computer	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
With a broadband Internet subscription	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)

Subject	Hawaii				
	Asian alone (400-499)	Chinese alone (410-419)		Chinese (except Taiwanese) alone (410-411)	
	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error
TOTAL NUMBER OF RACES REPORTED					
Total population	+/-5,461	54,609	+/-2,651	53,891	+/-2,646
One race	+/-0.1	100.0%	+/-0.1	100.0%	+/-0.1
Two races	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Three races	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Four or more races	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
SEX AND AGE					
Total population	+/-5,461	54,609	+/-2,651	53,891	+/-2,646
Male	+/-0.3	46.8%	+/-1.3	46.7%	+/-1.3
Female	+/-0.3	53.2%	+/-1.3	53.3%	+/-1.3
Under 5 years	+/-0.2	2.3%	+/-0.5	2.3%	+/-0.5
5 to 17 years	+/-0.3	8.8%	+/-1.2	8.8%	+/-1.2
18 to 24 years	+/-0.2	5.8%	+/-0.9	5.8%	+/-0.9
25 to 34 years	+/-0.2	9.7%	+/-1.2	9.6%	+/-1.2
35 to 44 years	+/-0.2	10.5%	+/-1.1	10.4%	+/-1.1
45 to 54 years	+/-0.2	16.8%	+/-1.4	16.9%	+/-1.4
55 to 64 years	+/-0.2	18.8%	+/-1.6	18.9%	+/-1.6
65 to 74 years	+/-0.1	14.0%	+/-1.4	13.9%	+/-1.4
75 years and over	+/-0.1	13.2%	+/-1.1	13.3%	+/-1.2
Median age (years)	+/-0.3	52.5	+/-1.3	52.7	+/-1.3
18 years and over	+/-0.4	88.8%	+/-1.3	88.9%	+/-1.3
21 years and over	+/-0.4	87.0%	+/-1.4	87.1%	+/-1.4
62 years and over	+/-0.3	32.8%	+/-1.8	32.9%	+/-1.9
65 years and over	+/-0.2	27.2%	+/-1.8	27.3%	+/-1.8
Under 18 years	+/-2,700	6,089	+/-837	5,981	+/-848
Male	+/-1.1	46.4%	+/-4.7	46.1%	+/-4.8
Female	+/-1.1	53.6%	+/-4.7	53.9%	+/-4.8
18 years and over	+/-3,748	48,520	+/-2,263	47,910	+/-2,254
Male	+/-0.3	46.8%	+/-1.4	46.8%	+/-1.4
Female	+/-0.3	53.2%	+/-1.4	53.2%	+/-1.4
18 to 34 years	+/-2,000	8,471	+/-952	8,279	+/-952
Male	+/-0.9	51.4%	+/-4.3	50.7%	+/-4.3
Female	+/-0.9	48.6%	+/-4.3	49.3%	+/-4.3
35 to 64 years	+/-2,302	25,207	+/-1,478	24,928	+/-1,477
Male	+/-0.4	47.0%	+/-2.1	47.1%	+/-2.1
Female	+/-0.4	53.0%	+/-2.1	52.9%	+/-2.1
65 years and over	+/-799	14,842	+/-1,000	14,703	+/-1,004
Male	+/-0.3	44.0%	+/-2.7	44.1%	+/-2.7
Female	+/-0.3	56.0%	+/-2.7	55.9%	+/-2.7
RELATIONSHIP					
Population in households	+/-5,286	53,239	+/-2,679	52,553	+/-2,669
Householder or spouse	+/-0.6	66.1%	+/-1.9	66.1%	+/-1.9
Child	+/-0.5	20.9%	+/-1.5	20.8%	+/-1.5
Other relatives	+/-0.6	10.3%	+/-1.5	10.4%	+/-1.5
Nonrelatives	+/-0.3	2.8%	+/-0.8	2.7%	+/-0.8
Unmarried partner	+/-0.1	1.0%	+/-0.3	0.9%	+/-0.3
HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE					

Subject	Hawaii				
	Asian alone (400-499)	Chinese alone (410-419)		Chinese (except Taiwanese) alone (410-411)	
	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error
Households	+/-2,130	22,783	+/-1,070	22,526	+/-1,062
Family households	+/-0.9	69.9%	+/-2.6	70.0%	+/-2.6
With own children under 18 years	+/-0.8	19.8%	+/-2.3	19.8%	+/-2.3
Married-couple family	+/-0.9	54.5%	+/-2.9	54.7%	+/-2.9
With own children under 18 years	+/-0.7	16.7%	+/-2.0	16.7%	+/-2.1
Female householder, no husband present, family	+/-0.7	10.8%	+/-1.8	10.7%	+/-1.7
With own children under 18 years	+/-0.4	2.3%	+/-0.9	2.3%	+/-0.9
Nonfamily households	+/-0.9	30.1%	+/-2.6	30.0%	+/-2.6
Male householder	+/-0.6	11.7%	+/-1.7	11.6%	+/-1.7
Living alone	+/-0.6	9.3%	+/-1.4	9.3%	+/-1.4
Not living alone	+/-0.3	2.4%	+/-1.1	2.3%	+/-1.1
Female householder	+/-0.7	18.4%	+/-2.1	18.4%	+/-2.1
Living alone	+/-0.7	16.6%	+/-1.8	16.5%	+/-1.9
Not living alone	+/-0.3	1.9%	+/-0.7	1.9%	+/-0.7
Average household size	+/-0.04	2.66	+/-0.09	2.66	+/-0.09
Average family size	+/-0.04	3.21	+/-0.09	3.21	+/-0.09
MARITAL STATUS					
Population 15 years and over	+/-4,036	49,853	+/-2,322	49,235	+/-2,312
Now married, except separated	+/-0.6	59.3%	+/-2.1	59.3%	+/-2.1
Widowed	+/-0.3	8.8%	+/-1.0	8.9%	+/-1.1
Divorced	+/-0.4	7.6%	+/-0.9	7.6%	+/-0.9
Separated	+/-0.1	0.7%	+/-0.3	0.7%	+/-0.3
Never married	+/-0.6	23.5%	+/-1.6	23.4%	+/-1.6
Male 15 years and over	+/-2,294	23,351	+/-1,367	23,055	+/-1,373
Now married, except separated	+/-0.8	61.5%	+/-2.7	61.8%	+/-2.7
Widowed	+/-0.3	3.1%	+/-0.8	3.2%	+/-0.9
Divorced	+/-0.5	6.5%	+/-1.5	6.6%	+/-1.5
Separated	+/-0.2	0.4%	+/-0.3	0.4%	+/-0.3
Never married	+/-0.8	28.4%	+/-2.3	28.0%	+/-2.2
Female 15 years and over	+/-2,547	26,502	+/-1,335	26,180	+/-1,325
Now married, except separated	+/-0.9	57.3%	+/-2.5	57.2%	+/-2.5
Widowed	+/-0.5	13.9%	+/-1.7	13.9%	+/-1.7
Divorced	+/-0.5	8.6%	+/-1.3	8.5%	+/-1.3
Separated	+/-0.2	1.0%	+/-0.4	1.0%	+/-0.4
Never married	+/-0.7	19.3%	+/-1.9	19.4%	+/-2.0
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT					
Population 3 years and over enrolled in school	+/-2,845	8,623	+/-824	8,479	+/-831
Nursery school, preschool	+/-0.5	4.4%	+/-1.6	4.3%	+/-1.7
Kindergarten	+/-0.5	2.4%	+/-1.2	2.4%	+/-1.2
Elementary school (grades 1-8)	+/-1.4	32.7%	+/-4.8	32.5%	+/-5.0
High school (grades 9-12)	+/-1.0	18.7%	+/-3.4	18.9%	+/-3.4
College or graduate school	+/-1.3	41.9%	+/-4.7	41.9%	+/-4.8
Male 3 years and over enrolled in school	+/-1,874	3,969	+/-560	3,902	+/-559
Percent enrolled in kindergarten to grade 12	+/-1.8	56.7%	+/-7.3	56.4%	+/-7.4
Percent enrolled in college or graduate school	+/-1.7	40.2%	+/-7.0	40.4%	+/-7.1
Female 3 years and over enrolled in school	+/-1,883	4,654	+/-523	4,577	+/-534
Percent enrolled in kindergarten to grade 12	+/-1.5	51.3%	+/-5.6	51.6%	+/-5.8
Percent enrolled in college or graduate school	+/-1.6	43.3%	+/-5.9	43.3%	+/-6.0
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT					
Population 25 years and over	+/-3,188	45,339	+/-2,078	44,783	+/-2,073

Subject	Hawaii				
	Asian alone (400-499)	Chinese alone (410-419)		Chinese (except Taiwanese) alone (410-411)	
	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error
Less than high school diploma	+/-0.5	19.5%	+/-2.1	19.6%	+/-2.1
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	+/-0.6	18.7%	+/-1.6	18.9%	+/-1.6
Some college or associate's degree	+/-0.7	22.0%	+/-1.6	21.9%	+/-1.6
Bachelor's degree	+/-0.6	23.9%	+/-1.6	23.8%	+/-1.6
Graduate or professional degree	+/-0.4	15.9%	+/-1.5	15.8%	+/-1.5
High school graduate or higher	+/-0.5	80.5%	+/-2.1	80.4%	+/-2.1
Male, high school graduate or higher	+/-0.6	81.7%	+/-2.5	81.6%	+/-2.5
Female, high school graduate or higher	+/-0.7	79.4%	+/-2.4	79.3%	+/-2.4
Bachelor's degree or higher	+/-0.6	39.8%	+/-2.1	39.6%	+/-2.1
Male, bachelor's degree or higher	+/-0.8	42.0%	+/-2.8	41.7%	+/-2.8
Female, bachelor's degree or higher	+/-0.9	37.9%	+/-2.4	37.8%	+/-2.4
FERTILITY					
Women 15 to 50 years	+/-2,166	11,132	+/-865	10,997	+/-865
Women 15 to 50 years who had a birth in the past 12 months	+/-751	554	+/-212	554	+/-212
Unmarried women 15 to 50 years who had a birth in the past 12 months	+/-340	N	N	N	N
As a percent of all women with a birth in the past 12 months	+/-3.9	N	N	N	N
RESPONSIBILITY FOR GRANDCHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS					
Population 30 years and over	+/-3,034	42,762	+/-1,866	42,297	+/-1,852
Living with grandchild(ren)	+/-0.4	4.6%	+/-0.7	4.6%	+/-0.7
Responsible for grandchild(ren)	+/-2.2	12.5%	+/-6.3	12.0%	+/-6.4
VETERAN STATUS					
Civilian population 18 years and over	+/-3,790	48,273	+/-2,271	47,663	+/-2,260
Civilian veteran	+/-0.3	5.9%	+/-0.8	6.0%	+/-0.8
DISABILITY STATUS					
Total civilian noninstitutionalized population	+/-5,512	53,817	+/-2,690	53,099	+/-2,683
With a disability	+/-0.3	10.7%	+/-1.1	10.9%	+/-1.1
Civilian noninstitutionalized population under 18 years	+/-2,698	6,089	+/-837	5,981	+/-848
With a disability	+/-0.5	1.9%	+/-1.8	1.9%	+/-1.8
Civilian noninstitutionalized population 18 to 64 years	+/-3,543	33,321	+/-1,993	32,850	+/-2,001
With a disability	+/-0.4	5.0%	+/-1.2	5.1%	+/-1.2
Civilian noninstitutionalized population 65 years and older	+/-872	14,407	+/-1,024	14,268	+/-1,028
With a disability	+/-1.0	27.8%	+/-2.8	28.1%	+/-2.9
RESIDENCE 1 YEAR AGO					
Population 1 year and over	+/-5,314	54,353	+/-2,626	53,635	+/-2,621
Same house	+/-0.6	91.8%	+/-1.3	91.9%	+/-1.3
Different house in the U.S.	+/-0.6	6.7%	+/-1.2	6.6%	+/-1.2
Same county	+/-0.6	5.2%	+/-1.2	5.1%	+/-1.2
Different county	+/-0.1	1.5%	+/-0.6	1.5%	+/-0.6
Same state	+/-0.1	0.3%	+/-0.3	0.4%	+/-0.3
Different state	+/-0.1	1.2%	+/-0.4	1.2%	+/-0.4
Abroad	+/-0.3	1.5%	+/-0.7	1.5%	+/-0.7
PLACE OF BIRTH, CITIZENSHIP STATUS AND YEAR OF ENTRY					
Native	+/-4,973	28,093	+/-1,801	27,856	+/-1,788
Male	+/-0.5	50.0%	+/-2.2	49.9%	+/-2.2

Subject	Hawaii				
	Asian alone (400-499)	Chinese alone (410-419)		Chinese (except Taiwanese) alone (410-411)	
	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error
Female	+/-0.5	50.0%	+/-2.2	50.1%	+/-2.2
Foreign born	+/-4,395	26,516	+/-1,858	26,035	+/-1,859
Male	+/-0.8	43.3%	+/-1.8	43.3%	+/-1.8
Female	+/-0.8	56.7%	+/-1.8	56.7%	+/-1.8
Foreign born; naturalized U.S. citizen	+/-3,012	18,673	+/-1,416	18,247	+/-1,423
Male	+/-1.0	41.8%	+/-2.1	41.8%	+/-2.2
Female	+/-1.0	58.2%	+/-2.1	58.2%	+/-2.2
Foreign born; not a U.S. citizen	+/-3,217	7,843	+/-1,203	7,788	+/-1,203
Male	+/-1.5	47.0%	+/-4.5	46.9%	+/-4.5
Female	+/-1.5	53.0%	+/-4.5	53.1%	+/-4.5
Population born outside the United States	+/-4,395	26,516	+/-1,858	26,035	+/-1,859
Entered 2010 or later	+/-0.9	7.3%	+/-2.1	7.4%	+/-2.1
Entered 2000 to 2009	+/-1.3	24.2%	+/-3.4	24.2%	+/-3.5
Entered before 2000	+/-1.4	68.5%	+/-3.9	68.4%	+/-4.0
WORLD REGION OF BIRTH OF FOREIGN BORN					
Foreign-born population excluding population born at sea	+/-4,395	26,516	+/-1,858	26,035	+/-1,859
Europe	+/-0.1	0.4%	+/-0.3	0.3%	+/-0.3
Asia	+/-0.2	98.1%	+/-0.7	98.2%	+/-0.7
Africa	+/-0.1	0.0%	+/-0.1	0.0%	+/-0.1
Oceania	+/-0.1	0.2%	+/-0.2	0.2%	+/-0.2
Latin America	+/-0.1	0.7%	+/-0.4	0.7%	+/-0.4
Northern America	+/-0.1	0.6%	+/-0.4	0.6%	+/-0.4
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH					
Population 5 years and over	+/-5,004	53,328	+/-2,562	52,646	+/-2,560
English only	+/-0.8	44.9%	+/-2.3	45.3%	+/-2.4
Language other than English	+/-0.8	55.1%	+/-2.3	54.7%	+/-2.4
Speak English less than "very well"	+/-0.7	37.5%	+/-2.3	37.5%	+/-2.3
EMPLOYMENT STATUS					
Population 16 years and over	+/-3,904	49,412	+/-2,302	48,794	+/-2,293
In labor force	+/-0.5	60.2%	+/-1.6	60.0%	+/-1.6
Civilian labor force	+/-0.5	59.7%	+/-1.6	59.5%	+/-1.6
Employed	+/-0.5	57.4%	+/-1.7	57.2%	+/-1.7
Unemployed	+/-0.2	2.2%	+/-0.5	2.3%	+/-0.5
Percent of civilian labor force	+/-0.3	3.7%	+/-0.8	3.8%	+/-0.9
Armed Forces	+/-0.1	0.5%	+/-0.2	0.5%	+/-0.2
Not in labor force	+/-0.5	39.8%	+/-1.6	40.0%	+/-1.6
Females 16 years and over	+/-2,504	26,264	+/-1,325	25,942	+/-1,317
In labor force	+/-0.6	55.0%	+/-2.1	55.0%	+/-2.2
Civilian labor force	+/-0.6	54.4%	+/-2.1	54.4%	+/-2.1
Employed	+/-0.7	52.2%	+/-2.1	52.2%	+/-2.2
Unemployed	+/-0.2	2.2%	+/-0.7	2.2%	+/-0.7
Percent of civilian labor force	+/-0.4	4.0%	+/-1.3	4.0%	+/-1.3
COMMUTING TO WORK					
Workers 16 years and over	+/-3,356	27,911	+/-1,573	27,468	+/-1,569
Car, truck, or van - drove alone	+/-0.9	56.3%	+/-3.1	56.8%	+/-3.2
Car, truck, or van - carpooled	+/-0.7	18.2%	+/-2.4	17.8%	+/-2.4
Public transportation (excluding taxicab)	+/-0.5	10.0%	+/-1.5	10.0%	+/-1.5
Walked	+/-0.3	6.9%	+/-1.5	6.8%	+/-1.5

Subject	Hawaii				
	Asian alone (400-499)	Chinese alone (410-419)		Chinese (except Taiwanese) alone (410-411)	
	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error
Other means	+/-0.3	3.3%	+/-1.2	3.3%	+/-1.2
Worked at home	+/-0.3	5.3%	+/-1.7	5.4%	+/-1.8
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	+/-0.4	25.3	+/-1.0	25.3	+/-1.1
OCCUPATION					
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	+/-3,481	28,373	+/-1,620	27,930	+/-1,633
Management, business, science, and arts occupations	+/-0.8	40.0%	+/-3.0	39.6%	+/-3.0
Service occupations	+/-0.8	22.1%	+/-2.8	22.3%	+/-2.8
Sales and office occupations	+/-0.7	23.8%	+/-2.3	23.7%	+/-2.3
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	+/-0.6	7.6%	+/-1.8	7.7%	+/-1.9
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	+/-0.4	6.6%	+/-1.0	6.7%	+/-1.0
Male civilian employed population 16 years and over					
Management, business, science, and arts occupations	+/-1.0	39.9%	+/-3.5	39.2%	+/-3.4
Service occupations	+/-1.0	23.7%	+/-4.0	24.2%	+/-4.0
Sales and office occupations	+/-0.8	15.0%	+/-2.3	14.9%	+/-2.3
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	+/-1.0	13.2%	+/-3.0	13.4%	+/-3.0
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	+/-0.7	8.2%	+/-1.7	8.3%	+/-1.8
Female civilian employed population 16 years and over					
Management, business, science, and arts occupations	+/-1.1	40.0%	+/-3.9	40.0%	+/-3.9
Service occupations	+/-1.0	20.3%	+/-2.6	20.3%	+/-2.6
Sales and office occupations	+/-1.0	33.2%	+/-3.7	33.2%	+/-3.7
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	+/-0.4	1.6%	+/-1.1	1.6%	+/-1.1
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	+/-0.6	4.9%	+/-1.3	4.9%	+/-1.3
INDUSTRY					
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	+/-3,481	28,373	+/-1,620	27,930	+/-1,633
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	+/-0.3	0.4%	+/-0.4	0.2%	+/-0.2
Construction	+/-0.3	5.4%	+/-1.2	5.5%	+/-1.2
Manufacturing	+/-0.3	4.7%	+/-1.0	4.5%	+/-0.9
Wholesale trade	+/-0.2	3.2%	+/-1.3	3.3%	+/-1.3
Retail trade	+/-0.6	11.0%	+/-1.5	11.1%	+/-1.5
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	+/-0.3	4.0%	+/-0.9	4.0%	+/-0.9
Information	+/-0.2	1.6%	+/-0.5	1.6%	+/-0.5
Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing	+/-0.5	7.7%	+/-1.5	7.8%	+/-1.5
Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services	+/-0.5	12.1%	+/-1.7	12.1%	+/-1.7
Educational services, and health care and social assistance	+/-0.8	16.7%	+/-1.9	16.6%	+/-2.0
Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services	+/-0.7	21.7%	+/-3.0	21.9%	+/-3.0
Other services (except public administration)	+/-0.3	3.6%	+/-0.9	3.7%	+/-0.9
Public administration	+/-0.5	8.0%	+/-1.7	7.9%	+/-1.8
CLASS OF WORKER					
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	+/-3,481	28,373	+/-1,620	27,930	+/-1,633
Private wage and salary workers	+/-0.7	72.5%	+/-2.5	72.8%	+/-2.6
Government workers	+/-0.7	18.2%	+/-2.2	18.1%	+/-2.3
Self-employed workers in own not incorporated business	+/-0.4	9.0%	+/-1.8	8.8%	+/-1.8
Unpaid family workers	+/-0.1	0.2%	+/-0.2	0.2%	+/-0.2
INCOME IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS (IN 2013 INFLATION-ADJUSTED DOLLARS)					

Subject	Hawaii				
	Asian alone (400-499)	Chinese alone (410-419)		Chinese (except Taiwanese) alone (410-411)	
	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error
Households	+/-2,130	22,783	+/-1,070	22,526	+/-1,062
Median household income (dollars)	+/-1,200	67,342	+/-4,935	67,329	+/-4,876
With earnings	+/-0.7	74.1%	+/-2.3	74.1%	+/-2.3
Mean earnings (dollars)	+/-1,287	87,597	+/-5,062	87,197	+/-4,977
With Social Security income	+/-0.8	41.9%	+/-2.3	42.0%	+/-2.3
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	+/-270	16,785	+/-891	16,760	+/-888
With Supplemental Security Income	+/-0.4	3.9%	+/-1.0	3.9%	+/-1.0
Mean Supplemental Security Income (dollars)	+/-617	8,332	+/-819	8,332	+/-819
With cash public assistance income	+/-0.3	1.9%	+/-0.6	2.0%	+/-0.6
Mean cash public assistance income (dollars)	+/-794	3,888	+/-795	3,888	+/-795
With retirement income	+/-0.7	26.9%	+/-2.4	27.2%	+/-2.4
Mean retirement income (dollars)	+/-867	29,258	+/-2,677	29,281	+/-2,674
With Food Stamp/SNAP benefits	+/-0.5	8.3%	+/-1.5	8.4%	+/-1.5
Families	+/-2,038	15,921	+/-814	15,766	+/-818
Median family income (dollars)	+/-1,599	81,364	+/-5,193	81,196	+/-5,059
Married-couple family	+/-1.0	78.0%	+/-2.7	78.1%	+/-2.7
Median income (dollars)	+/-1,760	89,514	+/-7,246	88,720	+/-7,091
Male householder, no spouse present, family	+/-0.6	6.6%	+/-1.6	6.6%	+/-1.6
Median income (dollars)	+/-6,351	75,304	+/-10,821	75,304	+/-10,821
Female householder, no husband present, family	+/-1.0	15.4%	+/-2.5	15.2%	+/-2.4
Median income (dollars)	+/-3,669	54,750	+/-10,828	54,656	+/-12,838
Individuals	+/-5,461	54,609	+/-2,651	53,891	+/-2,646
Per capita income (dollars)	+/-469	36,751	+/-1,798	36,658	+/-1,806
With earnings for full-time, year-round workers:					
Male	+/-2,221	10,991	+/-1,050	10,808	+/-1,064
Female	+/-2,071	8,932	+/-707	8,855	+/-720
Mean earnings (dollars) for full-time, year-round workers:					
Male	+/-1,046	67,471	+/-5,064	67,457	+/-5,089
Female	+/-1,057	50,169	+/-2,652	50,138	+/-2,674
Median earnings (dollars) full-time, year-round workers:					
Male	+/-979	52,612	+/-3,571	52,453	+/-3,424
Female	+/-886	42,391	+/-3,708	42,278	+/-3,552
HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE					
Civilian noninstitutionalized population	+/-5,512	53,817	+/-2,690	53,099	+/-2,683
With private health insurance	+/-0.6	75.7%	+/-2.2	75.6%	+/-2.3
With public coverage	+/-0.4	35.4%	+/-1.8	35.7%	+/-1.8
No health insurance coverage	+/-0.4	7.7%	+/-1.6	7.6%	+/-1.6
POVERTY RATES FOR FAMILIES AND PEOPLE FOR WHOM POVERTY STATUS IS DETERMINED					
All families	+/-0.6	8.4%	+/-1.9	8.5%	+/-1.9
With related children under 18 years	+/-0.9	11.0%	+/-2.9	11.1%	+/-2.9
With related children under 5 years only	+/-2.7	N	N	N	N
Married-couple family	+/-0.6	8.1%	+/-2.3	8.2%	+/-2.3
With related children under 18 years	+/-0.7	10.1%	+/-3.7	10.3%	+/-3.7
With related children under 5 years only	+/-0.9	N	N	N	N
Female householder, no husband present, family	+/-1.7	11.6%	+/-5.0	11.9%	+/-5.1
With related children under 18 years	+/-3.0	16.1%	+/-9.7	16.4%	+/-9.8
With related children under 5 years only	+/-10.9	N	N	N	N
All people	+/-0.5	10.3%	+/-1.8	10.4%	+/-1.8
Under 18 years	+/-1.3	16.6%	+/-5.2	16.9%	+/-5.2
Related children under 18 years	+/-1.2	16.4%	+/-5.2	16.6%	+/-5.3
Related children under 5 years	+/-1.6	8.7%	+/-7.1	9.0%	+/-7.3
Related children 5 to 17 years	+/-1.5	18.4%	+/-5.5	18.7%	+/-5.5
18 years and over	+/-0.4	9.5%	+/-1.5	9.5%	+/-1.5
18 to 64 years	+/-0.5	8.3%	+/-1.7	8.4%	+/-1.7
65 years and over	+/-0.8	12.2%	+/-2.4	12.2%	+/-2.4

Subject	Hawaii				
	Asian alone (400-499)	Chinese alone (410-419)		Chinese (except Taiwanese) alone (410-411)	
	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error
People in families	+/-0.5	8.3%	+/-2.0	8.4%	+/-2.0
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	+/-1.3	20.3%	+/-3.9	20.4%	+/-3.8
HOUSING TENURE					
Occupied housing units	+/-2,130	22,783	+/-1,070	22,526	+/-1,062
Owner-occupied housing units	+/-0.8	71.0%	+/-2.4	70.8%	+/-2.4
Renter-occupied housing units	+/-0.8	29.0%	+/-2.4	29.2%	+/-2.4
Average household size of owner-occupied unit	+/-0.05	2.77	+/-0.10	2.77	+/-0.09
Average household size of renter-occupied unit	+/-0.07	2.41	+/-0.17	2.42	+/-0.18
UNITS IN STRUCTURE					
Occupied housing units	+/-2,130	22,783	+/-1,070	22,526	+/-1,062
1-unit, detached or attached	+/-0.8	56.5%	+/-2.6	56.7%	+/-2.7
2 to 4 units	+/-0.3	4.6%	+/-1.3	4.6%	+/-1.3
5 or more units	+/-0.8	38.6%	+/-2.6	38.3%	+/-2.6
Mobile home, boat, RV, van, etc.	+/-0.1	0.4%	+/-0.3	0.4%	+/-0.3
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT					
Occupied housing units	+/-2,130	22,783	+/-1,070	22,526	+/-1,062
Built 2010 or later	+/-0.2	0.6%	+/-0.5	0.6%	+/-0.5
Built 2000 to 2009	+/-0.5	7.9%	+/-1.4	7.9%	+/-1.4
Built 1980 to 1999	+/-0.9	27.2%	+/-2.5	27.2%	+/-2.5
Built 1960 to 1979	+/-0.9	42.5%	+/-2.7	42.5%	+/-2.7
Built 1940 to 1959	+/-0.5	17.4%	+/-2.0	17.5%	+/-2.0
Built 1939 or earlier	+/-0.3	4.3%	+/-0.9	4.4%	+/-0.9
VEHICLES AVAILABLE					
Occupied housing units	+/-2,130	22,783	+/-1,070	22,526	+/-1,062
None	+/-0.6	15.8%	+/-2.2	15.8%	+/-2.2
1 or more	+/-0.6	84.2%	+/-2.2	84.2%	+/-2.2
HOUSE HEATING FUEL					
Occupied housing units	+/-2,130	22,783	+/-1,070	22,526	+/-1,062
Gas	+/-0.3	4.7%	+/-1.2	4.7%	+/-1.3
Electricity	+/-0.9	43.2%	+/-2.3	42.9%	+/-2.4
All other fuels	+/-0.2	2.1%	+/-0.6	2.1%	+/-0.6
No fuel used	+/-0.9	50.0%	+/-2.5	50.2%	+/-2.6
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS					
Occupied housing units	+/-2,130	22,783	+/-1,070	22,526	+/-1,062
No telephone service available	+/-0.3	2.1%	+/-0.7	2.0%	+/-0.7
1.01 or more occupants per room	+/-0.5	6.3%	+/-1.2	6.4%	+/-1.2
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS					
Housing units with a mortgage (excluding units where SMOC cannot be computed)	+/-1,781	9,339	+/-751	9,254	+/-740
Less than 30 percent	+/-1.3	50.6%	+/-4.2	50.3%	+/-4.2
30 percent or more	+/-1.3	49.4%	+/-4.2	49.7%	+/-4.2
OWNER CHARACTERISTICS					
Owner-occupied housing units	+/-1,819	16,171	+/-957	15,952	+/-942
Median value (dollars)	+/-7,763	601,500	+/-18,823	602,300	+/-18,796
Median selected monthly owner costs with a mortgage (dollars)	+/-30	2,419	+/-115	2,409	+/-115
Median selected monthly owner costs without a mortgage (dollars)	+/-11	563	+/-18	562	+/-18
GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS					
Occupied units paying rent (excluding units where GRAP cannot be computed)	+/-1,549	5,915	+/-587	5,877	+/-578
Less than 30 percent	+/-2.0	51.9%	+/-6.7	52.0%	+/-6.7
30 percent or more	+/-2.0	48.1%	+/-6.7	48.0%	+/-6.7
GROSS RENT					
Occupied units paying rent	+/-1,560	5,959	+/-589	5,921	+/-580
Median gross rent (dollars)	+/-22	987	+/-53	990	+/-55
COMPUTERS AND INTERNET USE					
Total households	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)

Subject	Hawaii				
	Asian alone (400-499)	Chinese alone (410-419)		Chinese (except Taiwanese) alone (410-411)	
	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error
With a computer	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
With a broadband Internet subscription	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)

Subject	Hawaii				
	Filipino alone (420-421)		Japanese alone (430-439)		Korean alone (440-441)
	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate
TOTAL NUMBER OF RACES REPORTED					
Total population	197,431	+/-5,592	188,781	+/-4,124	22,404
One race	100.0%	+/-0.1	100.0%	+/-0.1	100.0%
Two races	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Three races	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Four or more races	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
SEX AND AGE					
Total population	197,431	+/-5,592	188,781	+/-4,124	22,404
Male	48.0%	+/-0.9	45.9%	+/-0.6	36.5%
Female	52.0%	+/-0.9	54.1%	+/-0.6	63.5%
Under 5 years	4.7%	+/-0.4	1.5%	+/-0.2	3.7%
5 to 17 years	14.0%	+/-0.6	6.0%	+/-0.5	7.0%
18 to 24 years	9.1%	+/-0.5	4.1%	+/-0.3	4.6%
25 to 34 years	13.2%	+/-0.6	8.2%	+/-0.5	11.3%
35 to 44 years	15.5%	+/-0.6	10.8%	+/-0.5	13.7%
45 to 54 years	14.7%	+/-0.7	16.6%	+/-0.6	18.3%
55 to 64 years	13.4%	+/-0.6	18.4%	+/-0.5	17.3%
65 to 74 years	9.0%	+/-0.5	13.5%	+/-0.6	11.1%
75 years and over	6.4%	+/-0.4	21.0%	+/-0.6	12.8%
Median age (years)	40.9	+/-0.5	56.6	+/-0.5	50.6
18 years and over	81.3%	+/-0.8	92.5%	+/-0.5	89.2%
21 years and over	77.5%	+/-0.8	90.9%	+/-0.6	87.9%
62 years and over	18.9%	+/-0.7	39.5%	+/-0.9	27.6%
65 years and over	15.4%	+/-0.6	34.5%	+/-0.8	24.0%
Under 18 years	36,986	+/-2,285	14,227	+/-1,168	2,413
Male	52.9%	+/-1.9	53.7%	+/-3.6	52.5%
Female	47.1%	+/-1.9	46.3%	+/-3.6	47.5%
18 years and over	160,445	+/-3,945	174,554	+/-3,476	19,991
Male	46.9%	+/-0.9	45.3%	+/-0.6	34.5%
Female	53.1%	+/-0.9	54.7%	+/-0.6	65.5%
18 to 34 years	43,905	+/-1,644	23,105	+/-1,321	3,555
Male	50.9%	+/-1.9	48.3%	+/-2.2	47.5%
Female	49.1%	+/-1.9	51.7%	+/-2.2	52.5%
35 to 64 years	86,063	+/-2,631	86,303	+/-2,143	11,070
Male	46.2%	+/-1.1	47.9%	+/-1.0	30.5%
Female	53.8%	+/-1.1	52.1%	+/-1.0	69.5%
65 years and over	30,477	+/-1,384	65,146	+/-1,572	5,366
Male	42.9%	+/-1.5	40.9%	+/-0.8	34.2%
Female	57.1%	+/-1.5	59.1%	+/-0.8	65.8%
RELATIONSHIP					
Population in households	194,700	+/-5,573	184,970	+/-4,012	21,553
Householder or spouse	41.3%	+/-1.0	67.3%	+/-0.8	66.4%
Child	26.9%	+/-0.9	17.8%	+/-0.7	15.9%
Other relatives	24.8%	+/-1.1	10.5%	+/-0.6	11.7%
Nonrelatives	6.9%	+/-0.7	4.4%	+/-0.5	6.0%
Unmarried partner	1.7%	+/-0.3	1.5%	+/-0.2	1.7%
HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE					

Subject	Hawaii				
	Filipino alone (420-421)		Japanese alone (430-439)		Korean alone (440-441)
	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate
Households	47,857	+/-1,530	81,766	+/-1,957	8,897
Family households	83.6%	+/-1.3	67.1%	+/-1.5	58.2%
With own children under 18 years	35.0%	+/-1.9	15.4%	+/-1.1	19.4%
Married-couple family	59.8%	+/-2.0	50.6%	+/-1.4	43.6%
With own children under 18 years	26.6%	+/-1.8	12.8%	+/-1.0	15.5%
Female householder, no husband present, family	16.8%	+/-1.5	11.7%	+/-0.8	10.8%
With own children under 18 years	6.1%	+/-0.9	1.9%	+/-0.4	3.3%
Nonfamily households	16.4%	+/-1.3	32.9%	+/-1.5	41.8%
Male householder	8.2%	+/-1.1	14.5%	+/-1.0	11.0%
Living alone	5.8%	+/-1.0	12.7%	+/-0.9	8.7%
Not living alone	2.3%	+/-0.6	1.8%	+/-0.4	2.2%
Female householder	8.3%	+/-1.0	18.3%	+/-1.1	30.9%
Living alone	6.4%	+/-1.0	16.5%	+/-1.0	26.3%
Not living alone	1.9%	+/-0.5	1.9%	+/-0.4	4.6%
Average household size	4.46	+/-0.10	2.54	+/-0.04	2.36
Average family size	4.72	+/-0.10	3.16	+/-0.04	3.13
MARITAL STATUS					
Population 15 years and over	168,180	+/-4,256	177,813	+/-3,701	20,432
Now married, except separated	54.2%	+/-1.1	54.2%	+/-1.0	55.3%
Widowed	7.4%	+/-0.5	11.7%	+/-0.5	9.6%
Divorced	6.0%	+/-0.5	9.1%	+/-0.6	13.1%
Separated	1.2%	+/-0.2	0.9%	+/-0.2	1.3%
Never married	31.3%	+/-1.0	24.2%	+/-0.8	20.7%
Male 15 years and over	79,143	+/-2,685	80,696	+/-2,083	7,178
Now married, except separated	53.9%	+/-1.4	55.6%	+/-1.2	56.3%
Widowed	2.6%	+/-0.4	4.2%	+/-0.5	2.7%
Divorced	5.7%	+/-0.7	8.5%	+/-0.9	8.9%
Separated	1.1%	+/-0.4	0.6%	+/-0.2	0.4%
Never married	36.7%	+/-1.4	31.0%	+/-1.3	31.7%
Female 15 years and over	89,037	+/-2,577	97,117	+/-2,139	13,254
Now married, except separated	54.5%	+/-1.5	53.0%	+/-1.3	54.7%
Widowed	11.6%	+/-0.8	17.9%	+/-0.8	13.3%
Divorced	6.2%	+/-0.7	9.6%	+/-0.8	15.4%
Separated	1.3%	+/-0.3	1.1%	+/-0.3	1.8%
Never married	26.4%	+/-1.2	18.5%	+/-1.0	14.8%
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT					
Population 3 years and over enrolled in school	41,576	+/-2,165	20,984	+/-1,233	3,542
Nursery school, preschool	3.7%	+/-0.9	5.1%	+/-1.1	6.1%
Kindergarten	4.7%	+/-0.8	2.8%	+/-0.8	1.1%
Elementary school (grades 1-8)	36.3%	+/-2.2	29.8%	+/-2.2	25.6%
High school (grades 9-12)	24.8%	+/-1.6	21.1%	+/-2.4	20.0%
College or graduate school	30.4%	+/-2.0	41.2%	+/-2.9	47.2%
Male 3 years and over enrolled in school	21,475	+/-1,431	10,704	+/-858	1,793
Percent enrolled in kindergarten to grade 12	68.6%	+/-2.7	55.7%	+/-4.1	55.9%
Percent enrolled in college or graduate school	27.8%	+/-2.7	38.6%	+/-4.1	38.3%
Female 3 years and over enrolled in school	20,101	+/-1,344	10,280	+/-932	1,749
Percent enrolled in kindergarten to grade 12	62.9%	+/-2.8	51.7%	+/-4.1	37.2%
Percent enrolled in college or graduate school	33.2%	+/-2.9	43.8%	+/-4.2	56.3%
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT					
Population 25 years and over	142,552	+/-3,581	166,902	+/-3,205	18,966

Subject	Hawaii				
	Filipino alone (420-421)		Japanese alone (430-439)		Korean alone (440-441)
	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate
Less than high school diploma	18.0%	+/-1.1	5.8%	+/-0.4	13.5%
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	29.4%	+/-1.2	25.5%	+/-0.8	35.1%
Some college or associate's degree	32.6%	+/-1.2	29.6%	+/-0.9	24.2%
Bachelor's degree	16.4%	+/-0.9	27.1%	+/-0.8	17.7%
Graduate or professional degree	3.6%	+/-0.4	12.0%	+/-0.6	9.5%
High school graduate or higher	82.0%	+/-1.1	94.2%	+/-0.4	86.5%
Male, high school graduate or higher	82.0%	+/-1.4	96.0%	+/-0.5	92.0%
Female, high school graduate or higher	81.9%	+/-1.2	92.8%	+/-0.7	83.7%
Bachelor's degree or higher	19.9%	+/-1.0	39.1%	+/-0.9	27.3%
Male, bachelor's degree or higher	16.0%	+/-1.2	39.3%	+/-1.3	31.7%
Female, bachelor's degree or higher	23.4%	+/-1.4	38.9%	+/-1.2	25.0%
FERTILITY					
Women 15 to 50 years	50,738	+/-1,797	34,609	+/-1,523	5,477
Women 15 to 50 years who had a birth in the past 12 months	3,359	+/-545	1,482	+/-269	222
Unmarried women 15 to 50 years who had a birth in the past 12 months	1,058	+/-260	222	+/-109	N
As a percent of all women with a birth in the past 12 months	31.5%	+/-5.9	15.0%	+/-7.0	N
RESPONSIBILITY FOR GRANDCHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS					
Population 30 years and over	128,673	+/-3,508	159,681	+/-3,025	18,119
Living with grandchild(ren)	12.8%	+/-0.9	4.9%	+/-0.6	3.7%
Responsible for grandchild(ren)	19.9%	+/-3.0	11.4%	+/-2.4	5.9%
VETERAN STATUS					
Civilian population 18 years and over	159,231	+/-3,928	174,383	+/-3,479	19,757
Civilian veteran	6.5%	+/-0.6	11.3%	+/-0.6	5.2%
DISABILITY STATUS					
Total civilian noninstitutionalized population	195,288	+/-5,589	186,548	+/-4,116	22,033
With a disability	9.8%	+/-0.6	16.0%	+/-0.6	11.0%
Civilian noninstitutionalized population under 18 years	36,981	+/-2,283	14,221	+/-1,167	2,413
With a disability	1.8%	+/-0.7	3.2%	+/-1.3	0.4%
Civilian noninstitutionalized population 18 to 64 years	128,251	+/-3,298	109,061	+/-2,970	14,352
With a disability	6.0%	+/-0.7	5.8%	+/-0.6	5.2%
Civilian noninstitutionalized population 65 years and older	30,056	+/-1,379	63,266	+/-1,577	5,268
With a disability	35.8%	+/-2.3	36.6%	+/-1.4	31.6%
RESIDENCE 1 YEAR AGO					
Population 1 year and over	195,920	+/-5,460	188,198	+/-4,081	22,289
Same house	88.7%	+/-1.2	93.6%	+/-0.6	86.7%
Different house in the U.S.	9.2%	+/-1.1	5.6%	+/-0.6	10.1%
Same county	7.8%	+/-1.1	4.8%	+/-0.6	8.5%
Different county	1.4%	+/-0.3	0.8%	+/-0.2	1.5%
Same state	0.4%	+/-0.1	0.2%	+/-0.1	0.0%
Different state	1.0%	+/-0.3	0.5%	+/-0.2	1.5%
Abroad	2.1%	+/-0.6	0.8%	+/-0.2	3.3%
PLACE OF BIRTH, CITIZENSHIP STATUS AND YEAR OF ENTRY					
Native	92,195	+/-3,890	165,838	+/-3,882	6,302
Male	52.5%	+/-1.3	48.7%	+/-0.6	45.2%

Subject	Hawaii				
	Filipino alone (420-421)		Japanese alone (430-439)		Korean alone (440-441)
	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate
Female	47.5%	+/-1.3	51.3%	+/-0.6	54.8%
Foreign born	105,236	+/-3,732	22,943	+/-1,599	16,102
Male	44.1%	+/-1.1	25.6%	+/-2.0	33.0%
Female	55.9%	+/-1.1	74.4%	+/-2.0	67.0%
Foreign born; naturalized U.S. citizen	66,222	+/-2,349	8,343	+/-792	11,498
Male	42.6%	+/-1.2	25.5%	+/-4.2	30.5%
Female	57.4%	+/-1.2	74.5%	+/-4.2	69.5%
Foreign born; not a U.S. citizen	39,014	+/-2,717	14,600	+/-1,316	4,604
Male	46.5%	+/-2.4	25.6%	+/-2.3	39.5%
Female	53.5%	+/-2.4	74.4%	+/-2.3	60.5%
Population born outside the United States	105,236	+/-3,732	22,943	+/-1,599	16,102
Entered 2010 or later	7.6%	+/-1.2	6.6%	+/-1.4	5.7%
Entered 2000 to 2009	25.8%	+/-1.8	27.9%	+/-3.5	18.0%
Entered before 2000	66.6%	+/-2.0	65.5%	+/-3.4	76.4%
WORLD REGION OF BIRTH OF FOREIGN BORN					
Foreign-born population excluding population born at sea	105,236	+/-3,732	22,943	+/-1,599	16,102
Europe	N	N	0.2%	+/-0.2	N
Asia	N	N	99.1%	+/-0.4	N
Africa	N	N	0.0%	+/-0.2	N
Oceania	N	N	0.0%	+/-0.2	N
Latin America	N	N	0.5%	+/-0.3	N
Northern America	N	N	0.1%	+/-0.1	N
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH					
Population 5 years and over	188,094	+/-5,051	185,872	+/-4,035	21,566
English only	42.2%	+/-1.3	79.6%	+/-1.1	26.0%
Language other than English	57.8%	+/-1.3	20.4%	+/-1.1	74.0%
Speak English less than "very well"	33.1%	+/-1.4	10.9%	+/-0.7	55.0%
EMPLOYMENT STATUS					
Population 16 years and over	165,503	+/-4,107	176,793	+/-3,586	20,274
In labor force	70.9%	+/-0.8	55.4%	+/-0.9	52.5%
Civilian labor force	70.1%	+/-0.8	55.3%	+/-0.9	51.3%
Employed	66.7%	+/-0.9	53.7%	+/-1.0	48.0%
Unemployed	3.5%	+/-0.4	1.6%	+/-0.2	3.3%
Percent of civilian labor force	4.9%	+/-0.6	2.8%	+/-0.4	6.5%
Armed Forces	0.7%	+/-0.2	0.1%	+/-0.1	1.2%
Not in labor force	29.1%	+/-0.8	44.6%	+/-0.9	47.5%
Females 16 years and over	87,719	+/-2,477	96,481	+/-2,057	13,180
In labor force	68.0%	+/-1.2	50.7%	+/-1.1	44.9%
Civilian labor force	67.9%	+/-1.2	50.7%	+/-1.1	44.2%
Employed	65.1%	+/-1.3	49.7%	+/-1.1	41.0%
Unemployed	2.8%	+/-0.5	1.0%	+/-0.3	3.3%
Percent of civilian labor force	4.2%	+/-0.7	2.0%	+/-0.5	7.4%
COMMUTING TO WORK					
Workers 16 years and over	109,153	+/-2,839	92,898	+/-2,777	9,664
Car, truck, or van - drove alone	61.5%	+/-1.3	72.9%	+/-1.2	63.8%
Car, truck, or van - carpooled	18.0%	+/-1.3	14.6%	+/-1.1	15.9%
Public transportation (excluding taxicab)	12.7%	+/-0.9	4.0%	+/-0.5	6.0%
Walked	3.2%	+/-0.5	3.2%	+/-0.6	8.5%

Subject	Hawaii				
	Filipino alone (420-421)		Japanese alone (430-439)		Korean alone (440-441)
	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate
Other means	3.0%	+/-0.5	1.7%	+/-0.5	3.4%
Worked at home	1.6%	+/-0.3	3.5%	+/-0.7	2.5%
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	28.7	+/-0.8	25.9	+/-0.5	21.7
OCCUPATION					
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	110,352	+/-2,910	94,976	+/-2,903	9,732
Management, business, science, and arts occupations	21.1%	+/-1.2	44.0%	+/-1.3	34.2%
Service occupations	34.0%	+/-1.5	12.1%	+/-0.9	24.9%
Sales and office occupations	23.8%	+/-1.1	30.0%	+/-1.2	24.4%
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	11.1%	+/-1.1	8.2%	+/-0.8	5.8%
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	10.0%	+/-0.8	5.8%	+/-0.6	10.7%
Male civilian employed population 16 years and over	53,239	+/-1,944	47,035	+/-1,784	4,334
Management, business, science, and arts occupations	17.3%	+/-1.7	40.6%	+/-1.8	37.2%
Service occupations	34.1%	+/-2.0	13.5%	+/-1.3	20.5%
Sales and office occupations	13.5%	+/-1.3	21.7%	+/-1.5	13.3%
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	20.4%	+/-1.9	15.7%	+/-1.5	12.2%
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	14.6%	+/-1.2	8.4%	+/-0.9	16.8%
Female civilian employed population 16 years and over	57,113	+/-1,814	47,941	+/-1,682	5,398
Management, business, science, and arts occupations	24.6%	+/-1.6	47.2%	+/-1.7	31.9%
Service occupations	33.8%	+/-1.8	10.6%	+/-1.2	28.4%
Sales and office occupations	33.4%	+/-1.6	38.2%	+/-1.6	33.4%
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	2.4%	+/-0.8	0.8%	+/-0.4	0.6%
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	5.8%	+/-0.9	3.2%	+/-0.7	5.8%
INDUSTRY					
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	110,352	+/-2,910	94,976	+/-2,903	9,732
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	2.7%	+/-0.7	0.8%	+/-0.3	0.3%
Construction	5.8%	+/-0.6	5.9%	+/-0.7	4.9%
Manufacturing	3.0%	+/-0.4	3.0%	+/-0.4	2.4%
Wholesale trade	2.4%	+/-0.4	2.8%	+/-0.4	1.5%
Retail trade	14.1%	+/-0.9	11.6%	+/-0.9	15.2%
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	4.3%	+/-0.5	6.2%	+/-0.6	8.8%
Information	1.0%	+/-0.2	1.9%	+/-0.3	0.7%
Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing	5.3%	+/-0.7	8.8%	+/-0.8	7.5%
Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services	8.6%	+/-0.7	11.0%	+/-0.8	8.7%
Educational services, and health care and social assistance	20.5%	+/-1.1	23.5%	+/-1.1	14.3%
Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services	22.7%	+/-1.2	10.3%	+/-0.8	22.7%
Other services (except public administration)	4.4%	+/-0.6	4.1%	+/-0.6	6.8%
Public administration	5.3%	+/-0.6	10.3%	+/-0.9	6.2%
CLASS OF WORKER					
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	110,352	+/-2,910	94,976	+/-2,903	9,732
Private wage and salary workers	82.4%	+/-1.1	67.4%	+/-1.3	71.8%
Government workers	14.6%	+/-0.9	26.6%	+/-1.2	15.1%
Self-employed workers in own not incorporated business	2.9%	+/-0.5	5.8%	+/-0.5	13.1%
Unpaid family workers	0.1%	+/-0.1	0.1%	+/-0.1	0.0%
INCOME IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS (IN 2013 INFLATION-ADJUSTED DOLLARS)					

Subject	Hawaii				
	Filipino alone (420-421)		Japanese alone (430-439)		Korean alone (440-441)
	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate
Households	47,857	+/-1,530	81,766	+/-1,957	8,897
Median household income (dollars)	80,364	+/-2,756	74,283	+/-2,267	43,599
With earnings	89.4%	+/-1.2	72.1%	+/-1.1	67.5%
Mean earnings (dollars)	86,088	+/-2,191	86,310	+/-2,411	69,262
With Social Security income	37.5%	+/-1.5	49.1%	+/-1.2	35.9%
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	16,205	+/-595	19,577	+/-366	15,596
With Supplemental Security Income	5.4%	+/-0.8	2.1%	+/-0.4	4.0%
Mean Supplemental Security Income (dollars)	8,949	+/-1,136	10,117	+/-940	7,391
With cash public assistance income	6.2%	+/-0.9	1.4%	+/-0.4	2.8%
Mean cash public assistance income (dollars)	5,605	+/-1,394	5,345	+/-1,033	4,953
With retirement income	22.3%	+/-1.5	36.1%	+/-1.2	16.3%
Mean retirement income (dollars)	18,002	+/-1,098	30,007	+/-1,010	30,372
With Food Stamp/SNAP benefits	12.2%	+/-1.4	3.2%	+/-0.5	10.8%
Families	40,003	+/-1,382	54,877	+/-1,599	5,175
Median family income (dollars)	82,856	+/-1,783	95,090	+/-2,201	61,472
Married-couple family	71.5%	+/-2.1	75.4%	+/-1.3	75.0%
Median income (dollars)	89,937	+/-2,502	102,590	+/-1,963	65,228
Male householder, no spouse present, family	8.4%	+/-1.2	7.2%	+/-0.7	6.5%
Median income (dollars)	78,309	+/-8,352	73,684	+/-8,967	58,899
Female householder, no husband present, family	20.1%	+/-1.7	17.4%	+/-1.2	18.5%
Median income (dollars)	59,230	+/-5,737	66,007	+/-4,422	46,658
Individuals	197,431	+/-5,592	188,781	+/-4,124	22,404
Per capita income (dollars)	24,216	+/-586	39,467	+/-705	27,330
With earnings for full-time, year-round workers:					
Male	41,296	+/-1,813	36,395	+/-1,424	3,581
Female	39,847	+/-1,483	34,193	+/-1,397	3,651
Mean earnings (dollars) for full-time, year-round workers:					
Male	44,561	+/-1,239	67,653	+/-1,975	47,089
Female	39,849	+/-2,140	52,256	+/-1,218	46,849
Median earnings (dollars) full-time, year-round workers:					
Male	37,706	+/-1,247	56,282	+/-1,810	40,440
Female	33,147	+/-1,205	46,465	+/-1,393	40,417
HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE					
Civilian noninstitutionalized population	195,288	+/-5,589	186,548	+/-4,116	22,033
With private health insurance	78.3%	+/-1.1	88.1%	+/-0.6	69.4%
With public coverage	25.4%	+/-0.9	36.9%	+/-0.8	32.9%
No health insurance coverage	7.0%	+/-0.7	3.3%	+/-0.4	10.4%
POVERTY RATES FOR FAMILIES AND PEOPLE FOR WHOM POVERTY STATUS IS DETERMINED					
All families	5.3%	+/-0.8	2.7%	+/-0.5	9.4%
With related children under 18 years	6.3%	+/-1.2	3.9%	+/-1.2	9.8%
With related children under 5 years only	8.5%	+/-4.6	2.4%	+/-2.0	N
Married-couple family	3.1%	+/-0.9	2.1%	+/-0.5	8.1%
With related children under 18 years	2.5%	+/-0.9	2.4%	+/-1.1	4.1%
With related children under 5 years only	1.7%	+/-1.3	2.4%	+/-2.3	N
Female householder, no husband present, family	13.1%	+/-3.4	5.1%	+/-1.9	17.5%
With related children under 18 years	17.7%	+/-4.6	10.6%	+/-5.3	33.4%
With related children under 5 years only	28.8%	+/-18.0	N	N	N
All people	6.7%	+/-0.8	4.9%	+/-0.4	13.2%
Under 18 years	7.8%	+/-1.9	4.2%	+/-1.7	8.6%
Related children under 18 years	6.8%	+/-1.8	3.6%	+/-1.4	8.6%
Related children under 5 years	4.6%	+/-2.4	4.3%	+/-3.4	N
Related children 5 to 17 years	7.6%	+/-2.1	3.4%	+/-1.5	N
18 years and over	6.4%	+/-0.8	4.9%	+/-0.4	13.8%
18 to 64 years	6.2%	+/-0.8	5.2%	+/-0.5	13.3%
65 years and over	7.5%	+/-1.7	4.5%	+/-0.7	15.2%

Subject	Hawaii				
	Filipino alone (420-421)		Japanese alone (430-439)		Korean alone (440-441)
	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate
People in families	4.3%	+/-0.9	2.2%	+/-0.4	6.7%
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	26.0%	+/-3.1	16.0%	+/-1.7	34.1%
HOUSING TENURE					
Occupied housing units	47,857	+/-1,530	81,766	+/-1,957	8,897
Owner-occupied housing units	63.4%	+/-1.7	76.0%	+/-1.2	48.7%
Renter-occupied housing units	36.6%	+/-1.7	24.0%	+/-1.2	51.3%
Average household size of owner-occupied unit	4.70	+/-0.14	2.68	+/-0.05	2.59
Average household size of renter-occupied unit	4.03	+/-0.14	2.10	+/-0.09	2.15
UNITS IN STRUCTURE					
Occupied housing units	47,857	+/-1,530	81,766	+/-1,957	8,897
1-unit, detached or attached	71.1%	+/-1.6	71.0%	+/-1.2	34.4%
2 to 4 units	7.7%	+/-0.9	2.8%	+/-0.4	5.0%
5 or more units	21.0%	+/-1.5	26.1%	+/-1.2	60.6%
Mobile home, boat, RV, van, etc.	0.3%	+/-0.2	0.2%	+/-0.1	0.0%
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT					
Occupied housing units	47,857	+/-1,530	81,766	+/-1,957	8,897
Built 2010 or later	1.0%	+/-0.5	0.7%	+/-0.3	0.7%
Built 2000 to 2009	10.8%	+/-1.2	6.5%	+/-0.8	6.9%
Built 1980 to 1999	33.5%	+/-1.8	26.4%	+/-1.3	28.0%
Built 1960 to 1979	38.3%	+/-1.8	44.0%	+/-1.2	52.8%
Built 1940 to 1959	13.4%	+/-1.1	18.2%	+/-1.0	9.9%
Built 1939 or earlier	2.9%	+/-0.7	4.1%	+/-0.5	1.7%
VEHICLES AVAILABLE					
Occupied housing units	47,857	+/-1,530	81,766	+/-1,957	8,897
None	5.7%	+/-0.8	9.7%	+/-0.9	18.9%
1 or more	94.3%	+/-0.8	90.3%	+/-0.9	81.1%
HOUSE HEATING FUEL					
Occupied housing units	47,857	+/-1,530	81,766	+/-1,957	8,897
Gas	4.8%	+/-0.6	2.8%	+/-0.4	2.8%
Electricity	36.5%	+/-1.8	40.2%	+/-1.3	40.3%
All other fuels	2.3%	+/-0.5	2.3%	+/-0.4	0.5%
No fuel used	56.5%	+/-1.9	54.6%	+/-1.4	56.4%
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS					
Occupied housing units	47,857	+/-1,530	81,766	+/-1,957	8,897
No telephone service available	1.7%	+/-0.5	1.9%	+/-0.4	1.5%
1.01 or more occupants per room	21.2%	+/-1.6	2.9%	+/-0.5	8.1%
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS					
Housing units with a mortgage (excluding units where SMOC cannot be computed)	23,796	+/-1,160	35,483	+/-1,445	2,206
Less than 30 percent	52.6%	+/-2.6	60.0%	+/-2.0	50.3%
30 percent or more	47.4%	+/-2.6	40.0%	+/-2.0	49.7%
OWNER CHARACTERISTICS					
Owner-occupied housing units	30,333	+/-1,366	62,124	+/-1,699	4,335
Median value (dollars)	460,700	+/-10,629	552,800	+/-8,641	499,300
Median selected monthly owner costs with a mortgage (dollars)	2,327	+/-62	2,150	+/-43	2,161
Median selected monthly owner costs without a mortgage (dollars)	480	+/-26	485	+/-12	561
GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS					
Occupied units paying rent (excluding units where GRAP cannot be computed)	16,245	+/-876	16,228	+/-1,050	3,883
Less than 30 percent	59.7%	+/-2.9	49.1%	+/-3.1	35.3%
30 percent or more	40.3%	+/-2.9	50.9%	+/-3.1	64.7%
GROSS RENT					
Occupied units paying rent	16,663	+/-830	16,640	+/-1,064	4,307
Median gross rent (dollars)	1,282	+/-51	1,189	+/-36	1,191
COMPUTERS AND INTERNET USE					
Total households	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)

Subject	Hawaii				
	Filipino alone (420-421)		Japanese alone (430-439)		Korean alone (440-441)
	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate
With a computer	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
With a broadband Internet subscription	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)

Subject	Hawaii				
	Korean alone (440-441)	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone (500-599)		Polynesian alone (500-519)	
	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error
TOTAL NUMBER OF RACES REPORTED					
Total population	+/-1,899	137,502	+/-3,221	109,408	+/-4,453
One race	+/-0.2	100.0%	+/-0.1	100.0%	+/-0.1
Two races	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Three races	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Four or more races	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
SEX AND AGE					
Total population	+/-1,899	137,502	+/-3,221	109,408	+/-4,453
Male	+/-2.4	50.8%	+/-0.6	50.8%	+/-0.9
Female	+/-2.4	49.2%	+/-0.6	49.2%	+/-0.9
Under 5 years	+/-1.3	8.6%	+/-0.5	7.8%	+/-0.7
5 to 17 years	+/-1.5	21.2%	+/-0.7	20.3%	+/-1.1
18 to 24 years	+/-1.2	11.4%	+/-0.5	10.9%	+/-0.7
25 to 34 years	+/-2.1	15.2%	+/-0.7	14.4%	+/-1.0
35 to 44 years	+/-2.4	13.1%	+/-0.5	12.9%	+/-0.7
45 to 54 years	+/-2.7	12.7%	+/-0.5	13.7%	+/-0.7
55 to 64 years	+/-2.3	9.1%	+/-0.5	10.2%	+/-0.7
65 to 74 years	+/-2.0	5.5%	+/-0.3	6.1%	+/-0.4
75 years and over	+/-2.2	3.2%	+/-0.3	3.7%	+/-0.4
Median age (years)	+/-1.8	30.6	+/-0.5	32.5	+/-1.0
18 years and over	+/-2.2	70.2%	+/-0.9	71.9%	+/-1.2
21 years and over	+/-2.3	65.5%	+/-0.9	67.6%	+/-1.3
62 years and over	+/-3.3	11.0%	+/-0.5	12.4%	+/-0.7
65 years and over	+/-3.0	8.7%	+/-0.4	9.8%	+/-0.5
Under 18 years	+/-611	40,926	+/-1,751	30,712	+/-2,258
Male	+/-8.9	52.1%	+/-1.2	51.7%	+/-1.7
Female	+/-8.9	47.9%	+/-1.2	48.3%	+/-1.7
18 years and over	+/-1,530	96,576	+/-2,205	78,696	+/-2,782
Male	+/-2.6	50.2%	+/-0.7	50.4%	+/-1.0
Female	+/-2.6	49.8%	+/-0.7	49.6%	+/-1.0
18 to 34 years	+/-606	36,653	+/-1,291	27,703	+/-1,742
Male	+/-5.7	51.2%	+/-1.4	52.1%	+/-2.1
Female	+/-5.7	48.8%	+/-1.4	47.9%	+/-2.1
35 to 64 years	+/-950	48,020	+/-1,333	40,304	+/-1,464
Male	+/-3.4	50.8%	+/-0.9	50.1%	+/-1.2
Female	+/-3.4	49.2%	+/-0.9	49.9%	+/-1.2
65 years and over	+/-765	11,903	+/-531	10,689	+/-526
Male	+/-5.2	44.8%	+/-1.6	47.3%	+/-2.0
Female	+/-5.2	55.2%	+/-1.6	52.7%	+/-2.0
RELATIONSHIP					
Population in households	+/-1,887	133,465	+/-3,276	107,021	+/-4,452
Householder or spouse	+/-3.4	38.5%	+/-1.2	40.6%	+/-1.4
Child	+/-2.2	33.5%	+/-1.1	32.6%	+/-1.2
Other relatives	+/-2.9	21.2%	+/-1.6	19.8%	+/-1.5
Nonrelatives	+/-1.5	6.8%	+/-0.7	7.0%	+/-0.8
Unmarried partner	+/-0.7	2.6%	+/-0.4	2.6%	+/-0.5
HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE					

Subject	Hawaii				
	Korean alone (440-441)	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone (500-599)		Polynesian alone (500-519)	
	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error
Households	+/-804	34,012	+/-1,345	29,033	+/-1,444
Family households	+/-4.6	79.4%	+/-1.9	77.7%	+/-2.2
With own children under 18 years	+/-3.2	38.5%	+/-1.8	35.0%	+/-2.4
Married-couple family	+/-4.3	50.8%	+/-2.6	50.1%	+/-2.7
With own children under 18 years	+/-3.2	24.2%	+/-2.0	21.6%	+/-2.1
Female householder, no husband present, family	+/-2.3	20.1%	+/-2.0	19.0%	+/-1.9
With own children under 18 years	+/-1.4	9.9%	+/-1.5	9.4%	+/-1.6
Nonfamily households	+/-4.6	20.6%	+/-1.9	22.3%	+/-2.2
Male householder	+/-2.9	12.1%	+/-1.6	12.9%	+/-1.9
Living alone	+/-2.8	8.9%	+/-1.5	9.8%	+/-1.7
Not living alone	+/-1.5	3.1%	+/-1.0	3.1%	+/-1.1
Female householder	+/-4.1	8.5%	+/-1.2	9.5%	+/-1.4
Living alone	+/-3.9	6.4%	+/-0.9	7.2%	+/-1.1
Not living alone	+/-2.2	2.1%	+/-0.7	2.2%	+/-0.8
Average household size	+/-0.14	3.99	+/-0.15	3.78	+/-0.15
Average family size	+/-0.19	4.47	+/-0.18	4.28	+/-0.18
MARITAL STATUS					
Population 15 years and over	+/-1,585	103,448	+/-2,300	84,223	+/-2,860
Now married, except separated	+/-3.2	45.4%	+/-1.6	45.5%	+/-2.0
Widowed	+/-2.0	4.9%	+/-0.5	5.1%	+/-0.6
Divorced	+/-2.3	7.5%	+/-0.7	8.7%	+/-0.9
Separated	+/-0.9	2.2%	+/-0.4	2.3%	+/-0.5
Never married	+/-3.0	40.0%	+/-1.3	38.5%	+/-1.5
Male 15 years and over	+/-834	52,132	+/-1,304	42,562	+/-1,541
Now married, except separated	+/-4.6	47.0%	+/-1.9	46.9%	+/-2.3
Widowed	+/-1.4	2.0%	+/-0.5	2.4%	+/-0.6
Divorced	+/-3.1	7.1%	+/-1.2	8.0%	+/-1.3
Separated	+/-0.5	2.1%	+/-0.6	2.5%	+/-0.7
Never married	+/-4.9	41.8%	+/-1.5	40.2%	+/-2.0
Female 15 years and over	+/-1,070	51,316	+/-1,470	41,661	+/-1,779
Now married, except separated	+/-3.9	43.7%	+/-1.8	44.1%	+/-2.1
Widowed	+/-2.9	7.9%	+/-0.8	7.8%	+/-0.9
Divorced	+/-2.9	7.9%	+/-0.8	9.3%	+/-1.0
Separated	+/-1.3	2.3%	+/-0.6	2.1%	+/-0.6
Never married	+/-3.8	38.3%	+/-1.7	36.7%	+/-1.8
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT					
Population 3 years and over enrolled in school	+/-622	39,943	+/-1,955	31,916	+/-2,127
Nursery school, preschool	+/-3.6	5.7%	+/-1.1	6.4%	+/-1.2
Kindergarten	+/-1.1	5.9%	+/-1.1	5.1%	+/-1.1
Elementary school (grades 1-8)	+/-5.9	44.2%	+/-2.2	42.3%	+/-2.5
High school (grades 9-12)	+/-5.9	23.2%	+/-1.7	22.9%	+/-1.9
College or graduate school	+/-8.8	21.0%	+/-2.3	23.2%	+/-2.9
Male 3 years and over enrolled in school	+/-414	20,229	+/-1,154	15,977	+/-1,204
Percent enrolled in kindergarten to grade 12	+/-11.1	75.2%	+/-2.9	72.7%	+/-3.5
Percent enrolled in college or graduate school	+/-10.9	19.0%	+/-2.7	21.0%	+/-3.3
Female 3 years and over enrolled in school	+/-383	19,714	+/-1,169	15,939	+/-1,272
Percent enrolled in kindergarten to grade 12	+/-8.3	71.2%	+/-2.6	68.0%	+/-3.3
Percent enrolled in college or graduate school	+/-11.0	23.0%	+/-2.8	25.4%	+/-3.5
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT					
Population 25 years and over	+/-1,506	80,890	+/-1,849	66,762	+/-2,277

Subject	Hawaii					
	Korean alone (440-441)	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone (500-599)		Polynesian alone (500-519)		
	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error	
Less than high school diploma	+/-2.3	13.2%	+/-1.1	9.8%	+/-0.9	
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	+/-3.7	43.0%	+/-1.9	44.1%	+/-2.2	
Some college or associate's degree	+/-2.8	30.2%	+/-1.7	30.6%	+/-1.9	
Bachelor's degree	+/-2.7	9.0%	+/-1.0	10.3%	+/-1.1	
Graduate or professional degree	+/-1.8	4.6%	+/-0.8	5.2%	+/-0.9	
High school graduate or higher	+/-2.3	86.8%	+/-1.1	90.2%	+/-0.9	
Male, high school graduate or higher	+/-2.6	87.5%	+/-1.3	90.1%	+/-1.2	
Female, high school graduate or higher	+/-2.9	86.1%	+/-1.7	90.4%	+/-1.3	
Bachelor's degree or higher	+/-3.2	13.6%	+/-1.2	15.5%	+/-1.3	
Male, bachelor's degree or higher	+/-5.2	12.0%	+/-1.6	13.9%	+/-1.8	
Female, bachelor's degree or higher	+/-3.6	15.2%	+/-1.5	17.2%	+/-1.6	
FERTILITY						
Women 15 to 50 years	+/-697	35,347	+/-1,182	27,626	+/-1,484	
Women 15 to 50 years who had a birth in the past 12 months	+/-118	2,483	+/-486	1,742	+/-420	
Unmarried women 15 to 50 years who had a birth in the past 12 months	N	1,351	+/-384	830	+/-320	
As a percent of all women with a birth in the past 12 months	N	54.4%	+/-10.1	47.6%	+/-12.7	
RESPONSIBILITY FOR GRANDCHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS						
Population 30 years and over	+/-1,430	70,160	+/-1,554	58,981	+/-1,966	
Living with grandchild(ren)	+/-1.2	12.6%	+/-1.3	11.7%	+/-1.4	
Responsible for grandchild(ren)	+/-4.5	32.8%	+/-4.8	30.7%	+/-4.8	
VETERAN STATUS						
Civilian population 18 years and over	+/-1,522	95,721	+/-2,217	78,101	+/-2,792	
Civilian veteran	+/-1.7	7.7%	+/-0.8	8.6%	+/-0.9	
DISABILITY STATUS						
Total civilian noninstitutionalized population	+/-1,887	135,281	+/-3,249	107,545	+/-4,502	
With a disability	+/-2.2	10.5%	+/-0.7	11.3%	+/-0.8	
Civilian noninstitutionalized population under 18 years	+/-611	40,815	+/-1,750	30,661	+/-2,259	
With a disability	+/-0.6	3.2%	+/-0.9	3.4%	+/-1.0	
Civilian noninstitutionalized population 18 to 64 years	+/-1,265	82,815	+/-2,071	66,447	+/-2,639	
With a disability	+/-1.8	9.7%	+/-1.0	10.2%	+/-1.1	
Civilian noninstitutionalized population 65 years and older	+/-754	11,651	+/-564	10,437	+/-567	
With a disability	+/-6.7	41.6%	+/-2.9	41.6%	+/-3.3	
RESIDENCE 1 YEAR AGO						
Population 1 year and over	+/-1,868	135,497	+/-3,188	108,022	+/-4,428	
Same house	+/-2.7	86.2%	+/-1.5	87.1%	+/-1.6	
Different house in the U.S.	+/-2.1	12.6%	+/-1.3	12.4%	+/-1.6	
Same county	+/-2.1	10.6%	+/-1.1	10.4%	+/-1.3	
Different county	+/-0.6	2.0%	+/-0.7	2.0%	+/-0.8	
Same state	+/-0.1	0.9%	+/-0.6	1.1%	+/-0.7	
Different state	+/-0.6	1.1%	+/-0.3	0.9%	+/-0.3	
Abroad	+/-1.5	1.3%	+/-0.5	0.5%	+/-0.3	
PLACE OF BIRTH, CITIZENSHIP STATUS AND YEAR OF ENTRY						
Native	+/-779	115,384	+/-4,021	104,420	+/-4,501	
Male	+/-5.4	50.7%	+/-0.8	50.4%	+/-1.0	

Subject	Hawaii				
	Korean alone (440-441)	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone (500-599)		Polynesian alone (500-519)	
	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error
Female	+/-5.4	49.3%	+/-0.8	49.6%	+/-1.0
Foreign born	+/-1,456	22,118	+/-2,702	4,988	+/-985
Male	+/-3.1	51.2%	+/-2.4	57.9%	+/-4.3
Female	+/-3.1	48.8%	+/-2.4	42.1%	+/-4.3
Foreign born; naturalized U.S. citizen	+/-1,178	2,877	+/-556	2,200	+/-513
Male	+/-3.3	57.7%	+/-6.8	55.4%	+/-7.4
Female	+/-3.3	42.3%	+/-6.8	44.6%	+/-7.4
Foreign born; not a U.S. citizen	+/-746	19,241	+/-2,673	2,788	+/-775
Male	+/-5.7	50.2%	+/-2.5	59.9%	+/-7.2
Female	+/-5.7	49.8%	+/-2.5	40.1%	+/-7.2
Population born outside the United States	+/-1,456	22,118	+/-2,702	4,988	+/-985
Entered 2010 or later	+/-2.1	8.2%	+/-2.7	8.1%	+/-4.3
Entered 2000 to 2009	+/-4.0	51.4%	+/-5.0	22.1%	+/-6.9
Entered before 2000	+/-4.3	40.4%	+/-5.2	69.7%	+/-8.0
WORLD REGION OF BIRTH OF FOREIGN BORN					
Foreign-born population excluding population born at sea	+/-1,456	22,118	+/-2,702	4,988	+/-985
Europe	N	0.8%	+/-0.5	1.9%	+/-1.5
Asia	N	0.8%	+/-0.5	2.6%	+/-1.7
Africa	N	0.1%	+/-0.2	0.5%	+/-0.8
Oceania	N	97.1%	+/-1.3	92.4%	+/-3.5
Latin America	N	1.2%	+/-1.1	2.6%	+/-2.5
Northern America	N	0.0%	+/-0.2	0.0%	+/-0.9
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH					
Population 5 years and over	+/-1,704	125,711	+/-2,726	100,897	+/-3,778
English only	+/-3.1	65.5%	+/-2.4	77.1%	+/-2.2
Language other than English	+/-3.1	34.5%	+/-2.4	22.9%	+/-2.2
Speak English less than "very well"	+/-3.4	16.0%	+/-1.6	6.8%	+/-1.1
EMPLOYMENT STATUS					
Population 16 years and over	+/-1,568	101,059	+/-2,275	82,230	+/-2,854
In labor force	+/-3.3	63.7%	+/-1.2	64.3%	+/-1.4
Civilian labor force	+/-3.2	62.9%	+/-1.2	63.6%	+/-1.4
Employed	+/-3.3	54.8%	+/-1.3	55.9%	+/-1.4
Unemployed	+/-1.2	8.0%	+/-0.9	7.7%	+/-1.0
Percent of civilian labor force	+/-2.4	12.8%	+/-1.4	12.1%	+/-1.5
Armed Forces	+/-0.8	0.8%	+/-0.2	0.7%	+/-0.3
Not in labor force	+/-3.3	36.3%	+/-1.2	35.7%	+/-1.4
Females 16 years and over	+/-1,065	50,225	+/-1,400	40,747	+/-1,735
In labor force	+/-3.9	57.2%	+/-1.9	59.5%	+/-2.0
Civilian labor force	+/-4.0	57.0%	+/-2.0	59.3%	+/-2.1
Employed	+/-4.1	50.2%	+/-2.0	52.5%	+/-2.0
Unemployed	+/-1.3	6.8%	+/-1.1	6.8%	+/-1.2
Percent of civilian labor force	+/-3.0	11.9%	+/-1.9	11.4%	+/-2.0
COMMUTING TO WORK					
Workers 16 years and over	+/-1,061	54,577	+/-1,927	45,206	+/-2,047
Car, truck, or van - drove alone	+/-5.7	66.7%	+/-2.0	70.7%	+/-2.1
Car, truck, or van - carpooled	+/-3.8	15.0%	+/-1.6	15.3%	+/-1.8
Public transportation (excluding taxicab)	+/-2.2	8.8%	+/-1.4	5.5%	+/-0.9
Walked	+/-4.3	3.7%	+/-0.7	2.7%	+/-0.6

Subject	Hawaii					
	Korean alone (440-441)	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone (500-599)		Polynesian alone (500-519)		
	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error	
Other means	+/-1.8	2.6%	+/-0.7	2.5%	+/-0.8	
Worked at home	+/-1.2	3.2%	+/-0.7	3.2%	+/-0.8	
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	+/-1.3	29.6	+/-1.2	29.5	+/-1.3	
OCCUPATION						
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	+/-1,054	55,407	+/-1,965	45,959	+/-2,096	
Management, business, science, and arts occupations	+/-4.3	23.4%	+/-1.8	25.7%	+/-2.0	
Service occupations	+/-3.6	27.9%	+/-1.7	25.5%	+/-1.9	
Sales and office occupations	+/-4.6	24.5%	+/-1.6	24.6%	+/-1.8	
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	+/-1.9	10.7%	+/-1.4	11.2%	+/-1.4	
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	+/-2.8	13.6%	+/-1.3	13.1%	+/-1.3	
Male civilian employed population 16 years and over	+/-653	30,202	+/-1,431	24,559	+/-1,477	
Management, business, science, and arts occupations	+/-5.9	18.8%	+/-2.3	20.7%	+/-2.6	
Service occupations	+/-5.3	31.3%	+/-2.2	28.8%	+/-2.6	
Sales and office occupations	+/-4.5	11.6%	+/-1.6	11.9%	+/-1.8	
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	+/-3.8	18.2%	+/-2.2	19.3%	+/-2.4	
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	+/-4.4	20.1%	+/-2.2	19.3%	+/-2.2	
Female civilian employed population 16 years and over	+/-680	25,205	+/-1,329	21,400	+/-1,225	
Management, business, science, and arts occupations	+/-5.5	28.9%	+/-2.5	31.4%	+/-2.7	
Service occupations	+/-5.0	23.7%	+/-2.4	21.7%	+/-2.2	
Sales and office occupations	+/-6.4	39.9%	+/-2.6	39.2%	+/-2.7	
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	+/-0.7	1.6%	+/-0.5	1.8%	+/-0.6	
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	+/-2.5	5.8%	+/-1.3	5.9%	+/-1.4	
INDUSTRY						
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	+/-1,054	55,407	+/-1,965	45,959	+/-2,096	
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	+/-0.3	1.7%	+/-0.4	1.4%	+/-0.4	
Construction	+/-1.7	7.6%	+/-1.0	8.5%	+/-1.2	
Manufacturing	+/-1.2	2.8%	+/-0.6	2.6%	+/-0.6	
Wholesale trade	+/-0.8	2.4%	+/-0.6	2.2%	+/-0.6	
Retail trade	+/-4.3	10.7%	+/-1.2	10.4%	+/-1.4	
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	+/-2.6	9.6%	+/-1.0	10.5%	+/-1.2	
Information	+/-0.6	2.0%	+/-0.7	2.3%	+/-0.8	
Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing	+/-2.6	4.7%	+/-0.8	4.4%	+/-0.8	
Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services	+/-2.0	9.8%	+/-1.2	9.7%	+/-1.2	
Educational services, and health care and social assistance	+/-3.2	18.5%	+/-1.5	20.4%	+/-1.6	
Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services	+/-4.3	16.3%	+/-1.4	13.4%	+/-1.6	
Other services (except public administration)	+/-2.2	4.4%	+/-1.0	4.0%	+/-0.9	
Public administration	+/-2.2	9.3%	+/-1.3	10.3%	+/-1.5	
CLASS OF WORKER						
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	+/-1,054	55,407	+/-1,965	45,959	+/-2,096	
Private wage and salary workers	+/-3.8	73.8%	+/-2.1	70.6%	+/-2.3	
Government workers	+/-3.1	21.8%	+/-1.9	24.6%	+/-2.0	
Self-employed workers in own not incorporated business	+/-2.9	4.2%	+/-1.0	4.7%	+/-1.2	
Unpaid family workers	+/-0.5	0.1%	+/-0.1	0.1%	+/-0.1	
INCOME IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS (IN 2013 INFLATION-ADJUSTED DOLLARS)						

Subject	Hawaii				
	Korean alone (440-441)	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone (500-599)		Polynesian alone (500-519)	
	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error
Households	+/-804	34,012	+/-1,345	29,033	+/-1,444
Median household income (dollars)	+/-6,496	56,150	+/-3,223	60,547	+/-3,283
With earnings	+/-5.0	84.6%	+/-1.6	83.5%	+/-1.7
Mean earnings (dollars)	+/-7,084	69,490	+/-3,650	73,532	+/-4,207
With Social Security income	+/-4.8	26.7%	+/-1.7	29.0%	+/-1.8
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	+/-1,495	16,162	+/-737	16,589	+/-771
With Supplemental Security Income	+/-1.9	7.2%	+/-1.1	7.7%	+/-1.2
Mean Supplemental Security Income (dollars)	+/-1,505	9,224	+/-773	9,398	+/-825
With cash public assistance income	+/-1.5	9.1%	+/-1.3	7.6%	+/-1.2
Mean cash public assistance income (dollars)	+/-2,919	5,596	+/-924	5,247	+/-1,110
With retirement income	+/-3.4	16.8%	+/-1.4	18.7%	+/-1.5
Mean retirement income (dollars)	+/-16,625	23,955	+/-2,470	24,002	+/-2,586
With Food Stamp/SNAP benefits	+/-2.8	27.6%	+/-1.8	24.5%	+/-2.1
Families	+/-594	27,010	+/-1,198	22,551	+/-1,316
Median family income (dollars)	+/-7,001	60,492	+/-4,147	66,282	+/-4,985
Married-couple family	+/-4.6	64.0%	+/-2.6	64.5%	+/-2.7
Median income (dollars)	+/-9,510	75,325	+/-5,470	81,858	+/-4,326
Male householder, no spouse present, family	+/-3.0	10.7%	+/-1.9	11.0%	+/-2.1
Median income (dollars)	+/-4,674	47,105	+/-10,159	46,645	+/-9,166
Female householder, no husband present, family	+/-3.8	25.3%	+/-2.5	24.5%	+/-2.5
Median income (dollars)	+/-8,118	29,716	+/-5,551	31,865	+/-5,926
Individuals	+/-1,899	137,502	+/-3,221	109,408	+/-4,453
Per capita income (dollars)	+/-3,919	18,838	+/-796	21,094	+/-966
With earnings for full-time, year-round workers:					
Male	+/-613	22,634	+/-1,211	18,608	+/-1,178
Female	+/-545	16,786	+/-996	14,408	+/-894
Mean earnings (dollars) for full-time, year-round workers:					
Male	+/-6,359	47,775	+/-2,746	50,958	+/-3,150
Female	+/-4,066	41,940	+/-2,758	44,182	+/-3,034
Median earnings (dollars) full-time, year-round workers:					
Male	+/-4,796	40,616	+/-1,826	42,487	+/-3,530
Female	+/-5,328	33,700	+/-1,836	35,532	+/-1,560
HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE					
Civilian noninstitutionalized population	+/-1,887	135,281	+/-3,249	107,545	+/-4,502
With private health insurance	+/-4.3	57.3%	+/-1.9	62.7%	+/-1.8
With public coverage	+/-3.8	42.7%	+/-1.8	39.4%	+/-1.9
No health insurance coverage	+/-2.3	9.4%	+/-1.0	8.5%	+/-1.0
POVERTY RATES FOR FAMILIES AND PEOPLE FOR WHOM POVERTY STATUS IS DETERMINED					
All families	+/-5.5	19.4%	+/-2.2	15.5%	+/-2.2
With related children under 18 years	+/-5.3	25.0%	+/-3.0	19.5%	+/-3.1
With related children under 5 years only	N	25.6%	+/-7.8	24.5%	+/-9.1
Married-couple family	+/-6.9	11.8%	+/-2.3	7.0%	+/-2.1
With related children under 18 years	+/-3.1	14.5%	+/-3.1	7.1%	+/-2.4
With related children under 5 years only	N	8.3%	+/-5.2	8.4%	+/-5.6
Female householder, no husband present, family	+/-10.7	38.9%	+/-5.3	36.4%	+/-5.8
With related children under 18 years	+/-22.4	49.9%	+/-6.6	45.7%	+/-7.4
With related children under 5 years only	N	50.9%	+/-18.0	41.3%	+/-22.6
All people	+/-3.1	23.1%	+/-2.1	17.9%	+/-2.0
Under 18 years	+/-5.0	31.3%	+/-3.9	25.0%	+/-3.9
Related children under 18 years	+/-5.0	30.8%	+/-3.9	24.4%	+/-3.9
Related children under 5 years	N	30.2%	+/-5.5	24.1%	+/-5.5
Related children 5 to 17 years	N	31.1%	+/-4.2	24.5%	+/-4.2
18 years and over	+/-3.2	19.6%	+/-1.7	15.2%	+/-1.6
18 to 64 years	+/-3.3	20.8%	+/-1.8	16.3%	+/-1.8
65 years and over	+/-5.4	11.1%	+/-2.7	8.1%	+/-2.4

Subject	Hawaii				
	Korean alone (440-441)	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone (500-599)		Polynesian alone (500-519)	
	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error
People in families	+/-3.3	21.1%	+/-2.4	15.5%	+/-2.3
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	+/-5.5	36.4%	+/-3.5	33.6%	+/-3.7
HOUSING TENURE					
Occupied housing units	+/-804	34,012	+/-1,345	29,033	+/-1,444
Owner-occupied housing units	+/-5.2	46.7%	+/-2.3	52.6%	+/-2.4
Renter-occupied housing units	+/-5.2	53.3%	+/-2.3	47.4%	+/-2.4
Average household size of owner-occupied unit	+/-0.24	4.04	+/-0.22	4.04	+/-0.22
Average household size of renter-occupied unit	+/-0.17	3.94	+/-0.17	3.48	+/-0.16
UNITS IN STRUCTURE					
Occupied housing units	+/-804	34,012	+/-1,345	29,033	+/-1,444
1-unit, detached or attached	+/-4.5	64.3%	+/-2.4	70.2%	+/-2.5
2 to 4 units	+/-1.9	8.8%	+/-1.4	7.9%	+/-1.6
5 or more units	+/-4.5	26.8%	+/-2.2	21.9%	+/-2.5
Mobile home, boat, RV, van, etc.	+/-0.5	0.0%	+/-0.1	0.1%	+/-0.1
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT					
Occupied housing units	+/-804	34,012	+/-1,345	29,033	+/-1,444
Built 2010 or later	+/-0.7	1.0%	+/-0.4	1.0%	+/-0.5
Built 2000 to 2009	+/-2.2	11.6%	+/-1.7	12.3%	+/-1.9
Built 1980 to 1999	+/-4.9	29.2%	+/-2.2	30.9%	+/-2.4
Built 1960 to 1979	+/-5.3	41.8%	+/-2.4	39.8%	+/-2.6
Built 1940 to 1959	+/-2.5	12.6%	+/-1.4	11.8%	+/-1.4
Built 1939 or earlier	+/-1.0	3.8%	+/-0.9	4.1%	+/-1.0
VEHICLES AVAILABLE					
Occupied housing units	+/-804	34,012	+/-1,345	29,033	+/-1,444
None	+/-3.7	9.8%	+/-1.2	8.4%	+/-1.4
1 or more	+/-3.7	90.2%	+/-1.2	91.6%	+/-1.4
HOUSE HEATING FUEL					
Occupied housing units	+/-804	34,012	+/-1,345	29,033	+/-1,444
Gas	+/-1.2	3.1%	+/-0.6	2.9%	+/-0.6
Electricity	+/-4.8	26.9%	+/-2.0	27.6%	+/-2.2
All other fuels	+/-0.6	1.5%	+/-0.4	1.5%	+/-0.5
No fuel used	+/-4.9	68.5%	+/-2.2	67.9%	+/-2.3
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS					
Occupied housing units	+/-804	34,012	+/-1,345	29,033	+/-1,444
No telephone service available	+/-1.1	3.0%	+/-0.7	2.7%	+/-0.7
1.01 or more occupants per room	+/-2.2	23.5%	+/-1.8	18.1%	+/-1.9
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS					
Housing units with a mortgage (excluding units where SMOC cannot be computed)	+/-363	11,888	+/-910	11,467	+/-920
Less than 30 percent	+/-9.2	53.4%	+/-3.7	53.5%	+/-3.8
30 percent or more	+/-9.2	46.6%	+/-3.7	46.5%	+/-3.8
OWNER CHARACTERISTICS					
Owner-occupied housing units	+/-645	15,890	+/-986	15,273	+/-991
Median value (dollars)	+/-48,930	374,900	+/-17,700	376,400	+/-18,535
Median selected monthly owner costs with a mortgage (dollars)	+/-251	1,964	+/-95	1,948	+/-95
Median selected monthly owner costs without a mortgage (dollars)	+/-73	453	+/-22	455	+/-22
GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS					
Occupied units paying rent (excluding units where GRAP cannot be computed)	+/-562	16,659	+/-1,146	12,432	+/-1,065
Less than 30 percent	+/-7.6	44.4%	+/-3.9	45.6%	+/-4.2
30 percent or more	+/-7.6	55.6%	+/-3.9	54.4%	+/-4.2
GROSS RENT					
Occupied units paying rent	+/-567	16,934	+/-1,138	12,638	+/-1,057
Median gross rent (dollars)	+/-71	1,146	+/-40	1,194	+/-46
COMPUTERS AND INTERNET USE					
Total households	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)

Subject	Hawaii				
	Korean alone (440-441)	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone (500-599)		Polynesian alone (500-519)	
	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error
With a computer	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
With a broadband Internet subscription	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)

Subject	Hawaii			
	Native Hawaiian alone (500-503)		Micronesian alone (520-529, 531-541)	
	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error
TOTAL NUMBER OF RACES REPORTED				
Total population	85,666	+/-4,302	26,060	+/-3,452
One race	100.0%	+/-0.1	100.0%	+/-0.2
Two races	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Three races	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Four or more races	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
SEX AND AGE				
Total population	85,666	+/-4,302	26,060	+/-3,452
Male	49.8%	+/-1.2	50.4%	+/-2.4
Female	50.2%	+/-1.2	49.6%	+/-2.4
Under 5 years	7.5%	+/-0.9	11.8%	+/-1.7
5 to 17 years	19.6%	+/-1.3	24.9%	+/-2.4
18 to 24 years	11.2%	+/-1.0	13.5%	+/-2.1
25 to 34 years	13.3%	+/-1.3	19.0%	+/-2.6
35 to 44 years	12.2%	+/-0.9	13.6%	+/-2.3
45 to 54 years	14.8%	+/-0.9	8.1%	+/-1.8
55 to 64 years	10.6%	+/-0.8	5.1%	+/-1.5
65 to 74 years	6.5%	+/-0.5	2.9%	+/-0.9
75 years and over	4.2%	+/-0.5	1.1%	+/-0.5
Median age (years)	33.7	+/-1.3	24.9	+/-1.4
18 years and over	72.9%	+/-1.4	63.3%	+/-2.8
21 years and over	68.5%	+/-1.5	57.2%	+/-2.6
62 years and over	13.6%	+/-0.9	5.2%	+/-1.3
65 years and over	10.7%	+/-0.7	4.0%	+/-1.1
Under 18 years	23,219	+/-2,114	9,558	+/-1,512
Male	50.5%	+/-2.1	52.2%	+/-4.2
Female	49.5%	+/-2.1	47.8%	+/-4.2
18 years and over	62,447	+/-2,682	16,502	+/-2,256
Male	49.6%	+/-1.2	49.4%	+/-2.7
Female	50.4%	+/-1.2	50.6%	+/-2.7
18 to 34 years	21,013	+/-1,749	8,479	+/-1,309
Male	50.9%	+/-2.4	47.9%	+/-4.5
Female	49.1%	+/-2.4	52.1%	+/-4.5
35 to 64 years	32,235	+/-1,429	6,991	+/-1,104
Male	49.7%	+/-1.6	54.9%	+/-3.9
Female	50.3%	+/-1.6	45.1%	+/-3.9
65 years and over	9,199	+/-538	1,032	+/-324
Male	45.9%	+/-2.8	24.4%	+/-10.0
Female	54.1%	+/-2.8	75.6%	+/-10.0
RELATIONSHIP				
Population in households	84,101	+/-4,268	24,496	+/-3,404
Householder or spouse	42.0%	+/-1.4	30.0%	+/-2.5
Child	32.3%	+/-1.4	36.7%	+/-3.4
Other relatives	18.0%	+/-1.6	27.2%	+/-4.7
Nonrelatives	7.7%	+/-1.0	6.0%	+/-1.6
Unmarried partner	2.9%	+/-0.6	2.8%	+/-1.0
HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE				

Subject	Hawaii			
	Native Hawaiian alone (500-503)		Micronesia alone (520-529, 531-541)	
	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error
Households	24,339	+/-1,228	4,605	+/-607
Family households	75.9%	+/-2.3	90.3%	+/-4.8
With own children under 18 years	32.2%	+/-2.6	61.0%	+/-6.9
Married-couple family	47.9%	+/-2.9	57.5%	+/-6.5
With own children under 18 years	18.9%	+/-2.3	41.2%	+/-6.2
Female householder, no husband present, family	19.7%	+/-2.2	24.1%	+/-5.5
With own children under 18 years	9.5%	+/-1.8	13.3%	+/-4.6
Nonfamily households	24.1%	+/-2.3	9.7%	+/-4.8
Male householder	13.2%	+/-2.0	7.1%	+/-4.7
Living alone	9.8%	+/-1.7	3.5%	+/-3.0
Not living alone	3.4%	+/-1.3	3.7%	+/-3.6
Female householder	10.9%	+/-1.7	2.5%	+/-1.8
Living alone	8.3%	+/-1.3	N	N
Not living alone	2.6%	+/-0.9	N	N
Average household size	3.60	+/-0.14	5.29	+/-0.38
Average family size	4.10	+/-0.17	5.48	+/-0.42
MARITAL STATUS				
Population 15 years and over	66,914	+/-2,801	17,771	+/-2,419
Now married, except separated	42.7%	+/-2.0	45.4%	+/-4.1
Widowed	5.1%	+/-0.6	4.0%	+/-1.4
Divorced	9.7%	+/-1.0	1.9%	+/-1.0
Separated	2.4%	+/-0.6	1.9%	+/-0.9
Never married	40.0%	+/-1.6	46.7%	+/-3.8
Male 15 years and over	33,304	+/-1,613	8,893	+/-1,326
Now married, except separated	43.5%	+/-2.5	48.8%	+/-5.6
Widowed	2.3%	+/-0.5	0.3%	+/-0.3
Divorced	9.1%	+/-1.6	2.8%	+/-1.9
Separated	2.8%	+/-0.9	0.2%	+/-0.2
Never married	42.3%	+/-2.3	47.9%	+/-5.3
Female 15 years and over	33,610	+/-1,664	8,878	+/-1,251
Now married, except separated	42.0%	+/-2.4	42.1%	+/-4.2
Widowed	8.0%	+/-1.1	7.8%	+/-2.8
Divorced	10.4%	+/-1.2	1.0%	+/-0.7
Separated	1.9%	+/-0.6	3.6%	+/-1.8
Never married	37.7%	+/-1.9	45.5%	+/-4.1
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT				
Population 3 years and over enrolled in school	24,341	+/-2,200	7,547	+/-1,162
Nursery school, preschool	6.5%	+/-1.5	3.3%	+/-2.1
Kindergarten	5.1%	+/-1.4	9.2%	+/-2.9
Elementary school (grades 1-8)	41.0%	+/-3.1	52.0%	+/-5.8
High school (grades 9-12)	23.7%	+/-2.4	24.5%	+/-5.1
College or graduate school	23.7%	+/-3.7	11.0%	+/-3.1
Male 3 years and over enrolled in school	11,743	+/-1,193	3,977	+/-726
Percent enrolled in kindergarten to grade 12	72.1%	+/-4.4	85.0%	+/-5.8
Percent enrolled in college or graduate school	22.2%	+/-4.3	10.7%	+/-4.8
Female 3 years and over enrolled in school	12,598	+/-1,293	3,570	+/-713
Percent enrolled in kindergarten to grade 12	67.6%	+/-3.8	86.4%	+/-4.1
Percent enrolled in college or graduate school	25.1%	+/-4.2	11.3%	+/-4.0
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT				
Population 25 years and over	52,865	+/-2,199	12,979	+/-1,836

Subject	Hawaii			
	Native Hawaiian alone (500-503)		Micronesia alone (520-529, 531-541)	
	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error
Less than high school diploma	9.1%	+/-1.0	29.8%	+/-4.4
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	44.6%	+/-2.6	37.6%	+/-4.7
Some college or associate's degree	30.3%	+/-2.1	28.2%	+/-4.4
Bachelor's degree	10.2%	+/-1.2	2.6%	+/-1.1
Graduate or professional degree	5.8%	+/-1.0	1.8%	+/-0.9
High school graduate or higher	90.9%	+/-1.0	70.2%	+/-4.4
Male, high school graduate or higher	90.9%	+/-1.5	74.7%	+/-5.7
Female, high school graduate or higher	90.9%	+/-1.5	65.9%	+/-5.5
Bachelor's degree or higher	16.0%	+/-1.4	4.3%	+/-1.4
Male, bachelor's degree or higher	14.0%	+/-2.0	2.8%	+/-1.7
Female, bachelor's degree or higher	18.0%	+/-1.9	5.8%	+/-2.2
FERTILITY				
Women 15 to 50 years	21,925	+/-1,402	7,142	+/-1,016
Women 15 to 50 years who had a birth in the past 12 months	1,173	+/-341	716	+/-259
Unmarried women 15 to 50 years who had a birth in the past 12 months	812	+/-317	504	+/-189
As a percent of all women with a birth in the past 12 months	69.2%	+/-12.0	70.4%	+/-16.0
RESPONSIBILITY FOR GRANDCHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS				
Population 30 years and over	47,419	+/-1,872	10,191	+/-1,497
Living with grandchild(ren)	10.6%	+/-1.3	17.9%	+/-5.3
Responsible for grandchild(ren)	31.8%	+/-5.7	42.1%	+/-15.0
VETERAN STATUS				
Civilian population 18 years and over	62,056	+/-2,675	16,242	+/-2,253
Civilian veteran	9.4%	+/-1.0	3.2%	+/-1.4
DISABILITY STATUS				
Total civilian noninstitutionalized population	84,280	+/-4,292	25,729	+/-3,459
With a disability	11.8%	+/-0.9	6.9%	+/-1.5
Civilian noninstitutionalized population under 18 years	23,179	+/-2,115	9,498	+/-1,510
With a disability	3.7%	+/-1.2	2.5%	+/-1.8
Civilian noninstitutionalized population 18 to 64 years	52,120	+/-2,586	15,199	+/-2,118
With a disability	10.4%	+/-1.1	7.3%	+/-2.5
Civilian noninstitutionalized population 65 years and older	8,981	+/-566	1,032	+/-324
With a disability	40.9%	+/-3.7	41.0%	+/-10.0
RESIDENCE 1 YEAR AGO				
Population 1 year and over	84,604	+/-4,279	25,466	+/-3,353
Same house	87.8%	+/-1.8	82.0%	+/-4.6
Different house in the U.S.	12.1%	+/-1.8	13.6%	+/-3.9
Same county	10.0%	+/-1.5	11.7%	+/-3.8
Different county	2.1%	+/-1.0	1.9%	+/-1.3
Same state	1.4%	+/-0.9	N	N
Different state	0.8%	+/-0.3	N	N
Abroad	0.1%	+/-0.1	4.4%	+/-1.9
PLACE OF BIRTH, CITIZENSHIP STATUS AND YEAR OF ENTRY				
Native	85,239	+/-4,320	9,518	+/-1,402
Male	49.7%	+/-1.2	52.0%	+/-4.4

Subject	Hawaii			
	Native Hawaiian alone (500-503)		Micronesia alone (520-529, 531-541)	
	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error
Female	50.3%	+/-1.2	48.0%	+/-4.4
Foreign born	427	+/-187	16,542	+/-2,663
Male	72.8%	+/-16.6	49.5%	+/-2.8
Female	27.2%	+/-16.6	50.5%	+/-2.8
Foreign born; naturalized U.S. citizen	143	+/-99	587	+/-259
Male	74.8%	+/-28.0	71.4%	+/-17.5
Female	25.2%	+/-28.0	28.6%	+/-17.5
Foreign born; not a U.S. citizen	284	+/-165	15,955	+/-2,629
Male	71.8%	+/-23.6	48.7%	+/-2.8
Female	28.2%	+/-23.6	51.3%	+/-2.8
Population born outside the United States	427	+/-187	16,542	+/-2,663
Entered 2010 or later	5.6%	+/-7.9	8.3%	+/-3.3
Entered 2000 to 2009	37.0%	+/-21.8	61.1%	+/-5.5
Entered before 2000	57.4%	+/-21.6	30.6%	+/-5.6
WORLD REGION OF BIRTH OF FOREIGN BORN				
Foreign-born population excluding population born at sea	427	+/-187	16,542	+/-2,663
Europe	7.5%	+/-8.9	N	N
Asia	22.5%	+/-15.9	N	N
Africa	5.6%	+/-9.4	N	N
Oceania	34.2%	+/-23.5	N	N
Latin America	30.2%	+/-22.6	N	N
Northern America	0.0%	+/-10.5	N	N
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH				
Population 5 years and over	79,268	+/-3,743	22,997	+/-3,036
English only	88.5%	+/-1.4	15.8%	+/-3.3
Language other than English	11.5%	+/-1.4	84.2%	+/-3.3
Speak English less than "very well"	1.9%	+/-0.4	56.4%	+/-4.8
EMPLOYMENT STATUS				
Population 16 years and over	65,117	+/-2,758	17,392	+/-2,350
In labor force	64.6%	+/-1.8	61.5%	+/-3.3
Civilian labor force	64.0%	+/-1.8	60.0%	+/-3.3
Employed	56.3%	+/-1.7	50.4%	+/-3.9
Unemployed	7.8%	+/-1.1	9.6%	+/-2.1
Percent of civilian labor force	12.1%	+/-1.7	16.0%	+/-3.6
Armed Forces	0.6%	+/-0.3	1.5%	+/-0.6
Not in labor force	35.4%	+/-1.8	38.5%	+/-3.3
Females 16 years and over	32,809	+/-1,587	8,706	+/-1,243
In labor force	60.9%	+/-2.5	48.2%	+/-4.9
Civilian labor force	60.8%	+/-2.6	47.6%	+/-5.0
Employed	54.0%	+/-2.3	40.3%	+/-5.1
Unemployed	6.7%	+/-1.4	7.3%	+/-2.9
Percent of civilian labor force	11.1%	+/-2.2	15.3%	+/-5.9
COMMUTING TO WORK				
Workers 16 years and over	36,087	+/-1,999	8,708	+/-1,314
Car, truck, or van - drove alone	73.1%	+/-2.2	46.4%	+/-5.8
Car, truck, or van - carpooled	13.7%	+/-1.8	12.8%	+/-3.6
Public transportation (excluding taxicab)	5.3%	+/-1.0	26.1%	+/-6.4
Walked	2.3%	+/-0.7	8.3%	+/-2.9

Subject	Hawaii			
	Native Hawaiian alone (500-503)		Micronesian alone (520-529, 531-541)	
	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error
Other means	2.3%	+/-0.8	3.0%	+/-1.9
Worked at home	3.4%	+/-0.9	3.4%	+/-2.1
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	29.0	+/-1.1	30.1	+/-3.7
OCCUPATION				
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	36,646	+/-1,997	8,768	+/-1,375
Management, business, science, and arts occupations	28.0%	+/-2.5	11.9%	+/-3.3
Service occupations	23.4%	+/-2.1	41.4%	+/-5.5
Sales and office occupations	24.9%	+/-2.0	23.6%	+/-4.1
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	11.4%	+/-1.6	7.4%	+/-3.0
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	12.3%	+/-1.5	15.7%	+/-4.2
Male civilian employed population 16 years and over	18,917	+/-1,338	5,256	+/-886
Management, business, science, and arts occupations	23.2%	+/-3.1	11.0%	+/-4.6
Service occupations	26.6%	+/-2.7	44.3%	+/-7.5
Sales and office occupations	11.0%	+/-1.9	9.5%	+/-3.4
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	20.3%	+/-2.6	12.0%	+/-5.0
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	18.9%	+/-2.7	23.2%	+/-7.1
Female civilian employed population 16 years and over	17,729	+/-1,195	3,512	+/-743
Management, business, science, and arts occupations	33.2%	+/-3.1	13.2%	+/-5.0
Service occupations	20.0%	+/-2.7	37.1%	+/-9.1
Sales and office occupations	39.7%	+/-3.0	44.8%	+/-8.0
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	1.8%	+/-0.7	0.5%	+/-1.0
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	5.4%	+/-1.3	4.4%	+/-2.3
INDUSTRY				
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	36,646	+/-1,997	8,768	+/-1,375
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	1.6%	+/-0.5	2.4%	+/-1.8
Construction	8.6%	+/-1.3	3.4%	+/-1.8
Manufacturing	2.5%	+/-0.6	3.9%	+/-1.9
Wholesale trade	2.1%	+/-0.6	4.0%	+/-2.1
Retail trade	10.2%	+/-1.4	11.9%	+/-2.9
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	10.1%	+/-1.4	5.5%	+/-2.8
Information	2.6%	+/-0.9	0.7%	+/-1.1
Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing	4.8%	+/-1.0	5.6%	+/-2.9
Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services	9.7%	+/-1.5	10.3%	+/-3.4
Educational services, and health care and social assistance	21.1%	+/-1.8	9.8%	+/-3.0
Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services	12.5%	+/-1.7	32.3%	+/-4.6
Other services (except public administration)	3.9%	+/-0.9	6.0%	+/-3.1
Public administration	10.2%	+/-1.8	4.3%	+/-1.9
CLASS OF WORKER				
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	36,646	+/-1,997	8,768	+/-1,375
Private wage and salary workers	70.1%	+/-2.4	89.7%	+/-3.2
Government workers	25.5%	+/-2.2	8.3%	+/-2.6
Self-employed workers in own not incorporated business	4.2%	+/-1.0	1.9%	+/-1.7
Unpaid family workers	0.1%	+/-0.1	0.1%	+/-0.1
INCOME IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS (IN 2013 INFLATION-ADJUSTED DOLLARS)				

Subject	Hawaii			
	Native Hawaiian alone (500-503)		Micronesian alone (520-529, 531-541)	
	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error
Households	24,339	+/-1,228	4,605	+/-607
Median household income (dollars)	61,343	+/-3,590	35,717	+/-3,177
With earnings	82.3%	+/-1.9	91.6%	+/-3.4
Mean earnings (dollars)	74,739	+/-4,815	46,322	+/-5,477
With Social Security income	30.0%	+/-2.1	12.2%	+/-5.2
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	17,231	+/-815	10,494	+/-2,864
With Supplemental Security Income	7.5%	+/-1.3	3.7%	+/-2.0
Mean Supplemental Security Income (dollars)	9,212	+/-695	7,020	+/-1,028
With cash public assistance income	7.2%	+/-1.1	17.7%	+/-4.9
Mean cash public assistance income (dollars)	5,155	+/-1,359	6,277	+/-1,779
With retirement income	20.3%	+/-1.8	5.9%	+/-2.6
Mean retirement income (dollars)	24,798	+/-2,788	25,478	+/-5,522
With Food Stamp/SNAP benefits	23.4%	+/-2.1	48.1%	+/-6.7
Families	18,469	+/-1,119	4,160	+/-572
Median family income (dollars)	67,884	+/-4,837	35,289	+/-4,285
Married-couple family	63.1%	+/-3.1	63.7%	+/-6.3
Median income (dollars)	85,208	+/-6,065	38,039	+/-3,082
Male householder, no spouse present, family	10.9%	+/-2.4	9.6%	+/-4.3
Median income (dollars)	45,345	+/-8,920	51,250	+/-47,318
Female householder, no husband present, family	26.0%	+/-2.8	26.7%	+/-5.9
Median income (dollars)	34,017	+/-6,224	13,500	+/-8,392
Individuals	85,666	+/-4,302	26,060	+/-3,452
Per capita income (dollars)	22,454	+/-1,165	9,791	+/-1,073
With earnings for full-time, year-round workers:				
Male	14,285	+/-1,044	3,731	+/-689
Female	12,079	+/-892	2,171	+/-601
Mean earnings (dollars) for full-time, year-round workers:				
Male	52,123	+/-3,492	33,047	+/-3,737
Female	46,266	+/-3,493	26,457	+/-3,347
Median earnings (dollars) full-time, year-round workers:				
Male	45,561	+/-3,966	26,908	+/-2,764
Female	36,262	+/-1,453	22,365	+/-2,164
HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE				
Civilian noninstitutionalized population	84,280	+/-4,292	25,729	+/-3,459
With private health insurance	65.2%	+/-2.2	34.6%	+/-5.6
With public coverage	39.1%	+/-2.1	56.8%	+/-5.2
No health insurance coverage	7.5%	+/-1.1	13.1%	+/-3.4
POVERTY RATES FOR FAMILIES AND PEOPLE FOR WHOM POVERTY STATUS IS DETERMINED				
All families	14.5%	+/-2.4	40.8%	+/-7.6
With related children under 18 years	18.3%	+/-3.4	46.2%	+/-8.4
With related children under 5 years only	22.5%	+/-11.2	32.5%	+/-20.0
Married-couple family	5.9%	+/-2.3	37.4%	+/-8.7
With related children under 18 years	5.5%	+/-2.7	40.8%	+/-10.1
With related children under 5 years only	N	N	N	N
Female householder, no husband present, family	34.0%	+/-6.1	56.0%	+/-16.2
With related children under 18 years	42.8%	+/-8.2	69.1%	+/-19.1
With related children under 5 years only	41.9%	+/-25.7	96.5%	+/-8.7
All people	16.6%	+/-2.2	44.5%	+/-7.0
Under 18 years	21.9%	+/-4.3	52.5%	+/-9.3
Related children under 18 years	21.4%	+/-4.3	52.3%	+/-9.4
Related children under 5 years	19.9%	+/-5.9	49.6%	+/-12.9
Related children 5 to 17 years	22.0%	+/-4.8	53.7%	+/-10.8
18 years and over	14.6%	+/-1.7	40.0%	+/-6.4
18 to 64 years	15.8%	+/-2.0	40.0%	+/-6.7
65 years and over	7.9%	+/-2.6	39.5%	+/-11.5

Subject	Hawaii			
	Native Hawaiian alone (500-503)		Micronesian alone (520-529, 531-541)	
	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error
People in families	13.8%	+/-2.4	43.6%	+/-8.0
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	33.1%	+/-3.8	51.1%	+/-8.3
HOUSING TENURE				
Occupied housing units	24,339	+/-1,228	4,605	+/-607
Owner-occupied housing units	57.9%	+/-2.6	10.3%	+/-4.4
Renter-occupied housing units	42.1%	+/-2.6	89.7%	+/-4.4
Average household size of owner-occupied unit	3.81	+/-0.19	4.35	+/-1.16
Average household size of renter-occupied unit	3.31	+/-0.19	5.40	+/-0.40
UNITS IN STRUCTURE				
Occupied housing units	24,339	+/-1,228	4,605	+/-607
1-unit, detached or attached	75.0%	+/-2.6	25.3%	+/-5.8
2 to 4 units	6.7%	+/-1.5	15.5%	+/-4.6
5 or more units	18.4%	+/-2.5	59.3%	+/-6.2
Mobile home, boat, RV, van, etc.	0.0%	+/-0.1	0.0%	+/-1.0
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT				
Occupied housing units	24,339	+/-1,228	4,605	+/-607
Built 2010 or later	1.0%	+/-0.4	0.9%	+/-1.3
Built 2000 to 2009	12.4%	+/-1.9	7.0%	+/-3.8
Built 1980 to 1999	33.0%	+/-2.7	16.4%	+/-5.0
Built 1960 to 1979	37.6%	+/-2.7	57.5%	+/-7.5
Built 1940 to 1959	11.5%	+/-1.6	16.5%	+/-5.5
Built 1939 or earlier	4.4%	+/-1.1	1.7%	+/-1.3
VEHICLES AVAILABLE				
Occupied housing units	24,339	+/-1,228	4,605	+/-607
None	8.1%	+/-1.4	19.1%	+/-5.2
1 or more	91.9%	+/-1.4	80.9%	+/-5.2
HOUSE HEATING FUEL				
Occupied housing units	24,339	+/-1,228	4,605	+/-607
Gas	3.0%	+/-0.7	3.8%	+/-2.1
Electricity	28.6%	+/-2.3	22.8%	+/-5.6
All other fuels	1.6%	+/-0.6	1.1%	+/-1.0
No fuel used	66.8%	+/-2.5	72.3%	+/-5.9
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS				
Occupied housing units	24,339	+/-1,228	4,605	+/-607
No telephone service available	2.9%	+/-0.8	4.6%	+/-3.1
1.01 or more occupants per room	16.0%	+/-2.2	57.0%	+/-7.2
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS				
Housing units with a mortgage (excluding units where SMOC cannot be computed)	10,440	+/-857	332	+/-157
Less than 30 percent	54.7%	+/-4.1	44.3%	+/-21.6
30 percent or more	45.3%	+/-4.1	55.7%	+/-21.6
OWNER CHARACTERISTICS				
Owner-occupied housing units	14,084	+/-918	475	+/-224
Median value (dollars)	361,800	+/-17,368	309,000	+/-137,573
Median selected monthly owner costs with a mortgage (dollars)	1,853	+/-92	2,831	+/-665
Median selected monthly owner costs without a mortgage (dollars)	452	+/-21	468	+/-55
GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS				
Occupied units paying rent (excluding units where GRAP cannot be computed)	9,071	+/-879	4,000	+/-540
Less than 30 percent	45.4%	+/-5.2	39.4%	+/-8.1
30 percent or more	54.6%	+/-5.2	60.6%	+/-8.1
GROSS RENT				
Occupied units paying rent	9,238	+/-873	4,069	+/-541
Median gross rent (dollars)	1,186	+/-63	994	+/-79
COMPUTERS AND INTERNET USE				
Total households	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)

Subject	Hawaii			
	Native Hawaiian alone (500-503)		Micronesian alone (520-529, 531-541)	
	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error
With a computer	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
With a broadband Internet subscription	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)

Data are based on a sample and are subject to sampling variability. The degree of uncertainty for an estimate arising from sampling variability is represented through the use of a margin of error. The value shown here is the 90 percent margin of error. The margin of error can be interpreted roughly as providing a 90 percent probability that the interval defined by the estimate minus the margin of error and the estimate plus the margin of error (the lower and upper confidence bounds) contains the true value. In addition to sampling variability, the ACS estimates are subject to nonsampling error (for a discussion of nonsampling variability, see Accuracy of the Data). The effect of nonsampling error is not represented in these tables.

Fertility data are not available for certain geographic areas due to problems with data collection. See Errata Note #92 for details.

Methodological changes to data collection in 2013 may have affected language data for 2013. Users should be aware of these changes when using multi-year data containing data from 2013.

The Census Bureau introduced a new set of disability questions in the 2008 ACS questionnaire. Accordingly, comparisons of disability data from 2008 or later with data from prior years are not recommended. For more information on these questions and their evaluation in the 2006 ACS Content Test, see the Evaluation Report Covering Disability.

There were changes in the edit between 2009 and 2010 regarding Supplemental Security Income (SSI) and Social Security. The changes in the edit loosened restrictions on disability requirements for receipt of SSI resulting in an increase in the total number of SSI recipients in the American Community Survey. The changes also loosened restrictions on possible reported monthly amounts in Social Security income resulting in higher Social Security aggregate amounts. These results more closely match administrative counts compiled by the Social Security Administration.

Occupation codes are 4-digit codes and are based on Standard Occupational Classification 2010.

Industry codes are 4-digit codes and are based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). The Census industry codes for 2013 and later years are based on the 2012 revision of the NAICS. To allow for the creation of 2009-2013 and 2011-2013 tables, industry data in the multiyear files (2009-2013 and 2011-2013) were recoded to 2013 Census industry codes. We recommend using caution when comparing data coded using 2013 Census industry codes with data coded using Census industry codes prior to 2013. For more information on the Census industry code changes, please visit our website at <http://www.census.gov/people/io/methodology/>.

Telephone service data are not available for certain geographic areas due to problems with data collection. See Errata Note #93 for details.

While the 2011-2013 American Community Survey (ACS) data generally reflect the February 2013 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) definitions of metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas; in certain instances the names, codes, and boundaries of the principal cities shown in ACS tables may differ from the OMB definitions due to differences in the effective dates of the geographic entities.

Estimates of urban and rural population, housing units, and characteristics reflect boundaries of urban areas defined based on Census 2010 data. As a result, data for urban and rural areas from the ACS do not necessarily reflect the results of ongoing urbanization.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011-2013 3-Year American Community Survey

Explanation of Symbols:

1. An '***' entry in the margin of error column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute a standard error and thus the margin of error. A statistical test is not appropriate.
2. An '-' entry in the estimate column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute an estimate, or a ratio of medians cannot be calculated because one or both of the median estimates falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of an open-ended distribution.
3. An '- ' following a median estimate means the median falls in the lowest interval of an open-ended distribution.
4. An '+ ' following a median estimate means the median falls in the upper interval of an open-ended distribution.
5. An '***' entry in the margin of error column indicates that the median falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of an open-ended distribution. A statistical test is not appropriate.
6. An '*****' entry in the margin of error column indicates that the estimate is controlled. A statistical test for sampling variability is not appropriate.
7. An 'N' entry in the estimate and margin of error columns indicates that data for this geographic area cannot be displayed because the number of sample cases is too small.

8. An '(X)' means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.

2011-2013 American Community Survey
 Year Estimates

2011-2013 American Community Survey
 Year Estimates

Subject definitions, data accuracy, and statistical tests can be found on the American Community Survey website in the Data and Documentation section.

Sample size and data quality measures (including coverage rates, allocation rates, and response rates) can be found on the American Community Survey website in the Methodology section.

Although the American Community Survey (ACS) produces population, demographic and housing estimates, it is the Census Bureau's population estimates program that produces and disseminates the official estimates of the population for the nation, states, counties, cities and towns and estimates of housing units for states and counties.

Subject	Hispanic		Black or African American	
	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error
POPULATION				
Total population	350,193	±2,364	27,446	±1,166
One race	100.0%	±0.1	100.0%	±0.2
Two races	()	()	()	()
Three races	()	()	()	()
Four or more races	()	()	()	()
SEX AND AGE				
Total population	350,193	±2,364	27,446	±1,166
Male	54.8%	±0.2	62.7%	±1.7
Female	45.2%	±0.2	37.3%	±1.7
Under 5 years	5.0%	±0.2	7.8%	±0.9
5 to 17 years	9.2%	±0.2	14.3%	±1.2
18 to 24 years	10.2%	±0.1	17.7%	±1.5
25 to 34 years	17.0%	±0.2	24.8%	±1.8
35 to 44 years	12.6%	±0.2	15.7%	±0.8
45 to 54 years	13.7%	±0.1	9.7%	±1.0
55 to 64 years	16.3%	±0.1	5.9%	±0.7
65 to 74 years	9.8%	±0.1	2.5%	±0.5

75 years and over	6.0%	0.1%	1.6%	0.5%
Median age (years)	41.5	0.3%	28.7	0.6%
18 years and over	85.8%	0.3%	77.9%	1.3%
21 years and over	82.6%	0.3%	72.0%	1.7%
62 years and over	20.5%	0.3%	5.4%	0.8%
65 years and over	15.9%	0.1%	4.1%	0.7%
Under 18 years	49,871	1,184	6,069	476
Male	51.6%	0.9%	50.1%	3.2%
Female	48.4%	0.9%	49.9%	3.2%
18 years and over	300,322	1,471	21,377	914
Male	55.3%	0.2%	66.3%	2.1%
Female	44.7%	0.2%	33.7%	2.1%
18 to 34 years	95,260	899	11,639	747
Male	59.5%	0.4%	68.3%	2.9%
Female	40.5%	0.4%	31.7%	2.9%
35 to 64 years	149,476	933	8,609	398
Male	54.5%	0.3%	63.4%	2.3%
Female	45.5%	0.3%	36.6%	2.3%
65 years and over	55,586	331	1,129	178
Male	50.3%	0.2%	66.7%	6.0%
Female	49.7%	0.2%	33.3%	6.0%
LANGUAGES				
Population in households	333,661	2,491	24,624	1,221
Householder or spouse	66.7%	0.6%	57.6%	2.1%
Child	19.1%	0.4%	30.5%	2.8%
Other relatives	4.7%	0.4%	3.8%	1.1%
Non-relatives	9.5%	0.6%	8.0%	2.0%
Married partner	2.6%	0.3%	2.5%	0.8%
HOUSEHOLD TYPES				
Households	151,683	1,853	9,826	555
Family households	62.4%	1.1%	66.6%	5.5%
With children under 18 years	23.9%	0.9%	41.5%	5.3%
Married couple family	51.7%	1.0%	52.3%	5.6%
With children under 18 years	19.0%	0.8%	31.1%	4.8%
Female householder, cohabitant	7.2%	0.5%	9.5%	3.1%
With children under 18 years	3.4%	0.4%	8.4%	3.0%
Non-family households	37.6%	1.1%	33.4%	5.5%
Male householder	21.2%	0.9%	22.6%	3.9%
Living alone	15.2%	0.9%	18.3%	3.7%
Not living alone	6.0%	0.6%	4.3%	1.7%
Female householder	16.4%	0.8%	10.8%	3.3%
Living alone	12.5%	0.8%	9.7%	3.2%
Not living alone	3.9%	0.5%	1.1%	0.9%
Average household size	2.50	0.03	2.71	0.21
Average family size	3.05	0.04	3.44	0.24

MARRIAGE				
Population 15 years and over	306,871	1,621	22,079	948
Not married, except separated	54.0%	0.8%	48.3%	3.5%
- Divorced	4.4%	0.3%	1.2%	0.5%
- Separated	1.4%	0.2%	3.8%	1.8%
Never married	27.6%	0.7%	37.9%	3.2%
Male 15 years and over				
Not married, except separated	54.1%	0.9%	47.6%	4.5%
- Divorced	2.2%	0.4%	0.9%	0.6%
- Separated	1.5%	0.4%	3.8%	2.0%
Never married	31.5%	0.9%	39.1%	4.3%
Female 15 years and over				
Not married, except separated	53.9%	1.3%	49.8%	5.0%
- Divorced	7.1%	0.6%	1.8%	1.2%
- Separated	1.3%	0.3%	3.6%	3.2%
Never married	22.9%	1.0%	35.7%	4.4%
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT				
Population 3 years and over enrolled in	64,194	2,132	8,988	834
- Nursery school, preschool	5.3%	0.6%	4.1%	1.8%
- Kindergarten	4.9%	0.7%	3.9%	1.7%
- Elementary school (grades 1-8)	31.6%	1.4%	28.2%	3.1%
- High school (grades 9-12)	13.6%	0.9%	13.8%	3.3%
- College or graduate school	44.6%	1.7%	50.0%	4.0%
Male 3 years and over enrolled in				
- Percent enrolled in kindergarten to	52.8%	2.2%	39.5%	5.1%
- Percent enrolled in college or	42.2%	2.3%	55.5%	5.1%
Female 3 years and over enrolled in				
- Percent enrolled in kindergarten to	47.5%	1.9%	54.9%	7.1%
- Percent enrolled in college or	47.0%	1.9%	42.3%	6.8%
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT				
Population 25 years and over	264,588	1,344	16,532	853
Less than high school diploma	3.9%	0.3%	3.9%	1.4%
High school graduate (includes	20.9%	0.8%	18.2%	3.2%
- Some college or associate's degree	34.9%	1.0%	50.7%	4.5%
- Bachelor's degree	23.8%	0.8%	18.1%	3.0%
- Graduate or professional degree	16.4%	0.7%	9.1%	2.4%
High school graduate or higher				
- Male, high school graduate or higher	96.0%	0.5%	96.5%	1.9%
- Female, high school graduate or	96.3%	0.4%	95.4%	2.7%
Bachelor's degree or higher				
- Male, bachelor's degree or higher	39.6%	1.2%	26.0%	4.1%
- Female, bachelor's degree or higher	41.0%	1.2%	29.5%	6.2%
POPULATION				
Population 15 to 50 years	73,160	768	6,158	486

Some 15 to 50 years who had a	4,864	534	480	222
married some 15 to 50 years	725	236	185	137
As a percent of all some with a	14.9%	4.6%	38.5%	23.6%
NONBILIT				
Population 30 years and over	232,278	1,161	12,475	511
Live with grandchild(ren)	2.9%	0.3%	4.5%	1.6%
Responsible for grandchild(ren)	32.3%	5.2%	48.3%	13.5%
VETERAN				
Civilian population 18 years and over	273,747	1,916	15,650	1,016
Civilian veteran	15.8%	0.6%	42.6%	4.1%
DISABILITY				
Total civilian population aged	320,217	2,546	21,121	1,241
with a disability	12.1%	0.5%	11.0%	2.7%
Civilian population aged	49,810	1,188	6,067	476
with a disability	3.9%	0.8%	3.5%	1.8%
Civilian population aged	216,003	1,691	13,948	1,013
with a disability	8.9%	0.6%	13.1%	3.8%
Civilian population aged	54,404	387	1,106	190
with a disability	32.1%	1.5%	25.7%	9.7%
INDIAN				
Population 1 year and over	346,371	2,280	27,070	1,183
Same house	76.6%	0.8%	68.2%	4.4%
Different house in the U.S.	21.5%	0.8%	28.9%	4.4%
Same county	9.9%	0.7%	11.5%	2.8%
Different county	11.6%	0.6%	17.4%	4.3%
Same state	0.5%	0.2%	1.5%	1.4%
Different state	11.1%	0.6%	15.9%	3.9%
Abroad	1.9%	0.3%	2.9%	1.1%
LACONIC, CLONIC				
Native	327,032	2,559	25,536	1,151
Male	55.3%	0.3%	63.1%	2.0%
Female	44.7%	0.3%	36.9%	2.0%
Core border	23,161	1,481	1,910	498
Male	47.4%	2.6%	57.7%	9.7%
Female	52.6%	2.6%	42.3%	9.7%
Core border; naturalized U.S. citizen	11,633	1,022	1,409	441
Male	50.2%	3.8%	57.3%	12.1%
Female	49.8%	3.8%	42.7%	12.1%
Core border; not a U.S. citizen	11,528	1,114	501	222
Male	44.6%	4.1%	58.9%	17.0%
Female	55.4%	4.1%	41.1%	17.0%
Population border states of the United	23,161	1,481	1,910	498
entered 2010 or later	12.6%	2.7%	10.6%	7.6%

attered 2000 to 2009	22.9	2.9	36.3	11.5
attered before 2000	64.5	3.2	53.1	11.9
ORLD POPULATION OBIH O				
orebor oolatio exclud	23,161	1,481	1,910	498
rope	46.7	3.9	1.5	1.7
Asia	7.0	1.5	5.8	5.6
Africa	3.0	1.2	31.3	13.6
Oceania	5.3	1.5	0.0	2.5
Latin America	21.1	3.5	56.9	13.5
Northern America	16.9	3.0	4.6	3.6
LANA O OON A HOM AND				
oolatio 5 ears and over	332,678	2,088	25,304	1,079
ish o	90.9	0.7	90.7	2.0
Laane other than ish	9.1	0.7	9.3	2.0
eaish less than "verell"	1.8	0.3	2.0	0.8
MLOMN A				
oolatio 16 ears and over	304,537	1,591	21,933	935
labor force	65.9	0.7	75.1	3.2
Civilian labor force	57.2	0.8	49.0	3.9
mployed	53.5	0.8	42.5	3.9
employed	3.7	0.3	6.5	1.8
ercentage of civilian labor force	6.4	0.5	13.2	3.5
Armed forces	8.7	0.4	26.1	3.1
Not labor force	34.1	0.7	24.9	3.2
emales 16 ears and over	136,356	928	7,415	533
labor force	57.5	1.1	67.3	6.1
Civilian labor force	55.9	1.1	56.5	5.8
mployed	52.1	1.2	48.3	5.2
employed	3.7	0.4	8.1	3.1
ercentage of civilian labor force	6.7	0.8	14.4	4.9
COMMUN O O				
ors 16 ears and over	184,773	2,483	14,669	918
Car, truck, or van drove alone	65.9	0.8	67.4	4.4
Car, truck, or van carooled	10.4	0.8	11.2	3.3
ublic transportation (exclud	3.0	0.4	3.7	1.5
ailed	6.8	0.7	7.4	2.2
Other means	5.8	0.5	5.4	2.0
ored at home	8.1	0.7	5.0	1.4
Mean travel time to or (minutes)	23.7	0.5	24.3	2.2
OCCUPATION				
Civilian employed oolatio 16 ears	162,939	2,629	9,327	915
Manufact, busness, science, and	45.2	1.0	40.7	5.2
ervice occupations	18.4	1.0	19.7	3.6
ales and office occupations	20.3	0.9	23.8	4.8
Natural resources, constructio, and	9.9	0.8	6.8	2.3
roductio, transportation, and	6.3	0.6	9.0	3.9
Male civilian employed oolatio 16	91,830	1,795	5,742	719
Manufact, busness, science, and	43.2	1.5	35.9	6.6

Service occupations	17.1	1.4	19.0	4.7
Sales and office occupations	13.9	1.1	22.5	6.0
Natural resources, construction, and production, transportation, and	16.7	1.4	9.5	3.7
	9.0	1.0	13.1	5.4
Female civilian employed population 16	71,109	1,620	3,585	467
Manufacturing, business, science, and	47.7	1.5	48.3	8.2
Service occupations	20.0	1.5	20.8	6.2
Sales and office occupations	28.6	1.6	25.8	5.9
Natural resources, construction, and	1.0	0.3	2.5	2.4
Production, transportation, and	2.7	0.5	2.6	2.6
IND				
Civilian employed population 16 years	162,939	2,629	9,327	915
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and	2.0	0.4	1.2	1.9
Construction	8.0	0.7	1.9	1.1
Manufacturing	2.7	0.4	1.3	1.0
Wholesale trade	1.6	0.3	0.8	0.6
Retail trade	10.1	0.8	9.2	2.8
Transportation and warehousing, and	5.0	0.6	4.8	2.3
Information	1.8	0.3	1.0	0.8
Finance and insurance, and real	6.2	0.4	4.3	1.8
Professional, scientific, and	12.1	0.8	11.1	3.3
Educational services, and health care	21.7	0.8	14.7	3.2
Arts, entertainment, and recreation,	14.1	0.9	9.6	3.3
Other services (except public	4.5	0.5	4.3	2.8
Public administration	10.2	0.7	36.0	5.5
CL				
Civilian employed population 16 years	162,939	2,629	9,327	915
Private wage and salary workers	66.6	1.0	49.5	5.8
Government workers	21.7	0.9	47.4	6.1
Self-employed workers (not	11.5	0.9	2.9	1.6
and family workers	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4
INCOME IN THE QUARTER 12 MONTH (IN				
Households	151,683	1,853	9,826	555
Median household income (dollars)	64,887	1,640	61,265	3,380
Per capita income	80.2	0.9	92.8	1.6
Median per capita income	80,512	1,673	66,712	3,490
Per capita social security income	28.5	0.9	9.1	2.1
Median per capita social security income (dollars)	18,182	495	14,097	1,962
Per capita supplemental security income	3.5	0.4	2.5	1.5
Median per capita supplemental security income	9,323	593	7,008	2,281
Per capita cash public assistance income	2.4	0.4	2.2	1.7
Median cash public assistance income	4,681	851	5,651	796
Per capita retirement income	19.5	0.8	16.9	3.3
Median retirement income (dollars)	30,490	1,471	29,255	5,727
Per capita food stamp/NAI benefits	8.0	0.7	7.4	2.9
Families	94,666	1,868	6,543	605
Median family income (dollars)	78,002	2,090	67,114	8,133
Married couple family	82.9	1.1	78.5	4.8
Median income (dollars)	85,054	2,437	77,543	9,906
Male householder, spouse	5.5	0.7	7.3	2.8
Median income (dollars)	56,103	5,615	96,159	61,009
Female householder, no husband	11.6	0.8	14.2	4.6

Median income (dollars)	40,382	5,983	35,676	10,421
Individuals	350,193	2,364	27,446	1,166
Per capita income (dollars)	38,573	681	29,104	1,775
With earnings for full-time, year-round				
Male	90,379	1,848	8,992	587
Female	43,282	1,330	3,046	469
Median earnings (dollars) for full-time,				
Male	66,114	1,643	50,468	2,889
Female	56,380	3,051	45,065	4,068
Median earnings (dollars) full-time, year				
Male	51,681	765	44,406	5,186
Female	45,470	1,063	37,732	5,306
HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE				
Civilian noninstitutionalized population	320,217	2,546	21,121	1,241
With private health insurance	77.9%	0.9	82.5%	3.6
With public coverage	28.0%	0.7	23.0%	3.5
No health insurance coverage	8.3%	0.6	6.2%	1.9
COVERAGE BY TYPE OF FAMILY AND				
All families	6.5%	0.7	6.7%	3.1
With related children under 18 years	11.0%	1.5	9.4%	4.4
With related children under 5 years	10.3%	3.2	11.1%	9.1
Married couple families	3.8%	0.6	3.0%	2.9
With related children under 18 years	5.3%	1.3	N	N
With related children under 5 years	4.1%	1.9	N	N
Female householder, no husband	20.7%	3.9	30.5%	14.8
With related children under 18 years	31.8%	5.7	31.6%	15.1
With related children under 5 years	36.3%	12.6	45.2%	35.2
All people	11.3%	0.7	8.6%	2.3
Under 18 years	14.3%	1.9	8.8%	4.7
Related children under 18 years	13.7%	2.0	8.3%	4.6
Related children under 5 years	12.6%	2.7	11.5%	8.7
Related children 5 to 17 years	14.3%	2.7	6.5%	4.5
18 years and over	10.8%	0.6	8.6%	2.1
18 to 64 years	11.8%	0.7	8.4%	2.2
65 years and over	6.6%	1.0	10.8%	7.2
People in families	7.0%	0.7	5.6%	2.5
Related individuals 15 years and	23.0%	1.6	19.2%	5.3
HOUSING UNITS				
Occupied housing units	151,683	1,853	9,826	555
Owner-occupied housing units	49.9%	1.1	22.8%	3.9
Renter-occupied housing units	50.1%	1.1	77.2%	3.9
Average household size of owner-	2.59	0.04	3.27	0.56
Average household size of renter-	2.40	0.04	2.55	0.20
UNITS IN CONTACT				
Occupied housing units	151,683	1,853	9,826	555
1 unit, detached or attached	65.2%	1.0	49.1%	5.2
2 to 4 units	7.8%	0.6	14.1%	3.7
5 or more units	26.9%	0.9	36.8%	4.5
Mobile home, boat, RV, van, etc.	0.1%	0.1	0.0%	0.5
AGE OF CONTACT BUILDING				
Occupied housing units	151,683	1,853	9,826	555
Built 2010 or later	1.5%	0.3	2.9%	1.4
Built 2000 to 2009	18.9%	0.9	27.0%	5.2
Built 1980 to 1999	32.5%	1.2	26.3%	4.7
Built 1960 to 1979	33.5%	1.0	32.5%	4.9

Built 1940 to 1959	10.4	0.6	8.9	3.2
Built 1939 or earlier	3.1	0.4	2.4	1.2
VEHICLE AVAILABLE				
Owned households	151,683	1,853	9,826	555
None	7.6	0.7	8.4	2.6
1 or more	92.4	0.7	91.6	2.6
HOUSEHOLD ENERGY EXPENDITURE				
Owned households	151,683	1,853	9,826	555
Gas	2.7	0.3	2.3	1.2
Electricity	22.4	0.7	29.2	4.4
All other fuels	2.6	0.3	3.0	1.4
No fuel used	72.3	0.7	65.6	4.7
TELEPHONE CHARACTERISTICS				
Owned households	151,683	1,853	9,826	555
No telephone service available	2.8	0.3	1.9	1.0
1.01 or more occupants per room	4.0	0.5	2.5	1.5
HOUSEHOLD MORTGAGE OWNERSHIP				
Households with a mortgage	50,431	1,562	1,916	384
Less than 30 percent	49.2	1.8	31.4	10.0
30 percent or more	50.8	1.8	68.6	10.0
OWNERSHIP CHARACTERISTICS				
Owner-occupied households	75,707	1,762	2,244	394
Median value (dollars)	500,800	12,787	451,200	38,726
Median selected monthly owner costs	2,377	64	2,868	332
Median selected monthly owner costs	547	20	552	65
OWNERSHIP AND AGE CHARACTERISTICS				
Owned units as a percent (excl. d.c.)	69,596	1,991	7,292	615
Less than 30 percent	38.5	1.7	35.9	5.7
30 percent or more	61.5	1.7	64.1	5.7
OWNERSHIP				
Owned units as a percent	71,178	2,012	7,345	616
Median gross rent (dollars)	1,681	37	1,968	112
COMPUTER AND INTERNET				
Total households	()	()	()	()
With a computer	()	()	()	()
With a broadband Internet	()	()	()	()

Data are based on a sample and are

subject to sampling variability. The degree of uncertainty for an estimate arises from sampling variability is represented through the use of a margin of error. The value shown here is the 90 percent margin of error. The margin of error can be interpreted roughly as providing a 90 percent probability that the interval defined by the estimate minus the margin of error and the estimate plus the margin of error (the lower and upper confidence bounds) contains the true value. In addition to sampling variability, the ACS estimates are subject to nonsampling error (for a discussion of nonsampling variability, see Accuracy of the Data). The effect of nonsampling error is not represented in these tables.

Certain data are not available for certain geographic areas due to problems with data collection. See Errata Note 92 for details.

Methodological changes to data collection in 2013 may have affected late-year data for 2013. Users should be aware of these changes when comparing data collected from 2013.

The Census Bureau introduced a new set of disability questions in the 2008 ACS questionnaire. Accordingly, comparisons of disability data from 2008 or later with data from prior years are not recommended. For more information on these questions and their evaluation in the 2006 ACS Content Test, see the Evaluation Report Covering Disability.

There were changes in the edit between

2009 and 2010 regard to supplemental
disability benefits and social security
the changes in the edit loosened
restrictions on disability benefits for
receipt of disability and a decrease in
the total number of disability benefits in the
American Community Survey. The
changes also loosened restrictions on
possible reported monthly amounts in
social security income results in higher
social security aggregate amounts. These
results more closely match administrative
counts compiled by the Social Security
Administration.

Occupation codes are 4-digit codes and
are based on the Standard Occupational
Classification 2010.

Industry codes are 4-digit codes and are
based on the North American Industry
Classification System (NAICS). The
Census industry codes for 2013 and later
years are based on the 2012 revision of the
NAICS. To allow for the creation of 2009-
2013 and 2011-2013 tables, industry data
in the multi-year files (2009-2013 and 2011-
2013) were recoded to 2013 Census
industry codes. We recommend users
caution when comparing data coded in
2013 Census industry codes with data
coded in Census industry codes prior to
2013. For more information on the Census
industry code changes, please visit our
website at
<http://www.census.gov/eo/eo/methodol>
Telephone service data are not available
for certain geographic areas due to
problems with data collection. See Errata
Note 93 for details.

File the 2011-2013 American Community

ACS (ACS) data generally reflect the February 2013 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) definitions of metropolitan and micro-metropolitan statistical areas; in certain instances the names, codes, and boundaries of the principal cities shown in ACS tables may differ from the OMB definitions due to differences in the effective dates of the geographic entities.

Estimates of urban and rural population, housing units, and characteristics reflect boundaries of urban areas defined based on Census 2010 data. As a result, data for urban and rural areas from the ACS do not necessarily reflect the results of ongoing urbanization.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011-2013 3-Year American Community Survey

Explanation of symbols:

1. A confidence interval for the margin of error column indicates that either too sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute a standard error and thus the margin of error. A statistical test is not appropriate.

2. A confidence interval for the estimate column indicates that either too sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute an estimate, or a ratio of medians cannot be calculated because one or both of the median estimates falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of a one-sided distribution.

3. A confidence interval for a median estimate means the median falls in the lowest interval of a one-sided distribution.

4. A confidence interval for a median estimate means the median falls in the upper interval of a one-sided distribution.

5. A confidence interval for the margin of error column indicates that the median falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of a one-sided distribution. A statistical test is not appropriate.

6. A confidence interval for the margin of error column indicates that the estimate is controlled. A statistical test for sample variability is not appropriate.

7. A confidence interval for the estimate and

Asia alone (400-499)		Chinese alone (410-419)		Chinese (except Japanese) alone (410- 411)		Other alone
estimate	Margin of error	estimate	Margin of error	estimate	Margin of error	estimate
527,572	±5,461	54,609	±2,651	53,891	±2,646	197,431
100.0%	±0.1	100.0%	±0.1	100.0%	±0.1	100.0%
()	()	()	()	()	()	()
()	()	()	()	()	()	()
()	()	()	()	()	()	()
527,572	±5,461	54,609	±2,651	53,891	±2,646	197,431
46.6%	±0.3	46.8%	±1.3	46.7%	±1.3	48.0%
53.4%	±0.3	53.2%	±1.3	53.3%	±1.3	52.0%
3.7%	±0.2	2.3%	±0.5	2.3%	±0.5	4.7%
11.4%	±0.3	8.8%	±1.2	8.8%	±1.2	14.0%
6.9%	±0.2	5.8%	±0.9	5.8%	±0.9	9.1%
11.0%	±0.2	9.7%	±1.2	9.6%	±1.2	13.2%
13.1%	±0.2	10.5%	±1.1	10.4%	±1.1	15.5%
15.5%	±0.2	16.8%	±1.4	16.9%	±1.4	14.7%
15.5%	±0.2	18.8%	±1.6	18.9%	±1.6	13.4%
10.8%	±0.1	14.0%	±1.4	13.9%	±1.4	9.0%

12.2	0.1	13.2	1.1	13.3	1.2	6.4
47.7	0.3	52.5	1.3	52.7	1.3	40.9
85.0	0.4	88.8	1.3	88.9	1.3	81.3
82.2	0.4	87.0	1.4	87.1	1.4	77.5
27.1	0.3	32.8	1.8	32.9	1.9	18.9
22.9	0.2	27.2	1.8	27.3	1.8	15.4
79,327	2,700	6,089	837	5,981	848	36,986
51.6	1.1	46.4	4.7	46.1	4.8	52.9
48.4	1.1	53.6	4.7	53.9	4.8	47.1
448,245	3,748	48,520	2,263	47,910	2,254	160,445
45.8	0.3	46.8	1.4	46.8	1.4	46.9
54.2	0.3	53.2	1.4	53.2	1.4	53.1
94,575	2,000	8,471	952	8,279	952	43,905
49.7	0.9	51.4	4.3	50.7	4.3	50.9
50.3	0.9	48.6	4.3	49.3	4.3	49.1
232,715	2,302	25,207	1,478	24,928	1,477	86,063
46.3	0.4	47.0	2.1	47.1	2.1	46.2
53.7	0.4	53.0	2.1	52.9	2.1	53.8
120,955	799	14,842	1,000	14,703	1,004	30,477
41.7	0.3	44.0	2.7	44.1	2.7	42.9
58.3	0.3	56.0	2.7	55.9	2.7	57.1
517,743	5,286	53,239	2,679	52,553	2,669	194,700
54.1	0.6	66.1	1.9	66.1	1.9	41.3
24.2	0.5	20.9	1.5	20.8	1.5	26.9
16.4	0.6	10.3	1.5	10.4	1.5	24.8
5.3	0.3	2.8	0.8	2.7	0.8	6.9
1.5	0.1	1.0	0.3	0.9	0.3	1.7
177,532	2,130	22,783	1,070	22,526	1,062	47,857
71.8	0.9	69.9	2.6	70.0	2.6	83.6
23.3	0.8	19.8	2.3	19.8	2.3	35.0
53.4	0.9	54.5	2.9	54.7	2.9	59.8
18.4	0.7	16.7	2.0	16.7	2.1	26.6
13.0	0.7	10.8	1.8	10.7	1.7	16.8
3.6	0.4	2.3	0.9	2.3	0.9	6.1
28.2	0.9	30.1	2.6	30.0	2.6	16.4
12.2	0.6	11.7	1.7	11.6	1.7	8.2
10.1	0.6	9.3	1.4	9.3	1.4	5.8
2.2	0.3	2.4	1.1	2.3	1.1	2.3
15.9	0.7	18.4	2.1	18.4	2.1	8.3
13.8	0.7	16.6	1.8	16.5	1.9	6.4
2.2	0.3	1.9	0.7	1.9	0.7	1.9
3.11	0.04	2.66	0.09	2.66	0.09	4.46
3.69	0.04	3.21	0.09	3.21	0.09	4.72

464,333	□□□4,036	49,853	□□□2,322	49,235	□□□2,312	168,180
54.0□	□□□0.6	59.3□	□□□2.1	59.3□	□□□2.1	54.2□
8.9□	□□□0.3	8.8□	□□□1.0	8.9□	□□□1.1	7.4□
7.9□	□□□0.4	7.6□	□□□0.9	7.6□	□□□0.9	6.0□
1.0□	□□□0.1	0.7□	□□□0.3	0.7□	□□□0.3	1.2□
28.2□	□□□0.6	23.5□	□□□1.6	23.4□	□□□1.6	31.3□
213,277	□□□2,294	23,351	□□□1,367	23,055	□□□1,373	79,143
54.5□	□□□0.8	61.5□	□□□2.7	61.8□	□□□2.7	53.9□
3.2□	□□□0.3	3.1□	□□□0.8	3.2□	□□□0.9	2.6□
7.1□	□□□0.5	6.5□	□□□1.5	6.6□	□□□1.5	5.7□
0.9□	□□□0.2	0.4□	□□□0.3	0.4□	□□□0.3	1.1□
34.4□	□□□0.8	28.4□	□□□2.3	28.0□	□□□2.2	36.7□
251,056	□□□2,547	26,502	□□□1,335	26,180	□□□1,325	89,037
53.6□	□□□0.9	57.3□	□□□2.5	57.2□	□□□2.5	54.5□
13.7□	□□□0.5	13.9□	□□□1.7	13.9□	□□□1.7	11.6□
8.5□	□□□0.5	8.6□	□□□1.3	8.5□	□□□1.3	6.2□
1.2□	□□□0.2	1.0□	□□□0.4	1.0□	□□□0.4	1.3□
22.9□	□□□0.7	19.3□	□□□1.9	19.4□	□□□2.0	26.4□
96,932	□□□2,845	8,623	□□□824	8,479	□□□831	41,576
4.7□	□□□0.5	4.4□	□□□1.6	4.3□	□□□1.7	3.7□
4.0□	□□□0.5	2.4□	□□□1.2	2.4□	□□□1.2	4.7□
35.1□	□□□1.4	32.7□	□□□4.8	32.5□	□□□5.0	36.3□
22.6□	□□□1.0	18.7□	□□□3.4	18.9□	□□□3.4	24.8□
33.5□	□□□1.3	41.9□	□□□4.7	41.9□	□□□4.8	30.4□
48,433	□□□1,874	3,969	□□□560	3,902	□□□559	21,475
64.3□	□□□1.8	56.7□	□□□7.3	56.4□	□□□7.4	68.6□
30.8□	□□□1.7	40.2□	□□□7.0	40.4□	□□□7.1	27.8□
48,499	□□□1,883	4,654	□□□523	4,577	□□□534	20,101
59.2□	□□□1.5	51.3□	□□□5.6	51.6□	□□□5.8	62.9□
36.3□	□□□1.6	43.3□	□□□5.9	43.3□	□□□6.0	33.2□
411,933	□□□3,188	45,339	□□□2,078	44,783	□□□2,073	142,552
12.5□	□□□0.5	19.5□	□□□2.1	19.6□	□□□2.1	18.0□
26.4□	□□□0.6	18.7□	□□□1.6	18.9□	□□□1.6	29.4□
29.6□	□□□0.7	22.0□	□□□1.6	21.9□	□□□1.6	32.6□
22.2□	□□□0.6	23.9□	□□□1.6	23.8□	□□□1.6	16.4□
9.2□	□□□0.4	15.9□	□□□1.5	15.8□	□□□1.5	3.6□
87.5□	□□□0.5	80.5□	□□□2.1	80.4□	□□□2.1	82.0□
88.5□	□□□0.6	81.7□	□□□2.5	81.6□	□□□2.5	82.0□
86.7□	□□□0.7	79.4□	□□□2.4	79.3□	□□□2.4	81.9□
31.5□	□□□0.6	39.8□	□□□2.1	39.6□	□□□2.1	19.9□
30.4□	□□□0.8	42.0□	□□□2.8	41.7□	□□□2.8	16.0□
32.3□	□□□0.9	37.9□	□□□2.4	37.8□	□□□2.4	23.4□
119,306	□□□2,166	11,132	□□□865	10,997	□□□865	50,738

6,544	□□751	554	□□212	554	□□212	3,359
1,690	□□340	N	N	N	N	1,058
25.8□	□□3.9	N	N	N	N	31.5□
383,244	□□3,034	42,762	□□1,866	42,297	□□1,852	128,673
7.4□	□□0.4	4.6□	□□0.7	4.6□	□□0.7	12.8□
16.9□	□□2.2	12.5□	□□6.3	12.0□	□□6.4	19.9□
445,885	□□3,790	48,273	□□2,271	47,663	□□2,260	159,231
8.1□	□□0.3	5.9□	□□0.8	6.0□	□□0.8	6.5□
521,152	□□5,512	53,817	□□2,690	53,099	□□2,683	195,288
11.9□	□□0.3	10.7□	□□1.1	10.9□	□□1.1	9.8□
79,307	□□2,698	6,089	□□837	5,981	□□848	36,981
2.2□	□□0.5	1.9□	□□1.8	1.9□	□□1.8	1.8□
323,834	□□3,543	33,321	□□1,993	32,850	□□2,001	128,251
5.8□	□□0.4	5.0□	□□1.2	5.1□	□□1.2	6.0□
118,011	□□872	14,407	□□1,024	14,268	□□1,028	30,056
35.1□	□□1.0	27.8□	□□2.8	28.1□	□□2.9	35.8□
524,213	□□5,314	54,353	□□2,626	53,635	□□2,621	195,920
90.9□	□□0.6	91.8□	□□1.3	91.9□	□□1.3	88.7□
7.7□	□□0.6	6.7□	□□1.2	6.6□	□□1.2	9.2□
6.5□	□□0.6	5.2□	□□1.2	5.1□	□□1.2	7.8□
1.2□	□□0.1	1.5□	□□0.6	1.5□	□□0.6	1.4□
0.3□	□□0.1	0.3□	□□0.3	0.4□	□□0.3	0.4□
0.9□	□□0.1	1.2□	□□0.4	1.2□	□□0.4	1.0□
1.4□	□□0.3	1.5□	□□0.7	1.5□	□□0.7	2.1□
338,525	□□4,973	28,093	□□1,801	27,856	□□1,788	92,195
50.0□	□□0.5	50.0□	□□2.2	49.9□	□□2.2	52.5□
50.0□	□□0.5	50.0□	□□2.2	50.1□	□□2.2	47.5□
189,047	□□4,395	26,516	□□1,858	26,035	□□1,859	105,236
40.6□	□□0.8	43.3□	□□1.8	43.3□	□□1.8	44.1□
59.4□	□□0.8	56.7□	□□1.8	56.7□	□□1.8	55.9□
116,950	□□3,012	18,673	□□1,416	18,247	□□1,423	66,222
39.8□	□□1.0	41.8□	□□2.1	41.8□	□□2.2	42.6□
60.2□	□□1.0	58.2□	□□2.1	58.2□	□□2.2	57.4□
72,097	□□3,217	7,843	□□1,203	7,788	□□1,203	39,014
41.8□	□□1.5	47.0□	□□4.5	46.9□	□□4.5	46.5□
58.2□	□□1.5	53.0□	□□4.5	53.1□	□□4.5	53.5□
189,047	□□4,395	26,516	□□1,858	26,035	□□1,859	105,236
7.5□	□□0.9	7.3□	□□2.1	7.4□	□□2.1	7.6□

24.9	1.3	24.2	3.4	24.2	3.5	25.8
67.6	1.4	68.5	3.9	68.4	4.0	66.6
189,047	4,395	26,516	1,858	26,035	1,859	105,236
0.2	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	N
99.3	0.2	98.1	0.7	98.2	0.7	N
0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	N
0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	N
0.2	0.1	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.4	N
0.2	0.1	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.4	N
508,281	5,004	53,328	2,562	52,646	2,560	188,094
58.3	0.8	44.9	2.3	45.3	2.4	42.2
41.7	0.8	55.1	2.3	54.7	2.4	57.8
24.9	0.7	37.5	2.3	37.5	2.3	33.1
458,639	3,904	49,412	2,302	48,794	2,293	165,503
62.9	0.5	60.2	1.6	60.0	1.6	70.9
62.4	0.5	59.7	1.6	59.5	1.6	70.1
59.7	0.5	57.4	1.7	57.2	1.7	66.7
2.7	0.2	2.2	0.5	2.3	0.5	3.5
4.3	0.3	3.7	0.8	3.8	0.9	4.9
0.5	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.7
37.1	0.5	39.8	1.6	40.0	1.6	29.1
248,096	2,504	26,264	1,325	25,942	1,317	87,719
58.6	0.6	55.0	2.1	55.0	2.2	68.0
58.4	0.6	54.4	2.1	54.4	2.1	67.9
56.2	0.7	52.2	2.1	52.2	2.2	65.1
2.2	0.2	2.2	0.7	2.2	0.7	2.8
3.8	0.4	4.0	1.3	4.0	1.3	4.2
269,941	3,356	27,911	1,573	27,468	1,569	109,153
65.5	0.9	56.3	3.1	56.8	3.2	61.5
16.6	0.7	18.2	2.4	17.8	2.4	18.0
8.6	0.5	10.0	1.5	10.0	1.5	12.7
3.7	0.3	6.9	1.5	6.8	1.5	3.2
2.7	0.3	3.3	1.2	3.3	1.2	3.0
2.9	0.3	5.3	1.7	5.4	1.8	1.6
26.9	0.4	25.3	1.0	25.3	1.1	28.7
273,927	3,481	28,373	1,620	27,930	1,633	110,352
32.8	0.8	40.0	3.0	39.6	3.0	21.1
23.7	0.8	22.1	2.8	22.3	2.8	34.0
26.2	0.7	23.8	2.3	23.7	2.3	23.8
9.1	0.6	7.6	1.8	7.7	1.9	11.1
8.3	0.4	6.6	1.0	6.7	1.0	10.0
134,428	2,103	14,651	1,142	14,383	1,153	53,239
30.1	1.0	39.9	3.5	39.2	3.4	17.3

24.0	1.0	23.7	4.0	24.2	4.0	34.1
16.9	0.8	15.0	2.3	14.9	2.3	13.5
16.9	1.0	13.2	3.0	13.4	3.0	20.4
12.1	0.7	8.2	1.7	8.3	1.8	14.6
139,499	2,359	13,722	914	13,547	926	57,113
35.3	1.1	40.0	3.9	40.0	3.9	24.6
23.3	1.0	20.3	2.6	20.3	2.6	33.8
35.2	1.0	33.2	3.7	33.2	3.7	33.4
1.5	0.4	1.6	1.1	1.6	1.1	2.4
4.7	0.6	4.9	1.3	4.9	1.3	5.8
273,927	3,481	28,373	1,620	27,930	1,633	110,352
1.5	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	2.7
5.6	0.3	5.4	1.2	5.5	1.2	5.8
3.3	0.3	4.7	1.0	4.5	0.9	3.0
2.5	0.2	3.2	1.3	3.3	1.3	2.4
12.8	0.6	11.0	1.5	11.1	1.5	14.1
5.4	0.3	4.0	0.9	4.0	0.9	4.3
1.4	0.2	1.6	0.5	1.6	0.5	1.0
7.1	0.5	7.7	1.5	7.8	1.5	5.3
9.8	0.5	12.1	1.7	12.1	1.7	8.6
20.8	0.8	16.7	1.9	16.6	2.0	20.5
17.7	0.7	21.7	3.0	21.9	3.0	22.7
4.5	0.3	3.6	0.9	3.7	0.9	4.4
7.5	0.5	8.0	1.7	7.9	1.8	5.3
273,927	3,481	28,373	1,620	27,930	1,633	110,352
74.6	0.7	72.5	2.5	72.8	2.6	82.4
19.7	0.7	18.2	2.2	18.1	2.3	14.6
5.6	0.4	9.0	1.8	8.8	1.8	2.9
0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
177,532	2,130	22,783	1,070	22,526	1,062	47,857
72,469	1,200	67,342	4,935	67,329	4,876	80,364
78.3	0.7	74.1	2.3	74.1	2.3	89.4
84,917	1,287	87,597	5,062	87,197	4,977	86,088
42.1	0.8	41.9	2.3	42.0	2.3	37.5
18,000	270	16,785	891	16,760	888	16,205
3.6	0.4	3.9	1.0	3.9	1.0	5.4
8,892	617	8,332	819	8,332	819	8,949
3.2	0.3	1.9	0.6	2.0	0.6	6.2
5,361	794	3,888	795	3,888	795	5,605
28.3	0.7	26.9	2.4	27.2	2.4	22.3
26,988	867	29,258	2,677	29,281	2,674	18,002
7.6	0.5	8.3	1.5	8.4	1.5	12.2
127,546	2,038	15,921	814	15,766	818	40,003
86,057	1,599	81,364	5,193	81,196	5,059	82,856
74.3	1.0	78.0	2.7	78.1	2.7	71.5
95,534	1,760	89,514	7,246	88,720	7,091	89,937
7.5	0.6	6.6	1.6	6.6	1.6	8.4
71,966	6,351	75,304	10,821	75,304	10,821	78,309
18.1	1.0	15.4	2.5	15.2	2.4	20.1

59,338	□□3,669	54,750	□□10,828	54,656	□□12,838	59,230
527,572	□□5,461	54,609	□□2,651	53,891	□□2,646	197,431
30,951	□□469	36,751	□□1,798	36,658	□□1,806	24,216
104,102	□□2,221	10,991	□□1,050	10,808	□□1,064	41,296
96,322	□□2,071	8,932	□□707	8,855	□□720	39,847
56,381	□□1,046	67,471	□□5,064	67,457	□□5,089	44,561
46,006	□□1,057	50,169	□□2,652	50,138	□□2,674	39,849
45,984	□□979	52,612	□□3,571	52,453	□□3,424	37,706
38,654	□□886	42,391	□□3,708	42,278	□□3,552	33,147
521,152	□□5,512	53,817	□□2,690	53,099	□□2,683	195,288
81.4□	□□0.6	75.7□	□□2.2	75.6□	□□2.3	78.3□
30.4□	□□0.4	35.4□	□□1.8	35.7□	□□1.8	25.4□
5.8□	□□0.4	7.7□	□□1.6	7.6□	□□1.6	7.0□
5.2□	□□0.6	8.4□	□□1.9	8.5□	□□1.9	5.3□
7.0□	□□0.9	11.0□	□□2.9	11.1□	□□2.9	6.3□
7.7□	□□2.7	N	N	N	N	8.5□
3.8□	□□0.6	8.1□	□□2.3	8.2□	□□2.3	3.1□
3.7□	□□0.7	10.1□	□□3.7	10.3□	□□3.7	2.5□
1.8□	□□0.9	N	N	N	N	1.7□
11.3□	□□1.7	11.6□	□□5.0	11.9□	□□5.1	13.1□
19.0□	□□3.0	16.1□	□□9.7	16.4□	□□9.8	17.7□
30.3□	□□10.9	N	N	N	N	28.8□
7.1□	□□0.5	10.3□	□□1.8	10.4□	□□1.8	6.7□
8.4□	□□1.3	16.6□	□□5.2	16.9□	□□5.2	7.8□
7.8□	□□1.2	16.4□	□□5.2	16.6□	□□5.3	6.8□
5.5□	□□1.6	8.7□	□□7.1	9.0□	□□7.3	4.6□
8.5□	□□1.5	18.4□	□□5.5	18.7□	□□5.5	7.6□
6.8□	□□0.4	9.5□	□□1.5	9.5□	□□1.5	6.4□
6.7□	□□0.5	8.3□	□□1.7	8.4□	□□1.7	6.2□
7.2□	□□0.8	12.2□	□□2.4	12.2□	□□2.4	7.5□
4.5□	□□0.5	8.3□	□□2.0	8.4□	□□2.0	4.3□
21.3□	□□1.3	20.3□	□□3.9	20.4□	□□3.8	26.0□
177,532	□□2,130	22,783	□□1,070	22,526	□□1,062	47,857
68.7□	□□0.8	71.0□	□□2.4	70.8□	□□2.4	63.4□
31.3□	□□0.8	29.0□	□□2.4	29.2□	□□2.4	36.6□
3.24	□□0.05	2.77	□□0.10	2.77	□□0.09	4.70
2.83	□□0.07	2.41	□□0.17	2.42	□□0.18	4.03
177,532	□□2,130	22,783	□□1,070	22,526	□□1,062	47,857
66.0□	□□0.8	56.5□	□□2.6	56.7□	□□2.7	71.1□
4.8□	□□0.3	4.6□	□□1.3	4.6□	□□1.3	7.7□
29.0□	□□0.8	38.6□	□□2.6	38.3□	□□2.6	21.0□
0.2□	□□0.1	0.4□	□□0.3	0.4□	□□0.3	0.3□
177,532	□□2,130	22,783	□□1,070	22,526	□□1,062	47,857
0.8□	□□0.2	0.6□	□□0.5	0.6□	□□0.5	1.0□
8.3□	□□0.5	7.9□	□□1.4	7.9□	□□1.4	10.8□
28.9□	□□0.9	27.2□	□□2.5	27.2□	□□2.5	33.5□
42.2□	□□0.9	42.5□	□□2.7	42.5□	□□2.7	38.3□

16.1	0.5	17.4	2.0	17.5	2.0	13.4
3.7	0.3	4.3	0.9	4.4	0.9	2.9
177,532	2,130	22,783	1,070	22,526	1,062	47,857
9.9	0.6	15.8	2.2	15.8	2.2	5.7
90.1	0.6	84.2	2.2	84.2	2.2	94.3
177,532	2,130	22,783	1,070	22,526	1,062	47,857
3.8	0.3	4.7	1.2	4.7	1.3	4.8
39.2	0.9	43.2	2.3	42.9	2.4	36.5
2.2	0.2	2.1	0.6	2.1	0.6	2.3
54.7	0.9	50.0	2.5	50.2	2.6	56.5
177,532	2,130	22,783	1,070	22,526	1,062	47,857
2.0	0.3	2.1	0.7	2.0	0.7	1.7
9.0	0.5	6.3	1.2	6.4	1.2	21.2
77,892	1,781	9,339	751	9,254	740	23,796
55.3	1.3	50.6	4.2	50.3	4.2	52.6
44.7	1.3	49.4	4.2	49.7	4.2	47.4
122,027	1,819	16,171	957	15,952	942	30,333
527,400	7,763	601,500	18,823	602,300	18,796	460,700
2,254	30	2,419	115	2,409	115	2,327
504	11	563	18	562	18	480
48,873	1,549	5,915	587	5,877	578	16,245
52.1	2.0	51.9	6.7	52.0	6.7	59.7
47.9	2.0	48.1	6.7	48.0	6.7	40.3
50,298	1,560	5,959	589	5,921	580	16,663
1,185	22	987	53	990	55	1,282
()	()	()	()	()	()	()
()	()	()	()	()	()	()
()	()	()	()	()	()	()

(420-421)	Japanese alone (430-439)		Korean alone (440-441)		Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone (500-599)	
Mar 00 of error	estimate	Mar 00 of error	estimate	Mar 00 of error	estimate	Mar 00 of error
5,592	188,781	4,124	22,404	1,899	137,502	3,221
0.1	100.0	0.1	100.0	0.2	100.0	0.1
()	()	()	()	()	()	()
()	()	()	()	()	()	()
()	()	()	()	()	()	()
5,592	188,781	4,124	22,404	1,899	137,502	3,221
0.9	45.9	0.6	36.5	2.4	50.8	0.6
0.9	54.1	0.6	63.5	2.4	49.2	0.6
0.4	1.5	0.2	3.7	1.3	8.6	0.5
0.6	6.0	0.5	7.0	1.5	21.2	0.7
0.5	4.1	0.3	4.6	1.2	11.4	0.5
0.6	8.2	0.5	11.3	2.1	15.2	0.7
0.6	10.8	0.5	13.7	2.4	13.1	0.5
0.7	16.6	0.6	18.3	2.7	12.7	0.5
0.6	18.4	0.5	17.3	2.3	9.1	0.5
0.5	13.5	0.6	11.1	2.0	5.5	0.3

0.4	21.0	0.6	12.8	2.2	3.2	0.3
0.5	56.6	0.5	50.6	1.8	30.6	0.5
0.8	92.5	0.5	89.2	2.2	70.2	0.9
0.8	90.9	0.6	87.9	2.3	65.5	0.9
0.7	39.5	0.9	27.6	3.3	11.0	0.5
0.6	34.5	0.8	24.0	3.0	8.7	0.4
2,285	14,227	1,168	2,413	611	40,926	1,751
1.9	53.7	3.6	52.5	8.9	52.1	1.2
1.9	46.3	3.6	47.5	8.9	47.9	1.2
3,945	174,554	3,476	19,991	1,530	96,576	2,205
0.9	45.3	0.6	34.5	2.6	50.2	0.7
0.9	54.7	0.6	65.5	2.6	49.8	0.7
1,644	23,105	1,321	3,555	606	36,653	1,291
1.9	48.3	2.2	47.5	5.7	51.2	1.4
1.9	51.7	2.2	52.5	5.7	48.8	1.4
2,631	86,303	2,143	11,070	950	48,020	1,333
1.1	47.9	1.0	30.5	3.4	50.8	0.9
1.1	52.1	1.0	69.5	3.4	49.2	0.9
1,384	65,146	1,572	5,366	765	11,903	531
1.5	40.9	0.8	34.2	5.2	44.8	1.6
1.5	59.1	0.8	65.8	5.2	55.2	1.6
5,573	184,970	4,012	21,553	1,887	133,465	3,276
1.0	67.3	0.8	66.4	3.4	38.5	1.2
0.9	17.8	0.7	15.9	2.2	33.5	1.1
1.1	10.5	0.6	11.7	2.9	21.2	1.6
0.7	4.4	0.5	6.0	1.5	6.8	0.7
0.3	1.5	0.2	1.7	0.7	2.6	0.4
1,530	81,766	1,957	8,897	804	34,012	1,345
1.3	67.1	1.5	58.2	4.6	79.4	1.9
1.9	15.4	1.1	19.4	3.2	38.5	1.8
2.0	50.6	1.4	43.6	4.3	50.8	2.6
1.8	12.8	1.0	15.5	3.2	24.2	2.0
1.5	11.7	0.8	10.8	2.3	20.1	2.0
0.9	1.9	0.4	3.3	1.4	9.9	1.5
1.3	32.9	1.5	41.8	4.6	20.6	1.9
1.1	14.5	1.0	11.0	2.9	12.1	1.6
1.0	12.7	0.9	8.7	2.8	8.9	1.5
0.6	1.8	0.4	2.2	1.5	3.1	1.0
1.0	18.3	1.1	30.9	4.1	8.5	1.2
1.0	16.5	1.0	26.3	3.9	6.4	0.9
0.5	1.9	0.4	4.6	2.2	2.1	0.7
0.10	2.54	0.04	2.36	0.14	3.99	0.15
0.10	3.16	0.04	3.13	0.19	4.47	0.18

4,256	177,813	3,701	20,432	1,585	103,448	2,300
1.1	54.2	1.0	55.3	3.2	45.4	1.6
0.5	11.7	0.5	9.6	2.0	4.9	0.5
0.5	9.1	0.6	13.1	2.3	7.5	0.7
0.2	0.9	0.2	1.3	0.9	2.2	0.4
1.0	24.2	0.8	20.7	3.0	40.0	1.3
2,685	80,696	2,083	7,178	834	52,132	1,304
1.4	55.6	1.2	56.3	4.6	47.0	1.9
0.4	4.2	0.5	2.7	1.4	2.0	0.5
0.7	8.5	0.9	8.9	3.1	7.1	1.2
0.4	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.5	2.1	0.6
1.4	31.0	1.3	31.7	4.9	41.8	1.5
2,577	97,117	2,139	13,254	1,070	51,316	1,470
1.5	53.0	1.3	54.7	3.9	43.7	1.8
0.8	17.9	0.8	13.3	2.9	7.9	0.8
0.7	9.6	0.8	15.4	2.9	7.9	0.8
0.3	1.1	0.3	1.8	1.3	2.3	0.6
1.2	18.5	1.0	14.8	3.8	38.3	1.7
2,165	20,984	1,233	3,542	622	39,943	1,955
0.9	5.1	1.1	6.1	3.6	5.7	1.1
0.8	2.8	0.8	1.1	1.1	5.9	1.1
2.2	29.8	2.2	25.6	5.9	44.2	2.2
1.6	21.1	2.4	20.0	5.9	23.2	1.7
2.0	41.2	2.9	47.2	8.8	21.0	2.3
1,431	10,704	858	1,793	414	20,229	1,154
2.7	55.7	4.1	55.9	11.1	75.2	2.9
2.7	38.6	4.1	38.3	10.9	19.0	2.7
1,344	10,280	932	1,749	383	19,714	1,169
2.8	51.7	4.1	37.2	8.3	71.2	2.6
2.9	43.8	4.2	56.3	11.0	23.0	2.8
3,581	166,902	3,205	18,966	1,506	80,890	1,849
1.1	5.8	0.4	13.5	2.3	13.2	1.1
1.2	25.5	0.8	35.1	3.7	43.0	1.9
1.2	29.6	0.9	24.2	2.8	30.2	1.7
0.9	27.1	0.8	17.7	2.7	9.0	1.0
0.4	12.0	0.6	9.5	1.8	4.6	0.8
1.1	94.2	0.4	86.5	2.3	86.8	1.1
1.4	96.0	0.5	92.0	2.6	87.5	1.3
1.2	92.8	0.7	83.7	2.9	86.1	1.7
1.0	39.1	0.9	27.3	3.2	13.6	1.2
1.2	39.3	1.3	31.7	5.2	12.0	1.6
1.4	38.9	1.2	25.0	3.6	15.2	1.5
1,797	34,609	1,523	5,477	697	35,347	1,182

545	1,482	269	222	118	2,483	486
260	222	109	N	N	1,351	384
5.9	15.0	7.0	N	N	54.4	10.1
3,508	159,681	3,025	18,119	1,430	70,160	1,554
0.9	4.9	0.6	3.7	1.2	12.6	1.3
3.0	11.4	2.4	5.9	4.5	32.8	4.8
3,928	174,383	3,479	19,757	1,522	95,721	2,217
0.6	11.3	0.6	5.2	1.7	7.7	0.8
5,589	186,548	4,116	22,033	1,887	135,281	3,249
0.6	16.0	0.6	11.0	2.2	10.5	0.7
2,283	14,221	1,167	2,413	611	40,815	1,750
0.7	3.2	1.3	0.4	0.6	3.2	0.9
3,298	109,061	2,970	14,352	1,265	82,815	2,071
0.7	5.8	0.6	5.2	1.8	9.7	1.0
1,379	63,266	1,577	5,268	754	11,651	564
2.3	36.6	1.4	31.6	6.7	41.6	2.9
5,460	188,198	4,081	22,289	1,868	135,497	3,188
1.2	93.6	0.6	86.7	2.7	86.2	1.5
1.1	5.6	0.6	10.1	2.1	12.6	1.3
1.1	4.8	0.6	8.5	2.1	10.6	1.1
0.3	0.8	0.2	1.5	0.6	2.0	0.7
0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.9	0.6
0.3	0.5	0.2	1.5	0.6	1.1	0.3
0.6	0.8	0.2	3.3	1.5	1.3	0.5
3,890	165,838	3,882	6,302	779	115,384	4,021
1.3	48.7	0.6	45.2	5.4	50.7	0.8
1.3	51.3	0.6	54.8	5.4	49.3	0.8
3,732	22,943	1,599	16,102	1,456	22,118	2,702
1.1	25.6	2.0	33.0	3.1	51.2	2.4
1.1	74.4	2.0	67.0	3.1	48.8	2.4
2,349	8,343	792	11,498	1,178	2,877	556
1.2	25.5	4.2	30.5	3.3	57.7	6.8
1.2	74.5	4.2	69.5	3.3	42.3	6.8
2,717	14,600	1,316	4,604	746	19,241	2,673
2.4	25.6	2.3	39.5	5.7	50.2	2.5
2.4	74.4	2.3	60.5	5.7	49.8	2.5
3,732	22,943	1,599	16,102	1,456	22,118	2,702
1.2	6.6	1.4	5.7	2.1	8.2	2.7

001.8	27.9	003.5	18.0	004.0	51.4	005.0
002.0	65.5	003.4	76.4	004.3	40.4	005.2
003,732	22,943	001,599	16,102	001,456	22,118	002,702
N	0.2	000.2	N	N	0.8	000.5
N	99.1	000.4	N	N	0.8	000.5
N	0.0	000.2	N	N	0.1	000.2
N	0.0	000.2	N	N	97.1	001.3
N	0.5	000.3	N	N	1.2	001.1
N	0.1	000.1	N	N	0.0	000.2
005,051	185,872	004,035	21,566	001,704	125,711	002,726
001.3	79.6	001.1	26.0	003.1	65.5	002.4
001.3	20.4	001.1	74.0	003.1	34.5	002.4
001.4	10.9	000.7	55.0	003.4	16.0	001.6
004,107	176,793	003,586	20,274	001,568	101,059	002,275
000.8	55.4	000.9	52.5	003.3	63.7	001.2
000.8	55.3	000.9	51.3	003.2	62.9	001.2
000.9	53.7	001.0	48.0	003.3	54.8	001.3
000.4	1.6	000.2	3.3	001.2	8.0	000.9
000.6	2.8	000.4	6.5	002.4	12.8	001.4
000.2	0.1	000.1	1.2	000.8	0.8	000.2
000.8	44.6	000.9	47.5	003.3	36.3	001.2
002,477	96,481	002,057	13,180	001,065	50,225	001,400
001.2	50.7	001.1	44.9	003.9	57.2	001.9
001.2	50.7	001.1	44.2	004.0	57.0	002.0
001.3	49.7	001.1	41.0	004.1	50.2	002.0
000.5	1.0	000.3	3.3	001.3	6.8	001.1
000.7	2.0	000.5	7.4	003.0	11.9	001.9
002,839	92,898	002,777	9,664	001,061	54,577	001,927
001.3	72.9	001.2	63.8	005.7	66.7	002.0
001.3	14.6	001.1	15.9	003.8	15.0	001.6
000.9	4.0	000.5	6.0	002.2	8.8	001.4
000.5	3.2	000.6	8.5	004.3	3.7	000.7
000.5	1.7	000.5	3.4	001.8	2.6	000.7
000.3	3.5	000.7	2.5	001.2	3.2	000.7
000.8	25.9	000.5	21.7	001.3	29.6	001.2
002,910	94,976	002,903	9,732	001,054	55,407	001,965
001.2	44.0	001.3	34.2	004.3	23.4	001.8
001.5	12.1	000.9	24.9	003.6	27.9	001.7
001.1	30.0	001.2	24.4	004.6	24.5	001.6
001.1	8.2	000.8	5.8	001.9	10.7	001.4
000.8	5.8	000.6	10.7	002.8	13.6	001.3
001,944	47,035	001,784	4,334	00653	30,202	001,431
001.7	40.6	001.8	37.2	005.9	18.8	002.3

002.0	13.5	001.3	20.5	005.3	31.3	002.2
001.3	21.7	001.5	13.3	004.5	11.6	001.6
001.9	15.7	001.5	12.2	003.8	18.2	002.2
001.2	8.4	000.9	16.8	004.4	20.1	002.2
001,814	47,941	001,682	5,398	00680	25,205	001,329
001.6	47.2	001.7	31.9	005.5	28.9	002.5
001.8	10.6	001.2	28.4	005.0	23.7	002.4
001.6	38.2	001.6	33.4	006.4	39.9	002.6
000.8	0.8	000.4	0.6	000.7	1.6	000.5
000.9	3.2	000.7	5.8	002.5	5.8	001.3
002,910	94,976	002,903	9,732	001,054	55,407	001,965
000.7	0.8	000.3	0.3	000.3	1.7	000.4
000.6	5.9	000.7	4.9	001.7	7.6	001.0
000.4	3.0	000.4	2.4	001.2	2.8	000.6
000.4	2.8	000.4	1.5	000.8	2.4	000.6
000.9	11.6	000.9	15.2	004.3	10.7	001.2
000.5	6.2	000.6	8.8	002.6	9.6	001.0
000.2	1.9	000.3	0.7	000.6	2.0	000.7
000.7	8.8	000.8	7.5	002.6	4.7	000.8
000.7	11.0	000.8	8.7	002.0	9.8	001.2
001.1	23.5	001.1	14.3	003.2	18.5	001.5
001.2	10.3	000.8	22.7	004.3	16.3	001.4
000.6	4.1	000.6	6.8	002.2	4.4	001.0
000.6	10.3	000.9	6.2	002.2	9.3	001.3
002,910	94,976	002,903	9,732	001,054	55,407	001,965
001.1	67.4	001.3	71.8	003.8	73.8	002.1
000.9	26.6	001.2	15.1	003.1	21.8	001.9
000.5	5.8	000.5	13.1	002.9	4.2	001.0
000.1	0.1	000.1	0.0	000.5	0.1	000.1
001,530	81,766	001,957	8,897	00804	34,012	001,345
002,756	74,283	002,267	43,599	006,496	56,150	003,223
001.2	72.1	001.1	67.5	005.0	84.6	001.6
002,191	86,310	002,411	69,262	007,084	69,490	003,650
001.5	49.1	001.2	35.9	004.8	26.7	001.7
00595	19,577	00366	15,596	001,495	16,162	00737
000.8	2.1	000.4	4.0	001.9	7.2	001.1
001,136	10,117	00940	7,391	001,505	9,224	00773
000.9	1.4	000.4	2.8	001.5	9.1	001.3
001,394	5,345	001,033	4,953	002,919	5,596	00924
001.5	36.1	001.2	16.3	003.4	16.8	001.4
001,098	30,007	001,010	30,372	0016,625	23,955	002,470
001.4	3.2	000.5	10.8	002.8	27.6	001.8
001,382	54,877	001,599	5,175	00594	27,010	001,198
001,783	95,090	002,201	61,472	007,001	60,492	004,147
002.1	75.4	001.3	75.0	004.6	64.0	002.6
002,502	102,590	001,963	65,228	009,510	75,325	005,470
001.2	7.2	000.7	6.5	003.0	10.7	001.9
008,352	73,684	008,967	58,899	004,674	47,105	0010,159
001.7	17.4	001.2	18.5	003.8	25.3	002.5

5,737	66,007	4,422	46,658	8,118	29,716	5,551
5,592	188,781	4,124	22,404	1,899	137,502	3,221
586	39,467	705	27,330	3,919	18,838	796
1,813	36,395	1,424	3,581	613	22,634	1,211
1,483	34,193	1,397	3,651	545	16,786	996
1,239	67,653	1,975	47,089	6,359	47,775	2,746
2,140	52,256	1,218	46,849	4,066	41,940	2,758
1,247	56,282	1,810	40,440	4,796	40,616	1,826
1,205	46,465	1,393	40,417	5,328	33,700	1,836
5,589	186,548	4,116	22,033	1,887	135,281	3,249
1.1	88.1	0.6	69.4	4.3	57.3	1.9
0.9	36.9	0.8	32.9	3.8	42.7	1.8
0.7	3.3	0.4	10.4	2.3	9.4	1.0
0.8	2.7	0.5	9.4	5.5	19.4	2.2
1.2	3.9	1.2	9.8	5.3	25.0	3.0
4.6	2.4	2.0	N	N	25.6	7.8
0.9	2.1	0.5	8.1	6.9	11.8	2.3
0.9	2.4	1.1	4.1	3.1	14.5	3.1
1.3	2.4	2.3	N	N	8.3	5.2
3.4	5.1	1.9	17.5	10.7	38.9	5.3
4.6	10.6	5.3	33.4	22.4	49.9	6.6
18.0	N	N	N	N	50.9	18.0
0.8	4.9	0.4	13.2	3.1	23.1	2.1
1.9	4.2	1.7	8.6	5.0	31.3	3.9
1.8	3.6	1.4	8.6	5.0	30.8	3.9
2.4	4.3	3.4	N	N	30.2	5.5
2.1	3.4	1.5	N	N	31.1	4.2
0.8	4.9	0.4	13.8	3.2	19.6	1.7
0.8	5.2	0.5	13.3	3.3	20.8	1.8
1.7	4.5	0.7	15.2	5.4	11.1	2.7
0.9	2.2	0.4	6.7	3.3	21.1	2.4
3.1	16.0	1.7	34.1	5.5	36.4	3.5
1,530	81,766	1,957	8,897	804	34,012	1,345
1.7	76.0	1.2	48.7	5.2	46.7	2.3
1.7	24.0	1.2	51.3	5.2	53.3	2.3
0.14	2.68	0.05	2.59	0.24	4.04	0.22
0.14	2.10	0.09	2.15	0.17	3.94	0.17
1,530	81,766	1,957	8,897	804	34,012	1,345
1.6	71.0	1.2	34.4	4.5	64.3	2.4
0.9	2.8	0.4	5.0	1.9	8.8	1.4
1.5	26.1	1.2	60.6	4.5	26.8	2.2
0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.1
1,530	81,766	1,957	8,897	804	34,012	1,345
0.5	0.7	0.3	0.7	0.7	1.0	0.4
1.2	6.5	0.8	6.9	2.2	11.6	1.7
1.8	26.4	1.3	28.0	4.9	29.2	2.2
1.8	44.0	1.2	52.8	5.3	41.8	2.4

001.1	18.2	001.0	9.9	002.5	12.6	001.4
000.7	4.1	000.5	1.7	001.0	3.8	000.9
001,530	81,766	001,957	8,897	00804	34,012	001,345
000.8	9.7	000.9	18.9	003.7	9.8	001.2
000.8	90.3	000.9	81.1	003.7	90.2	001.2
001,530	81,766	001,957	8,897	00804	34,012	001,345
000.6	2.8	000.4	2.8	001.2	3.1	000.6
001.8	40.2	001.3	40.3	004.8	26.9	002.0
000.5	2.3	000.4	0.5	000.6	1.5	000.4
001.9	54.6	001.4	56.4	004.9	68.5	002.2
001,530	81,766	001,957	8,897	00804	34,012	001,345
000.5	1.9	000.4	1.5	001.1	3.0	000.7
001.6	2.9	000.5	8.1	002.2	23.5	001.8
001,160	35,483	001,445	2,206	00363	11,888	00910
002.6	60.0	002.0	50.3	009.2	53.4	003.7
002.6	40.0	002.0	49.7	009.2	46.6	003.7
001,366	62,124	001,699	4,335	00645	15,890	00986
0010,629	552,800	008,641	499,300	0048,930	374,900	0017,700
0062	2,150	0043	2,161	00251	1,964	0095
0026	485	0012	561	0073	453	0022
00876	16,228	001,050	3,883	00562	16,659	001,146
002.9	49.1	003.1	35.3	007.6	44.4	003.9
002.9	50.9	003.1	64.7	007.6	55.6	003.9
00830	16,640	001,064	4,307	00567	16,934	001,138
0051	1,189	0036	1,191	0071	1,146	0040
()	()	()	()	()	()	()
()	()	()	()	()	()	()
()	()	()	()	()	()	()

Polioesialo (500.519)		Native Hawaiianalo (500.503)		Microesialo (520.529, 531.541)	
Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error
109,408	4,453	85,666	4,302	26,060	3,452
100.0%	0.1%	100.0%	0.1%	100.0%	0.2%
()	()	()	()	()	()
()	()	()	()	()	()
()	()	()	()	()	()
109,408	4,453	85,666	4,302	26,060	3,452
50.8%	0.9%	49.8%	1.2%	50.4%	2.4%
49.2%	0.9%	50.2%	1.2%	49.6%	2.4%
7.8%	0.7%	7.5%	0.9%	11.8%	1.7%
20.3%	1.1%	19.6%	1.3%	24.9%	2.4%
10.9%	0.7%	11.2%	1.0%	13.5%	2.1%
14.4%	1.0%	13.3%	1.3%	19.0%	2.6%
12.9%	0.7%	12.2%	0.9%	13.6%	2.3%
13.7%	0.7%	14.8%	0.9%	8.1%	1.8%
10.2%	0.7%	10.6%	0.8%	5.1%	1.5%
6.1%	0.4%	6.5%	0.5%	2.9%	0.9%

3.7	0.4	4.2	0.5	1.1	0.5
32.5	1.0	33.7	1.3	24.9	1.4
71.9	1.2	72.9	1.4	63.3	2.8
67.6	1.3	68.5	1.5	57.2	2.6
12.4	0.7	13.6	0.9	5.2	1.3
9.8	0.5	10.7	0.7	4.0	1.1
30,712	2,258	23,219	2,114	9,558	1,512
51.7	1.7	50.5	2.1	52.2	4.2
48.3	1.7	49.5	2.1	47.8	4.2
78,696	2,782	62,447	2,682	16,502	2,256
50.4	1.0	49.6	1.2	49.4	2.7
49.6	1.0	50.4	1.2	50.6	2.7
27,703	1,742	21,013	1,749	8,479	1,309
52.1	2.1	50.9	2.4	47.9	4.5
47.9	2.1	49.1	2.4	52.1	4.5
40,304	1,464	32,235	1,429	6,991	1,104
50.1	1.2	49.7	1.6	54.9	3.9
49.9	1.2	50.3	1.6	45.1	3.9
10,689	526	9,199	538	1,032	324
47.3	2.0	45.9	2.8	24.4	10.0
52.7	2.0	54.1	2.8	75.6	10.0
107,021	4,452	84,101	4,268	24,496	3,404
40.6	1.4	42.0	1.4	30.0	2.5
32.6	1.2	32.3	1.4	36.7	3.4
19.8	1.5	18.0	1.6	27.2	4.7
7.0	0.8	7.7	1.0	6.0	1.6
2.6	0.5	2.9	0.6	2.8	1.0
29,033	1,444	24,339	1,228	4,605	607
77.7	2.2	75.9	2.3	90.3	4.8
35.0	2.4	32.2	2.6	61.0	6.9
50.1	2.7	47.9	2.9	57.5	6.5
21.6	2.1	18.9	2.3	41.2	6.2
19.0	1.9	19.7	2.2	24.1	5.5
9.4	1.6	9.5	1.8	13.3	4.6
22.3	2.2	24.1	2.3	9.7	4.8
12.9	1.9	13.2	2.0	7.1	4.7
9.8	1.7	9.8	1.7	3.5	3.0
3.1	1.1	3.4	1.3	3.7	3.6
9.5	1.4	10.9	1.7	2.5	1.8
7.2	1.1	8.3	1.3	N	N
2.2	0.8	2.6	0.9	N	N
3.78	0.15	3.60	0.14	5.29	0.38
4.28	0.18	4.10	0.17	5.48	0.42

84,223	2,860	66,914	2,801	17,771	2,419
45.5	2.0	42.7	2.0	45.4	4.1
5.1	0.6	5.1	0.6	4.0	1.4
8.7	0.9	9.7	1.0	1.9	1.0
2.3	0.5	2.4	0.6	1.9	0.9
38.5	1.5	40.0	1.6	46.7	3.8
42,562	1,541	33,304	1,613	8,893	1,326
46.9	2.3	43.5	2.5	48.8	5.6
2.4	0.6	2.3	0.5	0.3	0.3
8.0	1.3	9.1	1.6	2.8	1.9
2.5	0.7	2.8	0.9	0.2	0.2
40.2	2.0	42.3	2.3	47.9	5.3
41,661	1,779	33,610	1,664	8,878	1,251
44.1	2.1	42.0	2.4	42.1	4.2
7.8	0.9	8.0	1.1	7.8	2.8
9.3	1.0	10.4	1.2	1.0	0.7
2.1	0.6	1.9	0.6	3.6	1.8
36.7	1.8	37.7	1.9	45.5	4.1
31,916	2,127	24,341	2,200	7,547	1,162
6.4	1.2	6.5	1.5	3.3	2.1
5.1	1.1	5.1	1.4	9.2	2.9
42.3	2.5	41.0	3.1	52.0	5.8
22.9	1.9	23.7	2.4	24.5	5.1
23.2	2.9	23.7	3.7	11.0	3.1
15,977	1,204	11,743	1,193	3,977	726
72.7	3.5	72.1	4.4	85.0	5.8
21.0	3.3	22.2	4.3	10.7	4.8
15,939	1,272	12,598	1,293	3,570	713
68.0	3.3	67.6	3.8	86.4	4.1
25.4	3.5	25.1	4.2	11.3	4.0
66,762	2,277	52,865	2,199	12,979	1,836
9.8	0.9	9.1	1.0	29.8	4.4
44.1	2.2	44.6	2.6	37.6	4.7
30.6	1.9	30.3	2.1	28.2	4.4
10.3	1.1	10.2	1.2	2.6	1.1
5.2	0.9	5.8	1.0	1.8	0.9
90.2	0.9	90.9	1.0	70.2	4.4
90.1	1.2	90.9	1.5	74.7	5.7
90.4	1.3	90.9	1.5	65.9	5.5
15.5	1.3	16.0	1.4	4.3	1.4
13.9	1.8	14.0	2.0	2.8	1.7
17.2	1.6	18.0	1.9	5.8	2.2
27,626	1,484	21,925	1,402	7,142	1,016

1,742	□□420	1,173	□□341	716	□□259
830	□□320	812	□□317	504	□□189
47.6□	□□12.7	69.2□	□□12.0	70.4□	□□16.0
58,981	□□1,966	47,419	□□1,872	10,191	□□1,497
11.7□	□□1.4	10.6□	□□1.3	17.9□	□□5.3
30.7□	□□4.8	31.8□	□□5.7	42.1□	□□15.0
78,101	□□2,792	62,056	□□2,675	16,242	□□2,253
8.6□	□□0.9	9.4□	□□1.0	3.2□	□□1.4
107,545	□□4,502	84,280	□□4,292	25,729	□□3,459
11.3□	□□0.8	11.8□	□□0.9	6.9□	□□1.5
30,661	□□2,259	23,179	□□2,115	9,498	□□1,510
3.4□	□□1.0	3.7□	□□1.2	2.5□	□□1.8
66,447	□□2,639	52,120	□□2,586	15,199	□□2,118
10.2□	□□1.1	10.4□	□□1.1	7.3□	□□2.5
10,437	□□567	8,981	□□566	1,032	□□324
41.6□	□□3.3	40.9□	□□3.7	41.0□	□□10.0
108,022	□□4,428	84,604	□□4,279	25,466	□□3,353
87.1□	□□1.6	87.8□	□□1.8	82.0□	□□4.6
12.4□	□□1.6	12.1□	□□1.8	13.6□	□□3.9
10.4□	□□1.3	10.0□	□□1.5	11.7□	□□3.8
2.0□	□□0.8	2.1□	□□1.0	1.9□	□□1.3
1.1□	□□0.7	1.4□	□□0.9	N	N
0.9□	□□0.3	0.8□	□□0.3	N	N
0.5□	□□0.3	0.1□	□□0.1	4.4□	□□1.9
104,420	□□4,501	85,239	□□4,320	9,518	□□1,402
50.4□	□□1.0	49.7□	□□1.2	52.0□	□□4.4
49.6□	□□1.0	50.3□	□□1.2	48.0□	□□4.4
4,988	□□985	427	□□187	16,542	□□2,663
57.9□	□□4.3	72.8□	□□16.6	49.5□	□□2.8
42.1□	□□4.3	27.2□	□□16.6	50.5□	□□2.8
2,200	□□513	143	□□99	587	□□259
55.4□	□□7.4	74.8□	□□28.0	71.4□	□□17.5
44.6□	□□7.4	25.2□	□□28.0	28.6□	□□17.5
2,788	□□775	284	□□165	15,955	□□2,629
59.9□	□□7.2	71.8□	□□23.6	48.7□	□□2.8
40.1□	□□7.2	28.2□	□□23.6	51.3□	□□2.8
4,988	□□985	427	□□187	16,542	□□2,663
8.1□	□□4.3	5.6□	□□7.9	8.3□	□□3.3

22.1	6.9	37.0	21.8	61.1	5.5
69.7	8.0	57.4	21.6	30.6	5.6
4,988	985	427	187	16,542	2,663
1.9	1.5	7.5	8.9	N	N
2.6	1.7	22.5	15.9	N	N
0.5	0.8	5.6	9.4	N	N
92.4	3.5	34.2	23.5	N	N
2.6	2.5	30.2	22.6	N	N
0.0	0.9	0.0	10.5	N	N
100,897	3,778	79,268	3,743	22,997	3,036
77.1	2.2	88.5	1.4	15.8	3.3
22.9	2.2	11.5	1.4	84.2	3.3
6.8	1.1	1.9	0.4	56.4	4.8
82,230	2,854	65,117	2,758	17,392	2,350
64.3	1.4	64.6	1.8	61.5	3.3
63.6	1.4	64.0	1.8	60.0	3.3
55.9	1.4	56.3	1.7	50.4	3.9
7.7	1.0	7.8	1.1	9.6	2.1
12.1	1.5	12.1	1.7	16.0	3.6
0.7	0.3	0.6	0.3	1.5	0.6
35.7	1.4	35.4	1.8	38.5	3.3
40,747	1,735	32,809	1,587	8,706	1,243
59.5	2.0	60.9	2.5	48.2	4.9
59.3	2.1	60.8	2.6	47.6	5.0
52.5	2.0	54.0	2.3	40.3	5.1
6.8	1.2	6.7	1.4	7.3	2.9
11.4	2.0	11.1	2.2	15.3	5.9
45,206	2,047	36,087	1,999	8,708	1,314
70.7	2.1	73.1	2.2	46.4	5.8
15.3	1.8	13.7	1.8	12.8	3.6
5.5	0.9	5.3	1.0	26.1	6.4
2.7	0.6	2.3	0.7	8.3	2.9
2.5	0.8	2.3	0.8	3.0	1.9
3.2	0.8	3.4	0.9	3.4	2.1
29.5	1.3	29.0	1.1	30.1	3.7
45,959	2,096	36,646	1,997	8,768	1,375
25.7	2.0	28.0	2.5	11.9	3.3
25.5	1.9	23.4	2.1	41.4	5.5
24.6	1.8	24.9	2.0	23.6	4.1
11.2	1.4	11.4	1.6	7.4	3.0
13.1	1.3	12.3	1.5	15.7	4.2
24,559	1,477	18,917	1,338	5,256	886
20.7	2.6	23.2	3.1	11.0	4.6

28.8	2.6	26.6	2.7	44.3	7.5
11.9	1.8	11.0	1.9	9.5	3.4
19.3	2.4	20.3	2.6	12.0	5.0
19.3	2.2	18.9	2.7	23.2	7.1
21,400	1,225	17,729	1,195	3,512	743
31.4	2.7	33.2	3.1	13.2	5.0
21.7	2.2	20.0	2.7	37.1	9.1
39.2	2.7	39.7	3.0	44.8	8.0
1.8	0.6	1.8	0.7	0.5	1.0
5.9	1.4	5.4	1.3	4.4	2.3
45,959	2,096	36,646	1,997	8,768	1,375
1.4	0.4	1.6	0.5	2.4	1.8
8.5	1.2	8.6	1.3	3.4	1.8
2.6	0.6	2.5	0.6	3.9	1.9
2.2	0.6	2.1	0.6	4.0	2.1
10.4	1.4	10.2	1.4	11.9	2.9
10.5	1.2	10.1	1.4	5.5	2.8
2.3	0.8	2.6	0.9	0.7	1.1
4.4	0.8	4.8	1.0	5.6	2.9
9.7	1.2	9.7	1.5	10.3	3.4
20.4	1.6	21.1	1.8	9.8	3.0
13.4	1.6	12.5	1.7	32.3	4.6
4.0	0.9	3.9	0.9	6.0	3.1
10.3	1.5	10.2	1.8	4.3	1.9
45,959	2,096	36,646	1,997	8,768	1,375
70.6	2.3	70.1	2.4	89.7	3.2
24.6	2.0	25.5	2.2	8.3	2.6
4.7	1.2	4.2	1.0	1.9	1.7
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
29,033	1,444	24,339	1,228	4,605	607
60,547	3,283	61,343	3,590	35,717	3,177
83.5	1.7	82.3	1.9	91.6	3.4
73,532	4,207	74,739	4,815	46,322	5,477
29.0	1.8	30.0	2.1	12.2	5.2
16,589	771	17,231	815	10,494	2,864
7.7	1.2	7.5	1.3	3.7	2.0
9,398	825	9,212	695	7,020	1,028
7.6	1.2	7.2	1.1	17.7	4.9
5,247	1,110	5,155	1,359	6,277	1,779
18.7	1.5	20.3	1.8	5.9	2.6
24,002	2,586	24,798	2,788	25,478	5,522
24.5	2.1	23.4	2.1	48.1	6.7
22,551	1,316	18,469	1,119	4,160	572
66,282	4,985	67,884	4,837	35,289	4,285
64.5	2.7	63.1	3.1	63.7	6.3
81,858	4,326	85,208	6,065	38,039	3,082
11.0	2.1	10.9	2.4	9.6	4.3
46,645	9,166	45,345	8,920	51,250	47,318
24.5	2.5	26.0	2.8	26.7	5.9

31,865	□□5,926	34,017	□□6,224	13,500	□□8,392
109,408	□□4,453	85,666	□□4,302	26,060	□□3,452
21,094	□□966	22,454	□□1,165	9,791	□□1,073
18,608	□□1,178	14,285	□□1,044	3,731	□□689
14,408	□□894	12,079	□□892	2,171	□□601
50,958	□□3,150	52,123	□□3,492	33,047	□□3,737
44,182	□□3,034	46,266	□□3,493	26,457	□□3,347
42,487	□□3,530	45,561	□□3,966	26,908	□□2,764
35,532	□□1,560	36,262	□□1,453	22,365	□□2,164
107,545	□□4,502	84,280	□□4,292	25,729	□□3,459
62.7 □	□□1.8	65.2 □	□□2.2	34.6 □	□□5.6
39.4 □	□□1.9	39.1 □	□□2.1	56.8 □	□□5.2
8.5 □	□□1.0	7.5 □	□□1.1	13.1 □	□□3.4
15.5 □	□□2.2	14.5 □	□□2.4	40.8 □	□□7.6
19.5 □	□□3.1	18.3 □	□□3.4	46.2 □	□□8.4
24.5 □	□□9.1	22.5 □	□□11.2	32.5 □	□□20.0
7.0 □	□□2.1	5.9 □	□□2.3	37.4 □	□□8.7
7.1 □	□□2.4	5.5 □	□□2.7	40.8 □	□□10.1
8.4 □	□□5.6	N	N	N	N
36.4 □	□□5.8	34.0 □	□□6.1	56.0 □	□□16.2
45.7 □	□□7.4	42.8 □	□□8.2	69.1 □	□□19.1
41.3 □	□□22.6	41.9 □	□□25.7	96.5 □	□□8.7
17.9 □	□□2.0	16.6 □	□□2.2	44.5 □	□□7.0
25.0 □	□□3.9	21.9 □	□□4.3	52.5 □	□□9.3
24.4 □	□□3.9	21.4 □	□□4.3	52.3 □	□□9.4
24.1 □	□□5.5	19.9 □	□□5.9	49.6 □	□□12.9
24.5 □	□□4.2	22.0 □	□□4.8	53.7 □	□□10.8
15.2 □	□□1.6	14.6 □	□□1.7	40.0 □	□□6.4
16.3 □	□□1.8	15.8 □	□□2.0	40.0 □	□□6.7
8.1 □	□□2.4	7.9 □	□□2.6	39.5 □	□□11.5
15.5 □	□□2.3	13.8 □	□□2.4	43.6 □	□□8.0
33.6 □	□□3.7	33.1 □	□□3.8	51.1 □	□□8.3
29,033	□□1,444	24,339	□□1,228	4,605	□□607
52.6 □	□□2.4	57.9 □	□□2.6	10.3 □	□□4.4
47.4 □	□□2.4	42.1 □	□□2.6	89.7 □	□□4.4
4.04	□□0.22	3.81	□□0.19	4.35	□□1.16
3.48	□□0.16	3.31	□□0.19	5.40	□□0.40
29,033	□□1,444	24,339	□□1,228	4,605	□□607
70.2 □	□□2.5	75.0 □	□□2.6	25.3 □	□□5.8
7.9 □	□□1.6	6.7 □	□□1.5	15.5 □	□□4.6
21.9 □	□□2.5	18.4 □	□□2.5	59.3 □	□□6.2
0.1 □	□□0.1	0.0 □	□□0.1	0.0 □	□□1.0
29,033	□□1,444	24,339	□□1,228	4,605	□□607
1.0 □	□□0.5	1.0 □	□□0.4	0.9 □	□□1.3
12.3 □	□□1.9	12.4 □	□□1.9	7.0 □	□□3.8
30.9 □	□□2.4	33.0 □	□□2.7	16.4 □	□□5.0
39.8 □	□□2.6	37.6 □	□□2.7	57.5 □	□□7.5

11.8□	□□1.4	11.5□	□□1.6	16.5□	□□5.5
4.1□	□□1.0	4.4□	□□1.1	1.7□	□□1.3
29,033	□□1,444	24,339	□□1,228	4,605	□□607
8.4□	□□1.4	8.1□	□□1.4	19.1□	□□5.2
91.6□	□□1.4	91.9□	□□1.4	80.9□	□□5.2
29,033	□□1,444	24,339	□□1,228	4,605	□□607
2.9□	□□0.6	3.0□	□□0.7	3.8□	□□2.1
27.6□	□□2.2	28.6□	□□2.3	22.8□	□□5.6
1.5□	□□0.5	1.6□	□□0.6	1.1□	□□1.0
67.9□	□□2.3	66.8□	□□2.5	72.3□	□□5.9
29,033	□□1,444	24,339	□□1,228	4,605	□□607
2.7□	□□0.7	2.9□	□□0.8	4.6□	□□3.1
18.1□	□□1.9	16.0□	□□2.2	57.0□	□□7.2
11,467	□□920	10,440	□□857	332	□□157
53.5□	□□3.8	54.7□	□□4.1	44.3□	□□21.6
46.5□	□□3.8	45.3□	□□4.1	55.7□	□□21.6
15,273	□□991	14,084	□□918	475	□□224
376,400	□□18,535	361,800	□□17,368	309,000	□□137,573
1,948	□□95	1,853	□□92	2,831	□□665
455	□□22	452	□□21	468	□□55
12,432	□□1,065	9,071	□□879	4,000	□□540
45.6□	□□4.2	45.4□	□□5.2	39.4□	□□8.1
54.4□	□□4.2	54.6□	□□5.2	60.6□	□□8.1
12,638	□□1,057	9,238	□□873	4,069	□□541
1,194	□□46	1,186	□□63	994	□□79
(□)	(□)	(□)	(□)	(□)	(□)
(□)	(□)	(□)	(□)	(□)	(□)
(□)	(□)	(□)	(□)	(□)	(□)



S0201 | SELECTED POPULATION PROFILE IN THE UNITED STATES

2011-2013 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates

Supporting documentation on code lists, subject definitions, data accuracy, and statistical testing can be found on the American Community Survey website in the Data and Documentation section.

Sample size and data quality measures (including coverage rates, allocation rates, and response rates) can be found on the American Community Survey website in the Methodology section.

Although the American Community Survey (ACS) produces population, demographic and housing unit estimates, it is the Census Bureau's Population Estimates Program that produces and disseminates the official estimates of the population for the nation, states, counties, cities and towns and estimates of housing units for states and counties.

Subject	Hawaii				
	White alone or in combination with one or more other races		Black or African American alone or in combination with one or more other races		American Indian and Alaska Native alone or in combination with one or more other races (300, A01-Z99) & (100-299) or (300, A01-Z99) or (400-999)
	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate
TOTAL NUMBER OF RACES REPORTED					
Total population	592,805	+/-6,431	46,309	+/-2,043	31,052
One race	59.1%	+/-0.7	59.3%	+/-3.2	9.5%
Two races	21.6%	+/-0.6	23.1%	+/-2.3	42.2%
Three races	17.4%	+/-0.6	11.0%	+/-2.0	27.3%
Four or more races	1.9%	+/-0.3	6.7%	+/-1.5	21.0%
SEX AND AGE					
Total population	592,805	+/-6,431	46,309	+/-2,043	31,052
Male	52.8%	+/-0.3	57.4%	+/-1.3	49.8%
Female	47.2%	+/-0.3	42.6%	+/-1.3	50.2%
Under 5 years	8.0%	+/-0.2	11.3%	+/-1.4	9.4%
5 to 17 years	17.0%	+/-0.3	21.1%	+/-1.2	22.7%
18 to 24 years	11.3%	+/-0.2	16.8%	+/-1.0	13.0%
25 to 34 years	16.1%	+/-0.3	21.6%	+/-1.3	14.4%
35 to 44 years	11.8%	+/-0.2	12.6%	+/-0.9	12.5%
45 to 54 years	11.9%	+/-0.2	8.3%	+/-0.8	12.8%
55 to 64 years	12.4%	+/-0.2	5.0%	+/-0.5	9.0%
65 to 74 years	7.3%	+/-0.1	2.0%	+/-0.3	4.2%
75 years and over	4.3%	+/-0.1	1.3%	+/-0.3	1.9%
Median age (years)	33.2	+/-0.3	25.3	+/-0.6	28.5
18 years and over	75.0%	+/-0.4	67.6%	+/-1.6	67.8%
21 years and over	70.9%	+/-0.4	61.0%	+/-1.9	62.2%
62 years and over	15.0%	+/-0.3	4.3%	+/-0.5	7.9%
65 years and over	11.6%	+/-0.2	3.4%	+/-0.4	6.1%

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	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate
Under 18 years	148,192	+/-3,598	15,002	+/-1,260	9,992
Male	50.7%	+/-0.8	50.1%	+/-2.6	47.7%
Female	49.3%	+/-0.8	49.9%	+/-2.6	52.3%
18 years and over	444,613	+/-3,905	31,307	+/-1,133	21,060
Male	53.5%	+/-0.3	60.8%	+/-1.4	50.8%
Female	46.5%	+/-0.3	39.2%	+/-1.4	49.2%
18 to 34 years	162,288	+/-2,622	17,789	+/-843	8,496
Male	56.0%	+/-0.6	61.0%	+/-2.3	52.6%
Female	44.0%	+/-0.6	39.0%	+/-2.3	47.4%
35 to 64 years	213,577	+/-2,153	11,966	+/-568	10,658
Male	53.1%	+/-0.5	60.6%	+/-2.5	50.1%
Female	46.9%	+/-0.5	39.4%	+/-2.5	49.9%
65 years and over	68,748	+/-882	1,552	+/-190	1,906
Male	48.8%	+/-0.6	60.9%	+/-5.5	46.5%
Female	51.2%	+/-0.6	39.1%	+/-5.5	53.5%
RELATIONSHIP					
Population in households	571,026	+/-6,445	42,642	+/-2,002	29,119
Householder or spouse	51.9%	+/-0.6	44.3%	+/-2.0	41.9%
Child	30.9%	+/-0.5	39.7%	+/-2.3	39.6%
Other relatives	9.4%	+/-0.5	8.8%	+/-2.4	11.4%
Nonrelatives	7.7%	+/-0.4	7.2%	+/-1.4	7.1%
Unmarried partner	2.4%	+/-0.2	2.2%	+/-0.6	3.2%
HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE					
Households	201,779	+/-2,341	13,034	+/-603	9,077
Family households	64.8%	+/-0.9	66.9%	+/-4.4	66.2%
With own children under 18 years	26.9%	+/-0.8	41.2%	+/-4.4	33.9%
Married-couple family	50.4%	+/-0.8	49.1%	+/-4.5	44.7%
With own children under 18 years	19.8%	+/-0.7	29.4%	+/-3.7	20.2%
Female householder, no husband present, family	10.0%	+/-0.6	12.8%	+/-3.3	16.7%
With own children under 18 years	5.0%	+/-0.4	9.7%	+/-3.0	10.6%
Nonfamily households	35.2%	+/-0.9	33.1%	+/-4.4	33.8%
Male householder	19.3%	+/-0.8	21.7%	+/-3.2	18.6%
Living alone	13.9%	+/-0.7	16.7%	+/-3.1	14.1%
Not living alone	5.4%	+/-0.5	5.0%	+/-1.7	4.4%
Female householder	15.9%	+/-0.7	11.4%	+/-2.6	15.2%
Living alone	11.9%	+/-0.6	9.3%	+/-2.6	12.1%
Not living alone	4.0%	+/-0.4	2.1%	+/-1.2	3.2%
Average household size	2.71	+/-0.03	2.73	+/-0.17	2.81
Average family size	3.28	+/-0.04	3.40	+/-0.21	3.35
MARITAL STATUS					
Population 15 years and over	464,980	+/-4,067	33,269	+/-1,195	23,151

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	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate
Now married, except separated	48.6%	+/-0.7	43.3%	+/-2.6	38.1%
Widowed	4.0%	+/-0.2	1.4%	+/-0.5	3.4%
Divorced	11.2%	+/-0.4	9.5%	+/-1.6	13.3%
Separated	1.4%	+/-0.2	2.9%	+/-1.3	2.2%
Never married	34.8%	+/-0.6	43.0%	+/-2.5	42.9%
Male 15 years and over	248,305	+/-2,447	19,884	+/-823	11,515
Now married, except separated	49.0%	+/-0.8	45.1%	+/-3.4	42.0%
Widowed	1.9%	+/-0.3	0.9%	+/-0.5	1.5%
Divorced	9.8%	+/-0.6	8.4%	+/-2.0	10.8%
Separated	1.3%	+/-0.3	2.9%	+/-1.5	1.8%
Never married	38.0%	+/-0.8	42.7%	+/-3.3	44.0%
Female 15 years and over	216,675	+/-2,488	13,385	+/-761	11,636
Now married, except separated	48.1%	+/-1.0	40.6%	+/-3.7	34.3%
Widowed	6.5%	+/-0.4	2.1%	+/-0.9	5.3%
Divorced	12.9%	+/-0.6	11.1%	+/-2.7	15.8%
Separated	1.4%	+/-0.2	2.9%	+/-1.9	2.7%
Never married	31.0%	+/-0.8	43.3%	+/-4.1	41.9%
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT					
Population 3 years and over enrolled in school	159,784	+/-4,040	17,807	+/-1,361	11,599
Nursery school, preschool	6.7%	+/-0.5	4.3%	+/-1.4	8.0%
Kindergarten	6.1%	+/-0.5	6.3%	+/-1.6	4.3%
Elementary school (grades 1-8)	39.1%	+/-0.9	34.2%	+/-2.9	32.8%
High school (grades 9-12)	17.5%	+/-0.8	16.2%	+/-2.6	22.4%
College or graduate school	30.5%	+/-1.1	39.1%	+/-3.6	32.4%
Male 3 years and over enrolled in school	79,312	+/-2,527	9,359	+/-758	5,522
Percent enrolled in kindergarten to grade 12	64.1%	+/-1.4	52.2%	+/-4.3	59.4%
Percent enrolled in college or graduate school	28.8%	+/-1.5	42.3%	+/-4.5	30.0%
Female 3 years and over enrolled in school	80,472	+/-2,315	8,448	+/-948	6,077
Percent enrolled in kindergarten to grade 12	61.4%	+/-1.4	61.4%	+/-4.9	59.8%
Percent enrolled in college or graduate school	32.3%	+/-1.4	35.5%	+/-4.8	34.5%
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT					
Population 25 years and over	377,851	+/-3,293	23,542	+/-853	17,022
Less than high school diploma	5.1%	+/-0.3	4.9%	+/-1.4	8.3%
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	24.8%	+/-0.7	20.6%	+/-2.3	25.0%
Some college or associate's degree	35.2%	+/-0.8	48.7%	+/-3.6	43.7%
Bachelor's degree	21.2%	+/-0.7	17.3%	+/-2.6	14.7%
Graduate or professional degree	13.7%	+/-0.5	8.6%	+/-1.9	8.2%
High school graduate or higher	94.9%	+/-0.3	95.1%	+/-1.4	91.7%
Male, high school graduate or higher	94.6%	+/-0.5	95.9%	+/-1.9	91.7%
Female, high school graduate or higher	95.3%	+/-0.4	93.9%	+/-2.6	91.7%
Bachelor's degree or higher	34.9%	+/-0.8	25.8%	+/-3.2	23.0%
Male, bachelor's degree or higher	33.8%	+/-1.0	24.9%	+/-3.8	18.2%
Female, bachelor's degree or higher	36.2%	+/-0.9	27.3%	+/-4.6	27.9%
FERTILITY					

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	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate
Women 15 to 50 years	132,008	+/-2,111	11,090	+/-703	8,337
Women 15 to 50 years who had a birth in the past 12 months	8,882	+/-889	734	+/-249	354
Unmarried women 15 to 50 years who had a birth in the past 12 months	2,559	+/-454	283	+/-153	183
As a percent of all women with a birth in the past 12 months	28.8%	+/-4.3	38.6%	+/-18.1	51.7%
RESPONSIBILITY FOR GRANDCHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS					
Population 30 years and over	326,569	+/-2,767	17,500	+/-644	14,888
Living with grandchild(ren)	4.2%	+/-0.3	4.5%	+/-1.5	4.4%
Responsible for grandchild(ren)	31.5%	+/-3.4	49.7%	+/-12.9	33.4%
VETERAN STATUS					
Civilian population 18 years and over	416,144	+/-3,952	25,009	+/-1,263	20,140
Civilian veteran	12.8%	+/-0.4	32.2%	+/-3.4	13.2%
DISABILITY STATUS					
Total civilian noninstitutionalized population	559,337	+/-6,362	39,198	+/-2,109	29,738
With a disability	10.3%	+/-0.4	10.7%	+/-1.8	13.9%
Civilian noninstitutionalized population under 18 years	148,047	+/-3,615	15,000	+/-1,260	9,973
With a disability	3.3%	+/-0.4	4.4%	+/-1.4	6.4%
Civilian noninstitutionalized population 18 to 64 years	343,785	+/-3,604	22,669	+/-1,211	17,864
With a disability	8.9%	+/-0.5	13.6%	+/-2.8	14.7%
Civilian noninstitutionalized population 65 years and older	67,505	+/-911	1,529	+/-199	1,901
With a disability	33.1%	+/-1.5	29.6%	+/-9.3	45.3%
RESIDENCE 1 YEAR AGO					
Population 1 year and over	583,160	+/-6,314	45,178	+/-1,924	30,641
Same house	80.3%	+/-0.6	69.9%	+/-3.3	79.9%
Different house in the U.S.	18.5%	+/-0.6	27.9%	+/-3.3	19.4%
Same county	10.5%	+/-0.5	14.4%	+/-2.6	14.1%
Different county	8.0%	+/-0.4	13.5%	+/-2.8	5.3%
Same state	0.6%	+/-0.1	0.9%	+/-0.9	0.6%
Different state	7.4%	+/-0.4	12.6%	+/-2.5	4.7%
Abroad	1.2%	+/-0.2	2.2%	+/-0.7	0.7%
PLACE OF BIRTH, CITIZENSHIP STATUS AND YEAR OF ENTRY					
Native	565,152	+/-6,494	43,518	+/-1,970	30,340
Male	53.1%	+/-0.3	57.5%	+/-1.5	49.9%
Female	46.9%	+/-0.3	42.5%	+/-1.5	50.1%
Foreign born	27,653	+/-1,896	2,791	+/-547	712
Male	47.4%	+/-2.2	55.0%	+/-7.5	46.1%
Female	52.6%	+/-2.2	45.0%	+/-7.5	53.9%
Foreign born; naturalized U.S. citizen	14,058	+/-1,165	1,980	+/-484	300

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	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate
Male	49.1%	+/-3.1	56.5%	+/-9.5	57.7%
Female	50.9%	+/-3.1	43.5%	+/-9.5	42.3%
Foreign born; not a U.S. citizen	13,595	+/-1,441	811	+/-289	412
Male	45.6%	+/-3.8	51.5%	+/-16.0	37.6%
Female	54.4%	+/-3.8	48.5%	+/-16.0	62.4%
Population born outside the United States	27,653	+/-1,896	2,791	+/-547	712
Entered 2010 or later	12.1%	+/-2.3	9.4%	+/-5.4	9.4%
Entered 2000 to 2009	22.5%	+/-2.9	36.5%	+/-9.6	36.4%
Entered before 2000	65.4%	+/-3.1	54.1%	+/-9.4	54.2%
WORLD REGION OF BIRTH OF FOREIGN BORN					
Foreign-born population excluding population born at sea	27,653	+/-1,896	2,791	+/-547	712
Europe	40.3%	+/-3.8	4.3%	+/-3.1	16.3%
Asia	13.4%	+/-1.9	16.6%	+/-7.4	19.9%
Africa	2.9%	+/-1.1	25.5%	+/-9.9	0.0%
Oceania	9.7%	+/-2.5	2.4%	+/-2.0	19.8%
Latin America	19.2%	+/-3.1	48.2%	+/-11.1	24.2%
Northern America	14.5%	+/-2.5	3.2%	+/-2.4	19.8%
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH					
Population 5 years and over	545,252	+/-5,529	41,087	+/-1,678	28,123
English only	90.6%	+/-0.6	88.8%	+/-1.5	88.1%
Language other than English	9.4%	+/-0.6	11.2%	+/-1.5	11.9%
Speak English less than "very well"	1.9%	+/-0.2	3.2%	+/-0.8	3.0%
EMPLOYMENT STATUS					
Population 16 years and over	458,063	+/-4,068	32,704	+/-1,182	22,698
In labor force	67.0%	+/-0.6	72.2%	+/-2.8	64.6%
Civilian labor force	60.7%	+/-0.6	53.0%	+/-3.0	60.5%
Employed	56.0%	+/-0.7	45.7%	+/-3.1	52.8%
Unemployed	4.7%	+/-0.3	7.2%	+/-1.6	7.7%
Percent of civilian labor force	7.8%	+/-0.5	13.7%	+/-3.0	12.8%
Armed Forces	6.2%	+/-0.2	19.3%	+/-2.1	4.1%
Not in labor force	33.0%	+/-0.6	27.8%	+/-2.8	35.4%
Females 16 years and over	213,587	+/-2,459	12,981	+/-741	11,414
In labor force	60.8%	+/-0.9	64.7%	+/-4.3	61.5%
Civilian labor force	59.6%	+/-0.9	57.7%	+/-4.2	59.8%
Employed	55.3%	+/-1.0	49.8%	+/-4.1	51.7%
Unemployed	4.3%	+/-0.4	7.9%	+/-2.3	8.1%
Percent of civilian labor force	7.2%	+/-0.7	13.7%	+/-3.9	13.5%
COMMUTING TO WORK					
Workers 16 years and over	278,119	+/-4,144	20,796	+/-1,029	12,558
Car, truck, or van - drove alone	67.3%	+/-0.8	65.8%	+/-3.6	65.3%
Car, truck, or van - carpooled	12.1%	+/-0.7	12.8%	+/-2.8	13.6%
Public transportation (excluding taxicab)	3.5%	+/-0.3	4.7%	+/-1.5	5.9%
Walked	5.7%	+/-0.5	6.9%	+/-1.8	6.2%

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	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate
Other means	4.9%	+/-0.4	5.2%	+/-1.7	2.1%
Worked at home	6.5%	+/-0.5	4.6%	+/-1.2	6.9%
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	24.7	+/-0.4	24.7	+/-1.8	27.7
OCCUPATION					
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	256,582	+/-4,100	14,949	+/-1,066	11,977
Management, business, science, and arts occupations	39.1%	+/-0.9	34.8%	+/-3.8	30.3%
Service occupations	20.3%	+/-0.8	22.5%	+/-3.5	25.9%
Sales and office occupations	23.0%	+/-0.8	26.8%	+/-4.5	25.1%
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	9.9%	+/-0.6	6.8%	+/-1.9	10.1%
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	7.7%	+/-0.5	9.1%	+/-3.0	8.5%
Male civilian employed population 16 years and over	138,450	+/-2,157	8,487	+/-798	6,071
Management, business, science, and arts occupations	36.7%	+/-1.2	32.2%	+/-5.0	30.6%
Service occupations	19.4%	+/-1.2	20.2%	+/-4.6	23.2%
Sales and office occupations	14.9%	+/-0.9	22.7%	+/-5.2	15.0%
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	17.5%	+/-1.0	10.9%	+/-3.2	18.0%
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	11.5%	+/-0.9	14.0%	+/-4.7	13.3%
Female civilian employed population 16 years and over	118,132	+/-2,675	6,462	+/-643	5,906
Management, business, science, and arts occupations	41.8%	+/-1.3	38.3%	+/-6.3	30.1%
Service occupations	21.4%	+/-1.1	25.6%	+/-4.6	28.8%
Sales and office occupations	32.5%	+/-1.3	32.1%	+/-5.7	35.6%
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	1.0%	+/-0.3	1.4%	+/-1.4	2.0%
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	3.3%	+/-0.5	2.6%	+/-1.7	3.6%
INDUSTRY					
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	256,582	+/-4,100	14,949	+/-1,066	11,977
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	1.7%	+/-0.3	1.0%	+/-1.2	0.6%
Construction	7.9%	+/-0.6	3.4%	+/-1.4	7.5%
Manufacturing	2.8%	+/-0.3	1.3%	+/-0.9	1.6%
Wholesale trade	1.8%	+/-0.2	0.9%	+/-0.6	2.3%
Retail trade	11.2%	+/-0.6	11.3%	+/-2.3	13.2%
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	5.5%	+/-0.5	4.6%	+/-1.8	5.0%
Information	1.8%	+/-0.3	1.2%	+/-0.6	2.0%
Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing	6.0%	+/-0.4	4.3%	+/-1.7	4.6%
Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services	10.9%	+/-0.6	10.0%	+/-2.3	8.4%
Educational services, and health care and social assistance	21.7%	+/-0.7	16.8%	+/-3.0	20.7%
Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services	14.8%	+/-0.7	13.8%	+/-2.8	20.1%
Other services (except public administration)	4.5%	+/-0.3	5.9%	+/-2.3	6.0%
Public administration	9.4%	+/-0.5	25.4%	+/-3.8	7.9%
CLASS OF WORKER					

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	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	256,582	+/-4,100	14,949	+/-1,066	11,977
Private wage and salary workers	68.9%	+/-0.8	57.8%	+/-4.2	66.5%
Government workers	21.6%	+/-0.7	35.3%	+/-4.3	22.2%
Self-employed workers in own not incorporated business	9.3%	+/-0.7	6.3%	+/-2.2	10.4%
Unpaid family workers	0.2%	+/-0.1	0.5%	+/-0.7	0.9%
INCOME IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS (IN 2013 INFLATION-ADJUSTED DOLLARS)					
Households	201,779	+/-2,341	13,034	+/-603	9,077
Median household income (dollars)	64,309	+/-1,294	59,519	+/-4,536	54,146
With earnings	81.8%	+/-0.8	91.0%	+/-1.8	79.0%
Mean earnings (dollars)	79,142	+/-1,399	65,539	+/-3,351	77,897
With Social Security income	27.5%	+/-0.7	12.1%	+/-2.2	20.6%
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	17,936	+/-422	15,569	+/-2,331	16,272
With Supplemental Security Income	3.9%	+/-0.4	4.1%	+/-1.8	5.7%
Mean Supplemental Security Income (dollars)	8,963	+/-541	7,383	+/-2,210	8,744
With cash public assistance income	3.1%	+/-0.4	3.1%	+/-1.6	4.5%
Mean cash public assistance income (dollars)	4,690	+/-540	5,225	+/-1,041	4,715
With retirement income	19.2%	+/-0.7	16.2%	+/-2.7	14.7%
Mean retirement income (dollars)	28,920	+/-1,407	28,279	+/-4,786	31,490
With Food Stamp/SNAP benefits	10.8%	+/-0.6	11.3%	+/-3.2	19.2%
Families	130,764	+/-2,351	8,722	+/-607	6,007
Median family income (dollars)	76,413	+/-1,737	63,708	+/-4,475	72,835
Married-couple family	77.8%	+/-1.0	73.3%	+/-4.6	67.6%
Median income (dollars)	85,844	+/-2,057	77,617	+/-7,911	84,719
Male householder, no spouse present, family	6.9%	+/-0.7	7.5%	+/-2.2	7.1%
Median income (dollars)	53,970	+/-3,949	64,361	+/-44,625	61,384
Female householder, no husband present, family	15.4%	+/-0.8	19.2%	+/-4.7	25.3%
Median income (dollars)	38,095	+/-3,171	31,040	+/-7,615	23,882
Individuals	592,805	+/-6,431	46,309	+/-2,043	31,052
Per capita income (dollars)	30,548	+/-469	22,587	+/-1,398	21,152
With earnings for full-time, year-round workers:					
Male	124,231	+/-2,268	11,407	+/-603	4,816
Female	72,714	+/-2,215	4,591	+/-539	3,587
Mean earnings (dollars) for full-time, year-round workers:					
Male	63,149	+/-1,334	49,270	+/-2,650	54,656
Female	50,397	+/-1,913	43,984	+/-3,371	48,228
Median earnings (dollars) full-time, year-round workers:					
Male	50,558	+/-663	44,101	+/-4,230	48,611
Female	41,597	+/-604	37,099	+/-2,119	39,706
HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE					
Civilian noninstitutionalized population	559,337	+/-6,362	39,198	+/-2,109	29,738
With private health insurance	75.3%	+/-0.8	73.5%	+/-2.6	66.7%
With public coverage	28.5%	+/-0.7	28.2%	+/-3.0	33.6%
No health insurance coverage	7.4%	+/-0.5	7.2%	+/-1.9	8.3%
POVERTY RATES FOR FAMILIES AND PEOPLE FOR WHOM POVERTY STATUS IS DETERMINED					
All families	7.7%	+/-0.6	8.6%	+/-2.9	15.1%
With related children under 18 years	12.4%	+/-1.2	11.8%	+/-4.1	18.2%
With related children under 5 years only	11.0%	+/-2.7	12.2%	+/-7.7	15.6%
Married-couple family	4.1%	+/-0.6	3.6%	+/-2.4	6.7%

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	White alone or in combination with one or more other races		Black or African American alone or in combination with one or more other races		American Indian and Alaska Native alone or in combination with one or more other races (300, A01-Z99) & (100-299) or (300, A01-Z99) or (400-999)
	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate
With related children under 18 years	5.7%	+/-1.2	4.9%	+/-3.6	4.9%
With related children under 5 years only	4.2%	+/-1.6	N	N	N
Female householder, no husband present, family	22.5%	+/-2.7	28.1%	+/-10.4	35.0%
With related children under 18 years	31.9%	+/-4.3	32.3%	+/-12.5	41.7%
With related children under 5 years only	34.3%	+/-9.7	43.1%	+/-32.4	63.5%
All people	12.1%	+/-0.7	12.1%	+/-2.1	18.5%
Under 18 years	15.0%	+/-1.5	14.5%	+/-3.3	16.5%
Related children under 18 years	14.6%	+/-1.5	14.3%	+/-3.3	16.5%
Related children under 5 years	15.3%	+/-2.2	17.2%	+/-6.1	16.8%
Related children 5 to 17 years	14.3%	+/-1.7	12.7%	+/-4.0	16.4%
18 years and over	11.2%	+/-0.6	10.8%	+/-2.0	19.5%
18 to 64 years	12.0%	+/-0.6	10.7%	+/-2.1	19.1%
65 years and over	6.9%	+/-0.9	12.6%	+/-6.6	23.0%
People in families	8.8%	+/-0.8	9.2%	+/-2.1	13.0%
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	25.0%	+/-1.2	24.9%	+/-5.1	41.2%
HOUSING TENURE					
Occupied housing units	201,779	+/-2,341	13,034	+/-603	9,077
Owner-occupied housing units	50.2%	+/-1.0	24.3%	+/-3.5	37.9%
Renter-occupied housing units	49.8%	+/-1.0	75.7%	+/-3.5	62.1%
Average household size of owner-occupied unit	2.84	+/-0.04	3.21	+/-0.44	3.23
Average household size of renter-occupied unit	2.57	+/-0.04	2.58	+/-0.16	2.55
UNITS IN STRUCTURE					
Occupied housing units	201,779	+/-2,341	13,034	+/-603	9,077
1-unit, detached or attached	65.6%	+/-0.9	51.8%	+/-4.5	61.5%
2 to 4 units	7.7%	+/-0.5	13.3%	+/-3.0	8.8%
5 or more units	26.6%	+/-0.7	34.8%	+/-4.0	29.6%
Mobile home, boat, RV, van, etc.	0.1%	+/-0.1	0.1%	+/-0.2	0.1%
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT					
Occupied housing units	201,779	+/-2,341	13,034	+/-603	9,077
Built 2010 or later	1.5%	+/-0.3	2.2%	+/-1.1	0.8%
Built 2000 to 2009	16.9%	+/-0.7	24.3%	+/-4.1	13.2%
Built 1980 to 1999	32.2%	+/-1.0	28.0%	+/-4.1	30.8%
Built 1960 to 1979	35.2%	+/-0.9	33.3%	+/-4.0	37.7%
Built 1940 to 1959	11.1%	+/-0.6	9.7%	+/-2.7	14.7%
Built 1939 or earlier	3.1%	+/-0.3	2.6%	+/-1.2	3.0%
VEHICLES AVAILABLE					
Occupied housing units	201,779	+/-2,341	13,034	+/-603	9,077
None	7.5%	+/-0.6	9.3%	+/-2.2	10.8%
1 or more	92.5%	+/-0.6	90.7%	+/-2.2	89.2%
HOUSE HEATING FUEL					
Occupied housing units	201,779	+/-2,341	13,034	+/-603	9,077
Gas	2.9%	+/-0.2	2.8%	+/-1.2	3.1%
Electricity	24.1%	+/-0.7	27.3%	+/-3.8	23.6%
All other fuels	2.5%	+/-0.3	2.7%	+/-1.0	2.5%
No fuel used	70.5%	+/-0.7	67.2%	+/-4.0	70.8%
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS					
Occupied housing units	201,779	+/-2,341	13,034	+/-603	9,077
No telephone service available	2.8%	+/-0.3	2.4%	+/-0.9	3.1%
1.01 or more occupants per room	6.1%	+/-0.5	4.0%	+/-1.5	7.2%

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	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS					
Housing units with a mortgage (excluding units where SMOC cannot be computed)	69,990	+/-1,780	2,637	+/-459	2,506
Less than 30 percent	49.9%	+/-1.6	32.7%	+/-8.9	52.7%
30 percent or more	50.1%	+/-1.6	67.3%	+/-8.9	47.3%
OWNER CHARACTERISTICS					
Owner-occupied housing units	101,351	+/-1,989	3,169	+/-476	3,440
Median value (dollars)	488,900	+/-8,459	458,700	+/-35,092	426,600
Median selected monthly owner costs with a mortgage (dollars)	2,354	+/-49	2,722	+/-274	1,979
Median selected monthly owner costs without a mortgage (dollars)	532	+/-17	565	+/-63	347
GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS					
Occupied units paying rent (excluding units where GRAP cannot be computed)	92,239	+/-2,597	9,464	+/-696	5,337
Less than 30 percent	40.2%	+/-1.6	35.0%	+/-4.7	41.9%
30 percent or more	59.8%	+/-1.6	65.0%	+/-4.7	58.1%
GROSS RENT					
Occupied units paying rent	94,107	+/-2,591	9,517	+/-692	5,440
Median gross rent (dollars)	1,563	+/-33	1,871	+/-75	1,426
COMPUTERS AND INTERNET USE					
Total households	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
With a computer	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
With a broadband Internet subscription	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)

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		Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate
TOTAL NUMBER OF RACES REPORTED					
Total population	+/-2,002	782,844	+/-2,646	192,486	+/-6,098
One race	+/-1.4	67.4%	+/-0.7	40.4%	+/-1.4
Two races	+/-3.0	18.2%	+/-0.5	24.6%	+/-1.0
Three races	+/-2.8	13.0%	+/-0.5	31.1%	+/-1.4
Four or more races	+/-2.9	1.5%	+/-0.2	3.9%	+/-0.6
SEX AND AGE					
Total population	+/-2,002	782,844	+/-2,646	192,486	+/-6,098
Male	+/-1.8	47.8%	+/-0.1	49.2%	+/-0.8
Female	+/-1.8	52.2%	+/-0.1	50.8%	+/-0.8
Under 5 years	+/-1.2	6.5%	+/-0.1	8.9%	+/-0.5
5 to 17 years	+/-2.1	16.9%	+/-0.1	22.0%	+/-0.9
18 to 24 years	+/-1.4	8.7%	+/-0.1	9.7%	+/-0.6
25 to 34 years	+/-1.6	12.2%	+/-0.1	12.6%	+/-0.6
35 to 44 years	+/-1.7	12.3%	+/-0.1	11.1%	+/-0.6
45 to 54 years	+/-1.6	13.6%	+/-0.1	12.7%	+/-0.6
55 to 64 years	+/-0.9	12.7%	+/-0.1	11.0%	+/-0.5
65 to 74 years	+/-0.7	8.4%	+/-0.1	6.7%	+/-0.4
75 years and over	+/-0.8	8.8%	+/-0.1	5.3%	+/-0.4
Median age (years)	+/-1.1	40.0	+/-0.2	32.5	+/-0.7
18 years and over	+/-2.2	76.6%	+/-0.2	69.1%	+/-0.9
21 years and over	+/-2.3	73.0%	+/-0.2	65.0%	+/-0.9
62 years and over	+/-1.0	20.6%	+/-0.2	15.0%	+/-0.7
65 years and over	+/-0.9	17.2%	+/-0.1	12.0%	+/-0.6
Under 18 years	+/-1,118	183,061	+/-1,763	59,471	+/-3,005
Male	+/-3.9	51.4%	+/-0.3	51.2%	+/-1.5
Female	+/-3.9	48.6%	+/-0.3	48.8%	+/-1.5
18 years and over	+/-1,243	599,783	+/-1,425	133,015	+/-3,887
Male	+/-2.3	46.6%	+/-0.1	48.3%	+/-0.9
Female	+/-2.3	53.4%	+/-0.1	51.7%	+/-0.9
18 to 34 years	+/-697	163,269	+/-1,062	42,860	+/-1,910
Male	+/-3.8	49.6%	+/-0.3	49.7%	+/-2.1
Female	+/-3.8	50.4%	+/-0.3	50.3%	+/-2.1
35 to 64 years	+/-839	302,055	+/-782	67,116	+/-2,485
Male	+/-3.5	47.3%	+/-0.1	49.6%	+/-1.2
Female	+/-3.5	52.7%	+/-0.1	50.4%	+/-1.2
65 years and over	+/-294	134,459	+/-329	23,039	+/-1,198
Male	+/-9.3	41.6%	+/-0.1	41.8%	+/-2.0
Female	+/-9.3	58.4%	+/-0.1	58.2%	+/-2.0
RELATIONSHIP					
Population in households	+/-2,036	767,604	+/-2,759	188,529	+/-6,141

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	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error
Householder or spouse	+/-2.4	46.3%	+/-0.4	42.0%	+/-0.9
Child	+/-2.3	31.6%	+/-0.4	38.9%	+/-1.0
Other relatives	+/-2.1	16.8%	+/-0.5	15.2%	+/-1.1
Nonrelatives	+/-1.4	5.3%	+/-0.3	3.9%	+/-0.5
Unmarried partner	+/-0.9	1.7%	+/-0.1	1.6%	+/-0.2
HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE					
Households	+/-628	228,475	+/-2,348	52,284	+/-1,647
Family households	+/-4.5	72.3%	+/-0.8	72.1%	+/-1.6
With own children under 18 years	+/-4.4	26.3%	+/-0.7	28.7%	+/-1.6
Married-couple family	+/-4.9	52.2%	+/-0.8	51.2%	+/-1.9
With own children under 18 years	+/-3.8	19.5%	+/-0.7	20.0%	+/-1.3
Female householder, no husband present, family	+/-3.4	14.3%	+/-0.6	14.9%	+/-1.4
With own children under 18 years	+/-3.0	5.0%	+/-0.3	6.3%	+/-0.9
Nonfamily households	+/-4.5	27.7%	+/-0.8	27.9%	+/-1.6
Male householder	+/-3.5	12.1%	+/-0.6	11.8%	+/-1.2
Living alone	+/-3.5	9.8%	+/-0.6	9.4%	+/-1.1
Not living alone	+/-1.7	2.3%	+/-0.2	2.4%	+/-0.5
Female householder	+/-3.6	15.5%	+/-0.6	16.1%	+/-1.4
Living alone	+/-3.3	13.1%	+/-0.6	13.7%	+/-1.1
Not living alone	+/-1.4	2.5%	+/-0.2	2.4%	+/-0.6
Average household size	+/-0.17	3.17	+/-0.03	3.07	+/-0.07
Average family size	+/-0.22	3.74	+/-0.04	3.62	+/-0.08
MARITAL STATUS					
Population 15 years and over	+/-1,495	631,048	+/-1,518	142,182	+/-4,155
Now married, except separated	+/-2.7	49.7%	+/-0.6	46.5%	+/-1.3
Widowed	+/-1.0	7.5%	+/-0.2	5.9%	+/-0.4
Divorced	+/-1.8	7.9%	+/-0.3	8.0%	+/-0.6
Separated	+/-0.8	1.1%	+/-0.1	1.1%	+/-0.2
Never married	+/-2.7	33.8%	+/-0.5	38.6%	+/-1.2
Male 15 years and over	+/-908	295,543	+/-899	68,909	+/-2,697
Now married, except separated	+/-3.8	49.9%	+/-0.6	47.3%	+/-1.6
Widowed	+/-0.9	2.7%	+/-0.2	2.4%	+/-0.4
Divorced	+/-2.4	7.1%	+/-0.4	7.0%	+/-0.8
Separated	+/-1.2	0.9%	+/-0.1	0.7%	+/-0.2
Never married	+/-3.6	39.4%	+/-0.6	42.6%	+/-1.5
Female 15 years and over	+/-892	335,505	+/-1,019	73,273	+/-2,176
Now married, except separated	+/-3.8	49.5%	+/-0.9	45.7%	+/-1.8
Widowed	+/-1.7	11.7%	+/-0.4	9.1%	+/-0.8
Divorced	+/-2.8	8.6%	+/-0.4	8.9%	+/-0.8
Separated	+/-1.1	1.3%	+/-0.2	1.4%	+/-0.4
Never married	+/-4.3	28.9%	+/-0.7	34.9%	+/-1.6
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT					
Population 3 years and over enrolled in school	+/-1,157	196,525	+/-2,575	60,449	+/-2,668
Nursery school, preschool	+/-2.4	6.3%	+/-0.4	7.9%	+/-0.9

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	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error
Kindergarten	+/-1.6	5.5%	+/-0.4	6.5%	+/-0.8
Elementary school (grades 1-8)	+/-4.0	39.8%	+/-0.8	42.7%	+/-1.7
High school (grades 9-12)	+/-4.0	21.8%	+/-0.5	20.1%	+/-1.4
College or graduate school	+/-3.8	26.6%	+/-0.7	22.7%	+/-1.5
Male 3 years and over enrolled in school	+/-634	97,581	+/-1,686	29,879	+/-1,809
Percent enrolled in kindergarten to grade 12	+/-5.3	69.6%	+/-1.0	72.1%	+/-2.1
Percent enrolled in college or graduate school	+/-5.4	23.7%	+/-1.1	19.3%	+/-2.1
Female 3 years and over enrolled in school	+/-866	98,944	+/-1,844	30,570	+/-1,428
Percent enrolled in kindergarten to grade 12	+/-5.0	64.8%	+/-1.1	66.7%	+/-2.2
Percent enrolled in college or graduate school	+/-4.9	29.4%	+/-1.1	26.1%	+/-2.1
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT					
Population 25 years and over	+/-1,135	531,785	+/-1,131	114,341	+/-3,456
Less than high school diploma	+/-1.9	11.5%	+/-0.5	11.9%	+/-1.0
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	+/-3.5	28.7%	+/-0.5	28.6%	+/-1.2
Some college or associate's degree	+/-3.6	30.9%	+/-0.6	29.2%	+/-1.2
Bachelor's degree	+/-2.3	20.3%	+/-0.5	19.4%	+/-1.2
Graduate or professional degree	+/-2.1	8.6%	+/-0.3	10.8%	+/-0.7
High school graduate or higher	+/-1.9	88.5%	+/-0.5	88.1%	+/-1.0
Male, high school graduate or higher	+/-2.6	89.2%	+/-0.6	88.4%	+/-1.2
Female, high school graduate or higher	+/-2.8	88.0%	+/-0.6	87.8%	+/-1.3
Bachelor's degree or higher	+/-2.6	29.0%	+/-0.6	30.2%	+/-1.2
Male, bachelor's degree or higher	+/-3.2	27.2%	+/-0.7	29.4%	+/-1.7
Female, bachelor's degree or higher	+/-4.7	30.5%	+/-0.8	31.0%	+/-1.6
FERTILITY					
Women 15 to 50 years	+/-878	182,423	+/-1,048	44,770	+/-1,795
Women 15 to 50 years who had a birth in the past 12 months	+/-132	10,864	+/-949	2,610	+/-406
Unmarried women 15 to 50 years who had a birth in the past 12 months	+/-107	3,639	+/-455	1,165	+/-251
As a percent of all women with a birth in the past 12 months	+/-20.4	33.5%	+/-3.2	44.6%	+/-7.2
RESPONSIBILITY FOR GRANDCHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS					
Population 30 years and over	+/-992	483,467	+/-1,092	102,279	+/-3,072
Living with grandchild(ren)	+/-1.6	7.4%	+/-0.4	6.4%	+/-0.7
Responsible for grandchild(ren)	+/-14.9	19.1%	+/-1.9	24.8%	+/-4.3
VETERAN STATUS					
Civilian population 18 years and over	+/-1,250	596,361	+/-1,490	132,285	+/-3,903
Civilian veteran	+/-2.3	7.9%	+/-0.3	6.2%	+/-0.5
DISABILITY STATUS					
Total civilian noninstitutionalized population	+/-1,974	773,283	+/-2,720	190,123	+/-6,124
With a disability	+/-1.7	10.5%	+/-0.2	8.4%	+/-0.6
Civilian noninstitutionalized population under 18 years	+/-1,122	182,965	+/-1,750	59,437	+/-3,004
With a disability	+/-1.9	2.9%	+/-0.4	3.2%	+/-0.8

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	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error
Civilian noninstitutionalized population 18 to 64 years	+/-1,154	458,948	+/-1,417	108,143	+/-3,680
With a disability	+/-2.4	6.5%	+/-0.3	6.5%	+/-0.6
Civilian noninstitutionalized population 65 years and older	+/-293	131,370	+/-444	22,543	+/-1,202
With a disability	+/-9.0	35.3%	+/-0.9	31.8%	+/-2.2
RESIDENCE 1 YEAR AGO					
Population 1 year and over	+/-1,991	773,267	+/-2,663	189,117	+/-5,961
Same house	+/-2.9	89.6%	+/-0.6	89.5%	+/-1.1
Different house in the U.S.	+/-2.9	9.3%	+/-0.6	10.0%	+/-1.1
Same county	+/-2.6	7.8%	+/-0.5	8.2%	+/-1.0
Different county	+/-1.2	1.5%	+/-0.2	1.8%	+/-0.4
Same state	+/-0.4	0.4%	+/-0.1	0.6%	+/-0.2
Different state	+/-1.2	1.1%	+/-0.1	1.3%	+/-0.3
Abroad	+/-0.5	1.1%	+/-0.2	0.5%	+/-0.2
PLACE OF BIRTH, CITIZENSHIP STATUS AND YEAR OF ENTRY					
Native	+/-2,007	587,861	+/-5,258	161,776	+/-5,837
Male	+/-1.9	50.1%	+/-0.3	50.4%	+/-0.9
Female	+/-1.9	49.9%	+/-0.3	49.6%	+/-0.9
Foreign born	+/-272	194,983	+/-4,368	30,710	+/-2,120
Male	+/-13.9	40.7%	+/-0.8	42.6%	+/-1.9
Female	+/-13.9	59.3%	+/-0.8	57.4%	+/-1.9
Foreign born; naturalized U.S. citizen	+/-158	120,742	+/-3,120	21,862	+/-1,630
Male	+/-18.9	40.0%	+/-1.0	41.1%	+/-2.2
Female	+/-18.9	60.0%	+/-1.0	58.9%	+/-2.2
Foreign born; not a U.S. citizen	+/-236	74,241	+/-3,309	8,848	+/-1,292
Male	+/-19.1	41.8%	+/-1.5	46.2%	+/-4.5
Female	+/-19.1	58.2%	+/-1.5	53.8%	+/-4.5
Population born outside the United States	+/-272	194,983	+/-4,368	30,710	+/-2,120
Entered 2010 or later	+/-11.5	7.6%	+/-0.9	7.4%	+/-1.9
Entered 2000 to 2009	+/-17.8	24.8%	+/-1.3	22.5%	+/-3.1
Entered before 2000	+/-18.1	67.6%	+/-1.4	70.1%	+/-3.6
WORLD REGION OF BIRTH OF FOREIGN BORN					
Foreign-born population excluding population born at sea	+/-272	194,983	+/-4,368	30,710	+/-2,120
Europe	+/-14.4	0.3%	+/-0.1	0.4%	+/-0.3
Asia	+/-12.8	98.6%	+/-0.3	97.1%	+/-0.8
Africa	+/-6.4	0.1%	+/-0.1	0.0%	+/-0.1
Oceania	+/-16.9	0.5%	+/-0.2	0.7%	+/-0.4
Latin America	+/-14.1	0.3%	+/-0.1	1.0%	+/-0.5
Northern America	+/-16.7	0.2%	+/-0.1	0.7%	+/-0.5

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	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH					
Population 5 years and over	+/-1,820	732,080	+/-2,166	175,428	+/-5,396
English only	+/-2.1	68.0%	+/-0.8	76.0%	+/-1.3
Language other than English	+/-2.1	32.0%	+/-0.8	24.0%	+/-1.3
Speak English less than "very well"	+/-1.0	18.1%	+/-0.5	13.4%	+/-1.0
EMPLOYMENT STATUS					
Population 16 years and over	+/-1,470	620,280	+/-1,622	139,167	+/-4,069
In labor force	+/-2.6	64.6%	+/-0.4	66.7%	+/-1.0
Civilian labor force	+/-2.9	64.1%	+/-0.4	66.1%	+/-1.0
Employed	+/-2.9	60.5%	+/-0.5	61.4%	+/-1.1
Unemployed	+/-1.8	3.6%	+/-0.2	4.8%	+/-0.5
Percent of civilian labor force	+/-2.9	5.6%	+/-0.4	7.2%	+/-0.8
Armed Forces	+/-1.0	0.6%	+/-0.1	0.5%	+/-0.2
Not in labor force	+/-2.6	35.4%	+/-0.4	33.3%	+/-1.0
Females 16 years and over	+/-880	330,178	+/-1,150	71,756	+/-2,076
In labor force	+/-4.1	60.5%	+/-0.6	62.2%	+/-1.4
Civilian labor force	+/-4.2	60.3%	+/-0.6	62.0%	+/-1.4
Employed	+/-4.7	57.4%	+/-0.6	58.0%	+/-1.3
Unemployed	+/-2.4	3.0%	+/-0.3	4.0%	+/-0.7
Percent of civilian labor force	+/-4.1	4.9%	+/-0.4	6.5%	+/-1.1
COMMUTING TO WORK					
Workers 16 years and over	+/-1,108	369,920	+/-3,298	84,174	+/-2,756
Car, truck, or van - drove alone	+/-3.9	66.8%	+/-0.8	65.6%	+/-1.6
Car, truck, or van - carpooled	+/-2.7	16.4%	+/-0.6	17.3%	+/-1.1
Public transportation (excluding taxicab)	+/-1.9	7.8%	+/-0.5	6.3%	+/-0.7
Walked	+/-1.8	3.5%	+/-0.3	4.0%	+/-0.6
Other means	+/-0.9	2.6%	+/-0.3	2.9%	+/-0.5
Worked at home	+/-2.0	2.8%	+/-0.3	3.9%	+/-0.8
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	+/-2.1	26.9	+/-0.4	26.5	+/-0.6
OCCUPATION					
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	+/-1,134	375,109	+/-3,349	85,413	+/-2,801
Management, business, science, and arts occupations	+/-3.7	31.0%	+/-0.7	32.9%	+/-1.6
Service occupations	+/-4.0	23.6%	+/-0.7	21.9%	+/-1.5
Sales and office occupations	+/-3.5	26.9%	+/-0.6	26.7%	+/-1.1
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	+/-2.4	9.5%	+/-0.4	9.1%	+/-0.9
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	+/-2.0	9.0%	+/-0.4	9.4%	+/-0.9
Male civilian employed population 16 years and over	+/-772	185,685	+/-2,198	43,806	+/-2,031
Management, business, science, and arts occupations	+/-5.2	27.6%	+/-0.9	29.7%	+/-2.1
Service occupations	+/-5.2	24.0%	+/-0.9	23.1%	+/-2.0
Sales and office occupations	+/-3.4	17.0%	+/-0.6	15.9%	+/-1.2
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	+/-4.1	17.9%	+/-0.8	16.8%	+/-1.6
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	+/-3.9	13.5%	+/-0.7	14.4%	+/-1.7

Subject	Hawaii				
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	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error
Female civilian employed population 16 years and over	+/-769	189,424	+/-2,215	41,607	+/-1,375
Management, business, science, and arts occupations	+/-5.7	34.4%	+/-0.9	36.3%	+/-2.1
Service occupations	+/-5.2	23.2%	+/-0.8	20.7%	+/-1.6
Sales and office occupations	+/-5.7	36.5%	+/-0.9	38.0%	+/-1.9
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	+/-1.7	1.4%	+/-0.3	0.9%	+/-0.5
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	+/-1.8	4.5%	+/-0.5	4.1%	+/-0.7
INDUSTRY					
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	+/-1,134	375,109	+/-3,349	85,413	+/-2,801
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	+/-0.6	1.4%	+/-0.2	0.7%	+/-0.3
Construction	+/-2.1	6.2%	+/-0.3	6.6%	+/-0.8
Manufacturing	+/-0.8	3.3%	+/-0.3	3.9%	+/-0.5
Wholesale trade	+/-1.2	2.5%	+/-0.2	2.6%	+/-0.6
Retail trade	+/-2.4	13.1%	+/-0.5	11.9%	+/-0.9
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	+/-1.5	5.9%	+/-0.3	6.4%	+/-0.7
Information	+/-1.1	1.5%	+/-0.2	1.6%	+/-0.3
Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing	+/-1.7	6.7%	+/-0.4	6.7%	+/-0.7
Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services	+/-2.3	9.3%	+/-0.4	10.0%	+/-0.9
Educational services, and health care and social assistance	+/-3.5	20.7%	+/-0.7	19.4%	+/-1.1
Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services	+/-3.6	17.3%	+/-0.7	17.0%	+/-1.4
Other services (except public administration)	+/-2.3	4.4%	+/-0.3	4.4%	+/-0.6
Public administration	+/-2.3	7.7%	+/-0.4	9.0%	+/-0.9
CLASS OF WORKER					
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	+/-1,134	375,109	+/-3,349	85,413	+/-2,801
Private wage and salary workers	+/-4.0	74.7%	+/-0.6	72.3%	+/-1.4
Government workers	+/-3.4	19.9%	+/-0.6	21.4%	+/-1.2
Self-employed workers in own not incorporated business	+/-2.8	5.3%	+/-0.3	6.1%	+/-0.8
Unpaid family workers	+/-0.9	0.1%	+/-0.1	0.2%	+/-0.1
INCOME IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS (IN 2013 INFLATION-ADJUSTED DOLLARS)					
Households	+/-628	228,475	+/-2,348	52,284	+/-1,647
Median household income (dollars)	+/-4,850	71,081	+/-1,007	67,604	+/-2,987
With earnings	+/-3.7	80.3%	+/-0.5	81.5%	+/-1.2
Mean earnings (dollars)	+/-7,909	82,964	+/-1,089	83,381	+/-2,738
With Social Security income	+/-3.0	38.3%	+/-0.6	33.0%	+/-1.5
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	+/-1,949	17,766	+/-247	16,791	+/-630
With Supplemental Security Income	+/-1.5	4.0%	+/-0.4	4.2%	+/-0.7
Mean Supplemental Security Income (dollars)	+/-1,645	8,776	+/-465	8,627	+/-552
With cash public assistance income	+/-1.5	3.9%	+/-0.3	4.5%	+/-0.8
Mean cash public assistance income (dollars)	+/-1,935	5,155	+/-544	4,380	+/-572
With retirement income	+/-3.0	26.1%	+/-0.6	23.3%	+/-1.5
Mean retirement income (dollars)	+/-8,608	26,406	+/-763	25,446	+/-1,529
With Food Stamp/SNAP benefits	+/-2.7	9.9%	+/-0.5	13.1%	+/-1.2
Families	+/-609	165,251	+/-2,080	37,698	+/-1,476

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	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error
Median family income (dollars)	+/-8,949	83,404	+/-1,249	79,268	+/-3,592
Married-couple family	+/-5.8	72.1%	+/-0.9	71.0%	+/-2.2
Median income (dollars)	+/-13,757	94,460	+/-1,561	91,782	+/-3,378
Male householder, no spouse present, family	+/-3.1	8.2%	+/-0.5	8.3%	+/-1.3
Median income (dollars)	+/-40,978	68,325	+/-4,831	62,256	+/-11,854
Female householder, no husband present, family	+/-4.8	19.7%	+/-0.8	20.7%	+/-1.9
Median income (dollars)	+/-7,460	53,743	+/-2,405	45,876	+/-4,260
Individuals	+/-2,002	782,844	+/-2,646	192,486	+/-6,098
Per capita income (dollars)	+/-1,362	26,964	+/-337	25,225	+/-735
With earnings for full-time, year-round workers:					
Male	+/-606	141,346	+/-2,598	32,879	+/-1,807
Female	+/-505	127,883	+/-2,134	27,406	+/-1,138
Mean earnings (dollars) for full-time, year-round workers:					
Male	+/-4,048	55,676	+/-873	60,988	+/-2,485
Female	+/-4,485	44,946	+/-903	44,659	+/-1,274
Median earnings (dollars) full-time, year-round workers:					
Male	+/-3,256	45,728	+/-705	48,006	+/-2,243
Female	+/-2,550	37,856	+/-751	37,607	+/-1,256
HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE					
Civilian noninstitutionalized population	+/-1,974	773,283	+/-2,720	190,123	+/-6,124
With private health insurance	+/-3.1	78.5%	+/-0.6	75.0%	+/-1.3
With public coverage	+/-3.2	30.0%	+/-0.4	29.5%	+/-1.1
No health insurance coverage	+/-2.3	5.7%	+/-0.4	6.2%	+/-0.7
POVERTY RATES FOR FAMILIES AND PEOPLE FOR WHOM POVERTY STATUS IS DETERMINED					
All families	+/-4.1	6.5%	+/-0.6	8.9%	+/-1.3
With related children under 18 years	+/-6.5	9.2%	+/-0.9	12.3%	+/-2.0
With related children under 5 years only	+/-10.2	9.8%	+/-2.1	8.0%	+/-3.4
Married-couple family	+/-2.7	3.9%	+/-0.5	5.8%	+/-1.4
With related children under 18 years	+/-3.1	4.2%	+/-0.7	6.9%	+/-2.1
With related children under 5 years only	N	2.6%	+/-1.0	N	N
Female householder, no husband present, family	+/-12.6	15.0%	+/-1.7	19.3%	+/-3.3
With related children under 18 years	+/-16.2	23.6%	+/-3.0	27.9%	+/-6.1
With related children under 5 years only	+/-30.7	28.6%	+/-8.1	22.0%	+/-11.7
All people	+/-3.3	9.0%	+/-0.5	11.2%	+/-1.2
Under 18 years	+/-6.2	12.5%	+/-1.3	15.4%	+/-2.2
Related children under 18 years	+/-6.2	12.1%	+/-1.3	15.2%	+/-2.2
Related children under 5 years	+/-7.2	13.2%	+/-1.8	14.5%	+/-2.9
Related children 5 to 17 years	+/-6.6	11.6%	+/-1.4	15.5%	+/-2.4
18 years and over	+/-2.8	7.9%	+/-0.4	9.4%	+/-0.9
18 to 64 years	+/-2.8	8.1%	+/-0.5	9.1%	+/-1.0
65 years and over	+/-7.5	7.3%	+/-0.8	10.8%	+/-1.9
People in families	+/-3.6	6.6%	+/-0.6	9.5%	+/-1.3
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	+/-6.6	23.8%	+/-1.2	23.8%	+/-2.8
HOUSING TENURE					
Occupied housing units	+/-628	228,475	+/-2,348	52,284	+/-1,647
Owner-occupied housing units	+/-3.8	65.4%	+/-0.7	63.2%	+/-1.7
Renter-occupied housing units	+/-3.8	34.6%	+/-0.7	36.8%	+/-1.7
Average household size of owner-occupied unit	+/-0.31	3.30	+/-0.04	3.17	+/-0.08

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	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error
Average household size of renter-occupied unit	+/-0.17	2.93	+/-0.06	2.89	+/-0.13
UNITS IN STRUCTURE					
Occupied housing units	+/-628	228,475	+/-2,348	52,284	+/-1,647
1-unit, detached or attached	+/-4.5	66.5%	+/-0.7	63.2%	+/-1.8
2 to 4 units	+/-2.8	5.3%	+/-0.3	5.7%	+/-0.8
5 or more units	+/-4.0	28.0%	+/-0.7	30.9%	+/-1.6
Mobile home, boat, RV, van, etc.	+/-0.2	0.2%	+/-0.1	0.2%	+/-0.2
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT					
Occupied housing units	+/-628	228,475	+/-2,348	52,284	+/-1,647
Built 2010 or later	+/-0.9	0.9%	+/-0.2	0.8%	+/-0.3
Built 2000 to 2009	+/-3.6	9.1%	+/-0.4	9.4%	+/-0.9
Built 1980 to 1999	+/-4.1	29.5%	+/-0.8	28.5%	+/-1.5
Built 1960 to 1979	+/-4.8	41.5%	+/-0.8	41.8%	+/-1.8
Built 1940 to 1959	+/-3.5	15.5%	+/-0.5	15.6%	+/-1.3
Built 1939 or earlier	+/-1.3	3.5%	+/-0.3	3.9%	+/-0.6
VEHICLES AVAILABLE					
Occupied housing units	+/-628	228,475	+/-2,348	52,284	+/-1,647
None	+/-2.6	9.4%	+/-0.5	11.1%	+/-1.3
1 or more	+/-2.6	90.6%	+/-0.5	88.9%	+/-1.3
HOUSE HEATING FUEL					
Occupied housing units	+/-628	228,475	+/-2,348	52,284	+/-1,647
Gas	+/-1.4	3.8%	+/-0.3	4.5%	+/-0.6
Electricity	+/-3.7	38.0%	+/-0.7	38.9%	+/-1.7
All other fuels	+/-1.7	2.3%	+/-0.2	2.4%	+/-0.4
No fuel used	+/-4.3	56.0%	+/-0.7	54.2%	+/-1.8
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS					
Occupied housing units	+/-628	228,475	+/-2,348	52,284	+/-1,647
No telephone service available	+/-1.3	2.2%	+/-0.3	2.1%	+/-0.5
1.01 or more occupants per room	+/-2.3	9.8%	+/-0.5	9.6%	+/-1.2
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS					
Housing units with a mortgage (excluding units where SMOC cannot be computed)	+/-378	99,073	+/-1,984	22,291	+/-1,112
Less than 30 percent	+/-7.4	55.5%	+/-1.2	54.1%	+/-2.7
30 percent or more	+/-7.4	44.5%	+/-1.2	45.9%	+/-2.7
OWNER CHARACTERISTICS					
Owner-occupied housing units	+/-443	149,428	+/-2,147	33,032	+/-1,274
Median value (dollars)	+/-43,538	513,000	+/-7,089	536,800	+/-15,307
Median selected monthly owner costs with a mortgage (dollars)	+/-218	2,253	+/-28	2,308	+/-62
Median selected monthly owner costs without a mortgage (dollars)	+/-160	501	+/-10	544	+/-16
GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS					
Occupied units paying rent (excluding units where GRAP cannot be computed)	+/-518	70,632	+/-1,730	17,584	+/-1,074
Less than 30 percent	+/-6.0	49.7%	+/-1.6	48.7%	+/-3.5
30 percent or more	+/-6.0	50.3%	+/-1.6	51.3%	+/-3.5
GROSS RENT					
Occupied units paying rent	+/-504	72,343	+/-1,781	17,747	+/-1,093
Median gross rent (dollars)	+/-90	1,206	+/-18	1,141	+/-41
COMPUTERS AND INTERNET USE					
Total households	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)

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		Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate
With a computer	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
With a broadband Internet subscription	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)

Subject	Hawaii				
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	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate
TOTAL NUMBER OF RACES REPORTED					
Total population	191,640	+/-6,041	347,650	+/-6,157	311,653
One race	40.2%	+/-1.4	63.4%	+/-1.3	70.3%
Two races	24.7%	+/-1.0	20.0%	+/-1.0	17.5%
Three races	31.2%	+/-1.4	14.7%	+/-1.1	10.9%
Four or more races	3.9%	+/-0.6	1.9%	+/-0.4	1.2%
SEX AND AGE					
Total population	191,640	+/-6,041	347,650	+/-6,157	311,653
Male	49.1%	+/-0.8	48.6%	+/-0.5	48.0%
Female	50.9%	+/-0.8	51.4%	+/-0.5	52.0%
Under 5 years	8.8%	+/-0.5	8.7%	+/-0.3	6.2%
5 to 17 years	22.1%	+/-0.9	21.4%	+/-0.5	15.9%
18 to 24 years	9.7%	+/-0.6	11.1%	+/-0.3	7.2%
25 to 34 years	12.5%	+/-0.6	13.7%	+/-0.4	10.8%
35 to 44 years	11.1%	+/-0.6	13.2%	+/-0.4	10.4%
45 to 54 years	12.7%	+/-0.6	11.6%	+/-0.5	13.7%
55 to 64 years	11.0%	+/-0.5	9.9%	+/-0.4	13.6%
65 to 74 years	6.6%	+/-0.4	6.2%	+/-0.3	9.1%
75 years and over	5.3%	+/-0.4	4.2%	+/-0.2	13.0%
Median age (years)	32.5	+/-0.7	31.0	+/-0.5	44.5
18 years and over	69.1%	+/-0.9	69.9%	+/-0.5	77.9%
21 years and over	65.0%	+/-0.9	65.1%	+/-0.5	74.9%
62 years and over	14.9%	+/-0.7	12.9%	+/-0.4	25.7%
65 years and over	11.9%	+/-0.7	10.4%	+/-0.4	22.1%
Under 18 years	59,256	+/-3,002	104,584	+/-3,094	68,897
Male	51.2%	+/-1.6	51.2%	+/-0.9	52.1%
Female	48.8%	+/-1.6	48.8%	+/-0.9	47.9%
18 years and over	132,384	+/-3,829	243,066	+/-3,997	242,756
Male	48.2%	+/-0.9	47.4%	+/-0.6	46.8%
Female	51.8%	+/-0.9	52.6%	+/-0.6	53.2%
18 to 34 years	42,661	+/-1,896	86,327	+/-2,200	56,106
Male	49.5%	+/-2.1	49.4%	+/-1.2	49.2%
Female	50.5%	+/-2.1	50.6%	+/-1.2	50.8%
35 to 64 years	66,823	+/-2,450	120,697	+/-2,515	117,641
Male	49.6%	+/-1.2	47.2%	+/-0.8	49.1%
Female	50.4%	+/-1.2	52.8%	+/-0.8	50.9%
65 years and over	22,900	+/-1,189	36,042	+/-1,386	69,009
Male	41.9%	+/-2.0	43.6%	+/-1.3	41.0%
Female	58.1%	+/-2.0	56.4%	+/-1.3	59.0%
RELATIONSHIP					
Population in households	187,709	+/-6,077	341,849	+/-6,201	306,090
Householder or spouse	41.9%	+/-0.9	34.4%	+/-0.7	51.5%
Child	38.9%	+/-1.0	37.0%	+/-0.7	31.6%
Other relatives	15.3%	+/-1.1	22.6%	+/-0.9	12.5%

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	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate
Nonrelatives	3.8%	+/-0.5	6.0%	+/-0.5	4.4%
Unmarried partner	1.6%	+/-0.2	1.8%	+/-0.2	1.5%
HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE					
Households	52,014	+/-1,630	72,794	+/-1,832	103,383
Family households	72.2%	+/-1.6	80.8%	+/-1.2	68.0%
With own children under 18 years	28.7%	+/-1.6	36.9%	+/-1.6	20.0%
Married-couple family	51.2%	+/-1.9	55.1%	+/-1.7	50.5%
With own children under 18 years	20.0%	+/-1.3	25.6%	+/-1.5	15.6%
Female householder, no husband present, family	14.9%	+/-1.4	18.1%	+/-1.2	12.2%
With own children under 18 years	6.3%	+/-0.9	8.3%	+/-0.9	3.1%
Nonfamily households	27.8%	+/-1.6	19.2%	+/-1.2	32.0%
Male householder	11.8%	+/-1.2	9.5%	+/-1.1	14.5%
Living alone	9.4%	+/-1.2	6.9%	+/-1.0	12.2%
Not living alone	2.3%	+/-0.5	2.7%	+/-0.6	2.3%
Female householder	16.0%	+/-1.4	9.7%	+/-0.9	17.4%
Living alone	13.6%	+/-1.1	7.2%	+/-0.9	15.1%
Not living alone	2.4%	+/-0.6	2.5%	+/-0.5	2.4%
Average household size	3.07	+/-0.07	4.16	+/-0.08	2.66
Average family size	3.62	+/-0.08	4.50	+/-0.09	3.26
MARITAL STATUS					
Population 15 years and over	141,529	+/-4,096	261,196	+/-4,329	253,792
Now married, except separated	46.4%	+/-1.3	47.0%	+/-0.9	49.1%
Widowed	5.9%	+/-0.4	5.7%	+/-0.4	8.8%
Divorced	8.0%	+/-0.6	6.4%	+/-0.4	8.4%
Separated	1.1%	+/-0.2	1.2%	+/-0.2	1.0%
Never married	38.6%	+/-1.2	39.7%	+/-0.8	32.8%
Male 15 years and over	68,558	+/-2,669	124,140	+/-2,599	119,218
Now married, except separated	47.4%	+/-1.6	47.0%	+/-1.1	49.0%
Widowed	2.4%	+/-0.4	2.1%	+/-0.3	3.1%
Divorced	7.0%	+/-0.8	6.0%	+/-0.6	7.9%
Separated	0.7%	+/-0.2	1.1%	+/-0.2	0.8%
Never married	42.5%	+/-1.5	43.9%	+/-1.1	39.3%
Female 15 years and over	72,971	+/-2,153	137,056	+/-2,757	134,574
Now married, except separated	45.6%	+/-1.8	47.0%	+/-1.2	49.2%
Widowed	9.1%	+/-0.8	8.9%	+/-0.6	13.8%
Divorced	8.9%	+/-0.8	6.7%	+/-0.7	8.9%
Separated	1.4%	+/-0.4	1.3%	+/-0.3	1.1%
Never married	35.0%	+/-1.6	36.0%	+/-1.0	27.0%
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT					
Population 3 years and over enrolled in school	60,256	+/-2,669	104,900	+/-3,130	73,552
Nursery school, preschool	7.9%	+/-0.9	6.2%	+/-0.6	7.6%
Kindergarten	6.5%	+/-0.8	5.6%	+/-0.6	5.8%
Elementary school (grades 1-8)	42.7%	+/-1.7	41.9%	+/-1.5	39.9%
High school (grades 9-12)	20.2%	+/-1.4	23.2%	+/-0.9	21.2%
College or graduate school	22.7%	+/-1.5	23.2%	+/-1.3	25.6%
Male 3 years and over enrolled in school	29,757	+/-1,800	51,400	+/-1,899	37,154

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	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate
Percent enrolled in kindergarten to grade 12	72.1%	+/-2.1	72.8%	+/-1.8	69.6%
Percent enrolled in college or graduate school	19.2%	+/-2.1	20.4%	+/-1.6	22.8%
Female 3 years and over enrolled in school	30,499	+/-1,437	53,500	+/-2,031	36,398
Percent enrolled in kindergarten to grade 12	66.7%	+/-2.2	68.5%	+/-1.7	64.1%
Percent enrolled in college or graduate school	26.1%	+/-2.1	25.9%	+/-1.7	28.3%
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT					
Population 25 years and over	113,758	+/-3,413	204,370	+/-3,418	220,444
Less than high school diploma	11.9%	+/-1.0	15.4%	+/-0.9	5.5%
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	28.8%	+/-1.2	31.8%	+/-0.9	26.4%
Some college or associate's degree	29.2%	+/-1.2	33.8%	+/-1.0	31.2%
Bachelor's degree	19.4%	+/-1.1	15.1%	+/-0.8	25.8%
Graduate or professional degree	10.7%	+/-0.7	3.8%	+/-0.4	11.2%
High school graduate or higher	88.1%	+/-1.0	84.6%	+/-0.9	94.5%
Male, high school graduate or higher	88.4%	+/-1.2	84.5%	+/-1.2	95.6%
Female, high school graduate or higher	87.8%	+/-1.3	84.7%	+/-0.9	93.6%
Bachelor's degree or higher	30.1%	+/-1.2	19.0%	+/-0.9	37.0%
Male, bachelor's degree or higher	29.2%	+/-1.7	15.1%	+/-1.0	35.7%
Female, bachelor's degree or higher	30.9%	+/-1.5	22.4%	+/-1.2	38.0%
FERTILITY					
Women 15 to 50 years	44,655	+/-1,797	89,793	+/-2,006	64,045
Women 15 to 50 years who had a birth in the past 12 months	2,610	+/-406	6,048	+/-812	3,530
Unmarried women 15 to 50 years who had a birth in the past 12 months	1,165	+/-251	2,457	+/-403	1,012
As a percent of all women with a birth in the past 12 months	44.6%	+/-7.2	40.6%	+/-4.7	28.7%
RESPONSIBILITY FOR GRANDCHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS					
Population 30 years and over	101,787	+/-3,019	179,124	+/-3,355	203,714
Living with grandchild(ren)	6.4%	+/-0.7	11.5%	+/-0.8	4.7%
Responsible for grandchild(ren)	24.7%	+/-4.3	21.5%	+/-2.5	13.5%
VETERAN STATUS					
Civilian population 18 years and over	131,667	+/-3,843	241,230	+/-3,976	242,280
Civilian veteran	6.2%	+/-0.5	6.4%	+/-0.5	9.9%
DISABILITY STATUS					
Total civilian noninstitutionalized population	189,290	+/-6,061	343,716	+/-6,191	308,523
With a disability	8.5%	+/-0.6	8.3%	+/-0.4	12.1%
Civilian noninstitutionalized population under 18 years	59,222	+/-3,001	104,542	+/-3,093	68,861
With a disability	3.2%	+/-0.8	2.8%	+/-0.6	3.3%
Civilian noninstitutionalized population 18 to 64 years	107,664	+/-3,635	203,703	+/-3,568	172,609
With a disability	6.5%	+/-0.6	6.4%	+/-0.5	6.3%
Civilian noninstitutionalized population 65 years and older	22,404	+/-1,193	35,471	+/-1,363	67,053
With a disability	32.0%	+/-2.3	35.4%	+/-2.2	36.3%
RESIDENCE 1 YEAR AGO					

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	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate
Population 1 year and over	188,287	+/-5,903	342,271	+/-6,139	307,618
Same house	89.5%	+/-1.1	87.7%	+/-1.1	91.6%
Different house in the U.S.	10.0%	+/-1.1	11.0%	+/-1.1	7.7%
Same county	8.2%	+/-1.1	9.5%	+/-1.1	6.5%
Different county	1.8%	+/-0.4	1.5%	+/-0.3	1.2%
Same state	0.6%	+/-0.2	0.5%	+/-0.2	0.3%
Different state	1.3%	+/-0.3	1.0%	+/-0.2	0.9%
Abroad	0.5%	+/-0.2	1.3%	+/-0.4	0.6%
PLACE OF BIRTH, CITIZENSHIP STATUS AND YEAR OF ENTRY					
Native	161,419	+/-5,806	236,540	+/-5,722	286,713
Male	50.4%	+/-0.9	50.8%	+/-0.8	49.9%
Female	49.6%	+/-0.9	49.2%	+/-0.8	50.1%
Foreign born	30,221	+/-2,112	111,110	+/-3,856	24,940
Male	42.5%	+/-1.9	43.9%	+/-1.1	26.3%
Female	57.5%	+/-1.9	56.1%	+/-1.1	73.7%
Foreign born; naturalized U.S. citizen	21,436	+/-1,629	70,383	+/-2,575	9,551
Male	41.1%	+/-2.3	42.4%	+/-1.2	25.8%
Female	58.9%	+/-2.3	57.6%	+/-1.2	74.2%
Foreign born; not a U.S. citizen	8,785	+/-1,291	40,727	+/-2,830	15,389
Male	46.0%	+/-4.5	46.3%	+/-2.3	26.6%
Female	54.0%	+/-4.5	53.7%	+/-2.3	73.4%
Population born outside the United States	30,221	+/-2,112	111,110	+/-3,856	24,940
Entered 2010 or later	7.5%	+/-1.9	7.7%	+/-1.2	6.7%
Entered 2000 to 2009	22.5%	+/-3.2	25.3%	+/-1.8	28.0%
Entered before 2000	70.1%	+/-3.7	67.0%	+/-2.0	65.3%
WORLD REGION OF BIRTH OF FOREIGN BORN					
Foreign-born population excluding population born at sea	30,221	+/-2,112	111,110	+/-3,856	24,940
Europe	0.4%	+/-0.3	0.2%	+/-0.1	0.7%
Asia	97.2%	+/-0.8	99.5%	+/-0.2	97.9%
Africa	0.0%	+/-0.1	0.0%	+/-0.1	0.0%
Oceania	0.7%	+/-0.4	0.2%	+/-0.1	0.7%
Latin America	1.0%	+/-0.5	0.1%	+/-0.1	0.6%
Northern America	0.8%	+/-0.5	0.1%	+/-0.1	0.2%
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH					
Population 5 years and over	174,683	+/-5,335	317,578	+/-5,490	292,275
English only	76.2%	+/-1.3	61.5%	+/-1.2	83.4%
Language other than English	23.8%	+/-1.3	38.5%	+/-1.2	16.6%
Speak English less than "very well"	13.3%	+/-1.0	20.8%	+/-0.9	7.8%
EMPLOYMENT STATUS					
Population 16 years and over	138,514	+/-4,016	255,017	+/-4,122	249,990
In labor force	66.7%	+/-1.0	70.9%	+/-0.7	60.3%
Civilian labor force	66.1%	+/-1.0	70.2%	+/-0.7	60.1%
Employed	61.3%	+/-1.1	65.5%	+/-0.8	57.5%
Unemployed	4.8%	+/-0.5	4.7%	+/-0.4	2.6%

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	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate
Percent of civilian labor force	7.2%	+/-0.8	6.7%	+/-0.5	4.4%
Armed Forces	0.5%	+/-0.2	0.7%	+/-0.1	0.2%
Not in labor force	33.3%	+/-1.0	29.1%	+/-0.7	39.7%
Females 16 years and over	71,454	+/-2,053	133,944	+/-2,696	132,564
In labor force	62.3%	+/-1.4	68.1%	+/-1.2	55.7%
Civilian labor force	62.0%	+/-1.4	68.0%	+/-1.1	55.6%
Employed	58.0%	+/-1.3	64.1%	+/-1.2	53.7%
Unemployed	4.0%	+/-0.7	3.9%	+/-0.5	1.9%
Percent of civilian labor force	6.5%	+/-1.1	5.7%	+/-0.7	3.5%
COMMUTING TO WORK					
Workers 16 years and over	83,724	+/-2,710	164,969	+/-3,316	140,803
Car, truck, or van - drove alone	65.8%	+/-1.6	64.8%	+/-1.1	72.2%
Car, truck, or van - carpoled	17.2%	+/-1.1	17.3%	+/-1.0	15.5%
Public transportation (excluding taxicab)	6.3%	+/-0.7	10.4%	+/-0.7	4.3%
Walked	4.0%	+/-0.6	2.9%	+/-0.4	3.0%
Other means	2.9%	+/-0.5	2.7%	+/-0.4	1.9%
Worked at home	3.9%	+/-0.8	1.8%	+/-0.4	3.2%
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	26.5	+/-0.6	28.0	+/-0.6	26.1
OCCUPATION					
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	84,976	+/-2,767	166,965	+/-3,382	143,647
Management, business, science, and arts occupations	32.7%	+/-1.6	21.7%	+/-1.0	40.3%
Service occupations	22.0%	+/-1.5	30.9%	+/-1.1	14.7%
Sales and office occupations	26.7%	+/-1.1	25.9%	+/-1.0	29.5%
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	9.1%	+/-0.9	10.9%	+/-0.7	8.9%
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	9.4%	+/-0.9	10.6%	+/-0.6	6.7%
Male civilian employed population 16 years and over	43,524	+/-2,023	81,112	+/-2,189	72,457
Management, business, science, and arts occupations	29.4%	+/-2.1	17.3%	+/-1.4	36.5%
Service occupations	23.2%	+/-2.0	31.4%	+/-1.5	16.0%
Sales and office occupations	15.9%	+/-1.2	14.7%	+/-1.1	20.6%
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	16.9%	+/-1.6	20.5%	+/-1.4	16.7%
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	14.5%	+/-1.7	16.2%	+/-1.1	10.1%
Female civilian employed population 16 years and over	41,452	+/-1,367	85,853	+/-2,014	71,190
Management, business, science, and arts occupations	36.2%	+/-2.1	25.8%	+/-1.4	44.0%
Service occupations	20.7%	+/-1.6	30.5%	+/-1.4	13.3%
Sales and office occupations	38.1%	+/-1.9	36.5%	+/-1.5	38.5%
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	0.9%	+/-0.5	1.9%	+/-0.6	1.0%
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	4.1%	+/-0.7	5.2%	+/-0.7	3.2%
INDUSTRY					
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	84,976	+/-2,767	166,965	+/-3,382	143,647
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	0.6%	+/-0.3	2.1%	+/-0.5	0.8%
Construction	6.7%	+/-0.8	6.7%	+/-0.5	6.3%
Manufacturing	3.8%	+/-0.5	3.1%	+/-0.4	3.1%

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	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate
Wholesale trade	2.6%	+/-0.6	2.3%	+/-0.3	2.7%
Retail trade	12.0%	+/-0.9	14.5%	+/-0.8	12.2%
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	6.4%	+/-0.7	5.1%	+/-0.5	6.3%
Information	1.6%	+/-0.3	1.3%	+/-0.2	1.9%
Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing	6.7%	+/-0.7	5.6%	+/-0.6	8.1%
Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services	10.0%	+/-0.9	8.0%	+/-0.6	10.1%
Educational services, and health care and social assistance	19.3%	+/-1.2	20.2%	+/-1.0	22.9%
Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services	17.0%	+/-1.4	21.1%	+/-1.0	11.8%
Other services (except public administration)	4.4%	+/-0.6	4.3%	+/-0.5	4.0%
Public administration	9.0%	+/-0.9	5.7%	+/-0.5	9.8%
CLASS OF WORKER					
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	84,976	+/-2,767	166,965	+/-3,382	143,647
Private wage and salary workers	72.4%	+/-1.4	80.6%	+/-0.9	69.4%
Government workers	21.4%	+/-1.2	15.9%	+/-0.7	25.0%
Self-employed workers in own not incorporated business	6.0%	+/-0.8	3.4%	+/-0.5	5.5%
Unpaid family workers	0.2%	+/-0.1	0.1%	+/-0.1	0.1%
INCOME IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS (IN 2013 INFLATION-ADJUSTED DOLLARS)					
Households	52,014	+/-1,630	72,794	+/-1,832	103,383
Median household income (dollars)	67,616	+/-2,958	74,051	+/-2,049	74,498
With earnings	81.5%	+/-1.2	89.7%	+/-0.8	75.9%
Mean earnings (dollars)	83,220	+/-2,720	80,780	+/-1,706	86,030
With Social Security income	33.0%	+/-1.5	32.6%	+/-1.2	43.0%
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	16,777	+/-625	16,020	+/-488	19,272
With Supplemental Security Income	4.2%	+/-0.7	5.2%	+/-0.6	2.5%
Mean Supplemental Security Income (dollars)	8,627	+/-552	8,623	+/-864	9,531
With cash public assistance income	4.5%	+/-0.8	6.7%	+/-0.8	2.1%
Mean cash public assistance income (dollars)	4,380	+/-572	5,143	+/-903	5,689
With retirement income	23.4%	+/-1.5	19.4%	+/-1.2	31.6%
Mean retirement income (dollars)	25,454	+/-1,529	18,462	+/-971	29,867
With Food Stamp/SNAP benefits	13.1%	+/-1.2	15.5%	+/-1.3	5.1%
Families	37,544	+/-1,478	58,808	+/-1,610	70,331
Median family income (dollars)	79,191	+/-3,551	78,710	+/-2,622	93,143
Married-couple family	71.0%	+/-2.2	68.2%	+/-1.8	74.3%
Median income (dollars)	91,609	+/-3,323	89,385	+/-2,299	102,769
Male householder, no spouse present, family	8.3%	+/-1.3	9.4%	+/-1.1	7.8%
Median income (dollars)	62,256	+/-11,854	68,175	+/-11,931	69,563
Female householder, no husband present, family	20.7%	+/-1.9	22.4%	+/-1.5	17.9%
Median income (dollars)	45,936	+/-4,296	48,513	+/-5,592	61,332
Individuals	191,640	+/-6,041	347,650	+/-6,157	311,653
Per capita income (dollars)	25,170	+/-739	20,326	+/-420	31,383
With earnings for full-time, year-round workers:					
Male	32,669	+/-1,801	61,265	+/-2,251	55,194
Female	27,329	+/-1,137	57,456	+/-1,595	48,785
Mean earnings (dollars) for full-time, year-round workers:					
Male	60,960	+/-2,505	46,100	+/-1,115	64,089
Female	44,634	+/-1,281	39,306	+/-1,602	49,881
Median earnings (dollars) full-time, year-round workers:					
Male	47,946	+/-2,255	39,292	+/-1,212	53,478

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	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate
Female	37,569	+/-1,239	33,325	+/-970	43,803
HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE					
Civilian noninstitutionalized population	189,290	+/-6,061	343,716	+/-6,191	308,523
With private health insurance	74.9%	+/-1.3	74.9%	+/-1.2	84.7%
With public coverage	29.6%	+/-1.1	27.5%	+/-1.0	30.8%
No health insurance coverage	6.2%	+/-0.7	6.4%	+/-0.6	4.0%
POVERTY RATES FOR FAMILIES AND PEOPLE FOR WHOM POVERTY STATUS IS DETERMINED					
All families	9.0%	+/-1.3	8.0%	+/-1.0	3.7%
With related children under 18 years	12.4%	+/-2.0	10.2%	+/-1.5	6.2%
With related children under 5 years only	8.0%	+/-3.4	13.5%	+/-3.8	7.1%
Married-couple family	5.8%	+/-1.4	4.0%	+/-0.9	2.1%
With related children under 18 years	7.0%	+/-2.1	4.1%	+/-1.3	2.4%
With related children under 5 years only	N	N	2.8%	+/-1.6	3.0%
Female householder, no husband present, family	19.4%	+/-3.3	18.8%	+/-3.3	9.3%
With related children under 18 years	27.9%	+/-6.1	24.3%	+/-4.3	19.2%
With related children under 5 years only	22.0%	+/-11.7	31.8%	+/-12.0	24.9%
All people	11.3%	+/-1.2	9.8%	+/-0.9	6.8%
Under 18 years	15.5%	+/-2.2	13.3%	+/-1.9	9.6%
Related children under 18 years	15.3%	+/-2.2	12.8%	+/-1.9	9.3%
Related children under 5 years	14.6%	+/-2.9	14.4%	+/-2.7	13.3%
Related children 5 to 17 years	15.5%	+/-2.4	12.1%	+/-2.0	7.7%
18 years and over	9.4%	+/-0.9	8.3%	+/-0.7	6.0%
18 to 64 years	9.1%	+/-1.0	8.5%	+/-0.8	6.5%
65 years and over	10.7%	+/-1.9	7.3%	+/-1.5	4.6%
People in families	9.6%	+/-1.3	7.6%	+/-1.0	4.5%
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	23.9%	+/-2.8	28.7%	+/-2.3	19.7%
HOUSING TENURE					
Occupied housing units	52,014	+/-1,630	72,794	+/-1,832	103,383
Owner-occupied housing units	63.1%	+/-1.7	58.1%	+/-1.4	72.6%
Renter-occupied housing units	36.9%	+/-1.7	41.9%	+/-1.4	27.4%
Average household size of owner-occupied unit	3.17	+/-0.08	4.45	+/-0.12	2.77
Average household size of renter-occupied unit	2.90	+/-0.13	3.75	+/-0.11	2.36
UNITS IN STRUCTURE					
Occupied housing units	52,014	+/-1,630	72,794	+/-1,832	103,383
1-unit, detached or attached	63.3%	+/-1.8	69.5%	+/-1.4	70.0%
2 to 4 units	5.7%	+/-0.8	7.5%	+/-0.7	3.5%
5 or more units	30.7%	+/-1.6	22.8%	+/-1.4	26.3%
Mobile home, boat, RV, van, etc.	0.2%	+/-0.2	0.2%	+/-0.1	0.2%
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT					
Occupied housing units	52,014	+/-1,630	72,794	+/-1,832	103,383
Built 2010 or later	0.8%	+/-0.3	1.0%	+/-0.4	0.8%
Built 2000 to 2009	9.4%	+/-0.9	11.0%	+/-1.0	7.9%
Built 1980 to 1999	28.6%	+/-1.5	33.3%	+/-1.4	27.7%
Built 1960 to 1979	41.7%	+/-1.8	38.3%	+/-1.4	42.5%
Built 1940 to 1959	15.6%	+/-1.3	13.5%	+/-1.0	17.2%
Built 1939 or earlier	3.9%	+/-0.6	2.8%	+/-0.6	3.9%
VEHICLES AVAILABLE					
Occupied housing units	52,014	+/-1,630	72,794	+/-1,832	103,383
None	11.0%	+/-1.3	6.3%	+/-0.7	9.1%
1 or more	89.0%	+/-1.3	93.7%	+/-0.7	90.9%
HOUSE HEATING FUEL					
Occupied housing units	52,014	+/-1,630	72,794	+/-1,832	103,383
Gas	4.6%	+/-0.6	4.5%	+/-0.5	3.0%

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	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate
Electricity	38.8%	+/-1.7	34.8%	+/-1.5	39.7%
All other fuels	2.4%	+/-0.4	2.4%	+/-0.4	2.5%
No fuel used	54.3%	+/-1.8	58.4%	+/-1.5	54.8%
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS					
Occupied housing units	52,014	+/-1,630	72,794	+/-1,832	103,383
No telephone service available	2.1%	+/-0.5	1.9%	+/-0.4	2.2%
1.01 or more occupants per room	9.6%	+/-1.2	19.0%	+/-1.3	3.9%
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS					
Housing units with a mortgage (excluding units where SMOC cannot be computed)	22,206	+/-1,099	33,487	+/-1,354	45,882
Less than 30 percent	54.0%	+/-2.6	53.4%	+/-2.2	60.1%
30 percent or more	46.0%	+/-2.6	46.6%	+/-2.2	39.9%
OWNER CHARACTERISTICS					
Owner-occupied housing units	32,827	+/-1,251	42,312	+/-1,540	75,099
Median value (dollars)	536,500	+/-15,433	451,900	+/-9,728	545,000
Median selected monthly owner costs with a mortgage (dollars)	2,304	+/-62	2,313	+/-54	2,182
Median selected monthly owner costs without a mortgage (dollars)	544	+/-16	473	+/-21	485
GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS					
Occupied units paying rent (excluding units where GRAP cannot be computed)	17,519	+/-1,061	28,377	+/-1,234	23,891
Less than 30 percent	48.8%	+/-3.5	51.7%	+/-2.3	49.4%
30 percent or more	51.2%	+/-3.5	48.3%	+/-2.3	50.6%
GROSS RENT					
Occupied units paying rent	17,682	+/-1,080	28,933	+/-1,238	24,405
Median gross rent (dollars)	1,142	+/-41	1,269	+/-38	1,197
COMPUTERS AND INTERNET USE					
Total households	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
With a computer	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
With a broadband Internet subscription	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)

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		Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate
TOTAL NUMBER OF RACES REPORTED					
Total population	+/-5,629	46,759	+/-3,261	360,595	+/-5,712
One race	+/-1.0	63.8%	+/-3.4	38.1%	+/-1.0
Two races	+/-0.8	20.3%	+/-2.4	31.2%	+/-1.0
Three races	+/-0.8	13.9%	+/-2.5	27.5%	+/-0.9
Four or more races	+/-0.3	2.0%	+/-1.1	3.1%	+/-0.4
SEX AND AGE					
Total population	+/-5,629	46,759	+/-3,261	360,595	+/-5,712
Male	+/-0.5	44.3%	+/-1.6	50.5%	+/-0.4
Female	+/-0.5	55.7%	+/-1.6	49.5%	+/-0.4
Under 5 years	+/-0.4	9.4%	+/-1.3	10.6%	+/-0.4
5 to 17 years	+/-0.5	20.5%	+/-1.7	24.6%	+/-0.5
18 to 24 years	+/-0.3	8.1%	+/-1.2	11.7%	+/-0.3
25 to 34 years	+/-0.4	11.8%	+/-1.4	14.9%	+/-0.4
35 to 44 years	+/-0.4	12.3%	+/-1.4	11.6%	+/-0.3
45 to 54 years	+/-0.4	12.3%	+/-1.4	11.1%	+/-0.3
55 to 64 years	+/-0.4	11.4%	+/-1.3	8.3%	+/-0.2
65 to 74 years	+/-0.4	7.2%	+/-1.1	4.6%	+/-0.2
75 years and over	+/-0.4	7.0%	+/-1.2	2.7%	+/-0.1
Median age (years)	+/-0.7	35.1	+/-1.9	27.0	+/-0.3
18 years and over	+/-0.6	70.0%	+/-2.1	64.8%	+/-0.5
21 years and over	+/-0.6	66.9%	+/-2.3	59.9%	+/-0.5
62 years and over	+/-0.6	16.8%	+/-1.9	9.5%	+/-0.3
65 years and over	+/-0.5	14.1%	+/-1.7	7.3%	+/-0.2
Under 18 years	+/-2,568	14,023	+/-1,660	126,869	+/-2,990
Male	+/-1.5	52.8%	+/-3.6	51.8%	+/-0.7
Female	+/-1.5	47.2%	+/-3.6	48.2%	+/-0.7
18 years and over	+/-4,165	32,736	+/-2,041	233,726	+/-3,639
Male	+/-0.6	40.6%	+/-2.0	49.8%	+/-0.5
Female	+/-0.6	59.4%	+/-2.0	50.2%	+/-0.5
18 to 34 years	+/-1,802	9,310	+/-1,033	96,018	+/-2,268
Male	+/-1.5	50.8%	+/-3.8	50.6%	+/-0.8
Female	+/-1.5	49.2%	+/-3.8	49.4%	+/-0.8
35 to 64 years	+/-2,554	16,822	+/-1,138	111,491	+/-2,106
Male	+/-0.8	37.6%	+/-2.9	50.5%	+/-0.7
Female	+/-0.8	62.4%	+/-2.9	49.5%	+/-0.7
65 years and over	+/-1,552	6,604	+/-809	26,217	+/-773
Male	+/-0.8	34.2%	+/-4.8	43.9%	+/-1.4
Female	+/-0.8	65.8%	+/-4.8	56.1%	+/-1.4
RELATIONSHIP					
Population in households	+/-5,533	45,435	+/-3,262	351,234	+/-5,535
Householder or spouse	+/-0.6	45.7%	+/-2.1	34.1%	+/-0.6
Child	+/-0.6	36.0%	+/-2.4	39.6%	+/-0.7
Other relatives	+/-0.6	12.6%	+/-1.9	20.1%	+/-0.9

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		Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate
Nonrelatives	+/-0.4	5.7%	+/-1.1	6.2%	+/-0.4
Unmarried partner	+/-0.2	2.1%	+/-0.5	2.6%	+/-0.2
HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE					
Households	+/-2,087	13,270	+/-1,027	80,318	+/-1,846
Family households	+/-1.4	60.7%	+/-3.3	77.2%	+/-1.2
With own children under 18 years	+/-1.2	24.5%	+/-2.6	36.8%	+/-1.3
Married-couple family	+/-1.3	44.3%	+/-3.4	48.6%	+/-1.6
With own children under 18 years	+/-1.1	18.0%	+/-2.4	22.7%	+/-1.0
Female householder, no husband present, family	+/-0.8	11.9%	+/-2.0	19.7%	+/-1.3
With own children under 18 years	+/-0.4	4.6%	+/-1.4	9.9%	+/-1.0
Nonfamily households	+/-1.4	39.3%	+/-3.3	22.8%	+/-1.2
Male householder	+/-1.0	13.0%	+/-2.5	12.1%	+/-1.1
Living alone	+/-0.8	10.0%	+/-2.4	9.3%	+/-1.0
Not living alone	+/-0.4	3.0%	+/-1.4	2.8%	+/-0.6
Female householder	+/-1.0	26.3%	+/-3.1	10.7%	+/-0.9
Living alone	+/-0.9	21.1%	+/-3.0	8.0%	+/-0.7
Not living alone	+/-0.4	5.2%	+/-1.7	2.7%	+/-0.5
Average household size	+/-0.03	2.56	+/-0.12	3.73	+/-0.09
Average family size	+/-0.04	3.29	+/-0.16	4.23	+/-0.11
MARITAL STATUS					
Population 15 years and over	+/-4,434	34,787	+/-2,159	252,740	+/-4,013
Now married, except separated	+/-0.9	47.6%	+/-2.4	41.3%	+/-1.1
Widowed	+/-0.4	7.1%	+/-1.2	4.4%	+/-0.3
Divorced	+/-0.5	10.8%	+/-1.8	8.0%	+/-0.5
Separated	+/-0.1	1.1%	+/-0.5	1.9%	+/-0.2
Never married	+/-0.8	33.4%	+/-2.6	44.4%	+/-1.0
Male 15 years and over	+/-2,758	14,508	+/-1,141	126,088	+/-2,319
Now married, except separated	+/-1.1	44.8%	+/-3.2	42.1%	+/-1.4
Widowed	+/-0.3	1.9%	+/-0.9	1.8%	+/-0.3
Divorced	+/-0.7	7.9%	+/-2.2	7.5%	+/-0.7
Separated	+/-0.2	0.4%	+/-0.3	1.6%	+/-0.3
Never married	+/-1.1	45.0%	+/-4.0	47.1%	+/-1.2
Female 15 years and over	+/-2,447	20,279	+/-1,410	126,652	+/-2,399
Now married, except separated	+/-1.1	49.6%	+/-3.1	40.5%	+/-1.3
Widowed	+/-0.6	10.9%	+/-1.9	7.0%	+/-0.6
Divorced	+/-0.7	12.8%	+/-2.3	8.5%	+/-0.7
Separated	+/-0.2	1.6%	+/-0.9	2.2%	+/-0.4
Never married	+/-0.9	25.1%	+/-2.9	41.8%	+/-1.2
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT					
Population 3 years and over enrolled in school	+/-2,590	14,494	+/-1,540	121,529	+/-2,968
Nursery school, preschool	+/-0.8	7.4%	+/-1.9	7.5%	+/-0.7
Kindergarten	+/-0.7	6.8%	+/-1.9	6.8%	+/-0.7
Elementary school (grades 1-8)	+/-1.2	39.3%	+/-3.0	44.6%	+/-1.2
High school (grades 9-12)	+/-1.0	20.5%	+/-2.7	21.3%	+/-0.8
College or graduate school	+/-1.4	26.0%	+/-3.1	19.8%	+/-1.3
Male 3 years and over enrolled in school	+/-1,673	7,658	+/-968	60,583	+/-1,809

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		Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate
Percent enrolled in kindergarten to grade 12	+/-2.1	71.2%	+/-4.7	75.1%	+/-1.7
Percent enrolled in college or graduate school	+/-2.1	20.9%	+/-4.3	16.7%	+/-1.6
Female 3 years and over enrolled in school	+/-1,575	6,836	+/-809	60,946	+/-1,809
Percent enrolled in kindergarten to grade 12	+/-2.3	61.6%	+/-4.2	70.4%	+/-1.5
Percent enrolled in college or graduate school	+/-2.2	31.6%	+/-4.3	22.7%	+/-1.5
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT					
Population 25 years and over	+/-3,772	28,943	+/-1,868	191,532	+/-2,937
Less than high school diploma	+/-0.4	10.4%	+/-1.6	10.9%	+/-0.7
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	+/-0.8	32.8%	+/-3.0	42.0%	+/-1.2
Some college or associate's degree	+/-0.9	27.7%	+/-2.2	32.0%	+/-1.1
Bachelor's degree	+/-0.7	19.2%	+/-2.0	10.3%	+/-0.7
Graduate or professional degree	+/-0.6	9.9%	+/-1.4	4.8%	+/-0.4
High school graduate or higher	+/-0.4	89.6%	+/-1.6	89.1%	+/-0.7
Male, high school graduate or higher	+/-0.4	92.9%	+/-2.1	88.9%	+/-0.9
Female, high school graduate or higher	+/-0.6	87.5%	+/-2.0	89.3%	+/-1.0
Bachelor's degree or higher	+/-0.8	29.1%	+/-2.1	15.2%	+/-0.8
Male, bachelor's degree or higher	+/-1.1	29.1%	+/-3.9	12.8%	+/-0.9
Female, bachelor's degree or higher	+/-1.1	29.1%	+/-3.1	17.4%	+/-1.2
FERTILITY					
Women 15 to 50 years	+/-1,889	10,541	+/-970	89,394	+/-2,157
Women 15 to 50 years who had a birth in the past 12 months	+/-516	639	+/-223	6,681	+/-733
Unmarried women 15 to 50 years who had a birth in the past 12 months	+/-311	96	+/-78	3,444	+/-514
As a percent of all women with a birth in the past 12 months	+/-7.5	15.0%	+/-11.7	51.5%	+/-5.5
RESPONSIBILITY FOR GRANDCHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS					
Population 30 years and over	+/-3,413	26,757	+/-1,724	163,506	+/-2,603
Living with grandchild(ren)	+/-0.5	3.9%	+/-0.9	10.6%	+/-0.8
Responsible for grandchild(ren)	+/-2.5	13.6%	+/-8.3	30.3%	+/-2.9
VETERAN STATUS					
Civilian population 18 years and over	+/-4,170	32,332	+/-2,028	232,370	+/-3,649
Civilian veteran	+/-0.5	6.6%	+/-1.3	7.5%	+/-0.5
DISABILITY STATUS					
Total civilian noninstitutionalized population	+/-5,638	46,147	+/-3,246	355,629	+/-5,740
With a disability	+/-0.4	8.8%	+/-1.4	9.4%	+/-0.5
Civilian noninstitutionalized population under 18 years	+/-2,565	14,014	+/-1,661	126,673	+/-2,996
With a disability	+/-0.6	3.2%	+/-1.2	3.3%	+/-0.5
Civilian noninstitutionalized population 18 to 64 years	+/-3,669	25,637	+/-1,796	203,144	+/-3,591
With a disability	+/-0.5	5.8%	+/-1.6	9.3%	+/-0.6
Civilian noninstitutionalized population 65 years and older	+/-1,556	6,496	+/-799	25,812	+/-784
With a disability	+/-1.4	32.5%	+/-6.5	40.0%	+/-2.2
RESIDENCE 1 YEAR AGO					

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		Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate
Population 1 year and over	+/-5,514	45,837	+/-3,149	353,377	+/-5,566
Same house	+/-0.6	86.8%	+/-2.0	86.5%	+/-0.8
Different house in the U.S.	+/-0.6	11.5%	+/-1.8	13.0%	+/-0.8
Same county	+/-0.6	9.5%	+/-1.7	11.0%	+/-0.8
Different county	+/-0.2	2.0%	+/-0.5	1.9%	+/-0.4
Same state	+/-0.1	0.3%	+/-0.2	0.7%	+/-0.2
Different state	+/-0.2	1.7%	+/-0.5	1.2%	+/-0.3
Abroad	+/-0.1	1.7%	+/-0.7	0.6%	+/-0.2
PLACE OF BIRTH, CITIZENSHIP STATUS AND YEAR OF ENTRY					
Native	+/-5,429	30,151	+/-2,582	334,799	+/-6,549
Male	+/-0.6	50.7%	+/-2.1	50.5%	+/-0.5
Female	+/-0.6	49.3%	+/-2.1	49.5%	+/-0.5
Foreign born	+/-1,733	16,608	+/-1,482	25,796	+/-2,879
Male	+/-2.1	32.6%	+/-3.1	50.6%	+/-2.1
Female	+/-2.1	67.4%	+/-3.1	49.4%	+/-2.1
Foreign born; naturalized U.S. citizen	+/-903	11,977	+/-1,204	4,313	+/-687
Male	+/-4.3	29.9%	+/-3.3	52.3%	+/-6.6
Female	+/-4.3	70.1%	+/-3.3	47.7%	+/-6.6
Foreign born; not a U.S. citizen	+/-1,361	4,631	+/-749	21,483	+/-2,794
Male	+/-2.3	39.5%	+/-5.7	50.3%	+/-2.2
Female	+/-2.3	60.5%	+/-5.7	49.7%	+/-2.2
Population born outside the United States	+/-1,733	16,608	+/-1,482	25,796	+/-2,879
Entered 2010 or later	+/-1.3	5.5%	+/-2.0	9.1%	+/-2.6
Entered 2000 to 2009	+/-3.3	17.7%	+/-3.9	46.4%	+/-4.8
Entered before 2000	+/-3.3	76.9%	+/-4.2	44.5%	+/-5.1
WORLD REGION OF BIRTH OF FOREIGN BORN					
Foreign-born population excluding population born at sea	+/-1,733	16,608	+/-1,482	25,796	+/-2,879
Europe	+/-0.5	N	N	1.3%	+/-0.5
Asia	+/-0.8	N	N	6.0%	+/-1.9
Africa	+/-0.2	N	N	0.1%	+/-0.2
Oceania	+/-0.5	N	N	91.2%	+/-2.3
Latin America	+/-0.3	N	N	1.2%	+/-1.0
Northern America	+/-0.1	N	N	0.2%	+/-0.3
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH					
Population 5 years and over	+/-5,270	42,344	+/-2,738	322,356	+/-5,000
English only	+/-1.0	58.4%	+/-3.3	80.5%	+/-1.3
Language other than English	+/-1.0	41.6%	+/-3.3	19.5%	+/-1.3
Speak English less than "very well"	+/-0.5	29.0%	+/-2.9	7.6%	+/-0.7
EMPLOYMENT STATUS					
Population 16 years and over	+/-4,341	33,994	+/-2,111	246,110	+/-3,885
In labor force	+/-0.7	59.6%	+/-2.4	65.9%	+/-0.7
Civilian labor force	+/-0.7	58.4%	+/-2.4	65.3%	+/-0.7
Employed	+/-0.7	54.6%	+/-2.5	58.0%	+/-0.9
Unemployed	+/-0.3	3.8%	+/-1.0	7.4%	+/-0.5

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		Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate
Percent of civilian labor force	+/-0.5	6.5%	+/-1.7	11.3%	+/-0.8
Armed Forces	+/-0.1	1.2%	+/-0.6	0.6%	+/-0.1
Not in labor force	+/-0.7	40.4%	+/-2.4	34.1%	+/-0.7
Females 16 years and over	+/-2,394	19,963	+/-1,396	123,374	+/-2,301
In labor force	+/-0.8	52.3%	+/-3.0	61.5%	+/-1.3
Civilian labor force	+/-0.8	51.7%	+/-3.0	61.3%	+/-1.3
Employed	+/-0.8	48.2%	+/-3.2	55.3%	+/-1.3
Unemployed	+/-0.4	3.5%	+/-1.1	6.0%	+/-0.7
Percent of civilian labor force	+/-0.7	6.7%	+/-2.1	9.9%	+/-1.1
COMMUTING TO WORK					
Workers 16 years and over	+/-3,324	18,494	+/-1,450	140,238	+/-3,227
Car, truck, or van - drove alone	+/-1.0	68.0%	+/-3.6	68.3%	+/-1.0
Car, truck, or van - carpooled	+/-1.0	16.2%	+/-2.6	16.1%	+/-1.0
Public transportation (excluding taxicab)	+/-0.5	4.8%	+/-1.3	6.7%	+/-0.7
Walked	+/-0.4	5.3%	+/-2.4	3.3%	+/-0.4
Other means	+/-0.4	2.6%	+/-1.2	2.8%	+/-0.4
Worked at home	+/-0.5	3.0%	+/-1.0	2.9%	+/-0.4
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	+/-0.5	24.4	+/-1.2	28.0	+/-0.6
OCCUPATION					
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	+/-3,402	18,561	+/-1,498	142,626	+/-3,297
Management, business, science, and arts occupations	+/-1.3	35.5%	+/-3.3	23.2%	+/-1.1
Service occupations	+/-0.8	22.3%	+/-2.8	26.6%	+/-1.1
Sales and office occupations	+/-1.1	24.7%	+/-3.2	26.4%	+/-1.1
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	+/-0.6	7.0%	+/-1.5	11.2%	+/-0.7
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	+/-0.6	10.5%	+/-1.9	12.5%	+/-0.7
Male civilian employed population 16 years and over	+/-2,203	8,931	+/-953	74,406	+/-2,192
Management, business, science, and arts occupations	+/-1.4	33.7%	+/-4.3	18.2%	+/-1.2
Service occupations	+/-1.2	20.9%	+/-4.0	28.7%	+/-1.6
Sales and office occupations	+/-1.2	15.7%	+/-3.3	13.3%	+/-1.0
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	+/-1.2	13.9%	+/-2.8	20.3%	+/-1.3
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	+/-0.9	15.8%	+/-3.2	19.5%	+/-1.4
Female civilian employed population 16 years and over	+/-1,836	9,630	+/-881	68,220	+/-2,167
Management, business, science, and arts occupations	+/-1.7	37.3%	+/-4.2	28.7%	+/-1.7
Service occupations	+/-1.0	23.6%	+/-4.1	24.3%	+/-1.3
Sales and office occupations	+/-1.4	33.1%	+/-4.9	40.7%	+/-1.6
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	+/-0.4	0.5%	+/-0.5	1.4%	+/-0.4
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	+/-0.6	5.5%	+/-1.8	4.9%	+/-0.7
INDUSTRY					
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	+/-3,402	18,561	+/-1,498	142,626	+/-3,297
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	+/-0.2	0.3%	+/-0.2	1.4%	+/-0.3
Construction	+/-0.6	5.6%	+/-1.3	8.1%	+/-0.6
Manufacturing	+/-0.3	3.3%	+/-1.0	3.0%	+/-0.4

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		Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate
Wholesale trade	+/-0.4	2.1%	+/-0.8	2.2%	+/-0.4
Retail trade	+/-0.7	13.1%	+/-2.6	11.8%	+/-0.8
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	+/-0.5	6.7%	+/-1.7	8.4%	+/-0.6
Information	+/-0.3	1.3%	+/-0.5	1.7%	+/-0.3
Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing	+/-0.6	7.4%	+/-1.6	5.0%	+/-0.6
Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services	+/-0.6	8.6%	+/-1.7	9.5%	+/-0.6
Educational services, and health care and social assistance	+/-1.0	19.0%	+/-2.7	19.3%	+/-1.0
Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services	+/-0.7	18.4%	+/-2.7	16.4%	+/-0.9
Other services (except public administration)	+/-0.4	4.7%	+/-1.4	4.1%	+/-0.5
Public administration	+/-0.7	9.4%	+/-1.6	9.0%	+/-0.7
CLASS OF WORKER					
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	+/-3,402	18,561	+/-1,498	142,626	+/-3,297
Private wage and salary workers	+/-1.0	70.5%	+/-2.6	74.2%	+/-1.3
Government workers	+/-0.9	20.8%	+/-2.2	21.2%	+/-1.1
Self-employed workers in own not incorporated business	+/-0.4	8.4%	+/-1.7	4.5%	+/-0.6
Unpaid family workers	+/-0.1	0.3%	+/-0.2	0.1%	+/-0.1
INCOME IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS (IN 2013 INFLATION-ADJUSTED DOLLARS)					
Households	+/-2,087	13,270	+/-1,027	80,318	+/-1,846
Median household income (dollars)	+/-1,961	51,726	+/-4,270	60,285	+/-2,050
With earnings	+/-1.0	73.6%	+/-3.7	85.7%	+/-0.9
Mean earnings (dollars)	+/-2,064	81,057	+/-5,538	71,614	+/-1,826
With Social Security income	+/-1.0	29.8%	+/-3.4	26.7%	+/-1.1
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	+/-347	15,731	+/-1,260	16,828	+/-577
With Supplemental Security Income	+/-0.4	3.8%	+/-1.5	6.6%	+/-0.7
Mean Supplemental Security Income (dollars)	+/-752	8,312	+/-1,288	9,148	+/-633
With cash public assistance income	+/-0.4	3.8%	+/-1.3	8.4%	+/-0.7
Mean cash public assistance income (dollars)	+/-899	6,164	+/-2,047	4,985	+/-520
With retirement income	+/-1.1	15.2%	+/-2.3	18.8%	+/-1.0
Mean retirement income (dollars)	+/-919	26,872	+/-11,868	22,839	+/-1,290
With Food Stamp/SNAP benefits	+/-0.5	10.6%	+/-2.1	24.0%	+/-1.3
Families	+/-1,968	8,051	+/-715	61,983	+/-1,758
Median family income (dollars)	+/-1,988	69,264	+/-6,598	66,004	+/-2,771
Married-couple family	+/-1.2	73.0%	+/-3.7	63.0%	+/-1.8
Median income (dollars)	+/-1,734	82,712	+/-12,028	81,691	+/-2,170
Male householder, no spouse present, family	+/-0.7	7.4%	+/-2.6	11.5%	+/-1.2
Median income (dollars)	+/-6,472	61,300	+/-4,597	51,948	+/-2,844
Female householder, no husband present, family	+/-1.1	19.6%	+/-3.2	25.6%	+/-1.7
Median income (dollars)	+/-4,177	45,357	+/-10,974	34,666	+/-2,813
Individuals	+/-5,629	46,759	+/-3,261	360,595	+/-5,712
Per capita income (dollars)	+/-560	23,433	+/-2,214	18,712	+/-466
With earnings for full-time, year-round workers:					
Male	+/-1,966	7,039	+/-813	54,141	+/-2,084
Female	+/-1,711	6,482	+/-788	44,938	+/-1,708
Mean earnings (dollars) for full-time, year-round workers:					
Male	+/-1,655	55,331	+/-5,397	50,306	+/-1,761
Female	+/-987	48,636	+/-3,063	40,949	+/-1,325
Median earnings (dollars) full-time, year-round workers:					
Male	+/-1,624	45,161	+/-3,484	41,898	+/-1,091

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		Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate
Female	+/-1,309	42,164	+/-2,200	34,376	+/-952
HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE					
Civilian noninstitutionalized population	+/-5,638	46,147	+/-3,246	355,629	+/-5,740
With private health insurance	+/-0.9	75.6%	+/-2.6	63.4%	+/-1.2
With public coverage	+/-0.8	27.2%	+/-2.4	37.9%	+/-1.1
No health insurance coverage	+/-0.4	6.6%	+/-1.3	7.4%	+/-0.6
POVERTY RATES FOR FAMILIES AND PEOPLE FOR WHOM POVERTY STATUS IS DETERMINED					
All families	+/-0.5	8.8%	+/-3.8	15.7%	+/-1.2
With related children under 18 years	+/-1.4	11.2%	+/-4.4	21.6%	+/-1.7
With related children under 5 years only	+/-3.3	N	N	21.2%	+/-4.4
Married-couple family	+/-0.4	6.2%	+/-4.7	8.3%	+/-1.2
With related children under 18 years	+/-0.8	4.4%	+/-2.6	10.8%	+/-1.8
With related children under 5 years only	+/-2.2	N	N	6.9%	+/-3.1
Female householder, no husband present, family	+/-2.4	19.2%	+/-9.0	33.0%	+/-3.5
With related children under 18 years	+/-5.6	30.6%	+/-15.4	43.9%	+/-4.6
With related children under 5 years only	+/-13.2	N	N	39.8%	+/-10.8
All people	+/-0.6	11.7%	+/-2.3	18.4%	+/-1.2
Under 18 years	+/-1.8	11.9%	+/-4.8	23.4%	+/-2.0
Related children under 18 years	+/-1.8	11.4%	+/-4.8	23.0%	+/-2.0
Related children under 5 years	+/-2.9	13.0%	+/-5.9	23.8%	+/-2.7
Related children 5 to 17 years	+/-1.8	10.7%	+/-5.0	22.7%	+/-2.2
18 years and over	+/-0.5	11.6%	+/-2.2	15.7%	+/-1.0
18 to 64 years	+/-0.6	10.8%	+/-2.2	16.5%	+/-1.1
65 years and over	+/-0.7	15.0%	+/-4.7	9.3%	+/-1.8
People in families	+/-0.7	7.7%	+/-2.5	16.3%	+/-1.3
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	+/-1.6	30.4%	+/-4.4	33.9%	+/-2.3
HOUSING TENURE					
Occupied housing units	+/-2,087	13,270	+/-1,027	80,318	+/-1,846
Owner-occupied housing units	+/-1.1	51.2%	+/-3.9	50.4%	+/-1.6
Renter-occupied housing units	+/-1.1	48.8%	+/-3.9	49.6%	+/-1.6
Average household size of owner-occupied unit	+/-0.04	2.75	+/-0.19	3.84	+/-0.13
Average household size of renter-occupied unit	+/-0.08	2.36	+/-0.18	3.62	+/-0.10
UNITS IN STRUCTURE					
Occupied housing units	+/-2,087	13,270	+/-1,027	80,318	+/-1,846
1-unit, detached or attached	+/-1.1	44.2%	+/-3.8	67.0%	+/-1.6
2 to 4 units	+/-0.4	6.9%	+/-2.0	7.8%	+/-1.0
5 or more units	+/-1.1	49.0%	+/-3.5	25.1%	+/-1.5
Mobile home, boat, RV, van, etc.	+/-0.1	0.0%	+/-0.1	0.2%	+/-0.1
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT					
Occupied housing units	+/-2,087	13,270	+/-1,027	80,318	+/-1,846
Built 2010 or later	+/-0.3	1.9%	+/-1.3	1.3%	+/-0.3
Built 2000 to 2009	+/-0.7	10.5%	+/-2.1	11.7%	+/-1.0
Built 1980 to 1999	+/-1.1	28.4%	+/-3.6	29.8%	+/-1.4
Built 1960 to 1979	+/-1.2	46.3%	+/-4.0	40.3%	+/-1.2
Built 1940 to 1959	+/-0.8	10.3%	+/-2.2	13.4%	+/-0.9
Built 1939 or earlier	+/-0.5	2.5%	+/-1.0	3.4%	+/-0.6
VEHICLES AVAILABLE					
Occupied housing units	+/-2,087	13,270	+/-1,027	80,318	+/-1,846
None	+/-0.8	14.9%	+/-2.7	8.7%	+/-0.9
1 or more	+/-0.8	85.1%	+/-2.7	91.3%	+/-0.9
HOUSE HEATING FUEL					
Occupied housing units	+/-2,087	13,270	+/-1,027	80,318	+/-1,846
Gas	+/-0.3	3.0%	+/-0.9	3.3%	+/-0.4

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		Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate
Electricity	+/-1.2	40.8%	+/-4.0	28.7%	+/-1.3
All other fuels	+/-0.3	0.8%	+/-0.6	2.0%	+/-0.4
No fuel used	+/-1.2	55.3%	+/-3.9	66.0%	+/-1.3
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS					
Occupied housing units	+/-2,087	13,270	+/-1,027	80,318	+/-1,846
No telephone service available	+/-0.4	1.7%	+/-0.8	2.8%	+/-0.4
1.01 or more occupants per room	+/-0.5	7.2%	+/-1.6	19.0%	+/-1.2
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS					
Housing units with a mortgage (excluding units where SMOC cannot be computed)	+/-1,581	4,229	+/-560	30,649	+/-1,542
Less than 30 percent	+/-1.8	58.8%	+/-6.3	56.3%	+/-2.3
30 percent or more	+/-1.8	41.2%	+/-6.3	43.7%	+/-2.3
OWNER CHARACTERISTICS					
Owner-occupied housing units	+/-1,773	6,799	+/-750	40,455	+/-1,639
Median value (dollars)	+/-8,742	490,300	+/-32,357	399,400	+/-13,078
Median selected monthly owner costs with a mortgage (dollars)	+/-42	2,229	+/-132	2,061	+/-60
Median selected monthly owner costs without a mortgage (dollars)	+/-11	540	+/-64	455	+/-22
GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS					
Occupied units paying rent (excluding units where GRAP cannot be computed)	+/-1,280	5,600	+/-693	36,718	+/-1,681
Less than 30 percent	+/-2.5	38.3%	+/-6.4	44.4%	+/-2.5
30 percent or more	+/-2.5	61.7%	+/-6.4	55.6%	+/-2.5
GROSS RENT					
Occupied units paying rent	+/-1,296	6,092	+/-698	37,181	+/-1,647
Median gross rent (dollars)	+/-31	1,255	+/-86	1,191	+/-28
COMPUTERS AND INTERNET USE					
Total households	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
With a computer	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
With a broadband Internet subscription	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)

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	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate
TOTAL NUMBER OF RACES REPORTED					
Total population	326,320	+/-6,938	296,761	+/-7,468	33,943
One race	33.8%	+/-1.2	30.3%	+/-1.3	55.9%
Two races	32.8%	+/-1.1	33.6%	+/-1.3	26.4%
Three races	30.0%	+/-1.0	32.4%	+/-1.1	14.7%
Four or more races	3.4%	+/-0.5	3.7%	+/-0.5	3.1%
SEX AND AGE					
Total population	326,320	+/-6,938	296,761	+/-7,468	33,943
Male	50.6%	+/-0.5	50.3%	+/-0.6	53.0%
Female	49.4%	+/-0.5	49.7%	+/-0.6	47.0%
Under 5 years	10.5%	+/-0.5	10.5%	+/-0.5	13.7%
5 to 17 years	24.4%	+/-0.5	24.5%	+/-0.6	29.6%
18 to 24 years	11.5%	+/-0.4	11.7%	+/-0.4	12.0%
25 to 34 years	14.7%	+/-0.5	14.5%	+/-0.6	14.7%
35 to 44 years	11.4%	+/-0.4	10.9%	+/-0.4	12.7%
45 to 54 years	11.4%	+/-0.4	11.5%	+/-0.4	7.0%
55 to 64 years	8.6%	+/-0.3	8.7%	+/-0.4	5.7%
65 to 74 years	4.7%	+/-0.2	4.8%	+/-0.2	3.2%
75 years and over	2.8%	+/-0.2	2.8%	+/-0.2	1.5%
Median age (years)	27.3	+/-0.4	27.3	+/-0.4	21.9
18 years and over	65.1%	+/-0.6	65.0%	+/-0.6	56.7%
21 years and over	60.3%	+/-0.6	60.1%	+/-0.7	51.0%
62 years and over	9.7%	+/-0.3	9.9%	+/-0.4	5.8%
65 years and over	7.5%	+/-0.3	7.6%	+/-0.4	4.6%
Under 18 years	113,940	+/-3,498	103,910	+/-3,578	14,694
Male	51.7%	+/-0.9	51.7%	+/-1.0	54.5%
Female	48.3%	+/-0.9	48.3%	+/-1.0	45.5%
18 years and over	212,380	+/-4,401	192,851	+/-4,786	19,249
Male	49.9%	+/-0.6	49.6%	+/-0.6	51.9%
Female	50.1%	+/-0.6	50.4%	+/-0.6	48.1%
18 to 34 years	85,570	+/-2,889	77,700	+/-2,959	9,053
Male	50.9%	+/-0.9	50.4%	+/-1.0	52.6%
Female	49.1%	+/-0.9	49.6%	+/-1.0	47.4%
35 to 64 years	102,402	+/-2,290	92,629	+/-2,588	8,622
Male	50.4%	+/-0.8	50.2%	+/-1.0	51.2%
Female	49.6%	+/-0.8	49.8%	+/-1.0	48.8%
65 years and over	24,408	+/-839	22,522	+/-948	1,574
Male	44.8%	+/-1.6	44.3%	+/-1.8	51.2%
Female	55.2%	+/-1.6	55.7%	+/-1.8	48.8%
RELATIONSHIP					
Population in households	318,826	+/-6,875	290,157	+/-7,437	32,971
Householder or spouse	34.5%	+/-0.7	34.5%	+/-0.7	27.4%
Child	39.7%	+/-0.7	40.2%	+/-0.7	44.0%
Other relatives	19.5%	+/-0.8	19.0%	+/-1.0	23.5%

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	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate
Nonrelatives	6.2%	+/-0.4	6.3%	+/-0.4	5.2%
Unmarried partner	2.5%	+/-0.2	2.6%	+/-0.3	1.7%
HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE					
Households	74,133	+/-2,061	68,107	+/-1,883	5,539
Family households	76.5%	+/-1.3	75.7%	+/-1.4	83.2%
With own children under 18 years	35.3%	+/-1.4	34.1%	+/-1.5	50.3%
Married-couple family	48.3%	+/-1.6	47.5%	+/-1.8	55.0%
With own children under 18 years	21.7%	+/-1.1	20.7%	+/-1.2	32.3%
Female householder, no husband present, family	19.3%	+/-1.4	19.6%	+/-1.4	18.2%
With own children under 18 years	9.5%	+/-1.0	9.6%	+/-1.0	11.7%
Nonfamily households	23.5%	+/-1.3	24.3%	+/-1.4	16.8%
Male householder	12.5%	+/-1.2	12.6%	+/-1.2	12.6%
Living alone	9.7%	+/-1.1	9.7%	+/-1.2	11.3%
Not living alone	2.8%	+/-0.6	2.9%	+/-0.6	1.4%
Female householder	11.0%	+/-1.0	11.7%	+/-1.0	4.1%
Living alone	8.2%	+/-0.7	8.8%	+/-0.8	2.9%
Not living alone	2.8%	+/-0.6	3.0%	+/-0.6	1.2%
Average household size	3.64	+/-0.09	3.57	+/-0.08	4.37
Average family size	4.14	+/-0.10	4.07	+/-0.10	4.84
MARITAL STATUS					
Population 15 years and over	229,677	+/-4,805	208,850	+/-5,223	21,089
Now married, except separated	41.1%	+/-1.2	39.9%	+/-1.2	45.1%
Widowed	4.4%	+/-0.4	4.5%	+/-0.4	3.8%
Divorced	8.4%	+/-0.5	8.8%	+/-0.6	6.0%
Separated	1.9%	+/-0.2	1.9%	+/-0.3	1.9%
Never married	44.2%	+/-1.1	45.0%	+/-1.1	43.3%
Male 15 years and over	114,841	+/-2,677	103,803	+/-2,964	10,768
Now married, except separated	41.6%	+/-1.5	40.2%	+/-1.5	48.5%
Widowed	1.9%	+/-0.4	1.9%	+/-0.4	2.2%
Divorced	7.9%	+/-0.8	8.3%	+/-0.9	4.9%
Separated	1.7%	+/-0.3	1.7%	+/-0.3	1.3%
Never married	46.8%	+/-1.4	47.9%	+/-1.4	43.1%
Female 15 years and over	114,836	+/-2,770	105,047	+/-2,909	10,321
Now married, except separated	40.6%	+/-1.4	39.7%	+/-1.4	41.5%
Widowed	6.9%	+/-0.6	7.0%	+/-0.6	5.4%
Divorced	8.9%	+/-0.7	9.3%	+/-0.8	7.1%
Separated	2.1%	+/-0.4	2.0%	+/-0.4	2.5%
Never married	41.5%	+/-1.3	42.1%	+/-1.3	43.5%
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT					
Population 3 years and over enrolled in school	110,888	+/-3,110	101,382	+/-3,473	13,372
Nursery school, preschool	7.9%	+/-0.8	8.3%	+/-0.8	6.1%
Kindergarten	6.6%	+/-0.7	6.8%	+/-0.8	8.6%
Elementary school (grades 1-8)	43.9%	+/-1.2	43.4%	+/-1.4	46.3%
High school (grades 9-12)	21.0%	+/-0.9	21.1%	+/-0.9	21.0%
College or graduate school	20.5%	+/-1.3	20.3%	+/-1.4	17.9%
Male 3 years and over enrolled in school	55,096	+/-1,787	50,246	+/-1,926	7,266

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	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate
Percent enrolled in kindergarten to grade 12	74.3%	+/-1.8	74.1%	+/-1.9	76.2%
Percent enrolled in college or graduate school	17.2%	+/-1.7	17.1%	+/-1.8	15.0%
Female 3 years and over enrolled in school	55,792	+/-1,991	51,136	+/-2,126	6,106
Percent enrolled in kindergarten to grade 12	68.8%	+/-1.6	68.6%	+/-1.6	75.7%
Percent enrolled in college or graduate school	23.8%	+/-1.6	23.6%	+/-1.6	21.3%
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT					
Population 25 years and over	174,754	+/-3,423	158,239	+/-3,721	15,185
Less than high school diploma	9.2%	+/-0.7	9.0%	+/-0.7	11.2%
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	42.5%	+/-1.3	42.7%	+/-1.3	40.7%
Some college or associate's degree	32.3%	+/-1.1	32.2%	+/-1.2	34.0%
Bachelor's degree	10.9%	+/-0.7	10.8%	+/-0.8	11.3%
Graduate or professional degree	5.1%	+/-0.4	5.3%	+/-0.5	2.7%
High school graduate or higher	90.8%	+/-0.7	91.0%	+/-0.7	88.8%
Male, high school graduate or higher	90.1%	+/-0.9	90.3%	+/-1.1	88.0%
Female, high school graduate or higher	91.4%	+/-0.9	91.7%	+/-0.9	89.5%
Bachelor's degree or higher	16.0%	+/-0.8	16.1%	+/-0.8	14.0%
Male, bachelor's degree or higher	13.5%	+/-1.0	13.6%	+/-1.1	12.2%
Female, bachelor's degree or higher	18.4%	+/-1.2	18.6%	+/-1.3	16.0%
FERTILITY					
Women 15 to 50 years	80,270	+/-2,525	73,277	+/-2,599	7,961
Women 15 to 50 years who had a birth in the past 12 months	5,818	+/-712	5,240	+/-700	688
Unmarried women 15 to 50 years who had a birth in the past 12 months	2,905	+/-474	2,851	+/-478	110
As a percent of all women with a birth in the past 12 months	49.9%	+/-5.6	54.4%	+/-6.0	16.0%
RESPONSIBILITY FOR GRANDCHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS					
Population 30 years and over	149,916	+/-2,817	136,124	+/-3,095	12,426
Living with grandchild(ren)	10.1%	+/-0.8	9.6%	+/-0.8	14.2%
Responsible for grandchild(ren)	29.4%	+/-2.7	29.4%	+/-2.9	31.4%
VETERAN STATUS					
Civilian population 18 years and over	211,341	+/-4,411	192,055	+/-4,761	18,994
Civilian veteran	7.9%	+/-0.5	8.1%	+/-0.5	7.0%
DISABILITY STATUS					
Total civilian noninstitutionalized population	321,824	+/-6,979	292,904	+/-7,459	33,274
With a disability	9.6%	+/-0.5	9.7%	+/-0.5	9.4%
Civilian noninstitutionalized population under 18 years	113,804	+/-3,501	103,783	+/-3,579	14,679
With a disability	3.4%	+/-0.5	3.5%	+/-0.6	3.7%
Civilian noninstitutionalized population 18 to 64 years	184,017	+/-4,406	166,970	+/-4,766	17,055
With a disability	9.5%	+/-0.7	9.4%	+/-0.7	10.9%
Civilian noninstitutionalized population 65 years and older	24,003	+/-857	22,151	+/-949	1,540
With a disability	40.3%	+/-2.3	40.3%	+/-2.5	47.5%
RESIDENCE 1 YEAR AGO					

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	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate
Population 1 year and over	319,810	+/-6,674	290,776	+/-7,279	33,035
Same house	86.8%	+/-0.9	87.2%	+/-1.0	84.9%
Different house in the U.S.	12.9%	+/-0.9	12.7%	+/-1.0	13.9%
Same county	11.0%	+/-0.9	10.8%	+/-0.9	11.4%
Different county	1.9%	+/-0.4	1.9%	+/-0.4	2.5%
Same state	0.8%	+/-0.3	0.8%	+/-0.3	0.2%
Different state	1.2%	+/-0.3	1.1%	+/-0.3	2.3%
Abroad	0.3%	+/-0.1	0.1%	+/-0.1	1.2%
PLACE OF BIRTH, CITIZENSHIP STATUS AND YEAR OF ENTRY					
Native	319,459	+/-7,030	295,488	+/-7,434	31,394
Male	50.4%	+/-0.5	50.3%	+/-0.6	52.6%
Female	49.6%	+/-0.5	49.7%	+/-0.6	47.4%
Foreign born	6,861	+/-1,104	1,273	+/-415	2,549
Male	56.0%	+/-4.0	61.6%	+/-10.7	58.0%
Female	44.0%	+/-4.0	38.4%	+/-10.7	42.0%
Foreign born; naturalized U.S. citizen	3,080	+/-610	638	+/-264	1,325
Male	53.1%	+/-6.3	61.0%	+/-14.1	54.9%
Female	46.9%	+/-6.3	39.0%	+/-14.1	45.1%
Foreign born; not a U.S. citizen	3,781	+/-835	635	+/-244	1,224
Male	58.3%	+/-6.0	62.2%	+/-15.9	61.4%
Female	41.7%	+/-6.0	37.8%	+/-15.9	38.6%
Population born outside the United States	6,861	+/-1,104	1,273	+/-415	2,549
Entered 2010 or later	9.4%	+/-3.8	7.1%	+/-5.3	9.1%
Entered 2000 to 2009	21.0%	+/-5.3	26.6%	+/-10.8	20.0%
Entered before 2000	69.7%	+/-6.1	66.3%	+/-11.2	70.9%
WORLD REGION OF BIRTH OF FOREIGN BORN					
Foreign-born population excluding population born at sea	6,861	+/-1,104	1,273	+/-415	2,549
Europe	2.8%	+/-1.4	8.5%	+/-5.1	N
Asia	12.5%	+/-4.5	50.4%	+/-15.1	N
Africa	0.5%	+/-0.6	2.6%	+/-3.3	N
Oceania	81.1%	+/-5.2	25.4%	+/-13.4	N
Latin America	2.4%	+/-2.1	13.2%	+/-9.3	N
Northern America	0.7%	+/-1.2	0.0%	+/-3.7	N
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH					
Population 5 years and over	292,073	+/-5,923	265,478	+/-6,517	29,288
English only	86.2%	+/-1.1	90.8%	+/-0.8	53.2%
Language other than English	13.8%	+/-1.1	9.2%	+/-0.8	46.8%
Speak English less than "very well"	3.6%	+/-0.5	1.8%	+/-0.3	16.2%
EMPLOYMENT STATUS					
Population 16 years and over	223,595	+/-4,624	203,086	+/-5,044	20,515
In labor force	66.3%	+/-0.8	66.5%	+/-0.9	63.2%
Civilian labor force	65.8%	+/-0.8	66.1%	+/-0.9	61.9%
Employed	58.6%	+/-0.9	58.9%	+/-1.0	54.1%
Unemployed	7.2%	+/-0.6	7.2%	+/-0.6	7.8%

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	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate
Percent of civilian labor force	10.9%	+/-0.9	10.9%	+/-0.9	12.6%
Armed Forces	0.5%	+/-0.1	0.4%	+/-0.1	1.2%
Not in labor force	33.7%	+/-0.8	33.5%	+/-0.9	36.8%
Females 16 years and over	111,793	+/-2,625	102,217	+/-2,745	9,895
In labor force	62.7%	+/-1.3	63.4%	+/-1.4	58.1%
Civilian labor force	62.6%	+/-1.3	63.3%	+/-1.4	57.3%
Employed	56.5%	+/-1.3	57.4%	+/-1.4	50.2%
Unemployed	6.0%	+/-0.8	5.9%	+/-0.8	7.0%
Percent of civilian labor force	9.6%	+/-1.2	9.3%	+/-1.2	12.3%
COMMUTING TO WORK					
Workers 16 years and over	128,674	+/-3,297	117,450	+/-3,564	11,004
Car, truck, or van - drove alone	70.1%	+/-1.1	70.9%	+/-1.1	63.2%
Car, truck, or van - carpooled	16.3%	+/-1.0	15.8%	+/-1.0	18.2%
Public transportation (excluding taxicab)	5.2%	+/-0.6	5.1%	+/-0.6	7.5%
Walked	2.8%	+/-0.4	2.7%	+/-0.4	4.6%
Other means	2.8%	+/-0.4	2.8%	+/-0.5	4.3%
Worked at home	2.8%	+/-0.4	2.8%	+/-0.4	2.1%
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	27.8	+/-0.6	27.6	+/-0.6	31.0
OCCUPATION					
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	130,998	+/-3,459	119,652	+/-3,688	11,099
Management, business, science, and arts occupations	24.1%	+/-1.2	24.5%	+/-1.3	17.4%
Service occupations	25.5%	+/-1.1	25.1%	+/-1.1	32.0%
Sales and office occupations	26.6%	+/-1.1	26.9%	+/-1.2	25.8%
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	11.5%	+/-0.7	11.5%	+/-0.7	9.5%
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	12.4%	+/-0.7	12.0%	+/-0.8	15.3%
Male civilian employed population 16 years and over	67,809	+/-2,352	61,000	+/-2,476	6,128
Management, business, science, and arts occupations	18.8%	+/-1.3	19.0%	+/-1.4	15.4%
Service occupations	27.4%	+/-1.7	26.9%	+/-1.7	32.5%
Sales and office occupations	13.7%	+/-1.1	13.8%	+/-1.2	13.1%
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	20.8%	+/-1.3	21.2%	+/-1.3	16.1%
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	19.3%	+/-1.3	19.1%	+/-1.5	22.9%
Female civilian employed population 16 years and over	63,189	+/-2,071	58,652	+/-2,133	4,971
Management, business, science, and arts occupations	29.8%	+/-1.7	30.2%	+/-1.8	19.9%
Service occupations	23.4%	+/-1.3	23.2%	+/-1.4	31.3%
Sales and office occupations	40.4%	+/-1.7	40.5%	+/-1.8	41.4%
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	1.4%	+/-0.4	1.4%	+/-0.4	1.4%
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	4.9%	+/-0.7	4.6%	+/-0.6	6.1%
INDUSTRY					
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	130,998	+/-3,459	119,652	+/-3,688	11,099
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	1.3%	+/-0.3	1.3%	+/-0.3	0.4%
Construction	8.5%	+/-0.7	8.6%	+/-0.7	5.8%
Manufacturing	3.0%	+/-0.4	2.9%	+/-0.4	3.1%

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	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate
Wholesale trade	2.1%	+/-0.4	2.1%	+/-0.4	2.4%
Retail trade	11.7%	+/-0.9	11.7%	+/-0.9	11.2%
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	8.5%	+/-0.6	8.3%	+/-0.7	12.2%
Information	1.7%	+/-0.3	1.8%	+/-0.3	1.3%
Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing	5.0%	+/-0.6	5.2%	+/-0.6	3.2%
Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services	9.5%	+/-0.6	9.3%	+/-0.7	10.4%
Educational services, and health care and social assistance	20.0%	+/-1.1	20.3%	+/-1.1	17.3%
Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services	15.2%	+/-0.9	15.2%	+/-1.0	15.7%
Other services (except public administration)	4.0%	+/-0.5	4.0%	+/-0.5	4.0%
Public administration	9.4%	+/-0.8	9.3%	+/-0.8	13.1%
CLASS OF WORKER					
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	130,998	+/-3,459	119,652	+/-3,688	11,099
Private wage and salary workers	73.2%	+/-1.3	73.3%	+/-1.3	72.5%
Government workers	22.0%	+/-1.1	22.1%	+/-1.2	23.9%
Self-employed workers in own not incorporated business	4.7%	+/-0.7	4.5%	+/-0.6	3.5%
Unpaid family workers	0.1%	+/-0.1	0.1%	+/-0.1	0.1%
INCOME IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS (IN 2013 INFLATION-ADJUSTED DOLLARS)					
Households	74,133	+/-2,061	68,107	+/-1,883	5,539
Median household income (dollars)	62,199	+/-1,809	62,504	+/-1,881	58,750
With earnings	85.4%	+/-1.0	85.1%	+/-1.1	87.5%
Mean earnings (dollars)	73,511	+/-1,966	73,848	+/-2,135	69,819
With Social Security income	27.6%	+/-1.3	28.1%	+/-1.4	22.3%
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	17,013	+/-583	17,254	+/-584	14,837
With Supplemental Security Income	6.7%	+/-0.7	6.7%	+/-0.7	8.0%
Mean Supplemental Security Income (dollars)	9,287	+/-659	9,248	+/-579	10,444
With cash public assistance income	7.8%	+/-0.7	7.7%	+/-0.8	9.4%
Mean cash public assistance income (dollars)	4,845	+/-571	4,746	+/-605	5,110
With retirement income	19.6%	+/-1.2	20.2%	+/-1.2	14.1%
Mean retirement income (dollars)	22,804	+/-1,374	22,999	+/-1,349	20,513
With Food Stamp/SNAP benefits	22.6%	+/-1.4	22.2%	+/-1.4	26.0%
Families	56,729	+/-1,933	51,563	+/-1,771	4,611
Median family income (dollars)	69,394	+/-2,770	70,227	+/-3,041	57,890
Married-couple family	63.1%	+/-1.9	62.7%	+/-2.1	66.1%
Median income (dollars)	84,364	+/-3,130	85,420	+/-2,818	76,404
Male householder, no spouse present, family	11.6%	+/-1.3	11.4%	+/-1.3	12.1%
Median income (dollars)	51,934	+/-2,552	51,588	+/-2,631	52,365
Female householder, no husband present, family	25.3%	+/-1.7	25.9%	+/-1.8	21.8%
Median income (dollars)	36,706	+/-4,073	37,942	+/-4,827	24,648
Individuals	326,320	+/-6,938	296,761	+/-7,468	33,943
Per capita income (dollars)	19,541	+/-519	19,782	+/-527	14,088
With earnings for full-time, year-round workers:					
Male	49,425	+/-2,074	44,084	+/-2,107	4,598
Female	41,885	+/-1,653	39,005	+/-1,721	3,097
Mean earnings (dollars) for full-time, year-round workers:					
Male	51,731	+/-1,886	51,868	+/-1,906	50,075
Female	41,684	+/-1,366	42,246	+/-1,457	33,848
Median earnings (dollars) full-time, year-round workers:					
Male	43,130	+/-2,077	43,685	+/-2,254	41,418

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	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate
Female	34,870	+/-905	35,168	+/-896	30,292
HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE					
Civilian noninstitutionalized population	321,824	+/-6,979	292,904	+/-7,459	33,274
With private health insurance	65.8%	+/-1.3	66.5%	+/-1.4	57.0%
With public coverage	36.2%	+/-1.3	36.3%	+/-1.3	41.4%
No health insurance coverage	6.9%	+/-0.5	6.4%	+/-0.5	7.8%
POVERTY RATES FOR FAMILIES AND PEOPLE FOR WHOM POVERTY STATUS IS DETERMINED					
All families	13.6%	+/-1.2	13.1%	+/-1.2	21.1%
With related children under 18 years	18.7%	+/-1.8	18.2%	+/-1.8	24.7%
With related children under 5 years only	20.2%	+/-4.8	19.5%	+/-5.2	28.5%
Married-couple family	6.1%	+/-1.1	5.5%	+/-1.1	11.3%
With related children under 18 years	7.4%	+/-1.5	6.7%	+/-1.7	12.2%
With related children under 5 years only	6.9%	+/-3.2	5.4%	+/-3.3	N
Female householder, no husband present, family	30.7%	+/-3.7	29.5%	+/-3.8	48.6%
With related children under 18 years	40.7%	+/-4.8	39.6%	+/-5.2	54.3%
With related children under 5 years only	35.3%	+/-11.6	35.1%	+/-11.7	45.9%
All people	16.0%	+/-1.2	15.7%	+/-1.3	23.9%
Under 18 years	20.4%	+/-2.0	20.2%	+/-2.2	30.2%
Related children under 18 years	20.0%	+/-2.0	19.8%	+/-2.2	29.9%
Related children under 5 years	21.1%	+/-2.8	21.1%	+/-3.0	29.8%
Related children 5 to 17 years	19.6%	+/-2.2	19.3%	+/-2.4	30.0%
18 years and over	13.6%	+/-1.0	13.3%	+/-1.0	19.0%
18 to 64 years	14.4%	+/-1.0	14.1%	+/-1.1	19.8%
65 years and over	8.0%	+/-1.9	7.9%	+/-2.0	9.7%
People in families	13.7%	+/-1.3	13.4%	+/-1.4	23.0%
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	32.8%	+/-2.4	32.6%	+/-2.4	33.6%
HOUSING TENURE					
Occupied housing units	74,133	+/-2,061	68,107	+/-1,883	5,539
Owner-occupied housing units	53.1%	+/-1.6	55.5%	+/-1.7	26.8%
Renter-occupied housing units	46.9%	+/-1.6	44.5%	+/-1.7	73.2%
Average household size of owner-occupied unit	3.82	+/-0.13	3.73	+/-0.12	5.70
Average household size of renter-occupied unit	3.42	+/-0.10	3.36	+/-0.11	3.88
UNITS IN STRUCTURE					
Occupied housing units	74,133	+/-2,061	68,107	+/-1,883	5,539
1-unit, detached or attached	69.7%	+/-1.6	71.8%	+/-1.7	44.9%
2 to 4 units	7.3%	+/-1.1	6.8%	+/-1.1	13.4%
5 or more units	22.7%	+/-1.5	21.3%	+/-1.6	41.3%
Mobile home, boat, RV, van, etc.	0.2%	+/-0.1	0.2%	+/-0.1	0.4%
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT					
Occupied housing units	74,133	+/-2,061	68,107	+/-1,883	5,539
Built 2010 or later	1.3%	+/-0.4	1.4%	+/-0.4	2.1%
Built 2000 to 2009	11.8%	+/-1.1	11.9%	+/-1.1	10.5%
Built 1980 to 1999	30.5%	+/-1.5	31.2%	+/-1.6	24.4%
Built 1960 to 1979	39.5%	+/-1.2	38.7%	+/-1.3	44.4%
Built 1940 to 1959	13.2%	+/-0.9	13.2%	+/-1.0	14.5%
Built 1939 or earlier	3.6%	+/-0.6	3.6%	+/-0.6	4.1%
VEHICLES AVAILABLE					
Occupied housing units	74,133	+/-2,061	68,107	+/-1,883	5,539
None	7.9%	+/-0.9	7.7%	+/-0.9	13.2%
1 or more	92.1%	+/-0.9	92.3%	+/-0.9	86.8%
HOUSE HEATING FUEL					
Occupied housing units	74,133	+/-2,061	68,107	+/-1,883	5,539
Gas	3.3%	+/-0.4	3.3%	+/-0.4	2.5%

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	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate
Electricity	29.1%	+/-1.3	29.6%	+/-1.3	26.2%
All other fuels	2.0%	+/-0.4	2.0%	+/-0.4	1.4%
No fuel used	65.7%	+/-1.4	65.1%	+/-1.4	69.9%
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS					
Occupied housing units	74,133	+/-2,061	68,107	+/-1,883	5,539
No telephone service available	2.7%	+/-0.4	2.7%	+/-0.5	1.9%
1.01 or more occupants per room	16.6%	+/-1.2	15.7%	+/-1.2	27.1%
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS					
Housing units with a mortgage (excluding units where SMOC cannot be computed)	29,961	+/-1,562	28,529	+/-1,508	1,327
Less than 30 percent	56.4%	+/-2.3	57.1%	+/-2.3	52.4%
30 percent or more	43.6%	+/-2.3	42.9%	+/-2.3	47.6%
OWNER CHARACTERISTICS					
Owner-occupied housing units	39,394	+/-1,640	37,789	+/-1,577	1,487
Median value (dollars)	400,300	+/-13,576	393,800	+/-10,725	508,900
Median selected monthly owner costs with a mortgage (dollars)	2,055	+/-59	2,000	+/-56	2,915
Median selected monthly owner costs without a mortgage (dollars)	459	+/-25	457	+/-25	745
GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS					
Occupied units paying rent (excluding units where GRAP cannot be computed)	31,763	+/-1,645	27,544	+/-1,519	3,877
Less than 30 percent	45.4%	+/-2.7	44.7%	+/-2.9	48.0%
30 percent or more	54.6%	+/-2.7	55.3%	+/-2.9	52.0%
GROSS RENT					
Occupied units paying rent	32,144	+/-1,614	27,886	+/-1,494	3,916
Median gross rent (dollars)	1,218	+/-31	1,214	+/-36	1,236
COMPUTERS AND INTERNET USE					
Total households	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
With a computer	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
With a broadband Internet subscription	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)

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		Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate
TOTAL NUMBER OF RACES REPORTED					
Total population	+/-3,209	34,720	+/-3,970	37,552	+/-2,347
One race	+/-5.1	77.4%	+/-4.1	43.3%	+/-4.6
Two races	+/-3.6	14.6%	+/-3.6	29.5%	+/-3.7
Three races	+/-3.2	7.7%	+/-2.3	16.5%	+/-2.9
Four or more races	+/-1.9	0.3%	+/-0.3	10.7%	+/-2.6
SEX AND AGE					
Total population	+/-3,209	34,720	+/-3,970	37,552	+/-2,347
Male	+/-2.4	50.3%	+/-2.1	51.5%	+/-2.1
Female	+/-2.4	49.7%	+/-2.1	48.5%	+/-2.1
Under 5 years	+/-1.7	12.7%	+/-1.4	11.7%	+/-1.7
5 to 17 years	+/-2.1	28.6%	+/-1.9	23.0%	+/-1.8
18 to 24 years	+/-1.7	13.5%	+/-1.5	12.7%	+/-1.8
25 to 34 years	+/-1.7	17.3%	+/-2.1	17.9%	+/-2.0
35 to 44 years	+/-1.4	12.5%	+/-1.6	11.3%	+/-1.3
45 to 54 years	+/-1.2	7.0%	+/-1.4	9.9%	+/-1.3
55 to 64 years	+/-1.3	4.5%	+/-1.1	6.8%	+/-1.1
65 to 74 years	+/-0.8	2.9%	+/-0.9	4.0%	+/-1.0
75 years and over	+/-0.8	0.9%	+/-0.4	2.7%	+/-0.6
Median age (years)	+/-1.8	22.9	+/-1.1	26.6	+/-1.3
18 years and over	+/-2.4	58.6%	+/-2.0	65.3%	+/-2.3
21 years and over	+/-2.4	52.6%	+/-2.0	61.2%	+/-2.5
62 years and over	+/-1.3	5.1%	+/-1.1	8.4%	+/-1.4
65 years and over	+/-1.2	3.8%	+/-1.0	6.7%	+/-1.2
Under 18 years	+/-1,804	14,357	+/-1,835	13,030	+/-1,392
Male	+/-4.1	53.0%	+/-3.2	50.0%	+/-3.8
Female	+/-4.1	47.0%	+/-3.2	50.0%	+/-3.8
18 years and over	+/-1,756	20,363	+/-2,381	24,522	+/-1,448
Male	+/-2.9	48.4%	+/-2.6	52.3%	+/-2.9
Female	+/-2.9	51.6%	+/-2.6	47.7%	+/-2.9
18 to 34 years	+/-1,098	10,690	+/-1,372	11,493	+/-1,051
Male	+/-4.5	47.6%	+/-4.2	54.9%	+/-4.0
Female	+/-4.5	52.4%	+/-4.2	45.1%	+/-4.0
35 to 64 years	+/-905	8,354	+/-1,147	10,524	+/-856
Male	+/-4.2	52.9%	+/-3.6	51.0%	+/-4.3
Female	+/-4.2	47.1%	+/-3.6	49.0%	+/-4.3
65 years and over	+/-409	1,319	+/-381	2,505	+/-440
Male	+/-8.8	26.7%	+/-11.4	45.1%	+/-6.8
Female	+/-8.8	73.3%	+/-11.4	54.9%	+/-6.8
RELATIONSHIP					
Population in households	+/-3,192	33,015	+/-3,905	35,242	+/-2,321
Householder or spouse	+/-2.4	26.7%	+/-2.0	37.0%	+/-2.4
Child	+/-3.0	39.0%	+/-3.0	37.4%	+/-2.9
Other relatives	+/-3.6	28.4%	+/-4.3	15.7%	+/-2.8

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		Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate
Nonrelatives	+/-1.3	5.9%	+/-1.2	9.8%	+/-2.7
Unmarried partner	+/-0.8	2.8%	+/-0.8	2.8%	+/-0.9
HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE					
Households	+/-614	5,681	+/-674	8,139	+/-751
Family households	+/-5.6	86.4%	+/-4.6	71.4%	+/-4.4
With own children under 18 years	+/-5.2	56.6%	+/-5.8	40.3%	+/-5.2
Married-couple family	+/-6.2	52.2%	+/-5.8	52.9%	+/-4.8
With own children under 18 years	+/-4.5	36.3%	+/-5.5	29.1%	+/-5.1
Female householder, no husband present, family	+/-4.4	25.9%	+/-4.9	14.3%	+/-3.2
With own children under 18 years	+/-3.4	14.8%	+/-4.1	8.9%	+/-2.7
Nonfamily households	+/-5.6	13.6%	+/-4.6	28.6%	+/-4.4
Male householder	+/-5.1	7.8%	+/-4.0	13.7%	+/-3.4
Living alone	+/-4.6	4.1%	+/-2.7	10.3%	+/-3.6
Not living alone	+/-1.7	3.7%	+/-3.0	3.4%	+/-1.5
Female householder	+/-1.9	5.8%	+/-3.3	15.0%	+/-3.7
Living alone	+/-1.4	2.9%	+/-2.0	9.8%	+/-2.8
Not living alone	+/-1.3	2.9%	+/-2.5	5.1%	+/-2.5
Average household size	+/-0.43	5.06	+/-0.36	3.34	+/-0.24
Average family size	+/-0.45	5.37	+/-0.39	3.97	+/-0.29
MARITAL STATUS					
Population 15 years and over	+/-1,862	22,055	+/-2,606	26,211	+/-1,548
Now married, except separated	+/-3.8	42.6%	+/-3.5	45.6%	+/-2.6
Widowed	+/-1.2	3.9%	+/-1.3	3.9%	+/-1.1
Divorced	+/-1.9	3.3%	+/-1.3	8.4%	+/-1.6
Separated	+/-0.8	1.7%	+/-0.7	2.2%	+/-0.9
Never married	+/-2.9	48.4%	+/-3.2	39.9%	+/-3.0
Male 15 years and over	+/-959	10,798	+/-1,378	13,584	+/-1,105
Now married, except separated	+/-4.3	45.9%	+/-4.6	47.3%	+/-4.0
Widowed	+/-1.5	0.5%	+/-0.5	2.3%	+/-1.5
Divorced	+/-2.0	3.0%	+/-1.7	7.2%	+/-2.0
Separated	+/-1.0	0.3%	+/-0.3	1.4%	+/-0.9
Never married	+/-4.4	50.3%	+/-4.4	41.8%	+/-4.1
Female 15 years and over	+/-1,227	11,257	+/-1,439	12,627	+/-952
Now married, except separated	+/-4.7	39.5%	+/-3.7	43.8%	+/-3.6
Widowed	+/-2.1	7.2%	+/-2.3	5.5%	+/-1.7
Divorced	+/-2.9	3.6%	+/-2.1	9.8%	+/-2.6
Separated	+/-1.3	3.0%	+/-1.4	3.0%	+/-1.8
Never married	+/-4.1	46.6%	+/-3.4	37.9%	+/-4.0
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT					
Population 3 years and over enrolled in school	+/-1,552	11,796	+/-1,470	11,967	+/-1,281
Nursery school, preschool	+/-2.0	3.5%	+/-1.6	8.5%	+/-1.9
Kindergarten	+/-2.1	8.9%	+/-2.3	7.6%	+/-2.2
Elementary school (grades 1-8)	+/-4.4	52.0%	+/-4.4	44.7%	+/-4.4
High school (grades 9-12)	+/-3.2	23.5%	+/-4.0	19.2%	+/-3.5
College or graduate school	+/-3.7	12.1%	+/-3.3	19.9%	+/-3.3
Male 3 years and over enrolled in school	+/-986	6,147	+/-898	6,252	+/-827

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		Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate
Percent enrolled in kindergarten to grade 12	+/-5.3	82.1%	+/-5.1	72.1%	+/-5.1
Percent enrolled in college or graduate school	+/-4.5	13.2%	+/-4.9	19.0%	+/-4.9
Female 3 years and over enrolled in school	+/-901	5,649	+/-922	5,715	+/-741
Percent enrolled in kindergarten to grade 12	+/-5.2	86.8%	+/-3.3	71.1%	+/-5.5
Percent enrolled in college or graduate school	+/-5.2	10.9%	+/-3.0	20.9%	+/-4.6
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT					
Population 25 years and over	+/-1,433	15,687	+/-1,901	19,764	+/-1,476
Less than high school diploma	+/-2.2	27.4%	+/-3.9	13.9%	+/-2.7
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	+/-4.7	37.0%	+/-4.1	33.4%	+/-3.3
Some college or associate's degree	+/-4.0	29.7%	+/-3.9	31.9%	+/-3.2
Bachelor's degree	+/-3.2	3.6%	+/-1.4	13.7%	+/-2.2
Graduate or professional degree	+/-1.4	2.3%	+/-0.9	7.1%	+/-2.3
High school graduate or higher	+/-2.2	72.6%	+/-3.9	86.1%	+/-2.7
Male, high school graduate or higher	+/-3.0	75.6%	+/-5.4	85.2%	+/-4.2
Female, high school graduate or higher	+/-2.9	69.9%	+/-5.1	87.1%	+/-3.6
Bachelor's degree or higher	+/-3.5	5.9%	+/-1.6	20.8%	+/-3.1
Male, bachelor's degree or higher	+/-4.1	4.1%	+/-1.7	17.2%	+/-3.5
Female, bachelor's degree or higher	+/-4.7	7.5%	+/-2.6	24.8%	+/-5.2
FERTILITY					
Women 15 to 50 years	+/-1,059	9,115	+/-1,183	9,310	+/-816
Women 15 to 50 years who had a birth in the past 12 months	+/-287	960	+/-331	866	+/-294
Unmarried women 15 to 50 years who had a birth in the past 12 months	+/-78	610	+/-214	166	+/-116
As a percent of all women with a birth in the past 12 months	+/-11.5	63.5%	+/-16.2	19.2%	+/-12.7
RESPONSIBILITY FOR GRANDCHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS					
Population 30 years and over	+/-1,296	12,445	+/-1,565	16,011	+/-1,300
Living with grandchild(ren)	+/-2.8	17.0%	+/-4.5	5.1%	+/-1.7
Responsible for grandchild(ren)	+/-11.1	38.3%	+/-13.0	40.8%	+/-12.7
VETERAN STATUS					
Civilian population 18 years and over	+/-1,739	20,046	+/-2,378	22,374	+/-1,409
Civilian veteran	+/-1.8	3.0%	+/-1.1	11.2%	+/-1.9
DISABILITY STATUS					
Total civilian noninstitutionalized population	+/-3,213	34,319	+/-3,968	34,597	+/-2,301
With a disability	+/-2.0	6.5%	+/-1.3	8.5%	+/-1.6
Civilian noninstitutionalized population under 18 years	+/-1,804	14,293	+/-1,829	13,016	+/-1,390
With a disability	+/-1.8	2.7%	+/-1.5	4.3%	+/-2.0
Civilian noninstitutionalized population 18 to 64 years	+/-1,637	18,707	+/-2,225	19,188	+/-1,337
With a disability	+/-2.4	7.4%	+/-2.0	8.5%	+/-1.9
Civilian noninstitutionalized population 65 years and older	+/-421	1,319	+/-381	2,393	+/-441
With a disability	+/-13.2	33.4%	+/-9.4	30.6%	+/-7.1
RESIDENCE 1 YEAR AGO					

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		Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate
Population 1 year and over	+/-3,073	33,876	+/-3,856	36,648	+/-2,288
Same house	+/-3.2	83.3%	+/-3.8	78.3%	+/-4.2
Different house in the U.S.	+/-3.1	13.3%	+/-3.2	19.8%	+/-4.1
Same county	+/-2.7	11.8%	+/-3.1	13.5%	+/-3.5
Different county	+/-1.3	1.5%	+/-1.0	6.3%	+/-1.6
Same state	+/-0.3	N	N	0.8%	+/-0.5
Different state	+/-1.3	N	N	5.6%	+/-1.4
Abroad	+/-0.7	3.3%	+/-1.5	1.9%	+/-0.7
PLACE OF BIRTH, CITIZENSHIP STATUS AND YEAR OF ENTRY					
Native	+/-3,082	16,621	+/-1,985	31,651	+/-2,200
Male	+/-2.5	50.8%	+/-3.3	51.9%	+/-2.3
Female	+/-2.5	49.2%	+/-3.3	48.1%	+/-2.3
Foreign born	+/-529	18,099	+/-2,850	5,901	+/-862
Male	+/-6.0	49.9%	+/-2.7	49.1%	+/-5.8
Female	+/-6.0	50.1%	+/-2.7	50.9%	+/-5.8
Foreign born; naturalized U.S. citizen	+/-323	784	+/-318	2,678	+/-622
Male	+/-10.6	68.2%	+/-19.4	50.0%	+/-9.4
Female	+/-10.6	31.8%	+/-19.4	50.0%	+/-9.4
Foreign born; not a U.S. citizen	+/-366	17,315	+/-2,804	3,223	+/-722
Male	+/-9.6	49.1%	+/-2.8	48.4%	+/-7.9
Female	+/-9.6	50.9%	+/-2.8	51.6%	+/-7.9
Population born outside the United States	+/-529	18,099	+/-2,850	5,901	+/-862
Entered 2010 or later	+/-6.2	9.3%	+/-3.3	3.0%	+/-1.8
Entered 2000 to 2009	+/-7.8	57.8%	+/-5.8	34.1%	+/-8.5
Entered before 2000	+/-9.5	32.9%	+/-6.1	62.9%	+/-8.2
WORLD REGION OF BIRTH OF FOREIGN BORN					
Foreign-born population excluding population born at sea	+/-529	18,099	+/-2,850	5,901	+/-862
Europe	N	N	N	0.7%	+/-0.7
Asia	N	N	N	24.4%	+/-9.0
Africa	N	N	N	0.0%	+/-0.8
Oceania	N	N	N	1.0%	+/-0.9
Latin America	N	N	N	73.0%	+/-9.0
Northern America	N	N	N	0.9%	+/-0.8
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH					
Population 5 years and over	+/-2,670	30,299	+/-3,483	33,149	+/-1,979
English only	+/-4.5	26.4%	+/-4.2	64.5%	+/-3.6
Language other than English	+/-4.5	73.6%	+/-4.2	35.5%	+/-3.6
Speak English less than "very well"	+/-3.6	45.3%	+/-4.9	14.5%	+/-2.5
EMPLOYMENT STATUS					
Population 16 years and over	+/-1,881	21,526	+/-2,517	25,616	+/-1,512
In labor force	+/-3.0	61.8%	+/-2.9	67.7%	+/-3.1
Civilian labor force	+/-3.1	60.3%	+/-2.9	59.3%	+/-3.1
Employed	+/-3.6	51.7%	+/-3.4	53.7%	+/-3.1
Unemployed	+/-1.8	8.6%	+/-1.9	5.6%	+/-1.4

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		Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate
Percent of civilian labor force	+/-3.0	14.3%	+/-3.1	9.4%	+/-2.3
Armed Forces	+/-0.6	1.5%	+/-0.6	8.4%	+/-1.5
Not in labor force	+/-3.0	38.2%	+/-2.9	32.3%	+/-3.1
Females 16 years and over	+/-1,202	11,029	+/-1,428	12,258	+/-950
In labor force	+/-3.8	49.7%	+/-4.1	57.2%	+/-4.5
Civilian labor force	+/-3.9	49.0%	+/-4.2	55.4%	+/-4.4
Employed	+/-4.2	43.0%	+/-4.4	49.1%	+/-4.1
Unemployed	+/-2.1	6.1%	+/-2.3	6.3%	+/-2.3
Percent of civilian labor force	+/-3.6	12.4%	+/-4.6	11.4%	+/-4.0
COMMUTING TO WORK					
Workers 16 years and over	+/-1,112	11,079	+/-1,481	15,564	+/-1,166
Car, truck, or van - drove alone	+/-4.3	48.1%	+/-5.0	66.4%	+/-4.0
Car, truck, or van - carpooled	+/-3.4	14.8%	+/-3.2	13.2%	+/-2.8
Public transportation (excluding taxicab)	+/-2.0	23.3%	+/-5.2	4.6%	+/-1.9
Walked	+/-1.6	7.4%	+/-2.4	7.6%	+/-2.5
Other means	+/-1.5	3.0%	+/-1.7	4.5%	+/-1.8
Worked at home	+/-1.6	3.5%	+/-1.8	3.7%	+/-1.2
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	+/-3.6	30.8	+/-3.4	24.0	+/-1.7
OCCUPATION					
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	+/-1,128	11,133	+/-1,544	13,767	+/-1,098
Management, business, science, and arts occupations	+/-4.1	13.7%	+/-2.7	26.3%	+/-3.4
Service occupations	+/-4.1	37.7%	+/-4.9	30.5%	+/-4.0
Sales and office occupations	+/-3.8	25.7%	+/-3.7	23.4%	+/-3.5
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	+/-2.6	8.4%	+/-2.4	10.7%	+/-2.8
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	+/-3.1	14.5%	+/-3.5	9.1%	+/-2.4
Male civilian employed population 16 years and over	+/-706	6,395	+/-958	7,746	+/-937
Management, business, science, and arts occupations	+/-4.8	12.0%	+/-3.8	22.1%	+/-4.9
Service occupations	+/-6.1	41.0%	+/-6.6	31.5%	+/-5.3
Sales and office occupations	+/-4.4	10.4%	+/-3.2	13.2%	+/-3.7
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	+/-4.4	13.8%	+/-4.2	18.2%	+/-5.3
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	+/-4.4	22.8%	+/-6.0	15.0%	+/-4.1
Female civilian employed population 16 years and over	+/-711	4,738	+/-844	6,021	+/-586
Management, business, science, and arts occupations	+/-5.7	15.9%	+/-4.1	31.8%	+/-5.0
Service occupations	+/-6.4	33.3%	+/-7.4	29.1%	+/-5.6
Sales and office occupations	+/-5.9	46.5%	+/-6.9	36.4%	+/-5.8
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	+/-1.3	1.0%	+/-1.0	1.1%	+/-1.1
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	+/-3.3	3.3%	+/-1.7	1.6%	+/-1.2
INDUSTRY					
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	+/-1,128	11,133	+/-1,544	13,767	+/-1,098
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	+/-0.3	2.4%	+/-1.5	1.5%	+/-1.2
Construction	+/-2.1	3.8%	+/-1.6	6.2%	+/-2.1
Manufacturing	+/-1.4	3.2%	+/-1.6	3.6%	+/-1.4

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		Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate
Wholesale trade	+/-1.3	3.2%	+/-1.6	2.3%	+/-1.4
Retail trade	+/-2.6	13.6%	+/-3.3	13.5%	+/-3.0
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	+/-3.6	6.5%	+/-2.6	5.0%	+/-1.8
Information	+/-0.9	1.1%	+/-1.0	1.6%	+/-0.9
Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing	+/-1.3	6.5%	+/-2.7	5.1%	+/-1.9
Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services	+/-2.8	9.9%	+/-3.0	11.0%	+/-2.6
Educational services, and health care and social assistance	+/-4.0	10.2%	+/-2.5	15.0%	+/-2.7
Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services	+/-2.9	29.4%	+/-4.2	21.4%	+/-4.5
Other services (except public administration)	+/-2.2	5.6%	+/-2.6	3.4%	+/-1.4
Public administration	+/-3.1	4.6%	+/-1.7	10.4%	+/-2.4
CLASS OF WORKER					
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	+/-1,128	11,133	+/-1,544	13,767	+/-1,098
Private wage and salary workers	+/-4.7	87.6%	+/-3.1	75.1%	+/-3.3
Government workers	+/-4.6	10.1%	+/-2.6	18.5%	+/-2.9
Self-employed workers in own not incorporated business	+/-2.0	2.2%	+/-1.4	6.3%	+/-2.0
Unpaid family workers	+/-0.2	0.1%	+/-0.1	0.0%	+/-0.3
INCOME IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS (IN 2013 INFLATION-ADJUSTED DOLLARS)					
Households	+/-614	5,681	+/-674	8,139	+/-751
Median household income (dollars)	+/-8,854	36,724	+/-3,370	57,542	+/-6,056
With earnings	+/-4.1	89.3%	+/-3.7	84.4%	+/-3.5
Mean earnings (dollars)	+/-7,391	51,126	+/-4,936	69,580	+/-7,730
With Social Security income	+/-5.1	13.4%	+/-4.6	22.0%	+/-4.4
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	+/-2,221	11,286	+/-3,455	17,880	+/-2,280
With Supplemental Security Income	+/-2.7	4.3%	+/-1.9	6.6%	+/-2.7
Mean Supplemental Security Income (dollars)	+/-2,429	6,791	+/-1,133	7,447	+/-2,007
With cash public assistance income	+/-3.5	17.3%	+/-4.6	6.0%	+/-3.2
Mean cash public assistance income (dollars)	+/-1,473	5,705	+/-1,643	2,905	+/-1,150
With retirement income	+/-5.1	7.1%	+/-2.7	16.1%	+/-4.3
Mean retirement income (dollars)	+/-9,261	25,482	+/-5,004	24,993	+/-14,585
With Food Stamp/SNAP benefits	+/-5.1	45.0%	+/-5.9	15.3%	+/-4.0
Families	+/-595	4,909	+/-590	5,808	+/-581
Median family income (dollars)	+/-6,973	35,983	+/-3,676	60,270	+/-4,939
Married-couple family	+/-6.3	60.4%	+/-5.8	74.1%	+/-5.0
Median income (dollars)	+/-13,979	39,362	+/-4,133	68,750	+/-12,347
Male householder, no spouse present, family	+/-5.0	9.7%	+/-4.0	5.8%	+/-2.7
Median income (dollars)	+/-11,822	N	N	33,292	+/-6,121
Female householder, no husband present, family	+/-5.2	29.9%	+/-5.5	20.1%	+/-4.2
Median income (dollars)	+/-6,136	N	N	29,232	+/-7,982
Individuals	+/-3,209	34,720	+/-3,970	37,552	+/-2,347
Per capita income (dollars)	+/-1,489	9,864	+/-873	20,084	+/-2,092
With earnings for full-time, year-round workers:					
Male	+/-612	4,585	+/-769	7,647	+/-939
Female	+/-559	2,862	+/-654	3,913	+/-544
Mean earnings (dollars) for full-time, year-round workers:					
Male	+/-5,595	34,531	+/-3,284	51,610	+/-6,941
Female	+/-3,296	30,155	+/-3,750	40,787	+/-3,617
Median earnings (dollars) full-time, year-round workers:					
Male	+/-3,257	27,654	+/-2,438	39,838	+/-4,522

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		Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate
Female	+/-5,517	23,923	+/-2,295	35,066	+/-3,453
HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE					
Civilian noninstitutionalized population	+/-3,213	34,319	+/-3,968	34,597	+/-2,301
With private health insurance	+/-4.6	40.2%	+/-4.7	69.7%	+/-3.9
With public coverage	+/-4.4	54.1%	+/-4.1	30.0%	+/-3.6
No health insurance coverage	+/-1.9	11.2%	+/-2.6	8.1%	+/-1.8
POVERTY RATES FOR FAMILIES AND PEOPLE FOR WHOM POVERTY STATUS IS DETERMINED					
All families	+/-4.7	40.1%	+/-6.6	13.2%	+/-3.8
With related children under 18 years	+/-6.0	45.6%	+/-7.4	18.3%	+/-5.6
With related children under 5 years only	+/-18.7	32.2%	+/-16.7	19.6%	+/-12.8
Married-couple family	+/-4.7	35.0%	+/-7.9	4.9%	+/-3.2
With related children under 18 years	+/-5.5	38.3%	+/-9.4	5.7%	+/-4.5
With related children under 5 years only	N	N	N	N	N
Female householder, no husband present, family	+/-12.5	53.7%	+/-12.3	40.3%	+/-11.4
With related children under 18 years	+/-13.7	66.9%	+/-13.6	55.0%	+/-13.6
With related children under 5 years only	+/-40.5	80.4%	+/-24.4	58.5%	+/-28.9
All people	+/-4.0	41.9%	+/-6.0	16.7%	+/-3.1
Under 18 years	+/-5.5	48.3%	+/-7.5	19.8%	+/-5.4
Related children under 18 years	+/-5.5	48.1%	+/-7.6	19.3%	+/-5.4
Related children under 5 years	+/-7.4	43.3%	+/-9.8	17.0%	+/-6.9
Related children 5 to 17 years	+/-6.3	50.3%	+/-8.5	20.6%	+/-6.3
18 years and over	+/-3.7	37.5%	+/-5.5	14.9%	+/-2.7
18 to 64 years	+/-3.8	38.0%	+/-5.8	15.8%	+/-3.0
65 years and over	+/-6.0	30.9%	+/-10.5	7.1%	+/-4.0
People in families	+/-4.3	41.3%	+/-6.7	13.7%	+/-3.4
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	+/-8.9	47.0%	+/-7.8	31.9%	+/-7.4
HOUSING TENURE					
Occupied housing units	+/-614	5,681	+/-674	8,139	+/-751
Owner-occupied housing units	+/-6.0	16.5%	+/-5.3	40.8%	+/-5.5
Renter-occupied housing units	+/-6.0	83.5%	+/-5.3	59.2%	+/-5.5
Average household size of owner-occupied unit	+/-1.01	4.34	+/-1.07	3.66	+/-0.43
Average household size of renter-occupied unit	+/-0.31	5.20	+/-0.37	3.11	+/-0.26
UNITS IN STRUCTURE					
Occupied housing units	+/-614	5,681	+/-674	8,139	+/-751
1-unit, detached or attached	+/-6.1	30.8%	+/-5.6	65.6%	+/-5.5
2 to 4 units	+/-4.3	13.7%	+/-4.0	6.3%	+/-2.4
5 or more units	+/-6.0	55.5%	+/-6.0	28.1%	+/-5.1
Mobile home, boat, RV, van, etc.	+/-0.5	0.0%	+/-0.1	0.0%	+/-0.6
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT					
Occupied housing units	+/-614	5,681	+/-674	8,139	+/-751
Built 2010 or later	+/-1.7	0.9%	+/-1.1	1.1%	+/-0.8
Built 2000 to 2009	+/-4.9	8.1%	+/-3.5	19.1%	+/-4.3
Built 1980 to 1999	+/-5.1	20.2%	+/-5.0	27.4%	+/-4.5
Built 1960 to 1979	+/-6.6	52.5%	+/-6.8	35.6%	+/-5.0
Built 1940 to 1959	+/-3.9	17.0%	+/-4.3	13.8%	+/-3.7
Built 1939 or earlier	+/-2.3	1.3%	+/-1.0	3.0%	+/-1.6
VEHICLES AVAILABLE					
Occupied housing units	+/-614	5,681	+/-674	8,139	+/-751
None	+/-4.1	17.0%	+/-4.5	10.7%	+/-3.4
1 or more	+/-4.1	83.0%	+/-4.5	89.3%	+/-3.4
HOUSE HEATING FUEL					
Occupied housing units	+/-614	5,681	+/-674	8,139	+/-751
Gas	+/-1.4	3.6%	+/-1.8	2.5%	+/-1.1

Subject	Hawaii				
	Samoan alone or in any combination (510-511) & (100-299) or (300, A01-Z99) or (400-999)	Micronesian alone or in any combination (520-529, 531-541) & (100-299) or (300, A01-Z99) or (400-999)		Some other race alone or in combination with one or more other races	
		Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate
Electricity	+/-4.8	23.4%	+/-4.5	24.4%	+/-3.8
All other fuels	+/-1.1	0.9%	+/-0.9	2.4%	+/-1.1
No fuel used	+/-5.1	72.1%	+/-4.7	70.7%	+/-4.2
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS					
Occupied housing units	+/-614	5,681	+/-674	8,139	+/-751
No telephone service available	+/-1.4	5.3%	+/-2.6	2.8%	+/-1.7
1.01 or more occupants per room	+/-5.2	51.2%	+/-6.7	12.8%	+/-3.7
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS					
Housing units with a mortgage (excluding units where SMOC cannot be computed)	+/-352	630	+/-237	2,600	+/-512
Less than 30 percent	+/-11.2	58.7%	+/-17.5	40.1%	+/-10.0
30 percent or more	+/-11.2	41.3%	+/-17.5	59.9%	+/-10.0
OWNER CHARACTERISTICS					
Owner-occupied housing units	+/-363	938	+/-345	3,318	+/-533
Median value (dollars)	+/-72,220	289,100	+/-106,497	420,000	+/-43,738
Median selected monthly owner costs with a mortgage (dollars)	+/-374	2,452	+/-1,036	2,122	+/-204
Median selected monthly owner costs without a mortgage (dollars)	+/-363	437	+/-113	578	+/-84
GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS					
Occupied units paying rent (excluding units where GRAP cannot be computed)	+/-558	4,544	+/-579	4,645	+/-624
Less than 30 percent	+/-7.7	40.5%	+/-7.6	34.0%	+/-6.5
30 percent or more	+/-7.7	59.5%	+/-7.6	66.0%	+/-6.5
GROSS RENT					
Occupied units paying rent	+/-557	4,626	+/-577	4,697	+/-633
Median gross rent (dollars)	+/-89	1,027	+/-85	1,517	+/-141
COMPUTERS AND INTERNET USE					
Total households	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
With a computer	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
With a broadband Internet subscription	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)

Data are based on a sample and are subject to sampling variability. The degree of uncertainty for an estimate arising from sampling variability is represented through the use of a margin of error. The value shown here is the 90 percent margin of error. The margin of error can be interpreted roughly as providing a 90 percent probability that the interval defined by the estimate minus the margin of error and the estimate plus the margin of error (the lower and upper confidence bounds) contains the true value. In addition to sampling variability, the ACS estimates are subject to nonsampling error (for a discussion of nonsampling variability, see Accuracy of the Data). The effect of nonsampling error is not represented in these tables.

Fertility data are not available for certain geographic areas due to problems with data collection. See Errata Note #92 for details.

Methodological changes to data collection in 2013 may have affected language data for 2013. Users should be aware of these changes when using multi-year data containing data from 2013.

The Census Bureau introduced a new set of disability questions in the 2008 ACS questionnaire. Accordingly, comparisons of disability data from 2008 or later with data from prior years are not recommended. For more information on these questions and their evaluation in the 2006 ACS Content Test, see the Evaluation Report Covering Disability.

There were changes in the edit between 2009 and 2010 regarding Supplemental Security Income (SSI) and Social Security. The changes in the edit loosened restrictions on disability requirements for receipt of SSI resulting in an increase in the total number of SSI recipients in the American Community Survey. The changes also loosened restrictions on possible reported monthly amounts in Social Security income resulting in higher Social Security aggregate amounts. These results more closely match administrative counts compiled by the Social Security Administration.

Occupation codes are 4-digit codes and are based on Standard Occupational Classification 2010.

Industry codes are 4-digit codes and are based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). The Census industry codes for 2013 and later years are based on the 2012 revision of the NAICS. To allow for the creation of 2009-2013 and 2011-2013 tables, industry data in the multiyear files (2009-2013 and 2011-2013) were recoded to 2013 Census industry codes. We recommend using caution when comparing data coded using 2013 Census industry codes with data coded using Census industry codes prior to 2013. For more information on the Census industry code changes, please visit our website at <http://www.census.gov/people/io/methodology/>.

Telephone service data are not available for certain geographic areas due to problems with data collection. See Errata Note #93 for details.

While the 2011-2013 American Community Survey (ACS) data generally reflect the February 2013 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) definitions of metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas; in certain instances the names, codes, and boundaries of the principal cities shown in ACS tables may differ from the OMB definitions due to differences in the effective dates of the geographic entities.

Estimates of urban and rural population, housing units, and characteristics reflect boundaries of urban areas defined based on Census 2010 data. As a result, data for urban and rural areas from the ACS do not necessarily reflect the results of ongoing urbanization.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011-2013 3-Year American Community Survey

Explanation of Symbols:

1. An '***' entry in the margin of error column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute a standard error and thus the margin of error. A statistical test is not appropriate.
2. An '-' entry in the estimate column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute an estimate, or a ratio of medians cannot be calculated because one or both of the median estimates falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of an open-ended distribution.
3. An '-' following a median estimate means the median falls in the lowest interval of an open-ended distribution.
4. An '+' following a median estimate means the median falls in the upper interval of an open-ended distribution.
5. An '***' entry in the margin of error column indicates that the median falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of an open-ended distribution. A statistical test is not appropriate.
6. An '*****' entry in the margin of error column indicates that the estimate is controlled. A statistical test for sampling variability is not appropriate.
7. An 'N' entry in the estimate and margin of error columns indicates that data for this geographic area cannot be displayed because the number of sample cases is too small.
8. An '(X)' means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.

2011: LEADER OBLIGATION
 OIL IN THE NIND AREA

2011-2013 American Community Survey 3-
 Year Estimates

Report documentation code lists, subject definitions, data accuracy, and statistical tests can be found on the American Community Survey website in the Data and Documentation section.

Sample size and data quality measures (including coverage rates, allocation rates, and response rates) can be found on the American Community Survey website in the Methodology section.

Although the American Community Survey (ACS) produces population, demographic and housing unit estimates, it is the Census Bureau's population estimates program that produces and disseminates the official estimates of the population for the nation, states, counties, cities and towns and estimates of housing units for states and counties.

Subject	Hispanic		Black or African American	
	White alone or combination with one or more other races	Blacks or African Americans alone or combination with one or more other races	White alone or combination with one or more other races	Blacks or African Americans alone or combination with one or more other races
	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error
TOTAL NUMBER OF ACU				
Total population	592,805	±6,431	46,309	±2,043
One race	59.1%	±0.7	59.3%	±3.2
Two races	21.6%	±0.6	23.1%	±2.3
Three races	17.4%	±0.6	11.0%	±2.0
Four or more races	1.9%	±0.3	6.7%	±1.5
SEX AND AGE				
Total population	592,805	±6,431	46,309	±2,043
Male	52.8%	±0.3	57.4%	±1.3
Female	47.2%	±0.3	42.6%	±1.3
Under 5 years	8.0%	±0.2	11.3%	±1.4
5 to 17 years	17.0%	±0.3	21.1%	±1.2
18 to 24 years	11.3%	±0.2	16.8%	±1.0

25 to 34 Years	16.1%	0.3%	21.6%	1.3%
35 to 44 Years	11.8%	0.2%	12.6%	0.9%
45 to 54 Years	11.9%	0.2%	8.3%	0.8%
55 to 64 Years	12.4%	0.2%	5.0%	0.5%
65 to 74 Years	7.3%	0.1%	2.0%	0.3%
75 Years and over	4.3%	0.1%	1.3%	0.3%
Median Age (Years)	33.2	0.3	25.3	0.6
18 Years and over	75.0%	0.4%	67.6%	1.6%
21 Years and over	70.9%	0.4%	61.0%	1.9%
62 Years and over	15.0%	0.3%	4.3%	0.5%
65 Years and over	11.6%	0.2%	3.4%	0.4%
Under 18 Years	148,192	3,598	15,002	1,260
Male	50.7%	0.8%	50.1%	2.6%
Female	49.3%	0.8%	49.9%	2.6%
18 Years and over	444,613	3,905	31,307	1,133
Male	53.5%	0.3%	60.8%	1.4%
Female	46.5%	0.3%	39.2%	1.4%
18 to 34 Years	162,288	2,622	17,789	843
Male	56.0%	0.6%	61.0%	2.3%
Female	44.0%	0.6%	39.0%	2.3%
35 to 64 Years	213,577	2,153	11,966	568
Male	53.1%	0.5%	60.6%	2.5%
Female	46.9%	0.5%	39.4%	2.5%
65 Years and over	68,748	882	1,552	190
Male	48.8%	0.6%	60.9%	5.5%
Female	51.2%	0.6%	39.1%	5.5%
RELATIONSHIP				
Population in households	571,026	6,445	42,642	2,002
Householder or spouse	51.9%	0.6%	44.3%	2.0%
Child	30.9%	0.5%	39.7%	2.3%
Other relatives	9.4%	0.5%	8.8%	2.4%
Non-relatives	7.7%	0.4%	7.2%	1.4%
Married partner	2.4%	0.2%	2.2%	0.6%
HOUSEHOLD TYPE				
Households	201,779	2,341	13,034	603
Family households	64.8%	0.9%	66.9%	4.4%
with one child under 18 years	26.9%	0.8%	41.2%	4.4%
Married couple family	50.4%	0.8%	49.1%	4.5%
with one child under 18 years	19.8%	0.7%	29.4%	3.7%
female householder, cohabitant	10.0%	0.6%	12.8%	3.3%
with one child under 18 years	5.0%	0.4%	9.7%	3.0%
Non-family households	35.2%	0.9%	33.1%	4.4%
Male householder	19.3%	0.8%	21.7%	3.2%
Living alone	13.9%	0.7%	16.7%	3.1%
Not living alone	5.4%	0.5%	5.0%	1.7%
female householder	15.9%	0.7%	11.4%	2.6%

Living alone	11.9%	0.6%	9.3%	2.6%
Not living alone	4.0%	0.4%	2.1%	1.2%
Average household size	2.71	0.03	2.73	0.17
Average family size	3.28	0.04	3.40	0.21
MARRIAGE				
Population 15 years and over	464,980	4,067	33,269	1,195
Not married, except separated	48.6%	0.7%	43.3%	2.6%
- divorced	4.0%	0.2%	1.4%	0.5%
Divorced	11.2%	0.4%	9.5%	1.6%
- separated	1.4%	0.2%	2.9%	1.3%
Never married	34.8%	0.6%	43.0%	2.5%
Male 15 years and over				
Not married, except separated	49.0%	0.8%	45.1%	3.4%
- divorced	1.9%	0.3%	0.9%	0.5%
Divorced	9.8%	0.6%	8.4%	2.0%
- separated	1.3%	0.3%	2.9%	1.5%
Never married	38.0%	0.8%	42.7%	3.3%
Female 15 years and over				
Not married, except separated	48.1%	1.0%	40.6%	3.7%
- divorced	6.5%	0.4%	2.1%	0.9%
Divorced	12.9%	0.6%	11.1%	2.7%
- separated	1.4%	0.2%	2.9%	1.9%
Never married	31.0%	0.8%	43.3%	4.1%
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT				
Population 3 years and over enrolled in	159,784	4,040	17,807	1,361
- nursery school, preschool	6.7%	0.5%	4.3%	1.4%
- kindergarten	6.1%	0.5%	6.3%	1.6%
- elementary school (grades 1-8)	39.1%	0.9%	34.2%	2.9%
- High school (grades 9-12)	17.5%	0.8%	16.2%	2.6%
- College or graduate school	30.5%	1.1%	39.1%	3.6%
Male 3 years and over enrolled in				
- percent enrolled in kindergarten to	64.1%	1.4%	52.2%	4.3%
- percent enrolled in college or	28.8%	1.5%	42.3%	4.5%
Female 3 years and over enrolled in				
- percent enrolled in kindergarten to	61.4%	1.4%	61.4%	4.9%
- percent enrolled in college or	32.3%	1.4%	35.5%	4.8%
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT				
Population 25 years and over	377,851	3,293	23,542	853
Less than high school diploma	5.1%	0.3%	4.9%	1.4%
High school graduate (includes	24.8%	0.7%	20.6%	2.3%
- some college or associate's degree	35.2%	0.8%	48.7%	3.6%
- Bachelor's degree	21.2%	0.7%	17.3%	2.6%
- graduate or professional degree	13.7%	0.5%	8.6%	1.9%
High school graduate or higher				
- Male, high school graduate or higher	94.6%	0.5%	95.9%	1.9%
- Female, high school graduate or	95.3%	0.4%	93.9%	2.6%
Bachelor's degree or higher	34.9%	0.8%	25.8%	3.2%

Male, bachelor's degree or higher	33.8%	1.0%	24.9%	3.8%
Female, bachelor's degree or higher	36.2%	0.9%	27.3%	4.6%
ILLINOIS				
Age 15 to 50 years	132,008	2,111	11,090	703
Age 15 to 50 years who had a	8,882	889	734	249
Married age 15 to 50 years	2,559	454	283	153
As a percent of all age 15 to 50 years	28.8%	4.3%	38.6%	18.1%
CONNECTIONS				
Population 30 years and over	326,569	2,767	17,500	644
Living with grandchild(ren)	4.2%	0.3%	4.5%	1.5%
Responsible for grandchild(ren)	31.5%	3.4%	49.7%	12.9%
VETERAN AFFAIRS				
Civilian population 18 years and over	416,144	3,952	25,009	1,263
Civilian veteran	12.8%	0.4%	32.2%	3.4%
DISABILITY				
Total civilian population aged	559,337	6,362	39,198	2,109
with a disability	10.3%	0.4%	10.7%	1.8%
Civilian population aged	148,047	3,615	15,000	1,260
with a disability	3.3%	0.4%	4.4%	1.4%
Civilian population aged	343,785	3,604	22,669	1,211
with a disability	8.9%	0.5%	13.6%	2.8%
Civilian population aged	67,505	911	1,529	199
with a disability	33.1%	1.5%	29.6%	9.3%
INDIAN ANCESTRY				
Population 1 year and over	583,160	6,314	45,178	1,924
Same house	80.3%	0.6%	69.9%	3.3%
Different house in the U.S.	18.5%	0.6%	27.9%	3.3%
Same county	10.5%	0.5%	14.4%	2.6%
Different county	8.0%	0.4%	13.5%	2.8%
Same state	0.6%	0.1%	0.9%	0.9%
Different state	7.4%	0.4%	12.6%	2.5%
Abroad	1.2%	0.2%	2.2%	0.7%
LACONIA, CLARK COUNTY				
Native	565,152	6,494	43,518	1,970
Male	53.1%	0.3%	57.5%	1.5%
Female	46.9%	0.3%	42.5%	1.5%
Foreign born	27,653	1,896	2,791	547
Male	47.4%	2.2%	55.0%	7.5%
Female	52.6%	2.2%	45.0%	7.5%
Foreign born; naturalized U.S. citizen	14,058	1,165	1,980	484
Male	49.1%	3.1%	56.5%	9.5%
Female	50.9%	3.1%	43.5%	9.5%
Foreign born; not a U.S. citizen	13,595	1,441	811	289

Natural resources, construction, and product, transportation, and	9.9	0.6	6.8	1.9
	7.7	0.5	9.1	3.0
Male civilian employed population 16	138,450	2,157	8,487	798
Manufacturing, business, science, and service occupations	36.7	1.2	32.2	5.0
Retail and office occupations	19.4	1.2	20.2	4.6
Natural resources, construction, and product, transportation, and	14.9	0.9	22.7	5.2
	17.5	1.0	10.9	3.2
	11.5	0.9	14.0	4.7
Female civilian employed population 16	118,132	2,675	6,462	643
Manufacturing, business, science, and service occupations	41.8	1.3	38.3	6.3
Retail and office occupations	21.4	1.1	25.6	4.6
Natural resources, construction, and product, transportation, and	32.5	1.3	32.1	5.7
	1.0	0.3	1.4	1.4
	3.3	0.5	2.6	1.7
IND				
Civilian employed population 16 years	256,582	4,100	14,949	1,066
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and Construction	1.7	0.3	1.0	1.2
Manufacturing	7.9	0.6	3.4	1.4
Wholesale trade	2.8	0.3	1.3	0.9
Retail trade	11.2	0.6	0.9	0.6
Transportation and warehousing, and Information	1.8	0.3	1.2	0.6
Retail and wholesale trade, and real Professional, scientific, and Educational services, and health care	6.0	0.4	4.3	1.7
	10.9	0.6	10.0	2.3
	21.7	0.7	16.8	3.0
Arts, entertainment, and recreation, Other services (except public Public administration	14.8	0.7	13.8	2.8
	4.5	0.3	5.9	2.3
	9.4	0.5	25.4	3.8
CL				
Civilian employed population 16 years	256,582	4,100	14,949	1,066
Private wage and salary workers	68.9	0.8	57.8	4.2
Government workers	21.6	0.7	35.3	4.3
Self-employed workers (not and family workers	9.3	0.7	6.3	2.2
	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.7
INCOME IN HOUSEHOLD ANNUAL 12 MONTH (IN				
Households	201,779	2,341	13,034	603
Median household income (dollars)	64,309	1,294	59,519	4,536
Per capita income	81.8	0.8	91.0	1.8
Mean per capita income (dollars)	79,142	1,399	65,539	3,351
Per capita social security income	27.5	0.7	12.1	2.2
Mean per capita social security income (dollars)	17,936	422	15,569	2,331
Per capita supplemental security income	3.9	0.4	4.1	1.8
Mean per capita supplemental security income	8,963	541	7,383	2,210
Per capita cash public assistance income	3.1	0.4	3.1	1.6
Mean per capita cash public assistance income	4,690	540	5,225	1,041
Per capita retirement income	19.2	0.7	16.2	2.7
Mean per capita retirement income (dollars)	28,920	1,407	28,279	4,786
Per capita food stamp/NAI benefits	10.8	0.6	11.3	3.2
Families	130,764	2,351	8,722	607
Median family income (dollars)	76,413	1,737	63,708	4,475

Married couple family	77.8	1.0	73.3	4.6
Median income (dollars)	85,844	2,057	77,617	7,911
Male householder, no spouse	6.9	0.7	7.5	2.2
Median income (dollars)	53,970	3,949	64,361	44,625
Female householder, no husband	15.4	0.8	19.2	4.7
Median income (dollars)	38,095	3,171	31,040	7,615
Individuals	592,805	6,431	46,309	2,043
Per capita income (dollars)	30,548	469	22,587	1,398
Unemployed persons for full time, unemployed				
Male	124,231	2,268	11,407	603
Female	72,714	2,215	4,591	539
Mean earnings (dollars) for full time,				
Male	63,149	1,334	49,270	2,650
Female	50,397	1,913	43,984	3,371
Median earnings (dollars) full time, unemployed				
Male	50,558	663	44,101	4,230
Female	41,597	604	37,099	2,119
Health Insurance Coverage				
Civilian noninstitutionalized population	559,337	6,362	39,198	2,109
Uninsured private health insurance	75.3	0.8	73.5	2.6
Uninsured public coverage	28.5	0.7	28.2	3.0
No health insurance coverage	7.4	0.5	7.2	1.9
Uninsured nonelderly population and				
All families	7.7	0.6	8.6	2.9
Uninsured children under 18 years	12.4	1.2	11.8	4.1
Uninsured children under 5 years	11.0	2.7	12.2	7.7
Married couple family	4.1	0.6	3.6	2.4
Uninsured children under 18 years	5.7	1.2	4.9	3.6
Uninsured children under 5 years	4.2	1.6	N	N
Female householder, no husband	22.5	2.7	28.1	10.4
Uninsured children under 18 years	31.9	4.3	32.3	12.5
Uninsured children under 5 years	34.3	9.7	43.1	32.4
All people	12.1	0.7	12.1	2.1
Under 18 years	15.0	1.5	14.5	3.3
Uninsured children under 18 years	14.6	1.5	14.3	3.3
Uninsured children under 5 years	15.3	2.2	17.2	6.1
Uninsured children 5 to 17 years	14.3	1.7	12.7	4.0
18 years and over	11.2	0.6	10.8	2.0
18 to 64 years	12.0	0.6	10.7	2.1
65 years and over	6.9	0.9	12.6	6.6
People in families	8.8	0.8	9.2	2.1
Uninsured individuals 15 years and	25.0	1.2	24.9	5.1
Homeless				
Occasional households	201,779	2,341	13,034	603
Other occasional households	50.2	1.0	24.3	3.5
Sheltered occasional households	49.8	1.0	75.7	3.5
Average household size of other	2.84	0.04	3.21	0.44
Average household size of sheltered	2.57	0.04	2.58	0.16
Homeless in counties				
Occasional households	201,779	2,341	13,034	603
1 unit, detached or attached	65.6	0.9	51.8	4.5
2 to 4 units	7.7	0.5	13.3	3.0
5 or more units	26.6	0.7	34.8	4.0
Mobile home, boat, RV, van, etc.	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Area of counties by				

Occupied households	201,779	2,341	13,034	603
Built 2010 or later	1.5%	0.3%	2.2%	1.1%
Built 2000 to 2009	16.9%	0.7%	24.3%	4.1%
Built 1980 to 1999	32.2%	1.0%	28.0%	4.1%
Built 1960 to 1979	35.2%	0.9%	33.3%	4.0%
Built 1940 to 1959	11.1%	0.6%	9.7%	2.7%
Built 1939 or earlier	3.1%	0.3%	2.6%	1.2%
VEHICLE AVAILABILITY				
Occupied households	201,779	2,341	13,034	603
None	7.5%	0.6%	9.3%	2.2%
1 or more	92.5%	0.6%	90.7%	2.2%
HOUSEHOLD TYPE				
Occupied households	201,779	2,341	13,034	603
Gas	2.9%	0.2%	2.8%	1.2%
Electricity	24.1%	0.7%	27.3%	3.8%
All other fuels	2.5%	0.3%	2.7%	1.0%
No fuel used	70.5%	0.7%	67.2%	4.0%
TELEPHONE CHARACTERISTICS				
Occupied households	201,779	2,341	13,034	603
No telephone service available	2.8%	0.3%	2.4%	0.9%
1.01 or more occupied lines per room	6.1%	0.5%	4.0%	1.5%
TELEPHONE MONTHLY OPERATING COSTS				
Households with a mortgage	69,990	1,780	2,637	459
Less than 30 percent	49.9%	1.6%	32.7%	8.9%
30 percent or more	50.1%	1.6%	67.3%	8.9%
OPERATING CHARACTERISTICS				
Other occupied households	101,351	1,989	3,169	476
Media value (dollars)	488,900	8,459	458,700	35,092
Media selected month-over costs	2,354	49	2,722	274
Media selected month-over costs	532	17	565	63
OPERATING AND INVESTMENT COSTS				
Occupied households (excluding)	92,239	2,597	9,464	696
Less than 30 percent	40.2%	1.6%	35.0%	4.7%
30 percent or more	59.8%	1.6%	65.0%	4.7%
OPERATING				
Occupied households	94,107	2,591	9,517	692
Media gross return (dollars)	1,563	33	1,871	75
COMPUTERS AND INTERNET				
Total households	()	()	()	()
With a computer	()	()	()	()
With a broadband Internet	()	()	()	()

Data are based on a sample and are

subject to sampling variability. The degree of uncertainty for an estimate arises from sampling variability is represented through the use of a margin of error. The value shown here is the 90 percent margin of error. The margin of error can be interpreted roughly as providing a 90 percent probability that the interval defined by the estimate minus the margin of error and the estimate plus the margin of error (the lower and upper confidence bounds) contains the true value. In addition to sampling variability, the ACS estimates are subject to nonsampling error (for a discussion of nonsampling variability, see Accuracy of the Data). The effect of nonsampling error is not represented in these tables.

Certain data are not available for certain geographic areas due to problems with data collection. See Errata Note 92 for details.

Methodological changes to data collection in 2013 may have affected late-year data for 2013. Users should be aware of these changes when comparing data collected from 2013.

The Census Bureau introduced a new set of disability questions in the 2008 ACS questionnaire. Accordingly, comparisons of disability data from 2008 or later with data from prior years are not recommended. For more information on these questions and their evaluation in the 2006 ACS Content Test, see the Evaluation Report Covering Disability.

There were changes in the edit between

2009 and 2010 regard to supplemental
disability benefits and social security
the changes in the edit loosened
restrictions on disability benefits for
receipt of disability and a decrease in
the total number of disability benefits in the
American Community Survey. The
changes also loosened restrictions on
possible reported monthly amounts in
social security income results in higher
social security aggregate amounts. These
results more closely match administrative
counts compiled by the Social Security
Administration.

Occupation codes are 4-digit codes and
are based on the Standard Occupational
Classification 2010.

Industry codes are 4-digit codes and are
based on the North American Industry
Classification System (NAICS). The
Census industry codes for 2013 and later
years are based on the 2012 revision of the
NAICS. To allow for the creation of 2009-
2013 and 2011-2013 tables, industry data
in the multi-year files (2009-2013 and 2011-
2013) were recoded to 2013 Census
industry codes. We recommend users
caution when comparing data coded in
2013 Census industry codes with data
coded in Census industry codes prior to
2013. For more information on the Census
industry code changes, please visit our
website at
<http://www.census.gov/eo/leto/methodol>
Telephone service data are not available
for certain geographic areas due to
problems with data collection. See Errata
Note 93 for details.

File the 2011-2013 American Community

Survey (ACS) data generally reflect the February 2013 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) definitions of metropolitan and micro-metropolitan statistical areas; in certain instances the names, codes, and boundaries of the principal cities shown in ACS tables may differ from the OMB definitions due to differences in the effective dates of the geographic entities.

Estimates of urban and rural population, housing units, and characteristics reflect boundaries of urban areas defined based on Census 2010 data. As a result, data for urban and rural areas from the ACS do not necessarily reflect the results of ongoing urbanization.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011-2013 3-Year American Community Survey

Explanation of symbols:

1. A confidence interval for the margin of error column indicates that either too sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute a standard error and thus the margin of error. A statistical test is not appropriate.

2. A confidence interval for the estimate column indicates that either too sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute an estimate, or a ratio of medians cannot be calculated because one or both of the median estimates falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of a one-sided distribution.

3. A confidence interval for a median estimate means the median falls in the lowest interval of a one-sided distribution.

4. A confidence interval for a median estimate means the median falls in the upper interval of a one-sided distribution.

5. A confidence interval for the margin of error column indicates that the median falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of a one-sided distribution. A statistical test is not appropriate.

6. A confidence interval for the margin of error column indicates that the estimate is controlled. A statistical test for sample variability is not appropriate.

7. A confidence interval for the estimate and

America Indian and Alaska Native alone or in combination with one or more other races (300, A0199) (100299) or (300, A0199) or (400999)		Asian alone or in combination with one or more other races (400499) (100299) or (300, A0199) or (400999)		Chinese alone or in combination (410419) (100299) or (300, A0199) or (400999)		Chinese (except Hawaiian) alone or in combination (410419) (100299) or (300, A0199) or (400999)
Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate
31,052	2,002	782,844	2,646	192,486	6,098	191,640
9.5%	1.4%	67.4%	0.7%	40.4%	1.4%	40.2%
42.2%	3.0%	18.2%	0.5%	24.6%	1.0%	24.7%
27.3%	2.8%	13.0%	0.5%	31.1%	1.4%	31.2%
21.0%	2.9%	1.5%	0.2%	3.9%	0.6%	3.9%
31,052	2,002	782,844	2,646	192,486	6,098	191,640
49.8%	1.8%	47.8%	0.1%	49.2%	0.8%	49.1%
50.2%	1.8%	52.2%	0.1%	50.8%	0.8%	50.9%
9.4%	1.2%	6.5%	0.1%	8.9%	0.5%	8.8%
22.7%	2.1%	16.9%	0.1%	22.0%	0.9%	22.1%
13.0%	1.4%	8.7%	0.1%	9.7%	0.6%	9.7%

14.4	1.6	12.2	0.1	12.6	0.6	12.5
12.5	1.7	12.3	0.1	11.1	0.6	11.1
12.8	1.6	13.6	0.1	12.7	0.6	12.7
9.0	0.9	12.7	0.1	11.0	0.5	11.0
4.2	0.7	8.4	0.1	6.7	0.4	6.6
1.9	0.8	8.8	0.1	5.3	0.4	5.3
28.5	1.1	40.0	0.2	32.5	0.7	32.5
67.8	2.2	76.6	0.2	69.1	0.9	69.1
62.2	2.3	73.0	0.2	65.0	0.9	65.0
7.9	1.0	20.6	0.2	15.0	0.7	14.9
6.1	0.9	17.2	0.1	12.0	0.6	11.9
9,992	1,118	183,061	1,763	59,471	3,005	59,256
47.7	3.9	51.4	0.3	51.2	1.5	51.2
52.3	3.9	48.6	0.3	48.8	1.5	48.8
21,060	1,243	599,783	1,425	133,015	3,887	132,384
50.8	2.3	46.6	0.1	48.3	0.9	48.2
49.2	2.3	53.4	0.1	51.7	0.9	51.8
8,496	697	163,269	1,062	42,860	1,910	42,661
52.6	3.8	49.6	0.3	49.7	2.1	49.5
47.4	3.8	50.4	0.3	50.3	2.1	50.5
10,658	839	302,055	782	67,116	2,485	66,823
50.1	3.5	47.3	0.1	49.6	1.2	49.6
49.9	3.5	52.7	0.1	50.4	1.2	50.4
1,906	294	134,459	329	23,039	1,198	22,900
46.5	9.3	41.6	0.1	41.8	2.0	41.9
53.5	9.3	58.4	0.1	58.2	2.0	58.1
29,119	2,036	767,604	2,759	188,529	6,141	187,709
41.9	2.4	46.3	0.4	42.0	0.9	41.9
39.6	2.3	31.6	0.4	38.9	1.0	38.9
11.4	2.1	16.8	0.5	15.2	1.1	15.3
7.1	1.4	5.3	0.3	3.9	0.5	3.8
3.2	0.9	1.7	0.1	1.6	0.2	1.6
9,077	628	228,475	2,348	52,284	1,647	52,014
66.2	4.5	72.3	0.8	72.1	1.6	72.2
33.9	4.4	26.3	0.7	28.7	1.6	28.7
44.7	4.9	52.2	0.8	51.2	1.9	51.2
20.2	3.8	19.5	0.7	20.0	1.3	20.0
16.7	3.4	14.3	0.6	14.9	1.4	14.9
10.6	3.0	5.0	0.3	6.3	0.9	6.3
33.8	4.5	27.7	0.8	27.9	1.6	27.8
18.6	3.5	12.1	0.6	11.8	1.2	11.8
14.1	3.5	9.8	0.6	9.4	1.1	9.4
4.4	1.7	2.3	0.2	2.4	0.5	2.3
15.2	3.6	15.5	0.6	16.1	1.4	16.0

12.1	3.3	13.1	0.6	13.7	1.1	13.6
3.2	1.4	2.5	0.2	2.4	0.6	2.4
2.81	0.17	3.17	0.03	3.07	0.07	3.07
3.35	0.22	3.74	0.04	3.62	0.08	3.62
23,151	1,495	631,048	1,518	142,182	4,155	141,529
38.1	2.7	49.7	0.6	46.5	1.3	46.4
3.4	1.0	7.5	0.2	5.9	0.4	5.9
13.3	1.8	7.9	0.3	8.0	0.6	8.0
2.2	0.8	1.1	0.1	1.1	0.2	1.1
42.9	2.7	33.8	0.5	38.6	1.2	38.6
11,515	908	295,543	899	68,909	2,697	68,558
42.0	3.8	49.9	0.6	47.3	1.6	47.4
1.5	0.9	2.7	0.2	2.4	0.4	2.4
10.8	2.4	7.1	0.4	7.0	0.8	7.0
1.8	1.2	0.9	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.7
44.0	3.6	39.4	0.6	42.6	1.5	42.5
11,636	892	335,505	1,019	73,273	2,176	72,971
34.3	3.8	49.5	0.9	45.7	1.8	45.6
5.3	1.7	11.7	0.4	9.1	0.8	9.1
15.8	2.8	8.6	0.4	8.9	0.8	8.9
2.7	1.1	1.3	0.2	1.4	0.4	1.4
41.9	4.3	28.9	0.7	34.9	1.6	35.0
11,599	1,157	196,525	2,575	60,449	2,668	60,256
8.0	2.4	6.3	0.4	7.9	0.9	7.9
4.3	1.6	5.5	0.4	6.5	0.8	6.5
32.8	4.0	39.8	0.8	42.7	1.7	42.7
22.4	4.0	21.8	0.5	20.1	1.4	20.2
32.4	3.8	26.6	0.7	22.7	1.5	22.7
5,522	634	97,581	1,686	29,879	1,809	29,757
59.4	5.3	69.6	1.0	72.1	2.1	72.1
30.0	5.4	23.7	1.1	19.3	2.1	19.2
6,077	866	98,944	1,844	30,570	1,428	30,499
59.8	5.0	64.8	1.1	66.7	2.2	66.7
34.5	4.9	29.4	1.1	26.1	2.1	26.1
17,022	1,135	531,785	1,131	114,341	3,456	113,758
8.3	1.9	11.5	0.5	11.9	1.0	11.9
25.0	3.5	28.7	0.5	28.6	1.2	28.8
43.7	3.6	30.9	0.6	29.2	1.2	29.2
14.7	2.3	20.3	0.5	19.4	1.2	19.4
8.2	2.1	8.6	0.3	10.8	0.7	10.7
91.7	1.9	88.5	0.5	88.1	1.0	88.1
91.7	2.6	89.2	0.6	88.4	1.2	88.4
91.7	2.8	88.0	0.6	87.8	1.3	87.8
23.0	2.6	29.0	0.6	30.2	1.2	30.1

18.2	3.2	27.2	0.7	29.4	1.7	29.2
27.9	4.7	30.5	0.8	31.0	1.6	30.9
8,337	878	182,423	1,048	44,770	1,795	44,655
354	132	10,864	949	2,610	406	2,610
183	107	3,639	455	1,165	251	1,165
51.7	20.4	33.5	3.2	44.6	7.2	44.6
14,888	992	483,467	1,092	102,279	3,072	101,787
4.4	1.6	7.4	0.4	6.4	0.7	6.4
33.4	14.9	19.1	1.9	24.8	4.3	24.7
20,140	1,250	596,361	1,490	132,285	3,903	131,667
13.2	2.3	7.9	0.3	6.2	0.5	6.2
29,738	1,974	773,283	2,720	190,123	6,124	189,290
13.9	1.7	10.5	0.2	8.4	0.6	8.5
9,973	1,122	182,965	1,750	59,437	3,004	59,222
6.4	1.9	2.9	0.4	3.2	0.8	3.2
17,864	1,154	458,948	1,417	108,143	3,680	107,664
14.7	2.4	6.5	0.3	6.5	0.6	6.5
1,901	293	131,370	444	22,543	1,202	22,404
45.3	9.0	35.3	0.9	31.8	2.2	32.0
30,641	1,991	773,267	2,663	189,117	5,961	188,287
79.9	2.9	89.6	0.6	89.5	1.1	89.5
19.4	2.9	9.3	0.6	10.0	1.1	10.0
14.1	2.6	7.8	0.5	8.2	1.0	8.2
5.3	1.2	1.5	0.2	1.8	0.4	1.8
0.6	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.6
4.7	1.2	1.1	0.1	1.3	0.3	1.3
0.7	0.5	1.1	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.5
30,340	2,007	587,861	5,258	161,776	5,837	161,419
49.9	1.9	50.1	0.3	50.4	0.9	50.4
50.1	1.9	49.9	0.3	49.6	0.9	49.6
712	272	194,983	4,368	30,710	2,120	30,221
46.1	13.9	40.7	0.8	42.6	1.9	42.5
53.9	13.9	59.3	0.8	57.4	1.9	57.5
300	158	120,742	3,120	21,862	1,630	21,436
57.7	18.9	40.0	1.0	41.1	2.2	41.1
42.3	18.9	60.0	1.0	58.9	2.2	58.9
412	236	74,241	3,309	8,848	1,292	8,785

37.3	19.1	41.8	1.5	46.2	4.5	46.0
62.4	19.1	58.2	1.5	53.8	4.5	54.0
712	272	194,983	4,368	30,710	2,120	30,221
9.4	11.5	7.6	0.9	7.4	1.9	7.5
36.4	17.8	24.8	1.3	22.5	3.1	22.5
54.2	18.1	67.6	1.4	70.1	3.6	70.1
712	272	194,983	4,368	30,710	2,120	30,221
16.3	14.4	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.4
19.9	12.8	98.6	0.3	97.1	0.8	97.2
0.0	6.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
19.8	16.9	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.4	0.7
24.2	14.1	0.3	0.1	1.0	0.5	1.0
19.8	16.7	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.5	0.8
28,123	1,820	732,080	2,166	175,428	5,396	174,683
88.1	2.1	68.0	0.8	76.0	1.3	76.2
11.9	2.1	32.0	0.8	24.0	1.3	23.8
3.0	1.0	18.1	0.5	13.4	1.0	13.3
22,698	1,470	620,280	1,622	139,167	4,069	138,514
64.6	2.6	64.6	0.4	66.7	1.0	66.7
60.5	2.9	64.1	0.4	66.1	1.0	66.1
52.8	2.9	60.5	0.5	61.4	1.1	61.3
7.7	1.8	3.6	0.2	4.8	0.5	4.8
12.8	2.9	5.6	0.4	7.2	0.8	7.2
4.1	1.0	0.6	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.5
35.4	2.6	35.4	0.4	33.3	1.0	33.3
11,414	880	330,178	1,150	71,756	2,076	71,454
61.5	4.1	60.5	0.6	62.2	1.4	62.3
59.8	4.2	60.3	0.6	62.0	1.4	62.0
51.7	4.7	57.4	0.6	58.0	1.3	58.0
8.1	2.4	3.0	0.3	4.0	0.7	4.0
13.5	4.1	4.9	0.4	6.5	1.1	6.5
12,558	1,108	369,920	3,298	84,174	2,756	83,724
65.3	3.9	66.8	0.8	65.6	1.6	65.8
13.6	2.7	16.4	0.6	17.3	1.1	17.2
5.9	1.9	7.8	0.5	6.3	0.7	6.3
6.2	1.8	3.5	0.3	4.0	0.6	4.0
2.1	0.9	2.6	0.3	2.9	0.5	2.9
6.9	2.0	2.8	0.3	3.9	0.8	3.9
27.7	2.1	26.9	0.4	26.5	0.6	26.5
11,977	1,134	375,109	3,349	85,413	2,801	84,976
30.3	3.7	31.0	0.7	32.9	1.6	32.7
25.9	4.0	23.6	0.7	21.9	1.5	22.0
25.1	3.5	26.9	0.6	26.7	1.1	26.7

10.1	2.4	9.5	0.4	9.1	0.9	9.1
8.5	2.0	9.0	0.4	9.4	0.9	9.4
6,071	772	185,685	2,198	43,806	2,031	43,524
30.6	5.2	27.6	0.9	29.7	2.1	29.4
23.2	5.2	24.0	0.9	23.1	2.0	23.2
15.0	3.4	17.0	0.6	15.9	1.2	15.9
18.0	4.1	17.9	0.8	16.8	1.6	16.9
13.3	3.9	13.5	0.7	14.4	1.7	14.5
5,906	769	189,424	2,215	41,607	1,375	41,452
30.1	5.7	34.4	0.9	36.3	2.1	36.2
28.8	5.2	23.2	0.8	20.7	1.6	20.7
35.6	5.7	36.5	0.9	38.0	1.9	38.1
2.0	1.7	1.4	0.3	0.9	0.5	0.9
3.6	1.8	4.5	0.5	4.1	0.7	4.1
11,977	1,134	375,109	3,349	85,413	2,801	84,976
0.6	0.6	1.4	0.2	0.7	0.3	0.6
7.5	2.1	6.2	0.3	6.6	0.8	6.7
1.6	0.8	3.3	0.3	3.9	0.5	3.8
2.3	1.2	2.5	0.2	2.6	0.6	2.6
13.2	2.4	13.1	0.5	11.9	0.9	12.0
5.0	1.5	5.9	0.3	6.4	0.7	6.4
2.0	1.1	1.5	0.2	1.6	0.3	1.6
4.6	1.7	6.7	0.4	6.7	0.7	6.7
8.4	2.3	9.3	0.4	10.0	0.9	10.0
20.7	3.5	20.7	0.7	19.4	1.1	19.3
20.1	3.6	17.3	0.7	17.0	1.4	17.0
6.0	2.3	4.4	0.3	4.4	0.6	4.4
7.9	2.3	7.7	0.4	9.0	0.9	9.0
11,977	1,134	375,109	3,349	85,413	2,801	84,976
66.5	4.0	74.7	0.6	72.3	1.4	72.4
22.2	3.4	19.9	0.6	21.4	1.2	21.4
10.4	2.8	5.3	0.3	6.1	0.8	6.0
0.9	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2
9,077	628	228,475	2,348	52,284	1,647	52,014
54,146	4,850	71,081	1,007	67,604	2,987	67,616
79.0	3.7	80.3	0.5	81.5	1.2	81.5
77,897	7,909	82,964	1,089	83,381	2,738	83,220
20.6	3.0	38.3	0.6	33.0	1.5	33.0
16,272	1,949	17,766	247	16,791	630	16,777
5.7	1.5	4.0	0.4	4.2	0.7	4.2
8,744	1,645	8,776	465	8,627	552	8,627
4.5	1.5	3.9	0.3	4.5	0.8	4.5
4,715	1,935	5,155	544	4,380	572	4,380
14.7	3.0	26.1	0.6	23.3	1.5	23.4
31,490	8,608	26,406	763	25,446	1,529	25,454
19.2	2.7	9.9	0.5	13.1	1.2	13.1
6,007	609	165,251	2,080	37,698	1,476	37,544
72,835	8,949	83,404	1,249	79,268	3,592	79,191

67.6	5.8	72.1	0.9	71.0	2.2	71.0
84,719	13,757	94,460	1,561	91,782	3,378	91,609
7.1	3.1	8.2	0.5	8.3	1.3	8.3
61,384	40,978	68,325	4,831	62,256	11,854	62,256
25.3	4.8	19.7	0.8	20.7	1.9	20.7
23,882	7,460	53,743	2,405	45,876	4,260	45,936
31,052	2,002	782,844	2,646	192,486	6,098	191,640
21,152	1,362	26,964	337	25,225	735	25,170
4,816	606	141,346	2,598	32,879	1,807	32,669
3,587	505	127,883	2,134	27,406	1,138	27,329
54,656	4,048	55,676	873	60,988	2,485	60,960
48,228	4,485	44,946	903	44,659	1,274	44,634
48,611	3,256	45,728	705	48,006	2,243	47,946
39,706	2,550	37,856	751	37,607	1,256	37,569
29,738	1,974	773,283	2,720	190,123	6,124	189,290
66.7	3.1	78.5	0.6	75.0	1.3	74.9
33.6	3.2	30.0	0.4	29.5	1.1	29.6
8.3	2.3	5.7	0.4	6.2	0.7	6.2
15.1	4.1	6.5	0.6	8.9	1.3	9.0
18.2	6.5	9.2	0.9	12.3	2.0	12.4
15.6	10.2	9.8	2.1	8.0	3.4	8.0
6.7	2.7	3.9	0.5	5.8	1.4	5.8
4.9	3.1	4.2	0.7	6.9	2.1	7.0
N	N	2.6	1.0	N	N	N
35.0	12.6	15.0	1.7	19.3	3.3	19.4
41.7	16.2	23.6	3.0	27.9	6.1	27.9
63.5	30.7	28.6	8.1	22.0	11.7	22.0
18.5	3.3	9.0	0.5	11.2	1.2	11.3
16.5	6.2	12.5	1.3	15.4	2.2	15.5
16.5	6.2	12.1	1.3	15.2	2.2	15.3
16.8	7.2	13.2	1.8	14.5	2.9	14.6
16.4	6.6	11.6	1.4	15.5	2.4	15.5
19.5	2.8	7.9	0.4	9.4	0.9	9.4
19.1	2.8	8.1	0.5	9.1	1.0	9.1
23.0	7.5	7.3	0.8	10.8	1.9	10.7
13.0	3.6	6.6	0.6	9.5	1.3	9.6
41.2	6.6	23.8	1.2	23.8	2.8	23.9
9,077	628	228,475	2,348	52,284	1,647	52,014
37.9	3.8	65.4	0.7	63.2	1.7	63.1
62.1	3.8	34.6	0.7	36.8	1.7	36.9
3.23	0.31	3.30	0.04	3.17	0.08	3.17
2.55	0.17	2.93	0.06	2.89	0.13	2.90
9,077	628	228,475	2,348	52,284	1,647	52,014
61.5	4.5	66.5	0.7	63.2	1.8	63.3
8.8	2.8	5.3	0.3	5.7	0.8	5.7
29.6	4.0	28.0	0.7	30.9	1.6	30.7
0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2

9,077	□□628	228,475	□□2,348	52,284	□□1,647	52,014
0.8□	□□0.9	0.9□	□□0.2	0.8□	□□0.3	0.8□
13.2□	□□3.6	9.1□	□□0.4	9.4□	□□0.9	9.4□
30.8□	□□4.1	29.5□	□□0.8	28.5□	□□1.5	28.6□
37.7□	□□4.8	41.5□	□□0.8	41.8□	□□1.8	41.7□
14.7□	□□3.5	15.5□	□□0.5	15.6□	□□1.3	15.6□
3.0□	□□1.3	3.5□	□□0.3	3.9□	□□0.6	3.9□
9,077	□□628	228,475	□□2,348	52,284	□□1,647	52,014
10.8□	□□2.6	9.4□	□□0.5	11.1□	□□1.3	11.0□
89.2□	□□2.6	90.6□	□□0.5	88.9□	□□1.3	89.0□
9,077	□□628	228,475	□□2,348	52,284	□□1,647	52,014
3.1□	□□1.4	3.8□	□□0.3	4.5□	□□0.6	4.6□
23.6□	□□3.7	38.0□	□□0.7	38.9□	□□1.7	38.8□
2.5□	□□1.7	2.3□	□□0.2	2.4□	□□0.4	2.4□
70.8□	□□4.3	56.0□	□□0.7	54.2□	□□1.8	54.3□
9,077	□□628	228,475	□□2,348	52,284	□□1,647	52,014
3.1□	□□1.3	2.2□	□□0.3	2.1□	□□0.5	2.1□
7.2□	□□2.3	9.8□	□□0.5	9.6□	□□1.2	9.6□
2,506	□□378	99,073	□□1,984	22,291	□□1,112	22,206
52.7□	□□7.4	55.5□	□□1.2	54.1□	□□2.7	54.0□
47.3□	□□7.4	44.5□	□□1.2	45.9□	□□2.7	46.0□
3,440	□□443	149,428	□□2,147	33,032	□□1,274	32,827
426,600	□□43,538	513,000	□□7,089	536,800	□□15,307	536,500
1,979	□□218	2,253	□□28	2,308	□□62	2,304
347	□□160	501	□□10	544	□□16	544
5,337	□□518	70,632	□□1,730	17,584	□□1,074	17,519
41.9□	□□6.0	49.7□	□□1.6	48.7□	□□3.5	48.8□
58.1□	□□6.0	50.3□	□□1.6	51.3□	□□3.5	51.2□
5,440	□□504	72,343	□□1,781	17,747	□□1,093	17,682
1,426	□□90	1,206	□□18	1,141	□□41	1,142
(□)	(□)	(□)	(□)	(□)	(□)	(□)
(□)	(□)	(□)	(□)	(□)	(□)	(□)
(□)	(□)	(□)	(□)	(□)	(□)	(□)

Korea alone or in a combination (420-421) (100-299) or (300, A01-99) or (400-999)		Japanese alone or in a combination (430-439) (100-299) or (300, A01-99) or (400-999)		Other alone or in a combination (440-441) (100-299) or (300, A01-99) or (400-999)		
Mar 00 of error	estimate	Mar 00 of error	estimate	Mar 00 of error	estimate	Mar 00 of error
6,041	347,650	6,157	311,653	5,629	46,759	3,261
1.4	63.4	1.3	70.3	1.0	63.8	3.4
1.0	20.0	1.0	17.5	0.8	20.3	2.4
1.4	14.7	1.1	10.9	0.8	13.9	2.5
0.6	1.9	0.4	1.2	0.3	2.0	1.1
6,041	347,650	6,157	311,653	5,629	46,759	3,261
0.8	48.6	0.5	48.0	0.5	44.3	1.6
0.8	51.4	0.5	52.0	0.5	55.7	1.6
0.5	8.7	0.3	6.2	0.4	9.4	1.3
0.9	21.4	0.5	15.9	0.5	20.5	1.7
0.6	11.1	0.3	7.2	0.3	8.1	1.2

000.6	13.7	000.4	10.8	000.4	11.8	001.4
000.6	13.2	000.4	10.4	000.4	12.3	001.4
000.6	11.6	000.5	13.7	000.4	12.3	001.4
000.5	9.9	000.4	13.6	000.4	11.4	001.3
000.4	6.2	000.3	9.1	000.4	7.2	001.1
000.4	4.2	000.2	13.0	000.4	7.0	001.2
000.7	31.0	000.5	44.5	000.7	35.1	001.9
000.9	69.9	000.5	77.9	000.6	70.0	002.1
000.9	65.1	000.5	74.9	000.6	66.9	002.3
000.7	12.9	000.4	25.7	000.6	16.8	001.9
000.7	10.4	000.4	22.1	000.5	14.1	001.7
003,002	104,584	003,094	68,897	002,568	14,023	001,660
001.6	51.2	000.9	52.1	001.5	52.8	003.6
001.6	48.8	000.9	47.9	001.5	47.2	003.6
003,829	243,066	003,997	242,756	004,165	32,736	002,041
000.9	47.4	000.6	46.8	000.6	40.6	002.0
000.9	52.6	000.6	53.2	000.6	59.4	002.0
001,896	86,327	002,200	56,106	001,802	9,310	001,033
002.1	49.4	001.2	49.2	001.5	50.8	003.8
002.1	50.6	001.2	50.8	001.5	49.2	003.8
002,450	120,697	002,515	117,641	002,554	16,822	001,138
001.2	47.2	000.8	49.1	000.8	37.6	002.9
001.2	52.8	000.8	50.9	000.8	62.4	002.9
001,189	36,042	001,386	69,009	001,552	6,604	00809
002.0	43.6	001.3	41.0	000.8	34.2	004.8
002.0	56.4	001.3	59.0	000.8	65.8	004.8
006,077	341,849	006,201	306,090	005,533	45,435	003,262
000.9	34.4	000.7	51.5	000.6	45.7	002.1
001.0	37.0	000.7	31.6	000.6	36.0	002.4
001.1	22.6	000.9	12.5	000.6	12.6	001.9
000.5	6.0	000.5	4.4	000.4	5.7	001.1
000.2	1.8	000.2	1.5	000.2	2.1	000.5
001,630	72,794	001,832	103,383	002,087	13,270	001,027
001.6	80.8	001.2	68.0	001.4	60.7	003.3
001.6	36.9	001.6	20.0	001.2	24.5	002.6
001.9	55.1	001.7	50.5	001.3	44.3	003.4
001.3	25.6	001.5	15.6	001.1	18.0	002.4
001.4	18.1	001.2	12.2	000.8	11.9	002.0
000.9	8.3	000.9	3.1	000.4	4.6	001.4
001.6	19.2	001.2	32.0	001.4	39.3	003.3
001.2	9.5	001.1	14.5	001.0	13.0	002.5
001.2	6.9	001.0	12.2	000.8	10.0	002.4
000.5	2.7	000.6	2.3	000.4	3.0	001.4
001.4	9.7	000.9	17.4	001.0	26.3	003.1

001.1	7.2	000.9	15.1	000.9	21.1	003.0
000.6	2.5	000.5	2.4	000.4	5.2	001.7
000.07	4.16	000.08	2.66	000.03	2.56	000.12
000.08	4.50	000.09	3.26	000.04	3.29	000.16
004,096	261,196	004,329	253,792	004,434	34,787	002,159
001.3	47.0	000.9	49.1	000.9	47.6	002.4
000.4	5.7	000.4	8.8	000.4	7.1	001.2
000.6	6.4	000.4	8.4	000.5	10.8	001.8
000.2	1.2	000.2	1.0	000.1	1.1	000.5
001.2	39.7	000.8	32.8	000.8	33.4	002.6
002,669	124,140	002,599	119,218	002,758	14,508	001,141
001.6	47.0	001.1	49.0	001.1	44.8	003.2
000.4	2.1	000.3	3.1	000.3	1.9	000.9
000.8	6.0	000.6	7.9	000.7	7.9	002.2
000.2	1.1	000.2	0.8	000.2	0.4	000.3
001.5	43.9	001.1	39.3	001.1	45.0	004.0
002,153	137,056	002,757	134,574	002,447	20,279	001,410
001.8	47.0	001.2	49.2	001.1	49.6	003.1
000.8	8.9	000.6	13.8	000.6	10.9	001.9
000.8	6.7	000.7	8.9	000.7	12.8	002.3
000.4	1.3	000.3	1.1	000.2	1.6	000.9
001.6	36.0	001.0	27.0	000.9	25.1	002.9
002,669	104,900	003,130	73,552	002,590	14,494	001,540
000.9	6.2	000.6	7.6	000.8	7.4	001.9
000.8	5.6	000.6	5.8	000.7	6.8	001.9
001.7	41.9	001.5	39.9	001.2	39.3	003.0
001.4	23.2	000.9	21.2	001.0	20.5	002.7
001.5	23.2	001.3	25.6	001.4	26.0	003.1
001,800	51,400	001,899	37,154	001,673	7,658	00968
002.1	72.8	001.8	69.6	002.1	71.2	004.7
002.1	20.4	001.6	22.8	002.1	20.9	004.3
001,437	53,500	002,031	36,398	001,575	6,836	00809
002.2	68.5	001.7	64.1	002.3	61.6	004.2
002.1	25.9	001.7	28.3	002.2	31.6	004.3
003,413	204,370	003,418	220,444	003,772	28,943	001,868
001.0	15.4	000.9	5.5	000.4	10.4	001.6
001.2	31.8	000.9	26.4	000.8	32.8	003.0
001.2	33.8	001.0	31.2	000.9	27.7	002.2
001.1	15.1	000.8	25.8	000.7	19.2	002.0
000.7	3.8	000.4	11.2	000.6	9.9	001.4
001.0	84.6	000.9	94.5	000.4	89.6	001.6
001.2	84.5	001.2	95.6	000.4	92.9	002.1
001.3	84.7	000.9	93.6	000.6	87.5	002.0
001.2	19.0	000.9	37.0	000.8	29.1	002.1

001.7	15.1	001.0	35.7	001.1	29.1	003.9
001.5	22.4	001.2	38.0	001.1	29.1	003.1
001,797	89,793	002,006	64,045	001,889	10,541	00970
00406	6,048	00812	3,530	00516	639	00223
00251	2,457	00403	1,012	00311	96	0078
007.2	40.6	004.7	28.7	007.5	15.0	0011.7
003,019	179,124	003,355	203,714	003,413	26,757	001,724
000.7	11.5	000.8	4.7	000.5	3.9	000.9
004.3	21.5	002.5	13.5	002.5	13.6	008.3
003,843	241,230	003,976	242,280	004,170	32,332	002,028
000.5	6.4	000.5	9.9	000.5	6.6	001.3
006,061	343,716	006,191	308,523	005,638	46,147	003,246
000.6	8.3	000.4	12.1	000.4	8.8	001.4
003,001	104,542	003,093	68,861	002,565	14,014	001,661
000.8	2.8	000.6	3.3	000.6	3.2	001.2
003,635	203,703	003,568	172,609	003,669	25,637	001,796
000.6	6.4	000.5	6.3	000.5	5.8	001.6
001,193	35,471	001,363	67,053	001,556	6,496	00799
002.3	35.4	002.2	36.3	001.4	32.5	006.5
005,903	342,271	006,139	307,618	005,514	45,837	003,149
001.1	87.7	001.1	91.6	000.6	86.8	002.0
001.1	11.0	001.1	7.7	000.6	11.5	001.8
001.1	9.5	001.1	6.5	000.6	9.5	001.7
000.4	1.5	000.3	1.2	000.2	2.0	000.5
000.2	0.5	000.2	0.3	000.1	0.3	000.2
000.3	1.0	000.2	0.9	000.2	1.7	000.5
000.2	1.3	000.4	0.6	000.1	1.7	000.7
005,806	236,540	005,722	286,713	005,429	30,151	002,582
000.9	50.8	000.8	49.9	000.6	50.7	002.1
000.9	49.2	000.8	50.1	000.6	49.3	002.1
002,112	111,110	003,856	24,940	001,733	16,608	001,482
001.9	43.9	001.1	26.3	002.1	32.6	003.1
001.9	56.1	001.1	73.7	002.1	67.4	003.1
001,629	70,383	002,575	9,551	00903	11,977	001,204
002.3	42.4	001.2	25.8	004.3	29.9	003.3
002.3	57.6	001.2	74.2	004.3	70.1	003.3
001,291	40,727	002,830	15,389	001,361	4,631	00749

004.5	46.3	002.3	26.6	002.3	39.5	005.7
004.5	53.7	002.3	73.4	002.3	60.5	005.7
002,112	111,110	003,856	24,940	001,733	16,608	001,482
001.9	7.7	001.2	6.7	001.3	5.5	002.0
003.2	25.3	001.8	28.0	003.3	17.7	003.9
003.7	67.0	002.0	65.3	003.3	76.9	004.2
002,112	111,110	003,856	24,940	001,733	16,608	001,482
000.3	0.2	000.1	0.7	000.5	N	N
000.8	99.5	000.2	97.9	000.8	N	N
000.1	0.0	000.1	0.0	000.2	N	N
000.4	0.2	000.1	0.7	000.5	N	N
000.5	0.1	000.1	0.6	000.3	N	N
000.5	0.1	000.1	0.2	000.1	N	N
005,335	317,578	005,490	292,275	005,270	42,344	002,738
001.3	61.5	001.2	83.4	001.0	58.4	003.3
001.3	38.5	001.2	16.6	001.0	41.6	003.3
001.0	20.8	000.9	7.8	000.5	29.0	002.9
004,016	255,017	004,122	249,990	004,341	33,994	002,111
001.0	70.9	000.7	60.3	000.7	59.6	002.4
001.0	70.2	000.7	60.1	000.7	58.4	002.4
001.1	65.5	000.8	57.5	000.7	54.6	002.5
000.5	4.7	000.4	2.6	000.3	3.8	001.0
000.8	6.7	000.5	4.4	000.5	6.5	001.7
000.2	0.7	000.1	0.2	000.1	1.2	000.6
001.0	29.1	000.7	39.7	000.7	40.4	002.4
002,053	133,944	002,696	132,564	002,394	19,963	001,396
001.4	68.1	001.2	55.7	000.8	52.3	003.0
001.4	68.0	001.1	55.6	000.8	51.7	003.0
001.3	64.1	001.2	53.7	000.8	48.2	003.2
000.7	3.9	000.5	1.9	000.4	3.5	001.1
001.1	5.7	000.7	3.5	000.7	6.7	002.1
002,710	164,969	003,316	140,803	003,324	18,494	001,450
001.6	64.8	001.1	72.2	001.0	68.0	003.6
001.1	17.3	001.0	15.5	001.0	16.2	002.6
000.7	10.4	000.7	4.3	000.5	4.8	001.3
000.6	2.9	000.4	3.0	000.4	5.3	002.4
000.5	2.7	000.4	1.9	000.4	2.6	001.2
000.8	1.8	000.4	3.2	000.5	3.0	001.0
000.6	28.0	000.6	26.1	000.5	24.4	001.2
002,767	166,965	003,382	143,647	003,402	18,561	001,498
001.6	21.7	001.0	40.3	001.3	35.5	003.3
001.5	30.9	001.1	14.7	000.8	22.3	002.8
001.1	25.9	001.0	29.5	001.1	24.7	003.2

000.9	10.9	000.7	8.9	000.6	7.0	001.5
000.9	10.6	000.6	6.7	000.6	10.5	001.9
002,023	81,112	002,189	72,457	002,203	8,931	00953
002.1	17.3	001.4	36.5	001.4	33.7	004.3
002.0	31.4	001.5	16.0	001.2	20.9	004.0
001.2	14.7	001.1	20.6	001.2	15.7	003.3
001.6	20.5	001.4	16.7	001.2	13.9	002.8
001.7	16.2	001.1	10.1	000.9	15.8	003.2
001,367	85,853	002,014	71,190	001,836	9,630	00881
002.1	25.8	001.4	44.0	001.7	37.3	004.2
001.6	30.5	001.4	13.3	001.0	23.6	004.1
001.9	36.5	001.5	38.5	001.4	33.1	004.9
000.5	1.9	000.6	1.0	000.4	0.5	000.5
000.7	5.2	000.7	3.2	000.6	5.5	001.8
002,767	166,965	003,382	143,647	003,402	18,561	001,498
000.3	2.1	000.5	0.8	000.2	0.3	000.2
000.8	6.7	000.5	6.3	000.6	5.6	001.3
000.5	3.1	000.4	3.1	000.3	3.3	001.0
000.6	2.3	000.3	2.7	000.4	2.1	000.8
000.9	14.5	000.8	12.2	000.7	13.1	002.6
000.7	5.1	000.5	6.3	000.5	6.7	001.7
000.3	1.3	000.2	1.9	000.3	1.3	000.5
000.7	5.6	000.6	8.1	000.6	7.4	001.6
000.9	8.0	000.6	10.1	000.6	8.6	001.7
001.2	20.2	001.0	22.9	001.0	19.0	002.7
001.4	21.1	001.0	11.8	000.7	18.4	002.7
000.6	4.3	000.5	4.0	000.4	4.7	001.4
000.9	5.7	000.5	9.8	000.7	9.4	001.6
002,767	166,965	003,382	143,647	003,402	18,561	001,498
001.4	80.6	000.9	69.4	001.0	70.5	002.6
001.2	15.9	000.7	25.0	000.9	20.8	002.2
000.8	3.4	000.5	5.5	000.4	8.4	001.7
000.1	0.1	000.1	0.1	000.1	0.3	000.2
001,630	72,794	001,832	103,383	002,087	13,270	001,027
002,958	74,051	002,049	74,498	001,961	51,726	004,270
001.2	89.7	000.8	75.9	001.0	73.6	003.7
002,720	80,780	001,706	86,030	002,064	81,057	005,538
001.5	32.6	001.2	43.0	001.0	29.8	003.4
00625	16,020	00488	19,272	00347	15,731	001,260
000.7	5.2	000.6	2.5	000.4	3.8	001.5
00552	8,623	00864	9,531	00752	8,312	001,288
000.8	6.7	000.8	2.1	000.4	3.8	001.3
00572	5,143	00903	5,689	00899	6,164	002,047
001.5	19.4	001.2	31.6	001.1	15.2	002.3
001,529	18,462	00971	29,867	00919	26,872	0011,868
001.2	15.5	001.3	5.1	000.5	10.6	002.1
001,478	58,808	001,610	70,331	001,968	8,051	00715
003,551	78,710	002,622	93,143	001,988	69,264	006,598

002.2	68.2	001.8	74.3	001.2	73.0	003.7
003,323	89,385	002,299	102,769	001,734	82,712	0012,028
001.3	9.4	001.1	7.8	000.7	7.4	002.6
0011,854	68,175	0011,931	69,563	006,472	61,300	004,597
001.9	22.4	001.5	17.9	001.1	19.6	003.2
004,296	48,513	005,592	61,332	004,177	45,357	0010,974
006,041	347,650	006,157	311,653	005,629	46,759	003,261
00739	20,326	00420	31,383	00560	23,433	002,214
001,801	61,265	002,251	55,194	001,966	7,039	00813
001,137	57,456	001,595	48,785	001,711	6,482	00788
002,505	46,100	001,115	64,089	001,655	55,331	005,397
001,281	39,306	001,602	49,881	00987	48,636	003,063
002,255	39,292	001,212	53,478	001,624	45,161	003,484
001,239	33,325	00970	43,803	001,309	42,164	002,200
006,061	343,716	006,191	308,523	005,638	46,147	003,246
001.3	74.9	001.2	84.7	000.9	75.6	002.6
001.1	27.5	001.0	30.8	000.8	27.2	002.4
000.7	6.4	000.6	4.0	000.4	6.6	001.3
001.3	8.0	001.0	3.7	000.5	8.8	003.8
002.0	10.2	001.5	6.2	001.4	11.2	004.4
003.4	13.5	003.8	7.1	003.3	N	N
001.4	4.0	000.9	2.1	000.4	6.2	004.7
002.1	4.1	001.3	2.4	000.8	4.4	002.6
N	2.8	001.6	3.0	002.2	N	N
003.3	18.8	003.3	9.3	002.4	19.2	009.0
006.1	24.3	004.3	19.2	005.6	30.6	0015.4
0011.7	31.8	0012.0	24.9	0013.2	N	N
001.2	9.8	000.9	6.8	000.6	11.7	002.3
002.2	13.3	001.9	9.6	001.8	11.9	004.8
002.2	12.8	001.9	9.3	001.8	11.4	004.8
002.9	14.4	002.7	13.3	002.9	13.0	005.9
002.4	12.1	002.0	7.7	001.8	10.7	005.0
000.9	8.3	000.7	6.0	000.5	11.6	002.2
001.0	8.5	000.8	6.5	000.6	10.8	002.2
001.9	7.3	001.5	4.6	000.7	15.0	004.7
001.3	7.6	001.0	4.5	000.7	7.7	002.5
002.8	28.7	002.3	19.7	001.6	30.4	004.4
001,630	72,794	001,832	103,383	002,087	13,270	001,027
001.7	58.1	001.4	72.6	001.1	51.2	003.9
001.7	41.9	001.4	27.4	001.1	48.8	003.9
000.08	4.45	000.12	2.77	000.04	2.75	000.19
000.13	3.75	000.11	2.36	000.08	2.36	000.18
001,630	72,794	001,832	103,383	002,087	13,270	001,027
001.8	69.5	001.4	70.0	001.1	44.2	003.8
000.8	7.5	000.7	3.5	000.4	6.9	002.0
001.6	22.8	001.4	26.3	001.1	49.0	003.5
000.2	0.2	000.1	0.2	000.1	0.0	000.1

1,630	72,794	1,832	103,383	2,087	13,270	1,027
0.3	1.0	0.4	0.8	0.3	1.9	1.3
0.9	11.0	1.0	7.9	0.7	10.5	2.1
1.5	33.3	1.4	27.7	1.1	28.4	3.6
1.8	38.3	1.4	42.5	1.2	46.3	4.0
1.3	13.5	1.0	17.2	0.8	10.3	2.2
0.6	2.8	0.6	3.9	0.5	2.5	1.0
1,630	72,794	1,832	103,383	2,087	13,270	1,027
1.3	6.3	0.7	9.1	0.8	14.9	2.7
1.3	93.7	0.7	90.9	0.8	85.1	2.7
1,630	72,794	1,832	103,383	2,087	13,270	1,027
0.6	4.5	0.5	3.0	0.3	3.0	0.9
1.7	34.8	1.5	39.7	1.2	40.8	4.0
0.4	2.4	0.4	2.5	0.3	0.8	0.6
1.8	58.4	1.5	54.8	1.2	55.3	3.9
1,630	72,794	1,832	103,383	2,087	13,270	1,027
0.5	1.9	0.4	2.2	0.4	1.7	0.8
1.2	19.0	1.3	3.9	0.5	7.2	1.6
1,099	33,487	1,354	45,882	1,581	4,229	560
2.6	53.4	2.2	60.1	1.8	58.8	6.3
2.6	46.6	2.2	39.9	1.8	41.2	6.3
1,251	42,312	1,540	75,099	1,773	6,799	750
15,433	451,900	9,728	545,000	8,742	490,300	32,357
62	2,313	54	2,182	42	2,229	132
16	473	21	485	11	540	64
1,061	28,377	1,234	23,891	1,280	5,600	693
3.5	51.7	2.3	49.4	2.5	38.3	6.4
3.5	48.3	2.3	50.6	2.5	61.7	6.4
1,080	28,933	1,238	24,405	1,296	6,092	698
41	1,269	38	1,197	31	1,255	86
()	()	()	()	()	()	()
()	()	()	()	()	()	()
()	()	()	()	()	()	()

Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone or in combination with one or more other races (500 599) (100-299) or (300, A01-99) or (400-999)		Polynesian alone or in a combination (500-519) (100-299) or (300, A01-99) or (400-999)		Native Hawaiian alone or in a combination (500-503) (100-299) or (300, A01-99) or (400-999)		Samoa alone or in a combination (500-504) (100-299) or (300, A01-99) or (400-999)	
Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error
360,595	±5,712	326,320	±6,938	296,761	±7,468	33,943	
38.1%	±1.0%	33.8%	±1.2%	30.3%	±1.3%	55.9%	
31.2%	±1.0%	32.8%	±1.1%	33.6%	±1.3%	26.4%	
27.5%	±0.9%	30.0%	±1.0%	32.4%	±1.1%	14.7%	
3.1%	±0.4%	3.4%	±0.5%	3.7%	±0.5%	3.1%	
360,595	±5,712	326,320	±6,938	296,761	±7,468	33,943	
50.5%	±0.4%	50.6%	±0.5%	50.3%	±0.6%	53.0%	
49.5%	±0.4%	49.4%	±0.5%	49.7%	±0.6%	47.0%	
10.6%	±0.4%	10.5%	±0.5%	10.5%	±0.5%	13.7%	
24.6%	±0.5%	24.4%	±0.5%	24.5%	±0.6%	29.6%	
11.7%	±0.3%	11.5%	±0.4%	11.7%	±0.4%	12.0%	

14.9	0.4	14.7	0.5	14.5	0.6	14.7
11.6	0.3	11.4	0.4	10.9	0.4	12.7
11.1	0.3	11.4	0.4	11.5	0.4	7.0
8.3	0.2	8.6	0.3	8.7	0.4	5.7
4.6	0.2	4.7	0.2	4.8	0.2	3.2
2.7	0.1	2.8	0.2	2.8	0.2	1.5
27.0	0.3	27.3	0.4	27.3	0.4	21.9
64.8	0.5	65.1	0.6	65.0	0.6	56.7
59.9	0.5	60.3	0.6	60.1	0.7	51.0
9.5	0.3	9.7	0.3	9.9	0.4	5.8
7.3	0.2	7.5	0.3	7.6	0.4	4.6
126,869	2,990	113,940	3,498	103,910	3,578	14,694
51.8	0.7	51.7	0.9	51.7	1.0	54.5
48.2	0.7	48.3	0.9	48.3	1.0	45.5
233,726	3,639	212,380	4,401	192,851	4,786	19,249
49.8	0.5	49.9	0.6	49.6	0.6	51.9
50.2	0.5	50.1	0.6	50.4	0.6	48.1
96,018	2,268	85,570	2,889	77,700	2,959	9,053
50.6	0.8	50.9	0.9	50.4	1.0	52.6
49.4	0.8	49.1	0.9	49.6	1.0	47.4
111,491	2,106	102,402	2,290	92,629	2,588	8,622
50.5	0.7	50.4	0.8	50.2	1.0	51.2
49.5	0.7	49.6	0.8	49.8	1.0	48.8
26,217	773	24,408	839	22,522	948	1,574
43.9	1.4	44.8	1.6	44.3	1.8	51.2
56.1	1.4	55.2	1.6	55.7	1.8	48.8
351,234	5,535	318,826	6,875	290,157	7,437	32,971
34.1	0.6	34.5	0.7	34.5	0.7	27.4
39.6	0.7	39.7	0.7	40.2	0.7	44.0
20.1	0.9	19.5	0.8	19.0	1.0	23.5
6.2	0.4	6.2	0.4	6.3	0.4	5.2
2.6	0.2	2.5	0.2	2.6	0.3	1.7
80,318	1,846	74,133	2,061	68,107	1,883	5,539
77.2	1.2	76.5	1.3	75.7	1.4	83.2
36.8	1.3	35.3	1.4	34.1	1.5	50.3
48.6	1.6	48.3	1.6	47.5	1.8	55.0
22.7	1.0	21.7	1.1	20.7	1.2	32.3
19.7	1.3	19.3	1.4	19.6	1.4	18.2
9.9	1.0	9.5	1.0	9.6	1.0	11.7
22.8	1.2	23.5	1.3	24.3	1.4	16.8
12.1	1.1	12.5	1.2	12.6	1.2	12.6
9.3	1.0	9.7	1.1	9.7	1.2	11.3
2.8	0.6	2.8	0.6	2.9	0.6	1.4
10.7	0.9	11.0	1.0	11.7	1.0	4.1

8.0	0.7	8.2	0.7	8.8	0.8	2.9
2.7	0.5	2.8	0.6	3.0	0.6	1.2
3.73	0.09	3.64	0.09	3.57	0.08	4.37
4.23	0.11	4.14	0.10	4.07	0.10	4.84
252,740	4,013	229,677	4,805	208,850	5,223	21,089
41.3	1.1	41.1	1.2	39.9	1.2	45.1
4.4	0.3	4.4	0.4	4.5	0.4	3.8
8.0	0.5	8.4	0.5	8.8	0.6	6.0
1.9	0.2	1.9	0.2	1.9	0.3	1.9
44.4	1.0	44.2	1.1	45.0	1.1	43.3
126,088	2,319	114,841	2,677	103,803	2,964	10,768
42.1	1.4	41.6	1.5	40.2	1.5	48.5
1.8	0.3	1.9	0.4	1.9	0.4	2.2
7.5	0.7	7.9	0.8	8.3	0.9	4.9
1.6	0.3	1.7	0.3	1.7	0.3	1.3
47.1	1.2	46.8	1.4	47.9	1.4	43.1
126,652	2,399	114,836	2,770	105,047	2,909	10,321
40.5	1.3	40.6	1.4	39.7	1.4	41.5
7.0	0.6	6.9	0.6	7.0	0.6	5.4
8.5	0.7	8.9	0.7	9.3	0.8	7.1
2.2	0.4	2.1	0.4	2.0	0.4	2.5
41.8	1.2	41.5	1.3	42.1	1.3	43.5
121,529	2,968	110,888	3,110	101,382	3,473	13,372
7.5	0.7	7.9	0.8	8.3	0.8	6.1
6.8	0.7	6.6	0.7	6.8	0.8	8.6
44.6	1.2	43.9	1.2	43.4	1.4	46.3
21.3	0.8	21.0	0.9	21.1	0.9	21.0
19.8	1.3	20.5	1.3	20.3	1.4	17.9
60,583	1,809	55,096	1,787	50,246	1,926	7,266
75.1	1.7	74.3	1.8	74.1	1.9	76.2
16.7	1.6	17.2	1.7	17.1	1.8	15.0
60,946	1,809	55,792	1,991	51,136	2,126	6,106
70.4	1.5	68.8	1.6	68.6	1.6	75.7
22.7	1.5	23.8	1.6	23.6	1.6	21.3
191,532	2,937	174,754	3,423	158,239	3,721	15,185
10.9	0.7	9.2	0.7	9.0	0.7	11.2
42.0	1.2	42.5	1.3	42.7	1.3	40.7
32.0	1.1	32.3	1.1	32.2	1.2	34.0
10.3	0.7	10.9	0.7	10.8	0.8	11.3
4.8	0.4	5.1	0.4	5.3	0.5	2.7
89.1	0.7	90.8	0.7	91.0	0.7	88.8
88.9	0.9	90.1	0.9	90.3	1.1	88.0
89.3	1.0	91.4	0.9	91.7	0.9	89.5
15.2	0.8	16.0	0.8	16.1	0.8	14.0

12.8	0.9	13.5	1.0	13.6	1.1	12.2
17.4	1.2	18.4	1.2	18.6	1.3	16.0
89,394	2,157	80,270	2,525	73,277	2,599	7,961
6,681	733	5,818	712	5,240	700	688
3,444	514	2,905	474	2,851	478	110
51.5	5.5	49.9	5.6	54.4	6.0	16.0
163,506	2,603	149,916	2,817	136,124	3,095	12,426
10.6	0.8	10.1	0.8	9.6	0.8	14.2
30.3	2.9	29.4	2.7	29.4	2.9	31.4
232,370	3,649	211,341	4,411	192,055	4,761	18,994
7.5	0.5	7.9	0.5	8.1	0.5	7.0
355,629	5,740	321,824	6,979	292,904	7,459	33,274
9.4	0.5	9.6	0.5	9.7	0.5	9.4
126,673	2,996	113,804	3,501	103,783	3,579	14,679
3.3	0.5	3.4	0.5	3.5	0.6	3.7
203,144	3,591	184,017	4,406	166,970	4,766	17,055
9.3	0.6	9.5	0.7	9.4	0.7	10.9
25,812	784	24,003	857	22,151	949	1,540
40.0	2.2	40.3	2.3	40.3	2.5	47.5
353,377	5,566	319,810	6,674	290,776	7,279	33,035
86.5	0.8	86.8	0.9	87.2	1.0	84.9
13.0	0.8	12.9	0.9	12.7	1.0	13.9
11.0	0.8	11.0	0.9	10.8	0.9	11.4
1.9	0.4	1.9	0.4	1.9	0.4	2.5
0.7	0.2	0.8	0.3	0.8	0.3	0.2
1.2	0.3	1.2	0.3	1.1	0.3	2.3
0.6	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.2
334,799	6,549	319,459	7,030	295,488	7,434	31,394
50.5	0.5	50.4	0.5	50.3	0.6	52.6
49.5	0.5	49.6	0.5	49.7	0.6	47.4
25,796	2,879	6,861	1,104	1,273	415	2,549
50.6	2.1	56.0	4.0	61.6	10.7	58.0
49.4	2.1	44.0	4.0	38.4	10.7	42.0
4,313	687	3,080	610	638	264	1,325
52.3	6.6	53.1	6.3	61.0	14.1	54.9
47.7	6.6	46.9	6.3	39.0	14.1	45.1
21,483	2,794	3,781	835	635	244	1,224

50.3	2.2	58.3	6.0	62.2	15.9	61.4
49.7	2.2	41.7	6.0	37.8	15.9	38.6
25,796	2,879	6,861	1,104	1,273	415	2,549
9.1	2.6	9.4	3.8	7.1	5.3	9.1
46.4	4.8	21.0	5.3	26.6	10.8	20.0
44.5	5.1	69.7	6.1	66.3	11.2	70.9
25,796	2,879	6,861	1,104	1,273	415	2,549
1.3	0.5	2.8	1.4	8.5	5.1	N
6.0	1.9	12.5	4.5	50.4	15.1	N
0.1	0.2	0.5	0.6	2.6	3.3	N
91.2	2.3	81.1	5.2	25.4	13.4	N
1.2	1.0	2.4	2.1	13.2	9.3	N
0.2	0.3	0.7	1.2	0.0	3.7	N
322,356	5,000	292,073	5,923	265,478	6,517	29,288
80.5	1.3	86.2	1.1	90.8	0.8	53.2
19.5	1.3	13.8	1.1	9.2	0.8	46.8
7.6	0.7	3.6	0.5	1.8	0.3	16.2
246,110	3,885	223,595	4,624	203,086	5,044	20,515
65.9	0.7	66.3	0.8	66.5	0.9	63.2
65.3	0.7	65.8	0.8	66.1	0.9	61.9
58.0	0.9	58.6	0.9	58.9	1.0	54.1
7.4	0.5	7.2	0.6	7.2	0.6	7.8
11.3	0.8	10.9	0.9	10.9	0.9	12.6
0.6	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.1	1.2
34.1	0.7	33.7	0.8	33.5	0.9	36.8
123,374	2,301	111,793	2,625	102,217	2,745	9,895
61.5	1.3	62.7	1.3	63.4	1.4	58.1
61.3	1.3	62.6	1.3	63.3	1.4	57.3
55.3	1.3	56.5	1.3	57.4	1.4	50.2
6.0	0.7	6.0	0.8	5.9	0.8	7.0
9.9	1.1	9.6	1.2	9.3	1.2	12.3
140,238	3,227	128,674	3,297	117,450	3,564	11,004
68.3	1.0	70.1	1.1	70.9	1.1	63.2
16.1	1.0	16.3	1.0	15.8	1.0	18.2
6.7	0.7	5.2	0.6	5.1	0.6	7.5
3.3	0.4	2.8	0.4	2.7	0.4	4.6
2.8	0.4	2.8	0.4	2.8	0.5	4.3
2.9	0.4	2.8	0.4	2.8	0.4	2.1
28.0	0.6	27.8	0.6	27.6	0.6	31.0
142,626	3,297	130,998	3,459	119,652	3,688	11,099
23.2	1.1	24.1	1.2	24.5	1.3	17.4
26.6	1.1	25.5	1.1	25.1	1.1	32.0
26.4	1.1	26.6	1.1	26.9	1.2	25.8

11.2	0.7	11.5	0.7	11.5	0.7	9.5
12.5	0.7	12.4	0.7	12.0	0.8	15.3
74,406	2,192	67,809	2,352	61,000	2,476	6,128
18.2	1.2	18.8	1.3	19.0	1.4	15.4
28.7	1.6	27.4	1.7	26.9	1.7	32.5
13.3	1.0	13.7	1.1	13.8	1.2	13.1
20.3	1.3	20.8	1.3	21.2	1.3	16.1
19.5	1.4	19.3	1.3	19.1	1.5	22.9
68,220	2,167	63,189	2,071	58,652	2,133	4,971
28.7	1.7	29.8	1.7	30.2	1.8	19.9
24.3	1.3	23.4	1.3	23.2	1.4	31.3
40.7	1.6	40.4	1.7	40.5	1.8	41.4
1.4	0.4	1.4	0.4	1.4	0.4	1.4
4.9	0.7	4.9	0.7	4.6	0.6	6.1
142,626	3,297	130,998	3,459	119,652	3,688	11,099
1.4	0.3	1.3	0.3	1.3	0.3	0.4
8.1	0.6	8.5	0.7	8.6	0.7	5.8
3.0	0.4	3.0	0.4	2.9	0.4	3.1
2.2	0.4	2.1	0.4	2.1	0.4	2.4
11.8	0.8	11.7	0.9	11.7	0.9	11.2
8.4	0.6	8.5	0.6	8.3	0.7	12.2
1.7	0.3	1.7	0.3	1.8	0.3	1.3
5.0	0.6	5.0	0.6	5.2	0.6	3.2
9.5	0.6	9.5	0.6	9.3	0.7	10.4
19.3	1.0	20.0	1.1	20.3	1.1	17.3
16.4	0.9	15.2	0.9	15.2	1.0	15.7
4.1	0.5	4.0	0.5	4.0	0.5	4.0
9.0	0.7	9.4	0.8	9.3	0.8	13.1
142,626	3,297	130,998	3,459	119,652	3,688	11,099
74.2	1.3	73.2	1.3	73.3	1.3	72.5
21.2	1.1	22.0	1.1	22.1	1.2	23.9
4.5	0.6	4.7	0.7	4.5	0.6	3.5
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
80,318	1,846	74,133	2,061	68,107	1,883	5,539
60,285	2,050	62,199	1,809	62,504	1,881	58,750
85.7	0.9	85.4	1.0	85.1	1.1	87.5
71,614	1,826	73,511	1,966	73,848	2,135	69,819
26.7	1.1	27.6	1.3	28.1	1.4	22.3
16,828	577	17,013	583	17,254	584	14,837
6.6	0.7	6.7	0.7	6.7	0.7	8.0
9,148	633	9,287	659	9,248	579	10,444
8.4	0.7	7.8	0.7	7.7	0.8	9.4
4,985	520	4,845	571	4,746	605	5,110
18.8	1.0	19.6	1.2	20.2	1.2	14.1
22,839	1,290	22,804	1,374	22,999	1,349	20,513
24.0	1.3	22.6	1.4	22.2	1.4	26.0
61,983	1,758	56,729	1,933	51,563	1,771	4,611
66,004	2,771	69,394	2,770	70,227	3,041	57,890

63.0	1.8	63.1	1.9	62.7	2.1	66.1
81,691	2,170	84,364	3,130	85,420	2,818	76,404
11.5	1.2	11.6	1.3	11.4	1.3	12.1
51,948	2,844	51,934	2,552	51,588	2,631	52,365
25.6	1.7	25.3	1.7	25.9	1.8	21.8
34,666	2,813	36,706	4,073	37,942	4,827	24,648
360,595	5,712	326,320	6,938	296,761	7,468	33,943
18,712	466	19,541	519	19,782	527	14,088
54,141	2,084	49,425	2,074	44,084	2,107	4,598
44,938	1,708	41,885	1,653	39,005	1,721	3,097
50,306	1,761	51,731	1,886	51,868	1,906	50,075
40,949	1,325	41,684	1,366	42,246	1,457	33,848
41,898	1,091	43,130	2,077	43,685	2,254	41,418
34,376	952	34,870	905	35,168	896	30,292
355,629	5,740	321,824	6,979	292,904	7,459	33,274
63.4	1.2	65.8	1.3	66.5	1.4	57.0
37.9	1.1	36.2	1.3	36.3	1.3	41.4
7.4	0.6	6.9	0.5	6.4	0.5	7.8
15.7	1.2	13.6	1.2	13.1	1.2	21.1
21.6	1.7	18.7	1.8	18.2	1.8	24.7
21.2	4.4	20.2	4.8	19.5	5.2	28.5
8.3	1.2	6.1	1.1	5.5	1.1	11.3
10.8	1.8	7.4	1.5	6.7	1.7	12.2
6.9	3.1	6.9	3.2	5.4	3.3	N
33.0	3.5	30.7	3.7	29.5	3.8	48.6
43.9	4.6	40.7	4.8	39.6	5.2	54.3
39.8	10.8	35.3	11.6	35.1	11.7	45.9
18.4	1.2	16.0	1.2	15.7	1.3	23.9
23.4	2.0	20.4	2.0	20.2	2.2	30.2
23.0	2.0	20.0	2.0	19.8	2.2	29.9
23.8	2.7	21.1	2.8	21.1	3.0	29.8
22.7	2.2	19.6	2.2	19.3	2.4	30.0
15.7	1.0	13.6	1.0	13.3	1.0	19.0
16.5	1.1	14.4	1.0	14.1	1.1	19.8
9.3	1.8	8.0	1.9	7.9	2.0	9.7
16.3	1.3	13.7	1.3	13.4	1.4	23.0
33.9	2.3	32.8	2.4	32.6	2.4	33.6
80,318	1,846	74,133	2,061	68,107	1,883	5,539
50.4	1.6	53.1	1.6	55.5	1.7	26.8
49.6	1.6	46.9	1.6	44.5	1.7	73.2
3.84	0.13	3.82	0.13	3.73	0.12	5.70
3.62	0.10	3.42	0.10	3.36	0.11	3.88
80,318	1,846	74,133	2,061	68,107	1,883	5,539
67.0	1.6	69.7	1.6	71.8	1.7	44.9
7.8	1.0	7.3	1.1	6.8	1.1	13.4
25.1	1.5	22.7	1.5	21.3	1.6	41.3
0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.4

80,318	□□1,846	74,133	□□2,061	68,107	□□1,883	5,539
1.3□	□□0.3	1.3□	□□0.4	1.4□	□□0.4	2.1□
11.7□	□□1.0	11.8□	□□1.1	11.9□	□□1.1	10.5□
29.8□	□□1.4	30.5□	□□1.5	31.2□	□□1.6	24.4□
40.3□	□□1.2	39.5□	□□1.2	38.7□	□□1.3	44.4□
13.4□	□□0.9	13.2□	□□0.9	13.2□	□□1.0	14.5□
3.4□	□□0.6	3.6□	□□0.6	3.6□	□□0.6	4.1□
80,318	□□1,846	74,133	□□2,061	68,107	□□1,883	5,539
8.7□	□□0.9	7.9□	□□0.9	7.7□	□□0.9	13.2□
91.3□	□□0.9	92.1□	□□0.9	92.3□	□□0.9	86.8□
80,318	□□1,846	74,133	□□2,061	68,107	□□1,883	5,539
3.3□	□□0.4	3.3□	□□0.4	3.3□	□□0.4	2.5□
28.7□	□□1.3	29.1□	□□1.3	29.6□	□□1.3	26.2□
2.0□	□□0.4	2.0□	□□0.4	2.0□	□□0.4	1.4□
66.0□	□□1.3	65.7□	□□1.4	65.1□	□□1.4	69.9□
80,318	□□1,846	74,133	□□2,061	68,107	□□1,883	5,539
2.8□	□□0.4	2.7□	□□0.4	2.7□	□□0.5	1.9□
19.0□	□□1.2	16.6□	□□1.2	15.7□	□□1.2	27.1□
30,649	□□1,542	29,961	□□1,562	28,529	□□1,508	1,327
56.3□	□□2.3	56.4□	□□2.3	57.1□	□□2.3	52.4□
43.7□	□□2.3	43.6□	□□2.3	42.9□	□□2.3	47.6□
40,455	□□1,639	39,394	□□1,640	37,789	□□1,577	1,487
399,400	□□13,078	400,300	□□13,576	393,800	□□10,725	508,900
2,061	□□60	2,055	□□59	2,000	□□56	2,915
455	□□22	459	□□25	457	□□25	745
36,718	□□1,681	31,763	□□1,645	27,544	□□1,519	3,877
44.4□	□□2.5	45.4□	□□2.7	44.7□	□□2.9	48.0□
55.6□	□□2.5	54.6□	□□2.7	55.3□	□□2.9	52.0□
37,181	□□1,647	32,144	□□1,614	27,886	□□1,494	3,916
1,191	□□28	1,218	□□31	1,214	□□36	1,236
(□)	(□)	(□)	(□)	(□)	(□)	(□)
(□)	(□)	(□)	(□)	(□)	(□)	(□)
(□)	(□)	(□)	(□)	(□)	(□)	(□)

Married of error	estimate	Married of error	estimate	Married of error
3,209	34,720	3,970	37,552	2,347
5.1	77.4	4.1	43.3	4.6
3.6	14.6	3.6	29.5	3.7
3.2	7.7	2.3	16.5	2.9
1.9	0.3	0.3	10.7	2.6
3,209	34,720	3,970	37,552	2,347
2.4	50.3	2.1	51.5	2.1
2.4	49.7	2.1	48.5	2.1
1.7	12.7	1.4	11.7	1.7
2.1	28.6	1.9	23.0	1.8
1.7	13.5	1.5	12.7	1.8

001.7	17.3	002.1	17.9	002.0
001.4	12.5	001.6	11.3	001.3
001.2	7.0	001.4	9.9	001.3
001.3	4.5	001.1	6.8	001.1
000.8	2.9	000.9	4.0	001.0
000.8	0.9	000.4	2.7	000.6
001.8	22.9	001.1	26.6	001.3
002.4	58.6	002.0	65.3	002.3
002.4	52.6	002.0	61.2	002.5
001.3	5.1	001.1	8.4	001.4
001.2	3.8	001.0	6.7	001.2
001,804	14,357	001,835	13,030	001,392
004.1	53.0	003.2	50.0	003.8
004.1	47.0	003.2	50.0	003.8
001,756	20,363	002,381	24,522	001,448
002.9	48.4	002.6	52.3	002.9
002.9	51.6	002.6	47.7	002.9
001,098	10,690	001,372	11,493	001,051
004.5	47.6	004.2	54.9	004.0
004.5	52.4	004.2	45.1	004.0
00905	8,354	001,147	10,524	00856
004.2	52.9	003.6	51.0	004.3
004.2	47.1	003.6	49.0	004.3
00409	1,319	00381	2,505	00440
008.8	26.7	0011.4	45.1	006.8
008.8	73.3	0011.4	54.9	006.8
003,192	33,015	003,905	35,242	002,321
002.4	26.7	002.0	37.0	002.4
003.0	39.0	003.0	37.4	002.9
003.6	28.4	004.3	15.7	002.8
001.3	5.9	001.2	9.8	002.7
000.8	2.8	000.8	2.8	000.9
00614	5,681	00674	8,139	00751
005.6	86.4	004.6	71.4	004.4
005.2	56.6	005.8	40.3	005.2
006.2	52.2	005.8	52.9	004.8
004.5	36.3	005.5	29.1	005.1
004.4	25.9	004.9	14.3	003.2
003.4	14.8	004.1	8.9	002.7
005.6	13.6	004.6	28.6	004.4
005.1	7.8	004.0	13.7	003.4
004.6	4.1	002.7	10.3	003.6
001.7	3.7	003.0	3.4	001.5
001.9	5.8	003.3	15.0	003.7

001.4	2.9	002.0	9.8	002.8
001.3	2.9	002.5	5.1	002.5
000.43	5.06	000.36	3.34	000.24
000.45	5.37	000.39	3.97	000.29
001,862	22,055	002,606	26,211	001,548
003.8	42.6	003.5	45.6	002.6
001.2	3.9	001.3	3.9	001.1
001.9	3.3	001.3	8.4	001.6
000.8	1.7	000.7	2.2	000.9
002.9	48.4	003.2	39.9	003.0
00959	10,798	001,378	13,584	001,105
004.3	45.9	004.6	47.3	004.0
001.5	0.5	000.5	2.3	001.5
002.0	3.0	001.7	7.2	002.0
001.0	0.3	000.3	1.4	000.9
004.4	50.3	004.4	41.8	004.1
001,227	11,257	001,439	12,627	00952
004.7	39.5	003.7	43.8	003.6
002.1	7.2	002.3	5.5	001.7
002.9	3.6	002.1	9.8	002.6
001.3	3.0	001.4	3.0	001.8
004.1	46.6	003.4	37.9	004.0
001,552	11,796	001,470	11,967	001,281
002.0	3.5	001.6	8.5	001.9
002.1	8.9	002.3	7.6	002.2
004.4	52.0	004.4	44.7	004.4
003.2	23.5	004.0	19.2	003.5
003.7	12.1	003.3	19.9	003.3
00986	6,147	00898	6,252	00827
005.3	82.1	005.1	72.1	005.1
004.5	13.2	004.9	19.0	004.9
00901	5,649	00922	5,715	00741
005.2	86.8	003.3	71.1	005.5
005.2	10.9	003.0	20.9	004.6
001,433	15,687	001,901	19,764	001,476
002.2	27.4	003.9	13.9	002.7
004.7	37.0	004.1	33.4	003.3
004.0	29.7	003.9	31.9	003.2
003.2	3.6	001.4	13.7	002.2
001.4	2.3	000.9	7.1	002.3
002.2	72.6	003.9	86.1	002.7
003.0	75.6	005.4	85.2	004.2
002.9	69.9	005.1	87.1	003.6
003.5	5.9	001.6	20.8	003.1

□□4.1	4.1□	□□1.7	17.2□	□□3.5
□□4.7	7.5□	□□2.6	24.8□	□□5.2
□□1,059	9,115	□□1,183	9,310	□□816
□□287	960	□□331	866	□□294
□□78	610	□□214	166	□□116
□□11.5	63.5□	□□16.2	19.2□	□□12.7
□□1,296	12,445	□□1,565	16,011	□□1,300
□□2.8	17.0□	□□4.5	5.1□	□□1.7
□□11.1	38.3□	□□13.0	40.8□	□□12.7
□□1,739	20,046	□□2,378	22,374	□□1,409
□□1.8	3.0□	□□1.1	11.2□	□□1.9
□□3,213	34,319	□□3,968	34,597	□□2,301
□□2.0	6.5□	□□1.3	8.5□	□□1.6
□□1,804	14,293	□□1,829	13,016	□□1,390
□□1.8	2.7□	□□1.5	4.3□	□□2.0
□□1,637	18,707	□□2,225	19,188	□□1,337
□□2.4	7.4□	□□2.0	8.5□	□□1.9
□□421	1,319	□□381	2,393	□□441
□□13.2	33.4□	□□9.4	30.6□	□□7.1
□□3,073	33,876	□□3,856	36,648	□□2,288
□□3.2	83.3□	□□3.8	78.3□	□□4.2
□□3.1	13.3□	□□3.2	19.8□	□□4.1
□□2.7	11.8□	□□3.1	13.5□	□□3.5
□□1.3	1.5□	□□1.0	6.3□	□□1.6
□□0.3	N	N	0.8□	□□0.5
□□1.3	N	N	5.6□	□□1.4
□□0.7	3.3□	□□1.5	1.9□	□□0.7
□□3,082	16,621	□□1,985	31,651	□□2,200
□□2.5	50.8□	□□3.3	51.9□	□□2.3
□□2.5	49.2□	□□3.3	48.1□	□□2.3
□□529	18,099	□□2,850	5,901	□□862
□□6.0	49.9□	□□2.7	49.1□	□□5.8
□□6.0	50.1□	□□2.7	50.9□	□□5.8
□□323	784	□□318	2,678	□□622
□□10.6	68.2□	□□19.4	50.0□	□□9.4
□□10.6	31.8□	□□19.4	50.0□	□□9.4
□□366	17,315	□□2,804	3,223	□□722

009.6	49.1	002.8	48.4	007.9
009.6	50.9	002.8	51.6	007.9
00529	18,099	002,850	5,901	00862
006.2	9.3	003.3	3.0	001.8
007.8	57.8	005.8	34.1	008.5
009.5	32.9	006.1	62.9	008.2
00529	18,099	002,850	5,901	00862
N	N	N	0.7	000.7
N	N	N	24.4	009.0
N	N	N	0.0	000.8
N	N	N	1.0	000.9
N	N	N	73.0	009.0
N	N	N	0.9	000.8
002,670	30,299	003,483	33,149	001,979
004.5	26.4	004.2	64.5	003.6
004.5	73.6	004.2	35.5	003.6
003.6	45.3	004.9	14.5	002.5
001,881	21,526	002,517	25,616	001,512
003.0	61.8	002.9	67.7	003.1
003.1	60.3	002.9	59.3	003.1
003.6	51.7	003.4	53.7	003.1
001.8	8.6	001.9	5.6	001.4
003.0	14.3	003.1	9.4	002.3
000.6	1.5	000.6	8.4	001.5
003.0	38.2	002.9	32.3	003.1
001,202	11,029	001,428	12,258	00950
003.8	49.7	004.1	57.2	004.5
003.9	49.0	004.2	55.4	004.4
004.2	43.0	004.4	49.1	004.1
002.1	6.1	002.3	6.3	002.3
003.6	12.4	004.6	11.4	004.0
001,112	11,079	001,481	15,564	001,166
004.3	48.1	005.0	66.4	004.0
003.4	14.8	003.2	13.2	002.8
002.0	23.3	005.2	4.6	001.9
001.6	7.4	002.4	7.6	002.5
001.5	3.0	001.7	4.5	001.8
001.6	3.5	001.8	3.7	001.2
003.6	30.8	003.4	24.0	001.7
001,128	11,133	001,544	13,767	001,098
004.1	13.7	002.7	26.3	003.4
004.1	37.7	004.9	30.5	004.0
003.8	25.7	003.7	23.4	003.5

002.6	8.4	002.4	10.7	002.8
003.1	14.5	003.5	9.1	002.4
00706	6,395	00958	7,746	00937
004.8	12.0	003.8	22.1	004.9
006.1	41.0	006.6	31.5	005.3
004.4	10.4	003.2	13.2	003.7
004.4	13.8	004.2	18.2	005.3
004.4	22.8	006.0	15.0	004.1
00711	4,738	00844	6,021	00586
005.7	15.9	004.1	31.8	005.0
006.4	33.3	007.4	29.1	005.6
005.9	46.5	006.9	36.4	005.8
001.3	1.0	001.0	1.1	001.1
003.3	3.3	001.7	1.6	001.2
001,128	11,133	001,544	13,767	001,098
000.3	2.4	001.5	1.5	001.2
002.1	3.8	001.6	6.2	002.1
001.4	3.2	001.6	3.6	001.4
001.3	3.2	001.6	2.3	001.4
002.6	13.6	003.3	13.5	003.0
003.6	6.5	002.6	5.0	001.8
000.9	1.1	001.0	1.6	000.9
001.3	6.5	002.7	5.1	001.9
002.8	9.9	003.0	11.0	002.6
004.0	10.2	002.5	15.0	002.7
002.9	29.4	004.2	21.4	004.5
002.2	5.6	002.6	3.4	001.4
003.1	4.6	001.7	10.4	002.4
001,128	11,133	001,544	13,767	001,098
004.7	87.6	003.1	75.1	003.3
004.6	10.1	002.6	18.5	002.9
002.0	2.2	001.4	6.3	002.0
000.2	0.1	000.1	0.0	000.3
00614	5,681	00674	8,139	00751
008,854	36,724	003,370	57,542	006,056
004.1	89.3	003.7	84.4	003.5
007,391	51,126	004,936	69,580	007,730
005.1	13.4	004.6	22.0	004.4
002,221	11,286	003,455	17,880	002,280
002.7	4.3	001.9	6.6	002.7
002,429	6,791	001,133	7,447	002,007
003.5	17.3	004.6	6.0	003.2
001,473	5,705	001,643	2,905	001,150
005.1	7.1	002.7	16.1	004.3
009,261	25,482	005,004	24,993	0014,585
005.1	45.0	005.9	15.3	004.0
00595	4,909	00590	5,808	00581
006,973	35,983	003,676	60,270	004,939

6.3	60.4	5.8	74.1	5.0
13,979	39,362	4,133	68,750	12,347
5.0	9.7	4.0	5.8	2.7
11,822	N	N	33,292	6,121
5.2	29.9	5.5	20.1	4.2
6,136	N	N	29,232	7,982
3,209	34,720	3,970	37,552	2,347
1,489	9,864	873	20,084	2,092
612	4,585	769	7,647	939
559	2,862	654	3,913	544
5,595	34,531	3,284	51,610	6,941
3,296	30,155	3,750	40,787	3,617
3,257	27,654	2,438	39,838	4,522
5,517	23,923	2,295	35,066	3,453
3,213	34,319	3,968	34,597	2,301
4.6	40.2	4.7	69.7	3.9
4.4	54.1	4.1	30.0	3.6
1.9	11.2	2.6	8.1	1.8
4.7	40.1	6.6	13.2	3.8
6.0	45.6	7.4	18.3	5.6
18.7	32.2	16.7	19.6	12.8
4.7	35.0	7.9	4.9	3.2
5.5	38.3	9.4	5.7	4.5
N	N	N	N	N
12.5	53.7	12.3	40.3	11.4
13.7	66.9	13.6	55.0	13.6
40.5	80.4	24.4	58.5	28.9
4.0	41.9	6.0	16.7	3.1
5.5	48.3	7.5	19.8	5.4
5.5	48.1	7.6	19.3	5.4
7.4	43.3	9.8	17.0	6.9
6.3	50.3	8.5	20.6	6.3
3.7	37.5	5.5	14.9	2.7
3.8	38.0	5.8	15.8	3.0
6.0	30.9	10.5	7.1	4.0
4.3	41.3	6.7	13.7	3.4
8.9	47.0	7.8	31.9	7.4
614	5,681	674	8,139	751
6.0	16.5	5.3	40.8	5.5
6.0	83.5	5.3	59.2	5.5
1.01	4.34	1.07	3.66	0.43
0.31	5.20	0.37	3.11	0.26
614	5,681	674	8,139	751
6.1	30.8	5.6	65.6	5.5
4.3	13.7	4.0	6.3	2.4
6.0	55.5	6.0	28.1	5.1
0.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.6

614	5,681	674	8,139	751
1.7	0.9	1.1	1.1	0.8
4.9	8.1	3.5	19.1	4.3
5.1	20.2	5.0	27.4	4.5
6.6	52.5	6.8	35.6	5.0
3.9	17.0	4.3	13.8	3.7
2.3	1.3	1.0	3.0	1.6
614	5,681	674	8,139	751
4.1	17.0	4.5	10.7	3.4
4.1	83.0	4.5	89.3	3.4
614	5,681	674	8,139	751
1.4	3.6	1.8	2.5	1.1
4.8	23.4	4.5	24.4	3.8
1.1	0.9	0.9	2.4	1.1
5.1	72.1	4.7	70.7	4.2
614	5,681	674	8,139	751
1.4	5.3	2.6	2.8	1.7
5.2	51.2	6.7	12.8	3.7
352	630	237	2,600	512
11.2	58.7	17.5	40.1	10.0
11.2	41.3	17.5	59.9	10.0
363	938	345	3,318	533
72,220	289,100	106,497	420,000	43,738
374	2,452	1,036	2,122	204
363	437	113	578	84
558	4,544	579	4,645	624
7.7	40.5	7.6	34.0	6.5
7.7	59.5	7.6	66.0	6.5
557	4,626	577	4,697	633
89	1,027	85	1,517	141
()	()	()	()	()
()	()	()	()	()
()	()	()	()	()

From: Becker-Diggmann Angela (Energy)
 To: Neimeyer_Sarah
 Subject: FW: DPCC Amendment Tracker for FY2017 National Defense Authorizat on Act - energy/enviro 1st
 Date: Monday, June 06, 2016 11:06:52 AM

--abd
 ENR Committee

From: DPC-EnvironmentEnergy [mailto:DPC-ENVIRONMENTENERGY@DEMOCRATIC-MESSAGE-CENTER.SENATE.GOV] On Behalf Of Gonzalez, Patricio (DPCC)
 Sent: Monday, June 06, 2016 11:04 AM
 To: DPC-ENVIRONMENTENERGY@DEMOCRATIC-MESSAGE-CENTER.SENATE.GOV
 Subject: FW: DPCC Amendment Tracker for FY2017 National Defense Authorization Act - energy/enviro 1st

As prepared by Leader Reid's office, below is a list of energy and environment amendments filed to the 2017 NDAA (S. 2943)

From: McDonough Alexander (Reid)
 Sent: Monday, June 06, 2016 10:59 AM
 To: Gonzalez, Patricio (DPCC) <Patricio_Gonzalez@dpcc.senate.gov>
 Cc: Moffat, Sara (Reid) <Sara_Moffat@reid.senate.gov>
 Subject: RE: DPCC Amendment Tracker for FY2017 National Defense Authorization Act (S. 2943)

Energy/Environment 2017 NDAA Amendments			
Senator	Amdt #	Description	Status
Moran	4066	Establishes an exemption from the National Labor Relations Act for tribally owned and operated businesses located on Indian lands.	
Paul	4072	Exempts Fort, Knox, KY from the Mineral Leasing Act for acquired lands for oil and gas development so long as the gas is used to support Ft. Knox and is not sold elsewhere.	
Murkowski	4086	Allows for the Air Force to lease real property at Joint Base Elmendorf-Richardson to the City of Anchorage or to the local Lions Club for recreation purposes	
Gardner	4131	Amends the Rocky Mountain Arsenal National Wildlife Refuge Act of 1992 to allow for disposal of property for residential or industrial purposes if risk assessment determines property is protective of the proposed use.	
Moran	4144	Allows the Secretary of the Army to accept in-kind environmental remediation activities valued at up to \$14.5 million for land conveyed under 2005 MilCon Authorization.	
Bennet	4151	Amends the Mineral Leasing Act to ensure that certain "excess" monies collected under the act are distributed to the States.	
Boozman	4156	To approve the location of a memorial to commemorate those who served on active duty in support of Operation Desert Storm or Shield in Wash. DC in a location identified by the Sec. of Interior.	
Schumer	4178	To provide for the inclusion of 74 members of the crew of the U.S.S. Frank E. Evans who perished on the Vietnam Memorial Wall.	
Flake	4181	Restricts the creation of National Monuments in "military operations areas" unless the proclamation includes language to ensure no new limits would be placed on various military operations.	
Flake	4182	Requires the Sec. of Def. to create a searchable database on the installation of renewable energy projects undertaken since 2010.	
Flake	4187	Amends the Sikes Act to add a requirement for DOD to conduct rehabilitation of natural resources on military installations in accordance with State laws and regulations.	
Flake	4188	Directs GAO to prepare a report that identifies each program or activity under budget function 050 (Defense) during FY 2016 that did not have "a direct impact on, or directly support, the national defense of the United States."	
Flake	4191	Directs the Depts. Of State, Commerce and Interior to prepare a report on wildlife trafficking, establishes a presidential taskforce on wildlife trafficking, and directs that various actions be taken by those departments to prevent wildlife trafficking.	
Rubio	4193	Restricts DOD from spending any funds authorized by NDAA to purchase energy from alternative sources unless equivalent in cost and capability to conventional energy.	
Barrasso	4221	Requires DOD to reimburse States for reasonable costs of fire suppression for fires caused by military training or other military actions on training installations owned by the State. Does not affect existing MOU's or military owned installations.	
Barrasso	4223	Authorizes National Guard units to support firefighting operations at the request of NIFC or other federal agency.	
Hirono	4228	Approves the agreement and appendices signed between the U.S. and the Republic of Palau dated September 3, 2010 with a several modifications.	
Lankford	4239	Ensures that all DOD grants are "in support of national security."	
Schatz	4278	Provides that utility energy service contracts have a contract period not to exceed 25 years.	
Hirono	4281	Authorizes the use of the Energy Savings Investment Fund for energy management.	
Murray	4291	Directs the Sec. of the Army to transfer the human remains of the "Kennewick Man" to the Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation for repatriation to claimant tribes.	
Wyden	4294	Establishes a repository for operational energy-related R&D efforts at DOD and directs that it be made internet accessible.	
Peters	4311	Authorizes research to improve military vehicle fuel economy or reduce fuel consumption of military ground vehicles.	
Peters	4312	Establishes a DOD alternatives fueled vehicle infrastructure fund, whose monies may be invested in US govt interest bearing obligations any part of the fund not needed to meet current expenses.	
Hirono	4317	Sense of the Congress supporting the commitment of the U.S. to the Republic of Palau	
Schumer	4318	Requires Air Force to produce report on the contamination of perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and perfluorooctane sulfonates (PFOS) contamination at certain military bases in NY.	
Schatz	4321	Requires GAO report on U.S. interests in the Freely Associated States of the Republic of Palau, the Marshall Islands, and the Federated States of Micronesia.	
Udall	4330	Designates a portion of the Organ Mountains NM and seven other areas in New Mexico totaling approximately 241,067 acres as wilderness. Also designates one 'potential wilderness area' and includes a WSA release in Dona Ana County.	
Udall	4342	Transfers the lands of the former Fort Wingate Depot to be held in trust for the Zuni Tribe and the Navajo Nation by the Secretary of the Interior.	
Kaine	4347	Adjusts the boundary of the Petersburg National Battlefield in Virginia, authorizes Interior to acquire certain parcels, and swaps administrative jurisdiction of two parcels between the Army and Interior.	

From: DPC-EnvironmentEnergy [mailto:DPC-ENVIRONMENTENERGY@DEMOCRATIC-MESSAGE-CENTER.SENATE.GOV] On Behalf Of Gonzalez, Patricio (DPCC)
 Sent: Monday, June 06, 2016 10:47 AM
 To: DPC-ENVIRONMENTENERGY@DEMOCRATIC-MESSAGE-CENTER.SENATE.GOV
 Subject: DPCC Amendment Tracker for FY2017 National Defense Authorization Act (S. 2943)

LAS

Reminder that our DPCC amendment tracker for the FY17 NDAA on the floor is available for offices and up-to-date with amendments filed. Link can be found below.

[DPCC Amendment Tracker FY2017 National Defense Authorization Act](#)

Patricio Gonzalez
 Democratic Policy and Communications Center

From: Chapman, Kyle (Boxer)
To: [Nicole Buffa](#); william_donovan@ios.doi.gov
Cc: [Beck, Paul](#); [Crafton, Eliot](#); [Oppenheim, Noah](#)
Subject: California Coastal National Monument update
Date: Monday, June 06, 2016 4:19:28 PM
Attachments: [image001.png](#)
[image002.png](#)
[image003.png](#)
[image004.png](#)
[image005.png](#)
[06.06.16 CCNM ANS - highlighted.doc](#)
[CCNM Expansion - Combined Supporter List 052516 v2.docx](#)

Nikki and B.J.,

We wanted to reach out to update you on our efforts to expand the California Coastal National Monument to include additional BLM-managed sites in Humboldt, Santa Cruz, and San Luis Obispo Counties.

We have been actively building our list of supporters and steadily increasing our communication amongst the local national monument campaign advocates to have a unified outreach campaign to promote CCNM Expansion across the multiple sites included in our legislation. I have attached our latest support list that was notably and recently updated to include the Trinidad Rancheria Tribal Council, Trinidad Chamber of Commerce, and the Trinidad City Council. These organizations support the broader CCNM expansion effort and specifically the inclusion of the Trinidad Head as part of the CCNM. The updated list also includes newer additions with local ties to the other sites in the bill as well.

In addition, the sponsors of the CCNM legislation were recently asked to make a few small changes to the legislation to accurately reflect the role of Indian Tribes in local land management practices, as well as the role of neighboring non-Federal property owners that help provide public access to the Federal lands included in the bill. Should our bill have move forward in the legislative process (so far, the bill has only had a hearing in each chamber), we intend to use the attached "Amendment in the Nature of a Substitute" that includes these small changes for future legislative action. We would kindly ask you and the Administration to use the attached document for the same purpose.

Please let us know if we can answer any questions.

Best Regards,

Kyle
224-8113

Kyle Chapman
Legislative Assistant
Office of U.S. Senator Barbara Boxer
112 Hart Building
Washington D.C. 20510
202.224.3553

Stay connected with [Senator Boxer](#)













1 Purpose: In the nature of a substitute.

2
3

4 (no.) _____

5

6 To expand the boundary of the California Coastal National
7 Monument, and for other purposes.

8

9 Referred to the Committee on _____ and ordered to be
10 printed

11 Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

12 AMENDMENT IN THE NATURE OF A SUBSTITUTE INTENDED TO BE
13 PROPOSED BY _____

14 Viz:

15 Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

16 SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

17 This Act may be cited as the □California Coastal National Monument Expansion Act□

18 SEC. 2. PURPOSES.

19 (a) Findings. □ Congress finds that□

20 (1) Presidential Proclamation Number 7264, dated January 11, 2000 (65 Fed. Reg. 2821),
21 designated over 20,000 islands, rocks, and pinnacles along the 1,100-mile California
22 coastline as the California Coastal National Monument to protect the biological treasures
23 situated offshore on thousands of unappropriated or unreserved areas of land owned or
24 controlled by the Federal Government within 12 nautical miles of the shoreline;

25 (2) Presidential Proclamation Number 9089, dated March 11, 2014 (79 Fed. Reg. 14603),
26 expanded the boundary of the Monument to include 1,665 acres of Federal land
27 administered by the Bureau of Land Management along the Northern California coastline in
28 Mendocino County, commonly known as the □Point Arena-Stornetta Unit□

29 (3) the Point Arena-Stornetta Unit is the first onshore expansion of the Monument; and

30 (4) numerous governmental entities, community organizations, businesses, and
31 individuals have made significant contributions to maintain the unique character,
32 management, and preservation of the individual parcels of Federal land along the California
33 coast.

34 (b) Purposes. □ The purposes of this Act are□

1 (1) to protect, conserve, and enhance for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future
2 generations the nationally significant historical, natural, cultural, scientific, educational, and
3 scenic values of the Federal land along and adjacent to the shoreline of the State of
4 California, and for the purposes for which the Monument was designated; and

5 (2) further to support the land management partnerships of the Bureau of Land
6 Management with the State of California, **Indian tribes**, local governments, communities,
7 and stakeholders, and to enhance the relationships those entities have with the Bureau of
8 Land Management and Federal land, as appropriate.

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9 SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.

10 In this Act:

11 (1) FEDERAL LAND. □ The term □Federal land□ means □

12 (A) the Federal land comprising a **13-acre portion of Trinidad Head** in Humboldt
13 County, California, that is identified as □Trinidad Head□ on the map;

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14 (B) the Federal land comprising 440 acres in Humboldt County, California, that is
15 identified as □Lost Coast Headlands□ on the map;

16 (C) the Federal land comprising approximately 5,780 acres in Santa Cruz County,
17 California, that is identified as □Cotoni-Coast Dairies Public Land□ on the map;

18 (D) the Federal land comprising approximately 20 acres in San Luis Obispo County,
19 California, that is identified as □Piedras Blancas Light Station Outstanding Natural
20 Area□ on the map; and

21 (E) the Federal land comprising approximately 8 acres in Humboldt County,
22 California, that is identified as □Lighthouse Ranch□ on the map.

23 (2) MAP. □ The term □map□ means the Bureau of Land Management map entitled
24 □California Coastal National Monument Addition□ and dated July 24, 2015.

25 (3) MONUMENT. □ The term □Monument□ means the California Coastal National
26 Monument established by Presidential Proclamation 7264.

27 (4) PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATION 7264. □ The term □Presidential Proclamation 7264□
28 means Presidential Proclamation Number 7264, dated January 11, 2000 (65 Fed. Reg.
29 2821), creating the Monument.

30 (5) PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATION 9089. □ The term □Presidential Proclamation 9089□
31 means Presidential Proclamation Number 9089, dated March 11, 2014 (79 Fed. Reg.
32 14603), expanding the Monument.

33 (6) SECRETARY. □ The term □Secretary□ means the Secretary of the Interior.

34 SEC. 4. EXPANSION OF CALIFORNIA COASTAL 35 NATIONAL MONUMENT.

36 (a) In General. □ The boundary of the Monument is expanded to include the Federal land.

37 (b) Map and Legal Description. □

- 1 (1) IN GENERAL. □ As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, the
- 2 Secretary shall develop a map and boundary description of the Federal land added to the
- 3 Monument by this Act.
- 4 (2) FORCE AND EFFECT. □ The map and boundary description developed under paragraph
- 5 (1) shall have the same force and effect as if included in this Act, except that the Secretary
- 6 may correct any minor errors in the map and boundary descriptions.
- 7 (3) AVAILABILITY OF MAP AND BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION. □ The map and boundary
- 8 description developed under paragraph (1) shall be on file and available for public
- 9 inspection in appropriate offices of the Bureau of Land Management.

10 **SEC. 5. ADMINISTRATION.**

11 (a) In General. □ Subject to valid existing rights and deed restrictions in place as of the date of

12 enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall manage the Federal land added to the Monument by

13 this Act □

- 14 (1) as part of the Monument; and
- 15 (2) in accordance with Presidential Proclamations 7264 and 9089.

16 (b) Management Plan. □

- 17 (1) IN GENERAL. □ As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, the
- 18 Secretary shall finalize an amendment, or multiple amendments as applicable for the
- 19 individual Federal land areas, to the Monument management plan for the long-term
- 20 protection and management of the Federal land added to the Monument by this Act.
- 21 (2) REQUIREMENTS. □ The plan amendment under paragraph (1) shall □
 - 22 (A) be developed in consultation with, at a minimum □
 - 23 (i) affected State, tribal, and local governments;
 - 24 (ii) the public; and
 - 25 (iii) interested Federal agencies;
 - 26 (B) describe the appropriate uses and management of the Federal land, consistent
 - 27 with this Act;
 - 28 (C) contain individual plans and considerations specific to each individual Federal
 - 29 land area;
 - 30 (D) take into consideration existing uses of the Federal land;
 - 31 (E) include components regarding stewardship, visitor services, facilities
 - 32 management and maintenance, public access, traffic, public safety, emergency
 - 33 services, and law enforcement;
 - 34 (F) include a component regarding potential education and interpretation activities,
 - 35 with recognition of the specific character and history of each Federal land area; and
 - 36 (G) include a component regarding Native American cultural resources
 - 37 management, with emphasis on the preservation **and traditional and customary use of**
 - 38 resources within the individual Federal land areas.

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1 (3) INTERIM MANAGEMENT. □ During the period beginning on the date of enactment of
2 this Act and ending on the date of completion of the management plan, the Secretary shall
3 manage the Federal land in accordance with the purposes described in section 2(b).

4 (c) Motorized and Mechanized Transport. □ Except as needed for emergency or authorized
5 administrative purposes, in the Monument □

- 6 (1) motorized vehicle use shall be permitted only on designated roads; and
- 7 (2) mechanized vehicle use shall be permitted only on roads and trails designated for the
8 use of those vehicles.

9 (d) Incorporation of Land and Interests. □

10 (1) AUTHORITY. □ Except as provided in paragraph (3), the Secretary may acquire non-
11 Federal land or interests in land within or adjacent to the Federal land added to the
12 Monument by this Act only through exchange, donation, or purchase from a willing seller.

13 (2) MANAGEMENT. □ Any land or interests in land within or adjacent to the Federal land
14 added to the Monument by this Act acquired by the United States after the date of
15 enactment of this Act shall be □

- 16 (A) added to and administered as part of the Monument; and
- 17 (B) with respect to inclusion in the management plan, taken into consideration
18 through an appropriate amendment to that plan.

19 (3) EXCEPTION. □ An addition to the Cotoni-Coast Dairies unit of Federal land referred to
20 in section 3(1)(C) shall be limited to the acreage contained within the boundary of the
21 Monument, as established by this Act.

22 (e) Existing Cooperative Management Agreements. □ Any cooperative management
23 agreement in existence on the date of enactment of this Act between the Federal land areas and
24 other land management entities shall not be affected due to the enactment of this Act.

25 (f) Cooperative Agreements With **Indian Tribes**, Local Governments, and Entities. □

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26 (1) IN GENERAL. □ To better implement the management plan and to continue the
27 successful partnerships with **Indian tribes**, local communities, and land administered by the
28 State of California and other partners, the Secretary may enter into cooperative agreements
29 with the appropriate Federal, **tribal**, State, and local agencies and organizations pursuant to
30 section 307(b) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C.
31 1737(b)).

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32 (2) AGREEMENTS WITH INDIAN TRIBES. □ In addition to the cooperative agreements
33 authorized under paragraph (1), the Secretary may enter into agreements with Indian tribes
34 pursuant to title IV of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25
35 U.S.C. 458aa et seq.), regarding the management, protection, and development of the
36 Federal land.

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37 (g) Withdrawals. □ Subject to valid existing rights, all Federal land within the Monument and
38 all land and interests in land acquired for the Monument by the United States after the date of the
39 enactment of this Act are withdrawn from □

40 (1) all forms of entry, appropriation, or disposal under the public land laws;

- 1 (2) location, entry, and patent under the mining laws; and
- 2 (3) operation of the mineral leasing, mineral materials, and geothermal leasing laws.
- 3 (h) Native American Uses and Interests. □
 - 4 (1) IN GENERAL. □ The Secretary shall, to the maximum extent permitted by law and in
 - 5 consultation with affected Indian tribes, ensure the protection of Indian sacred sites and
 - 6 traditional cultural properties in the Monument and provide access by members of Indian
 - 7 tribes for traditional cultural and customary uses, consistent with □
 - 8 (A) Public Law 95□341 (commonly known as the □American Indian Religious
 - 9 Freedom Act□) (42 U.S.C. 1996);
 - 10 (B) **division A of subtitle III of title 54, United States Code; and**
 - 11 (C) Executive Order 13007 (42 U.S.C. 1996 note; relating to Indian sacred sites).
 - 12 (2) RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER RIGHTS. □ Notwithstanding paragraph (1), nothing in this Act
 - 13 enlarges, diminishes, or modifies the rights of any Indian tribe or Indian religious
 - 14 community.
- 15 (i) Buffer Zones. □
 - 16 (1) IN GENERAL. □ The expansion of the Monument by this Act is not intended to lead to
 - 17 the establishment of protective perimeters or buffer zones around the Federal land included
 - 18 in the Monument by this Act.
 - 19 (2) ACTIVITIES OUTSIDE MONUMENT. □ The fact that activities outside the Monument can
 - 20 be seen or heard within the Federal land added to the Monument by this Act shall not, of
 - 21 itself, preclude those activities or uses up to the boundary of the Monument.
- 22 (j) Grazing. □ Nothing in this Act affects the grazing of livestock within the Federal land
- 23 described in section 3(1)(C).
- 24 (k) National Landscape Conservation System. □ The Secretary shall manage the Monument as
- 25 part of the National Landscape Conservation System.

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26 **SEC. 6. ADVISORY COUNCILS.**

- 27 (a) Establishment. □ Not less than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the
- 28 Secretary shall establish an advisory council for each unit of Federal land described in
- 29 subparagraphs (A) through (E) of section 3(1) within the Monument.
- 30 (b) Duties. □ The advisory councils shall advise the Secretary with respect to the preparation
- 31 and implementation of the management plan under section 5(b) (or amendments to an existing
- 32 applicable management plan) for each relevant unit of Federal land.
- 33 (c) Applicable Law. □ The advisory councils shall be subject to □
 - 34 (1) the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.);
 - 35 (2) the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.); and
 - 36 (3) all other applicable laws (including regulations).
- 37 (d) Members. □ Each advisory council shall include **not less than 7 members**, to be appointed

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- 1 by the Secretary, of whom, to the maximum extent practicable□
- 2 (1) 1 member shall be appointed after taking into consideration the recommendations of
- 3 the local county board of supervisors of the applicable unit of Federal land; and
- 4 (2) 6 or more members shall□
- 5 (A) reside within a reasonable proximity to the applicable unit of Federal land; and
- 6 (B) demonstrate experience that reflects□
- 7 (i) the purposes for which the Monument was established; and
- 8 (ii) the interest of the stakeholders that are affected by the planning and
- 9 management of the unit of Federal land, which may include stakeholders
- 10 representing private land-ownership, non-Federal properties adjacent to or near
- 11 the Federal land that provide public access and maintenance access to the Federal
- 12 land, Native American interests, environmental, recreational, economic, or other
- 13 non-Federal land interests.
- 14 (e) Representation.□ The Secretary shall ensure that the memberships of the advisory councils
- 15 are fairly balanced with respect to the points of view represented, and the functions to be
- 16 performed, by each advisory council.
- 17 (f) Quorum.□
- 18 (1) IN GENERAL.□ A majority of the members of an advisory council shall constitute a
- 19 quorum.
- 20 (2) UNAPPOINTED MEMBERS.□ The operation of an advisory committee shall not be
- 21 affected if□
- 22 (A) a member has not yet been appointed to the advisory committee; but
- 23 (B) a quorum has been attained.
- 24 (g) Chairperson and Procedures.□ Each advisory council shall□
- 25 (1) elect a chairperson from among the members of the advisory council; and
- 26 (2) establish such rules and procedures as the advisory council determines to be necessary
- 27 or appropriate.
- 28 (h) Service Without Compensation.□ The members of each advisory council shall serve
- 29 without pay.
- 30 (i) Termination.□ The advisory councils shall terminate□
- 31 (1) on the date that is 2 years after the date on which the management plan (or
- 32 amendment to an existing management plan) is officially adopted by the Secretary; or
- 33 (2) on such later date as the Secretary considers to be appropriate.
- 34 (j) Existing Advisory Bodies.□ The Secretary may elect not to establish an advisory council
- 35 for a unit of Federal land if a regularly scheduled, organized public forum or entity exists□
- 36 (1) of which the Bureau of Land Management is an active or leading participant; and
- 37 (2) that fulfills the duties described in subsection (b).

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1 SEC. 7. ROCKS AND SMALL ISLANDS ALONG COAST
2 OF ORANGE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.

3 (a) California Coastal National Monument. The Act of February 18, 1931 (46 Stat. 1172,
4 chapter 226), is amended by striking be, and the same are hereby, temporarily reserved and all
5 that follows through United States and inserting are part of the California Coastal National
6 Monument and shall be administered as part of the Monument.

7 (b) Repeal of Reservation. Section 31 of the Act of May 28, 1935 (49 Stat. 309, chapter
8 155), is repealed.

California Coastal National Monument Expansion

Supporter List

Local Governments and Elected Officials

Amah Mutsun Tribal Band
Cambria Community Service District
City of Capitola
City of Santa Cruz
City of Scotts Valley
City of Watsonville
Northern Chumash Tribal Council
Santa Cruz County Board of Supervisors
San Lorenzo Valley Unified School District
Santa Cruz County Office of Education
San Luis Obispo County Board of Supervisors
San Luis Obispo County Parks/Recreation Commission
San Simeon Community Service District
Trinidad City Council
Trinidad Union School District
Trinidad Rancheria Tribal Council

Federal/State Elected Officials

Governor Jerry Brown
Senator Barbara Boxer
Senator Dianne Feinstein
Congresswoman Anna Eshoo
Congressman Jared Huffman
Congresswoman Lois Capps
Congressman John Garamendi
Congressman Alan Lowenthal
Congresswoman Jackie Speier
Congressman Michael Honda
Congressman Mark Desaulnier
Congresswoman Zoe Lofgren
Congressman Mike Thompson
Congresswoman Janice Hahn
Congresswoman Norma Torres
Congressman Mark Takano
Congressman Brad Sherman
Congressman Adam Schiff
Congressman Sam Farr
Congresswoman Barbara Lee
Congressman Eric Swalwell
Congresswoman Doris Matsui
Congressman Ami Bera
Congressman Tony Cardenas
Congressman Pete Aguilar

California Coastal National Monument Expansion

Supporter List

Congresswoman Judy Chu
Congressman Ted Lieu
Congresswoman Grace Napolitano
Congresswoman Julia Brownley
Congresswoman Susan Davis
Congressman Jim Costa
Congressman Jerry McNerney
California Secretary for Natural Resources John Laird
Secretary of the Interior Bruce Babbitt (ret)

Chambers of Commerce

Arroyo Grande and Grover Beach, California
Atascadero, California
Big Sur, California
Cambria, California
Cayucos Chamber of Commerce
Los Osos, California
Morro Bay, California
Nipomo, California
Paso Robles, California
Pismo Beach, California
San Miguel, California
San Luis Obispo, California
San Simeon, California
Santa Cruz, California
Scotts Valley, California
Trinidad, California

Business Alliances and Tourism Boards

Atascadero Tourism Board
Avila Beach Tourism Board
Oceano and Nipomo Tourism Board
Paso Robles Wine Country Alliance
San Luis Obispo Tourism Alliance
San Simeon Tourism Alliance
Santa Cruz County Conference & Visitors Council
Travel Paso Robles Alliance
Visitor Alliance of Cayucos
Visit Los Osos/Baywood
Visit San Luis Obispo County

Individual Businesses

55 Plus, Morro Bay
99 Bottles, Santa Cruz

California Coastal National Monument Expansion

Supporter List

Bell Helmets
Blackburn
Coast Dairies & Land Co.
Charlie Hong Kong Santa Cruz
Dennis Norton Design
Emily's Good Things to Eat
Fortier's Opticians
Hilltromper
Hula's Island Grill
KUSP, Central Coast Public Radio
Lighthouse Bank
Morro Shores
Nut Kreations Santa Cruz
Ow Family Properties
Nickelodeon Theatres
Outdoor World Sporting Goods
Pristine Clinical Skin Care
Santa Cruz Signs
Score Physical Therapy
Sentinel Printers
Spokesman Bicycles
Sockshop & Shoe Company
The True Olive Connection
Well Within Spa
Westside Animal Hospital

Organizations

American Legion Post 432, Cambria
Area Agency on Aging
Aqus Community Foundation
Arroyo Grande Kiwanis
Azul
Backcountry Horsemen of California
Banana Slugs for Animals
Bay-Osos Kiwanis Club
Big Sur Advocates for a Green Environment
Bike Santa Cruz County
Boys and Girls Club of Santa Cruz
California Coastal National Monument Trinidad Gateway Committee
California River Watch
California Wildlife Foundation
Cambria Lions Club
Cambria Odd Fellows

California Costal National Monument Expansion

Supporter List

Cambria Rotary Club
Cayucos Lions Club
Central Coast Circle of Friends
Citizens for Sustainable Marina
Coastal Watershed Council
Coastwalk California
Communities for Sustainable Monterey County
Community Gardens of Monterey County
Conservation Lands Foundation
Crow Canyon Archaeological Center
David and Lucile Packard Foundation
Environment California
Environmental Defense Center
Forests Forever
Friends of Fiscalini Ranch, California
Friends of Joshua Tree Forest, Arizona
Friends of Organ Mountains, New Mexico
Friends of Red Rock Canyon, Nevada
Friends of San Pedro River, Arizona
Friends of Santa Cruz State Parks
Friends of the Elephant Seal
GirlsRock
Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation
Grand Staircase Escalante Partners
Greater Pismo Kiwanis
Kiwanis Club of Santa Maria Valley
Humboldt Baykeeper
Hourbank Monterey County
Kaplan Volleyball
Kiwanis Club of Templeton
Land Trust of Santa Cruz County
Latino Outdoors
League of Women Voters, San Luis Obispo County
Local 234 International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers
Local 521 SEIU
Los Osos Kiwanis
Madrone Audubon Society
Marin Audubon Society
Monterey Green Action
Mountain Bikers of Santa Cruz
Morro Bay Lions Club
Morro Bay Rotary Club
National Parks Conservation Association
National Steinbeck Center

California Costal National Monument Expansion

Supporter List

Noon Kiwanis of San Luis Obispo
Ocean Outfall Group, California
O'Neill Sea Odyssey
Pacific Coast Peregrine Watch, California
Parks Now
Paso Robles Kiwanis
Paso Robles Multiflora Garden Club
Petaluma River Council
Peter and Mary Russo Family Foundation, Inc.
Pew Charitable Trust
Piedras Blancas Light Station Association
Piedras Blancas Monument Initiative
Post
Range of Light
Resources Legacy Fund
Rotary Club of Los Osos
Rotary Club of Morro Bay
Rotary Club Santa Cruz Sunrise
Russian Riverkeeper
Santa Clara County League of Conservation Voters
Santa Cruz Educational Foundation
Santa Maria Kiwanis
Save Our Shores
Save Our Seashore
Save the Frogs
Save the Redwoods League
Second Harvest Food Bank, Santa Cruz County
Sempervirens Fund
Shark Stewards
Sierra Club
Sierra Club, Santa Lucia Chapter, California
Sonoma County Conservation Action
South Bay Community Center
Sunrise Rotary Club, Cambria
Surfers Environmental Alliance
Surfrider Foundation
Surfrider Foundation Santa Barbara Chapter
Sustainable Carmel
Sustainable Carmel Valley
Sustainable Pacific Grove
Sustainable Salinas
Sustainable Seaside
Templeton Kiwanis
The Nasiri Foundation

California Coastal National Monument Expansion

Supporter List

The Nature Conservancy
The Trust for Public Land
The Wilderness Society
Trinidad Coastal Land Trust
Turtle Island Restoration Network
Valley Women's Club of the San Lorenzo Valley
Watsonville Wetlands Watch
Western Alliance for Nature
West Marin Environmental Action Committee
Wholly H2O
Wildcoast

Individuals

Over 15,000 petition signers!

From: Amrhein, Amy (Merkley)
To: [John Bezdek](#)
Cc: [Kinney, Wayne \(Wyden\)](#); [Baumann, Jeremiah \(Merkley\)](#); [Bittleman, Sarah \(Wyden\)](#)
Subject: FW: Crater Lake Environmental Assessment and FONSI for Alternative Water Supply
Date: Tuesday, June 07, 2016 1:02:16 PM
Attachments: [CRLA well EA final 20160226.docx](#)
[CRLA well EA FONSI and DNI FINAL.docx](#)

John,

FYI, Wayne and I just got a briefing from Craig Ackerman, Supervisor at Crater Lake, and advised him to do a review of the attached EA with the new tribal council. He had talked with the previous Council when the EA was in scoping.

Amy

From: Ackerman, Craig [mailto:craig_ackerman@nps.gov]
Sent: Thursday, May 26, 2016 4:56 PM
To: Amrhein, Amy (Merkley)
Subject: Crater Lake Environmental Assessment and FONSI for Alternative Water Supply

Hi Amy,

I've attached copies of the Environmental Assessment and FONSI for our project to develop a deep well drinking water supply as an alternative to the surface water right we have that is subject to call by senior holders and the Tribes. Still working with the state on on a few issues Any questions let me know.

Is Senator Merkley planning to attend the Britt Festival performance here in July? I am trying to make it to Senator Wyden's town hall in GP Saturday. Perhaps I'll see you there.

Craig W. Ackerman
Superintendent
Crater Lake National Park
Phone: 541-594-3001



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Background

Crater Lake National Park (CLNA) is seeking an additional source of potable water to ensure an adequate long-term supply for the park's developed areas. The CLNA public water system serves three separate service areas located on the south side of Crater Lake: Matama Village, Park Headquarters at Moss Valley, and the Rim Village. The water system is served by a single point of diversion from a sole surface water source at ~~Affe CrissAffe Creek~~, which feeds Affe Cree. Affe Cree is a headwater tributary of the Hood River, which flows into Upper Lamath Lake via Affe CrissAffe and is a major tributary of the Lamath River.

The National Park Service (NPS) proposes to utilize an existing exploration well as a potential ground water source for potable water that can either supplement the ~~Affe CrissAffe Creek~~ surface water source or provide a sole source of supply to the park water system should ~~Affe CrissAffe Creek~~ not be available. This action is needed to ensure a safe, reliable water supply for domestic and commercial uses at these facilities. The purpose of this action is to supplement the ~~Affe CrissAffe Creek~~ source of CLNA to ensure sufficient water for human consumption, sanitation, life safety, and fire protection, including historic structure protection.

Any water source developed must minimize the effects on the natural and cultural resources of the park and be safely accessible throughout the year.

Background

The primary source of Affe Cree water is snowmelt. During the recent drought, the snowpack has been measured at less than 50% of average. Precipitation was measured at less than 65% of average over three years of drought beginning in 2011 and continuing through 2014.

Since 2008, the NPS has been actively pursuing water conservation measures and alternatives to ensure that there is adequate water to protect park resources, protect human life and safety, and limit adverse effects to park visitors, employees, partners, and local businesses from a reduced water supply. Water meters were installed in 2011 on the four tanks that store treated water for all park uses in the three developed areas. Installation of water conservation combination fixtures and water meters was completed in public use facilities throughout the park and in 42 park homesites in 2014. Co-accessioned facilities encourage water conservation, such as placetable placards with information about the drought and serve water to guests on request.

To prevent a possible shutdown of the existing park water system or a park closure as concerns arose over an extended drought and a possible reduction in the water supply, the NPS began to search for alternate sources of potable water in 2013. To minimize adverse effects on park resources, a potential source had to provide adequate quantity and quality of water; be within reasonable distance of park headquarters and Matama Village where most of the water distribution infrastructure is located; outside the potential bufferless boundary established in 1974; and reasonably accessible for maintenance especially under winter conditions. Based on these criteria, four sites were evaluated. After considering geologic characteristics of areas most

In order to provide good water while meeting the other criteria, the NPS drilled an exploratory well in the early October 2013 at the Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail (PCT) trailhead on the south side of Highway 62.

The well was drilled on the plateau about 0.6 mile west of ~~Apple Creek~~ Apple Creek to basalt (bedrock) and cinders along Highway 62 at PCT trailhead in October 2013 (Figure 1). The presence of several perennial streams on the plateau suggests that the sources of these streams are flows along fractured bedrock. The well was drilled to a depth of 505 feet. The primary water bearing zones were cinders between 400 and 423 feet and 495 and 504 feet, with a static water level of 322 feet below ground surface. A 24-hour pumping test produced water at an average rate of 82 gallons per minute (gpm) with a drawdown of 17.35 feet. Water quality from the well is excellent. The water meets all primary drinking water standards and is suitable for use with a public drinking water system without further treatment.



Figure 1. PCT Test Well - October 2015

4.2.2.2 Alternative 1

This environmental assessment analyzes two alternatives, a no action alternative and an action alternative. Under the action alternative, the exploratory well would be converted to a production well by adding a pump and the necessary infrastructure that would connect the well to the existing water distribution system at the Mammoth Falls (Figure 2). Several other alternatives for providing potable water that were considered but not carried through for full analysis are also discussed.

4.2.2.2.1 Alternative 1: ~~Apple Creek~~ Apple Creek and Dorm Distribution System

A no action alternative is defined as either no project or a continuation of existing conditions and management. The existing conditions and management of the CCLA water supply includes the ~~Apple Creek~~ Apple Creek surface water source and existing storage and distribution system.

Under the no action alternative (Alternative 1), the primary source of potable water to serve CCLA would continue to be surface water from ~~Apple Creek~~ Apple Creek. No new infrastructure (access roads; power; water treatment, storage, and distribution facilities) would be constructed. Existing storage would remain at 535,000 gallons. The seasonal 7 day maximum average flow pumped from ~~Apple Creek~~ Apple Creek is expected to remain at 55,400 gallons per day (gpd). The NPS would continue to encourage water conservation by camp visitors, staff, and concession employees. In addition to water meters that were installed in 2011 in the Mammoth area, the Rim Dorm, Café and Gift Shop, and Lodge, the NPS would continue to see funding to install additional meters to determine use in other facilities and visitor use areas more accurately.

Under Alternative 2, the proposed well would become the sole source of potable water for the Annie Springs area (see Figure 2).

Under Alternative 2, the proposed well would become the sole source of potable water for the Annie Springs area. The Annie Springs area source cannot be used because of extreme low flows or a water rights call. No infrastructure would be constructed to connect the well to the existing distribution system (see Figure 2).



Under Alternative 2, the proposed well would become the sole source of potable water for the Annie Springs area. The Annie Springs area source cannot be used because of extreme low flows or a water rights call. No infrastructure would be constructed to connect the well to the existing distribution system (see Figure 2).

The proposed well would fill the Mazama tanks (200,000 gallons total storage) rather than operate the Mazama booster station to bring Annie Springs area water to the Mazama tanks. The Mazama tanks would supply both the Annie Springs area Booster Station and the Mazama Service Area. To minimize the disturbance and maximize use of existing infrastructure that provides water to headwaters in the Moso Valley area and the rim, the distribution system would be modified so that the valve sequences (direction of water flow) can be operated from either the Annie Springs area well or from the well. Storage capacity would remain at 585,000 gallons.

To implement this proposal, the following infrastructure would be required.

No infrastructure that requires ground disturbance includes:

- A well house at the well, approximately 10 feet x 12.5 feet (125 square feet (sf)).

- A 3,175-foot-long trench for a new waterline from the well along the existing and obliterated highway alignments to connect to the existing Matama mainfill line.
- A 3,770-foot-long common utility trench for conduit, water, sewer and fiber optic communication lines adjacent to the waterline trench. A fiber optic communication line will control well pump based on tank level inputs to Matama Booster station and read system parameters (pressure, flow) remotely from Matama or Aroe Creek/Aroe Creek booster stations.
- 13 well boxes to connect lengths of sewer service lines, each approximately 3ft wide x 4ft long x 3ft deep (12 sf each).
- A 6ft x 6ft concrete transformer pad and vault.
- A 4ft x 6ft concrete pad for portable generator.
- 17 well boxes to connect lengths of fiber optic communication lines, each approximately 3ft wide x 4ft long x 3ft deep (12 sf each).
- A new valve vault, approximately 5ft wide x 8ft long x 6ft deep (45 sf).
- The expansion of the WC trailhead parking lot approximately 3,300 sf to accommodate the area lost to well house and to improve vehicle circulation and provide additional amenities.
- The placement of existing 6-inch gate valve (1.5 sf) on the service line to from Aroe Creek to the booster stations under Aroe Creek bridge, with (2) new 6-inch gate valves and (1) service check valve (4 sf) prevent backflow water back into the service line well service operations. The existing valves and fittings are partially embedded (50%) within the stream bed behind the river improvement. The placement valves will likely be submerged to protect from freezing, but visible to allow for operations, service and inspections.

Other infrastructure that could be installed without additional road disturbance includes:

- One 10 horse power 4-inch submersible pump capable of pumping 50 gpm installed in the WC well.
- Service modifications inside the existing concrete vault (vault #2) near the Aroe Creek Bridge to connect the section side of Aroe Creek/Aroe Creek Booster station to the 6-inch water distribution line from Matama water mains to bypass the Aroe Creek source service line to the booster station.
- Service, communication and controls modifications inside Matama booster station to shut off Aroe Creek source when the well and Matama tanks are used as the service water source.
- Transformer and sewer service modifications to the existing electrical service on the north-east road side near Aroe Creek Bridge to extend underground primary power service to the new well site.

The water distribution system requires two parallel trenches to connect the well to the existing water distribution system. The water line is laid in one trench and a second common utility trench for sewer and communication lines used to make the water flow. A minimum 3-foot separation is required between the two trenches. The width of the disturbance for excavation is

estimated to be about 12 feet to accommodate the heavy equipment (excavator) needed. The trenches would be excavated in previously disturbed areas adjacent to the existing and former high-pavement. Under the proposed action, the trenches would run north from the well under the high-pavement, turn east along the existing high-pavement, turn north following the curve of the obliterated old high-pavement, and turn east above the site of the old Matama camerooned to connect to the existing 4-inch cast iron Matama water main line (Figure 2).

The trench under the high-pavement would require removal and replacement of asphalt at the high-pavement crossing. Soils disturbed by construction would be treated to reduce erosion and to inhibit dispersal and establishment of invasive plants.

Power supply to the facilities under the proposed action requires a specific power and Light (L) meter of the area. Annual power consumption for use of the well is estimated to be 32,225 kWh.

Additional parking and space for turning a stock trailer would be added at the well trailhead to replace the area that would be used for a well house. Additionally, borders would be placed around the well house to protect well infrastructure that will further reduce the available parking. The well parking area is estimated to require about 3,300 square feet (sf), which would be added on the south and west side of the existing parking area (Figure 3). The excavated area would require minor grading and the removal of approximately 17 trees all under 18 inches in diameter, with the average diameter being 11 inches. Currently the parking area has a gravel surface, though the lot will eventually be paved with asphalt to provide the ability to store parking spots and reduce the long-term maintenance costs. In the long term, trailhead amenities will also be added to include picnic tables, hitchhiker seats, benches and a vault toilet. These additional amenities will be added as funding becomes available.

alternative. Due to the topography of the road along the eastern portion of the road alignment, this alternative would require more extensive engineering in the road corridor to protect the highway. This alternative would have adverse effects on Ape Creek and riparian wetlands from excavation to connect the water and utilities to the existing Ape Creek distribution system.



Figure 4. Alternative alignments considered of water, power and communication lines from the PCT Well to Existing Munson Valley Water Distribution Line utilizing existing highway corridor.

- Location for a well was considered in the Castle Creek drainage along Highway 62 about 6,500 feet (1.23 m) west of the Pacific Crest Road at about 6,050 feet elevation. Castle Creek is in the Upper Basin. This alternative would require a minimum of 1.5 acres (ac) of additional road and vegetation disturbance for water supply and distribution infrastructure to connect to the existing infrastructure. Power use would increase because of the increased distance to move the water. The potential site is on a curve of the highway. Reach for the distribution and power communication lines to connect to existing infrastructure would require less road disturbance in a disturbed area that is managed as wilderness. Construction at this location would diminish the attributes that support the closure of this area in the wilderness proposal for the Park.
- Under this alternative, a retention pond or reservoir would be constructed above the Ape Creek source to provide some melt runoff. In the case of a water call, water would be released to Ape Creek at the same rate that water is consumed. To match the volume released to the creek with the volume consumed, the reservoir would require a minimum capacity of 28 acre feet (af) to account for average annual consumption. For peak consumption over a 90-day event season, the reservoir would require a capacity of 41 af. To ensure that sufficient water is available for structural fire protection, essential for historic structures, additional storage capacity would be needed.

- **Water Conservation or Other Measures:** Under this alternative, temporary closures of some facilities could be implemented during peak visitation season (July and August) to reduce overall water use in the park. The NPS could consider limiting visitor use to some facilities to reduce water consumption. This alternative could have significant adverse economic and social impacts to local communities that could extend throughout the region and the State of Oregon.

Geographic Description

Setting: Crater Lake National Park is located in the High Cascade mountains in Yamhill County in south-central Oregon. The primary year-round road access is Highway 62 from the west and south. The North Entrance near Highway 138 is closed in winter. Highway 138 runs between Roseburg, on Interstate 5 to the northwest, and Highway 97 to the east. The nearest population centers are Prater Pass, Medford, and Ashland located on Interstate 5 to the southwest, and Yamhill Falls to the southeast of Highway 97. The nearest commercial airport with regular scheduled flights is in Medford. Portland International 250 miles to the north is the largest airport in the region.

Climate and Precipitation: The dominant climatic feature at Crater Lake is winter snow that persists at higher elevations throughout much of the year. The average annual snowfall is about 500 inches. Maximum snow depth at Rim Village has been measured at 18 feet. Average annual precipitation (rain and snow) is 69 inches. Snow can fall at any month of the year. Snow at the rim generally persists through July. During the drought that began in 2011, the snowpack has been measured at 65% of average. In the winter of 2013-14, snowfall was measured at 50% of average.

Prevailing winds are westerly after storms from the Pacific Ocean that provide the bulk of precipitation come from the west.

In January, the average daily high temperature is 34 °F and the average daily low is 18 °F. In July and August, the average daily high temperature is 69 °F and the average daily low is 41 °F.

Global climate change is expected to alter park climate by increasing the amount of precipitation that falls as rain and decreasing the amount of snow. This change could affect the seasonal distribution of groundwater recharge from precipitation and snow melt. Groundwater systems tend to respond much more slowly to short-term variability in climate conditions than do surface water systems (Gardner 1999). Discharge at Auke Creek is likely to be more sensitive to these changes than the McClellan Well. The McClellan Well will remain a viable source of water as long as groundwater levels remain above the elevation of the rim.

Crater Lake National Park is designated as a class I airshed pursuant to Part C of the Clean Air Act, as amended (42 USC 7401 et seq.). Class I designations are given to areas where air quality is cleaner than the national ambient air quality standards. Class I areas have the most

stringent regulations for the protection of air quality, permit the lowest increments of air quality degradation.

Air quality in the Park is very good to excellent. Primary sources of pollution in the Park are smoke from wildfires, prescribed fires, campfires, and vehicle emissions. Pollution varies seasonally. The primary air quality related values for the Park are the values of the haze and suspended area from the rim, and other visibility-related values. The high elevation location of the rim generally ensures good visibility. Lamath Falls south of the Park is a nonattainment area for PM_{2.5} (particulate matter less than 2.5 microns) due primarily to diversions that trap woodsmoke in the local valley. Nonattainment means that a geographic area has not consistently met the clear air levels set by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) in the National Air Quality Standards. The part of Lamath County which the Park is located is excluded from the nonattainment area designated by the EPA. The air quality in Lamath Falls is improved under a nonattainment plan adopted in 2012 by the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality. All other regulated air pollutants in the area surrounding the Park are within federal standards.

Geology, Topography, and Soils: Crater Lake National Park is the remains of Mount Mazama, one of the volcanic peaks of the Cascade Range, which extends from Mount Lassen in northern California to southern British Columbia. Mount Mazama erupted violently about 7,700 years ago. Near vents encircled the peak brought hot flows of pumice, ash, and gas down the steep flanks. The peak subsided under its own weight, leaving a deep caldera. Centuries of melted snow and rain filled the caldera to create the deepest lake in the U.S. The maximum depth is measured at 1,943 feet, with an average depth of 1,500 feet.

The topography of the Park is dominated by volcanic peaks and cones that rise steeply above the surrounding plateau. The highest elevation in the Park is 8,829-foot Mt. Scott east of the rim. The highest elevation on the rim is Garfield Peak (8,054 ft) reached by a trail from the rim Village and Lodge. The volcanic soils of Mt. Mazama are easily eroded, forming canyons, scarres, bluffs, and buttes.

Soils include pumice, ash, and cinders. Basalt rocks are harder material that does not weather as easily as other volcanic material ejected in the eruption.

Water Resources

Water quality at Crater Lake is excellent. The lake is considered to be the cleanest large body of water in the world, renowned for its spectacular blue color and clarity. Pools and streams that emerge from the slopes of Mount Mazama have excellent water quality. The water from ~~Apple Springs~~ Apple Springs meets EPA drinking water standards without need for additional treatment. However, NPS treats water collected from ~~Apple Springs~~ Apple Springs to ensure that safe drinking water is delivered to the public water distribution system. The water from the C-1 test well also meets EPA primary drinking water standards and is suitable for use in a public drinking water system without further treatment.

The potable water supply is treated through chlorinators at the three booster stations at [Aloe Springs](#), Mammoth, and Mosquito Valley. It complies with Nevada regulations to treat water to meet public Health Service standards.

Snowmelt and rainfall are the primary sources of water for Crater Lake itself and the streams and streams that emerge from Mt. Mammoth. [Aloe Springs](#) at 6000 feet elevation produces year-round flow. Water quantity is measured at the gauge located 0.1 mile downstream from the spring (USGS HUC 18010203, 5,982.65 NV-D29). For the 30-year period of record (water years 1978-2004, 2011-2013), the average discharge is 2.83 cubic feet per second (cfs) for an annual discharge of 2,050 acre-feet/year, adjusted for diversion from the spring. (See Appendix 1 for conversion factors between water quantities and volumes.) Maximum discharge of 18 cfs was recorded on July 6, 1984. A minimum discharge of 0.23 cfs was measured on several days in March and April 2002. In 2013, after several years of low precipitation, the maximum discharge was measured at 6.0 cfs in May, with a minimum discharge of 0.72 cfs on March 30. The highest flows generally occur from mid-June through early July from snowmelt. Minimum flows occur from mid-October through April as snowmelt declines. Several small tributaries contribute to the flow of Aloe Creek below the spring.

The Crater Lake public water system is served by a single point of diversion prior to a sole surface water source at [Aloe Springs](#) supplies the Nevada water for drinking, sanitation, structural fire protection for both historic and non-historic structures, and life safety protection.

The 2011-2013 average annual daily water demand was 21,000 cgd based on meters located at Mammoth area, Inn Dorm, Inn Cafeteria and lift house, and Lodge. In the period from July 2011-2013, seasonal average daily water demand in peak season was 51,000 cgd. Maximum daily use during summer high visitation season is estimated to be 72,000 cgd (about 50 mgd).

The 2013 seasonal average demand from [Aloe Springs](#) source of supply was 53,800 cgd. Volume used from the source was 20% greater than flow measured at the point of use meters. At times, the stored water in the tanks exceeds the demand, and little or no water is demanded from the source. The peak daily volume demanded from the [Aloe Springs](#) source was 148,200 cgd (0.229 cfs) on July 20, 2013. This peak daily volume represents a consolidation of demand to replenish the three storage tank sites after 2-3 days of little or no demand.

Aloe Creek is a headwater tributary of the Good River, which flows into Upper Lamath Lake via Alice Lake and is a major tributary of the Lamath River. There is high demand for water in the Lamath River Basin for residential, agricultural, commercial, and industrial uses. Water is also used to sustain fish and wildlife and for recreation. Oregon follows the prior appropriation doctrine of surface water use to determine water rights. Hence there is not enough water to satisfy all the water rights, water users with senior priorities will receive water, while water users with relatively junior rights will not.

Water rights for the use of surface water for the Lamath River Basin were adjudicated in March 7, 2013 through a Final Order of Determination issued by the Oregon Department of Water Resources. Adjudication is the process of determining the priority date of claims to the use of water. The stakeholders in the adjudication include the Lamath Tribes, private landowners, and the federal government, among others. The adjudication and settlement among the water users has resulted in concerns over the ability of the Bar to use the A~~l~~l~~e~~ ~~r~~iv~~e~~r~~s~~ ~~A~~l~~e~~ ~~r~~iv~~e~~r surface water source due to long term reliability and sustainability of Lamath Basin water supplies.

Like most of the region, the Lamath basin is experiencing a drought that began in 2011 and became severe in 2013. A continued drought could require that water uses from surface sources be curtailed for those holding water rights. Curtailed existing water uses is termed a call on the water rights holder.

The NPS holds federal reserved water rights for Allie Creek and its tributaries within the boundary of Crater Lake National Park dating from 1902 and 1932 for preservation and protection of all natural and historic objects, timber and wildlife, and conservation of scenery.

Of the original 730 claims to water from the Lamath Basin, the NPS holds what is considered a senior, but not the most senior, right. The Lamath Tribes hold the most senior claims dating from time immemorial for certain reaches of the major tributaries to Upper Lamath Lake. The good river is one of those tributaries. The Tribes also hold other senior claims for lands within the boundaries of the former Lamath Indian Reservation that carry a 1864 priority date based on the 1864 Lamath Treat. Most of the Lamath Tribes rights are nonconsumptive and provide for instream retention. Therefore, those rights are not available for lease or transfer for consumptive use.

Vegetation: The dominant vegetation at A~~l~~l~~e~~ ~~r~~iv~~e~~r~~s~~ ~~A~~l~~e~~ ~~r~~iv~~e~~r is lodgepole pine (*Pinus contorta* var. *latifolia*) with some red fir (*Abies magnifica* x *procera*) and montane hemlock (*Tsuga mertensiana*), and scattered western white pine (*Pinus monticola*). The vegetation on the plateau west of A~~l~~l~~e~~ ~~r~~iv~~e~~r~~s~~ ~~A~~l~~e~~ ~~r~~iv~~e~~r is similar with lodgepole pine more abundant. The flat areas tend to be lodgepole pine dominated, with a greater mixture of species near the riparian areas. As one proceeds up slope, vegetation transitions to montane hemlock. Understorey species include gemmat manzanita (*Arctostaphylos nevadensis*) and long-stoloned sedge (*Carex inops* ssp. *inops*), with higher diversity of herbaceous species around the stream and the headwaters of Allie Creek.

The vegetation in Upper Mosso Valley near H is a mixed montane hemlock-red fir forest, lodgepole pine and occasional subalpine fir (*Abies lasiocarpa* var. *lasiocarpa*). Lush meadows and a network of streams support diverse herbaceous vegetation including arrowleaf groundsel (*Senecio triangularis* var. *triangularis*) and tree false hellebore (*Veratrum viride*) and shrubs such as willow (*Salix* spp.) and montane ash (*Sorbus scopulina* var. *scopulina*). Dry meadows are dominated by grasses including needlegrass (*Achnatherum occidentale*) and s~~tr~~relt~~l~~

(*Elymus elymoides*) and herbaceous species such as lupine (*Lupinus andersonii*), phlox (*Phlox diffusa*), and Cascade aster (*Eucephalus ledophyllus*).

Invasive plant introductions are a documented threat to the diversity of native vegetation in the park. The species most likely to be introduced into the project area include cheat grass (*Bromus tectorum*), smooth brome (*Bromus inermis*), bulbous bluegrass (*Poa bulbosa*), bull thistle (*Cirsium vulgare*), St. John's wort (*Hypericum perforatum*) which is also known as lamath weed, sheep sorrel (*Rumex acetosella*), yellow rocket (*Barbarea vulgaris*), and woolly mullein (*Verbascum thapsus*).

The forest around the CCC well and the existing and obliterated alignment of Highway 62 is dominated by lodgepole pine. The obliterated alignment exhibits sparse regrowth of lodgepole on the roadcut itself with red fir and montane hemlock on the former road shoulders.

The NPS active management vegetation to reduce fire hazard and to improve forest health. Almost a century of fire suppression has created substantial fuel loads and altered functions in some ecological communities that developed in response to wildfires. Park fire crews are creating and maintaining a shaded fuel break approximately 60 feet on either side of Highway 62 between the CCC trailhead and the curve where the old highway has been obliterated. The fuel break reduces the hazard from wildfire for highway users, including park visitors and staff; increases protection for park facilities, employees, and visitors from wildfires in the project area; and provides access for firefighters and highway users who may need to use the highway for egress in the event of a wildfire. Vegetation being removed within the fuel break is primarily small diameter lodgepole pine, and lower limbs (ladder fuels).

Fish and Wildlife: The streams in the project area are generally fishless due to the location above steep falls that are natural fish barriers. A small falls is a fish barrier. Master brook trout have been introduced in many park streams, including Annie Creek and its tributary Mossy Creek. Brook trout are now present in stream of Annie Falls and Mossy Creek around Highway 62. Bull trout, a threatened species, is discussed below under threatened and endangered species. The riparian areas along Annie Creek, including the project area, are inhabited by Cascade frogs (*Rana cascadae*), Pacific treefrogs (*Pseudacris regilla*), and western toads (*Anaxyrus boreas*). Longtoed salamanders (*Ambystoma macrodactylum*) are possibly present although no surveys have been done specifically target this species. Birds (resident and migrant) and mammals in the project area include species that commonly occur in similar forest types and elevations throughout the park.

Cascade frogs breed in ponds and move out of the ponds to occur in riparian areas. There are no ponds within the project area that are suitable breeding habitat for this species. Cascade frogs inhabit riparian areas along Annie Creek in the project area. This species does not currently have a protected status but is considered sensitive because of population declines in other western regional parks, such as Lassen Volcanic in northern California, and because of several concerns about documented declines of amphibian populations worldwide.

Sensitive, threatened, and endangered species: The bull trout (*Salvelinus confluentus*) is a federally listed threatened species that historically occurred in Ahoie Creeks downstream of the project area. Ahoie Falls is a natural barrier that prevented fish from being in the creek in the project area. Because of the historical distribution of bull trout, Ahoie Creeks as far downstream as the falls is designated critical habitat for bull trout. Bull trout (formerly called Doll-Varde trout) have not been documented in Ahoie Creeks for many decades and are assumed to have been extirpated.

Other sensitive species that occur in habitats in the area similar to those in the project area and therefore could potentially be affected include northern spotted owls (*Strix occidentalis caurina*, federally listed as threatened), the gray wolf (*Canis lupus*, federally listed as endangered), and the Pacific fisher (*Pekania [Martes] pennanti*, proposed for listing as federally threatened).

The NPS has monitored northern spotted owls at Crater Lake National Park since the early 1990s. The majority of the suitable habitat within the project area is considered foraging or dispersal habitat. The project area has been surveyed for northern spotted owl following the NPS spotted owl monitoring protocol since 2010 and no spotted owls have been observed. The closest known location of a spotted owl as of 2014 was in the Bear Bluff Scenic Overlook 2.1 miles east of the project area. The last confirmed record was a radio-tagged owl that was observed in 1996.

In 2014, a gray wolf family group (2 adults, 3 pups) was documented denning outside the boundary of the Park. Telemetry data of the male wolf has demonstrated that he has periodically entered the Park. It is currently believed that the primary limiting factor for wolves in this region is availability of deer and elk as a food source. The limited amount of disturbance associated with this project will not have an effect on the deer and elk populations in the Park.

The northern Oregon Cascades population of Pacific fishers are descendants of fishers that were introduced from British Columbia and Minnesota in 1961, and from 1977 to 1981 (Abrams and Lewis 2003, Dreier et al. 2003). The Pacific fisher is regarded as a habitat specialist in the western United States (Bischoff and Powell 1994). Fishers on the west coast occur primarily in mid to lower elevation conifer and mixed conifer-hardwood forests characterized by dense canopies and abundant large trees and snags with cavities, and do not (Lofroth et al. 2010). Information on the current distribution of this population on the western boundary of Crater Lake National Park is from data collected during a 6-year telemetry effort (Abrams and Hale 2006). More recently, a fisher was documented as part of a study conducted in the summer of 2014. As part of this study, four baited remote cameras were approximately one mile from the project area and left out for three weeks, no fisher were documented. In 2013, an incidental observation of a fisher was reported by Crater Lake National Park's Fire Management Officer that was in the project area.

The Park contains suitable habitat forolverines and Canada lynx (federally listed as threatened) but there are no confirmed observations of these species. The rarity of these species and the ongoing disturbance from human occupation of the project area make it

believe that either species occurs in the project area. The Service published a proposal to list theolver as threatened in August 2014 (89 Fed. Reg. 47522, August 13, 2014, 47522-47545).

The Service has recently received petitions to list one bird and one mammal that could occur in the project area.

In April 2013, the Service posted a 90-day finding on a petition to list two populations of Blackbacked Woodpeckers (*Picoides arcticus*), including the Oregon Cascades population. The Service is currently gathering information on this species prior to issuing a 12-month finding on the petition. Blackbacked Woodpeckers have been documented throughout Crater Lake National Park and were observed in 2013 approximately 0.3 miles from the project area (Teche 2014, Teche et al. 2011). The blackbacked woodpecker is a cavity-nesting bird that nests in late spring, with nest excavation generally occurring from May to July at Crater Lake National Park. This species is most often associated with burned areas and beetle-infested areas, but does use undisturbed forest as well.

In January 2012, the Service posted the 90-day finding on a petition to list the Sierra Nevada red fox (*Vulpes vulpes necator*). At the time of the petition, the distribution of Sierra Nevada red fox was believed to be restricted to two small populations: one in the vicinity of Lassen Peak and the other in the vicinity of Sycora Pass, both in California. More recent surveys have documented this subspecies in several locations in Oregon including Crater Lake National Park where genetic analysis has confirmed the presence of native red fox that we believe are the subspecies Sierra Nevada red fox. In October 2015, the Service announced the determination on the listing of the Sierra Nevada red fox as threatened or endangered species. As part of the determination, the population of Sierra Nevada red fox was subdivided into two distinct population segments, one occurring in southern California (Sierra Nevada population) and a second located in northern California and Oregon (northern Cascades population). It was the determination of the Service that the northern distinct population segment, which includes the population in Crater Lake National Park, did not warrant protection under the Endangered Species Act at this time. Listing of the southern population was determined to be warranted but precluded by higher priority actions and therefore was listed as a Candidate species (80 Fed. Reg. 2015).

Through various methods, the Park has documented Sierra Nevada red fox throughout much of the southern and southeastern portions of the Park. A total of 109 incidental observations, 2 remote camera photographs, and 4 genetic records of this species have been documented as of 2015. The closest observations were at the Mamama campground approximately 0.3 miles from the project area. An additional observation was noted at Odessa Lake, 1.7 miles northeast of the project area. One dead individual was collected in association with a motor vehicle accident on Mosquito Valley Road approximately 1.3 miles northeast of the project area. Very little is known about this species in the Park but it is believed to inhabit meadows, dense mature coniferous forest, and talus slopes, and forage on small rodents and lagomorphs such as voles and rabbits.

Cultural Resources: Twelve archaeological surveys have been completed within a one-mile radius of A-1 since 1985, primarily in anticipation of projects involving road disturbance. Within this area, a large unexcavated plow site of 86.5 acres became the focus of the most recent survey conducted in 2014. This plow site is larger than the project area because the mile around A-1 corridor contains the highest concentration of prehistoric sites, historic period sites, and isolated finds so far found in Crater Lake National Park. The survey plow site of 2014 (the area of potential effects A-1 for this project) contains several historic period sites and numerous isolated finds. None of these are eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, but the proposed trench for the waterline lies in close proximity to the Fort Yamath Ho-Ho-Loe over a road, a recorded historic period site previously determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

The A-1 lies adjacent to the Fort Yamath Ho-Ho-Loe over a road built in 1865 and used by visitors as the main approach route to Crater Lake for the following 40 years. Much of the road remains evident within Crater Lake National Park and was the subject of an intensive recorded project completed in 2010. Approximately half mile of the road is adjacent to the A-1 and can be protected from impacts associated with proposed project activities. The other historic period roads within or proximate to the A-1 include a half-mile section of Highway 62 constructed in 1926 and abandoned in 1968, and a one-mile route through a former campground. The abandoned road section descends from the present location of Highway 62 toward A-1. Material was pushed down onto the old roadbed in an attempt to hide the scar created by the cut slope. The former campground was initially constructed in 1931, but the road was reconstructed in 1961. Tables, fireplaces, restrooms and other amenities were removed by 1971, so that this site lacks the integrity needed to make it eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

Portions of the area located between the A-1 entrance station and the bridge over A-1 Creek, but east and south of the Mosso Valley Road served as the site of Park Headquarters between 1903 and 1924. This location also contained visitor facilities erected by the first Park concessionaire in 1907. Called Camp A-1, it was the first Park headquarters were later superseded by several road realignments, and the construction of ranger stations and support facilities by the National Park Service, as well as a Civilian Conservation Corps development called Camp A-1 that operated between 1934 and 1942. The CCC camp eventually gave way to construction of Malama Campground started in 1957, a facility that expanded over the next decade and eventually removed the need for A-1 Campground, located across the Mosso Valley Road in the A-1.

Visitor Use and Experience: Visitation to the Park began to increase substantially after World War 2. Since 1947, annual visitation to Crater Lake NP has averaged about 450,000 visitors. In 2014, the Park reported 585,000 recreational visits. The highest number of recorded visits was 615,000 in 2015. The lowest number of visits was 356,500 in 1975, with less than 400,000 visits recorded in 1993 (381,747) and 2006 (388,972). Visitation has increased dramatically in the

Over the past several years due to a combination of factors (including but not limited to increased length of season due to low snow pack and promotion of travel partners.

Visitation is strongly correlated with how much snow is on the ground when the summer visitation season begins and the date when the Rim Drive is closed by a major winter snowfall. The Rim Drive is open to vehicles as soon as snow can be plowed, generally by July 1. Most visitation occurs between July and September, when snow has been plowed from the Rim Drive and trails are clear of snow. July and August are the months with the most visitation.

The Arroyo Grande water treatment station is the primary water source for the park. Visitors cross the Arroyo Grande bridge to reach the primary visitor facilities and destinations in the park. The Arroyo Grande public water collection and distribution infrastructure is located underneath the bridge.

Clear road, the view of the lake from the rim is the primary visitor attraction. In the summer, the Lodge is a major destination for recreational, national, and international visitors. In winter, snow around the lake on Rim Drive is a popular activity.

The Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail (PCT) traverses the west side of the park from south to north for 33 miles. The PCT is a major trail that stretches 2,663 miles through the western U.S. from its borders at Mexico and Canada. The PCT through the park (excluding the Rim Trail alternate route) is one of two park trails designated for stock use. The Explorer Road water well is located on the PCT at the lot located on Highway 62 west of ~~Arroyo Grande~~ [Arroyo Grande](#).

Park Operations: The existing water source for Crater Lake NP at ~~Arroyo Grande~~ [Arroyo Grande](#) provides water to service areas located at Matama Village, Headquarters/Mosso Valley, and the Rim Village (Table 1).

An under-road filtration plant at ~~Arroyo Grande~~ [Arroyo Grande](#) collects water to fill Matama tanks and for a booster (pump) station that serves the Mosso Valley and Rim service areas. The Matama tanks store water for operation of the campground, Arroyo Grande Restaurant, cabins, Visitor Center, and concession employee housing. The ~~Arroyo Grande~~ [Arroyo Grande](#) Booster Station fills the Mosso Valley water tank to supply the HQ Service Area. The headquarters service area supplies water for the visitor center, park headquarters, administrative areas, and employee housing. A booster station at Mosso Valley pumps water from the Mosso Valley tank to fill the parking reservoir to supply the Rim facilities, including the lodge, cafe, gift shop, and visitor center. Each service area has structural fire protection capabilities.

A total of 535,000 gallons is stored for the three service areas. At Matama, two 100,000 gallon tanks store water, with 80,000 gallons reserved for fire suppression and the rest available for drinking water, sanitation, and facility operations. One 150,000 gallon tank at Mosso Valley/Headquarters serves facilities and stores water to be pumped up to the Rim service area.

The 185,000-gallon Crater Lake Reservoir at the rim serves the visitor center, café, Lodge, and concession employee housing.

Operations at Headquarters/Moss Valley include administrative, maintenance, visitor protection and law enforcement, and resource management operations at the H area; visitor information, orientation, and interpretive services at the Steel Visitor Center; N employee housing; and the Science and Learning Center.

In the Matama developed area, the campground is located several hundred feet above A Cree. The A Cree Café and gift shop, cabins, and camper store are adjacent to the campground but are not as close to the campground as the A Cree. Concession operations are focused on visitor services that occur within developed areas, rather than operations that affect natural and cultural resources. The seasonal laborers for the H Administrative area are south of the employee housing area. The Matama seasonal laborers are southeast of the Matama concession housing area on the south side of Highway 62. Seasonal treatment and disposal represent a major maintenance operation.

Table 1. Comparison of Crater Lake National Park and Crater Lake National Park

Matama Area	Crater Lake National Park	Crater Lake National Park
200,000 sq ft	150,000 sq ft	185,000 sq ft
Concession Dorms 83 beds	Seasonal housing 11 units (historic structures)	Lodge 80 rooms
Concession 10 RV sites	Seasonal housing 16 duplexes	Lodge restaurant
Campground 216 sites	Steel Circle housing, employee support facilities	Cafeteria
Campground 15 RV sites	Maintenance Building	Visitor Center
Cabins 10 duplex	Administrative Offices	Concession Dorm 98 beds
Restaurant	Visitor Center	
Camper store, showers/restrooms/concession laundry		

Location: Crater Lake is Oregon's only national park. The park is a winter-attraction recommended scenic wonder. The N estimates that the park brings in \$132 million annually to local and regional businesses. Seventy-five percent of visitors polled in a 2001 visitor survey said their primary reason for visiting the area was to visit the park.

This section discusses the effects of the alternatives for providing an additional water supply to Crater Lake National Park on natural and cultural resources, park visitors, and park operations. The discussion focuses on the project area, including areas affected by operation and maintenance of the water supply and distribution system. The effects are discussed in relation to other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable actions.

Definition of Impact

Impacts are a calculated according to the type of impact (beneficial or adverse), the timing and duration of impact (short-term, long-term, one-time, occasional, and repeated) and the severity or intensity of impact (no effect, negligible, minor, moderate, or major).

Context—the context of an impact includes consideration of the impacts within the project area, the area as a whole, and local and regional conditions.

Timing and Duration—the timing of an impact is also part of its context. For example, removing brush and trees in October does not affect nesting birds but brush in the same area in June could affect a different birds that might be nesting in the vegetation.

The duration of an impact considers whether an effect could have an immediate, the length of time over which an impact occurs, and how long it would be noticeable. Duration is defined as short-term or long-term, although the duration of an effect is related to the resource affected. In general, long-term effects would be those that are repeated over at least several years or that would not be immediately noticeable. Short-term effects would generally be on the order of a year or less, because a year includes one complete growing season for short-lived plants and animals. In the context of resources such as soils or plant communities, for long-lived plants such as trees, or for geological processes such as flooding, long-term refers to effects on the order of decades to centuries.

Type—the type of impact describes whether an action could be beneficial or harm a resource. A beneficial effect improves the condition of a resource, protects it from damage or loss, or favors the persistence of a resource. A harmful or adverse effect is one that worsens the condition of a resource, damages or degrades a resource, leads to the loss of the resource, alters it irretrievably to an undesirable state, or changes its essential character so that the resource no longer possesses its inherent or its defined character. Adverse effects are unfavorable to the conservation and preservation of a resource in its original condition.

Intensity—intensity, degree, or severity of an impact refers to how much of an effect an action has on a resource and is described as negligible, minor, moderate, or major. Major effects on certain resources may be considered significant. Determining intensity relies on understanding the range of natural variation of a resource. If an action has no effect on a resource, or if the effect is barely noticeable or measurable, the effect is considered negligible. Negligible effects are those that are not noticeable, not detectable, or result in no change to a resource, or that affect so few individuals that the effect cannot be distinguished from the natural variability for a resource.

Significant effects are always noticeable and result in a permanent change to a resource over a large area or to the entire resource.

Levels of change between detectable and significant are described as minor or moderate. Minor changes to a resource are detectable but there is no long-term or permanent alteration of the resource and the changes are within the range of natural variability. Minor effects are generally not noticeable but result in only a slight change to a resource or occur in a small area, and do not change resource function.

Moderate effects are always noticeable, and result in some change to the resource or its function, and occur in several areas. If an action changes the resource completely or a change is irreversible, the effect is considered significant or major. Actions are more likely to result in a gradient of change rather than a distinct level of change, so that some effects may be added minor to moderate to indicate that portions of a resource in different locations might be affected slightly differently by the same action. For natural resources that are distributed discontinuously across a landscape or where individual elements of a resource are not exactly equivalent to other individuals or pieces of the same resource, a range of effects from a single action is likely.

The intensity of an impact also includes consideration of how widespread or local the area of impact would be, the amount of a resource that might be affected, or the number of times an effect would occur. If an action affects all of a resource within the bars, that impact would be considered major or significant.

Intensity of effects on plants or wildlife is based on the number of individuals affected in relation to the total population in the project area, the bar, the reach, and the range of the species. If only a few individuals of a common plant or animal are affected, the impact would be considered detectable. If an action affects more than a few individuals but the effects are within the natural level of variability for a population or a resource, the effect is considered minor. If an action affects many or all individuals and causes changes to populations that are greater than the natural level of variability, the effect is considered moderate.

Historic Cultural Resources

Cultural resources are defined as archeological resources, prehistoric or historic structures, cultural landscapes, and traditional cultural properties. These resources are called "Historic Properties" when they are either listed or are determined eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (36 CFR 800, Protection of Historic Properties). Criteria for determining eligibility of listed such resources on the National Register include the following:

- A. that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- B. that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- C. that embody the distinctive characteristics of a time, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- D. that have yielded or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

potential impacts from this project to cultural resources either listed or eligible to be listed in the National Register of Historic Places were identified and evaluated in accordance with the Advisory Commission on Historic Preservation's regulations implementing §106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (36 CFR 800, *Protection of Historic Properties*) by (1) determining the AIC; (2) identifying resources present in the AIC that are National Register-listed or eligible; (3) applying the criteria of adverse effect to affected resources; and (4) considering ways to avoid, minimize, or mitigate adverse effects.

Under the Advisory Commission's regulations, a determination of no historic properties affected, adverse effect, or no adverse effect must be made for historic properties. A determination of no historic properties affected means that either there are no historic properties present or there are historic properties present but the project will have no effect on them (36 CFR 800.4(d)(1)). An adverse effect occurs whenever a project compromises, directly or indirectly, one of the seven aspects of integrity (location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, or association) which make a historic property eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. Adverse effects also include reasonably foreseeable effects caused by the alternatives that would occur later in time, be farther removed in distance or be cumulative (36 CFR 800.5(a)(1)). A determination of no adverse effect means there is an effect, but the effect would not meet the criteria of an adverse effect, i.e., diminish the characteristics of the cultural resource that qualify it for inclusion in the National Register (36 CFR 800.5(b)).

The criteria for characterizing the severity or intensity of impacts to National Register-listed or eligible archeological resources, prehistoric or historic structures, cultural landscapes, and traditional cultural properties are the §106 determinations of effect: no historic properties affected, adverse effect, or no adverse effect. The NHP makes a recommended finding of effect and sends it to State Historic Preservation Office request concurrence. Often these findings will involve protection measures to avoid adverse effects. A §106 determination of effect discussion is included in the environmental consequences section for a analysis of impacts to National Register-listed or eligible cultural resources.

Impacts are summarized in the following table.

Air Quality: There would be no net effects to air quality under the proposed alternative.

Under the proposed action, there would be temporary and localized adverse effects during construction from dust and emissions generated by construction equipment. Excess dust could be mitigated by water spraying as needed. Vehicle emissions could be limited through use of vehicles licensed to meet state air quality standards. There would be no detectable long-term adverse effects from operation and maintenance of a new water line, or from the existing supply and distribution system.

Cumulative effects of air quality and air quality-related values in the area could result from vehicle traffic, campfires, and smoke from wildfires and prescribed fires in the area and

surrounding area. Smoke from wildfires has the potential for significant adverse effects on air quality and visibility, depending on the size, location, and duration of the fires.

The overall adverse effects on air quality and air quality related values from construction, operation, and maintenance of a water supply and distribution system in the Carpool would be negligible.

Soils: Under the proposed alternative, there would be no net effects to soils from construction.

Under the proposed action, soils would be affected for construction of a well house at the QC trailhead, for installation of new water line and adjacent power and communication lines and adjacent trenches, for installation of utility boxes for power lines along the new water line, and to enlarge the Carpool area to accommodate a horse trailer at the QC trailhead to replace the area affected by the well house.

The 4-inch water line would be buried a minimum of 48 inches deep, requiring a total estimated depth of 54 inches for the trench. The trench is estimated to be a minimum of 18 inches wide. The common utility trench for power and communication lines would be a minimum of 18 inches wide. To accommodate the minimum 3-ft separation required between the two 18-inch wide trenches, the minimum width of disturbance would be 6 feet. Access for heavy equipment needed to excavate the two trenches would require a minimum width of twelve feet.

Under the proposed action, the total length of the trenches in which the water and utility lines would be buried would be about 3,940 lf.

The total area of disturbance for trenching for water lines would be approximately 1.1 ac, all of which is currently or previously disturbed for road construction.

The trench would follow the obliterated highway to connect to the existing water line to the Mammoth. The curve of the obliterated highway as constructed as a road cut as the old alignment descends a slope. The road cut was filled with debris and rocks washed onto the road bed and attempt to hide the scar of the road cut. Several large rocks on the surface are estimated to be similar in size to 1-ton rock slope protection (RCP) material. The length of this section of trenching is about 1,800 feet. Removal of debris or large rocks buried in the debris could result in a disturbed area more than twelve feet in width.

~~Under both alternatives, t~~he trench under the highway would require removal and replacement of asphalt at the highway crosswalk. The area of asphalt to be excavated and replaced is estimated to be about 30 ft by 6 ft (150 sf).

Soils affected for construction of the well house are already disturbed by the existing QC traveled trailhead Carpool area. Enlarging the Carpool area to allow a horse trailer to make over would affect an additional 3,300 sf adjacent to the existing Carpool area to replace Carpool area lost to the new fenced well house and provide needed trailhead amenities. Soils affected by

trenches for the deep water, power, and communication lines are in the previously disturbed highway corridor. About 1,970 lf of the trenches would occur within the corridor of the existing highway that is routinely maintained, including shoulders, brush, and resurfacing.

Soils affected by trenches would be stockpiled next to the trench and used to backfill the trench. Impacts to soils from construction of a well house at the CC trailhead and trenches along the correct and obliterated highway alignment for deep lines would be localized, long-term, and adverse to the extent that soil disturbance is considered an adverse effect in comparison to undisturbed soil. Additional disturbance to 1.1 acres of soils in a previously disturbed highway corridor is a negligible adverse effect.

Construction equipment would be inspected daily to check for leaks. Potential effects on soils from leaks of petroleum and equipment fluids would be avoided through containment devices. All equipment would be stored, serviced, and fueled on tarps or other containment devices. Any incidental drips would be collected in containers and tarps underneath the equipment and transported out of the park for disposal in an acceptable location. A spill prevention plan would be in place.

Cumulative effects to soils at Crater Lake National Park result from trail maintenance, occasional grading of surfaced roads or routine maintenance of road shoulders adjacent to surfaced roads, periodic excavation for repair or maintenance of facilities such as culverts or utility lines, construction of fire lines in the event of wildfires, and from pile burning to reduce hazardous fuels.

The overall effect on soils from deep construction, and continued operation and maintenance of a water supply and distribution system in the park would be negligible.

Topography: None of the alternatives, including construction, would require more than minor alterations to the natural topography. For trenches for a deep water line under the proposed action, the line would be installed along the existing Highway 62 corridor and along the road cut for the obliterated highway. Effects to topography would be long-term and localized within the existing or former highway corridor. The greatest alteration to topography would occur along the road cut of the obliterated highway where rocks and soil have been placed down slope onto the original roadbed and where minor grading is necessary in the excavated parking area. These effects are considered adverse to the extent that existing topography would be slightly altered. However, the topography where the water line and parking area would be installed is previously altered for construction of the highway and other administrative purposes.

Cumulative effects to topography in Crater Lake National Park result primarily from trail and road maintenance; these effects are negligible. There are no reasonably foreseeable proposals for construction in the park that would affect topography.

The effects to topography under the proposed action from deep construction, and operation and maintenance of a water supply and distribution system would be negligible.

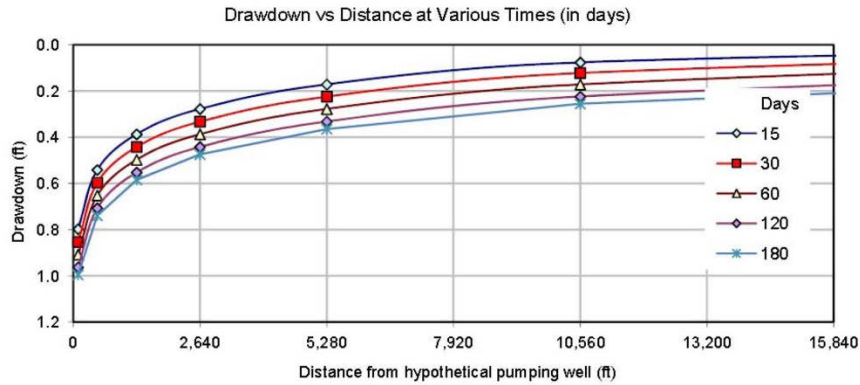
Water Quality research to install the water, power, and communication lines under the proposed action would have very localized effects from runoff of newly disturbed soils for several years until herbaceous plants and grasses re-root in the disturbed soil. If soil disturbance has the potential for runoff into temporary water courses, much could be added to reduce runoff until soils stabilize in one to two years. There are no permanent streams in the project area that would be affected by runoff from newly disturbed soils. Potential effects of water quality from leach of petroleum and equipment fluids would be avoided as described above for soils. Impacts to water quality from construction under the proposed action would be negligible.

Water Quantity Under the project alternative, withdrawals from ~~Arroyo Grande~~ Arroyo Grande would continue as in the past. The seasonal 7 day maximum average flow summed from Arroyo Grande is expected to remain at 55,400 cfd, unless withdrawals are curtailed as a result of an extended drought or other reduction in water supply.

Under the proposed action, withdrawal from the CC well is planned to meet the design demand of 50 cfm under intermittent withdrawal periods which will adequately provide for a 7 Day Average Maximum demand of 55,300 cfd.

Withdrawals from the CC well will lower water levels in the area around the well and may eventually result in a reduction in groundwater discharge to surface streams. Drawdown due to pumping was estimated using a analytical model based on the geologic data and site specific information (i.e., well logs, aquifer tests, water quality samples, geologic maps, etc.). The results of the model indicate that the cone of depression formed by the well after pumping an average daily demand (50,000 cfd) for 180 days could extend over 1 mile from the well site (Figure 5).

Due to the complexity of local geology and position of the well on the Pacific Crest, the magnitude, timing, and location of streamflow deletions cannot be predicted with certainty. Deletions could occur in streams in the Poore Basin, the Lamath Basin, or both. Streamflow deletions will be attenuated by the distance between the well and points of groundwater discharge. The instantaneous deletion to all impacted streams will not exceed the maximum rate from the well and the impacts of the proposed withdrawals from the CC well on Arroyo Grande will be less than the impacts of diverted water directly from Arroyo Grande.



Pumping rate (2013 average summer demand) = 50,000 gpd

Figure 5. Potential Drawdown

Vegetation: Under the no action alternative, there would be no construction-related impacts to vegetation.

Under the proposed action, all construction equipment would be required to be cleaned to remove invasive plants or seeds prior to being used in the area.

The vegetation that would be affected by trenching along the road shoulder in the existing highway corridor and the obliterated highway alignment is primarily growth of lodgepole pines, hemlocks, and red fir less than 10 feet in height. The vegetation affected by installing the water line from the obliterated highway to the slope to the take access road includes sparse understory of shrubs such asemat manzanita, herbaceous species, and grasses. Under the proposed action, approximately 1.1 acre of vegetation would be affected by construction of the water line and associated common utility trench from the CC trailhead along the Highway 62 alignment to the obliterated highway alignment to connect with the existing water line at the Mamama take access road.

Approximately 17 lodgepole pines less than 18 inches in diameter and a sparse understory of shrubs would be removed at the CC trailhead to replace lost carbon spaces and to allow for maintenance of stock trailers. The vegetation to be removed consists of common species that are widespread in similar habitats in the area. Lodgepole pine along the highway corridor and in developed areas like the campground are relatively easy to remove fire hazard and for hazard tree removal in the campground.

After the water line is installed, understory vegetation would remain; small trees would be removed to maintain the functionality of the water line. The effect of native vegetation from construction under the action alternatives is long term from tree removal; short term for understory species; localized in 1.1 acres; adverse; and reversible.

The effect of native vegetation from the potential for introduction of invasive plants that could be carried in construction equipment and soils disturbed by construction is adverse, long term, and minor. All construction equipment is required to be cleaned to remove invasive plants or seeds prior to be used in the park. Repeated construction equipment used in the park to be free of invasive plant seeds, active revegetation of disturbed soils, and monitoring of disturbed soils and control of any invasive plants discovered would reduce the adverse effect of invasive plant introduction to negligible.

Complative effects of vegetation in the park are related to removal of hazard trees in developed areas, fuel reduction projects to reduce fire hazards, wildfires, periodic brush and vegetation maintenance along roads and trails, and the potential for introduction of invasive plant species. The complative effects are long term and adverse, and vary from negligible for routine maintenance of roads and trails; minor to moderate from fuel reduction projects and invasive plant introduction; and major or significant from large or catastrophic wildfires.

The overall effects of vegetation in the park from construction associated with the action alternatives is negligible, assuming that disturbed soils are revegetated and invasive plants are controlled.

Wildlife: The proposed action would affect approximately 1.1 ac of wildlife habitat. The habitat along the highway road shoulders is very poor quality because it is subject to noise and disturbance from vehicle traffic on the highway and the vegetation is sparse. The trees to be removed along the obliterated road cut are larger and more dense than the trees along Highway 62, and constitute slightly better habitat for nest and migratory birds. The Migratory Bird Conservation Act (MBCA) protects migratory birds and songbirds. Several species protected under the MBCA nest and around the project area. Seasonal restrictions on noise and habitat disturbance to protect nest birds is required under the action alternative. The NPS avoids impacts to birds protected under the MBCA by avoiding removal of vegetation suitable for nest during the primary nesting season for most migratory birds (May 1 to June 31).

Individuals of small sedentary animals that are unable to move away from the construction would be killed or displaced. Larger wildlife would move out of the construction area during heavy equipment operations.

The effect of wildlife under the action alternative would be short term localized disturbance from noise during construction and minor; and long term and significant for those individuals of small sedentary species that are killed or permanently displaced. The overall long term adverse effect on wildlife would be negligible because the construction would occur in a short period of time adjacent to a heavily used highway corridor that is subject to ongoing noise and disturbance from vehicle traffic.

Complative effects of wildlife in the park are associated with ongoing noise and disturbance along roads and administrative and visitor use areas. Some species of wildlife such as oldfield mice, road squirrels and raccoons in high visitor use areas are fed by visitors or obtain

human food from discarded picnic tables or improperly disposed garbage. These effects are long-term, adverse, and measurable.

The overall effect on wildlife under the action alternatives is short-term disturbance during construction, and short-term loss of poor quality habitat from vegetation removal and soil disturbance along the road corridor. These effects, together with the cumulative effects from other ongoing and reasonably foreseeable actions, are measurable.

Sensitive, Threatened, and Endangered Species: There are no sensitive plants in the project area, and therefore, there would be no effects to sensitive plants from construction under the proposed action.

The proposed action does not have the potential to affect bull trout, or the designated critical habitat.

No suitable habitat for northern spotted owls (nesting, foraging) or Pacific fishers (denning, foraging) would be removed under the proposed action. Noise and disturbance from construction of a water line would occur at the existing CC trailhead and along the hiker area corridor. The trailhead, hiker area corridor, and the abandoned road cut are affected by vehicle noise and hazard fuel reduction projects. Noise and disturbance from construction would be short-term and localized. There would be measurable short-term effects from construction noise and removal of roadside vegetation and small conifers along the abandoned hiker area, and measurable long-term effects on northern spotted owls and Pacific fishers from short-term noise and disturbance related to operation and maintenance of a new water distribution system.

Antelope are the primary food source for pronghorns. The limited amount of disturbance associated with this project will not have an effect on the deer and elk populations in the area. Therefore, this project will not affect pronghorns.

Based on the availability of abundant habitat throughout the area, this project is not likely to have adverse effects on black-backed woodpeckers.

While the project area is likely to be the home range of several individuals of the Sierra Nevada red fox, the small scope of disturbance associated with this project is unlikely to have a negative effect on this species.

Cultural Resources: Under the no action alternative, there would be no effects on historic resources from construction. Under the no action alternative, if water use in the area is curtailed because of a call on the Antelope Springs water right, the amount of water available for fire protection (both structural and wildfire) would become unpredictable. This would be a potentially significant adverse effect from decreased structural fire protection for historic structures.

The proposed action has the potential to affect the Port of Lamath ~~Ho-He-Lo-Lo~~ over a road load which is adjacent to the area where trenching for the waterline is proposed. The road could be protected from disturbance by construction fencing with onsite monitors during proposed disturbance activities. The NPS archaeological survey has determined that the proposed action would not adversely affect the road load or alter the features that make it eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. In a letter dated March 30, 2015 (PHO Case No. 15-0268) the Oregon PHO agreed with the NPS determination that no impacts to a significant cultural resource would occur as a result of the proposed action, provided that avoidance recommendations detailed in the NPS report (PHO Co. 27194) are followed.

The proposed action would provide an additional source of water that would be available for fire protection for historic structures from both structural fire and wildfire. This would be a long-term benefit to cultural resources.

Visitor Use and Experience: Under the no action alternative, there would be no effects on visitor use from construction at the C trailhead or along the highway. Under the no action alternative, if water use in the park is curtailed because of a call on the ~~Apple-PrussA-Lo-Lo~~ ~~Pruss~~ water right, the amount of water available for structural fire protection would become unpredictable. This would be a potentially significant adverse effect on visitor use and enjoyment of the park, and on homeland and safety from decreased fire protection. In the event of a call on water rights, the no action alternative would have a potentially significant adverse effect from park closures or moderate adverse effect from restricted water use.

Under the proposed action, there would be short-term localized effects on visitors at the C trailhead and along the highway during construction. There would be short-term effects from loss of parking or closure of the C trailhead during construction. The effects would be greater if construction occurs during the primary visitor season. Construction will be weather-dependent, with persistent deep snow affecting the construction schedule.

The C parking area would be expanded sufficiently to accommodate a loss of parking capacity and temporary space for stock trailers. Parking will be better defined and needed trailhead amenities will be added. The result will be long-term beneficial impacts to trail users accessing the C from this trailhead.

Under the proposed action, water would be available for structural fire protection. This would be a long-term moderate benefit to visitors from improved life safety related to structural fires in visitor facilities.

Park Operations: Under the no action alternative, there would be no change in the cost of maintenance and operation of the water system.

Under the proposed action, there would be an increase in cost from operation and maintenance of additional water system components. Other costs would increase to move water from the well to deliver it to the existing Mammoth or to the ~~Apple-PrussA-Lo-Lo~~ ~~Pruss~~ booster

status. If a fee value is required, there could be a slight increase in cost associated with safety requirements for access to an additional confined space.

Local Economics: The proposed alternative has the potential for a significant adverse effect on local and regional economic activities if visitor facilities are closed due to lack of potable water. Restricted water use could result in a moderate adverse effect to visitors shorten the stay in car camp access facilities or the local area during the high visitor use season. Under the proposed action, there could be no effect on the local and regional economic activities as potable water could be withdrawn from the well, and visitor facilities could remain open, should surface water withdrawals be curtailed.

Endangered Species

Endangered Species Act Section 7 Consultation Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1536 (c)), requires that federal agencies consult with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to determine if the proposed actions have the potential to affect species listed or proposed for listing under the Endangered Species Act or designated critical habitat. Since 2010, the BLM has surveyed for northern spotted owls (NFO) and around the project area following the methodologies described in the 2012 revised version of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service 2011 Protocol for Surveying Proposed Management Activities that may Impact Northern Spotted Owls (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service 2011). To date, no NFOs have been documented in the project area and the nearest known location of NFO activity is approximately 5 miles to the southeast. In addition, the vegetation that is slated for removal is not classified as NFO habitat for nest or foraging. Based on these factors, we conclude that this project will have a No Effect on NFOs. While no NFO have been documented to date, because NFO habitat occurs within the vicinity of the project area the site will be sampled following U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service guidance prior to beginning the project to ensure NFOs have not started to occur within the project area.

Cultural Resource Consultation Federal land management agencies are required to consider the effects of their proposed actions on properties listed in, or eligible for inclusion in, the National Register of Historic Places (i.e., historic properties), and allow the Advisory Commission on Historic Preservation a reasonable opportunity to comment as per the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended and its implementing regulations at 36 CFR 800. Agencies are required to consult with federal, state, local, and tribal governments or organizations, identify historic properties, assess adverse effects to historic properties, and evaluate, minimize, or mitigate adverse effects to historic properties while engaged in a federal or federally assisted undertaking (36 CFR part 800). The NPS submitted a survey report and site records to the Oregon state historic preservation officer (SHPO) on February 19, 2015. In a letter dated March 30, 2015 (SHPO Case No. 150268) the Oregon SHPO agreed with the NPS determination that no impacts to any significant cultural resources would occur as a result of the proposed action, provided that avoidance recommendations detailed in the NPS report (SHPO Co. 27194) are followed.

Tribal Consultation On October 13, 2015 NPS staff met with the Wampanoag Tribal Council to present the project alternatives and evaluate the environmental impacts. Tribal concerns included potential impacts to prehistoric archeological sites (some are known to be present in the project area) and potential impacts to surface water flows from ground water withdrawals. The Wampanoag hold the most senior claims dating from time immemorial for certain reaches of the major tributaries to the Wampanoag Lake and act to ensure that ground water withdrawals would not impact this claim. The Oregon Water Resources Department (OWRD) oversees ground water permitting in the state and administers the Wampanoag River Basin Adjudication, though ground water rights have not been adjudicated. The NPS indicated it will keep the tribes apprised of the permitting process with the OWRD.

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Appendix 1

Water Measurement Units

Water measurements are generally described as one of three terms. Generally, when referring to a rate to be diverted, the terms used are cubic feet per second (cfs) or gallons per minute (gpm). When discussing volumes of water, such as amount applied to land, reservoir storage capacity, or earthen construction, the term used is acre-foot (af).

Flow Rates

One (1) cubic foot per second (cfs) is a rate of water flow that will supply one cubic foot of water every second and is equivalent to flow rates of:

- 7.48 gallons per second
- 448.8 gallons per minute
- 646,272 gallons per day (gpd)
- 1.98 acre-foot per day (af/day)

Volume Measurements

One (1) acre-foot is the volume of water that will cover one acre to a depth of one foot and is equal to:

- 1 af = 43,560 cubic feet (cf)
- 1 af = 325,851 gallons (gal)



Crater Lake National Park

Final **Management Plan**

Management Plan
Final

May 2016

Executive Summary

Crater Lake National Park (CLNA) is seeking an additional source of potable water to ensure an adequate long-term supply for the park's developed areas. The existing water system is served by a single point of diversion from a sole surface water source at Annie Springs, which feeds Annie Creek. The National Park Service (NPS) proposes to utilize an existing exploration well as a new ground water source for potable water that can either supplement the Annie Springs surface water source or provide a sole source of supply to the park water system should Annie Springs not be available. This action is needed to ensure a safe, reliable water supply for domestic and commercial uses at these facilities. The purpose of this action is to supplement the Annie Springs source in CLNA to ensure sufficient water for human consumption, sanitation, life safety, and fire protection, including historic structure protection.

Background

The environmental assessment (EA) analyzed two alternatives, including the *No-Action Alternative* (existing water system conditions and maintenance; no new infrastructure) and the *Production Well with Pipeline along Original Highway Alignment Alternative*, which is the selected alternative. The *Production Well with Pipeline along Original Highway Alignment Alternative* is the NPS selected action because it best meets the purpose and need for the project as well as the project objectives to:

- Obtain an alternate source of potable water to prevent a possible shutdown of the existing park water system or a park closure from an extended drought and a possible reduction in the water supply;
- Provide adequate quantity and quality of water;
- Be within reasonable distance of park headquarters and Matama Village where most of the water distribution infrastructure is located; outside the potential wilderness boundary established in 1974; and reasonably accessible for maintenance especially under winter conditions.

EA Findings

The *Production Well with Pipeline along Original Highway Alignment Alternative* is the NPS selected action as detailed in the Environmental Assessment released in March 2016. No substantive comments were received during public review that required the EA to be modified.

Under the selected action, an exploration well located at the Pacific Crest Trail (PCT) trailhead along Highway 62 will become the sole source of potable water if the Annie Springs source cannot be used because of extreme low flows, water rights call, system maintenance or other

reasons. New infrastructure will be constructed to connect the well to the existing distribution system near Aroe Creeks.

The well production well will fill the Mamama tanks (200,000 gallons total storage) rather than operate the Mamama booster station to bring Aroe Creek water to the Mamama tanks.

The Mamama tanks will supply both the Aroe Creeks Booster Station and the Mamama Service Area. To minimize the disturbance and maximize use of existing infrastructure that provides water to headquarters/Moson Valley area and the town, the existing system will be modified so that the valve sequences (direction of water flow) can be operated from either the Aroe Creeks equipment or from the well. Storage capacity will remain at 585,000 gallons.

To implement this proposal, both new infrastructure and modifications to existing infrastructure will be required. New infrastructure that requires road disturbance includes:

- A well house at the well, along with concrete pads for a transformer and a portable backhoe generator.
- A trench for a new waterline from the well along the existing and obliterated highway alignments to connect to the existing Mamama tank fill line.
- A common utility trench containing all boxes for conduit, control panel and fiber optic communication lines adjacent to the waterline trench. A fiber optic communication line to control well pump based on tank level inputs to Mamama Booster Station and read system parameters (pressure, flow) remotely from Mamama or Aroe Creeks booster stations.
- A new valve vault.
- The expansion of the well trailhead parking area approximately 3,300 sf to accommodate the area lost to well house and to improve vehicle circulation and provide additional amenities.
- Replacement of existing 6-inch gate valve (1.5 sf) on the supply line to from Aroe Creeks to the booster stations under Aroe Creek bridge, with (2) new 6-inch gate valves and (1) small check valve (4 sf) prevent splash water backward into the stream during well operations. The existing valves and fittings are partially embedded (50%) within the stream bed behind the river improvement. Replacement valves will be set to be submerged to protect from freezing, but visible to allow for operations, service and inspections.

New infrastructure that will be installed without additional road disturbance includes:

- One 10 horsepower 4-inch submersible pump capable of pumping 50 gpm installed in the well.
- Control modifications inside the existing concrete vault (vault #2) near the Aroe Creek Bridge to connect the section side of Aroe Creeks Booster Station to the 6-inch water distribution line from Mamama water tanks to bypass the Aroe Creeks source supply line to the booster station.
- Control, communication and controls modifications inside Mamama booster station to shut off Aroe Creeks source when the well and Mamama tanks are used as the supply water source.
- Transformer and power supply modifications to the existing on the north east road side near Aroe Creek Bridge to extend underground primary power supply to the new well site.

The water distribution system requires two parallel trenches to connect the well to the existing water distribution system. The water line is laid in one trench and a second common utility trench for power and communication lines used to manage the water flow. A minimum 3-foot separation is required between the two trenches. The width of the disturbance for excavation is estimated to be about 12 feet to accommodate the heavy equipment (excavator) needed. The trenches will be excavated in previously disturbed areas adjacent to the existing and former high-pipeline. Under the proposed action, the trenches will run north from the well under the high-pipeline, turn east along the existing high-pipeline, turn north following the curve of the obliterated old high-pipeline, and turn east above the site of the old Mama Camero road to connect to the existing 4-inch cast iron Mama Camero Line.

The trench under the high-pipeline will require removal and replacement of asphalt at the high-pipeline crossing. Mitigation measures will be in place to reduce erosion and inhibit dispersal and establishment of invasive plants in soils disturbed by construction.

Power supply to the facilities under the proposed action requires a Pacific Power and Light (P&L) right-of-way and a local power consumption for use of the well is estimated to be 32,225 kWh.

Additional parking and space for turning a stock trailer will be added at the CC trailhead to replace the area that will be used for a well house. Additionally, borders will be placed around the well house to protect well infrastructure that will further reduce the available parking. The new parking area is estimated to require about 3,300 square feet (sf), which will be added on the south and west side of the existing parking area. The expanded area will require minor grading and the removal of approximately 17 trees all under 18 inches in diameter, with the average diameter being 11 inches. Currently the parking area has a gravel surface, though the lot will eventually be paved with asphalt to provide the ability to stripe parking spots and reduce the long-term maintenance costs. In the long term, trailhead amenities will also be added to include picnic tables, hitchhike posts, signage and a vault toilet. These additional amenities will be added as funding becomes available.

The NOD is currently a state permit to withdraw water from the proposed well concurrent with the environmental compliance process. The NOD submitted a water use permit application to the State of Oregon Water Resource Department (WRD) requesting a permit for 0.34 CFS of water for year-round domestic use and 1.0 CFS for fire protection. In a letter from the WRD on October 23, 2015, the WRD was informed that this application was not allowable because Domestic Water Use is defined as the use of water for human consumption, household purposes, domestic animal consumption that is ancillary to residential use of the property or related accessory uses. The letter went on to state that requesting a permit for commercial use may be allowable because pursuant to OAR 690-300-0010(6), commercial water use is defined as the use of water related to the production, sale or delivery of goods, services or commodities by a public or private entity. These uses include, but are not limited to, construction, operation and maintenance of commercial facilities, including fire protection. The WRD resubmitted the application to reclassify the proposed use from residential to commercial and is awaiting a determination. The permitting process will be completed prior to placing the well into service.

Minimum Mitigation

The following mitigation measures will be implemented during the project. The NOD employee assigned to ensure mitigation measures are implemented and effective are noted in brackets.

1.1.1.1

- Excess dust will be mitigated by water spraying as needed. Project CO
- Vehicle emissions will be limited through use of vehicles licensed to meet state air quality standards. Project CO

1.1.1.2

- Construction equipment will be inspected daily to check for leaks. Project CO
- Potential effects of soils from leaks of petroleum and equipment fluids will be avoided through containment devices. Project CO
- All equipment will be stored, serviced, and fueled on tarps or other containment devices. Project CO
- Any incidental drips will be collected in containers and tarps underneath the equipment and transported out of the camp for disposal at an acceptable location. Project CO
- A spill prevention plan will be in place. Project CO
- A storm water pollution prevention plan will be prepared and will define erosion and sediment control requirements. Project CO

1.1.1.3

- A storm water pollution prevention plan will be prepared and will define erosion and sediment control requirements. Project CO
- If solid disturbance has the potential for runoff into temporary water courses, which will be allowed to reduce runoff into soils stabilize in one to two years. Mch will be from brush cleared as a result of construction and allowed in consultation with Car Botanist.

1.1.1.4

- All construction equipment, vehicles, tools, gear, etc. will arrive at the camp clean and free of off-site soil and/or organic debris. If any construction equipment, vehicles, tools, gear, etc. leaves the camp, it will need to be recleaned prior to subsequent reentry. Project CO
- Disturbed soils will be revegetated with native materials collected onsite. Project CO
- Existing invasive plant populations will be marked and avoided as much as possible to avoid spreading invasive plants further within the project area. Car Botanist
- Construction zones will be monitored for invasive plant introductions for three years following project completion to detect the inadvertent introduction or spread of invasive plant species. If exotic plants are detected they will be controlled or contained as specified in the Camp Invasive Plant Management Plan and the site will continue to be monitored until exotic plants are no longer detected. Car Botanist
- No imported earth or base materials will be allowed without prior approval from camp staff in consultation with the Car Botanist. If seed-free sources cannot be obtained additional mitigations will be required such as pretreated source material with herbicide prior to transport to the camp, washing of travel sources, specifying how material will be used at the site, etc., to prevent the introduction and spread of invasive plants. No use of straw or hay is permitted. Any erosion control materials needed for project implementation will be approved by camp staff in consultation with the Car Botanist. Project CO and Car Botanist

1.2.2.2.2.2

- Seasonal restrictions on noise and habitat disturbance to protect nestling birds is required under the actio alternative. The NPO avoids impacts to birds protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act by avoiding removal of vegetation suitable for nestling during the primary nesting season for most migratory birds (May 1 to July 31). **Archaeologist**

1.2.2.2.2.3

- Because northern scotted owls (NPO) habitat occurs within the vicinity of the project area, the site will be sampled following fish and wildlife service guidance prior to beginning the project to ensure NPOs have not started to occupy the project area. **Archaeologist**
- No raptor dens are known to occur in the project area. Should there be evidence of raptors occupying the project area before construction, the fish and wildlife service will be consulted before a project or commences. **Archaeologist**

1.2.2.2.2.4

- Archaeological sites and sensitive cultural features will be excluded from the project construction boundary along the service road to the water tanks. **Archaeologist**
- Cultural resource monitors will be utilized during the construction phase. **Archaeologist**
- Should cultural resources be discovered during project activities, the project must halt and a professional archeologist must be contacted for identification and evaluation of artifacts. **Archaeologist**

1.2.2.2.2.5

- The CCA parking lot will be expanded and improved to accommodate a loss of parking and triangular space resulting from well infrastructure. **Project CO**

1.2.2.2.2.6

Two alternatives were evaluated in the EA including the no action alternative and one action alternative. Five additional alternatives were considered but dismissed from further analysis as they did not meet project needs or objectives. Under the No Action Alternative (existing water system conditions and maintenance; no new infrastructure) the primary source of potable water to serve CCLA would continue to be surface water from Apple Creek. No new infrastructure (access roads; power; water treatment, storage, and distribution facilities) would be constructed. Existing storage would remain at 535,000 gallons. The NPO would continue to encourage water conservation by car visitors, staff, and concession employees.

In addition to the alternatives analyzed in the EA, five additional alternatives were considered but dismissed from further review, as they would not meet the purpose, need or objectives of the proposed project. These alternatives consisted of developing a production well at the same location proposed under the selected action, with the well following the modern high quality alignment; a well in the Castle Creek drainage; increasing water storage beyond a pond or

reservoir; has notable water to the park, and; closes park facilities or implements visitor use limits.

The *Production Well with Pipeline along Original Highway Alignment Alternative* is the selected Alternative as described in the previous section.

The proposed project is located in the unincorporated area of the State of California.

CDD regulations at 40 CFR section 1508.27 define criteria for determining whether the selected Action will have a significant effect on the human environment. The NCE reviewed each of these criteria give the environmental impacts described in the EA and determined there will be no significant impacts for any of the criteria. The criteria most relevant to this determination are addressed more fully below.

Impacts that may be both beneficial and adverse. A significant effect may exist even if the Federal agency believes that on balance the effect will be beneficial.

Implementation of the selected Action will result in some adverse impacts and some beneficial impacts; however, it will not result in any significant adverse impacts.

The proposed project is located in the unincorporated area of the State of California.

Under the proposed action, there will be temporary and localized adverse effects during construction. These include dust and emissions generated by construction equipment, impacts to soils and to orchards, and the potential to disturb, displace or kill small sedentary animals that are unable to move away from the construction site. There may also be short-term impacts to the visitor experience from delays resulting from one-way traffic or temporary road closures on Highway 62 during construction.

Longer term adverse impacts from construction under the action alternative include removal of approximately 17 lodgepole pines less than 18 inches in diameter and a sparse understory of shrubs, possible effects on other spotted owls and Pacific fishers from short-term noise and disturbance related to operation and maintenance of a new water distribution system and an increase in cost from operation and maintenance of additional water system components.

The proposed project is located in the unincorporated area of the State of California.

Under the proposed action there will be long-term beneficial impacts. These include an additional source of water will be available for fire protection, include historic structures, from both structural fire and wildfire; the expansion of the CCC parking area that will improve parking, stock trailer access and provide improved visitor amenities; and avoid potential impacts on the local and regional economy resulting from visitor facilities closures, should surface water thresholds be curtailed.

Degree of effect on public health or safety

As noted above, the action alternative will provide an additional source of water for fire protection. An additional benefit not realized in the EA is having an alternative source of potable water should a source become unavailable due to a maintenance issue, contamination, or some other associated factor.

public information email list (contacted over 200 individuals and organizations). The press release was also posted to the BLM website. The press release was highlighted on some media websites including National Parks Traveler, and was featured locally in the Chiloquin News. All media provided by the NPS contacted a link to comment page of the NPS platform, environment, and public Comment (ePCC) website. A hard copy was made available at BLM headquarters and the press release indicated hard copies could be requested if desired.

Crater Lake National Park staff notified the Lamath Tribes and the Coquille Band of the Modoc Tribe of Indians as required by 36 CFR 800. Hard copies were sent to both tribes along with a letter requesting comment and whether tribe raised concerns about the action. The NPS submitted a survey report and site records related to this project to the Oregon state historic preservation officer (SHPO) on February 19, 2015. In a letter dated March 30, 2015 (SHPO Case No. 15-0268) the Oregon SHPO agreed with the NPS determination that no impacts to archaeological cultural resources would occur as a result of the proposed action, provided that avoidance recommendations detailed in the NPS report (SHPO Co. 27194) are followed.

The comment was received via ePCC and expressed support for the proposed action.

As described above, the selected Alternative does not constitute an action meeting the criteria that normally require preparation of an environmental impact statement (EIS). The selected Alternative will not have a significant effect on the human environment in accordance with section 102(2)(c) of NEPA. This finding is supported by the environmental analysis completed and documented in the Environmental Assessment prepared for this project and through the consideration of stakeholder input received during scoping and public review. The NPS also established and is capable of implementing the mitigation described in this document to avoid, reduce or eliminate impacts to BLM resources resulting from implementing the selected Alternative.

Based on the foregoing, the NPS has determined that an EIS is not required for this project and this will not be prepared.

Recommended:

Craig Acerna _____ Date
Superintendent, Crater Lake National Park

Approved:

Lara Joss _____ Date
Director, Pacific West Region, National Park Service

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National Park Service *Management Policies, 2006* require analysis of potential effects to determine whether or not actions will impair park resources. The fundamental purpose of the national park system, established by the Organic Act and reaffirmed by the Federal Authorities Act, as amended, bears with a mandate to conserve park resources and values. National Park Service managers must always seek ways to avoid, or to minimize to the greatest degree practicable, adverse impacts on park resources and values.

However, the laws do give the National Park Service the management discretion to allow impacts to park resources and values when necessary and appropriate to fulfill the purposes of a park, as long as the impact does not constitute impairment of the affected resources and values. Although Congress has given the National Park Service the management discretion to allow certain impacts with park, that discretion is limited by the statutory requirement that the National Park Service must leave park resources and values unimpaired, unless a particular law directly and specifically provides otherwise. The prohibited impairment is an impact that, in the professional judgment of the responsible National Park Service manager, would harm the integrity of park resources or values, including the opportunities that otherwise would be present for the enjoyment of those resources or values. An impact to a park resource or value may, but does not necessarily, constitute an impairment. An impact would be more likely to constitute an impairment to the extent that it affects a resource or value whose conservation is:

- necessary to fulfill specific purposes identified in the establishing legislation or proclamation of the park;
- key to the natural or cultural integrity of the park; or
- identified as a goal in the park's general management plan or other relevant National Park Service documents.

An impact would be less likely to constitute an impairment if it is an unavoidable result of an action necessary to preserve or restore the integrity of park resources or values and it cannot be further mitigated.

The park resources and values that are subject to the impairment standard include:

- the park's scenery, natural and historic objects, and wildlife, and the processes and conditions that sustain them, including, to the extent present in the park: the ecological, biological, and chemical processes that created the park and continue to act upon it; scenic features; natural visibility, both daytime and at night; natural landscapes; natural soundscape and smells; water and air resources; soils; geologic resources; paleontological resources; archeological resources; cultural landscapes; ethnographic resources; historic and prehistoric sites, structures, and objects; museum collections; and native plants and animals;
- appropriate opportunities to experience enjoyment of the above resources, to the extent that can be done without impairing them;
- the park's role in contributing to the national dream, the high public value and integrity, and the superlative environmental quality of the national park system, and the benefit and inspiration provided to the American people by the national park system; and

- additional attributes encompassed by the specific values and purposes for which the CAR was established.

Impairment may result from National Park Service activities in managing the Park, visitor activities, or activities undertaken by concessioners, contractors, and others operating in the Park. The NPS threshold or consideration of whether there could be impairment is based on whether an activity will have significant effects.

Impairment findings are not necessary for visitor use and experience, socioeconomic, public health and safety, environmental justice, land use, and Park operations, because impairment findings relates back to Park resources and values, and these impact areas are not generally considered Park resources or values according to the Organic Act, and cannot be impaired in the same way that an activity can impair Park resources and values. After dismissing the above topics, topics remaining to be evaluated for impairment include Air Quality; Soils and Geomorphology; Water Quality and Quantity; Vegetation; Fish and Wildlife; Sensitive, Threatened and Endangered Species and Cultural Resources.

Qualitative resources and values for Crater Lake National Park are discussed in the 2005 Federal Management Plan and 2015 Record of Decision Document, these inform the consideration of the specific purposes of the Park in the NPS Act. All but one of the impact topics (Park operations) carried forward in this EA are necessary to fulfill specific purposes identified in the establishing legislation of the Park; are key to the natural or cultural heritage of the Park; and/or are identified in the Park's Federal Management Plan or other relevant NPS planning document.

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Crater Lake National Park is designated as a Class I airshed pursuant to Part C of the Clean Air Act, as amended (42 USC 7401 et seq.). Class I designations are given to areas where air quality is cleaner than the national ambient air quality standards. Class I areas have the most stringent regulations for the protection of air quality, permit the lowest increments of air quality degradation. Primary sources of pollution in the Park are smoke from wildfires, prescribed fires, campfires, and vehicle emissions. Pollution varies seasonally. The primary air quality related values for the Park are the views of the lake and surrounding area from the rim, and other visibility related values. The high elevation location of the rim generally ensures good visibility. Lamath Falls south of the Park is a nonattainment area for PM2.5 (particulate matter less than 2.5 microns) due primarily to diversions that trap woodsmoke in the local valley. Nonattainment means that a geographic area has not consistently met the clear air levels set by the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) in the National Ambient Air Quality Standards. The part of Lamath Falls in which the Park is located is excluded from the nonattainment area designated by the EPA. The air quality in Lamath Falls is improved under an attainment plan adopted in 2012 by the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality. All other regulated air pollutants in the area surrounding the Park are within federal standards.

Under the proposed activity, there could be temporary and localized adverse effects during construction from dust and emissions generated by construction equipment. Excess dust could be mitigated by water spraying as needed. Vehicle emissions could be limited through use of vehicles licensed to meet state air quality standards. There could be no detectable long-term adverse effects from operation and maintenance of a new water line, or from the existing supply and distribution system. Therefore, the selected activity will not lead to an impairment of air quality.

Soils and Resources

Crater Lake National Park is the remains of Mount Mazama, one of the volcanic peaks of the Cascade Range, which extends from Mount Lassen in northern California to southern British Columbia. Mount Mazama erupted violently about 7,700 years ago. New vents encircled the peak brought hot flows of pumice, ash, and gas down the steep flanks. The peak subsided under its own weight, leaving a deep caldera. Centuries of melted snow and rain filled the caldera to create the deepest lake in the U.S.

The topography of the park is dominated by volcanic peaks and cones that rise steeply above the surrounding plateau. The highest elevation in the park is 8,829-foot Mt. Scott east of the rim. The highest elevation on the rim is Starfield Peak (8,054 ft) reached by a trail from the rim Village and Lodge. The volcanic soils of Mt. Mazama are easily eroded, forming canyons, scarres, bluffs, and buttes. Soils include pumice, ash, and cinders. Basalt outcrops are harder material that does not weather as easily as other volcanic material ejected in the eruption.

Under the selected action, soils would be affected for construction of a well house at the CC trailhead, for installation of new water line and adjacent power and communication lines and adjacent trenches, for installation of utility boxes for power lines along the new water line, and to enlarge the parking area to accommodate a horse trailer at the CC trailhead to replace the area affected by the well house.

The 4-inch water line would be buried a minimum of 48 inches deep, requiring a total estimated depth of 54 inches for the trench. The trench is estimated to be a minimum of 18 inches wide. The common utility trench for power and communication lines would be a minimum of 18 inches wide. To accommodate the minimum 3-ft separation required between the two 18-inch wide trenches, the minimum width of disturbance would be 6 feet. Access for heavy equipment needed to excavate the two trenches would require a minimum width of twelve feet. Under the selected action, the total length of the trenches in which the water and utility lines would be buried would be about 3,940 lf. The total area of disturbance for trenching for water lines would be approximately 1.1 ac, all of which is currently or previously disturbed for road construction.

The trench would follow the obliterated highway to connect to the existing water line to the Mazama tanks. The curve of the obliterated highway as constructed as a road cut as the old alignment descends a slope. The road cut was filled with debris and rocks washed onto the road bed in an attempt to hide the scar of the road cut. Several large rocks on the surface are estimated to be similar in size to 1-foot rock slope protection (RSP) material. The length of this section of trenching is about 1,800 feet. Removal of debris or large rocks buried in the debris could result in a disturbed area more than twelve feet in width. The trench under the highway would require removal and replacement of asphalt at the highway crossing. The area of asphalt to be excavated and replaced is estimated to be about 30 ft by 6 ft (150 sf).

Soils affected for construction of the well house are already disturbed by the existing CC traveled trailhead parking area. Enlarging the parking area to allow a horse trailer to make over would affect an additional 3,300 sf adjacent to the existing parking area to replace parking area lost to the new fenced well house and provide needed trailhead amenities. Soils affected by trenching for the new water, power, and communication lines are in the previously disturbed highway corridor. About 1,970 lf of the trenching would occur within the corridor of the existing highway that is routinely maintained, including snowblowing, brushing, and resurfacing.

Soils affected by trenching would be stockpiled next to the trench and used to backfill the trench.

Impacts to soils from construction of a well holes at the C trailhead and trench along the correct and obliterated hahoa alignment for deep lines would be localized, long term, and adverse to the extent that soil disturbance is considered an adverse effect in comparison to undisturbed soil. Additional disturbance to 1.1 acres of soils in a previously disturbed hahoa corridor is a conceivable adverse effect.

Construction equipment would be inspected daily to check for leaks. Potential effects on soils from leaks of petroleum and equipment fluids would be avoided through containment devices. All equipment would be stored, serviced, and fueled on tarps or other containment devices. Any incidental drips would be collected in containers and tarps underneath the equipment and transported out of the area for disposal in an acceptable location. A spill prevention plan would be in place.

None of the alternatives would require more than minor alterations to the natural topography. Effects to topography would be long term and localized with the existing or former hahoa corridor. The greatest alteration to topography would occur along the road cut of the obliterated hahoa where rocks and soil have been placed downslope onto the original roadbed and where minor grading is necessary in the excavated area. These effects are considered adverse to the extent that existing topography would be slightly altered. However, the topography where the water line and area would be installed was previously altered for construction of the hahoa and other administrative purposes.

The overall effect on soils and topography from deep construction, a dewatered operation and maintenance of a water supply and distribution system in the area would be conceivable and will not result in the impairment of these resources.

4.1.2.1 Crater Lake Watershed

Snowmelt and rainfall are the primary sources of water for Crater Lake itself and the streams and streams that emerge from Mt. Mazama. A gage is located at 6000 feet elevation on road near road flow. Water gage is measured at the gage located 0.1 mile downstream from the stream (USGS HUC 18010203, 5,982.65 NV D29). For the 30 year period of record (water years 1978-2004, 2011-2013), the average discharge is 2.83 cubic feet per second (cfs) for an annual discharge of 2,050 acre-feet/year, adjusted for diversion from the stream. (See Appendix 1 for conversion factors between water quantities and volumes.) Maximum discharge of 18 cfs was recorded on July 6, 1984. A minimum discharge of 0.23 cfs was measured on several days in March and April 2002. In 2013, after several years of low precipitation, the maximum discharge was measured at 6.0 cfs in May, with a minimum discharge of 0.72 cfs on March 30. The highest flows generally occur from mid-June through early July from snowmelt. Minimum flows occur from mid-October through April as snowmelt declines. Several small tributaries contribute to the flow of Ape Creeks below the stream.

The Crater Lake public water system is served by a single point of diversion prior to a sole surface water source at Ape Creek supply. Ape Creeks is a headwater tributary of the Hood River, which flows into Lower Clamath Lake via Ape Creek and is a major tributary of the Clamath River. There is high demand for water in the Clamath River Basin for residential, agricultural, commercial, and industrial uses. Water is also used to sustain fish and wildlife and for recreation.

The NPS holds federal reserved water rights for Aroon Creeks and its tributaries within the boundary of Crater Lake National Park dating from 1902 and 1932 for preservation and protection of all natural and historic objects, timber and wildlife, and conservation of scenery.

Of the original 730 claims to water from the Klamath Basin, the NPS holds what is considered a senior, but not the most senior, right. The Klamath Tribes hold the most senior claims dating from time immemorial for certain reaches of the major tributaries to Upper Klamath Lake. The Hood River is one of those tributaries. The Tribes also hold other senior claims for lands within the boundaries of the former Klamath Indian Reservation that carry a 1864 priority date based on the 1864 Klamath Treaty. Most of the Klamath Tribes rights are non-consumptive and provide for stream retention. Therefore, those rights are not available for lease or transfer for consumptive use.

Efforts to install the water, power, and communication lines under the selected action could have very localized effects from runoff of eroded disturbed soils for several years until herbaceous plants and grasses re-root in the disturbed soil. If soil disturbance has the potential for runoff into temporary water courses, much could be added to reduce runoff until soils stabilize in one to two years. There are no permanent streams in the project area that could be affected by runoff from eroded disturbed soils. Potential effects on water quality from leach of petroleum and effluent fluids could be avoided as described above for soils. Impacts to water quality from construction under the selected action could be negligible and will not lead to a impairment of these resources.

Under the selected action, withdrawal from the CCR well is planned to meet the design demand of 50 cpm under intermittent withdrawal periods which will adequately provide for a 7-Day Average Maximum demand of 55,300 cpm.

Withdrawals from the CCR well will lower water levels in the area around the well and may eventually result in a reduction in ground water discharge to surface streams. Drawdown due to pumping as estimated using a analytical model based on the geohydrology and site specific information (i.e., well logs, aquifer test, water quality sampling, geologic mapping, etc.). The results of the model indicate that the cone of depression formed by the well after pumping at an average daily demand (50,000 cpm) for 180 days could extend over 1 mile from the well site.

Due to the complexity of local geology and position of the well on the Pacific Crest, the magnitude, timing, and location of streamflow depletion cannot be predicted with certainty. Depletions could occur in streams in the Hood Basin, the Klamath Basin, or both. Streamflow depletions will be attenuated by the distance between the well and points of ground water discharge. The instantaneous depletion to all impacted streams will not exceed the pumping rate from the well and the impacts of the selected withdrawals from the CCR well on Aroon Creeks will be less than the impacts of diverted water directly from Aroon Creek. Therefore, the selected action will not lead to a impairment of water quality.

Vegetation

The dominant vegetation at Aroon Creek is lodgepole pine (*Pinus contorta* var. *latifolia*) with some red fir (*Abies magnifica* x *procera*) and mountain hemlock (*Tsuga mertensiana*), and scattered western white pine (*Pinus monticola*). The vegetation on the plateau west of Aroon Creek is similar with lodgepole pine more abundant. The flat areas tend to be lodgepole pine dominated, with a greater mixture of species near the riparian areas. As one proceeds south, vegetation transitions to mountain hemlock. Understorey species include gemmat manzanita

(*Arctostaphylos nevadensis*) and long-stoloned sedge (*Carex inops* ssp. *inops*), with higher diversity of herbaceous species around the spring and the headwaters of Annie Creek. Invasive plants introduced are a documented threat to the diversity of native vegetation in the area.

Under the selected action, all construction equipment would be required to be cleaned to remove invasive plants or seeds prior to be used in the area. The vegetation that would be affected by trenching along the road shoulder in the existing riparian corridor and the obliterated riparian alluvium is primarily composed of lodgepole pines, hemlocks, and red fir less than 10 feet in height. The vegetation affected by installation of the water line from the obliterated riparian down the slope to the tail access road includes sparse understory of shrubs such as gemmat manzanita, herbaceous species, and grasses. Under the selected action, approximately 1.1 acre of vegetation would be affected by construction of the water line and associated common utility trench from the CCC trailhead along the Highway 62 alluvium to the obliterated riparian alluvium to connect with the existing water line at the Manama tail access road.

Approximately 17 lodgepole pines less than 18 inches in diameter and a sparse understory of shrubs would be removed at the CCC trailhead to replace lost riparian spaces and to allow for maintenance of stock trailers. The vegetation to be removed consists of common species that are undesired in similar habitats in the area. Lodgepole pine along the riparian corridor and in developed areas like the campground are recommended to reduce fire hazard and for hazard tree removal in the campground.

After the water line is installed, understory vegetation would regenerate; small trees would be removed to maintain the functionality of the water line. The effect of native vegetation from construction under the action alternatives is long-term from tree removal; short-term for understory species; localized in 1.1 acres; adverse; and reversible.

The effect of native vegetation from the potential for introduction of invasive plants that could be carried in construction equipment and in soils disturbed by construction is adverse, long-term, and minor. All construction equipment is required to be cleaned to remove invasive plants or seeds prior to be used in the area. Recommended construction equipment used in the area to be free of invasive plant seeds, active revegetation of disturbed soils, and monitoring of disturbed soils and control of any invasive plants discovered would reduce the adverse effect of invasive plant introduction to reversible.

The overall effects of vegetation in the area from construction associated with the action alternatives is reversible, assuming that disturbed soils are revegetated and invasive plants are controlled. Therefore, the selected action will not lead to a permanent of vegetation.

Wildlife

The streams in the project area are naturally fishless due to the location above steep falls that are natural fish barriers. Annie Falls is a fish barrier. Western brook trout have been introduced in major area streams, including Annie Creek and its tributary Mosso Creek. Brook trout are a non-resident stream of Annie Falls and in Mosso Creek around H. Bull trout, a threatened species, is discussed below under threatened and endangered species. The riparian areas along Annie Creek, including the project area, are inhabited by Cascade frogs (*Rana cascadae*), Pacific treefrogs (*Pseudacris regilla*), and western toads (*Axolotl boreas*). Long-toed salamanders (*Ambystoma macrodactylum*) are possible resident although toads have been documented specifically target this species. Birds (resident and migrant) and mammals in the

Project area include species that commonly occur in similar forest types and elevations throughout the Car.

Cascade frogs breed in ponds and move out of the ponds to occur in riparian areas. There are no ponds within the project area that are suitable breeding habitat for this species. Cascade frogs inhabit riparian areas along Apple Creek in the project area. This species does not currently have a protected status but is considered sensitive because of population declines in other western riparian areas, such as Lassen Volcanic in northern California, and because of general concerns about documented declines of amphibian populations worldwide.

The selected action would affect approximately 1.1 ac of wildlife habitat. The habitat along the highway road shoulders is very poor quality because it is subject to noise and disturbance from vehicle traffic on the highway and the vegetation is sparse. The trees to be removed along the obliterated road cut are larger and grow more dense than the trees along Highway 62, and constitute slightly better habitat for nest-migrator birds. The Migrator Bird Great Act (MBA) protects migrator birds and songbirds. Several species protected under the MBA nest and around the project area. Seasonal restrictions on noise and habitat disturbance to protect nest birds is required under the action alternative. The N avoids impacts to birds protected under the MBA by avoiding removal of vegetation suitable for nest during the primary nest season for most migrator birds (March 1-June 31).

Individuals of small sedentary animals that are unable to move away from the construction could be killed or displaced. Larger wildlife could move out of the construction area during heavy equipment operations.

The effect on wildlife under the action alternative would be short-term localized disturbance from noise during construction and minor, and long-term and significant for those individuals of small sedentary species that are killed or permanently displaced. The overall long-term adverse effect on wildlife would be negligible because the construction would occur in a short period of time adjacent to a heavily used highway corridor that is subject to ongoing noise and disturbance from vehicle traffic. In conclusion, there will be no resultant impairment of fish or wildlife as a result of implementing the selected action.

Impacts on riparian and riparian-dependent resources

There are no sensitive plants in the project area, and therefore, there would be no effects to sensitive plants from construction under the selected action.

The bull trout (salvelinus confluentis) is a federally listed threatened species that historically occurred in Apple Creek downstream of the project area. Apple Falls is a natural barrier that prevented fish from being in the creek in the project area. Other sensitive species that occur in habitats in the Car similar to those in the project area and therefore could potentially be affected include northern spotted owl (atrix occidentalis calif., federally listed as threatened), the gray wolf (Canis lupus, federally listed as endangered), and the Pacific fisher (Pekania martensae), proposed for listing as federally threatened. The project area has been surveyed for northern spotted owl following the 2002 spotted owl monitoring protocol since 2010 and no spotted owls have been observed. The closest known location of a spotted owl as of 2014 was in the Bear Bluff riparian area 2.1 miles east of the project area. The last confirmed record was a confirmed pair that was observed in 1996. No suitable habitat for northern spotted owls (nesting, foraging) or Pacific fishers (denning, foraging) could be removed under the selected action. Noise and disturbance from construction of a water line

could occur at the existing CC trailhead and along the highway corridor. The trailhead, highway corridor, and the abandoned road cut are affected by vehicle noise and hazard fuel reduction projects. Noise and disturbance from construction could be short-term and localized. There could be reversible short-term effects from construction noise and removal of roadsides vegetation and small conifers along the abandoned highway, and reversible long-term effects on northern spotted owls and Pacific fishers from short-term noise and disturbance related to operation and maintenance of a new water distribution system.

In 2014, a pronghorn family group (2 adults, 3 fawns) was documented dewintered outside the boundary of the park. Telemetry data of the male pronghorn has demonstrated that he has periodically entered the park. It is currently believed that the primary limiting factor for pronghorns in this region is availability of deer and elk as a food source. Pronghorns are the primary food source for pronghorns. The limited amount of disturbance associated with this project will not have an effect on the deer and elk populations in the park. Therefore, this project will not affect pronghorns.

The park contains suitable habitat forolverines and Canada lynx (federally listed as threatened) but there are no confirmed observations of these species. The rarity of these species and the ongoing disturbance from human occupation of the project area make it unlikely that either species occurs in the project area.

In April 2013, the BLM posted a 90-day field study permit to list two populations of Black-backed Woodpeckers (codes arctics), including the Oregon Cascades population. Black-backed Woodpeckers have been documented throughout Crater Lake National Park including a pair observed in 2013 approximately 0.3 miles from the project area (Peterson 2014, Peterson et al 2011). The black-backed woodpecker is a cavity-nesting bird that nests in late successional, with nest excavation generally occurring from May to July at Crater Lake National Park. This species is most often associated with burned areas and beetle infested areas, but does use undisturbed forest as well. Based on the availability of abundant habitat throughout the park, this project is not likely to have adverse effects on black-backed woodpeckers.

In January 2012, the BLM posted the 90-day field study permit to list the Sierra Nevada red fox (*Vulpes vulpes necator*). In October 2015, the BLM approved the determination of the listing of the Sierra Nevada red fox as threatened or endangered species. As part of the determination, the population of Sierra Nevada red fox was subdivided into two distinct population segments, one occurring in southern California (Sierra Nevada population) and a second located in northern California and Oregon (northern Cascades population). It was the determination of the BLM that the northern distinct population segment, which includes the population in Crater Lake National Park, did not warrant protection under the Endangered Species Act at this time. Listing of the southern population was determined to be warranted but precluded by higher priority actions and therefore was listed as a Candidate species (BLM 2015). Through various methods, the park has documented Sierra Nevada red fox throughout much of the southern and southeastern portions of the park. The closest observations were at the Matama campground approximately 0.3 miles from the project area. Very little is known about this species in the park but it is believed to inhabit meadows, dense mature coniferous forest, and talus slopes, and forage on small rodents and lagomorphs such as voles and rabbits. While the project area is likely within the home range of several individuals of the Sierra Nevada red fox, the small scope of disturbance associated with this project is unlikely to have a negative effect on this species.

avoidance recommendations detailed in the NRC report (HRO Co. 27194) are followed. Further, there will be no impairment of critical resources from the selected action.

In conclusion, as provided by this analysis, food science and scholarship, advice from subject matter experts and others who have relevant knowledge and experience, and the results of public involvement activities, it is the Committee's professional judgment that there will be no impairment of rare resources and values from implementation of the selected action.

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To: letty_belin@ios.doi.gov
Subject: Cantwell, Murray Introduce Bill to Name Olympic National Park Wilderness in Honor of Former Washington Governor and Senator Dan Evans
Date: Wednesday, June 08, 2016 12:08:56 PM



For Immediate Release
June 8, 2016
Contact: Rosemarie Calabro Tully
rct@energy.senate.gov
(202) 224-7556



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To: john_bezdek@ios.doi.gov
Subject: Cantwell, Murray Introduce Bill to Name Olympic National Park Wilderness in Honor of Former Washington Governor and Senator Dan Evans
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From: Rosemarie Calabro Tully
To: leah_duran@ios.doi.gov
Subject: Cantwell, Murray Introduce Bill to Name Olympic National Park Wilderness in Honor of Former Washington Governor and Senator Dan Evans
Date: Wednesday, June 08, 2016 12:09:18 PM



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To: tomerr_hasson@ios.doi.gov
Subject: Cantwell, Murray Introduce Bill to Name Olympic National Park Wilderness in Honor of Former Washington Governor and Senator Dan Evans
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From: Rosemarie Calabro Tully
To: fain_gildea@ios.doi.gov
Subject: Cantwell, Murray Introduce Bill to Name Olympic National Park Wilderness in Honor of Former Washington Governor and Senator Dan Evans
Date: Wednesday, June 08, 2016 12:09:22 PM



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From: Rosemarie Calabro Tully
To: tracy_goodluck@ios.doi.gov
Subject: Cantwell, Murray Introduce Bill to Name Olympic National Park Wilderness in Honor of Former Washington Governor and Senator Dan Evans
Date: Wednesday, June 08, 2016 12:09:23 PM



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To: jeremy_bratt@ios.doi.gov
Subject: Cantwell, Murray Introduce Bill to Name Olympic National Park Wilderness in Honor of Former Washington Governor and Senator Dan Evans
Date: Wednesday, June 08, 2016 12:09:24 PM



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From: Rosemarie Calabro Tully
To: joshua_mahan@ios.doi.gov
Subject: Cantwell, Murray Introduce Bill to Name Olympic National Park Wilderness in Honor of Former Washington Governor and Senator Dan Evans
Date: Wednesday, June 08, 2016 12:09:25 PM



For Immediate Release
June 8, 2016
Contact: Rosemarie Calabro Tully
rct@energy.senate.gov
(202) 224-7556



Cantwell, Murray Introduce Bill to Name Olympic National Park Wilderness in Honor of Former Washington Governor and Senator Dan Evans

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From: Rosemarie Calabro Tully
To: stephenne_harding@ios.doi.gov
Subject: Cantwell, Murray Introduce Bill to Name Olympic National Park Wilderness in Honor of Former Washington Governor and Senator Dan Evans
Date: Wednesday, June 08, 2016 12:09:28 PM



For Immediate Release

June 8, 2016

Contact: Rosemarie Calabro Tully

rct@energy.senate.gov

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From: Rosemarie Calabro Tully
To: kerry_rae@ios.doi.gov
Subject: Cantwell, Murray Introduce Bill to Name Olympic National Park Wilderness in Honor of Former Washington Governor and Senator Dan Evans
Date: Wednesday, June 08, 2016 12:09:29 PM



For Immediate Release
June 8, 2016
Contact: Rosemarie Calabro Tully
rct@energy.senate.gov
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From: Rosemarie Calabro Tully
To: camille_touton@ios.doi.gov
Subject: Cantwell, Murray Introduce Bill to Name Olympic National Park Wilderness in Honor of Former Washington Governor and Senator Dan Evans
Date: Wednesday, June 08, 2016 12:09:30 PM



For Immediate Release

June 8, 2016

Contact: Rosemarie Calabro Tully

rct@energy.senate.gov

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From: Hunn, Jocelyn Detailee
To: "[Moss, Adrienne](#)"; [Culp, Rita](#)
Cc: [Kristen \(Kris\) Sarri](#); [Olivia Ferriter](#); [Denise Flanagan](#); [Trish Hall](#); [TIFFANY TAYLOR](#)
Subject: RE: Talking Points on Legislative Riders
Date: Wednesday, June 08, 2016 4:57:43 PM
Attachments: [Talking points v.2 House Draft Bill Set 1.docx](#)

Good Afternoon,

Thank you for the first set of talking points. We look forward to receiving the rest later today.

Having reviewed what you sent, I have a few comments and additional language in red font I am hoping you can review and address and return to us by COB tomorrow. Please let me know if that presents a problem.

I am available if you have any questions.

Thanks,

Jocelyn

202-226-9157

From: Moss, Adrienne [mailto:adrienne_moss@ios.doi.gov]

Sent: Wednesday, June 08, 2016 2:26 PM

To: Culp, Rita <Rita.Culp@mail.house.gov>; Hunn, Jocelyn Detailee <Jocelyn.Hunn@mail.house.gov>

Cc: Kristen (Kris) Sarri <kristen_sarri@ios.doi.gov>; Olivia Ferriter <olivia_ferriter@ios.doi.gov>; Denise Flanagan <Denise_Flanagan@ios.doi.gov>; Trish Hall <Latricia_A_Hall@ios.doi.gov>; TIFFANY TAYLOR <Tiffany_Taylor@ios.doi.gov>

Subject: Talking Points on Legislative Riders

Rita and Jocelyn,

As requested, attached are talking points on the House riders requested. We are sending them to you as they are ready. We are waiting for additional information on the rest and will send them as soon as they are completed. The list below shows you the status of what you are getting now (in bold) and what you can expect to receive later today.

Thank you.

Sec. 114 Sage Grouse (FWS)

Sec. 115 Water Conveyances (BLM)

Sec. 118 Fish Hatchery Programs (FWS)

Sec. 119 Reissuance of Final Rules (FWS)

Sec. 120 Stream Buffer (OSMRE)

Sec. 121 Bottled Water (NPS)

Sec. 122 Oil and Gas Royalties (BLM)

Sec. 123 Designation (NPS)

Sec. 124 Drilling Margins (BSEE)

Sec. 125 Tribal Recognition (BIA)

Sec. 420 Funding Prohibition (regulate lead content) EPA

Sec. 428 Hunting, Fishing, and Recreational Shooting on Federal Land (BLM)

Sec. 432 Availability of Vacant Grazing Allotments (BLM)

Sec. 433 Protection of Water Rights (BLM)

Sec. 436 Social Cost of Carbon

Sec. 437 (Worker Protection Standards-Pesticides- *FWS doesn't have any comments*)

Sec. 440 Royalty Rates (ONRR)

Sec. 441 Program Review (BLM)

Sec. 11 Reissuance of Final Rules (FWS)

Before the end of the 60-day period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall reissue the final rule published on December 28, 2011 (76 Fed. Reg. 81666 et seq.) and the final rule published on September 10, 2012 (77 Fed. 20 Reg. 55530 et seq.), without regard to any other provision of statute or regulation that applies to issuance of such rules. Such reissuances (including this section) shall not be subject to judicial review.

Talking Points Bullets

- The Department strongly opposes Section 119 in the House mark.
- This language would direct the Service to reinstate the final rules to delist gray wolves in Wyoming and in the western Great Lakes states, both of which were vacated by the courts, and then shield those actions from any further judicial review.
- The Service continues to believe the science-based decision to delist was correct, **but** opposes legislatively adding or removing species from the list of threatened and endangered species protected under the **ESA** as it **circumvents the established process**.

Commented [HJD1]: Isn't your point that while the science you have supports delisting, you oppose delisting legislatively and circumventing the established process. While this works for gray wolves, this is setting a precedent which we don't want in place for future species.

Sec. 1 Oil and Gas Royalties (BLM)

None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to finalize, implement, or enforce the Bureau of Land Management's proposed rule regarding Waste Prevention, Production Subject to Royalties, and Resource Conservation published February 8, 2016

Key Points/Bullets

- The Department strongly opposes Section 122 in the House mark.
- The proposed language would prevent the BLM from meeting its statutory obligations under the Mineral Leasing Act to ensure operators "use all reasonable precautions to prevent waste of oil or gas". The BLM would be prevented from modernizing the existing, more than 30-year-old oil and gas production rules to bring them in line with technological advancement in the industry.
- States, Tribes and federal taxpayers would lose royalty revenues when natural gas is wasted. [a 2010 Government Accountability Office \(GAO\) report estimates](#) \$23 million annually in royalty revenue **could be lost** for the Federal government and the States that share.
- Under this provision, the BLM would also be prevented from updating existing regulations consistent with the statutory authority in the Mineral leasing Act which specifies a royalty rate at or above 12.5 percent.
- The BLM would have no discretion to raise the royalty rate as conditions change. This inconsistency has been highlighted in findings and recommendations in audits from the GAO and the Department's Office of the Inspector General.

Commented [HJD2]: What is the background on this report? Is this estimate for all royalties or only natural gas since that is what you discuss being wasted?

Sec. 123 Designation (NPS)

(a) IN GENERAL.—None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to take any action to designate a Federal property for inclusion on, or to add a Federal property to, the National Register of Historic Places, or to operate or maintain a property on that registry, if the managing agency of that Federal property objects to such designation or inclusion, including actions related to—

- (1) cooperative agreements;*
- (2) general administration;*
- (3) maintenance of records and agreements; and*
- (4) any other functions necessary to designate, add, operate, or maintain such Federal property.*

(b) EXCEPTION.—The prohibition in subsection (a) shall not apply to actions related to a managing agency request for expedited removal of Federal property from the National Register of Historic Places for reasons of national security.

Talking Points/Bullets

- The Department opposes section 123 in the House mark.
- This provision would prohibit the NPS from managing the National Register of Historic Places in all cases where the managing agency of a Federal property objected for any reason to its designation or inclusion.
- Listing a property on the National Register of Historic Places, or designating it as a National Historic Landmark, does not limit a Federal agency's decision-making authority.
- Decisions on how to manage the property, informed by the evaluation of its significance and integrity, remain the responsibility of the agency with jurisdiction over that property.
- The NPS is not aware of any specific instance where such a designation has adversely affected national security.
- Enactment of this section could lead to a fundamental weakening of highly successful and widely admired programs Congress intended to help recognize and protect our shared heritage.

Sec. 4 ☐ Hunting ☐ Fishing ☐ and Recreational Shooting on Federal Land (BLM)

(a) LIMITATION ON USE OF FUNDS.—None of the funds made available by this or any other Act for any fiscal year may be used to prohibit the use of or access to Federal land (as such term is defined in section 3 of the Healthy Forests Restoration Act of 2003 (16 U.S.C. 6502)) for hunting, fishing, or recreational shooting if such use or access—
(1) was not prohibited on such Federal land as of January 1, 2013; and
(2) was conducted in compliance with the resource management plan (as defined in section 101 of such Act (16 U.S.C. 6511)) applicable to such Federal land as of January 1, 2013.

(b) TEMPORARY CLOSURES ALLOWED.—Notwithstanding subsection (a), the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture may temporarily close, for a period not to exceed 30 days, Federal land managed by the Secretary to hunting, fishing, or recreational shooting if the Secretary determines that the temporary closure is necessary to accommodate a special event or for public safety reasons. The Secretary may extend a temporary closure for one additional 90-day period only if the Secretary determines the extension is necessary because of extraordinary weather conditions or for public safety reasons.

(c) AUTHORITY OF STATES.—Nothing in this section shall be construed as affecting the authority, jurisdiction, or responsibility of the several States to manage, control, or regulate fish and resident wildlife under State law or regulations.

Tal ☐ ing Points ☐ Bullets

- The Department opposes Section 428 in the House mark.
- This language limits the authority of the BLM's field managers at the local level and is inconsistent with guiding legislation for the Fish and Wildlife Service.
- The provision removes the opportunity for BLM field managers to use the collaborative planning processes required by National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).
 - Limiting an extension of a temporary closure for ☐one additional 90-day period only☐limits the discretionary authority of BLM field managers, and does not afford the agency or the public sufficient time or flexibility to develop effective long-term solutions.
- This language prohibits the BLM from establishing any permanent closures to hunting or shooting through its public land use planning process.
 - Rapid population increases in the West have led to greater conflicts among users of the public lands and between recreationists and adjacent landowners. The public land use planning process is BLM's best tool to address long-term resource conflicts, resource protection needs, and public safety issues associated with recreational target shooting.

- In some areas, concerns regarding public safety, wildland fire risk, and resource protection may well extend longer than the 30-day period provided for in the language, and the inability to establish longer-term or permanent closure may put lives, property, or resources at risk.
- The proposed language also severely limits BLM's ability to protect natural and cultural resources and human health and safety.
- The House proposed language is in conflict with the National Wildlife Refuge System Improvement Act of 1997 **provides Americans opportunities to participate in compatible wildlife-dependent recreation, including fishing and hunting, on System land to better appreciate the value of and need for fish and wildlife conservation. Conservation is the overarching principle establishing the Refuge System.**
- Limiting authority to update and change regulations for refuge hunting and fishing programs opened after January 1, 2013, would prohibit refuge managers from updating hunting and fishing regulations in response to unpredictable factors that may affect wildlife populations, refuge resources, or public safety.
 - Permanent closures to hunting on NWRS lands are extremely rare, with the last occurring on September 11, 2012, at Hakalau Forest National Wildlife Refuge (HI), where the presence of an endangered species on the refuge caused hunting to no longer be a compatible activity.
 - If a refuge no longer has adequate staff to safely manage hunting, fishing, and other wildlife-dependent recreational uses, the refuge manager may need to close the program or promulgate regulations to ensure public safety.
- The language related to temporary closures in the draft Bill **sets a time limitation which Congress did not include in Section 8 (k) of the Improvement Act which did not constrain the Secretary's ability to temporarily suspend, allow or initiate any activity to protect health and safety of the public or any fish and wildlife population. In order to meet the compatibility standards and procedures outlined in Section 6 of the Improvement Act, refuge managers may have to issue a temporary closure for longer than 90 days.**
- **Section 5 (3)(K) of the Improvement Act clearly states it is the policy of the United States to provide increased opportunities for families to experience compatible wildlife-dependent recreation, particularly opportunities for parents and their children to safely engage in traditional outdoor activities, such as fishing and hunting; This language is unnecessary because this objective is already codified.**

Commented [HJD3]: Is there a reason the objectives of the Improvement Act are not highlighted to counter the need for this language? Please see language added directly from the Act.

Sec. 43 Availability of Vacant Grazing Allotments (BLM)

The Secretary of the Interior, with respect to public lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management, and the Secretary of Agriculture, with respect to the National Forest System lands, shall make vacant grazing allotments available to a holder of a grazing permit or lease issued by either Secretary if the lands covered by the permit or lease or other grazing lands used by the holder of the permit or lease are unusable because of drought or wildfire, as determined by the Secretary concerned. The terms and conditions contained in a permit or lease made available pursuant to this section shall be the same as the terms and conditions of the most recent permit or lease that was applicable to the vacant grazing allotment made available. Section 102 of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4332) shall not apply with respect to any Federal agency action under this section.

Talking Points/Bullets

- The Department opposes Section 432 in the House mark.
- This provision would mandate that BLM make vacant grazing allotments available to the holders of grazing permits and leases.
- Currently, BLM has the authority to make vacant grazing allotments available for permittees on a discretionary basis where the permittee is adversely impacted by wildland fire, drought or a conflict with bighorn sheep.
- The provision exempts the issuance of permits for vacant grazing allotments from National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) analysis when NEPA review is an essential part of BLM's decision making. A failure to perform NEPA analysis could result in unintended conflicts in the use of the vacant allotment.
- BLM does not support a requirement to return livestock use to a vacated allotment under terms and conditions that are the same or more favorable to the permittee without a NEPA review because of the risk of significant impact to resources in the vacant allotment(s).
- Consultations required under 43 CFR 4130.2(b) with the State having lands or responsible for managing resources within the area when renewing, modifying, or issuing a grazing permit, would become meaningless. Consultation could not provide substantive results because the language requires that the vacant allotment be made available, without any exception, on terms and conditions that are the same or more favorable as the most recently issued permit or lease.
- The Department supports retaining current authority to make vacant allotments available for permittees on a discretionary basis so that:

- the BLM authorized officer retains the option to exercise his/her discretion to conduct a NEPA analysis to determine if there are potential resource concerns/issues prior to making these allotments available for use;
- land health standards and resource objectives are not compromised;
- making these vacant allotments available for grazing use is consistent with existing land use plans; and,
- consultation with State wildlife agencies is conducted in good faith and with mutually understood outcomes.

Sec. 433 Protection of Water Rights (BLM)

None of the funds made available in this or any other Act may be used to condition the issuance, renewal, amendment, or extension of any permit, approval, license, lease, allotment, easement, right-of-way, or other land use or occupancy agreement on the transfer of any water right, including sole and joint ownership, directly to the United States, or any impairment of title, in whole or in part, granted or otherwise recognized under State law, by Federal or State adjudication, decree, or other judgment, or pursuant to any interstate water compact.

Additionally, none of the funds made available in this or any other Act may be used to require any water user to apply for or acquire a water right in the name of the United States under State law as a condition of the issuance, renewal, amendment, or extension of any permit, approval, license, lease, allotment, easement, right-of-way, or other land use or occupancy agreement.

Talking Points Bullets

- The Department opposes Section 433 in the House mark.
- This provision prohibits the use of funds for conditioning of any permit, approval, license, lease, allotment, easement, right-of-way, or other land use or occupancy agreement on the transfer or relinquishment of any water right granted under State law.
- **No BLM program or policy requires a permittee, lessee, or proponent to relinquish water rights to the Federal government as a condition of a permit or lease.**
- This provision, however, could significantly impact the BLM's ability to manage water related resources vital to many multiple uses on public lands.
- Mitigation of impacts from the spectrum of land uses that occur on the public lands is critical to maintaining the health of land and water systems in a multiple use environment.
- In many cases, the BLM uses its authority under the Federal Land Policy and Management Act to consider terms and conditions, including various types of mitigation activities, as part of providing authorization to use the public land.
- Water rights may be an appropriate aspect of a mitigation package. This provision would prohibit the BLM from considering water rights as part of the mitigation package. Further, at the completion of a project or other authorization where water rights were a necessary part of the authorized project, the BLM may want to use the water rights for land management purposes instead of letting them expire.
- It may be a reasonable condition of the approval for BLM to negotiate for the transfer of those rights to the BLM when the authorization expires.
- Additionally, the restrictions imposed by this provision would hamper the BLM's cooperative work with permittees, licensees, and lessees.

Commented [HJD4]: Then how do you currently manage?

Commented [HJD5]: Please elaborate with specifics on how what you mean by significant impact—what tools would not be available, could the resource be lost or wasted...?

- For example, the BLM frequently works with grazing permittees through cooperative range improvement agreements to plan, finance, and develop water resources, and the BLM commonly applies for new livestock water rights to the extent allowed by the laws of the State in which the land is located.
- Although the BLM does not require relinquishment or transfer of water rights as a condition of authorizations, the BLM is concerned that Section 433 could have the consequence of limiting the BLM's ability to apply existing authorities necessary for the management of federal resources.

Commented [HJD6]: Does BLM apply behalf of the Federal Government for this new water right or this application made by BLM on behalf of the permittee?

Sec. 436 Social Cost of Carbon (PPA/USGS)

None of the funds made available by this or any other Act shall be used for the social cost of carbon (SCC) to be incorporated into any rulemaking or guidance document until a new Interagency Working Group (IWG) revises the estimates using the discount rates and the domestic-only limitation on benefits estimates in accordance with Executive Order 12866 and OMB Circular A-4 as of January 1, 2015: Provided, That such IWG shall provide to the public all documents, models, and assumptions used in developing the SCC and solicit public comment prior to finalizing any revised estimates.

Talking Points/Bullets

- The Administration opposes Section 436 in the House mark.
- If the Department were to include the SCC in any rulemaking or guidance documents, this rider would limit the Department's ability to quantify the social cost of carbon emissions *or savings* from onshore energy, offshore energy, renewable energy, and carbon storage and sequestration activities.
- The rider would hinder the Department's ability to develop carbon offset programs until a new Interagency Working Group has completed a required review and analysis.
- Overall this provision would limit the Department's ability to fully understand the social cost of fossil fuel extraction or the benefits of renewable energy and carbon storage leasing activities.
- The BLM has been sued for not incorporating the SCC into their decision making documents in multiple states. Preventing the SCC from being included in rulemaking or guidance documents could expose the Department to further litigation.
- This rider could limit the Department's ability to provide accurate valuation for compensatory mitigation agreements, possibly stalling permitting of infrastructure or development actions that require compensatory mitigation.

Sec. 441 Program Review (BLM)

(a) TERMINATION. Secretarial Order 3338, issued by the Secretary of the Interior on January 15, 2016, shall have no force or effect on and after the earlier of

- (1) September 30, 2017; or
- (2) the date of publication of notice under sub-section (b).

(b) PUBLICATION OF NOTICE. The Secretary of the Interior shall promptly publish notice of the completion of the Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement directed to be prepared under that order.

Talking Points/Bullets

- The Department strongly opposes Section 441 of the House mark
- This provision sets a time limitation on Secretarial Order 3338 pausing coal leasing pending completion of a comprehensive program review of the Federal Coal Management Program.
- The primary goal of the Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement (PEIS) now underway is to modernize the Federal Coal Management Program. A programmatic review of the coal program has not been undertaken in more than 30 years.
- Based on similar PEIS efforts, a full review is likely to take more than a year to complete.
- Eliminating the pause on coal leasing before the modernization is complete will risk entering into long term lease contracts that do not reflect important updates to the coal program that may be developed as a result of the PEIS.
- The BLM is in the preliminary stages of implementing the PEIS as required by Secretarial Order 3338 and is unable to predict with certainty what policy changes may, or may not, result.
- The proposed language would restrict the authority of the Secretary of the Interior to implement the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, as amended.

Commented [HJD7]: The "pause" does not affect current leases therefore how many new lease applications are anticipated?

From: Hunn, Jocelyn Detailee
To: ["Moss, Adrienne"](#)
Cc: [Culp, Rita](#); [Kristen \(Kris\) Sarri](#); [Olivia Ferriter](#); [Denise Flanagan](#); [Trish Hall](#); [TIFFANY TAYLOR](#)
Subject: RE: Talking Points on Legislative Riders
Date: Wednesday, June 08, 2016 6:32:35 PM
Attachments: [Talking_points v. 2 House Draft Bill Set 2.docx](#)

Good Evening,

I have reviewed the second set of talking points and have a few comments/questions for your review and response. We are hoping you can return them by COB tomorrow as well.

We look forward to receiving the two remaining talking points tomorrow.

Thanks and have a good night,

Jocelyn

From: Moss, Adrienne [mailto:adrienne_moss@ios.doi.gov]
Sent: Wednesday, June 08, 2016 5:45 PM
To: Hunn, Jocelyn Detailee <Jocelyn.Hunn@mail.house.gov>
Cc: Culp, Rita <Rita.Culp@mail.house.gov>; Kristen (Kris) Sarri <kristen_sarri@ios.doi.gov>; Olivia Ferriter <olivia_ferriter@ios.doi.gov>; Denise Flanagan <Denise_Flanagan@ios.doi.gov>; Trish Hall <Latricia_A_Hall@ios.doi.gov>; TIFFANY TAYLOR <Tiffany_Taylor@ios.doi.gov>
Subject: Re: Talking Points on Legislative Riders

Rita and Jocelyn,

Attached is another set of talking points which are marked on the list in red highlight. There are two which are pending review by senior leadership which we won't have until tomorrow. We will have those for you as soon as possible and we will work through your additional comments on set 1.

Sec. 114 Sage Grouse (FWS)

Sec. 115 Water Conveyances (BLM)

Sec. 118 Fish Hatchery Programs (FWS)

Sec. 119 Reissuance of Final Rules (FWS)

Sec. 120 Stream Buffer (OSMRE)

Sec. 121 Bottled Water (NPS)

Sec. 122 Oil and Gas Royalties (BLM)

Sec. 123 Designation (NPS)

Sec. 124 Drilling Margins (BSEE)

Sec. 125 Tribal Recognition (BIA)

Sec. 420 Funding Prohibition (regulate lead content) EPA *FWS doesn't have any comments*

Sec. 428 Hunting, Fishing, and Recreational Shooting on Federal Land (BLM)

Sec. 432 Availability of Vacant Grazing Allotments (BLM)

Sec. 433 Protection of Water Rights (BLM)

Sec. 436 Social Cost of Carbon

Sec. 437 (Worker Protection Standards-Pesticides- *FWS doesn't have any comments*)

Sec. 440 Royalty Rates (ONRR)

Sec. 441 Program Review (BLM)

On Wed, Jun 8, 2016 at 5:03 PM, Hunn, Jocelyn Detailee <Jocelyn.Hunn@mail.house.gov> wrote:

Thanks very much.

From: Moss, Adrienne [mailto:adrienne_moss@ios.doi.gov]

Sent: Wednesday, June 08, 2016 5:00 PM

To: Hunn, Jocelyn Detailee <Jocelyn.Hunn@mail.house.gov>

Cc: Culp, Rita <Rita.Culp@mail.house.gov>; Kristen (Kris) Sarri <kristen_sarri@ios.doi.gov>; Olivia Ferriter <olivia_ferriter@ios.doi.gov>; Denise Flanagan <Denise_Flanagan@ios.doi.gov>; Trish Hall <Latricia_A_Hall@ios.doi.gov>; TIFFANY TAYLOR <Tiffany_Taylor@ios.doi.gov>

Subject: Re: Talking Points on Legislative Riders

We'll take a look and get back to you.

On Wed, Jun 8, 2016 at 4:57 PM, Hunn, Jocelyn Detailee <Jocelyn.Hunn@mail.house.gov> wrote:

Good Afternoon,

Thank you for the first set of talking points. We look forward to receiving the rest later today.

Having reviewed what you sent, I have a few comments and additional language in red font I am hoping you can review and address and return to us by COB tomorrow. Please let me know if that presents a problem.

I am available if you have any questions.

Thanks,

Jocelyn

202-226-9157

From: Moss, Adrienne [mailto:adrienne_moss@ios.doi.gov]

Sent: Wednesday, June 08, 2016 2:26 PM

To: Culp, Rita <Rita.Culp@mail.house.gov>; Hunn, Jocelyn Detailee <Jocelyn.Hunn@mail.house.gov>

Cc: Kristen (Kris) Sarri <kristen_sarri@ios.doi.gov>; Olivia Ferriter <olivia_ferriter@ios.doi.gov>; Denise Flanagan <Denise_Flanagan@ios.doi.gov>; Trish Hall <Latricia_A_Hall@ios.doi.gov>; TIFFANY TAYLOR <Tiffany_Taylor@ios.doi.gov>

Subject: Talking Points on Legislative Riders

Rita and Jocelyn,

As requested, attached are talking points on the House riders requested. We are sending them to you as they are ready. We are waiting for additional information on the rest and will send them as soon as they are completed. The list below shows you the status of what you are getting now (in bold) and what you can expect to receive later today.

Thank you.

Sec. 114 Sage Grouse (FWS)

Sec. 115 Water Conveyances (BLM)

Sec. 118 Fish Hatchery Programs (FWS)
Sec. 119 Reissuance of Final Rules (FWS)
Sec. 120 Stream Buffer (OSMRE)
Sec. 121 Bottled Water (NPS)
Sec. 122 Oil and Gas Royalties (BLM)
Sec. 123 Designation (NPS)
Sec. 124 Drilling Margins (BSEE)
Sec. 125 Tribal Recognition (BIA)
Sec. 420 Funding Prohibition (regulate lead content) EPA
Sec. 428 Hunting, Fishing, and Recreational Shooting on Federal Land (BLM)
Sec. 432 Availability of Vacant Grazing Allotments (BLM)
Sec. 433 Protection of Water Rights (BLM)
Sec. 436 Social Cost of Carbon
Sec. 437 (Worker Protection Standards-Pesticides- *FWS doesn't have any comments*)
Sec. 440 Royalty Rates (ONRR)
Sec. 441 Program Review (BLM)

Sec. 114 Sage Grouse (FWS)

*None of the funds made available by this or any other Act may be used by the Secretary of the Interior to review the status of or determine whether greater sage-grouse (*Centrocercus urophasianus*), or the Columbia basin distinct population segment of greater sage-grouse, is an endangered species or a threatened species pursuant to section 4 of the Endangered Species Act (16 U.S.C. 1533), or to issue a regulation thereto.*

Talking Points/Bullets

- The Department strongly opposes Section 114 in the House mark.
- Although the Service has no current plans to do so and does not anticipate the need to change its finding in FY 2017, this provision would legislatively override any objective, science-based determination the Service could potentially make in the future.
- This provision runs counter to the fundamental principle that science should govern determinations under the nation's environmental laws by legislating the conservation status of a species under the ESA without regard to science.
- The Service does not support any appropriation language that would cause the agency to limit its capability of implementing the ESA and potentially cause an increase in litigation regarding the Government's responsibility to implement the statutory requirements of the ESA.
- Habitat conservation occurs as a result of proactive collaboration with multiple partners across a landscape in order to avoid the need to list under the ESA. The 2015 not warranted finding for Greater sage-grouse relied upon the commitments from State and Federal agencies and private landowners to implement regulatory mechanisms and conservation efforts, which FWS determined reduced the threats to the grouse enough to not warrant listing the species.
- The provision undermines this unprecedented conservation undertaking by legislating outside of the ESA process. This ongoing collaboration is critically important to the long term viability of Greater sage-grouse, as well as to the conservation of the larger sagebrush ecosystem upon which they and over 350 other species of conservation concern depend.

Sec. 115 Water Conveyances (BLM)

None of the funds made available by this or any other Act may be used by the Secretary of the Interior to review, require approval of, or withhold approval for use of a right-of-way granted pursuant to the General Railroad Right-of-Way Act of 1875 (43 U.S.C. 934–939) if authorization of the use would have been considered under Department policy to be within the scope of a railroad’s authority as of the day before the effective date of the Department’s Solicitor’s Opinion M–37025, issued on November 4, 2011.

Talking Points/Bullets

- The Department opposes Section 115 in the House mark.
- The provision negates the Department’s Solicitor’s Opinion M–37025, issued on November 4, 2011.
- The provision would not allow the BLM the ability to review any proposed use of a right-of-way under the General Railroad Right-of-Way Act of 1875. BLM would not be able to evaluate whether the use meets the legal requirements to allow BLM authorization to determine if the purpose derives from or furthers the railroad purpose.
- The provision is exceptionally broad and allows all categories of rights-of-way, hazardous or not, to be issued without any review or consideration for the impact to public land resources or the safety of the public.
- This provision would abdicate the BLM’s responsibility for the appropriate management of Public Lands and gives that authority and responsibility to the railroads.

Background

- BLM’s administrative determinations under the General Railroad Right-of-Way Act of 1875 do not prohibit activities, but a finding that an action is outside of the scope of the 1875 Act means that in evaluating a proposed action, BLM will consider resource impacts, consistent with other permitted rights of way on public lands.

Sec. 111 Bottled Water (NPS)

None of the funds made available by this Act may be used by the Director of the National Park Service to implement, administer, or enforce Policy Memorandum 11-03 or to approve a request by a park superintendent to eliminate the sale in national parks of water in disposable, recyclable plastic bottles.

Talking Points/Bullets

- The Department objects to Section 121 in the House mark.
- This provision would use legislation to intervene in the management of the parks.
- At each of the parks where a ban on water sold in disposable plastic bottles has been implemented, the NPS would notify the concessioners and cooperating associations that the ban is no longer in effect.
- The National Park Service in December 2011 adopted a policy that allows parks to discontinue sales of water in disposable plastic bottles. There is no ban on using disposable plastic water bottles in parks so the public can bring them in.
- The program is optional, initiated by the park superintendent, must clear a 14-point review and be approved by the Regional Director.
- Prohibiting the sale of water in disposable plastic bottles encourages recycling and education about disposable plastic water bottles and reduces the amount of plastic that enters the waste stream.
 - Unfortunately, despite recycling programs, plastic water bottles are often discarded as litter and trash. Sales elimination programs are among the best, least expensive methods to shrink the waste stream.
- Collection of data - recycling, reducing and eliminating the sale of disposable plastic water bottles in parks - is an important priority. Staff have been directed to collect information on plastic bottle use and plastic in individual park waste streams that will assist the NPS in evaluating the water bottle policy.

Commented [HJD1]: Do you have any documented research that supports this contention? According to

Sec. 124 Drilling Margins (BSEE)

None of the funds made available in this Act or any other Act for any fiscal year may be used to develop, adopt, implement, administer, or enforce any change to the regulations and guidance in effect on April 1, 2015, pertaining to drilling margins or static downhole mud weight (30 CFR 250.414(c)) including the provisions of the rules dated April 17, 2015, and April 29, 2016.

Talking Points/Bullets

- The Department strongly opposes Section 124 in the House mark.
- This provision would result in a dramatic reversal in the safety improvements developed following the Deepwater Horizon tragedy.
- The provision would prevent the Bureau from issuing clarifying guidance to industry related to operating with safer ~~current~~ drilling practices to control fluid weight and pressure and prevent a major event. This would upset current permit approval processes.
- The final rule referenced in the provision, codifies current Bureau permit review practices and best practices on the Outer Continental Shelf. It clarifies safe drilling margins.
 - Under current regulations operators show the planned drilling margin on the Application for Permit to Drill.
 - The new regulations provide a detailed definition of what constitutes a safe drilling margin and requires that a ~~safe~~ safe drilling margin be maintained throughout drilling.
- The rule defines other requirements related to liners and other downhole equipment to help reduce the likelihood of a major well-control event and ensure the overall integrity of the well design.

Commented [HJD2]: Is it appropriate to emphasize safety here?

Commented [HJD3]: I think you mean safe, correct?

Sec. 1 Tribal Recognition (BIA)

None of the funds made available by this or any other Act may be used by the Secretary of the Interior to implement, administer, or enforce the final rule entitled "Federal Acknowledgment of American Indian Tribes" published by the Department of the Interior in the Federal Register on July 1, 2015 (80 Fed. Reg. 37862 16 et seq.).

Talking Points Bullets

- The Department strongly opposes Section 125 in the House mark.
- This provision would prohibit implementation or enforcement of the final rule regarding Federal Acknowledgment of American Indian Tribes which became effective on July 31, 2015.
- The Department strongly supports the final rule which updates the previous rules criticized by many as "broken" and in need of reform.
- The House provision would disregard important changes made to the rule which incorporated input from the public comment period and from ~~the~~ consultation with and at the request of tribes, states, local governments, and the public.
- The provision will eliminate the consistent implementation of seven mandatory criteria and standards of proof that ensure integrity and fairness in the recognition process.
- The final rule promotes fairness, transparency, and consistent implementation through reforms and improvements which would be unavailable if the rule is not implemented.
- The final rule strengthens the requirements for executive recognition and provides strict guidelines.
- Blocking this rule from taking effect would halt the executive branch process and leave all Federal Acknowledgment decisions with Congress. The ultimate effect of this provision would be to remove the executive branch from playing a role in tribal recognition.
- Relying on Congress to review and act on all petitions for recognition is not implementable. Congress has not recognized a Tribe since 2000. There are 7 groups with documented petitions currently going through the Department's regulatory process.
- The Secretary of the Interior's authority to extend recognition to Indian Tribes has been codified in statute and repeatedly acknowledged by the courts. To uphold the principal of tribal sovereignty it is important the Federal government have a clear and objective process to determine which Tribes it recognizes. Administrative recognition provides an orderly process.

Commented [HJD4]: Is this correct?

Background

The final rule makes the following changes to the Federal Acknowledgement process

- Provides that prior decisions finding evidence or methodology sufficient to satisfy a particular criterion is sufficient to satisfy the criterion for a present petitioner.
- Establishes a uniform evaluation period of more than a century, from 1900 to the present, to satisfy tribal identification, community and political authority.
- Increases public access to petition documents for Federal Acknowledgment; expands distribution of notices of petitions to include local governments; and provides for an administrative judge to conduct a comprehensive hearing and issue a recommended decision for proposed negative findings.

Sec. 440 Royalty Rates (ONRR)

None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to implement any changes to royalty rates or product valuation regulations under Federal coal, oil, and gas leasing programs.

Talking Points Bullets

- The Department strongly opposes Section 440 in the House mark.
- The provision would restrict ONRR from proceeding with the regulatory process to address public comments and develop a final rule updating the Federal Oil and Gas and Federal and Indian Coal valuation rules.
- The current oil, gas and coal valuation regulations originally put in place for natural gas and coal in the late 1980s have not kept pace with the significant market changes that have occurred in the domestic natural gas and coal markets since that time.
- The existing federal oil valuation regulations are a decade old. The updated regulations are needed to help keep pace with modern technology and practices and to help to protect the American taxpayer.
- The provision would maintain the status quo and would not allow the Department to improve product valuation regulations to:
 - (1) Provide greater simplicity, certainty, clarity, and consistency in production valuation;
 - (2) Decrease federal costs to ensure compliance;
 - (3) Decrease industry's compliance costs; and
 - (4) Provide more timely certainty that companies have paid every dollar due.
- Currently, the royalty rate for competitive oil and gas leases on public lands is 12.5 percent of the value of production. Current regulation locks that rate at the minimum allowed by law, even though many states and private landowners assess higher rates to oil and gas developed from their lands.
- The provision doesn't make sense for taxpayers. According to ... Changes to the proposed rule are estimated to increase royalty collections about \$75.6 million per year for the U.S. Treasury and it addresses ongoing recommendations from the Government Accounting Office.

Commented [HJD5]: Can you provide an attribute for this estimate?

From: Ferguson, Fred
To: [Stephenne Harding](#); [Nikki Buffa](#); [Tommy Beaudreau](#); [John Tanner](#)
Subject: updated draft w/ redlines
Date: Thursday, June 09, 2016 5:54:02 PM
Attachments: [PLI 2.0.docx](#)

See you guys tomorrow. Please keep this close hold.

May 23, 2016 - DRAFT

[DISCUSSION DRAFT]
114th CONGRESS
2nd Session

H. R.

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To provide greater conservation, recreation, and economic development and to provide greater local management of federal land use in Utah, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. Bishop introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on _____

A BILL

To provide greater conservation, recreation, and economic development and to provide greater local management of federal land use in Utah, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. Short Title

The Act may be cited as the Utah Public Lands Initiative Act.

May 23, 2016 - DRAFT

SEC. 2. Table of Contents

Division A – Conservation

- Title I ☐ Wilderness
- Title II ☐ National Conservation Areas
- Title III ☐ Watershed Management Areas
- Title IV ☐ Special Management Areas
- Title V ☐ Arches National Park Expansion
- Title VI ☐ Jurassic National Monument
- Title VII ☐ Wild and Scenic Rivers
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Division B – Opportunity

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- Title XII ☐ Long-Term Travel Management Certainty
- Title XIII ☐ Long-Term Grazing Certainty

Division C – Local Planning

- Title I ☐ Local Participation and Planning

SEC. 3. Definitions.

In this Act:

FEDERAL LAND. ☐ Unless otherwise provided the term ☐federal land☐ means the lands or interests inland under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior or the Department of Agriculture.

Division A Conservation

Title I Wilderness

SEC. 101. WILDERNESS DESIGNATIONS

In furtherance of the purposes of the Wilderness Act, and subject to valid existing rights, the following areas of the State are designated as wilderness and as components of the National Wilderness Preservation System pursuant to the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.).

- (A) CANDLELAND MOUNTAIN. Certain federal land in Emery County, Utah managed by the United States Forest Service comprising approximately 12,330 acres, as generally depicted on the Utah PLI Wilderness Map and dated _____, which shall be known as the Candleland Mountain Wilderness .
- (B) DESOLATION CANYON. --- Certain federal land in Duchesne, Uintah, Carbon, Emery, and Grand Counties managed by the Bureau of Land Management comprising approximately 473,272 acres, as generally depicted on the Utah PLI Wilderness Map and dated, which shall be known as the Desolation Canyon Wilderness. .
- (C) HIGH UINTA. --- Certain federal land in Duchesne, Summit, and Uintah Counties, Utah managed by the United States Forest Service comprising approximately 26,701 acres, as generally depicted on the Utah PLI Wilderness Map and dated _____, which shall be known as the High Uinta Wilderness. .
- (D) MANCOS MESA. Certain federal land in San Juan County, Utah managed by the Bureau of Land Management and the National Park Service comprising approximately 95,605 acres, as generally depicted on the Utah PLI Wilderness Map and dated _____, which shall be known as the Mancos Mesa Wilderness. .
- (E) CHEESEBOX CANYON. Certain federal land in San Juan County, Utah managed by the Bureau of Land Management comprising approximately 14,441 acres, as generally depicted on the Utah PLI Wilderness Map and dated _____, which shall be known as the Cheesebox Canyon Wilderness. .
- (F) BUTLER WASH. Certain federal land in San Juan County, Utah managed by the Bureau of Land Management comprising approximately 27,813 acres, as generally depicted on the Utah PLI Wilderness Map and dated _____, which shall be known as the Butler Wash Wilderness. .
- (G) DARK CANYON. Certain federal land in San Juan County, Utah managed by the Bureau of Land Management comprising approximately 72,990 acres, as

- generally depicted on the Utah PLI Wilderness Map and dated _____, which shall be known as the ☐Dark Canyon Wilderness.☐
- (H) BEHIND THE ROCKS.☐ Certain federal land in San Juan and Grand Counties in Utah managed by the Bureau of Land Management comprising approximately 13,025 acres, as generally depicted on the Utah PLI Wilderness Map and dated _____, which shall be known as the ☐Behind the Rocks Wilderness.☐
- (I) BRIDGER JACK MESA.☐ Certain federal land in San Juan County, Utah managed by the Bureau of Land Management comprising approximately 6,333 acres, as generally depicted on the Utah PLI Wilderness Map and dated _____, which shall be known as the ☐Bridger Jack Mesa Wilderness.☐
- (J) CEDAR MESA.☐ Certain federal land in San Juan County, Utah managed by the Bureau of Land Management comprising approximately 223,566 acres, as generally depicted on the Utah PLI Wilderness Map and dated _____, which shall be known as the ☐Cedar Mesa Wilderness.☐
- (K) MIKES CANYON.☐ Certain federal land in San Juan County, Utah managed by the Bureau of Land Management and the National Park Service comprising approximately 30,549 acres, as generally depicted on the Utah PLI Wilderness Map and dated _____, which shall be known as the ☐Mikes Canyon Wilderness.☐
- (L) MULE CANYON.☐ Certain federal land in San Juan County, Utah managed by the Bureau of Land Management comprising approximately 5,859 acres, as generally depicted on the Utah PLI Wilderness Map and dated _____, which shall be known as the ☐Mule Canyon Wilderness.☐
- (M) MARSH PEAK.☐ Certain federal land in Uintah County, Utah managed by the United States Forest Service comprising approximately 15,032 acres, as generally depicted on the Utah PLI Wilderness Map and dated _____, which shall be known as the ☐Marsh Peak Wilderness.☐
- (N) CLIFF PEAK.☐ Certain federal land in Uintah County, Utah managed by the United States Forest Service comprising approximately 9,154 acres, as generally depicted on the Utah PLI Wilderness Map and dated _____, which shall be known as the ☐Cliff Peak Wilderness.☐
- (O) BULL CANYON.☐ Certain federal land in Uintah County, Utah managed by the Bureau of Land Management comprising approximately 599 acres, as generally depicted on the Utah PLI Wilderness Map and dated _____, which shall be known as the ☐Bull Canyon Wilderness.☐
- (P) WHITE CANYON.☐ Certain federal land in San Juan County, Utah managed by the Bureau of Land Management comprising approximately 18,886 acres, as

May 23, 2016 - DRAFT

- generally depicted on the Utah PLI Wilderness Map and dated _____, which shall be known as the ☐White Canyon Wilderness.☐
- (Q) MEXICAN MOUNTAIN.☐ Certain federal land in Emery County, Utah managed by the Bureau of Land Management comprising approximately 85,150 acres, as generally depicted on the Utah PLI Wilderness Map and dated _____, which shall be known as the ☐Mexican Mountain Wilderness.☐
- (R) SIDS MOUNTAIN.☐ Certain federal land in Emery County, Utah managed by the Bureau of Land Management comprising approximately 82,406 acres, as generally depicted on the Utah PLI Wilderness Map and dated _____, which shall be known as the ☐Sids Mountain Wilderness.☐
- (S) MUDDY CREEK.☐ Certain federal land in Emery County, Utah managed by the Bureau of Land Management comprising approximately 72,400 acres, as generally depicted on the Utah PLI Wilderness Map and dated _____, which shall be known as the ☐Muddy Creek Wilderness.☐
- (T) SAN RAFAEL REEF.☐ Certain federal land in Emery County, Utah managed by the Bureau of Land Management comprising approximately 65,146 acres, as generally depicted on the Utah PLI Wilderness Map and dated _____, which shall be known as the ☐San Rafael Reef Wilderness.☐
- (U) CRACK CANYON WILDERNESS.☐ Certain federal land in Emery County, Utah managed by the Bureau of Land Management comprising approximately 27,191 acres, as generally depicted on the Utah PLI Wilderness Map and dated _____, which shall be known as the ☐Crack Canyon Wilderness.☐
- (V) DEVILS CANYON.☐ Certain federal land in Emery County, Utah managed by the Bureau of Land Management comprising approximately 8,652 acres, as generally depicted on the Utah PLI Wilderness Map and dated _____, which shall be known as the ☐Devils Canyon Wilderness.☐
- (W) NELSON MOUNTAIN.☐ Certain federal land in Emery County, Utah managed by the United States Forest Service comprising approximately 12,856 acres, as generally depicted on the Utah PLI Wilderness Map and dated _____, which shall be known as the ☐Nelson Mountain Wilderness.☐
- (X) WILLIAM GRANSTAFF CANYON.☐ Certain federal land in Grand County, Utah managed by the Bureau of Land Management comprising approximately 8,983 acres, as generally depicted on the Utah PLI Wilderness Map and dated _____, which shall be known as the ☐William Granstaff Canyon Wilderness.☐
- (Y) MILL CREEK CANYON.☐ Certain federal land in Grand County, Utah managed by the Bureau of Land Management comprising approximately 12,358

May 23, 2016 - DRAFT

- acres, as generally depicted on the Utah PLI Wilderness Map and dated _____, which shall be known as the ☐Mill Creek Canyon Wilderness.☐
- (Z) LABYRINTH CANYON.☐ Certain federal land in Grand and Emery Counties in the state of Utah managed by the Bureau of Land Management comprising approximately 52,969 acres, as generally depicted on the Utah PLI Wilderness Map and dated _____, which shall be known as the ☐Labyrinth Canyon Wilderness.☐
- (AA) CANYONLANDS.☐ Certain federal land in San Juan and Grand Counties in the State of Utah managed by the National Park Service comprising approximately 257,607 acres, as generally depicted on the Utah PLI Wilderness Map and dated _____, which shall be known as the ☐Canyonlands Wilderness.☐
- (BB) ARCHES.☐ Certain federal land in Grand County, Utah managed by the National Park Service comprising approximately 76,259 acres, as generally depicted on the Utah PLI Wilderness Map and dated _____, which shall be known as the ☐Arches Wilderness.☐
- (CC) FISHER TOWERS.☐ Certain federal land in Grand County, Utah managed by the Bureau of Land Management comprising approximately 1,190 acres, as generally depicted on the Utah PLI Wilderness Map and dated _____, which shall be known as the ☐Fisher Towers Wilderness.☐
- (DD) MARY JANE CANYON.☐ Certain federal land in Grand County, Utah managed by the Bureau of Land Management comprising approximately 13,574 acres, as generally depicted on the Utah PLI Wilderness Map and dated _____, which shall be known as the ☐Mary Jane Canyon Wilderness.☐
- (EE) GRANITE CREEK .☐ Certain federal land in Grand County, Utah managed by the Bureau of Land Management comprising approximately 25,104 acres, as generally depicted on the Utah PLI Wilderness Map and dated _____, which shall be known as the ☐Granite Creek Wilderness.☐
- (FF) BOOK CLIFFS.☐ Certain federal land in Grand County, Utah managed by the Bureau of Land Management comprising approximately 175,491 acres, as generally depicted on the Utah PLI Wilderness Map and dated _____, which shall be known as the ☐Book Cliffs Wilderness.☐
- (GG) WESTWATER.☐ Certain federal land in Grand County, Utah managed by the Bureau of Land Management comprising approximately 32,955 acres, as generally depicted on the Utah PLI Wilderness Map and dated _____, which shall be known as the ☐Westwater Wilderness.☐
- (HH) BEAVER CREEK.☐ Certain federal land in Grand County, Utah managed by the Bureau of Land Management comprising approximately 48,514 acres, as

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- generally depicted on the Utah PLI Wilderness Map and dated _____, which shall be known as the ☐Beaver Creek Wilderness.☐
- (II) MOUNT PEALE.☐ Certain federal land in San Juan County, Utah managed by the United States Forest Service comprising approximately 4,302 acres, as generally depicted on the Utah PLI Wilderness Map and dated _____, which shall be known as the ☐Mount Peale Wilderness.☐
- (JJ) HAMMOND CANYON.☐ Certain federal land in San Juan County, Utah managed by the United States Forest Service comprising approximately 7,594 acres, as generally depicted on the Utah PLI Wilderness Map and dated _____, which shall be known as the ☐Hammond Canyon Wilderness.☐
- (KK) ARCH CANYON.☐ Certain federal land in San Juan County, Utah managed by the United States Forest Service comprising approximately 4,376 acres, as generally depicted on the Utah PLI Wilderness Map and dated _____, which shall be known as the ☐Arch Canyon Wilderness.☐
- (LL) RANGE CREEK.☐ Certain federal land in Carbon County, Utah managed by the Bureau of Land Management comprising approximately 4,062 acres, as generally depicted on the Utah PLI Wilderness Map and dated _____, which shall be known as the ☐Range Creek Wilderness.☐
- (MM) DINOSAUR.☐ Certain federal land in Uintah County, Utah managed by the National Park Service comprising approximately 52,349 acres, as generally depicted on the Utah PLI Wilderness Map and dated _____, which shall be known as the ☐Dinosaur Wilderness.☐
- (NN) CEDAR MOUNTAIN. - Certain federal land in Emery County, Utah managed by the Bureau of Land Management comprising approximately 17,355 acres, as generally depicted on the Utah PLI Wilderness Map and dated _____, which shall be known as the ☐Cedar Mountain Wilderness.☐
- (OO) INDIAN CREEK. - Certain federal land in San Juan County, Utah managed by the United States Forest Service comprising approximately 6,562 acres, as generally depicted on the Utah PLI Wilderness Map and dated _____, which shall be known as the ☐Indian Creek Wilderness.☐
- (PP) STEER GULCH. - Certain federal land in San Juan County, Utah managed by the United States Forest Service comprising approximately _____ acres, as generally depicted on the Utah PLI Wilderness Map and dated _____, which shall be known as the ☐Steer Gulch Wilderness.☐

SEC. 10 ☐MAPS AND LEGAL DESCRIPTIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL. □ Not later than two years from the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture as appropriate shall file a map and legal description of the wilderness areas with the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate.

(b) FORCE AND EFFECT. □ Each map and legal description submitted under this section shall have the same force and effect as if included in this title, except that the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture as appropriate may make any minor modifications of any clerical or typographical errors in the map or legal description.

(c) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY. □ A copy of the map and legal description shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the Bureau of Land Management, the National Park Service, and the United States Forest Service.

SEC. 103. WILDERNESS ADMINISTRATION.

(a) IN GENERAL. □ Subject to valid existing rights, each wilderness area established under section 101 shall be administered by the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture as appropriate in accordance with the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), except that □

(1) any reference in that Act to the effective date shall be considered to be a reference to the date of enactment of this Act.

(2) with respect to wilderness areas that are administered by the Secretary of the Interior, any reference in the Wilderness Act to the Secretary of Agriculture shall be considered to be a reference to the Secretary of the Interior.

(b) FIRE, INSECTS, AND DISEASE. □ In accordance with section 4(d)(1) of the Wilderness Act, the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture as appropriate may take such measures in the Wilderness as are necessary for the control of fire, insects, and diseases (including, as the Secretary determines to be appropriate, the coordination of the activities with a State or local agency).

(c) WILDFIRE MANAGEMENT OPERATIONS. - Nothing in this title precludes a Federal, State, or local agency from conducting wildfire management operations (including operations using aircraft or mechanized equipment).

(d) LIVESTOCK. □

(a) The grazing of livestock in the Wilderness, if established before the date of enactment of this Act, shall be allowed to continue, subject to such reasonable regulations, policies, and practices as the Secretary considers to be necessary in accordance with □

(1) section 4(d)(4) of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1133(d)(4)); and

(2) the guidelines set forth in Appendix A of the report of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the House of Representatives accompanying H.R. 2570 of the 101st Congress (House Report 101-405).

(b) UTAH DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

In instances in which historic grazing areas, access, or use is disputed by the permittee, data and information provided by the Utah Department of Agriculture shall be given consideration by the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture as appropriate to establish historic grazing areas, locations, or use.

(e) **OUTFITTING AND GUIDE ACTIVITIES** .□ In accordance with section 4(d)(6) of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1133(d)(5)), commercial services (including authorized outfitting and guide activities) within the wilderness areas are authorized to the extent necessary for realizing the recreational purposes of the areas.

~~(f) FISH AND WILDLIFE~~

~~(1) MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES.□ In furtherance of the purposes and principles of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), the Secretary may conduct any management activities in the Wilderness that are necessary to maintain or restore fish and wildlife populations and the habitats to support the populations, if the activities are carried out□~~

~~(A) consistent with relevant wilderness management plans; and~~

~~(B) in accordance with□~~

~~(i) the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.); and~~

~~(ii) the guidelines set forth in Appendix B of the report of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the House of Representatives accompanying H.R. 2570 of the 101st Congress (House Report 101□405), including the occasional and temporary use of Off highway vehicle vehicles if the use, as determined by the Secretary, would promote healthy, viable, and more naturally distributed wildlife populations that would enhance wilderness values with the minimal impact necessary to reasonably accomplish those tasks.~~

~~(2) EXISTING ACTIVITIES.□ Consistent with section 4(d)(1) of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1133(d)(1)) and in accordance with the guidelines set forth in appendix B of the report of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the House of Representatives accompanying H.R. 2570 of the 101st Congress (House Report 101□405), the State may continue to use aircraft, including helicopters, to survey, capture, transplant, monitor, and provide water for wildlife populations in the Wilderness.~~

(f) **ACCESS** .□ In accordance with section 5(a) of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1134(a)), the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture as appropriate shall provide the owner of State or private property within the boundary of a wilderness area adequate access to the property.

(g) **WILDLIFE WATER DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS** .□ The Secretary shall authorize structures and facilities, including existing structures and facilities, for wildlife water development projects, including guzzlers, in the wilderness areas designated by this title if□

(1) the structures and facilities will enhance wilderness values by promoting healthy, viable, and more naturally distributed wildlife populations; and

(2) the visual impacts of the structures and facilities on the wilderness can be minimized.

(h) **FISH AND WILDLIFE** .□ Nothing in this title affects the jurisdiction of the State of Utah with respect to the management of fish and wildlife on federal land in the

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State, including the regulation of hunting, fishing, and trapping within the wilderness areas.

~~(B) CONSULTATION. Except in emergencies, the Secretary shall consult with the appropriate State agency and notify the public before taking any action under subparagraph (A).~~

(i) WITHDRAWALS- Subject to valid existing rights, all public land within the areas established under this title, including any land or interest in land that is acquired by the United States within the wilderness area after the date of enactment of this Act, is withdrawn from--

- (1) entry, appropriation or disposal under the public land laws;
- (2) location, entry, and patent under the mining laws; and
- (3) operation of the mineral leasing, mineral materials, and geothermal leasing laws.

(j) TRAIL AND FENCE MAINTENANCE. The Secretary of the Interior and Secretary of Agriculture shall adequately maintain trails and fence lines located in the lands identified in this title, in accordance with the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.).

SEC. 104. WATER RIGHTS.

(a) STATUTORY CONSTRUCTION. Nothing in this title

- (1) shall constitute either an express or implied reservation by the United States of any water rights with respect to the wilderness areas designated by section 101;
- (2) affects any water rights in the State of Utah existing on the date of enactment of this Act, including any water rights held by the United States.
- (3) establishes a precedent with regard to any future wilderness designations.

(b) EXISTING WATER INFRASTRUCTURE.

- (1) Nothing in this Act shall be construed to limit motorized access and road maintenance by local municipalities, including irrigation districts, and other water right holders for those maintenance activities necessary to guarantee the continued viability of water resource facilities that currently exist or which may be necessary in the future to prevent the degradation of the water supply in wilderness areas designated by section 101 subject to such reasonable regulations deemed necessary by the Secretary of Interior or Secretary of Agriculture.

SEC. 105. MILITARY OVERFLIGHTS.

Nothing in this title restricts or precludes

- (1) low-level overflights of military aircraft over wilderness areas designated by section 101, including military overflights that can be seen or heard within wilderness areas;
- (2) flight testing and evaluation; or
- (3) the designation or creation of new units of special use airspace, or the establishment of military flight training routes, over wilderness areas.

SEC. 106. ADJACENT MANAGEMENT.

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(a) IN GENERAL. □ Nothing in this title creates a protective perimeter or buffer zone around a wilderness area designated by section 101.

(b) ACTIVITIES OUTSIDE WILDERNESS AREA. □ The fact that an activity or use on land outside a wilderness area can be seen, heard or smelled within the wilderness area shall not preclude the activity or use outside the boundary of the wilderness area.

SEC. 10 □ NATIVE AMERICAN TREATY RIGHTS.

Nothing in this title diminishes the treaty rights of any Indian tribe.

SEC. 10 □ ACQUISITION OF LAND AND INTERESTS IN LAND.

(a) ACQUISITION. □

(1) IN GENERAL. □ The Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture as appropriate may acquire land or interest in land within the boundaries of the wilderness areas designated by section 101 only by donation, exchange, transfer from another federal agency, or purchase from a willing seller.

(2) LAND EXCHANGE. □ At the request of the State, not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture as appropriate shall complete exchanges for State land located within the boundaries of the wilderness areas designated by this title.

(3) NO CONDEMNATION. □ Within the areas designated by this title the use of eminent domain or condemnation shall be prohibited.

(b) INCORPORATION IN WILDERNESS AREA. □ Any land or interest in land located inside the boundary of a wilderness area that is acquired by the United States after the date of enactment of this Act shall be added to, and administered as part of the wilderness area.

SEC. 10 □ WILDERNESS REVIEW.

(a) PUBLIC LAND. □

(1) FINDING. □ Congress finds that, for purposes of section 603 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1782), the public land administered by the Bureau of Land Management in the following wilderness study areas, as depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Wilderness map and dated _____, have been adequately studied for wilderness designation:

- A. 43,323-acre area known as Winter Ridge Wilderness Study Area;
- B. 7,051-acre area known as Jack Canyon Wilderness Study Area;
- C. 6,557-acre area known as Squaw and Papoose Wilderness Study Area;
- D. 20,404-acre area known as Desolation Canyon Wilderness Study Area included within the Desolation Canyon National

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Conservation Area as designated by this Act and as depicted on the map;

E. 2,517-acre area known as Daniels Canyon Wilderness Study Areas; and

F. 945-acre known as Cross Canyon Wilderness Study Area.

(2) RELEASE .□ Any land managed by the Bureau of Land Management within the areas described in paragraph (1) that is not designated as wilderness by this title□

(A) shall not be subject to section 603(c) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1782(c));

(B) shall be managed in accordance with land management plans adopted under section 202 of that Act (43 U.S.C. 1712); and

(C) shall no longer be subject to Secretarial Order No. 3310 issued by the Secretary of the Interior on December 22, 2010.

~~(D) shall be managed pursuant to this Act if released lands otherwise lie within a designated area pursuant to this Act.□~~

SEC. 110. AIRSHEDS.

(a) It is the intent of Congress that wilderness areas designated under section 101 shall not be designated as Class I airsheds under the Clean Air Act (42 USC 7401-7661) unless Class I status is agreed to by the State of Utah under existing authorities.

(b) The lands within the wilderness designated in subsection 101 (BB) and 101 (AA) shall continue to be managed as Class I airsheds.

Title II □ National Conservation Areas

SEC. □01. NATIONAL CONSERVATION AREAS.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.□ Subject to valid existing rights, the following areas in the State are hereby established as National Conservation Areas:

(1) BEACH DRAW.□ Certain federal land, comprising approximately 659 acres administered by the Bureau of Land Management in Uintah County, Utah as generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI National Conservation Area Map and dated _____, to be known as the □Beach Draw National Conservation Area.□

(2) DIAMOND MOUNTAIN.□ Certain federal land, comprising approximately 30,391 acres administered by the Bureau of Land Management in Uintah County, Utah, as generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI National Conservation Area Map and dated _____, to be known as the □Diamond Mountain National Conservation Area.□

(3) DOCS VALLEY.□ Certain federal land, comprising approximately 8,544 acres administered by the Bureau of Land Management in Uintah County, Utah, as

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generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI National Conservation Area Map and dated _____, to be known as the □Docs Valley National Conservation Area.□

(4) STONE BRIDGE DRAW.□ Certain federal land, comprising approximately 2,415 acres administered by the Bureau of Land Management in Uintah County, Utah, as generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI National Conservation Area Map and dated _____, to be known as the □Stone Bridge Draw National Conservation Area.□

(5) STUNTZ DRAW.□ Certain federal land, comprising approximately 2,284 acres administered by the Bureau of Land Management in Uintah County, Utah, as generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI National Conservation Area Map and dated _____, to be known as the □Stuntz Draw National Conservation Area.□

(6) SAN RAFAEL SWELL.□ Certain federal land, comprising approximately 329,933 acres administered by the Bureau of Land Management in Emery County, Utah, as generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI National Conservation Area Map and dated _____, to be known as the □San Rafael Swell National Conservation Area.□

(7) LABYRINTH CANYON.□ Certain federal land, comprising approximately 35,049 acres administered by the Bureau of Land Management in Emery County and Grand County, Utah, as generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI National Conservation Area Map and dated _____, to be known as the □Labyrinth Canyon National Conservation Area.□

(8) MUDDY CREEK.□ Certain federal land, comprising approximately 55,208 acres administered by the Bureau of Land Management in Emery County, Utah, as generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI National Conservation Area Map and dated _____, to be known as the □Muddy Creek National Conservation Area.□

(9) COLORADO RIVER.□ Certain federal land, comprising approximately 116,156 acres administered by the Bureau of Land Management in Grand County, Utah, as generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI National Conservation Area Map and dated _____, to be known as the □Colorado River National Conservation Area.□

(10) INDIAN CREEK. - Certain federal land, comprising approximately _____ acres administered by the Bureau of Land Management in San Juan County, Utah, as generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI National Conservation Area Map and dated _____, to be known as the □Indian Creek National Conservation Area.□

(11) BEARS EARS. - Certain federal land, comprising approximately _____ acres administered by the Bureau of Land Management and U.S. Forest Service in San Juan County, Utah, as generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI National Conservation Area Map and dated _____, to be known as the □Bears Ears National Conservation Area.□

SEC. 00 MAP AND LEGAL DESCRIPTION.

(a) IN GENERAL. Not later than two years from the date the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall file a map and legal description of the National Conservation Areas established by sections 201, 205 and 206 of this Act with the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate.

(b) FORCE AND EFFECT. Each map and legal description submitted under this section shall have the same force and effect as if included in this title, except that the Secretary of the Interior may make any minor modifications of any clerical or typographical errors in the map or legal description.

(c) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY. A copy of the map and legal description shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the Bureau of Land Management and the United States Forest Service.

SEC. 03. ADMINISTRATION OF NATIONAL CONSERVATION AREAS

(a) PURPOSES. - In accordance with this title, the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.), and other applicable laws, the Secretary of the Interior shall manage the National Conservation Areas established by section 201 in a manner that:

- 1) Protects, conserves, and enhances the unique and nationally important historic, cultural, scientific, scenic, recreational, archaeological, natural, and educational resources of the Conservation Area;
- 2) Maintains and enhances cooperative and innovative management practices between resource managers, private landowners, and the public in the Conservation Area; and
- 3) Recognizes and maintains historic uses of the Conservation Area.

(b) MANAGEMENT PLANS.

(1) PLAN REQUIRED- Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall develop a management plan for the long-term management of each conservation area.

(2) RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONSULTATION- The Secretary of the Interior shall prepare the management plan in consultation and coordination with the Public Lands Initiative Stakeholder Advisory Councils established under Division C of this Act.

(c) USES- The Secretary of the Interior shall allow only such uses of the conservation area that would further the purposes outlined in subsection (a) of this section and in consultation and coordination with the Public Lands Initiative Stakeholder Advisory Councils established under Division C of this Act.

SEC. 04. GENERAL PROVISIONS.

(a) WITHDRAWALS-

(1) Subject to valid existing rights, all federal land within the National Conservation Areas established under sections 201, 205, and 206, including any land or interest in land that is acquired by the United States within the conservation area after the date of enactment of this Act, is withdrawn from--

- (1) entry, appropriation or disposal under the public land laws;
- (2) location, entry, and patent under the mining laws; and
- (3) operation of the mineral leasing, mineral materials, and geothermal leasing laws.

(b) FIRE, INSECTS, AND DISEASE. □ In accordance with this title, in national conservation areas established under sections 201, 205, and 206 the Secretary of the Interior may take such measures in the NCA as are necessary for the control of fire, insects, and diseases (including, as the Secretary determines to be appropriate, the coordination of the activities with a state or local agency).

(c) WILDLAND FIRE OPERATIONS. □ Nothing in this title precludes a Federal, State, or local agency from conducting wildfire management operations (including operations using aircraft or mechanized equipment) in national conservation areas established under sections 201, 205, and 206, subject to reasonable regulations as prescribed by the Secretary.

(d) LIVESTOCK. □

(1) IN GENERAL. □ Within the national conservation areas established under sections 201, 205, and 206, the grazing of livestock in which grazing is established before the date of enactment of this Act shall continue in accordance with the grazing permit that existed on January 1, 2016, subject to reasonable regulations as prescribed by the Secretary.

(2) PROTECTION OF EXISTING USES. Existing livestock grazing shall continue, to the greatest extent practicable, in accordance with the following guidelines:

(A) there shall be no curtailments of grazing in the areas designated by this title simply because an area is, or has been designated by this title, nor should designations be used as an excuse by administrators to slowly "phase out" grazing.

(B) the number and type of livestock permitted to graze in areas designated by this title shall continue at stocking levels prescribed in the grazing permit in effect at the time an area is designated ~~to the greatest extent practicable~~ and any adjustments in the numbers of livestock permitted should be made as a result of revisions in the normal grazing and land management planning and policy setting process.

(C) the maintenance of pre-established supporting facilities existing in an area prior to its classification as designated by this title (including fences, line cabins, water wells and pipelines, stock tanks and ponds, etc.), shall continue to the greatest extent practicable. Such maintenance may include the use of Off-highway vehicle or mechanized tools and equipment.

(D) the construction of new grazing improvements or replacement of deteriorated livestock facilities in areas designated by this title is permissible if in accordance with guidelines and management plans governing the area.

(E) the use of Off-highway vehicle equipment for emergency purposes such as rescuing sick animals or the placement of feed in emergency situations is permissible by the permittee or an employee or agent thereof, and should not be abused by permittees.

(F) Access to historic and traditional water improvements for the purpose of supporting livestock shall be maintained unless the Secretary of the Interior, in consultation with the PLI Stakeholder Advisory Council, determines that the water sources are damaging cultural resources or historical resources.

(G) the trailing and movement of domestic livestock where permitted prior to the enactment of this Act shall continue.

(2) UTAH DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

In instances in which historic grazing areas, access, or use is disputed by the permittee, data and information provided by the Utah Department of Agriculture shall be given consideration by the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture as appropriate to establish historic grazing areas or use.

(e) EXISTING EASEMENTS AND RIGHTS-OF-WAY. Nothing in this title precludes the Secretary of the Interior from renewing easements or rights-of-way in national conservation areas established under sections 201, 205, and 206 in existence on the date of enactment of this Act, in accordance with this Act and existing law.

(f) ADJACENT MANAGEMENT.

(a) IN GENERAL. Nothing in this title creates a protective perimeter or buffer zone around a Conservation area designated by sections 201, 205 and 206 .

(b) ACTIVITIES OUTSIDE CONSERVATION AREA. The fact that an activity or use on land outside a conservation area established under sections 201, 205, and 206 can be seen, heard, or smelled within the conservation area shall not preclude the activity or use outside the boundary of the Conservation area.

(g) OUTFITTING AND GUIDE ACTIVITIES . Commercial services (including authorized outfitting and guide activities) within the national conservation areas established under sections 201, 205, and 206 are authorized.

(h) FISH AND WILDLIFE . Nothing in this title affects the jurisdiction of the State of Utah with respect to the management of fish and wildlife on federal land in the State, including the regulation of hunting, fishing, and trapping and use of helicopters to maintain healthy wildlife populations, within the national conservation areas established under sections 201, 205, and 206.

(i) ACCESS . The Secretary of the Interior shall provide the owner of State or private property within the boundary of a conservation area established under sections 201, 205, and 206 access to the property.

(j) WILDLIFE WATER DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS . Structures and facilities, including future and existing structures and facilities, for wildlife water development projects (including guzzlers) in the national conservation areas established under sections 201, 205, and 206 are authorized.

~~(k) HUNTING AND FISHING. Within the national conservation areas established under sections 201, 205, and 206, hunting and fishing in areas where hunting and fishing~~

~~Internal Use Only - Not for Distribution by the Department of the Interior, Department of Agriculture, or State Government~~

(k). WATER RIGHTS

(a) STATUTORY CONSTRUCTION. Nothing in this title

(1) shall constitute either an express or implied reservation by the United States of any water rights with respect to the National Conservation Areas designated by this title;

(2) affects any water rights in the State of Utah existing on the date of enactment of this Act, including any water rights held by the United States.

(3) establishes a precedent with regard to any future NCA designations.

(b) EXISTING WATER INFRASTRUCTURE.

(1) Nothing in this Act shall be construed to limit motorized access and road maintenance by local municipalities, including irrigation districts, and other water right holders for those maintenance activities necessary to guarantee the continued viability of water resource facilities that currently exist or which may be necessary in the future to prevent the degradation of the water supply in NCAs designated by this title subject to such reasonable regulations deemed necessary by the Secretary of Interior and or Secretary of Agriculture.

(l) WILDERNESS REVIEW.

(a) Congress finds that the national conservation areas described in sections 201, 205, and 206 have been adequately studied for wilderness character and wilderness designation pursuant to section 603 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1782) and are no longer subject to the requirement of subsection (c) of such section pertaining to the management of wilderness study areas in a manner that does not impair the suitability of such areas for preservation as wilderness.

(b) The Secretary of the Interior or Secretary of Agriculture may not promulgate or issue any system-wide regulation, directive, instruction memorandum or order that would direct management of the federal lands designated as national conservation areas in sections 201, 205, and 206 in a manner contrary to this title.

(m) VEGETATION MANAGEMENT. Nothing in this title prevents the Secretary of the Interior from conducting vegetation management projects within the national conservation areas established under sections 201, 205, and 206 in a manner consistent with the purposes of the NCA.

(n) OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLE VEHICLES.

(1) IN GENERAL- Except in cases in which Off-highway vehicle vehicles are needed for administrative purposes, including project construction and maintenance, or to respond to an emergency, the use of Off-highway vehicles shall be permitted only on designated routes within the national conservation areas.

(2) DESIGNATED ROUTES

(A) IN GENERAL- The Secretary of the Interior or Secretary of Agriculture shall manage existing designated routes in a manner that--

(i) is consistent with Off-highway vehicle and mechanized use of the designated routes that is authorized on January 1, 2016;

(ii) minimizes conflict with sensitive habitat or cultural or historical resources; and

(iii) does not interfere with private property or water rights.

(B) CLOSURE OR REROUTING-

(i) IN GENERAL- A designated route may be temporarily closed or rerouted, for a period not to exceed two years, if the Secretary of the Interior or Secretary of Agriculture, in consultation with the State, and relevant local government within the State determines that--

(I) the designated route is damaging cultural resources or historical resources;

(II) temporary closure of the designated route is necessary to repair the designated route or protect public safety.

(III) modification of the designated route would not significantly affect access within the conservation area.

(IV) all other options, other than a temporary closure or rerouting, have been exhausted.

(V) an alternative route has been provided, which can include routes previously closed.

(ii) If temporary closure and rerouting options as outlined in section (i) above have been exhausted, and the designated route continues to damage sensitive habitat or cultural or historical resources, the minimum track of the designated route necessary to protect said resources may be permanently closed.

(C) NOTICE- The Secretary of the Interior or Secretary of Agriculture shall provide information to the public regarding any designated routes that are open, have been rerouted, or are temporarily or permanently closed through--

(i) use of appropriate signage within the Conservation Area;

(ii) use of the internet and web resources.

(D) ROAD SETBACKS

(i) Road corridors within the National Conservation Area setbacks from roads will be measured from the center line of the road.

(ii) Setbacks along federal and state highways will be at the boundary of the right-of-way (ROW) or the property boundary or a minimum of 300 feet from center line, whichever is greater.

(iii) Setbacks from other paved roads or high standard dirt or gravel road will be at the ROW boundary, property boundary or 100 feet from center line, whichever is greater.

(iv) Setbacks from low standard dirt roads and designated routes will be at the ROW boundary, property boundary or 40 feet from center line.

(v) NCA road corridors and wilderness boundary setbacks will be expanded at strategic locations to provide trailhead access, staging locations and dispersed camping for the protection of NCA and wilderness values.

(3) PERMANENT ROAD CONSTRUCTION-

(1) After the date of enactment of this Act, except as necessary for administrative purposes or to respond to an emergency, the Secretary of the Interior ~~or Secretary of Agriculture~~ shall not construct any permanent road within the conservation area designated under section 201, 205, or 206

(o) NO EFFECT ON NON-FEDERAL LAND OR INTERESTS IN NON-FEDERAL LAND- Nothing in this title affects ownership, management, or other rights relating to non-federal land or interests in non-federal land.

(p) SCIENTIFIC INVESTIGATIONS. □ The Secretary of Interior and Secretary of Agriculture shall provide for opportunities, including through partnerships with colleges, universities, schools, scientific institutions, non-profit organizations, researchers, and scientists to conduct research and provide educational and interpretive services of the historical, cultural, scientific, archeological, and natural resources within the National Conservation Areas established under 201, 205, and 206. Research findings from the national conservation areas may be used to develop land use solutions that meet human needs while maintaining ecological and economic viability in the region.

(q) RESEARCH AND INTERPRETIVE FACILITIES. □

(1) IN GENERAL. □ The Secretary of Interior and Secretary of Agriculture may establish facilities for □

(A) the conduct of scientific research; and

(B) the interpretation of the historical, cultural, scientific, archeological, natural and educational resources of the national conservation areas.

(2) GRANTS; COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS. □ In carrying out subsection (s), the Secretary of the Interior and Secretary of Agriculture may make grants to, or enter into cooperative agreements with the State of Utah, local governmental entities, other institutions and organizations, and private entities to conduct research, develop scientific analyses, and carry out any other initiative relating to the restoration or conservation of the Conservation Areas.

(r) PARTNERSHIPS. □ In recognition of the value of collaboration to foster innovation and enhance research and development efforts, the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture shall encourage partnerships, including public-private partnerships, between and among Federal, State and local agencies, academic institutions, non-profit organizations and private entities.

(s) RECREATION. □ The Secretary of the Interior and Secretary of Agriculture shall continue to authorize, maintain, and enhance the recreational use of the national conservation areas, including hunting, fishing, camping, hiking, backpacking, cross-country skiing, hang gliding, paragliding, rock climbing, canyoneering, sightseeing, nature study, horseback riding, mountain biking, rafting, Off-highway vehicle recreation on authorized routes, and other recreational activities, ~~so long as such recreational use is consistent with the purposes of the conservation area, this section, and applicable management plans.~~

(t) **ACQUISITION.** □

(1) **IN GENERAL.** □ The Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture as appropriate may acquire land or interest in land within the boundaries of the national conservation areas designated by section by this title only by donation, exchange, transfer from another federal agency, or purchase from a willing seller.

(2) **LAND EXCHANGE.** □ At the request of the State, not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture as appropriate shall complete exchanges for State land located within the boundaries of the national conservation areas designated by this title.

(3) **NO CONDEMNATION.** □ Within the areas designated by this title the use of eminent domain or condemnation shall be prohibited.

(4) **INCORPORATION IN NATIONAL CONSERVATION AREA.** □ Any land or interest in land located inside the boundary of a national conservation area that is acquired by the United States after the date of enactment of this Act shall be added to, and administered as part of the national conservation area.

SEC. 05. BOO CLIFFS SPORTSMENS NATIONAL CONSERVATION AREA

(a) **ESTABLISHMENT.** □ Subject to valid existing rights, certain federal land, comprising approximately 42,352 acres administered by the Bureau of Land Management in Uintah County in the State of Utah, as generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI National Conservation Area Map and dated _____, is established as Book Cliffs Sportsmens National Conservation Area. □

(b) **PURPOSES.** □ The purpose of the Book Cliffs Sportsmen's National Conservation Area (referred to in this section as the "NCA") is to protect hunting and fishing opportunities and habitat, manage and restore fish and wildlife habitat, and facilitate hunting and fishing opportunities in a natural environment.

(c) **MANAGEMENT PLAN.** □

(1) **PLAN REQUIRED-** Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall develop a management plan for the long-term management of the NCA.

(2) **RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONSULTATION-** The Secretary of the Interior shall prepare the management plan in consultation and coordination with the Advisory Council described in subsection (d) below. If the Secretary of the Interior does not incorporate the recommendations submitted by the Advisory Council into the management plan the Secretary of the Interior shall submit a written explanation before the effective date of the management plan to the House Committee on Natural Resources and Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources outlining the reasons for rejecting the recommendations of the Advisory Council.

(3) **REQUIREMENTS-** The management plan shall be written in accordance with subsection (b)

(4) USES- The Secretary of the Interior shall allow only such uses of the NCA that would further the purposes of the NCA.

(d) BOOK CLIFFS SPORTSMEN'S NATIONAL CONSERVATION AREA
ADVISORY COUNCIL. □

(1) ESTABLISHMENT. □ Within 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall establish the Book Cliffs Sportsmens National Conservation Area Advisory Council (referred to as the Advisory Council) to:

(A) advise the Secretary of the Interior with respect to development and implementation of the NCA management plan to the greatest extent allowable by law.

(B) encourage and promote local participation in the decision making processes affecting the NCA.

(2) MEMBERSHIP. □ The Advisory Council shall consist of 11 members.

(3) MEMBERS. □ The Secretary of the Interior shall appoint one member from each of the following groups:

- (i) State Division of Wildlife Resources Director or designee.
- (ii) Game bird hunting organizations.
- (iii) Wildlife conservation organizations.
- (iv) Big game hunting organizations.
- (v) a cold water fishing organization.
- (vi) the tourism, outfitter, or guiding industry.
- (vii) the hunting or shooting equipment retail industry.
- (viii) Ute Tribe representative.
- (ix) The agriculture industry.
- (x) a ranching industry designee from Uintah County.
- (xi) Uintah County Commission Chairman or its designee.

~~(4) ELIGIBILITY. □ The Secretary of the Interior shall determine that all individuals appointed to the Advisory Council, and the organization or industry each individual represents, support sustainable use hunting, wildlife conservation, and recreational shooting.~~

(A) TERMS. □

(i) IN GENERAL. □ Except for the initial appointees, members of the Advisory Council shall be appointed for a term of 4 years. Members shall not be appointed for more than 3 consecutive or nonconsecutive terms.

(B) TERMS OF INITIAL APPOINTEES. □ The Secretary of the Interior shall appoint the initial members of the Advisory Council as follows:

- (i) 5 members shall be appointed for a term of 4 years;
- (ii) 4 members shall be appointed for a term of 3 years; and
- (iii) 2 members shall be appointed for a term of 2 years.

(4) PRESERVATION OF PUBLIC ADVISORY STATUS. □ No individual may be appointed as a member of the Advisory Council while serving as an officer or

employee of the Federal Government.

(5) VACANCY AND REMOVAL. □

(A) IN GENERAL. □ Any vacancy on the Advisory Committee shall be filled in the manner in which the original appointment was made.

(B) REMOVAL. □ Advisory Committee members shall serve at the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior and may be removed at any time for good cause.

(6) CONTINUATION OF SERVICE. □ Each member may continue to serve after the expiration of the term of office to which such member was appointed until a successor has been appointed.

(7) CHAIR. □ The Chair of the Advisory Council shall be appointed to a 3-year term by the Secretary of the Interior from among the members of the Advisory Council. An individual appointed to the Advisory Council under (4)(2)(iii) shall be eligible to serve as Chair, but may serve for two years. An individual may not be appointed as Chair for more than 2 consecutive or nonconsecutive terms.

(8) PAY AND EXPENSES. □ Members of the Advisory Council shall serve without pay, but each member of the Advisory Council may be reimbursed for travel and lodging incurred through attending meetings of the Advisory Council (including approved workgroup or subgroup meetings) in the same amounts and under the same conditions as Federal employees in accordance with section 5703 of title 5, United States Code.

(9) MEETINGS. □

(A) IN GENERAL. □ The Advisory Council shall meet at the call of the Secretary of the Interior, the chair, or a majority of the members, but not less frequently than twice annually.

(B) OPEN MEETINGS. □ Each meeting of the Advisory Council shall be open to the public.

(C) PRIOR NOTICE OF MEETINGS. □ Timely notice of each meeting of the Advisory Committee shall be published in the Federal Register and be submitted to publications of general circulation.

(D) SUBGROUPS. □ The Advisory Council may establish such workgroups or subgroups as it deems necessary for the purpose of compiling information or conducting research. However, such workgroups or subgroups may not conduct business without the direction of the Advisory Council.

(10) QUORUM. □ Seven members of the Advisory Council shall constitute a quorum.

(11) EXPENSES. □ The expenses of the Advisory Council that the Secretary of the Interior determine to be reasonable and appropriate shall be paid by the Secretary of the Interior.

(12) ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT AND TECHNICAL SERVICES. □ The Secretary of the Interior shall provide to the Advisory Council the administrative support and technical services necessary for the Advisory Council to function.

(13) ANNUAL REPORT. □

(1) REQUIRED. □ Not later than September 30 of each year, the Advisory Council shall submit a report to the Secretary of the Interior, the

Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate. If circumstances arise in which the Advisory Council cannot meet the September 30 deadline in any year, the Secretary of the Interior shall advise the Chair of each such Committee of the reasons for such delay and the date on which the submission of the report is anticipated.

- (2) CONTENTS. □ The report required by paragraph (1) shall describe □
- (A) the activities of the Advisory Committee during the preceding year;
 - (B) the reports and recommendations made by the Advisory Council to the Secretary of the Interior during the preceding year; and
 - (C) an accounting of actions taken by the Secretary of the Interior as a result of the recommendations.

(14) VEGETATION MANAGEMENT: Within the NCA, the Secretary of the Interior may authorize vegetation management including through mechanical means to the extent necessary to control fire, insects, or disease to promote and improve wildlife habitat and diversity as consistent with the purposes of the NCA.

(15) EXCEPTION: Notwithstanding the withdrawal in paragraph 202(a), for the Book Cliffs Sportsmens National Conservation Area, the Secretary of the Interior may lease oil and gas resources in accordance with the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 181 et seq.) subject to the following conditions:

- (A) the area may be accessed only by directional drilling from a lease held on the date of enactment of this Act on land that is adjacent to, and outside of, the conservation area.
- (B) the mineral lease entered into shall include a non-waivable stipulation prohibiting surface occupancy and surface disturbance for any mineral activities within the Sportsmen Conservation Area.

SEC. 06. - BEARS EARS NATIONAL CONSERVATION AREA ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS

(a) FINDINGS. □

Congress finds the following:

- (1) The lands within Bears Ears National Conservation Area have been utilized by Native Americans for thousands of years.
- (2) The unique, intact archaeological record found throughout the Bear[s] Ears National Conservation Area is sacred to numerous Native American tribes and Pueblos and is of great significance to American history.
- (3) Native American Tribes and Pueblos maintain deep connections and commitments to the lands within the Bears Ears National Conservation Area and

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continue to rely on and utilize these lands for practicing ceremonies, spiritual rejuvenation, gathering herbs, firewood and cedar poles, hunting for game, and caretaking of sacred places.

- (4) Many local residents, many with early pioneer heritage, have similarly strong attachments to the land and associated lifestyles, both vocational and avocational. Many visitors develop similar attachments and appreciation for these landscapes.

(b) ADDITIONAL PURPOSES

ADDITIONAL PURPOSES. - In accordance with this title, the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 *et seq.*), and other applicable laws, the Secretary of the Interior shall manage the Bears Ears National Conservation Area established by section 201 in a manner that:

- (A) Provides for traditional access by indigenous persons for culturally significant subsistence, including but not limited to traditional gathering, wood cutting, and hunting, and cultural and religious uses within the National Conservation Area;
- (B) Develops policies, consistent with the Native American Graves Repatriation and Protection Act, the National Historic Preservation Act, and the Utah State Antiquities Act to protect and preserve and minimize disturbance to Native American archaeological sites, including human remains, from permitted uses of the National Conservation Area;
- (C) Integrates Native American Traditional Ecological Knowledge (TEK)(36 CFR 219.19) to improve social, economic, and ecological sustainability in accordance with US Forest Service 2012 Planning Rule regulations, (FSH 1909.12, Zero code □ Ch10);

(c) COOPERATING AGENCIES

COOPERATING AGENCIES. □The Secretaries shall designate and involve as cooperating agencies interested Tribes and Pueblos that trace their culture and heritage to the lands within the Bear's Ears National Conservation Area in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 4321 *et seq.*).

(d) TRIBAL EMPLOYMENT

In employing individuals to perform any administrative, interpretation, construction, maintenance, interpretation, or other service in the Bear's Ears National Conservation Area, the Secretaries shall, insofar as practicable, give priority consideration to members of Native American tribes that meet publically posted job qualifications and criteria consistent with standard federal hiring practices.

(e) NATIVE AMERICAN LIAISON

The Secretary of the Interior shall appoint a staff member to serve as a liaison to the Native American tribes that enter into cooperating agency status pursuant to subsection (c). The liaison shall work to ensure the voice and perspectives of the cooperating tribal entities are represented in the implementation management of the NCA.

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(f) NATIVE AMERICAN COLLABORATION COMMISSION

In preparing the management plan for the Bears Ears NCA, the Secretary of the Interior shall create a Commission comprising of one representative from each Tribe or Pueblo that enters into cooperating agency status pursuant to subsection (c). The Secretary shall actively seek advice and carefully consider counsel of the Commission. The Secretary shall give full consideration to the recommendations of the Commission.

(A) Stakeholder Advisory Council Representative

The Commission shall select either a representative from the Commission or the Native American Liaison to be the Native American interest representative on the Advisory Council, pursuant to Sec. 2002 subsection (a).

(B) MEDIATION

If necessary, mediation regarding significant disagreements between the Commission and the Advisory Council shall be undertaken by the Secretary.

(g) Bears Ears Stakeholder Advisory Council

(1) ADDITIONAL MEMBERS. In addition to the membership listed in SEC. 2002

(a)(3), the San Juan Advisory Council will also include the following members:

- a. One representative with historical expertise in the Hole-in-the-Rock Trail;
- b. One representative with paleontological expertise;
- c. The representative with archaeological and/or historic expertise in SEC. 2002 (a)(3)(iii)(b) shall be an archaeologist.

**SEC. 2002 INDIAN CREE NATIONAL CONSERVATION AREA
ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS**

(a) ADDITIONAL PURPOSE:

1. Create an experimental range that allows for flexibility in grazing management to promote rangeland health and/or to respond to research needs; and
2. Promotes scientific research and conducts research projects on the interactive affects of land use and the environment.

**SEC. 2002 ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS FOR DOCS VALLEY STONE BRIDGE
DRAW STUNTZ DRAW BEACH DRAW MCCOO RIDGE AND DIAMOND
MOUNTAIN NATIONAL CONSERVATION AREAS**

(a) Nothing in this title shall effect existing or future sage grouse conservation projects, including the management of vegetation through mechanical means within the Docs Valley, Stone Bridge Draw, Stuntz Draw, Beach Draw, and Diamond Mountain National Conservation Areas established under section 201.

Title III Watershed Management Areas

SEC. 301. WATERSHED MANAGEMENT AREAS

- (a) ESTABLISHMENT. The following watershed management areas are hereby established in the State of Utah, subject to valid existing rights:
 - (1) ASHLEY SPRING. The Ashley Spring Watershed Management Area consisting of approximately 10,951 acres of the Ashley National Forest in Uintah County, Utah, as generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Special Management Area Map and dated _____.
 - (2) DRY FORK. The Dry Fork Watershed Management Area consisting of approximately 9,641 acres of the Ashley National Forest in Uintah County, Utah, as generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Special Management Area Map and dated _____.
 - (3) CASTLE VALLEY. The Castle Valley Watershed Management Area consisting of approximately 34,248 acres of the Manti-LaSal National Forest in Grand County, Utah, as generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Special Management Area Map and dated _____.
 - (4) WIDDOP MOUNTAIN. The Widdop Mountain Watershed Management Area consisting of approximately 8,025 acres of the Ashley National Forest in Summit County, Utah, as generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Special Management Area Map and dated _____.
 - (5) EAST FORK SMITHS FORK. The East Fork Smiths Fork Watershed Management Area consisting of approximately 3,178 acres of the Ashley National Forest in Summit County, Utah, as generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Special Management Area Map and dated _____.

(b) MAP AND LEGAL DESCRIPTION.

- (1) IN GENERAL. Two years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Agriculture shall file a map and legal description of the Watershed Management Areas with the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources and the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry of the Senate.
- (2) EFFECT. The map and legal description prepared under paragraph (1) shall have the same force and effect as if included in this title, except that the Secretary of Agriculture may correct minor errors in the map or legal description.
- (3) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY. A copy of the map and legal description shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the United States Forest Service.

SEC. 30 ADMINISTRATION OF WATERSHED MANAGEMENT AREAS.

- (a) PURPOSES. The purposes of the watershed management areas are
 - (1) to ensure the protection of the quality of water from the watershed management areas;

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- (2) to allow visitors to enjoy the scenic, natural, cultural, recreational, and wildlife values of the watershed management areas;
- (3) to provide for the management, development, and use of drinking water within the watershed areas;
- (4) to allow for the reintroduction of beavers in appropriate watershed management areas;
- (5) to allow for reintroduction of native flora (land and aquatic), bird, fish and animal fauna in special management areas and watershed management areas;
- (6) to provide for the restoration of watershed and re-establish ecosystem health in areas damaged by threatened by insects, prior land use, or disease; and
- (7) to provide for the restoration of ecosystems damaged or threatened by overpopulation of any plant, aquatic or animal species.

(b) MANAGEMENT. □

- (1) IN GENERAL. □ The Secretary shall manage the watershed areas □
 - (A) in a manner consistent with the purposes described in subsection (a);
 - (B) in accordance with □
 - (i) the laws ~~(including regulations)~~ generally applicable to the National Forest System;
 - (ii) this section; and
 - (iii) any other applicable law, ~~(including regulations)~~.

(c) MANAGEMENT PLAN. □

- (1) PLAN REQUIRED- Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Agriculture shall develop a management plan for the long-term management of each watershed management area.
- (2) RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONSULTATION- The Secretary of Agriculture shall prepare the management plan in consultation and coordination with the Public Lands Initiative Planning Advisory Council established under Division C of this Act.
- (3) USES- The Secretary of Agriculture shall allow only such uses of the watershed management area that would further the purposes outlined in subsection (a) of this section and in consultation and coordination with the Public Lands Initiative Stakeholder Advisory Council established under Division C of this Act.

SEC. 303 GENERAL PROVISIONS.

(a) MOTORIZED VEHICLES. □

- (1) IN GENERAL- Except in cases in which motorized vehicles are needed for administrative purposes or to respond to an emergency, the use of motorized vehicles shall be permitted only on designated routes within the Watershed Management Areas.

(b) NO EFFECT ON NON-FEDERAL LAND OR INTERESTS IN NON-FEDERAL LAND- Nothing in this title affects ownership, management, or other rights relating to non-federal land or interests in non-federal land.

(c) ROAD CONSTRUCTION- The Secretary shall be permitted to construct roads for administrative or emergency purposes, or if a temporary road is needed to facilitate fuel reduction for watershed protection purposes. The Secretary shall decommission any temporary road constructed under a project under this section not later than 3 years after the date on which the project is completed.

(d) OVERSNOW VEHICLES . □ Where permitted prior to the date of enactment of this Act the Secretary of Agriculture shall authorize the use of snowmobiles and other oversnow vehicles within the Watershed Management Areas when there is at least six inches of snow coverage.

(e) FIRE, INSECTS, AND DISEASE . □ In accordance with this title, the Secretary of Agriculture may □

(A) in consultation with state and local government and water or irrigation districts who own or control water resources within Watershed Management Areas, the Secretary of Agriculture may carry out measures to manage wildland fire and treat hazardous fuels, insects, and diseases in the Watershed Management Areas to protect or improve water quality or to maintain or restore the characteristics of ecosystem composition and structure.

(f) WILDLAND FIRE OPERATIONS. □ Nothing in this title precludes a Federal, State, or local agency from conducting wildfire management operations (including operations using aircraft or mechanized equipment) or affects the authority of the Secretary of Agriculture to authorize mechanical thinning of trees or underbrush to protect or improve water quality or to maintain or restore the characteristics of ecosystem composition and structure.

(g) POST-FIRE REHABILITATION. □ The Secretary may conduct post-fire rehabilitation in the watershed areas, consistent with this title and in accordance with applicable law.

(h) VEGETATION MANAGEMENT. □ The Secretary of Agriculture shall conduct vegetation management projects within the Watershed Management Areas if projects protect or improve water quality or maintain or restore the characteristics of ecosystem composition and structure.

(i) TIMBER HARVESTING. □ Within the Watershed Management Areas, timber harvesting may be utilized if the primary purpose is to restore or improve forest health and watershed function or to further the purposes described in this title.

(j) LIVESTOCK GRAZING . □

(1) IN GENERAL . □ Within the watershed management areas established under sections 301, the grazing of livestock in which grazing is established before the date of enactment of this Act shall continue in accordance with the grazing permit that existed on January 1, 2016, subject to reasonable regulations as prescribed by the Secretary.

(2) PROTECTION OF EXISTING USES. Existing livestock grazing shall continue, to the greatest extent practicable, in accordance with the following guidelines:

(A) there shall be no curtailments of grazing in the areas designated by this title simply because an area is, or has been designated by this title, nor should designations be used as an excuse by administrators to slowly "phase out" grazing.

(B) the number and type of livestock permitted to graze in areas designated by this title shall continue at stocking levels prescribed in the grazing permit in effect at the time an area is designated and any adjustments in the numbers of livestock permitted should be made as a result of revisions in the normal grazing and land management planning and policy setting process.~~to the greatest extent practicable.~~

(C) the maintenance of pre-established supporting facilities existing in an area prior to its classification as designated by this title (including fences, line cabins, water wells and pipelines, stock tanks and ponds, etc.), shall continue to the greatest extent practicable. Such maintenance may include the use of Off-highway vehicle or mechanized tools and equipment.

(D) the construction of new improvements or replacement of deteriorated facilities in areas designated by this title is permissible if in accordance with guidelines and management plans governing the area.

(E) the use of Off-highway vehicle equipment for emergency purposes such as rescuing sick animals or the placement of feed in emergency situations is permissible by the permittee or an employee or agent thereof, and should not be abused by permittees.

(F) Access to historic and traditional water sources for the purpose of supporting livestock shall be maintained.

(G) the trailing and movement of domestic livestock where permitted prior to the enactment of this Act shall continue

(5) UTAH DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

In instances in which historic grazing locations, access, or use is disputed by the permittee, data and information provided by the Utah Department of Agriculture shall be given consideration by the Secretary of Agriculture to establish historic access, locations, or use.

(k) EXISTING EASEMENTS AND RIGHTS-OF-WAY. □ Nothing in this Act precludes the Secretary of Agriculture from renewing easements or rights-of-way in existence as of the date of enactment of this Act, in accordance with this Act and existing law.

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(l) ADJACENT MANAGEMENT. □

(a) IN GENERAL. □ Nothing in this title creates a protective perimeter or buffer zone around a Watershed Management area designated by section 301.

(m) ACTIVITIES OUTSIDE WATERSHED MANAGEMENT AREA. □ The fact that an activity or use on land outside a Watershed Management area can be seen, heard, or smelled within the Watershed Management area shall not preclude the activity or use outside the boundary of the Watershed Management area.

(n) OUTFITTING AND GUIDE ACTIVITIES. □ Commercial services (including authorized outfitting and guide activities) within the Watershed Management Areas are authorized.

(o) FISH AND WILDLIFE. □ Nothing in this title affects the jurisdiction of the State of Utah with respect to the management of fish and wildlife on federal land in the State, including the regulation of hunting, fishing, and trapping within the Watershed Management Area.

(p) ACCESS. □ The Secretary of Agriculture shall provide the owner of State or private property within the boundary of a Watershed Management Area reasonable access to the owner's property.

(q) WILDLIFE WATER DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS. □ Structures and facilities, including future and existing structures and facilities, for wildlife water development projects (including guzzlers) in the Watershed Management Areas are authorized.

~~(r) HUNTING AND FISHING. □~~

~~Within the Watershed Management Areas in where hunting and fishing on lands and waters owned of managed by the Department of Agriculture was allowed before the date of enactment of this Act, shall continue.~~

(r) WATER RIGHTS. □

(a) STATUTORY CONSTRUCTION. □ Nothing in this title □

(1) shall constitute either an express or implied reservation by the United States of any water rights with respect to the Watershed Management Areas designated by this title;

(2) affects any water rights in the State of Utah existing on the date of enactment of this Act, including any water rights held by the United States.

(3) establishes a precedent with regard to any future Watershed Management Area designations.

(b) EXISTING WATER INFRASTRUCTURE. □

(1) Nothing in this Act shall be construed to limit motorized access and road maintenance by local municipalities or irrigation districts and other water right holders for those maintenance activities necessary to guarantee the continued viability of water resource facilities that currently exist or which may be necessary in the future to prevent the degradation of the water supply in

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Watershed Management Areas designated by section 301 subject to such reasonable regulations deemed necessary by the Secretary of Agriculture.

(s) WITHDRAWAL . □

(1) IN GENERAL . □ Subject to valid rights in existence on the date of enactment of this title, the Federal land within the Watershed Management Areas designated by section 301 are withdrawn from □

- (a) all forms of entry, appropriation, and disposal under the federal land laws;
- (b) location, entry, and patent under the mining laws; and
- (c) operation of the mineral leasing, mineral materials, and geothermal leasing laws

(t) ASHLEY SPRING AND DRY FORK.-- The management plans for the Ashley Spring and Dry Fork management areas shall include provisions for the development of containment ponds, water pipes, and other improvements to deliver water to the Ashley Valley should the flow of Ashley Spring become diminished or impaired.

Title IV □ Special Management Areas

SEC. 401. HIGH Uintas SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREA.

ESTABLISHMENT. □ Subject to valid existing rights, the approximately 20,683 acres of the Ashley National Forest in Uintah and Duchesne County, Utah as generally depicted on the map entitled □ Utah PLI High Uintas Special Management Area Map □ and dated ____.

- (a) PURPOSES □ The purpose of the High Uintas Special Management Area (referred to in this title as the Area) are to maintain the presently existing ~~wilderness character~~ natural values of the area and to allow for the continued use of winter ~~Off-highway vehicle~~ over snow vehicles.

SEC. 40 □ HIGH Uintas SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREA MAP AND LEGAL DESCRIPTION.

- (1) IN GENERAL. □ Not later than two years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Agriculture shall file a map and legal description of the High Uintas Special Management Area with the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate.
- (2) EFFECT. □ The map and legal description prepared under paragraph (1) shall have the same force and effect as if included in this title, except that the Secretary of Agriculture may correct minor errors in the map or legal description.
- (3) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY. □ A copy of the map and legal description shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the United States Forest Service.

SEC. 403. ADMINISTRATION OF THE HIGH UINTAS SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREA.

(a) ADMINISTRATION . □

(1) IN GENERAL . □ The Secretary of Agriculture shall administer the High Uintas Special Management Area in accordance with □

- (a) the National Forest Management Act of 1976 (16 U.S.C. 1600 et seq.);
- (b) this title; and
- (c) other applicable laws.

(b) MANAGEMENT PLAN. □

(1) PLAN REQUIRED- Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Agriculture shall develop a management plan for the long-term management of each watershed management area.

(2) RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONSULTATION- The Secretary the Agriculture shall prepare the management plan in consultation and coordination with the Public Lands Initiative Planning Advisory Councils established under Division C of this Act.

(3) USES- The Secretary of Agriculture shall allow only such uses of the special management area that would further the purposes outlined in subsection 401(a) of this Title and in consultation and coordination with the Public Lands Initiative Stakeholder Advisory Councils established under Division C of this Act. Other uses of the special management areas shall:

- (A) maintain the presently existing, outstanding natural values ~~wilderness character~~ of the special management area.
- (B) allow for non motorized recreational opportunities to occur within the Area including skiing, biking, hiking, fishing, hunting, horseback riding, snowshoeing, and camping;
- (C) allow for the continued use and access of over snow vehicles including snowmobiles
- (D) prohibit mineral development;
- (E) prohibit new permanent road construction; and
- (F) prohibit commercial timber harvesting.

SEC. 404. HIGH UINTAS SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREA GENERAL PROVISIONS.

(a) WITHDRAWALS-

(1) Subject to valid existing rights, all federal land within the High Uintas Special Management Area established under section 401, including any land or interest in land that is acquired by the United States within the conservation area after the date of enactment of this Act, is withdrawn from--

- (1) entry, appropriation or disposal under the public land laws;
- (2) location, entry, and patent under the mining laws; and

(3) operation of the mineral leasing, mineral materials, and geothermal leasing laws.

(b) FIRE, INSECTS, AND DISEASE . □ In accordance with this title, the Secretary of the Agriculture may take such measures in the High Uintas Special Management Area as are necessary for the control of fire, insects, and diseases (including, as the Secretary determines to be appropriate, the coordination of the activities with a state or local agency).

(c) WILDLAND FIRE OPERATIONS. □ Nothing in this title precludes a Federal, State, or local agency from conducting wildfire management operations (including operations using aircraft or mechanized equipment) or affects the authority of the Secretary of Agriculture to authorize mechanical thinning of trees or underbrush to protect or improve water quality or to maintain or restore the characteristics of ecosystem composition and structure.

(d) LIVESTOCK . □

(1) IN GENERAL . □ Within the High Uintas Special Management Area the grazing of livestock in which grazing is established before the date of enactment of this Act shall continue in accordance with the grazing permit that existed on January 1, 2016, subject to reasonable regulations as prescribed by the Secretary.

(2) PROTECTION OF EXISTING USES. Existing livestock grazing shall continue, to the greatest extent practicable, in accordance with the following guidelines:

(A) there shall be no curtailments of grazing in the areas designated by this title simply because an area is, or has been designated by this title, nor should designations be used as an excuse by administrators to slowly "phase out" grazing.

(B) the number and type of livestock permitted to graze in areas designated by this title shall continue at stocking levels prescribed in the grazing permit in effect at the time an area is designated and any adjustments in the numbers of livestock permitted should be made as a result of revisions in the normal grazing and land management planning and policy setting process.~~to the greatest extent practicable.~~

(C) the maintenance of pre-established supporting facilities existing in an area prior to its classification as designated by this title (including fences, line cabins, water wells and pipelines, stock tanks and ponds, etc.), shall continue to the greatest extent practicable. Such maintenance may include the use of Off-highway vehicle or mechanized tools and equipment.

(D) the construction of new improvements or replacement of deteriorated facilities in areas designated by this title is permissible if in accordance with guidelines and management plans governing the area.

(E) the use of Off-highway vehicle equipment for emergency purposes such as rescuing sick animals or the placement of feed in emergency situations is permissible by the permittee or an employee or agent thereof, and should not be abused by permittees.

(F) Access to historic and traditional water sources for the purpose of supporting livestock shall be maintained.

(G) the trailing and movement of domestic livestock where permitted prior to the enactment of this Act shall continue

(4) UTAH DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

In instances in which historic grazing areas, access, or use is disputed by the permittee, data and information provided by the Utah Department of Agriculture shall be given consideration by the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture as appropriate to establish historic grazing areas or use.

(e) ADJACENT MANAGEMENT. □

(a) IN GENERAL. □ Nothing in this title creates a protective perimeter or buffer zone around the High Uintas Special Management Area.

(b) ACTIVITIES OUTSIDE THE AREA. □ The fact that an activity or use on land outside the High Uintas Special Management Area can be seen, heard, or smelled within the Area shall not preclude the activity or use outside the boundary of the Area.

(f) OUTFITTING AND GUIDE ACTIVITIES . □ Commercial services (including authorized outfitting and guide activities) within the High Uintas Special Management Area are authorized.

(g) FISH AND WILDLIFE . □ Nothing in this title affects the jurisdiction of the State of Utah with respect to the management of fish and wildlife on federal land in the State, including the regulation of hunting, fishing, and trapping and use of helicopters to maintain healthy wildlife populations, within the High Uintas Special Management Area

(h) ACCESS . □ The Secretary of Agriculture shall provide the owner of State or private property within the boundary of the High Uintas Special Management Area.

(i) WILDLIFE WATER DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS . □ Structures and facilities, including future and existing structures and facilities, for wildlife water development projects (including guzzlers) in the High Uintas Special Management Area are authorized.

~~(j) HUNTING AND FISHING. □ Within the Area, hunting and fishing, in areas where hunting and fishing has been allowed on lands and waters owned or managed by the Department of Agriculture before the date of enactment of this Act, shall continue.~~

(j). □ WATER RIGHTS

(a) STATUTORY CONSTRUCTION . □ Nothing in this title □

(1) shall constitute either an express or implied reservation by the United States of any water rights with respect to the High Uintas Special Management Area;

(2) affects any water rights in the State of Utah existing on the date of enactment of this Act;

(3) establishes a precedent with regard to any future special management areas designations.

(b) UTAH WATER LAW. □The Secretary of Agriculture shall follow the procedural and substantive requirements of State law to obtain and hold any water rights not in existence on the date of the enactment of this Act with respect to the High Uintas Special Management Area.

(c) EFFECTS ON STATE WATER RIGHTS. □The Secretary of Agriculture and Secretary of Agriculture shall not take any action that adversely affects □

(1) any water rights granted by the State;

(2) the authority of the State in adjudicating water rights;

(3) definitions established by the State with respect to the term □beneficial use□or □priority of rights□

(4) terms and conditions for groundwater withdrawal;

(5) the use of groundwater resources that are in accordance with State law;

or

(6) other rights or obligations of the State as established under State law.

(d) EXISTING WATER INFRASTRUCTURE. □

(1) Nothing in this Act shall be construed to limit Off-highway vehicle access and road maintenance by local municipalities, water districts or irrigation districts, for those maintenance activities necessary to guarantee the continued viability of water resource facilities that currently exist or which may be necessary in the future to prevent the degradation of the water supply in the High Uintas Special Management Area.

(2) Nothing in this Act shall be construed to encumber, transfer, impair, or limit any water right, or recognized beneficial use, including access to, development, and use of livestock water rights as defined by State law.

(e) DEFINITION. □The term □water resource facilities□means irrigation and pumping facilities, reservoirs, water conservation works, aqueducts, canals, ditches, pipelines, wells, hydropower projects, transmission and other ancillary facilities, and other water diversion, storage, and carriage structures.

(k) PERMANENT ROAD CONSTRUCTION-

(1) After the date of enactment of this Act, except as necessary for administrative purposes or to respond to an emergency, the Secretary of Agriculture shall not construct any permanent road within the High Uintas Special Management Area

(l) TEMPORARY ROAD CONSTRUCTION -- ~~Except as necessary to meet the minimum requirements for the administration of the High Uintas Special Management Area, and to protect public health and safety, the establishment of temporary roads is prohibited. The Secretary shall decommission any temporary road constructed under a project under this section not later than 3 years after the date on which the project is completed.~~

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(m) USE OF MOTORIZED OR MECHANIZED VEHICLES -- Except as necessary to meet the minimum requirements for the administration of the High Uintas Special Management Area and to protect public health and safety the use of Off-highway vehicle or mechanized vehicles is prohibited.

(n) COMMERCIAL TIMBER HARVESTING Commercial timber harvesting within the High Uintas Special Management Area is prohibited.

(o) OVERSNOW VEHICLES The Secretary of Agriculture shall authorize the use of snowmobiles and other oversnow vehicles within the High Uintas Special Management Area when there is at least six inches of snow coverage.

SEC. 405. LITTLE WEST FORK BLACKS SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREA.

(A) ESTABLISHMENT. Subject to valid existing rights, the approximately 8,231.25 acres of the Wasatch Cache National Forest in Summit County, Utah as generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Little West Fork Blacks Special Management Area Map and dated ____.

(B) MAP AND LEGAL DESCRIPTION.

(1) IN GENERAL. Two years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Agriculture shall file a map and legal description of the Little West Fork Blacks Special Management Area with the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources and the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry of the Senate.

(2) EFFECT. The map and legal description prepared under paragraph (1) shall have the same force and effect as if included in this title, except that the Secretary of Agriculture may correct minor errors in the map or legal description.

(3) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY. A copy of the map and legal description shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the United States Forest Service.

SEC. 406. ADMINISTRATION OF LITTLE WEST FORK BLACKS FOR SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREA.

(a) PURPOSE. Little West Fork Blacks Fork Special Management Area is to manage, maintain, and restore watershed and ecosystem function and aquatic habitat within the Area.

(b) ADMINISTRATION.

(A) IN GENERAL. The Secretary of Agriculture shall administer the Little West Fork Blacks Special Management Area

- (i) in a manner that promotes, protects, and manages the resources of the Little West Fork Blacks Fork Special Management Area described in subsection (a); and
- (ii) in accordance with

- (I) the National Forest Management Act of 1976 (16 U.S.C. 1600 et seq.);
- (II) this Act; and
- (III) other applicable laws.

(c) MANAGEMENT PLAN .

(1) PLAN REQUIRED- Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Agriculture shall develop a management plan for the long-term management of each watershed management area.

(2) RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONSULTATION- The Secretary of Agriculture shall prepare the management plan in consultation and coordination with the Public Lands Initiative Planning Advisory Councils established under Division C of this Act.

(3) USES- The Secretary of Agriculture shall allow only such uses of the special management area that would further the purposes outlined in subsection 406(a) of this Title and in consultation and coordination with the Public Lands Initiative Stakeholder Advisory Councils established under Division C of this Act. Other uses of the special management areas shall:

(A) include skiing, biking, hiking, fishing, hunting, horseback riding, snowmobiling, motorcycle riding, off-highway vehicle use, snowshoeing, and camping.

(B) allow for reintroduction of native flora (land and aquatic), bird, fish and animal fauna in special management areas;

(C) restore watershed and re-establish ecosystem health in areas damaged by threatened by insects, or disease;

(D) restore balance of ecosystem damaged or threatened by overpopulation of overpopulation of any plant, aquatic or animal species.

(E) Allow fuel reduction and forest health treatment to restore watershed and ecosystem function, reduce hazardous fuels, and to protect property in the wildland urban interface.

SEC. 40 LITTLE WEST FORK BLACKS FORK SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREA GENERAL PROVISIONS.

(a) OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLE VEHICLES.

(1) IN GENERAL- Except in cases in which Off-highway vehicle and non- mechanized vehicles are needed for administrative purposes or to respond to an emergency, the use of

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Off-highway vehicle vehicles shall be permitted only on designated routes within the Little West Fork Blacks Fork Special Management Areas.

(2) MANAGEMENT-

(A) IN GENERAL- The Secretary of Agriculture shall manage existing designated routes in a manner that--

- (i) is consistent with Off-highway vehicle and mechanized use of the designated routes that is authorized on January 1, 2016;
- (ii) minimizes conflict with sensitive habitat or cultural or historical resources; and
- (iii) does not interfere with private property or water rights.

(B) CLOSURE OR REROUTING.

(i) IN GENERAL- A designated route may be closed or rerouted, if the Secretary of Agriculture, in consultation with the State, or relevant local government within the State, subject to subparagraph (C), determines that--

- (I) the designated route is damaging cultural resources or historical resources;
- (II) temporary closure of the designated route is necessary to repair the designated route or protect public safety.
- (III) modification of the designated route would not significantly affect access within the conservation area.
- (IV) all other options, other than a temporary closure or rerouting, have been exhausted.
- (V) an alternative route has been provided, which can include routes previously closed.

(C) NOTICE- The Secretary of Agriculture shall provide information to the public regarding any designated routes that are open, have been rerouted, or are temporarily closed through--

- (i) use of appropriate signage within the Special Management Area.;
- (ii) use of the internet and web resources.

(b) NO EFFECT ON NON-FEDERAL LAND OR INTERESTS IN NON-FEDERAL LAND- Nothing in this title affects ownership, management, or other rights relating to non-federal land or interests in non-federal land.

(c) PERMANENT ROAD CONSTRUCTION- Except as necessary for administrative purposes or to respond to an emergency, the Secretary of Agriculture shall not construct any permanent road within the Special Management Area after the date of enactment of this Act.

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(d) TEMPORARY ROAD CONSTRUCTION. □ Temporary road construction shall be permitted to fulfill the purposes of the area, including for fuel reduction and forest health management treatments, including prescribed burns. The Secretary shall decommission any temporary road constructed under a project under this section not later than 3 years after the date on which the project is completed.

(e) OVERSNOW VEHICLES . □ The Secretary of Agriculture shall authorize the use of snowmobiles and other oversnow vehicles within the Special Management Areas when there is at least six inches of snow coverage.

(f) FIRE, INSECTS, AND DISEASE . □ In accordance with this title, the Secretary of Agriculture may □

(A) carry out measures to manage wildland fire and treat hazardous fuels, insects, and diseases in the Special Management Areas; and

(B) coordinate those measures with the appropriate State or local agency.

(h) WILDLAND FIRE OPERATIONS. □ Consistent with the purposes of this Title, nothing in this title precludes the Secretary of Agriculture from authorizing a Federal, State, or local agency from conducting pre-suppression and suppression or wildfire management operations (including operations using aircraft or mechanized equipment

(i) LIVESTOCK GRAZING . □

(1) IN GENERAL . □ Within the Special Management Area, the grazing of livestock in which grazing is established before the date of enactment of this Act shall continue in accordance with the grazing permit that existed on January 1, 2016, subject to reasonable regulations as prescribed by the Secretary.

(2) PROTECTION OF EXISTING USES. Existing livestock grazing shall continue, to the greatest extent practicable, in accordance with the following guidelines:

(A) there shall be no curtailments of grazing in the areas designated by this title simply because an area is, or has been designated by this title, nor should designations be used as an excuse by administrators to slowly "phase out" grazing.

(B) the number and type of livestock permitted to graze in areas designated by this title shall continue at stocking levels prescribed in the grazing permit in effect at the time an area is designated and any adjustments in the numbers of livestock permitted should be made as a result of revisions in the normal grazing and land management planning and policy setting process.~~to the greatest extent practicable.~~

(C) the maintenance of pre-established supporting facilities existing in an area prior to its classification as designated by this title (including fences, line cabins, water wells and pipelines, stock tanks and ponds, etc.), shall continue to the greatest extent practicable. Such maintenance may include the use of Off-highway vehicle or mechanized tools and equipment.

(D) the construction of new improvements or replacement of deteriorated facilities in areas designated by this title is permissible if in accordance with guidelines and management plans governing the area.

(E) the use of Off-highway vehicle equipment for emergency purposes such as rescuing sick animals or the placement of feed in emergency situations is permissible by the permittee or an employee or agent thereof, and should not be abused by permittees.

(F) Access to historic and traditional water sources for the purpose of supporting livestock shall be maintained.

(G) the trailing and movement of domestic livestock where permitted prior to the enactment of this Act shall continue.

(3) UTAH DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

In instances in which historic grazing locations, access, or use is disputed by the permittee, data and information provided by the Utah Department of Agriculture shall be given consideration by the Secretary of Agriculture to establish historic access, locations, or use.

(j) EXISTING EASEMENTS AND RIGHTS-OF-WAY. Nothing in this Act precludes the Secretary of Agriculture from renewing easements or rights-of-way in existence as of the date of enactment of this Act, in accordance with this Act and existing law.

(k) ADJACENT MANAGEMENT.

(a) IN GENERAL. Nothing in this title creates a protective perimeter or buffer zone around the Little West Fork Blacks Fork Special Management Area designated by this section.

(b) ACTIVITIES OUTSIDE SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREA. The fact that an activity or use on land outside the Little West Fork Blacks Fork Special Management Area can be seen, heard, or smelled within the Little West Fork Blacks Fork Special Management Area shall not preclude the activity or use outside the boundary of Little West Fork Blacks Fork Special Management Area

(l) OUTFITTING AND GUIDE ACTIVITIES . As permitted as of January 1, 2016 Commercial services (including authorized outfitting and guide activities) within the Little West Fork Blacks Special Management Area are authorized

(m) FISH AND WILDLIFE . Nothing in this title affects the jurisdiction of the State of Utah with respect to the management of fish and wildlife on federal land in the State, including the regulation of hunting, fishing, and within the Little West Fork Blacks Fork Special Management Area.

(n) ACCESS . Consistent with the purposes of the Title, and as authorized as of the date of enactment of this Title, The Secretary of Agriculture shall provide the owner of State or private property within the boundary of the Little West Fork Blacks Special Management Area access to the owner's property.

~~UNIVERSITY OF UTAH SYSTEM OF HIGHER EDUCATION~~

(o) WATER RIGHTS.

(a) STATUTORY CONSTRUCTION. Nothing in this title

(1) shall constitute either an express or implied reservation by the United States of any water rights with respect to the Special Management Areas designated by section ~~304~~405;

(2) affects any water rights in the State of Utah;

(3) establishes a precedent with regard to any future Special Management Areas designations.

(b) UTAH WATER LAW. The Secretary of Agriculture shall follow the procedural and substantive requirements of State law to obtain and hold any water rights not in existence on the date of the enactment of this Act with respect to the Special Management Areas.

(c) EFFECTS ON STATE WATER RIGHTS. The Secretary of the Interior and Secretary of Agriculture shall not take any action that adversely affects

(1) any water rights granted by the State;

(2) the authority of the State in adjudicating water rights;

(3) definitions established by the State with respect to the term beneficial useor priority of rights

(4) terms and conditions for groundwater withdrawal;

(5) the use of groundwater resources that are in accordance with State law; or

(6) other rights or obligations of the State as established under State law.

(d) EXISTING WATER INFRASTRUCTURE.

(1) Nothing in this title shall be construed to limit Off-highway vehicle access and road maintenance by local municipalities, ~~irrigation districts, or water districts~~ for those maintenance activities necessary to guarantee the continued viability of water resource facilities that currently exist or which may be necessary in the future to prevent the degradation of the water supply in the Little West Fork Blacks ~~Fork~~ Special Management Area designated by this section.

(2) Nothing in this Act shall be construed to encumber, transfer, impair, or limit any water right, or recognized beneficial use, including access to, development, and use of livestock water rights as defined by State law.

(e) DEFINITION. The term water resource facilitiesmeans irrigation and pumping facilities, reservoirs, water conservation works, aqueducts, canals, ditches, pipelines,

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wells, hydropower projects, transmission and other ancillary facilities, and other water diversion, storage, and carriage structures.

(p) VEGETATION MANAGEMENT. Consistent with the purposes of the Little West Fork Blacks Fork Special Management Area, nothing in this title prevents the Secretary of Agriculture from conducting vegetation management projects within the Little West Fork Blacks Fork Special Management Area.

(q) COMMERCIAL TIMBER HARVEST. Consistent with the purposes of the Little West Fork Blacks Fork Special Management Area within the Little West Fork Blacks Fork Special Management Area, commercial timber harvest is not prohibited if the primary purpose is to restore or improve forest health-resiliency and watershed function or to further the purposes described in this title

(r) WITHDRAWAL .

(1) IN GENERAL . Subject to valid rights in existence on the date of enactment of this title ,the Federal land within the Little West Fork Blacks Fork Special Management Area designated by this section are withdrawn from

- (a) all forms of entry, appropriation, and disposal under the federal land laws;
- (b) location, entry, and patent under the mining laws; and
- (c) operation of the mineral leasing, mineral materials, and geothermal leasing laws.

(s) ACCESS. Nothing in this section prohibits the Secretary from authorizing reasonable access to private land inside or adjacent to the Little West Fork Blacks Fork Special Management Area including the construction of permanent roads within the Little West Fork Blacks Fork Special Management Area

SEC. 40 DESOLATION CANYON NINE MILE CANYON AND WHITE RIVER SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREAS

(a) ESTABLISHMENT. Subject to valid existing rights, the following areas in the State are hereby established as Special Management Areas:

(1) WHITE RIVER. Certain federal land, comprising approximately 16,785 acres administered by the Bureau of Land Management in Uintah County, Utah as generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Special Management Area Map and dated _____, to be known as the White River Special Management Area.

(2) NINE MILE CANYON. Certain federal land, comprising approximately 41,301 acres administered by the Bureau of Land Management in Carbon County and Duchesne County, Utah, as generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Special Management Area Map and dated _____, to be known as the Nine Mile Canyon Special Management Area.

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(3) DESOLATION CANYON. Certain federal land, comprising approximately 8,770 acres administered by the Bureau of Land Management in Carbon County, Utah, as generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Special Management Area Map and dated _____, to be known as the Desolation Canyon Special Management Area.

(b) PURPOSES The purposes of the Desolation Canyon, Nine Mile Canyon, and White River Special Management Areas established under 407(a) in a manner that:

- 1) Protects, conserves, and enhances the unique and nationally important historic, cultural, scientific, scenic, recreational, archaeological, natural, and educational resources of the ~~Conservation management areas~~;
- 2) Maintains and enhances cooperative and innovative management practices between resource managers, private landowners, and the public in the ~~Conservation~~ management areas; and
- 3) Recognizes and maintains to the extent practicable historic uses of the ~~Conservation Area~~ management areas.

SEC. 40 ~~DESOLATION CANYON~~ ~~NINE MILE CANYON~~ ~~AND WHITE RIVER SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREA MAP AND LEGAL DESCRIPTION.~~

(1) IN GENERAL. Not later than two years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of ~~Agriculture the Interior~~ shall file a map and legal description of the Desolation Canyon, Nine Mile Canyon, and White River Special Management Areas with the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate.

(2) EFFECT. The map and legal description prepared under paragraph (1) shall have the same force and effect as if included in this title, except that the Secretary of ~~Agriculture the Interior~~ may correct minor errors in the map or legal description.

(3) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY. A copy of the map and legal description shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the ~~United States Forest Service~~ BLM.

SEC. 40 ~~ADMINISTRATION OF THE DESOLATION CANYON~~ ~~NINE MILE CANYON~~ ~~AND WHITE RIVER SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREAS.~~

(a) MANAGEMENT PLAN.

(1) PLAN REQUIRED- Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall develop a management plan for the long-term management of each ~~watershed-special~~ management area.

(2) RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONSULTATION- The Secretary of the Interior shall prepare the management plan in consultation and coordination with the Public Lands Initiative Planning Advisory Councils established under Division C of this Act.

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SEC. 410. DESOLATION CANYON NINE MILE CANYON AND WHITE RIVER SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREA GENERAL PROVISIONS

(a) The general provisions of Title II section 204 shall apply to the Special Management Areas.

(b) EXCEPTION. □

(a) The withdrawal outlined in 204(a) shall not apply to the Desolation Canyon Special Management Area, White River Special Management Area, and the Nine Mile Canyon Special Management Area.

(b) The Secretary of the Interior may lease oil and gas resources in accordance with the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 181 et seq.) subject to the following conditions:

(A) the area may be accessed only by directional drilling from a lease held on the date of enactment of this Act on land that is adjacent to, and outside of, the special management area.

(B) the lease shall prohibit surface occupancy and surface disturbance for any mineral activities within the special management areas.

(c) NINE MILE CANYON ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS. □

1. Energy development, including access needs for energy development, within the Nine Mile Canyon Special Management Area shall be allowed under the terms of the West Tavaputs Plateau Project Final Environmental Impact Statement and Record of Decision of July 2, 2010.

2. The management plan required under Sec. 409 of this Title for the Nine Mile Canyon Special Management Area shall be developed jointly between Carbon and Duchesne County Advisory Council.

3. Upon enactment of this Title, the current ACEC designation shall be permanently removed from the Nine Mile Canyon area.

Title V - ARCHES NATIONAL PARK EXPANSION

SEC. 501. ARCHES NATIONAL PARK EXPANSION

(A) Section 1 of Public Law 92-155 is amended □

(1) by inserting the following after paragraph (2) □

□(3) Effective on the date of enactment of the Utah Public Lands Initiative Act, the boundary of the park shall include the area consisting of approximately 19,255 acres and depicted as Arches Expansion on the map entitled □Utah PLI Park and Monument Map□ and dated _____ □

(2) by redesignating paragraph (3) as paragraph (4); and

(3) in paragraph (4), as so designated by paragraph (2) of this provision, by striking □(1) and (2)□and inserting instead □(1), (2) and (3)□

~~SEC. 50~~ ~~EXISTING TRAILS~~

~~(a) The public shall have continued access Off highway vehicle access to the Klondike Bluffs, Dry Mesa, Winter Camp Ridge (to the overlook of Salt Wash), The Highlands (pipeline to the overlook of Salt Wash), and The Eagle's Nest trails, subject to reasonable regulations as prescribed by the Secretary.~~

~~(b) The National Park Service shall enter into a cooperative agreement with Ride with Respect that provides for continued public access of the trails outlined in this section, maintains the conservation qualities of the Park, and provides a framework for maintenance cost sharing.~~

~~(c) Where practicable, mountain biking shall be permitted and promoted within the trails outlined in subsection (a).~~

~~SEC. 503~~ ~~TRANSPORTATION PLANNING~~

~~(a) The National Park Service shall work to create a northern entrance, which is being facilitated by the expansion outlined in 501(a), that enhances the visitor experience and alleviates traffic congestion at the current Park entrance.~~

Title VI - JURASSIC NATIONAL MONUMENT

SEC. 601. JURASSIC NATIONAL MONUMENT

(a) PURPOSES. - To conserve, protect, interpret, and enhance for the benefit of present and future generations the unique and nationally important paleontological, scientific, educational, and recreational resources, there is established in Emery County, Utah, subject to valid existing rights, the Jurassic National Monument (referred to in this title as the Monument).

(b) BOUNDARIES. The Monument shall consist of approximately 867 acres of federal land in Emery County, Utah as generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Park and Monument Map and dated _____

(c) MAP ; LEGAL DESCRIPTION .

(1) IN GENERAL. Two years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall file a map and legal description of the ~~Special Management Areas~~ national monument with the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate.

(2) EFFECT. The map and legal description prepared under paragraph (b) shall have the same force and effect as if included in this title, except that the Secretary of the Interior may correct minor errors in the map or legal description.

(3) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY. A copy of the map and legal description shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the Bureau of Land Management.

(d) ACQUISITION OF LAND .

(1) IN GENERAL. □ The Secretary of the Interior may acquire land or interests in land within the boundaries of the Monument only by donation, exchange, or purchase from a willing seller.

(2) LAND EXCHANGE. □ At the request of the State, not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall complete exchanges for State land located within the boundaries of the Monument designated by this title.

(3) NO CONDEMNATION. □ Within the areas designated by this title the use of eminent domain or condemnation shall be prohibited.

(e) WITHDRAWALS. □ Subject to valid existing rights, any land within the Monument or any land or interest in land that is acquired by the United States for inclusion in the Monument after the date of enactment of this section is withdrawn from □

(i) entry, appropriation, or disposal under the federal land laws;

(ii) location, entry, and patent under the mining laws; and

(iii) operation of the mineral leasing laws, geothermal leasing laws, and minerals materials laws.

(f) MANAGEMENT PLAN. □

(1) PLAN REQUIRED- Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall develop a management plan for the long-term management of the Monument.

(2) RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONSULTATION- The Secretary of the Interior shall prepare the management plan in consultation and coordination with the Public Lands Initiative Planning Advisory Councils established under Division C of this Act.

(c) USES- The Secretary of the Interior shall allow only such uses of the national monument that would further the purposes outlined in subsection (a) of this section and in consultation and coordination with the Public Lands Initiative Stakeholder Advisory Councils established under Division C of this Act. Other uses of the national monument may:

(A) address transportation issues to and from the Monument; and

(B) codify the current Special Recreation Management Area boundary.

(g) ADMINISTRATION. □ The Secretary of the Interior shall administer the Monument in accordance with---

(1) the Management Plan; and

(2) any other applicable laws.

(h) ADJACENT MANAGEMENT. □

(a) IN GENERAL. □ Nothing in this title creates a protective perimeter or buffer zone around a Monument designated by this Act.

(b) ACTIVITIES OUTSIDE MONUMENT. □ The fact that an activity or use on land outside the Monument can be seen, heard, or smelled within the Monument shall not preclude the activity or use outside the boundary of the Monument.

TITLE VII - WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS

SEC. 01 - WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS

(a) Section 3(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

□(213) COLORADO RIVER. The following segments in the State of Utah, to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior as follows:

- (A) The approximately 14.4 mile segment from Westwater Canyon from River Mile 125 to River Mile 112 as a wild river.
- (B) The approximately 8 mile segment from River Mile 112 to Cisco Wash as a scenic river.
- (C) The approximately 33.1 mile segment from the Confluence of the Colorado River with the Dolores River to River Mile 49 near Potash as a recreational river.
- (D) The approximately 5.7 mile segment from River Mile 44.5 to River mile 38.5 as a scenic river.
- (E) The approximately 3.7 mile segment from River Mile 37.5 to River Mile 34 at the Canyonlands National Park boundary as a scenic river.
- (F) The approximately 5.5 mile river segment from River Mile 44 to River Mile 38.5 as a scenic river.
- (G) The approximately 6.5 river segment of the Colorado River from River Mile 37.5 to the boundary of Canyonlands National Park at River Mile 31 as a scenic river.

□(214) DOLORES RIVER. The following segments in the State of Utah, to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior as follows:

- (A) The approximately 5.9 mile segment from the Colorado State line to Fisher Creek as a recreational river.
- (B) The approximately 6.3 mile segment from Fisher Creek to Bridge Canyon as a scenic river
- (C) The approximately 9.9 mile segment from Bridge Canyon to the Colorado River as a recreational river.

□(215) GREEN RIVER. The following segments in the State of Utah, to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior as follows:

- (A) The approximately 50 mile river segment from River Mile 97 at the confluence with the San Rafael River to Canyonlands National Park Boundary as a scenic river.
- (B) The approximately 44.5 miles from Nine Mile Creek to Chandler Canyon as a wild river
- (C) The approximately 8 miles from Chandler Creek to Florence Creek as a scenic river.
- (D) The approximately 19 miles from Florence Creek to the Nefertiti Boat Ramp as a wild river.

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- (E) The approximately 62 miles from the northern border of the Desolation Canyon Wilderness, designated under this Act, in Uintah County, Utah to the Carbon County line as a recreation river.

□(216) DARK CANYON, UTAH. The approximately 18.7 miles of the Dark Canyon River from the forest boundary to the Lake Powell below Young's Canyon to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior as a wild river.

(b) ADJACENT MANAGEMENT.□

(a) IN GENERAL.□ Nothing in this title creates a protective perimeter or buffer zone around a wild and scenic river designated by this title.

(b) ACTIVITIES OUTSIDE WILD AND SCENIC RIVER.□ The fact that an activity or use on land outside a wild and scenic river designated under this section can be seen, heard, or smelled within the wild and scenic river shall not preclude the activity or use outside the boundary of the wild and scenic river.

(c) The Secretary of the Interior may acquire land or interest in land within the boundaries of the wild and scenic river areas designated by this title only by donation, exchange, or purchase from a willing seller.□

(d) NO CONDEMNATION. □Within the areas designated by this title the use of eminent domain or condemnation shall be prohibited.

(e) OUTFITTING AND GUIDE ACTIVITIES.□ Commercial services (including authorized outfitting and guide activities) within the wild and scenic rivers are authorized.

(f) MAPS AND LEGAL DESCRIPTION

(1) IN GENERAL. □Not later than two years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall file a map, entitled Utah PLI Wild and Scenic Rivers, and legal description of the rivers with the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate.

(2) EFFECT. □The map and legal description prepared under paragraph (1) shall have the same force and effect as if included in this title, except that the Secretary of the Interior may correct minor errors in the map or legal description.

(3) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY. □A copy of the map and legal description shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the ~~United States Forest Service~~BLM.

TITLE VIII □ASHLEY □ARST NATIONAL GEOLOGIC AND RECREATION AREA

SEC. □01. ASHLEY □ARST NATIONAL GEOLOGIC AND RECREATION AREA.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.□ Subject to valid existing rights, the approximately 110,839 acres generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Special

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Management Area Map and dated _____, are hereby established as the Ashley Karst National Geologic and Recreation Area

(b) PURPOSES The purposes of the Ashley Karst National Geologic and Recreation Area (referred to in this title as the Area) are to provide recreational opportunities, protection and management of water resources, utilize commercial forest products, to protect fish and wildlife habitat, and withdraw minerals from development.

SEC. 02 MAP AND LEGAL DESCRIPTION.

(1) IN GENERAL. Not later than two years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Agriculture shall file a map and legal description of the Area with the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate.

(2) EFFECT. The map and legal description prepared under paragraph (1) shall have the same force and effect as if included in this title, except that the Secretary of Agriculture may correct minor errors in the map or legal description.

(3) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY. A copy of the map and legal description shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the United States Forest Service.

SEC. 03. ADMINISTRATION.

(a) ADMINISTRATION

(1) IN GENERAL. The Secretary of Agriculture shall administer the Area in accordance with

(a) the National Forest Management Act of 1976 (16 U.S.C. 1600 et seq.);

(b) this title; and

(c) other applicable laws.

(2) MANAGEMENT PLAN

(a) PLAN REQUIRED- Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall develop a management plan for the long-term management of the Area.

(b) RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONSULTATION- The Secretary of Agriculture shall prepare the management plan in consultation and coordination with the Public Lands Initiative Planning Advisory Councils established under Division C of this Act.

(c) USES- The Secretary of Agriculture shall allow only such uses of the Area that would further the purposes outlined in subsection 801(b) of this section and in consultation and coordination with the Public Lands Initiative Stakeholder Advisory Councils established under Division C of this Act. Other uses of the Area shall:

(A) provide for recreational opportunities to occur within the Area including skiing, biking, hiking, fishing, hunting, horseback riding, snowmobiling, designated trails for motorcycle riding and off-highway vehicle use, snowshoeing, camping, and other recreational activities consistent with this title;

(C) provide for ~~appropriate~~ active forest management, utilizing commercial harvesting for hazardous fuels reduction, wildland fire control, control of insects and disease, and watershed health;

(D) prohibit mineral development; and

(E) promote the long-term protection and management of the water resources and underground karst system; and

(F) comply with Sections 801 and 804 .

SEC. 04 GENERAL PROVISIONS.

(a) OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLE AND MECHANIZED VEHICLES. □

(1) IN GENERAL- The use of Off-highway vehicle and mechanized vehicles shall be permitted within the Area.

(2) MANAGEMENT-

(A) IN GENERAL- The Secretary of Agriculture shall designate existing routes in a manner that--

(i) utilizes Forest Service roads existing as of January 1, 2016 and also new roads authorized by this Act;

(ii) minimizes conflict with sensitive habitat or cultural or historical resources;

(iii) does not interfere with private property or water rights.

(B) CLOSURE OR REROUTING-

(1) FEASIBILITY STUDY. □ Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Agriculture shall study the feasibility and public interest of constructing new routes as needed to further mechanized and hiking recreational opportunities and purposes of the area.

(2) CONSTRUCTION. □

(A) CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZED. □ If the Secretary of Agriculture determines that the construction of a route is feasible the Secretary of Agriculture may provide for the construction of the route.

(B) USE OF VOLUNTEER SERVICES AND CONTRIBUTIONS. □ A route may be constructed under this subsection through the acceptance of volunteer services and contributions from non-federal sources.

(c) NO EFFECT ON NON-FEDERAL LAND OR INTERESTS IN NON-FEDERAL LAND- Nothing in this title affects ownership, management, or other rights relating to non-federal land or interests in non-federal land located within the Area.

(d) OVERSNOW VEHICLES . □ The Secretary of Agriculture shall authorize the use of snowmobiles and other oversnow vehicles within the Area when there is at least six inches of snow coverage.

(e) FIRE, INSECTS, AND DISEASE . □ In accordance with this title, the Secretary of Agriculture may □

(1) carry out any measures to manage wildland fire and treat hazardous fuels, insects, and diseases in the Area; and

(2) coordinate those measures with the appropriate State or local agency.

(f) WILDLAND FIRE OPERATIONS. □ Nothing in this title precludes a Federal, State, or local agency from conducting wildfire management operations (including operations using aircraft or mechanized equipment) or interfere with the authority of the Secretary of Agriculture to authorize mechanical thinning of trees or underbrush to prevent or control the spread of wildfires or the use of mechanized equipment for wildfire pre-suppression and suppression.

(g) LIVESTOCK GRAZING.. □

(1) IN GENERAL . □ Within the Area, Within the Area, the grazing of livestock in which grazing is established before the date of enactment of this Act shall continue in

accordance with the grazing permit that existed on January 1, 2016, subject to reasonable regulations as prescribed by the Secretary.

(2) PROTECTION OF EXISTING USES. Existing livestock grazing shall continue, to the greatest extent practicable, in accordance with the following guidelines:

(A) there shall be no curtailments of grazing in the areas designated by this title simply because an area is, or has been designated by this title, nor should designations be used as an excuse by administrators to slowly "phase out" grazing.

(B) the number and type of livestock permitted to graze in areas designated by this title shall continue at stocking levels prescribed in the grazing permit in effect at the time an area is designated and any adjustments in the numbers of livestock permitted should be made as a result of revisions in the normal grazing and land management planning and policy setting process to the greatest extent practicable.

(C) the maintenance of pre-established supporting facilities existing in an area prior to its classification as designated by this title (including fences, line cabins, water wells and pipelines, stock tanks and ponds, etc.), shall continue to the greatest extent practicable. Such maintenance may include the use of Off-highway vehicle or mechanized tools and equipment.

(D) the construction of new improvements or replacement of deteriorated facilities in areas designated by this title is permissible if in accordance with guidelines and management plans governing the area.

(E) the use of Off-highway vehicle equipment for emergency purposes such as rescuing sick animals or the placement of feed in emergency situations is permissible by the permittee or an employee or agent thereof, and should not be abused by permittees.

(F) Access to historic and traditional water sources for the purpose of supporting livestock shall be maintained.

(G) the trailing and movement of domestic livestock where permitted prior to the enactment of this Act shall continue

(3) UTAH DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE - In instances in which historic grazing locations, access, or use is disputed by the permittee, data and information provided by the Utah Department of Agriculture shall be given consideration by the Secretary of Agriculture to establish historic access, locations, or use.

(h) EXISTING EASEMENTS AND RIGHTS-OF-WAY. Nothing in this title precludes the Secretary of Agriculture from renewing easements or rights-of-way in existence on the date of enactment of this Act, in accordance with this Act and existing law.

(i) ADJACENT MANAGEMENT.

(a) IN GENERAL. □ Nothing in this title creates a protective perimeter or buffer zone around the Area designated by section 801.

(b) ACTIVITIES OUTSIDE AREA. □ The fact that an activity or use on land outside the Area can be seen, heard, or smelled within the Area shall not preclude the activity or use outside the boundary of the Area.

(j) OUTFITTING AND GUIDE ACTIVITIES . □ Commercial services (including authorized outfitting and guide activities) within the Area are authorized.

(k) FISH AND WILDLIFE . □ Nothing in this title affects the jurisdiction of the State of Utah with respect to the management of fish and wildlife on federal land in the State, including the regulation of hunting, fishing, and trapping within the Area.

(l) ACCESS . □ The Secretary of Agriculture shall provide the owner of State or private property within the boundary of the Area access to the property.

(m) WILDLIFE WATER DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS . □ Structures and facilities, including future and existing structures and facilities, for wildlife water development projects (including guzzlers) in the Area are authorized

~~(n) HUNTING AND FISHING. □~~

~~Within the Area in where hunting and fishing on lands and waters owned of managed by the Department of Agriculture was allowed before the date of enactment of this Act, shall continue.~~

(n) WATER RIGHTS. □

(a) STATUTORY CONSTRUCTION . □ Nothing in this title □

(1) shall constitute either an express or implied reservation by the United States of any water rights with respect to the Area designated by section 801;

(2) affects any water rights in the State;

(3) establishes a precedent with regard to any future designations.

(4) shall restrict or prohibit the upstream diversion of water rights held under Utah State law nor shall any claim of resource damages arise due to the rightful diversion or depletion of streams or rivers affecting the Area.

(b) UTAH WATER LAW. □ The Secretary of Agriculture shall follow the procedural and substantive requirements of State law to obtain and hold

any water rights not in existence on the date of the enactment of this Act with respect to the Area.

(c) EFFECTS ON STATE WATER RIGHTS. □The Secretary of the Interior and Secretary of Agriculture shall not take any action that adversely affects □

- (1) any water rights granted by the State;
- (2) the authority of the State in adjudicating water rights;
- (3) definitions established by the State with respect to the term □beneficial use□or □priority of rights□
- (4) terms and conditions for groundwater withdrawal;
- (5) the use of groundwater resources that are in accordance with State law; or
- (6) other rights or obligations of the State as established under State law.

(d) EXISTING WATER INFRASTRUCTURE. □

(1) Nothing in this title shall be construed to limit Off-highway vehicle access and road maintenance by local municipalities or water or irrigation districts for those maintenance activities necessary to guarantee the continued viability of water resource facilities that currently exist or which may be necessary in the future to prevent the degradation of the water supply in the Area designated by section 801.

(2) Nothing in this Act shall be construed to encumber, transfer, impair, or limit any water right, or recognized beneficial use, including access to, development, and use of livestock water rights as defined by State law.

(e) DEFINITION. □The term □water resource facilities□means irrigation and pumping facilities, reservoirs, water conservation works, aqueducts, canals, ditches, pipelines, wells, hydropower projects, transmission and other ancillary facilities, and other water diversion, storage, and carriage structures.

(o) VEGETATION MANAGEMENT. □ Nothing in this title prevents the Secretary of Agriculture from conducting vegetation management projects within the Area.

(p) WITHDRAWAL . □

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(A) IN GENERAL . □ Subject to valid rights in existence on the date of enactment of this Act the federal land within the Area is withdrawn from □

(i) all forms of entry, appropriation, and disposal under the federal land laws;

(ii) location, entry, and patent under the mining laws; and

(iii) operation of the mineral leasing, mineral materials, and geothermal leasing laws.

(q) FEES . □ Except for improved campgrounds, within the Area the United States Forest Service is prohibited from the collecting or requiring fees for access or use.

Division B ☐ Opportunit☐

Title I ☐ School Trust Land Consolidations

SEC. 101. FINDINGS AND PURPOSE

(a) FINDINGS. ☐ Congress finds that the land exchange authorized and directed by this Act furthers public objectives referenced in section 206 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1716) including ☐

- (A) Promoting better management of federal conservation areas by removing inheld state trust land sections;
- (B) Securing Federal ownership and protection of land with significant wildlife, recreational, scenic, cultural and other public values;
- (C) Assisting the State of Utah and local governments in economic development and community expansion through the consolidation of state trust lands in manageable blocks near several Utah communities; and
- (D) Advancing public education through increased opportunity for economic development of Utah school trust lands, in furtherance of the land grants made under the Utah Enabling Act, Act of July 16, 1894 (28 Stat. 107, chapter 138).

(b) PURPOSE ☐ It is the purpose of this title to authorize, direct, facilitate, and expedite the exchange of land between the State of Utah and the United States.

SEC. 10 ☐ DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) MAPS. ☐ The term ☐Maps☐ means the following maps prepared by the Bureau of Land Management:

- (a) Land Conveyances - Carbon County dated [date]
- (b) Land Conveyances ☐ Duchesne County dated [date]
- (c) Land Conveyances - Emery County dated [date]
- (d) Land Conveyances ☐ Grand County dated [date]
- (e) Land Conveyances ☐ San Juan County dated [date]
- (f) Land Conveyances ☐ Uintah County dated [date]

(2) NON-FEDERAL LAND. ☐ The term ☐non-Federal land☐ means the lands identified on the Maps as ☐State Trust Land Proposed for Transfer to United States☐, ☐State Trust Lands ☐Surface Only Proposed for Transfer to United States☐ and ☐State Trust Lands -- Minerals Only Proposed for Transfer to United States☐ located in Carbon, Duchesne, Emery, Grand, San Juan and Uintah counties, Utah, as generally depicted on the Maps.

(3) SECRETARY. ☐ The term ☐Secretary☐ means the Secretary of the Interior.

(4) STATE. ☐ The term ☐State☐ means the State of Utah, acting as trustee under the Utah State School and Institutional Trust Lands Management Act (Utah Code Ann. 53C☐ ☐ 101 et seq) through the Utah School and Institutional Trust Lands Administration.

SEC. 103. EXCHANGE OF LAND ☐ RESERVATION OF INTERESTS.

- (a) In General.--If the State offers to convey to the United States title to the non-Federal land, the Secretary shall, subject to the provisions of this title--
- (1) accept the offer; and
 - (2) on receipt of the right, title, and interest of the State in and to the non-Federal land, convey to the State all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the Federal land.
- (b) Valid Existing Rights.--The exchange authorized under subsection (a) shall be subject to valid existing rights.
- (c) Costs Costs of the land exchange shall be allocated in accordance with section 206(f)(2)(B) of FLPMA (43 U.S.C. 1716(f)(2)(B)).
- (d) Title Approval.--Title to the Federal land and non-Federal land to be exchanged under this section shall be in a format acceptable to the Secretary and the State.
- (e) Reservation of Interest in Potash.--
- (1) In general.--With respect to Federal land that contains potash resources, the Secretary shall reserve an interest in all potash resources.
 - (2) Extent of interest.--The interest reserved by the United States under paragraph 1 shall consist of--
 - (A) 50 percent of any bonus bid or other payment received by the State as consideration for securing any lease or authorization to develop potash resources;
 - (B) 50 percent of the amount that would have been received by the Federal Government under the royalty rate applicable on July 1, 2015 if the potash resources had been retained in Federal ownership; and
 - (C) 50 percent of any other payment received by the State pursuant to any lease or authorization to develop the potash resources.
 - (3) Upon receipt of any funds from potash leasing and development on lands in which the Secretary has reserved an interest, the State shall pay the Secretary amounts attributable to the reserved interest of the United States in accordance with paragraph (4).
 - (4) Payment.
 - (A) Any amounts due under paragraph (3) shall be paid by the State to the United States not less than quarterly.
 - (B) The State may deduct an administrative fee of three per cent from all payments due to the United States under paragraph (2).
 - (5) No obligation to lease.--The State shall not be obligated to lease or otherwise develop potash resources in which the United States retains an interest under this subsection.
- (f) Reservation of Wellbore Interest in Oil and Gas
- (1) In general. The Secretary shall reserve a wellbore interest in each oil and gas well on Federal land that has been determined by the Secretary to be capable of production in paying quantities as of the date of conveyance.
 - (2) Extent of interest. The wellbore interest reserved to the United States under paragraph (1) shall consist of all royalties attributable to any zones or horizons that are being produced from an oil and gas well located on Federal land as of the date of conveyance.

(3) Upon receipt of any funds attributable to the reserve wellbore interest of the United States, the State shall pay the Secretary all such amounts in accordance with paragraph (4).

(4) Payment. □

(A) Any amounts due under paragraph (2) shall be paid by the State to the United States not less than quarterly.

(B) The State may deduct an administrative fee of three per cent from all payments due to the United States under paragraph (2)

(5) Termination of Reserved Interest. □ The reserved wellbore interests of the United States in oil and gas shall automatically terminate on the date that is ten years after the enactment of this Act.

(6) Sharing of Revenue. The United States shall share all revenue received with respect to its reserved wellbore mineral interest in oil and gas with the State of Utah in accordance with 30 U.S.C. 191(a).

(g) Appurtenant Water Rights.--Any conveyance of a parcel of Federal land or non-Federal land under this Act shall include the conveyance of water rights appurtenant to the parcel conveyed.

SEC. 104. APPRAISALS

(a) Equal Value Exchange. □

(1) In general.--The value of the Federal land and non-Federal land to be exchanged under this Act □

(A) shall be equal; or

(B) shall be made equal in accordance with section 5.

(b) Appraisals.--The value of the Federal land and the non-Federal land shall be determined by appraisals conducted by 1 or more independent appraisers retained by the State, with the consent of the Secretary.

(c) Applicable law.--The appraisals conducted under paragraph (1) ---

(A) shall be conducted in accordance with section 206 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1716); and

(b) shall utilize nationally recognized appraisal standards, including, to the extent appropriate, the Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisitions.

(d) Approval.--The appraisals conducted under paragraph (1) shall be submitted to the Secretary and the State for approval.

(e) Adjustment.--

(1) In general.--If value is attributed to any parcel of Federal land because of the presence of minerals subject to leasing under the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 181 et seq.), the value of the parcel (as otherwise established under this subsection) shall be reduced by the estimated value of the payments that would have been made to the State of Utah from bonuses, rentals, and royalties that the United States would have received if such minerals were leased pursuant to the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 181 et seq.).

(2) Limitation.--An adjustment under subparagraph (A) shall not be considered as a property right of the State.

(f) Valuation of Lands with Reserved Minerals.--Federal land in which the Secretary reserves an interest under subsections 103(3)3(e) and 103(3)(f) shall be appraised

(1) without regard to the presence of potash; and

(2) taking into account the reserved wellbore interest of the United States, if any.

(g) Duration. The appraisals conducted under paragraph (1) shall remain valid until the date of the completion of the exchange authorized under this title.

(h) Availability of appraisals.

(1) In general.--All final appraisals, appraisal reviews, and determinations of value for land to be exchanged under this section shall be available for public review at the Utah State Office of the Bureau of Land Management at least 30 days before the conveyance of the applicable parcels.

(2) Publication.--The Secretary or the State, as applicable, shall publish in a newspaper of general circulation in Salt Lake County, Utah, and the County where the subject lands are located, a notice that the appraisals are available for public inspection.

(i) Dispute resolution.

(1) If, by the date that is 90 days after the date of submission of an appraisal for review and approval under this subsection, the Secretary or State do not agree to accept the findings of the appraisals with respect to any parcel of Federal land or non-Federal land, the dispute shall be resolved in accordance with section 206(d)(2) of FLPMA (43 U.S.C. 1716(d)(2)).

(2) If agreement has not been reached with respect to the exchange of an individual parcel of Federal land or non-Federal land, the Secretary and the State may agree to set aside the individual parcel to allow the exchange of the other parcels of Federal land and non-Federal land to proceed.

(j) Conveyance of Parcels in Phases.

(1) In General. Notwithstanding that appraisals for all of the parcels of Federal land and non-Federal land may not have been approved, parcels of the Federal land and non-Federal land may be exchanged in phases as may be mutually determined by the Secretary and the State.

(2) Ledger. -- The Secretary and the State may agree to utilize a ledger account to make equal the value of lands conveyed by each party in one or more phases, provided that the overall exchange shall be made equal as provided in section 105.

(3) Authority. It is the intent of Congress that the Secretary may exercise broad discretionary authority in the processing of the land exchange to expedite the final conveyance of the Federal and non-Federal land.

SEC. 105. EQUALIZATION OF VALUES.

(a) Surplus of federal land.

If the value of the Federal land exceeds the value of the non-Federal land, the value of the Federal land and non-Federal land shall be equalized by

(1) the State conveying to the United States State trust land located within any of the wilderness areas or national conservation areas in Washington County, Utah, established under subtitle O of title I of the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 (Public Law 111 1; 123 Stat. 1075) that has an appraised value

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equal to the difference between the value of the Federal land; and the value of the non-Federal land;

(2) the reduction in acreage of the Federal land as the State and the Secretary may agree;

(3) the State making a cash payment to the United States; or

(4) any combination of the methods described in paragraphs (1)-(3) as the State and the Secretary may mutually agree.

(b) Surplus of non-federal land. If the value of the non-Federal land exceeds the value of the Federal land, the value of the Federal land and the non-Federal land shall be equalized by

(1) the reduction in acreage of the non-Federal land as the State and the Secretary may mutually agree.

SEC. 106. WITHDRAWAL OF FEDERAL LANDS PRIOR TO EXCHANGE

Subject to valid existing rights, during the period beginning on the date of enactment of this Act and ending on the earlier of the date that the Federal land is removed from the exchange or the date on which the Federal land is conveyed, the Federal land is withdrawn from mineral location, entry or patent under the mining laws, from leasing and entry under the mineral leasing laws, and from mineral material disposal.

SEC. 10 NEPA AND FLPMA COMPLIANCE.

(1) Public Interest. -- The land exchange authorized and directed by this title is in the public interest.

(2) Scoping and Analysis. -- Notwithstanding any other law, in preparing an environmental assessment or environmental impact statement required under section 102 of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4332) with respect to the land exchange contemplated by this Act:

(A) the Secretary is not required to identify any actions other than the proposed action and the no action alternative; and

(B) the Secretary is not required to analyze the environmental effects of alternative conveyances or actions other than the offer submitted by the State under subsection 103(a).

(3) Presumption of Plan Adequacy. Conveyances of Federal land to the State in accordance with this Act are presumed to comply with any land use plan enacted under section 202 of FLPMA (43 U.S.C. 1712).

SEC. 10 STATUS AND MANAGEMENT OF LAND AFTER EXCHANGE.

(a) ADMINISTRATION OF NON-FEDERAL LAND.

(1) IN GENERAL. Subject to paragraph (2) and in accordance with section 206(c) of FLPMA (43 U.S.C. 1716(c)), the non-Federal land acquired by the United States under this Act shall become part of, and be managed as part of, the Federal administrative unit or area in which the land is located.

(b) GRAZING PERMITS.

(1) IN GENERAL. □ If land acquired under this Act is subject to a lease, permit, or contract for the grazing of domestic livestock in effect on the date of acquisition, the entity acquiring the land shall allow the grazing to continue for the remainder of the term of the lease, permit, or contract, subject to the related terms and conditions of user agreements, including permitted stocking rates, grazing fee levels, access rights, and ownership and use of range improvements.

(2) RENEWAL. □ To the extent allowed by Federal or State law, on expiration of any grazing lease, permit, or contract described in paragraph (1), the holder of the lease, permit, or contract shall be entitled to a preference right to renew the lease, permit, or contract.

(3) BASE PROPERTIES. □ If land conveyed by the State under this Act is used by a grazing permittee or lessee to meet the base property requirements for a Federal grazing permit or lease, the land shall continue to qualify as a base property for the remaining term of the lease or permit and the term of any renewal or extension of the lease or permit.

(c) HAZARDOUS MATERIALS. □

(1) IN GENERAL. □ The Secretary and the State shall make available for review and inspection any record relating to hazardous materials on the land to be exchanged under this Act.

(2) COSTS. □ The costs of remedial actions relating to hazardous materials on land acquired under this Act shall be paid by those entities responsible for the costs under applicable law.

SEC. 10 □ LANDS WITHIN HISTORIC UNCOMPAGRE RESERVATION.

In the event that a court of competent jurisdiction issues a final judgment against the United States determining that the public lands within the boundaries of the historic Uncompahgre Reservation currently managed by the Bureau of Land Management are or should be tribal trust lands of the Ute Indian Tribe of the Uintah and Ouray Reservation, then ---

(a) within one year of the final judgment, the State of Utah shall relinquish all lands acquired by the State under this Act that are located within the historic Uncompahgre Reservation to the United States for the benefit of the Tribe; and

(b) upon such relinquishment, the State of Utah may select unappropriated public lands of equal value elsewhere in Utah in the manner provided by section 6 of the Utah Enabling Act, Act of July 16, 1894, ch. 138, 28 Stat. 107.

SEC. 110. □ BOO □ CLIFFS CONSERVATION AREA. □ The non-Federal mineral estate acquired by the United States and the existing Federal mineral estate, totaling acres, depicted on the Grand County map as the Book Cliffs Conservation Area is withdrawn from the operation of the mineral entry, leasing and mineral material disposal laws ~~until otherwise determined by Congress.~~

Title II □ Goblin Valle □ State Par □

SEC. □01. LAND CONVEYANCE

(a) LAND CONVEYANCE. □ At the request of the State of Utah, the Secretary of the Interior shall convey, without consideration, the approximately 9,994 acres of Bureau of Land Management land identified as □ Utah PLI Goblin Valley State Park Map, □ on the map entitled Utah PLI Goblin Valley State Park Expansion Map and dated _____, to the Utah State Parks and Recreation Division of the Department of Natural Resources.

SEC. □0□ COOPERATIVE MANAGEMENT OF GOBLIN VALLEY.

(a) IN GENERAL. □ At the request of the State, in accordance with this section, the Secretary of the Interior shall enter into a cooperative agreement with the State for the management of the federal land described in subsection (b).

(b) DESCRIPTION OF LAND. □ The area subject to the cooperative agreement is federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management in Emery County, Utah comprising approximately 156,540 acres, identified as □ Goblin Valley Cooperative Management Area □ on the map entitled Utah PLI Goblin Valley State Park Map and dated _____.

(c) PURPOSES. - The purposes of the Goblin Valley Cooperative Management Area is to promote outdoor recreation, such as off-highway vehicle use, mountain biking, rock climbing, and hiking.

(d) TERMS. □ The cooperative agreement shall □

(1) clarify the roles, responsibilities, and limitations, of the Secretary of the Interior and the State with regard to recreation management within the federal land;

(2) extend only to recreational activities, including Off-highway vehicle and non-Off-highway vehicle, within the federal land, and shall not affect other land management within the federal land, or recreational activities outside the federal land;

(3) require that recreational activities within the federal land shall continue to be managed in accordance with □

(A) the San Rafael Swell National Conservation Area and Crack Canyon Wilderness Area established by this Act; and

(B) applicable federal laws.

(4) require new route and trail construction for motorized and non-motorized use to further recreational opportunities and/or minimize resource conflict, when and where appropriate;

(5) address the establishment, distribution, and uses of, any revenues generated by recreational activities (including entrance fees) on federal lands within the Goblin Valley Cooperative Management Area; and

(6) specify that the State agency administering the federal land shall be the Utah State Parks and Recreation Division of the Department of Natural Resources.

Title III □ Price Canyon State Forest

SEC. 301. DEFINITIONS.

In this title:

- (1) MAPS. □ The term "Map" means the map titled Utah PLI Price Canyon State Forest Map.
- (2) FEDERAL LAND. □ The term "federal land" means the 13,321-acres owned by the Bureau of Land Management and identified as "BLM Lands Proposed for Transfer to State Sovereign Land" located in Carbon County, Utah, as generally depicted on the map entitled "Utah PLI Price Canyon State Forest Map" and date _____
- (3) NON-FEDERAL LAND. □ The term "non-federal land" means the 14,939-acres identified on the Map as "State Sovereign Land Proposed for Transfer to BLM" located in Grand, and San Juan Counties, Utah, as generally depicted on the _____
- (4) SECRETARY. □ The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Interior.
- (5) STATE. □ The term "State" means the State of Utah's Division of Forestry, Fire, and State Lands.

SEC. 30 □ EXCHANGE OF LAND.

- (a) In General.-- It is the purpose of this title to consolidate intermingled State sovereign lands in an area of Carbon County, Utah to create the State of Utah's first State Forest.
- (b) If the State offers to convey to the United States title to the non-federal land, the Secretary of the Interior shall--
 - (1) accept the offer; and
 - (2) on receipt of the right, title, and interest of the State in and to the non-federal land, convey to the State all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the federal land.
- (c) VALID EXISTING RIGHTS.--The exchange authorized under subsection (a) shall be subject to valid existing rights.
- (d) TITLE APPROVAL.--Title to the federal land and non-federal land to be exchanged under this section shall be in a format acceptable to the Secretary of the Interior and the State.

SEC. 303. LIVESTOCK □ GRAZING.

- (a) LIVESTOCK GRAZING--- Within the lands acquired by the State under this title in which grazing is established before the date of enactment of this Act, the grazing of livestock shall continue at levels existing as of January 1, 2016, subject to reasonable regulations as prescribed by the Secretary.

Title IV □ Deer Lodge Land Exchange

SEC. 401 Definitions

In this title:

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(a) ASSOCIATION. □ The term "Association" means the Deer Lodge Homeowners Association.

(b) FEDERAL LAND. □ The term "federal land" means the approximately 156 acres of National Forest System land in Daggett County, Utah, identified as "Deer Lodge Cabin Site" on the map entitled "Utah PLI Deer Lodge Land Exchange Map" and dated ____.

(c) NON-FEDERAL LAND. □ The term "non-federal land" means the parcel of approximately 77 acres of private land located in Uintah County, Utah and identified as "Land to Be Acquired by USFS" on the map entitled "Utah PLI Deer Lodge Land Exchange Map" and dated _____.

(d) SECRETARY. □ The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of Agriculture.

SEC. 40 LAND EXCHANGE.

(a) CONVEYANCE OF LAND. □ No less than two years after enactment of this title, if the Association offers to convey to the United States all right, title, and interest of the Association in and to the non-federal land, the Secretary of Agriculture shall convey to the Association, without consideration, all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the federal land, subject to valid existing rights.

(b) COMPLIANCE WITH EXISTING LAW. □ Except as otherwise provided in this title, the Secretary of Agriculture shall carry out the land exchange under this title in accordance with section 206 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1716).

SEC. 403 CONDITIONS OF EXCHANGE.

(a) TITLE. □ As a condition of the land exchange under this title, title to the non-federal land to be acquired by the Secretary of Agriculture under this title shall be acceptable to the Secretary of Agriculture.

(b) TERMS AND CONDITIONS. □ As a condition of the land exchange under this title, the Association shall agree to retain as undeveloped open space the approximately 40 acres of meadow area identified as "Open Space" as generally depicted on the map entitled "Utah PLI Deerlodge Land Exchange" and dated ____.

Title V Scofield Land Transfers

SEC. 501. DEFINITIONS.

In this title:

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(1) CARBON COUNTY. □

The term "Carbon County" means Carbon County, Utah, within which the Scofield Reservoir property is located.

(2) CLAIMANT. □ The term "claimant" means any person or entity (or a successor in interest to a person or entity) that, according to the records in the office of the Recorder for Carbon County, Utah, as of the date of enactment of this Act, claims title to, or an interest in, the federal land.

(3) FEDERAL LAND. □

(A) IN GENERAL. □ The term "federal land" means the land acquired by Price River Water Conservation District and transferred to the United States for use in the construction and operation of Scofield Dam and Reservoir located between the normal water surface elevation and the property boundary elevation in the Scofield Reservoir basin.

(B) EXCLUSIONS. □ The term "federal land" does not include any mineral or subsurface rights to the land described in subparagraph (A); or the 205 acres of land adjoining the Scofield Reservoir, as adjudicated in the case styled United States v. Dunn (557F.3d 1165 (10th Cir. 2009)).

(4) LIFE ESTATE. □ The term "life estate" means if the claimant is a person, an interest of the claimant in the federal land that will revert to the United States on the date of the death of the claimant; and (B) if the claimant is an entity, an interest in the federal land of a person designated by the claimant that will revert to the United States on the date of the death of the designated person.

(5) SECRETARY. □ The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Interior.

SEC. 50 □ CONVEYANCE OF SCOFIELD PROJECT LAND.

(a) The Secretary of the Interior shall convey all right and title to the federal land, or a life estate in the federal land, without consideration, to any valid claimant that submits a request to the Secretary of the Interior not later than 18 months after the enactment of this Act. If the Secretary of the Interior does not act upon the request within 18 months from the date of enactment of this act, the federal land shall be transferred to the claimant.

(b) CONVEYANCE REQUIREMENTS- A conveyance under this title shall be subject to □

(A) provisions under which the claimant shall agree to indemnify and hold harmless the United States for all claims by the claimant or others arising from--
(i) the design, construction, operation, maintenance, or replacement of Scofield Dam and Reservoir;
(ii) the survey of claims, description of claims, delineation of boundaries, conveyance documents, conveyance process, and recording of deeds associated with the conveyance; and

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- (iii) any damages associated with any structure or chattel of the claimant that may be displaced in a flood event;
- (B) the United States retaining a flood easement as well as an access easement for purposes of monitoring and enforcing the requirements of subparagraph (c) with respect to the entire portion of federal land conveyed; and
- (C) deed restrictions requiring that--
 - (i) to prevent any structure on the portion of the federal land conveyed from being displaced during a flood event, the claimant shall--
 - (I) secure or tie down all existing structures; and
 - (II) if replacing or rebuilding such a structure, limit the replacement or rebuilding to the number and type of structures in existence on the date of enactment of this Act; and
 - (ii) all activities carried out by the claimant under clause (i) with respect to a structure to be carried out in accordance with applicable standards for structures that may be submerged, flooded, or inundated, as contained in--
 - (I) the International Building Code (as adopted by Utah Administrative Code R156-56); or
 - (II) any other building code or engineering standard that is--
 - (aa) similar to the International Building Code;
 - (bb) widely used; and
 - (cc) nationally recognized.

(c) If the claimant is a willing seller, the Secretary of the Interior may offer the claimant fair market value for the land in lieu of a conveyance of all right and title to the federal land.

Title VI □ Land Conve□ances

SEC. 601. Land Conve□ances.

(a) IN GENERAL. □ Notwithstanding the land use planning requirements of sections 202 and 203 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1712, 1713), upon the request of the specified local entity in the county in which the conveyance will occur, the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture as appropriate shall convey the following federal land to that entity, without consideration:

(1) CANYONLANDS FIELDS AIRPORT - The approximately 561 acres of land depicted as □ Canyonlands Fields Airport, □ on the map entitled Utah PLI Land Conveyances Map and dated ____, to Grand County, Utah for use as an airport

(2) MOAB TAILINGS PROJECT □ Upon completion of the Moab Uranium Mill Tailings Remedial Action (UMTRA) Project, the approximately 474 acres of land depicted as □ UMTRA Conveyance, □ on the map entitled Utah PLI Land Conveyances Map and dated ____, □ shall be conveyed, without consideration, to Grand County, Utah.

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- (3) HUNTINGTON AIRPORT EXPANSION. □ The approximately 1,398 acres generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Land Conveyances Map and dated _____ as □Huntington Airport, □to Emery County, Utah, for expansion of the Huntington Municipal Airport.
- (4) EMERY COUNTY RECREATION AREA. □ The approximately 79 acres generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Land Conveyances Map and dated _____ as □Emery County Recreation Area, □to Emery County, Utah for public recreational purposes.
- (5) EMERY COUNTY SHERIFF SUBSTATION. □ The approximately 643 acres generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Land Conveyances Map and dated _____, as □Emery County Sheriff's Substation, □to Emery County, Utah for a substation for the Emery County Sheriff's Office.
- (6) BLANDING OUTDOOR RECREATION AREA. ---The approximately 5,197 acres of land depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Land Conveyances Map and dated _____, as □Blanding Outdoor Recreation Area, □to Blanding City, Utah for use as an outdoor recreation area.
- (7) CAL BLACK AIRPORT. □ The approximately 1,916 acres generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Land Conveyances Map and dated _____ as □Cal Black Airport, □to San Juan County, Utah for a municipal airport.
- (8) BLUFF AIRPORT. □ The approximately 1,406 acres generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Land Conveyances Map and dated _____ as □Bluff Airport, □to San Juan County, Utah, for a municipal airport.
- (9) MONTICELLO WATER STORAGE AND TREATMENT PLANT. □ The approximately 164 acres generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Land Conveyances Map and dated _____ as □Monticello Water Storage and Treatment Plant, □to Monticello City, Utah, for a water storage and treatment plant.
- (10) BLANDING SHOOTING RANGE. □ The approximately 21 acres generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Land Conveyances Map and dated _____, as □Blanding Shooting Range, □to San Juan County, Utah, for a public shooting range.
- (11) PARK CITY CONVEYENCE I □The approximately 2.5 acres generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Land Conveyances Map and dated _____ as □Park City Conveyance I, □to Park City, Utah, for public recreation and open space.
- (12) PARK CITY CONVEYENCE II □The approximately 1 acres generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Land Conveyances Map and dated _____ as □Park City Conveyance II, □to Park City, Utah, for public recreation and open space.
- (13) LISBON VALLEY -- The approximately 398 acres generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Land Conveyances Map and dated _____ as □Lisbon Valley, □to Utah State University, Utah, for education and research.

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(14) WELLINGTON -- The approximately 645 acres generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Land Conveyances Map and dated _____ as "Wellington," to Utah State University, for education and research.

(15) RANGE CREEK RESEARCH STATION EXPANSION-- The approximately 1,663 acres depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Land Conveyances Map and dated _____ as "Range Creek Research Station Expansion," to the University of Utah, for education and research.

(16) ASHLEY SPRING ZONE. " The approximately 1,102 acres generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Land Conveyances Map and dated _____ as "Ashley Spring," to Uintah County, Utah, for use as open space and for watershed protection and drinking water development.

(17) SEEP RIDGE UTILITY CORRIDOR. "The approximately ___ acres generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Land Conveyances Map and dated _____ as "Seep Ridge Utility Corridor," to the State of Utah, for use as rights-of-way for public utilities.

(18) BLUFF RIVER RECREATION AREA. - The approximately 177 acres generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Land Conveyances Map and dated _____ as "Bluff River Recreation Area," to San Juan County, for use as recreation and municipal facilities.

(19) EMERY INFORMATION CENTER. "The approximately 80 acres generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Land Conveyances Map and dated _____, as "Emery County Information Center," to Emery County, Utah for an information and visitor center to promote public lands.

(20) PARK CITY CONVEYENCE III "The approximately __ acres generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Land Conveyances Map and dated _____ as "Park City Conveyance III," to Park City, Utah, for public recreation and open space.

(21) SUMMIT COUNTY CONVEYENCE "The approximately __ acres generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Land Conveyances Map and dated _____ as "Summit Conveyance," to Summit County, Utah, for public recreation and open space.

(b) MAP AND LEGAL DESCRIPTIONS. "

(1) IN GENERAL. "Not later than two years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture shall file a map and legal description of the Land Conveyances with the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate.

(2) FORCE AND EFFECT. " Each map and legal description submitted under this section shall have the same force and effect as if included in this title, except that the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture as appropriate may make any minor modifications of any clerical or typographical errors in the map or legal description.

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(3) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY. A copy of the map and legal description shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the Bureau of Land Management and the United States Forest Service.

(c) REVERSION. If any parcel conveyed under subsection (a) ceases to be used for the purpose for which it was conveyed or any other public purpose, the land shall revert to the United States, if the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture as appropriate determines that the reversion is in the best interest of the United States.

Title VII Land Disposals

SEC. 01. LAND DISPOSALS.

- (a) Disposal. -- Subject to valid existing rights, the Secretary of the Interior shall within two years dispose of federal lands identified as Lands for Disposal on the map entitled Utah PLI Land Disposal Map and dated _____.

Title VIII CANYON COUNTRY RECREATION ZONES

SEC 01. ESTABLISHMENT

(a) ESTABLISHMENT. Subject to valid existing rights, and to enhance existing and future recreational opportunities and use the following areas in Grand County, Uintah County, and San Juan County, Utah are hereby established as Recreation Zones:

- (1) KLONDIKE RECREATION ZONE. Certain federal land, comprising approximately 24,968 acres administered by the Bureau of Land Management in Grand County, Utah, as generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Recreation Zones Map and dated _____ to be known as the Klondike Recreation Zone.
- (2) MONITOR AND MERRIMAC RECREATION ZONE. Certain federal land, comprising approximately 17,370 acres administered by the Bureau of Land Management in Grand County, Utah, as generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Recreation Zones Map and dated _____ to be known as the Monitor and Merrimac Recreation Zone.
- (3) GOLDBAR RECREATION ZONE. Certain federal land, comprising approximately 23,050 acres administered by the Bureau of Land Management in Grand County, Utah, as generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Recreation Zones Map and dated _____ to be known as the Goldbar Recreation Zone.
- (4) BIG FLAT RECREATION ZONE. Certain federal land, comprising approximately 25,311 acres administered by the Bureau of Land Management in Grand County, Utah, as generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Recreation Zones Map and dated _____ to be known as the Big Flat Recreation Zone.

- (5) MINERAL CANYON RECREATION ZONE. Certain federal land, comprising approximately 19,809 acres administered by the Bureau of Land Management in Grand County, Utah, as generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Recreation Zones Map and dated _____ to be known as the Mineral Canyon Recreation Zone.
- (6) DEE PASS AND UTAH RIMS RECREATION ZONE. Certain federal land, comprising approximately 210,116 acres administered by the Bureau of Land Management in Grand County, Utah, as generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Recreation Zones Map and dated _____ to be known as the Dee Pass and Utah Rims Recreation Zone.
- (7) YELLOW CIRCLE. Certain federal land, comprising approximately 7,040 acres administered by the Bureau of Land Management in San Juan County, Utah, as generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Recreation Zones Map and dated _____ to be known as the Yellow Circle Recreation Zone.
- (8) CAMEO CLIFFS. Certain federal land, comprising approximately 48,025 acres administered by the Bureau of Land Management in San Juan County, Utah, as generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Recreation Zones Map and dated _____ to be known as the Cameo Cliffs Recreation Zone.
- (9) JENSEN HILLS. Certain federal land, comprising approximately _____ acres administered by the Bureau of Land Management in Uintah County, Utah, as generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Recreation Zones Map and dated _____ to be known as the Jensen Hills Recreation Zone.
- (10) RED MOUNTAIN. Certain federal land, comprising approximately _____ acres administered by the Bureau of Land Management in Uintah County, Utah, as generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Recreation Zones Map and dated _____ to be known as the Red Mountain Recreation Zone.
- (11) DEVILS HOLE. Certain federal land, comprising approximately _____ acres administered by the Bureau of Land Management in Uintah County, Utah, as generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Recreation Zones Map and dated _____ to be known as the Devils Hole Recreation Zone.
- (12) BOURDETTE DRAW. Certain federal land, comprising approximately _____ acres administered by the Bureau of Land Management in Uintah County, Utah, as generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Recreation Zones Map and dated _____ to be known as the Bourdette Draw Recreation Zone.
- (13) RED WASH. Certain federal land, comprising approximately _____ acres administered by the Bureau of Land Management in Uintah County, Utah, as generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Recreation Zones Map and dated _____ to be known as the Red Wash Recreation Zone.

SEC. 00 MAP AND LEGAL DESCRIPTION.

(a) IN GENERAL. □ Not later than two years from the date the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall file a map and legal description of the recreation zones established by sections 801 of this Act with the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate.

(b) FORCE AND EFFECT. □ The map and legal description submitted under this section shall have the same force and effect as if included in this title, except that the Secretary of the Interior may make any minor modifications of any clerical or typographical errors in the map or legal description.

(c) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY. □ A copy of the map and legal description shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the Bureau of Land Management.

SEC. 03. GENERAL PROVISIONS.

(a) FIRE, INSECTS, AND DISEASE . □ In accordance with this title, the Secretary of the Interior may □

(1) carry out any measures to manage wildland fire and treat hazardous fuels, insects, and diseases in the recreation zones; and

(2) coordinate those measures with the appropriate State or local agency.

(b) WILDLAND FIRE OPERATIONS. □ Nothing in this title precludes a Federal, State, or local agency from conducting wildfire management operations (including operations using aircraft or mechanized equipment) or interferes with the authority of the Secretary of the Interior to authorize mechanical thinning of trees or underbrush to prevent or control the spread of wildfires or the use of mechanized equipment for wildfire pre-suppression and suppression.

(c) LIVESTOCK GRAZING. □

(1) IN GENERAL . □ Within the recreation planning areas, the grazing of livestock in which grazing is established before the date of enactment of this Act shall continue in accordance with the grazing permit that existed on January 1, 2016, subject to reasonable regulations as prescribed by the Secretary.

(2) PROTECTION OF EXISTING USES. Existing livestock grazing shall continue, to the greatest extent practicable, in accordance with the following guidelines:

(A) there shall be no curtailments of grazing in the areas designated by this title simply because an area is, or has been designated by this title, nor should designations be used as an excuse by administrators to slowly "phase out" grazing.

(B) the number and type of livestock permitted to graze in areas designated by this title shall continue at stocking levels prescribed in the grazing permit in effect at the time an area is designated and any adjustments in the numbers of livestock permitted should be made as a result of revisions in the normal grazing and land management planning and policy setting process.~~to the greatest extent practicable.~~

(C) the maintenance of pre-established supporting facilities existing in an area prior to its classification as designated by this title (including fences, line cabins, water wells and pipelines, stock tanks and ponds, etc.), shall

continue to the greatest extent practicable. Such maintenance may include the use of Off-highway vehicle or mechanized tools and equipment.

(D) the construction of new improvements or replacement of deteriorated facilities in areas designated by this title is permissible if in accordance with guidelines and management plans governing the area.

(E) the use of Off-highway vehicle equipment for emergency purposes such as rescuing sick animals or the placement of feed in emergency situations is permissible by the permittee or an employee or agent thereof, and should not be abused by permittees.

(F) Access to historic and traditional water sources for the purpose of supporting livestock shall be maintained.

(G) the trailing and movement of domestic livestock where permitted prior to the enactment of this Act shall continue

(3) UTAH DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

In instances in which historic grazing areas, access, or use is disputed by the permittee, data and information provided by the Utah Department of Agriculture shall be given ~~priority~~ consideration by the Secretary of the Interior to establish historic grazing, locations, or use.

(d) EXISTING EASEMENTS AND RIGHTS-OF-WAY. Nothing in this title precludes the Secretary of the Interior from renewing easements or rights-of-way in existence as of the date of enactment of this Act, in accordance with this title and existing law.

(f) ADJACENT MANAGEMENT.

(1) IN GENERAL. Nothing in this title creates a protective perimeter or buffer zone around any recreation zone designated by this title.

(2) ACTIVITIES OUTSIDE THE RECREATION ZONES. The fact that an activity or use on land outside a recreation zone can be seen, heard, or smelled within the recreation zone shall not preclude the activity or use outside the boundary of the recreation zone.

(e) OUTFITTING AND GUIDE ACTIVITIES. Commercial services (including authorized outfitting and guide activities) within the recreation zones are authorized.

(f) FISH AND WILDLIFE. Nothing in this title affects the jurisdiction of the State of Utah with respect to the management of fish and wildlife on federal land in the State, including the regulation of hunting, fishing, and trapping within the recreation zones.

(g) ACCESS. The Secretary of the Interior shall provide the owner of State or private property within the boundary of a recreation zones access to the property.

(h) WILDLIFE WATER DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS. Structures and facilities, including future and existing structures and facilities, for wildlife water development projects (including guzzlers) in the recreation zones are authorized

~~(i) HUNTING, FISHING, AND RECREATIONAL AND TARGET SHOOTING. Within the recreation zones in where hunting, fishing, and recreational and target shooting on lands and waters owned of managed by the Department of the Interior was allowed before the date of enactment of this Act, shall continue.~~

(i) WATER RIGHTS.

(a) STATUTORY CONSTRUCTION. Nothing in this title

(1) shall constitute either an express or implied reservation by the United States of any water rights with respect to the recreation zones designated by this title;

- (2) affects any water rights in the State of Utah;
- (3) establishes a precedent with regard to any future recreation zone.
- (b) UTAH WATER LAW. □The Secretary of the Interior shall follow the procedural and substantive requirements of State law to obtain and hold any water rights not in existence on the date of the enactment of this Act with respect to the recreation zones.
- (c) EXISTING WATER INFRASTRUCTURE. □ Nothing in this Act shall be construed to limit Off-highway vehicle access and road maintenance by local municipalities for those maintenance activities necessary to guarantee the continued viability of water resource facilities that currently exist or which may be necessary in the future to prevent the degradation of the water supply in recreation zones designated by this title.
- (d) DEFINITION. □The term □water resource facilities□ means irrigation and pumping facilities, reservoirs, water conservation works, aqueducts, canals, ditches, pipelines, wells, hydropower projects, transmission and other ancillary facilities, and other water diversion, storage, and carriage structures.
- (j) VEGETATION MANAGEMENT. □ Nothing in this title prevents the Secretary of the Interior from conducting vegetation management projects within the recreation zones.
- (k) WILDERNESS REVIEW. □
 - (a) Congress finds and directs that the recreation zones described in section 801 have been adequately studied for wilderness character and wilderness designation pursuant to sections 201 and 603 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1782) and are no longer subject to the requirement of subsection (c) of such section pertaining to the management of wilderness study areas in a manner that does not impair the suitability of such areas for preservation as wilderness.
 - (b) The Secretary of the Interior may not promulgate or issue any system-wide regulation, directive, instruction memorandum or order that would direct management of the federal lands identified in section 801 in a manner contrary to subsection (m).

(l) MANAGEMENT PLAN. □

- (1) PLAN REQUIRED- Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall develop a management plan for the long-term management of each recreation zone.
- (2) RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONSULTATION- The Secretary of the Interior shall prepare the management plan in consultation and coordination with the Public Lands Initiative Planning Advisory Councils established under Division C of this Act.
- (c) USES- The Secretary of the Interior shall allow only such uses of the recreation zones that would further the purposes and uses outlined within each Zone and in consultation and coordination with the Public Lands Initiative Stakeholder Advisory Councils established under Division C of this Act.

SEC. □04. GOLDBAR RECREATION ZONE ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS

- (a) PURPOSES.---The purposes of the Goldbar Recreation Zone are to promote outdoor recreation, such as off-highway vehicle use, mountain biking, and hiking, provide for the

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construction of new non-Off-highway vehicle trails, and to prevent future energy and mineral leases or claims, and to manage and protect indigenous plants.

(b) ADMINISTRATION.---

(1) IN GENERAL.--- The Secretary of the Interior shall administer the Goldbar Recreation Zone in accordance with---

(a) this title

(b) the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.); and

(c) other applicable laws.

(2) USES .□ Uses and management of the Zone shall:

(A) coordinate and consults with State and local government entities

(B) provide for recreational opportunities to occur within the Goldbar Recreation Zone including, biking, hiking, off-highway vehicle use, including motorcycling, ATV riding, and four-wheeling, and camping

(C) prohibit future mineral and energy leasing or claims.

(D) provide for new route and trail construction for Off-highway vehicle and non-Off-highway vehicle use to further recreational opportunities.

(E) protects and manages indigenous plants.

(F) comply with Section 803.

(3) MANAGEMENT OF OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLE AND MECHANIZED VEHICLES.□

(A) IN GENERAL- The Secretary of the Interior shall manage existing designated routes in a manner that--

(i) is consistent with Off-highway vehicle and mechanized use of the designated routes that is authorized as of January 1, 2016..

(ii) allows for adjustment to the travel management plan within the regular amendment process.

(iii) allows for the construction of new non-Off-highway vehicle trails.

SEC. □05. MONITOR AND MERRIMAC RECREATION ZONE ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS.

(a) PURPOSES.---The purposes of the Monitor and Merrimac Recreation Zone are to promote outdoor recreation, such as off-highway vehicle use, mountain biking, rock climbing, and hiking, provide for the construction of new Off-highway vehicle and non-Off-highway vehicle trails, and to prevent future energy and mineral leases or claims,

(b) ADMINISTRATION.---

(1) IN GENERAL.--- The Secretary of the Interior shall administer the Monitor and Merrimac Recreation Zone in accordance with---

(a) this title

(b) the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.) and

(c) other applicable laws.

(2) USES .□ Uses and management of the Zone shall:

(A) coordinate and consults with State and local government entities

- (B) provide for recreational opportunities to occur within the Monitor and Merrimac Recreation Zone including, biking, hiking, off-highway vehicle use, including motorcycling, ATV riding, and four-wheeling, and rock climbing
- (C) prohibit future mineral and energy leasing.
- (D) provide for new route and trail construction for Off-highway vehicle and non-Off-highway vehicle use to further recreational opportunities.
- (E) comply with Section 803 .

(3) MANAGEMENT OF OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLE AND MECHANIZED VEHICLES. □

- (A) IN GENERAL- The Secretary of the Interior shall manage existing designated Off-highway vehicle routes in a manner that--
 - (i) is consistent with Off-highway vehicle and mechanized use of the designated routes that is authorized as of January 1, 2016.
 - (ii) allows for adjustment to the travel management plan within the regular amendment process.
 - (iii) allows for the construction of new Off-highway vehicle and non-Off-highway vehicle trails.

SEC. 06 LONDI RECREATION ZONE ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS

(a) PURPOSES.---The purposes of the Klondike Recreation Zone are to promote outdoor recreation, such as off-highway vehicle use, mountain biking, rock climbing, and hiking, provide for the construction of new non-Off-highway vehicle trails, and to prevent future energy and mineral leases or claims,

(b) ADMINISTRATION.---

- (1) IN GENERAL.--- The Secretary of the Interior shall administer the Klondike Recreation Zone in accordance with---
 - (a) this title
 - (b) the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.); and
 - (c) other applicable laws
- (2) USES .□ Uses and management of the Zone shall:
 - (A) coordinate and consults with State and local government entities
 - (B) provide for recreational opportunities to occur within the Klondike Recreation Zone including, biking, hiking, off-highway vehicle use, including motorcycling, ATV riding, and four-wheeling, and rock climbing
 - (C) prohibit future mineral and energy leasing.
 - (D) provide for new route and trail construction for non-Off-highway vehicle use to further recreational opportunities.
 - (E) provide managerial flexibility to route Off-highway vehicle trails in a way that minimizes conflict with non-Off-highway vehicle trails.
 - (E) comply with Section 803 .

(3) MANAGEMENT OF OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLE AND MECHANIZED VEHICLES. □

- (A) IN GENERAL- The Secretary of the Interior shall manage existing designated routes in a manner that--

- (i) is consistent with Off-highway vehicle and mechanized use of the designated routes that is authorized as of January 1, 2016, including off-highway vehicle use of Sovereign Trail System.
- (ii) allows for adjustment to the travel management plan within the regular amendment process.
- (iii) allows for the construction of new non-Off-highway vehicle trails.

SEC. 101 BIG FLAT RECREATION ZONE ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS

(a) PURPOSES.---The purposes of the Big Flat Recreation Zone are to promote outdoor recreation, such as off-highway vehicle use, mountain biking, rock climbing, and hiking, to promote mineral development, and provide for new Off-highway vehicle route construction.

(b) ADMINISTRATION.---

(1) IN GENERAL.--- The Secretary of the Interior shall administer the Big Flat Recreation Zone in accordance with---

- (a) this title
- (b) the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.); and
- (c) other applicable laws.

(2) USES .□ Uses and management of the Zone shall:

- (A) coordinate and consults with State and local government entities
- (B) provide for recreational opportunities to occur within the Big Flat Recreation Zone including, biking, hiking, off-highway vehicle use, including motorcycling, ATV riding, and four-wheeling, and rock climbing
- (C) provide for future mineral leasing with No Surface Occupancy stipulations
- (D) prevent the retirement of mineral leases.
- (E) provide for new route and trail construction for Off-highway vehicle and non-Off-highway vehicle use to further recreational opportunities.
- (F) comply with Section 803 .

(3) MANAGEMENT OF OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLE AND MECHANIZED VEHICLES.□

(A) IN GENERAL- The Secretary of the Interior shall manage existing designated routes in a manner that--

- (i) is consistent with Off-highway vehicle and mechanized use of the designated routes that is authorized as of January 1, 2016.
- (ii) Allows for adjustment to the travel management plan within the regular amendment process.
- (iii) Allows for the construction of new Off-highway vehicle and non-Off-highway vehicle trails.

SEC. 102 MINERAL CANYON RECREATION ZONE ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS.

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(a) PURPOSES.---The purposes of the Mineral Canyon Recreation Zone are to promote non-Off-highway vehicle outdoor recreation, such mountain biking, rock climbing, and hiking, to prevent future energy or mineral leases or claims, and provide for new non-Off-highway vehicle route construction, maintain boating access, maintain airstrip access, and maintain access and use of country borrow areas.

(b) ADMINISTRATION.---

(1) IN GENERAL.--- The Secretary of the Interior shall administer the Mineral Canyon Recreation Zone:

- (i) in accordance with---
- (ii) this title;
- (iii) the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.); and
- (iv) other applicable laws.

(2) USES .□ Uses and management of the Zone shall:

- (A) coordinate and consults with State and local government entities;
- (B) provide for non Off-highway vehicle recreational opportunities to occur within the Mineral Canyon Recreation Zone including, biking, and hiking,
- (C) prevent future energy or mineral leasing or claims
- (D) provide for new route and trail construction for non-Off-highway vehicle use to further recreational opportunities.
- (E) maintain access for boating
- (F) maintain access for aircraft to the existing airstrip
- (G) maintain access and use to the county borrow areas.
- (H) comply with Section 803 .

(3) MANAGEMENT OF OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLE AND MECHANIZED VEHICLES.□

(A) IN GENERAL- The Secretary of the Interior shall manage existing designated routes in a manner that--

- (i) is consistent with Off-highway vehicle and mechanized use of the designated routes that is authorized as of January 1, 2016.
- (ii) allows for adjustment to the travel management plan within the regular amendment process.
- (iii) allows for the construction of new non-Off-highway vehicle trails.

SEC. □□ DEE PASS AND UTAH RIMS RECREATION ZONE ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS.

(a) PURPOSES.---The purposes of the Dee Pass and Utah Rims Recreation Zones are to promote off-highway vehicle recreation and to provide for the construction of new Off-highway vehicle trails and non-Off-highway vehicle trails, and to ~~promote~~allow energy and mineral leasing and development.

(b) ADMINISTRATION.---

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(1) IN GENERAL.--- The Secretary of the Interior shall administer the Dee Pass and Utah Rims Recreation Zones in accordance with---

- (a) this title
- (b) the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.); and
- (c) other applicable laws;

(2) USES. □ Uses and management of the Zone shall:

- (A) coordinate and consults with State and local government entities
- (B) provide for recreational opportunities to occur within the Dee Pass and Utah Rims Recreation Zones including, biking, hiking, off-highway vehicle use, including motorcycling, ATV riding, and four-wheeling, and rock climbing
- (C) Provide future mineral and energy leasing and development in a manner that minimizes impacts to outdoor recreation.
- (D) provide for new route and trail construction for Off-highway vehicle and non-Off-highway vehicle use to further recreational opportunities.
- (E) comply with Section 803 .

(3) MANAGEMENT OF OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLE AND MECHANIZED VEHICLES. □

(A) IN GENERAL- The Secretary of the Interior shall manage existing designated routes in a manner that--

- (i) is consistent with Off-highway vehicle and mechanized use of the designated routes that is authorized as of January 1, 2016.
- (ii) Allows for adjustment to the travel management plan within the regular amendment process.
- (iii) Allows for the construction of new Off-highway vehicle and non-Off-highway vehicle trails.

(4) WHITE WASH CROSS COUNTRY TRAVEL AREA. □ The approximately _____ acres identified as the □White Wash Cross Country Travel Area□ on the map entitled □Utah PLI Recreation Zones Map□ and dated _____ is open to cross country Off-highway vehicle travel.

SEC. □10. YELLOW CIRCLE MINE AND CAMEO CLIFFS ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS

(a) PURPOSES.---The purposes of the Yellow Circle Mine and Cameo Cliffs Recreation Zones are to promote off-highway vehicle use and to provide for the construction of new Off-highway vehicle and non-Off-highway vehicle trails, and to ~~promote~~ allow energy and mineral leasing and development.

(b) ADMINISTRATION.---

(1) IN GENERAL.--- The Secretary of the Interior shall administer the Yellow Circle Mine and Cameo Cliffs Recreation Zone in accordance with---

- (a) this title
- (b) the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.); and

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(c) other applicable laws

(2) USES . □ Uses and management of the Zone shall:

- (A) coordinate and consults with State and local government entities
- (B) provide for recreational opportunities to occur within the Yellow Circle Mine and Cameo Cliffs including, biking, hiking, off-highway vehicle use, including motorcycling, ATV riding, and four-wheeling, and rock climbing
- (C) Provide future mineral and energy leasing and development in a manner that minimizes impacts to outdoor recreation.
- (D) provide for new route and trail construction for Off-highway vehicle and non-Off-highway vehicle use to further recreational opportunities.
- (E) comply with Section 803 .

(3) MANAGEMENT OF OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLE AND MECHANIZED VEHICLES. □

(A) IN GENERAL- The Secretary of the Interior shall manage existing designated Off-highway vehicle routes in a manner that--

- (i) is consistent with Off-highway vehicle and mechanized use of the designated routes that is authorized as of January 1, 2016.
- (ii) Allows for adjustment to the travel management plan within the regular amendment process.
- (iii) Allows for the construction of new Off-highway vehicle and non-Off-highway vehicle trails.

SEC. □11. □JENSEN HILLS RECREATION ZONE ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS.

(a) PURPOSES.---The purposes of the Jensen Hills Recreation Zone is to promote off-highway vehicle recreation and to provide for the construction of new Off-highway vehicle trails and non-Off-highway vehicle trails, and to promote energy and mineral leasing and development.

(b) ADMINISTRATION.---

(1) IN GENERAL.--- The Secretary of the Interior shall administer the Jensen Hills Recreation Zone in accordance with---

- (a) this title
- (b) the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.); and
- (c) other applicable laws;

(2) USES . □ Uses and management of the Zone shall:

- (A) coordinate and consults with State and local government entities
- (B) provide for recreational opportunities to occur within the Jensen Hills Recreation Zones including, biking, hiking, off-highway vehicle use, including motorcycling, ATV riding, and four-wheeling, and rock climbing
- (C) Allow future mineral and energy leasing and development in a manner that minimizes impacts to outdoor recreation.
- (D) provide for new route and trail construction for Off-highway vehicle and non-Off-highway vehicle use to further recreational opportunities.
- (E) comply with Section 803 .
- (F) Allows cross country Off-highway vehicle travel

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(3) MANAGEMENT OF OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLE AND MECHANIZED VEHICLES. □

(A) IN GENERAL- The Secretary of the Interior shall manage existing designated routes in a manner that--

- (i) is consistent with Off-highway vehicle and mechanized use of the designated routes that is authorized as of January 1, 2016.
- (ii) Allows for adjustment to the travel management plan within the regular amendment process.
- (iii) Allows for the construction of new Off-highway vehicle and non-Off-highway vehicle trails.
- (iv) Allows for continued cross country Off-highway vehicle travel in areas where it is authorized as of January 1, 2016

SEC. □ □ DOCS BEACH RECREATION ZONE ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS.

(a) PURPOSES.---The purposes of the Docs Beach Recreation Zone is to promote off-highway vehicle recreation and to provide for the construction of new Off-highway vehicle trails and non-Off-highway vehicle trails, and to promote energy and mineral leasing and development.

(b) ADMINISTRATION.---

(1) IN GENERAL.--- The Secretary of the Interior shall administer the Docs Beach Recreation Zone in accordance with---

- (a) this title
- (b) the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.); and
- (c) other applicable laws;

(2) USES .□ Uses and management of the Zone shall:

- (A) coordinate and consults with State and local government entities
- (B) provide for recreational opportunities to occur within the Jensen Hills Recreation Zones including, biking, hiking, off-highway vehicle use, including motorcycling, ATV riding, and four-wheeling, and rock climbing
- (C) Allows future mineral and energy leasing and development in a manner that minimizes impacts to outdoor recreation.
- (D) provide for new route and trail construction for Off-highway vehicle and non-Off-highway vehicle use to further recreational opportunities.
- (E) comply with Section 803 .
- (F) Allows cross country Off-highway vehicle travel

(3) MANAGEMENT OF OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLE AND MECHANIZED VEHICLES. □

(A) IN GENERAL- The Secretary of the Interior shall manage existing designated routes in a manner that--

- (i) is consistent with Off-highway vehicle and mechanized use of the designated routes that is authorized as of January 1, 2016.

- (ii) Allows for adjustment to the travel management plan within the regular amendment process.
- (iii) Allows for the construction of new Off-highway vehicle and non-Off-highway vehicle trails.
- (iv) Allows for continued cross country Off-highway vehicle travel in areas where it is authorized as of January 1, 2016

SEC. 13. RED MOUNTAIN RECREATION ZONE ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS.

(a) PURPOSES.---The purposes of the Red Mountain Recreation Zone is to promote off-highway vehicle recreation and to provide for the construction of new Off-highway vehicle trails and non-Off-highway vehicle trails, and to promote energy and mineral leasing and development.

(b) ADMINISTRATION.---

(1) IN GENERAL.--- The Secretary of the Interior shall administer the Red Mountain Recreation Zone in accordance with---

- (a) this title
- (b) the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.); and
- (c) other applicable laws;

(2) USES .□ Uses and management of the Zone shall:

- (A) coordinate and consults with State and local government entities
- (B) provide for recreational opportunities to occur within the Red Mountain Recreation Zones including, biking, hiking, off-highway vehicle use, including motorcycling, ATV riding, and four-wheeling, and rock climbing
- (C) Allow future mineral and energy leasing and development in a manner that minimizes impacts to outdoor recreation.
- (D) provide for new route and trail construction for Off-highway vehicle and non-Off-highway vehicle use to further recreational opportunities.
- (E) comply with Section 803 .

(3) MANAGEMENT OF OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLE AND MECHANIZED VEHICLES.□

(A) IN GENERAL- The Secretary of the Interior shall manage existing designated routes in a manner that--

- (i) is consistent with Off-highway vehicle and mechanized use of the designated routes that is authorized as of January 1, 2016.
- (ii) Allows for adjustment to the travel management plan within the regular amendment process.
- (iii) Allows for the construction of new Off-highway vehicle and non-Off-highway vehicle trails.

SEC. 14. DEVILS HOLE RECREATION ZONE ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS.

(a) PURPOSES.---The purposes of the Devils Hole Recreation Zone is to promote off-highway vehicle recreation and to provide for the construction of new Off-highway vehicle

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trails and non-Off-highway vehicle trails, and to promote energy and mineral leasing and development.

(b) ADMINISTRATION.---

(1) IN GENERAL.--- The Secretary of the Interior shall administer the Devils Hole Recreation Zone in accordance with---

(a) this title

(b) the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.); and

(c) other applicable laws;

(2) USES .□ Uses and management of the Zone shall:

(A) coordinate and consults with State and local government entities

(B) provide for recreational opportunities to occur within the Jensen Hills Recreation Zones including, biking, hiking, off-highway vehicle use, including motorcycling, ATV riding, and four-wheeling, and rock climbing

(C) Allows future mineral and energy leasing and development in a manner that minimizes impacts to outdoor recreation.

(D) provide for new route and trail construction for Off-highway vehicle and non-Off-highway vehicle use to further recreational opportunities.

(E) comply with Section 803 .

(F) Allows cross country Off-highway vehicle travel

(3) MANAGEMENT OF OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLE AND MECHANIZED VEHICLES.□

(A) IN GENERAL- The Secretary of the Interior shall manage existing designated routes in a manner that--

(i) is consistent with Off-highway vehicle and mechanized use of the designated routes that is authorized as of January 1, 2016.

(ii) Allows for adjustment to the travel management plan within the regular amendment process.

(iii) Allows for the construction of new Off-highway vehicle and non-Off-highway vehicle trails.

(iV) Allows for continued cross country Off-highway vehicle travel in areas where it is authorized as of January 1, 2016

SEC. □15. BOURDETTE DRAW RECREATION ZONE ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS.

(a) PURPOSES.---The purposes of the Bourdette Draw Recreation Zone is to promote off-highway vehicle recreation and to provide for the construction of new Off-highway vehicle trails and non-Off-highway vehicle trails, and to promote energy and mineral leasing and development.

(b) ADMINISTRATION.---

(1) IN GENERAL.--- The Secretary of the Interior shall administer the Bourdette Draw Recreation Zone in accordance with---

(a) this title

(b) the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.); and

- (c) other applicable laws;
- (2) USES .□ Uses and management of the Zone shall:
 - (A) coordinate and consults with State and local government entities
 - (B) provide for recreational opportunities to occur within the ~~Jensen Hills~~Bourdette Recreation Zones including, biking, hiking, off-highway vehicle use, including motorcycling, ATV riding, and four-wheeling, and rock climbing
 - (C) Allow future mineral and energy leasing and development in a manner that minimizes impacts to outdoor recreation.
 - (D) provide for new route and trail construction for Off-highway vehicle and non-Off-highway vehicle use to further recreational opportunities.
 - (E) comply with Section 803 .
 - (F) Allows cross country Off-highway vehicle travel

(3) MANAGEMENT OF OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLE AND MECHANIZED VEHICLES.□

- (A) IN GENERAL- The Secretary of the Interior shall manage existing designated routes in a manner that--
 - (i) is consistent with Off-highway vehicle and mechanized use of the designated routes that is authorized as of January 1, 2016.
 - (ii) Allows for adjustment to the travel management plan within the regular amendment process.
 - (iii) Allows for the construction of new Off-highway vehicle and non-Off-highway vehicle trails.
 - (iV) Allows for continued cross country Off-highway vehicle travel in areas where it is authorized as of January 1, 2016

SEC. □16. RED WASH RECREATION ZONE ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS.

- (a) PURPOSES.---The purposes of the Red Wash Recreation Zone is to promote off-highway vehicle recreation and to provide for the construction of new Off-highway vehicle trails and non-Off-highway vehicle trails, and to promote energy and mineral leasing and development.
- (b) ADMINISTRATION.---

- (1) IN GENERAL.--- The Secretary of the Interior shall administer the Red Wash Recreation Zone in accordance with---
 - (a) this title
 - (b) the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.); and
 - (c) other applicable laws;

- (2) USES .□ Uses and management of the Zone shall:
 - (A) coordinate and consults with State and local government entities
 - (B) provide for recreational opportunities to occur within the Red Wash Recreation Zones including, biking, hiking, off-highway vehicle use, including motorcycling, ATV riding, and four-wheeling, and rock climbing
 - (C) Allow future mineral and energy leasing and development in a manner that minimizes impacts to outdoor recreation.
 - (D) provide for new route and trail construction for Off-highway vehicle and non-Off-highway vehicle use to further recreational opportunities.

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- (E) comply with Section 803 .
- (F) Allow cross country Off-highway vehicle travel

(3) MANAGEMENT OF OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLE AND MECHANIZED VEHICLES. □

- (A) IN GENERAL- The Secretary of the Interior shall manage existing designated routes in a manner that--
 - (i) is consistent with Off-highway vehicle and mechanized use of the designated routes that is authorized as of January 1, 2016.
 - (ii) Allows for adjustment to the travel management plan within the regular amendment process.
 - (iii) Allows for the construction of new Off-highway vehicle and non-Off-highway vehicle trails.
 - (iv) Allows for continued cross country Off-highway vehicle travel in areas where it is authorized as of January 1, 2016

SEC. □ □ HOLE-IN-THE-ROCK TRAIL.

(a) This Act adds to the National Historic Trail System the corridor known as □The Hole-in-the-Rock Trail□to be managed as a historic trail and to remain in the ownership of current land management agencies.

(b) MANAGEMENT PLAN. □

- (1) PLAN REQUIRED- Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall develop a management plan for the long-term management of the historic trail.
- (2) RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONSULTATION- The Secretary of the Interior shall prepare the management plan in consultation and coordination with the Public Lands Initiative Planning Advisory Council established under Division C of this Act.
- (c) USES- The Secretary of the Interior shall allow only such uses of the national historic trail that would further the purposes and uses outlined within this subsection and in consultation and coordination with the Public Lands Initiative Stakeholder Advisory Councils established under Division C of this Act.

(c) Purposes and Uses

- A. The purposes of the National Hole in the Rock Trail is to promote cultural, recreational □ motorized and non-motorized, and historic values.
- B. The Hole in the Rock Foundation and shall be a cooperating agency regarding trail management.
- C. The issuance of regulations regarding group size and fee areas shall be done in accordance with the cooperating agencies.

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SEC. 11 RECAPTURE CANYON

- (a) San Juan County, Utah's application for a Title V Right-of-Way, originally submitted on March 30, 2006 and later amended on November 13, 2012, is approved.
- (b) The purposes of the Title V Right-of-Way, as stated by the County's application, is to perform routine maintenance to existing trails and routes in an effort to encourage travel in the canyon to remain on a single established route through the canyon that minimizes impacts to the surrounding environment.
- (c) The BLM decision to temporarily close Recapture Canyon to off-highway vehicle on September 12, 2007 is dissolved, as the right-of-way approved in subsection (a) will create a mechanism for proper management and maintenance of the area.

SEC. 12 BIG BURRITO NON-MOTORIZED TRAIL

- (a) The 9.3 mile proposed non-motorized trail within the Sand Flats Recreation Area, approved by the BLM Moab Field Office on December 18, 2016 and commonly known as the Big Burrito non-motorized trail, is hereby authorized to move forward and shall be constructed within 6 months of enactment of this Act.

TITLE IX -- RED ROCK COUNTRY OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLE TRAIL.

SEC. 01 DEFINITIONS. In this title:

- (1) COUNTY. The term "County" means Grand and San Juan Counties, Utah.
- (2) SECRETARY. The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Interior.
- (3) TRAIL. The term "Trail" means the Red Rock Country Off-Highway Vehicle Trail established under subsection (b).
- (4) FEDERAL LAND. The term "federal land" means land owned by the Bureau of Land Management.

SEC. 02 DESIGNATION.

- (1) IN GENERAL. the Secretary of the Interior shall designate a trail system in Grand and San Juan Counties, Utah
 - (A) for use by Off-highway vehicle off-highway vehicles; and
 - (B) to be known as the "Red Rock Country Off-Highway Vehicle Trail"
- (2) REQUIREMENTS. In designating the trail, the Secretary of the Interior shall prioritize a long distance route for off-highway vehicles that
 - (A) as generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Recreation Plans Map and date ____;
 - (B) connects the federal land adjacent to Moab, Utah to the federal land adjacent to Grand Junction, Colorado through the Utah Rims Recreation Area;

- (C) connects the federal land adjacent to Moab, Utah to the federal land adjacent to Green River, Utah through the Dee Pass Recreation Area;
- (D) connects the federal land adjacent to Moab, Utah to the federal land adjacent to Monticello, Utah through the Cameo Cliffs Recreation Zone;
- (E) utilizes existing routes, where feasible, which may include the Kokopelli's Trail and the Orange Trail and Trail 1, consistent with this paragraph;
- (F) minimizes the use of graded roads;
- (G) creates a recreational experience that provides
 - (i) opportunities for scenic vistas;
 - (ii) challenging terrain for off-highway vehicle travel;
 - (iii) connections to other existing trail systems or trails;
 - (iv) minimal conflicts between Off-highway vehicle and non-Off-highway vehicle user; and
 - (v) Off-highway vehicle singletrack and doubletrack options where feasible.

(3) MAP. A map that depicts the trail shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the Bureau of Land Management.

SEC. 03 MANAGEMENT-

- (A) IN GENERAL- The Secretary of the Interior shall manage future designated routes in a manner that--
 - (i) is consistent with Section 902 ;
 - (ii) does not interfere with private property or water rights.
- (B) CLOSURE OR RELOCATING-
 - (i) IN GENERAL- A designated route may be temporarily closed or detoured, for a period not to exceed two years, if the Secretary of the Interior, in consultation with the State, or relevant local government within the State determines that--
 - (I) the designated route is damaging cultural resources or historical resources;
 - (II) temporary closure of the designated route is necessary to repair the designated route or protect public safety.
 - (III) modification of the designated route would not significantly affect access within the given area.
 - (IV) all other options, other than a temporary closure or rerouting, have been exhausted.
 - (V) a new alternative route, which can include routes previously closed, has been provided to effectively relocate the trail.
- (C) NOTICE- The Secretary of the Interior shall provide information to the public regarding any designated routes that are open, have been relocated, or are temporarily closed through--
 - (i) use of appropriate signage within the trail;
 - (ii) use of the internet and web resources.

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(3) NO EFFECT ON NON-FEDERAL LAND OR INTERESTS IN NON-FEDERAL LAND- Nothing in this title affects ownership, management, or other rights relating to non-federal land or interests in non-federal land.

(d) TRAIL CONSTRUCTION. □

(1) FEASIBILITY STUDY. □ Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall study the feasibility and public interest in constructing new routes as part of a the Red Rock County Off-Highway Vehicle Trail System to further Off-highway vehicle recreational opportunities.

(2) CONSTRUCTION. □

(A) CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZED. □ If the Secretary of the Interior determines that the construction of a route is feasible, construction is authorized.

(B) USE OF VOLUNTEER SERVICES AND CONTRIBUTIONS. □ A route may be constructed under this subsection through the acceptance of volunteer services and contributions from non-federal sources to eliminate the need for federal expenditures to construct the route.

(3) COMPLIANCE. □ In carrying out this subsection, the Secretary of the Interior shall comply with □

(A) the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.); and

(B) this title; and

(C) other applicable law.

Title X □ Long-Term Native American Economic Development Certain □

SEC. 1001. Native American Economic Development in San Juan Count □ Utah

(a) McCracken Mesa Mineral Transfer. The federal minerals located within the Aneth Extension of the Navajo Nation shall be transferred to the Utah Navajo Trust Fund.

(b) The Act of March 1, 1933, H.R. 11735, Public No. 403, is hereby amended to state the following:

Should oil or gas be produced in paying quantities within the lands hereby added to the Navajo Reservation, 37.5 62.5 per centum of the net royalties accruing therefrom derived from tribal leases shall be paid to the State of Utah: Provided, that the 37.5 62.5 per centum of said royalties shall be expended by the State of Utah in the tuition of Indian children in white schools and/or in the building or maintenance of roads across the lands described in section 1 hereof, or for the benefit of the Indian residing therein.

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SEC. 100 Ute Indian Tribe Economic Development Area

(a) Hill Creek Mineral Transfer. The federal minerals located within the Hill Creek Extension of the Ute Tribe shall be transferred to the Ute Tribe.

**Title XI Long-Term Energy Development
Certain**

SEC. 1101. ENERGY PLANNING AREAS.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT. Subject to valid existing rights, and to enhance energy development in lands not designated for conservation purposes, the following areas in Uintah, Carbon, Duchesne, and San Juan Counties are hereby established as Energy Zones:

- (1) UINTAH COUNTY ENERGY ZONE. Certain federal land, comprising approximately ___ acres administered by the Bureau of Land Management in Uintah County, Utah, as generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Energy Zones Map and dated _____ to be known as the Uintah County Energy Zone.
- (2) DUCHESNE COUNTY ENERGY ZONE. Certain federal land, comprising approximately ___ acres administered by the Bureau of Land Management in Duchesne County, Utah, as generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Energy Zones Map and dated _____ to be known as the Duchesne County Energy Zone.
- (3) CARBON COUNTY ENERGY ZONE. Certain federal land, comprising approximately ___ acres administered by the Bureau of Land Management in Carbon County, Utah, as generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Energy Zones Map and dated _____ to be known as the Carbon County Energy Zone.
- (4) SAN JUAN COUNTY ENERGY ZONE. Certain federal land, comprising approximately ___ acres administered by the Bureau of Land Management in San Juan County, Utah, as generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Energy Zones Map and dated _____ to be known as the San Juan County Energy Zone.

SEC. 110. MAP AND LEGAL DESCRIPTION.

(a) IN GENERAL. Not later than two years from the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall file a map and legal description of the energy zones established by sections 1101 of this Act with the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate.

(b) FORCE AND EFFECT. The map and legal description submitted under this section shall have the same force and effect as if included in this title, except that the Secretary of the Interior may make any minor modifications of any clerical or typographical errors in the map or legal description.

(c) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY. A copy of the map and legal description shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the Bureau of Land Management.

SEC. 1103. GENERAL PROVISIONS

(a) PURPOSES. □ The purposes of the Energy Zone are to □

- (1) designate Federal lands within the areas identified in section 1101 for the primary purpose of energy and mineral development.
- (2) promote the use of best practices for the timely evaluation, exploration, leasing, development, production, and transportation of energy (including renewable energy) and mineral resources and the inspection and enforcement of such activities; and
- (3) ensure that the development of energy and mineral resources is carried out in a manner pursuant to the multiple use provisions within sections 102 and 103 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701, 1702) and other provisions of law; and
- (4) Provide for multiple-uses of the lands within the energy zone, including outdoor recreation and livestock grazing, to the greatest extent practicable.

(b) MANAGEMENT PLAN. □

(1) PLAN REQUIRED- Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall develop a plan for the long-term management of each energy zone.

(2) RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONSULTATION- The Secretary of the Interior shall prepare the management plan in consultation and coordination with the Energy Zone Advisory Councils established under subsection (f) of this Title.

(c) USES- The Secretary of the Interior shall allow only such uses of the energy zones that would further the purposes outlined in section 1103(a) of this Title and in consultation and coordination with the Energy Zone Advisory Councils established under subsection (f) of this Title.

(c) RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONSULTATION- The Secretary of the Interior shall prepare the management plans in consultation and coordination with the Energy Zone Advisory Councils established in subsection (f) of this Title. If the Secretary of the Interior does not incorporate the recommendations submitted by the Advisory Councils into the management plans, the Secretary of the Interior and Secretary of Agriculture shall submit a written explanation before the effective date of the management plan to the House Committee on Natural Resources and Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources outlining the reasons for rejecting the recommendations of the Advisory Council.

(d) INCORPORATION OF PLANS. □

(1) In developing the management plan required under subsection (b), in accordance with existing law and to the extent consistent with this section, the Secretary □

(A) may incorporate any provision of existing land and resource management plans; and

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(B) shall be consistent to the maximum extent possible with State and local plans pursuant to Section 202 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, (43 U.S.C. 1712).

(2) INTERIM MANAGEMENT. □ During the period of time preceding the final adoption of the Plan, the Secretary, acting through the relevant Record of Decision and Approved Resource Management Plan and the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.) and pursuant to this Act.

(e) MANAGEMENT. □ The Secretary shall manage the Energy Zone in accordance with □

- (1) the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.);
- (2) the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (P.L. 94-163, 42 U.S.C. 6201); the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (P.L. 109-58, 42 U.S.C. 15801);
- (3) this Act; and
- (4) any other applicable law.

(f) ENERGY ZONE ADVISORY COUNCILS.

(1) ESTABLISHMENT. □ Not less than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall establish an advisory council within each of counties when an energy zone is located, to be known as the □ Uintah/Duchesne/Carbon/San Juan Energy Zone Advisory Council □

(2) DUTIES. □ To the greatest extent allowable by law, the Advisory Council shall advise the Secretary with respect to the preparation and implementation of the management plan.

(A) To the greatest extent allowable by law, the Secretary shall incorporate recommendations of a majority of the Advisory Council in the decision making processes and the management of the Energy Zone.

(3) REPRESENTATION. □

(A) IN GENERAL. □ The Secretary shall ensure that the membership of the Advisory Council broadly represents diverse local interests of citizens that reside within the specific county.

(B) STRUCTURE. □ The Advisory Council shall consist of no less than 7 members and the Secretary shall appoint a Chairperson to serve as the Chair for a term not to exceed 2 years.

(i) Excepting elected officials of state or local government, no individual may serve a term longer than 4 years.

(C) INCLUSION. □ The advisory council shall include:

- (i) at least one County Commissioner or their designee;
- (ii) at least one member of the Utah State Legislature who represents the County;
- (iii) notwithstanding the residency requirements of (f)(3)(A) a representative of the Governor of Utah;
- (iv) experts in energy and mineral development within the energy zone
- (v) conservation and recreation interests.

(4) RESPONSIBILITIES. □

The Advisory Council shall:

- (A) Review and make recommendations to the Secretary for planning, implementation of management plans, amendments to plans, policy considerations, regulations, and other issues related to the management and operation of the Energy Zone.
- (B) Encourage and promote local participation in the decision-making processes affecting the Energy Zone.

SEC. 1104. LEASING OUTSIDE OF THE ENERGY PLANNING AREAS

Nothing in this title precludes leasing or resource development of BLM managed lands not described in subsection 1101 from occurring under regular order pursuant to the Mineral Leasing Act or other federal energy development laws.

SEC. 1105. MASTER LEASING PLANS

(a) A Master Leasing Plan shall only be implemented within Uintah, Duchesne, Emery, Carbon, Grand, or San Juan Counties if the Public Lands Advisory Council established under section 1103 of this title find the relevant Master Leasing Plan to be compatible and viable with the provisions of this Act.

SEC. 1106. Completion of Administrative Land Exchange Process

1. The land exchange application, referred to as UTU-78673 pending before the Moab Field Office, shall be considered in the public interest and completed.

**Title XII □ Long-Term Travel Management
Certain □**

SEC. 1 □ 01. RIGHTS-OF-WAY FOR CERTAIN ROADS.

(a) IN GENERAL. □ Subject to valid existing rights and consistent with this section, the Secretary of the Interior shall grant a right-of-way to the state for public travel and access upon the following roads:

- (1) all roads claimed as Class B, that are paved, and identified as rights-of-way in judicial actions in the federal court system as of January 1, 2016, in Uintah, Summit, Duchesne, Carbon, Emery, Grand, and San Juan counties.
- (b) APPLICABLE LAW. A right-of-way granted under subsection (a) shall be granted in perpetuity, except in the case of abandonment, and shall not require the payment of rental.
- (c) ADMINISTRATION
 - (i) Each right-of-way granted by the Secretary under the provisions of this Title shall be perpetual, and shall consist of the full geographic extent authorized by Utah state law in effect as of January 1, 2016.
 - (ii) The appropriate holder of each right-of way granted pursuant to this Title may be abandoned pursuant to state law.

~~(d) FUTURE CLAIMS. Nothing in this section precludes the state or county from applying for future or existing rights-of-way on existing or new roads.~~

SEC. 1 GRAND COUNTY COUNCIL RECOMMENDATIONS FOR CERTAIN ROADS.

The recommendations of the Grand County Council, as depicted on the map titled Grand County PLI Final Map 4-17-2015 for Hey Joe Canyon, Tenmile Canyon, and Mineral Canyon roads shall be implemented by the Secretary of the Interior, with the seasonal closures beginning the Tuesday following Memorial Day through Labor Day.

Title XIII Long-Term Gra ing Certain

Sec. 1301 Current Permitted Use

Unless otherwise specified by this Act, and pursuant to existing permits, on federal lands managed by the Secretary of Agriculture or the Secretary of the Interior in Summit, Duchesne, Uintah, Grand, Emery, Carbon, and San Juan Counties the grazing of domestic livestock shall continue and any adjustments in the numbers of livestock permitted should be made as a result of revisions in the normal grazing and land management planning and policy setting process at current permitted levels.

Sec 130 -- Bighorn Sheep

On federal lands managed by the Secretary of Agriculture or the Secretary of the Interior in Summit, Duchesne, Uintah, Grand, Emery, Carbon, and San Juan Counties, the viability or existence of bighorn sheep shall not be used to remove or alter the use of domestic sheep or cattle where such use was permitted as of January 1, 2016. If conflicts between bighorn sheep and domestic livestock can be resolved, and if current permittees consent to the terms of any resolution, the Utah Department of Wildlife Resources may conduct whatever means necessary to resolve such conflicts.

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DIVISION C LOCAL PARTICIPATION

Title I LOCAL PARTICIPATION AND PLANNING

SEC. 001. Creation of Management Plans for Conservation Management Recreation Areas

(a) ESTABLISHMENT. In order to facilitate the creation of the management plans for the National Conservation Areas, Special Management Areas, Watershed Management Areas, National Monument, Geologic Area, and Recreation Zones designated by this Act, there is created in each of the following counties, Summit, Duchesne, Uintah, Grand, Carbon, San Juan, and Emery, a Public Lands Initiative Stakeholder Advisory Council.

(b) PURPOSES. The Purpose of the County Public Lands Initiative Stakeholder Advisory Councils are to facilitate an open and transparent process for the creation of the management plans for the areas designated under this Act that require a management plan.

(c) MANAGEMENT PLAN.

(1) PLAN REQUIRED- Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture shall develop management plans for the long-term management of each of the areas designated by this Act that require a management plan.

(2) RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONSULTATION- The Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture shall prepare the management plans in consultation and coordination with the County Public Lands Initiative Stakeholder Advisory Councils. If the Secretary of the Interior or Secretary of Agriculture does not incorporate the recommendations submitted by the Advisory Council into the management plans, the Secretary of the Interior and Secretary of Agriculture shall submit a written explanation before the effective date of the management plan to the House Committee on Natural Resources and Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources outlining the reasons for rejecting the recommendations of the Advisory Council.

(3) REQUIREMENTS- Each management plan shall--

(A) Describe the appropriate uses and management of the designated area, as described by the purposes, uses, and additional provisions outlined in each relevant Title; and

(B) Include interpretive and educational materials regarding the recreational, cultural, economic, and biological resources of the region within which the designated area is located.

(C) Conform management plans for designated areas that cross County boundaries.

SEC. 00 - The Public Lands Initiative Stakeholder Advisory Council

(a) County Public Lands Initiative Stakeholder Advisory Council.

(1) ESTABLISHMENT. □ Within 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall establish in each of the Counties, a Public Lands Initiative Stakeholder Advisory Council. (referred to as the Advisory Council) to:

- (A) advise the Secretary of the Interior and Secretary of Agriculture with respect to development and implementation of the management plans created under this Act to the greatest extent allowable by law.
- (B) encourage and promote stakeholder participation in the decision making processes affecting the areas designated by this Act.

(2) MEMBERSHIP. □ The Advisory Council shall consist of 15 members.

(3) MEMBERS. □ The Secretary of the Interior shall appoint a member from each of the following groups:

- (i) Category I: Elected officials, Agencies, and Native American Tribes
 - a. One federal agency representative;
 - b. One designee from local county governing commission or council in the County in which the designation resides;
 - c. One Native American interest;
 - d. One representative from the Utah Department of Natural Resources;
 - e. One representative from the public-at-large or another elected official not representing the same governing body in a.
- (ii) Category II: Grazing, OHV, Recreation and other forms of commercial interest
 - a. One representative of the grazing community;
 - b. One representative of the off-highway vehicle community;
 - c. One representative of the sportsmen (hunting) community;
 - d. One representative from quiet recreation community;
 - e. One representative of the guides □ outfitters community.
- (iii) Category III: Environmental organizations, archaeological/historical interests and scientific expertise
 - a. One representative from the conservation community;
 - b. One representative with archaeological, cultural, and/or historic expertise;
 - c. One representative with biology expertise

(4) ELIGIBILITY. □ The Secretary of the Interior shall determine that all individuals appointed to the Advisory Council, and the organization or industry each individual represents, support the mission of the group they are slotted to represent.

(1) TERMS. □

(A) IN GENERAL. □ Except for the initial appointees, members of the Advisory Council shall be appointed for a

term of 4 years. Members shall not be appointed for more than 3 consecutive or nonconsecutive terms.

(2) TERMS OF INITIAL APPOINTEES. □ The Secretary of the Interior shall appoint the initial members of the Advisory Council as follows:

- (i) 7 members shall be appointed for a term of 4 years;
- (ii) 5 members shall be appointed for a term of 3 years; and
- (iii) 3 members shall be appointed for a term of 2 years.

(5) PRESERVATION OF PUBLIC ADVISORY STATUS. □ No individual may be appointed as a member of the Advisory Council while serving as an officer or employee of the Federal Government, unless he or she is serving in the designated position representing the agency.

(6) VACANCY AND REMOVAL. □

(A) IN GENERAL. □ Any vacancy on the Advisory Committee shall be filled in the manner in which the original appointment was made.

(B) REMOVAL. □ Advisory Committee members shall serve at the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior and may be removed at any time for good cause.

(7) CONTINUATION OF SERVICE. □ Each member may continue to serve after the expiration of the term of office to which such member was appointed until a successor has been appointed.

(8) CHAIR. □ The Chair of the Advisory Council shall be appointed to a 3-year term by the Secretary of the Interior from among the members of the Advisory Council. An individual appointed to the Advisory Council under (4)(2)(iii) shall be eligible to serve as Chair, but may serve for two years. An individual may not be appointed as Chair for more than 2 consecutive or nonconsecutive terms.

(9) PAY AND EXPENSES. □ Members of the Advisory Council shall serve without pay, but each member of the Advisory Council may be reimbursed for travel and lodging incurred through attending meetings of the Advisory Council (including approved workgroup or subgroup meetings) in the same amounts and under the same conditions as Federal employees in accordance with section 5703 of title 5, United States Code.

(10) MEETINGS. □

(A) IN GENERAL. □ The Advisory Council shall meet at the call of the Secretary of the Interior, the chair, or a majority of the members, but not less frequently than twice annually.

(B) OPEN MEETINGS. □ Each meeting of the Advisory Council shall be open to the public.

(C) PRIOR NOTICE OF MEETINGS. □ Timely notice of each meeting of the Advisory Committee shall be published in the Federal Register and be submitted to publications of general circulation.

(D) SUBGROUPS. □ The Advisory Council may establish such workgroups or subgroups as it deems necessary for the purpose of compiling information or conducting research. However, such workgroups or subgroups may not conduct business without the direction of the Advisory Council.

(11) QUORUM. □ Nine members of the Advisory Council shall constitute a quorum.

(12) EXPENSES. □ The expenses of the Advisory Council that the Secretary of the Interior determine to be reasonable and appropriate shall be paid by the Secretary of the

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Interior.

(13) ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT AND TECHNICAL SERVICES. □ The Secretary of the Interior shall provide to the Advisory Council the administrative support and technical services necessary for the council to function.

(14) ANNUAL REPORT. □

(1) REQUIRED. □ Not later than September 30 of each year, the Advisory Council shall submit a report to the Secretary of the Interior, the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate. If circumstances arise in which the Advisory Council cannot meet the September 30 deadline in any year, the Secretary of the Interior shall advise the Chair of each such Committee of the reasons for such delay and the date on which the submission of the report is anticipated.

(2) CONTENTS. □ The report required by paragraph (1) shall describe □

(A) the activities of the Advisory Council during the preceding year;

(B) the reports and recommendations made by the Advisory Council to the Secretary of the Interior during the preceding year; and

(C) an accounting of actions taken by the Secretary of the Interior as a result of the recommendations.

SEC. 003. □ PLANNING COMPLETION

(a) Upon completion of the management planning process, the Advisory Council shall advise the Secretary of Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture with regards to the implementation of the management plans and provide oversight to ensure proper implementation for the areas designated by this Act.

(b) Each advisory council shall meet at least twice per year following completion of the management planning process.

(c) This division will expire at whichever comes first, 7 years from enactment of this Act or 3 years after the management planning process concludes.

From: Hunn, Jocelyn Detailee
To: "[Moss, Adrienne](#)"
Cc: [Culp, Rita](#); [Kristen \(Kris\) Sarri](#); [Olivia Ferriter](#); [Denise Flanagan](#); [Trish Hall](#); [TIFFANY TAYLOR](#)
Subject: RE: Follow Up on Sec. 433 Questions
Date: Friday, June 10, 2016 10:53:27 AM

Thanks very much. The Full Committee has been called so we are now expecting a deluge of amendments. We will be in touch and appreciate your help.

<http://appropriations.house.gov/calendar/?EventTypeID=314>

Best,
Jocelyn

From: Moss, Adrienne [mailto:adrienne_moss@ios.doi.gov]
Sent: Friday, June 10, 2016 10:45 AM
To: Hunn, Jocelyn Detailee <Jocelyn.Hunn@mail.house.gov>
Cc: Culp, Rita <Rita.Culp@mail.house.gov>; Kristen (Kris) Sarri <kristen_sarri@ios.doi.gov>; Olivia Ferriter <olivia_ferriter@ios.doi.gov>; Denise Flanagan <Denise_Flanagan@ios.doi.gov>; Trish Hall <Latricia_A_Hall@ios.doi.gov>; TIFFANY TAYLOR <Tiffany_Taylor@ios.doi.gov>
Subject: Follow Up on Sec. 433 Questions

Jocelyn,

Below are the answers to the questions you had on Sec. 433 Protection of Water Rights. Let me know if you have further questions once you review.

Still owe you additional comments on bottled water and talking pts. for Sec. 118 which are both working.

Then how do you currently manage?

The BLM does not employ a single management strategy; management strategies are based on factors such as the beneficial use of the water, the laws of the particular State, and existing land use or activity authorizations. The BLM does have water withdrawal points and infrastructure on BLM trust lands connected to a water right that is not held by the BLM. Current water rights holders retain their right to use water as long as they are in compliance with those conditions imposed on the water right by the State.

Please elaborate with specifics on how what you mean by significant impact—what tools would not be available, could the resource be lost or wasted...?

In general, new water rights for beneficial uses on BLM trust lands are applied for and held by the BLM. Existing water rights can be held by the permittee or the BLM, depending on the how and when the right was acquired. For many wells on BLM lands it is not always clear who holds the rights to the water. The BLM works to identify the water right holder, and make sure the use is in compliance with State laws (or working with a permittee to take corrective actions to remain in compliance), as well as upgrade infrastructure to reduce water loss or waste between the withdrawal and use points.

Does BLM apply behalf of the Federal Government for this new water right or this application made by BLM on behalf of the permittee?

To better manage for multiple use and sustained yield, the BLM needs the flexibility to acquire or retain a water right, which Section 433 would hinder or eliminate in some situations. This can include the transfer of a water right from an existing holder to the BLM when a lease or use permit expires and the water right holder does not intend to use the water for beneficial uses on BLM lands. A recent and important example is getting agreements with existing water right holders to 'gift' some of their right to maintain in-stream

flows during drought or high withdrawal periods to protect aquatic life or riparian resource values.

Sec. 433 Protection of Water Rights (BLM)

None of the funds made available in this or any other Act may be used to condition the issuance, renewal, amendment, or extension of any permit, approval, license, lease, allotment, easement, right-of-way, or other land use or occupancy agreement on the transfer of any water right, including sole and joint ownership, directly to the United States, or any impairment of title, in whole or in part, granted or otherwise recognized under State law, by Federal or State adjudication, decree, or other judgment, or pursuant to any interstate water compact. Additionally, none of the funds made available in this or any other Act may be used to require any water user to apply for or acquire a water right in the name of the United States under State law as a condition of the issuance, renewal, amendment, or extension of any permit, approval, license, lease, allotment, easement, right-of-way, or other land use or occupancy agreement.

Talking Points/Bullets

- The Department opposes Section 433 in the House mark.
- This provision prohibits the use of funds for conditioning of any permit, approval, license, lease, allotment, easement, right-of-way, or other land use or occupancy agreement on the transfer or relinquishment of any water right granted under State law.
- **No BLM program or policy requires a permittee, lessee, or proponent to relinquish water rights to the Federal government as a condition of a permit or lease**^[HJD1].
- This provision, however, could significantly impact the BLM's ability to manage water related resources vital to many multiple uses on public lands^[HJD2].
- Mitigation of impacts from the spectrum of land uses that occur on the public lands is critical to maintaining the health of land and water systems in a multiple use environment.
- In many cases, the BLM uses its authority under the Federal Land Policy and Management Act to consider terms and conditions, including various types of

mitigation activities, as part of providing authorization to use the public land.

- Water rights may be an appropriate aspect of a mitigation package. This provision would prohibit the BLM from considering water rights as part of the mitigation package. Further, at the completion of a project or other authorization where water rights were a necessary part of the authorized project, the BLM may want to use the water rights for land management purposes instead of letting them expire.

- It may be a reasonable condition of the approval for BLM to negotiate for the transfer of those rights to the BLM when the authorization expires.

- Additionally, the restrictions imposed by this provision would hamper the BLM's cooperative work with permittees, licensees, and lessees.
 - For example, the BLM frequently works with grazing permittees through cooperative range improvement agreements to plan, finance, and develop water resources, and the BLM commonly applies for new livestock water rights to the extent allowed by the laws of the State in which the land is located[HJD3].

- Although the BLM does not require relinquishment or transfer of water rights as a condition of authorizations, the BLM is concerned that Section 433 could have the consequence of limiting the BLM's ability to apply existing authorities necessary for the management of federal resources.

[HJD1]Then how do you currently manage?

[HJD2]Please elaborate with specifics on how what you mean by significant impact—what tools would not be available, could the resource be lost or wasted...?

[HJD3]Does BLM apply behalf of the Federal Government for this new water right or this application made by BLM on behalf of the permittee?

--

Tiffany Taylor
Office of Budget
Office of the Secretary
U.S. Department of the Interior
202-507-0156 (cell)
tiffany_taylor@ios.doi.gov

From: Murfitt, Lucy (Energy)
To: [Neimeyer, Sarah; dcrandall@fs.fed.us](mailto:dcrandall@fs.fed.us)
Cc: [Hayes, Colin \(Energy\)](#); [Felipe Mendoza \(felipe_mendoza@ios.doi.gov\)](mailto:felipe_mendoza@ios.doi.gov)
Subject: Wildfire Discussion Draft Legislative Hearing
Date: Friday, June 10, 2016 12:58:15 PM
Attachments: [Wildfire Budgeting Response and Forest Management Act of 2016 Discussion DRAFT.pdf](#)

Doug and Sarah –

We are getting closer to nailing down the date for the Full Committee Hearing on the Wildfire Discussion Draft Chairman Murkowski released with her colleagues Ranking Member Cantwell and Senators Risch, Wyden and Crapo.

We have narrowed it to two dates: June 21 and June 23 with a 10 am start. Please let us know who would testify from the Departments based on availability for those two dates.

Thanks, Lucy

urity settings or invalid file format do not permit using 06-10-2016 12_58_15Wildfire Discussion Draft Leg (1).pdf (80674 Bytes)

From: Babington, Sean (Agriculture)
To: [Neimeyer, Sarah](#)
Subject: FW: new language
Date: Friday, June 10, 2016 4:29:52 PM
Attachments: [6.7.16 clean offer to Roberts.docx](#)

Sean Babington
Senior Professional Staff
U.S. Senator Debbie Stabenow, Ranking Member
Senate Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition & Forestry
202-224-2035 | sean_babington@ag.senate.gov

TITLE I MAJOR DISASTER FOR WILDFIRE ON FEDERAL LAND

SEC. 101. WILDFIRE ON FEDERAL LAND.

Section 102(2) of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5122(2)) is amended

(1) by striking (2) and all that follows through means and inserting the following:

(2) MAJOR DISASTER.

(A) MAJOR DISASTER. The term major disaster means and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

(B) MAJOR DISASTER FOR WILDFIRE ON FEDERAL LAND. The term major disaster for wildfire on Federal land means any wildfire or wildfires, which in the determination of the President under section 802 warrants assistance under section 803 to supplement the efforts and resources of the Department of the Interior or the Department of Agriculture

(i) on Federal land; or

(ii) on non-Federal land pursuant to a fire protection agreement or cooperative agreement.

SEC. 102. DECLARATION OF A MAJOR DISASTER FOR WILDFIRE ON FEDERAL LAND.

The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5170 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

TITLE VIII MAJOR DISASTER FOR WILDFIRE ON FEDERAL LAND

SEC. 801. DEFINITIONS.

As used in this title

(1) FEDERAL LAND. The term Federal land means

(A) any land under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior; and

(B) any land under the jurisdiction of the United States Forest Service.

(2) FEDERAL LAND MANAGEMENT AGENCIES. The term Federal land management agencies means

(A) the Bureau of Land Management;

(B) the National Park Service;

(C) the Bureau of Indian Affairs;

Commented [BS(1): Placeholder for meaningful fire fix language, to be approved by HSGAC cmte, OMB, USDA, FEMA, CEQ that addresses fire borrowing and USFS capacity issues

(D) the United States Fish and Wildlife Service; and

(E) the United States Forest Service.

(3) WILDFIRE SUPPRESSION OPERATIONS. The term wildfire suppression operations means the emergency and unpredictable aspects of wildland firefighting, including support, response, emergency stabilization activities, and other emergency management activities of wildland firefighting on Federal land (or on non-Federal land pursuant to a fire protection agreement or cooperative agreement) by the Federal land management agencies covered by the wildfire suppression subactivity of the Wildland Fire Management accounts or the FLAME Wildfire Suppression Reserve Fund account of the Federal land management agencies.

SEC. 802. PROCEDURE FOR DECLARATION OF A MAJOR DISASTER FOR WILDFIRE ON FEDERAL LAND.

(a) In General. The Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture may submit a request to the President consistent with the requirements of this title for a declaration by the President that a major disaster for wildfire on Federal land exists.

(b) Requirements. A request for a declaration by the President that a major disaster for wildfire on Federal land exists shall

(1) be made in writing by the respective Secretary;

(2) certify that, in the current fiscal year, the amount appropriated for wildfire suppression operations of the Federal land management agencies under the jurisdiction of the respective Secretary, net of any concurrently enacted rescissions of wildfire suppression funds, increases the total unobligated balance of amounts available for wildfire suppression by an amount equal to at least 70 percent of the average total costs incurred by the Federal land management agencies per year for wildfire suppression operations, including the suppression costs in excess of appropriated amounts, over the previous ten fiscal years;

(3) certify that, in the current fiscal year, an amount equal to at least 30 percent of the average total costs incurred by the Federal land management agencies per year for wildfire suppression operations, including the suppression costs in excess of appropriated amounts, over the previous ten fiscal years, has been appropriated for the Federal land management agencies under the jurisdiction of the respective Secretary for the purpose funding

(A) projects and activities on Federal land that improve the fire regime of areas that meet the desired future conditions of the applicable land and resource management plan or land use plan; or

(B) restoration and resiliency projects and activities on Federal land that meet the desired future conditions of the applicable land and resource management plan or land use plan;

(4) certify that, in the current fiscal year

(A) the total of the amounts certified under paragraphs (2) and (3) are equal to at least 100 percent of the average total costs incurred by the Federal land management agencies per year for wildfire suppression operations, including the suppression costs

in excess of appropriated amounts, over the previous ten fiscal years; and

□(B) the amount certified under paragraph (3) is in addition to and supplements other appropriations for the Federal land management agencies for projects and activities of the type described in subparagraphs (A) and (B) of paragraph (3) that equal or exceed the total amount appropriated for such projects and activities for fiscal year 2015, subject to the condition that such 2015 threshold amount shall be adjusted annually beginning with fiscal year 2017 to reflect changes over the preceding fiscal year in the Consumer Price Index for all-urban consumers published by the Secretary of Labor;

□(5) certify that the amount available for wildfire suppression operations of the Federal land management agencies under the jurisdiction of the respective Secretary will be obligated not later than 30 days after such Secretary notifies the President that wildfire suppression funds will be exhausted to fund ongoing and anticipated wildfire suppression operations related to the wildfire on which the request for the declaration of a major disaster for wildfire on Federal land pursuant to this title is based; and

□(6) specify the amount required in the current fiscal year to fund wildfire suppression operations related to the wildfire on which the request for the declaration of a major disaster for wildfire on Federal land pursuant to this title is based.

□(c) Declaration. □ Based on the request of the respective Secretary under this title, the President may declare that a major disaster for wildfire on Federal land exists.

□(d) List of Projects Reporting Requirement. □ Not later than November 1 of each fiscal year, the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior shall each submit to the Committees on Agriculture, Appropriations, and Natural Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committees on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry, Appropriations, and Natural Resources of the Senate a list of projects and activities of the type described in subparagraphs (A) and (B) of subsection (b)(3) to be conducted using funds described in subsection (b)(3).

□SEC. 803. WILDFIRE ON FEDERAL LAND ASSISTANCE.

□(a) In General. □ In a major disaster for wildfire on Federal land, the President may direct the transfer of funds, only from the account established pursuant to subsection (b), to the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture to conduct wildfire suppression operations on Federal land (and non-Federal land pursuant to a fire protection agreement or cooperative agreement).

□(b) Wildfire Suppression Operations Disaster Account. □

□(1) IN GENERAL. □ There is established a specific account for the assistance available pursuant to a declaration under section 802.

□(2) USE. □ The account established by paragraph (1) may only be used to fund assistance pursuant to this title.

□(3) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS. □ There are authorized to be appropriated to the account established by paragraph (1) such sums as are necessary to carry out the purposes of a declaration under section 802, but not to exceed the limitations specified in subsection (c)(2).

□(c) Limitations. □

□(1) LIMITATIONS RELATED TO REQUEST AND ACCOUNT AMOUNTS. □ The assistance available pursuant to a declaration under section 802 is limited to the transfer of the amount requested pursuant to section 802(b)(6). The assistance available for transfer shall not exceed the amount contained in the wildfire suppression operations account established pursuant to subsection (b).

□(2) MAXIMUM TRANSFER AMOUNT LIMITATION. □ If a bill or joint resolution making appropriations for a fiscal year is enacted that specifies an amount for wildfire suppression operations in the Wildland Fire Management accounts of the Department of Agriculture or the Department of the Interior, then the total amount of assistance appropriated to and transferred from the account established pursuant to subsection (b) and pursuant to a declaration under section 802 for wildfire suppression operations, to the Wildland Fire Management accounts of the Department of Agriculture and the Department of the Interior, for that fiscal year, shall not exceed \$1,647,000,000.

□(3) TRANSFER OF FUNDS. □ Funds under this section shall be transferred from the wildfire suppression operations account to the wildfire suppression subactivity of the Wildland Fire Management Accounts. The transferred funds shall remain available until expended.

□(d) Prohibition of Other Transfers. □ Except as provided in this section, no funds may be transferred to or from the account established pursuant to subsection (b) to or from any other fund or account.

□(e) Reimbursement for Wildfire Suppression Operations on Non-federal Land. □ If amounts transferred under subsection (c) are used to conduct wildfire suppression operations on non-Federal land, the respective Secretary shall □

□(1) secure reimbursement for the cost of such wildfire suppression operations conducted on the non-Federal land; and

□(2) transfer the amounts received as reimbursement to the wildfire suppression operations disaster account established pursuant to subsection (b).

□(f) Annual Accounting and Reporting Requirements. □ Not later than 90 days after the end of each fiscal year for which assistance is received pursuant to this section, the respective Secretary shall submit to the Committees on Agriculture, Appropriations, the Budget, Natural Resources, and Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committees on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry, Appropriations, the Budget, Energy and Natural Resources, Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, and Indian Affairs of the Senate, and make available to the public, a report that includes the following:

□(1) The risk-based factors that influenced management decisions regarding wildfire suppression operations of the Federal land management agencies under the jurisdiction of the Secretary concerned.

□(2) Specific discussion of a statistically significant sample of large fires, in which each fire is analyzed for cost drivers, effectiveness of risk management techniques, resulting positive or negative impacts of fire on the landscape, impact of investments in preparedness, suggested corrective actions, and such other factors as the respective Secretary considers

appropriate.

[(3) Total expenditures for wildfire suppression operations of the Federal land management agencies under the jurisdiction of the respective Secretary, broken out by fire sizes, cost, regional location, and such other factors as such Secretary considers appropriate.

[(4) Lessons learned.

[(5) Such other matters as the respective Secretary considers appropriate.

[(g) Savings Provision. Except as provided in subsections (c) and (d), nothing in this title shall limit the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Agriculture, Indian tribe, or a State from receiving assistance through a declaration made by the President under this Act when the criteria for such declaration have been met.

SEC. 103. PROHIBITION ON TRANSFERS.

No funds may be transferred to or from the Federal land management agencies wildfire suppression operations accounts referred to in section 801(3) of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act to or from any account or subactivity of the Federal land management agencies, as defined in section 801(2) of such Act, that is not used to cover the cost of wildfire suppression operations.

SEC. 104. EFFECTIVE DATE.

The amendments made by this title shall take effect on October 1, 2016.

TITLE II FOREST MANAGEMENT

Sec. 201. SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING FOREST MANAGEMENT AUTHORITIES IN THE AGRICULTURAL ACT OF 2014.

It is the Sense of the Senate that

- 1) Congress passed significant new authorizations for restoration and management activities on National Forest System lands in the Agricultural Act of 2014.
- 2) Pursuant to the Agricultural Act, the Secretary of Agriculture has designated approximately 46.7 million acres of national forest land for expedited treatment under the National Environmental Policy Act.
- 3) Pursuant to the 2014 Farm Bill, the Secretary of Agriculture has entered into 13 Good Neighbor Agreements with States, allowing State forestry officials to undertake restoration work on National Forest System lands.
- 4) The Secretary and the Chief of the Forest Service should continue to prioritize full implementation of the forest management provisions contained in Title VIII of the

Agricultural Act of 2014.

Sec. 202. SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING FOREST SERVICE RESTORATION ACCOMPLISHMENTS.

It is the Sense of the Senate that ☐

- 1) Despite a smaller budget for non-wildfire suppression activities, the Forest Service has increased the pace and scale of restoration on National Forest System lands in recent years.
- 2) In 2014, the Forest Service treated more than 4.6 million acres of national forest land, producing 2.8 billion board feet of timber.

Sec. 203. Definitions

(a) Definitions. ☐ In this title:

(1) COLLABORATIVE PROCESS. ☐ The term ☐collaborative process☐ means a process that relates to the management of National Forest System land, by which a forest management activity is proposed☐

(A) by a resource advisory committee.

(B) by a collaborative that meets the requirements under section 4003 of the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 (16 U.S.C. 7303); or

(C) by a group not covered by subparagraph (A) or (B), but that☐

(i) includes multiple individuals who provide balanced and broad representation of diverse interests, including, if relevant and interested, but not limited to☐

(I) environmental organizations;

(II) timber and forest products industry representatives;

(III) State agencies;

(IV) units of local government;

(V) tribal governments; and

(VI) outdoor recreational representatives; and

(ii) operates☐

(I) in a transparent and nonexclusive manner; and

(II) by consensus or in accordance with voting procedures to ensure a high degree of agreement among participants and across various interests.

(2) RESOURCE ADVISORY COMMITTEE. ☐ The term ☐resource advisory committee☐ has the meaning given that term in section 201 of the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000 (16 U.S.C. 7121).

(3) Restoration. □ The term "restoration" has the meaning of that term as defined in 36 C.F.R. 219.19.

(4) SECRETARY. □ The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of Agriculture.

Sec. 204. Criteria and Exclusions

(a) Exclusions. □ This title does not apply to □

- (1) a component of the National Wilderness Preservation System;
- (2) any Federal land on which the removal of vegetation is prohibited;
- (3) a wilderness study area;
- (4) an inventoried roadless area; or
- (5) an area in which the activities authorized would be inconsistent with the applicable forest plan.

(b) In general □--A project carried out under this title is a project that □

- (1) maximizes the retention of old-growth and large trees, as appropriate for the forest type, to the extent that the trees promote stands that are resilient to wildfire;
- (2) considers and incorporates the best available scientific information to maintain or restore ecological integrity, including maintaining or restoring structure, function, composition, and connectivity;
- (3) is developed and implemented through a collaborative process; and
- (4) focuses on enhancing the forest conditions and characteristics necessary to facilitate resilience to uncharacteristic wildfire.

(c) Roads. □

(1) PERMANENT ROADS. □ A project carried out under this section shall not include the construction of new permanent roads.

(2) TEMPORARY ROADS. □ The Secretary shall limit any temporary road construction to □ mile and shall decommission any temporary road constructed under a project under this title not later than 3 years after the date on which the project is completed.

(d) LIMITATIONS. □ Except as provided in section 205(b), nothing in this title preempts or interferes with any obligation to comply with the provisions of any Federal law, including □

- (1) the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.);

- (2) the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.); or
- (3) any other Federal environmental law.

(e) Forest Land and Resource Management Plans. All projects and activities carried out under this title shall be conducted in accordance with the forest plan and other relevant administrative regulations, procedures, policies and decisions applicable to the National Forest System land containing the projects and activities.

(f) Public Notice and Scoping.--The Secretary shall conduct public notice and scoping for any project or action proposed in accordance with this section.

(g) Accountability.

(1) In general.--The Secretary shall prepare an annual report on all projects carried out under this title that includes a description of all acres (or other appropriate unit) treated.

(2) Submission.--Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, and each year thereafter, the Secretary shall submit the reports required under paragraph (1) to--

(A) the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry of the Senate;

(B) the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate;

(C) the Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives;

(D) the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives; and

(E) the Government Accountability Office."

Sec. 205. Analysis of only Alternatives in Proposed Collaborative Forest Management Activities

(a) In General. This section shall apply whenever the Secretary prepares an environmental assessment or an environmental impact statement pursuant to section 102(2) of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4332(2)) for a forest management activity

(1) that is developed through a collaborative process; and .

(2) the primary purpose of which is

(A) the reduction of hazardous fuel loads that lie within the wildland-urban interface; and

(B) the

- (1) reduction of fuel connectivity through the installation of fuel and fire breaks;
- or
- (2) restoration of a project area. .

(b) Consideration of Alternatives. □ In an environmental assessment or environmental impact statement described in subsection (a), the Secretary may study, develop, and describe only the following alternatives:

- (1) The forest management activity described in subsection (a).
- (2) The alternative of no action.
- (3) An additional action alternative, if the additional alternative □

(A) is proposed during scoping or the collaborative process under subsection (a);
and

(B) meets the purpose and need of the project, in accordance with regulations promulgated by the Council on Environmental Quality.

TITLE III □ TIMBER MARKETS

Sec. 301. Timber Innovation Act of 2016

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the 'Timber Innovation Act of 2016'.

SEC. □ FINDINGS.

Congress finds that--

- (1) wood products play a significant role in the United States economy;
- (2) the United States wood products industry employs more than 548,000 individuals in manufacturing and forestry;
- (3) private forest owners in the United States support approximately 2,400,000 jobs and \$87,000,000,000 in payroll;
- (4) support for wood buildings and growing market opportunities for the use of wood products, such as tall wood building markets, could--

(A) help ensure that forests in the United States remain healthy;
and

(B) create income streams for private forest owners that may help the owners keep their land forested instead of selling the land for development;

(5) developing new markets for wood use in buildings may drive additional investment in hazardous fuels treatments on forest land;

(6) innovative wood product technologies and building systems--

(A) have enabled longer wood spans, taller walls, and higher buildings; and

(B) continue to expand the possibilities for wood use in construction;

(7) wood, because it is a building material that sequesters carbon, has the potential to reduce the overall carbon footprint of a project that uses wood as a building material;

(8) research helps to modernize building codes on an international basis, and that modernization is needed in the United States for tall wood buildings;

(9) building codes specify a level of safety that each building material and system shall meet and that level of safety is the same regardless of the construction materials used;

(10) in the case of wood, building codes ensure that the allowable size, configuration, and required structural and fire protection features of a construction project allow for the safety of all occupants; and

(11) mass timber buildings, due to the thick, solid wood panels of which the buildings are composed, are slow to burn and have inherent fire resistance that, under many configurations, establishes a fire performance equal to or better than other construction materials, allowing mass timber to be used appropriately for buildings that are significantly taller and larger than traditional wood buildings.

SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) MASS TIMBER- The term 'mass timber' means a type of building component or system that uses large panelized wood construction, including--

- (A) cross-laminated timber;
- (B) nail laminated timber;
- (C) glue laminated timber;
- (D) laminated strand lumber; and
- (E) laminated veneer lumber.

(2) SECRETARY- The term 'Secretary' means the Secretary of Agriculture.

(3) TALL WOOD BUILDING- The term 'tall wood building' means a building designed to be--

- (A) constructed with mass timber; and
- (B) more than 85 feet in height.

SEC. 4. ESTABLISHMENT OF RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM FOR ADVANCING TALL WOOD BUILDING CONSTRUCTION.

(a) In General- The Secretary shall establish a performance-driven research and development program for the purpose of advancing tall wood building construction in the United States (referred to in this section as the 'program').

(b) Activities- In carrying out the program, the Secretary, in consultation with the State and Private Forestry deputy area of the Forest Service, shall--

(1) after receipt of input and guidance from, and collaboration with, the wood products industry, conservation organizations, and institutions of higher education, conduct research at the Forest Products Laboratory that meets measurable performance goals for the achievement of the priorities described in subsection (c); and

(2) after coordination and collaboration with the wood products industry and conservation organizations, make competitive grants to institutions of higher education to conduct research that meets measurable performance goals for the achievement of the priorities described in subsection (c).

(c) Program Priorities- The research carried out under the program shall give priority to--

- (1) ways to improve the commercialization of tall wood building materials;

- (2) analyzing the safety of tall wood building materials;
- (3) calculations by the Forest Products Laboratory of the life cycle environmental footprint, from extraction of raw materials through the manufacturing process, of tall wood building construction;
- (4) identifying the building code modifications necessary to construct tall wood buildings;
- (5) analyzing methods to reduce the life cycle environmental footprint of tall wood building construction;
- (6) analyzing the potential implications of the broad adoption of tall wood building technology and architecture in the commercial and residential building market on wildlife and forest biodiversity; and
- (7) 1 or more other research areas identified by the Secretary, in consultation with the State and Private Forestry deputy area of the Forest Service, conservation organizations, institutions of higher education, and the wood products industry.

(d) Timeframe- To the maximum extent practicable, the measurable performance goals for the research carried out under the program shall be achievable within a 5-year timeframe.

(e) Funding- There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section such sums as are necessary.

SEC. 5. TALL WOOD BUILDING COMPETITION.

Subject to availability of appropriations, not less frequently than once during each fiscal year for the period of fiscal years 2017 through 2021, the Secretary shall carry out a competition for a tall wood building design in accordance with section 24 of the Stevenson-Wydler Technology Innovation Act of 1980 (15 U.S.C. 3719).

SEC. 6. WOOD INNOVATION GRANT PROGRAM.

(a) Definition of Eligible Entity- In this section, the term 'eligible entity' means--

- (1) an individual;
- (2) a public or private entity (including a center of excellence that consists of 1 or more partnerships between forestry, engineering, architecture, or business schools at 1 or more institutions of higher education); or

(3) a State, local, or tribal government.

(b) Grants Authorized- The Secretary, in carrying out the wood innovation grant program of the Secretary described in the notice of the Secretary entitled 'Request for Proposals: 2016 Wood Innovations Funding Opportunity' (80 Fed. Reg. 63498 (October 20, 2015)), may make a wood innovation grant to 1 or more eligible entities each year for the purpose of the acceleration of the adoption of emerging technologies in the development of innovative wood products for tall wood building construction.

(c) Matching Requirement- As a condition of receiving a grant under subsection (b), a recipient shall provide funds equal to the amount the recipient receives under the grant, to be derived from non-Federal sources.

(d) Funding- There are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary to award grants under subsection (b) such sums as are necessary.

SEC. □ TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.

(a) In General- The Secretary, in cooperation with State foresters and State extension directors (or equivalent State officials), shall carry out a program of education and technical assistance for mass timber applications (referred to in this section as the 'program').

(b) Activities- Activities under the program shall include--

(1) the provision of assistance to an individual, a public or private entity, or a local or tribal government in the development of skills and knowledge relating to the use of wood in mass timber applications and other wood technologies;

(2) the provision of assistance to an individual, a public or private entity, or a State, local, or tribal government in the identification of opportunities for the use of mass timber; and

(3) activities to increase public understanding of--

(A) the environmental, economic, and social values associated with using wood in the construction of buildings; and

(B) the relationship between the development of markets for wood products and the ability to carry out sustainable forest management.

(c) Methods- The program may include the development and distribution of educational materials and holding events designed to transfer knowledge.

(d) Expertise- The Secretary shall--

(1) maintain, within the Forest Service, sufficient professional expertise relating to the uses of wood products to conduct the program; and

(2) improve that expertise by collaborating with other Federal and non-Federal experts on the uses of wood products.

(e) Partners- The Secretary shall collaborate and partner with 1 or more non-Federal entities, including the governments of other countries, States, local governments, not-for-profit organizations, businesses, and institutions of higher education--

(1) to enhance tall wood building commercialization in the United States;

(2) to develop technical assistance relating to tall wood building commercialization; and

(3) to carry out the program.

(f) Funding- There are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary to carry out the program such sums as are necessary.

TITLE IV □ TRAIL MAINTENANCE AND CONSERVATION

Sec. 401. Tennessee Wilderness Act

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the 'Tennessee Wilderness Act'.

SEC. □ DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) MAP- The term 'Map' means the map entitled 'Proposed Wilderness Areas and Additions-Cherokee National Forest' and dated January 20, 2010.

- (2) SECRETARY- The term 'Secretary' means the Secretary of Agriculture.
- (3) STATE- The term 'State' means the State of Tennessee.

SEC. 3. ADDITIONS TO CHEROKEE NATIONAL FOREST.

(a) Designation of Wilderness- In accordance with the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), the following parcels of Federal land in the Cherokee National Forest in the State of Tennessee are designated as wilderness and as additions to the National Wilderness Preservation System:

- (1) Certain land comprising approximately 9,038 acres, as generally depicted as the 'Upper Bald River Wilderness' on the Map and which shall be known as the 'Upper Bald River Wilderness'.
- (2) Certain land comprising approximately 348 acres, as generally depicted as the 'Big Frog Addition' on the Map and which shall be incorporated in, and shall be considered to be a part of, the Big Frog Wilderness.
- (3) Certain land comprising approximately 630 acres, as generally depicted as the 'Little Frog Mountain Addition NW' on the Map and which shall be incorporated in, and shall be considered to be a part of, the Little Frog Mountain Wilderness.
- (4) Certain land comprising approximately 336 acres, as generally depicted as the 'Little Frog Mountain Addition NE' on the Map and which shall be incorporated in, and shall be considered to be a part of, the Little Frog Mountain Wilderness.
- (5) Certain land comprising approximately 2,922 acres, as generally depicted as the 'Sampson Mountain Addition' on the Map and which shall be incorporated in, and shall be considered to be a part of, the Sampson Mountain Wilderness.
- (6) Certain land comprising approximately 4,446 acres, as generally depicted as the 'Big Laurel Branch Addition' on the Map and which shall be incorporated in, and shall be considered to be a part of, the Big Laurel Branch Wilderness.
- (7) Certain land comprising approximately 1,836 acres, as generally depicted as the 'Joyce Kilmer-Slickrock Addition' on the Map and which shall be incorporated in, and shall be considered to be a part of, the Joyce Kilmer-Slickrock Wilderness.

(b) Maps and Legal Descriptions-

- (1) IN GENERAL- As soon as practicable after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall file maps and legal descriptions of the wilderness areas designated by subsection (a) with the appropriate committees of Congress.
- (2) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY- The maps and legal descriptions filed under paragraph (1) shall be on file and available for public inspection in the office of the Chief of the Forest Service and the office of the Supervisor of the Cherokee National Forest.

(3) FORCE OF LAW- The maps and legal descriptions filed under paragraph (1) shall have the same force and effect as if included in this Act, except that the Secretary may correct typographical errors in the maps and descriptions.

(c) Administration-

(1) IN GENERAL- Subject to valid existing rights, the Federal land designated as wilderness by subsection (a) shall be administered by the Secretary in accordance with the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), except that any reference in that Act to the effective date of that Act shall be deemed to be a reference to the date of the enactment of this Act.

(2) FISH AND WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT- In accordance with section 4(d)(7) of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1133(d)(7)), nothing in this Act affects the jurisdiction of the State with respect to fish and wildlife management (including the regulation of hunting, fishing, and trapping) in the wilderness areas designated by subsection (a).

Sec 402. FOREST SERVICE LEGACY ROADS AND TRAILS REMEDIATION PROGRAM

(a) In General. □ The Secretary of Agriculture shall establish and maintain a Forest Service Legacy Roads and Trails Remediation Program within the National Forest System □

(1) to carry out critical maintenance and urgent repairs and improvements on National Forest System roads, trails, and bridges;

(2) to restore fish and other aquatic organism passage by removing or replacing unnatural barriers to the passage of fish and other aquatic organisms;

(3) to decommission unneeded roads and trails; and

(4) to carry out associated activities.

(b) Priority. □ In implementing the Forest Service Legacy Roads and Trails Remediation Program, the Secretary of Agriculture shall give priority to projects that protect or restore □

(1) water quality;

(2) watersheds that feed public drinking water systems; or

(3) habitat for threatened, endangered, and sensitive fish and wildlife species.

(c) National Forest System. □ Except as authorized under section 323 of title III of the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1999 (16 U.S.C. 1011a), all projects carried out under the Forest Service Legacy Roads and Trails Remediation Program shall be on National Forest System roads, trails, and bridges.

(d) National Program Strategy. □ Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Agriculture shall develop a national strategy for implementing the Forest Service Legacy Roads and Trails Remediation Program.

Sec. 403. NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAILS STEWARDSHIP ACT

(b) Table of Contents. □ The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

Sec.1.Short title; table of contents.

Sec.2.Findings.

Sec.3.Definitions.

Sec.4.National forest system trails volunteer and partnership strategy.

Sec.5.Priority trail maintenance program.

Sec.6.Cooperative agreements.

Sec.7.Stewardship credits for outfitters and guides.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds as follows:

(1) The National Forest System features a world-class trail system with over 157,000 miles of trails that provide world-class opportunities for hiking, horseback riding, hunting, mountain bicycling, motorized vehicles, and other outdoor activities.

(2) According to the Government Accountability Office, the Forest Service is only able to maintain about one-quarter of National Forest System trails to the agency standard, and the agency faces a trail maintenance backlog of \$314,000,000, and an additional backlog of \$210,000,000 in annual maintenance, capital improvements, and operations.

(3) The lack of maintenance on National Forest System trails threatens access to public lands, and may cause increased environmental damage, threaten public safety, and increase future maintenance costs.

(4) Federal budget limitations require solutions to National Forest System trail maintenance issues that make more efficient use of existing resources.

(5) Volunteers, partners, and outfitters and guides play an important role in maintaining National Forest System trails, and a comprehensive strategy is needed to ensure that volunteers and partners are used as effectively as possible.

SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) ADMINISTRATIVE UNIT. □ The term "Administrative Unit" means a national forest or national grassland.

(2) OUTFITTER OR GUIDE. □ The term "outfitter or guide" means an individual, organization, or business who provides outfitting or guiding services, as defined in

section 251.51 of title 36, Code of Federal Regulations.

(3) PARTNER. □ The term "partner" means a non-Federal entity that engages in a partnership.

(4) PARTNERSHIP. □ The term "partnership" means arrangements between the Department of Agriculture or the Forest Service and a non-Federal entity that are voluntary, mutually beneficial, and entered into for the purpose of mutually agreed upon objectives.

(5) PRIORITY AREA. □ The term "priority area" means a well-defined region on National Forest System land selected by the Secretary under section 5(a).

(6) SECRETARY. □ The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of Agriculture.

(7) STRATEGY. □ The term "strategy" means the National Forest System Trails Volunteer and Partnership Strategy authorized by section 4(a).

(8) TRAIL MAINTENANCE. □ The term "trail maintenance" means any activity to maintain the usability and sustainability of trails within the National Forest System, including □

- (A) ensuring trails are passable by the users for which they are managed;
- (B) preventing environmental damage resulting from trail deterioration;
- (C) protecting public safety; and
- (D) averting future deferred maintenance costs.

(9) VOLUNTEER. □ The term "volunteer" means an individual whose services are accepted by the Secretary without compensation under the Volunteers in the National Forests Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. 558a et seq.).

SEC. 4. NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM TRAILS VOLUNTEER AND PARTNERSHIP STRATEGY.

(a) In General. □ Not later than 2 years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall publish in the Federal Register a strategy to significantly increase the role of volunteers and partners in trail maintenance.

(b) Required Elements. □ The strategy required by subsection (a) shall □

- (1) augment and support the capabilities of Federal employees to carry out or contribute to trail maintenance;
- (2) provide meaningful opportunities for volunteers and partners to carry out trail maintenance in each region of the Forest Service;
- (3) address the barriers to increased volunteerism and partnerships in trail maintenance identified by volunteers, partners, and others;
- (4) prioritize increased volunteerism and partnerships in trail maintenance in those regions with the most severe trail maintenance needs, and where trail maintenance backlogs are jeopardizing access to National Forest lands; and

(5) aim to increase trail maintenance by volunteers and partners by 100 percent by the date that is 5 years after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(c) Additional Requirement. □ As a component of the strategy, the Secretary shall study opportunities to improve trail maintenance by addressing opportunities to use fire crews in trail maintenance activities in a manner that does not jeopardize firefighting capabilities, public safety, or resource protection. Upon a determination that trail maintenance would be advanced by use of fire crews in trail maintenance, the Secretary shall incorporate these proposals into the strategy, subject to such terms and conditions as the Secretary determines to be necessary.

(d) Volunteer Liability. □

(1) IN GENERAL. □ Section 3 of the Volunteers in the National Forests Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. 558c) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

□(e) For the purposes of subsections (b), (c), and (d), the term "volunteer" includes a person providing volunteer services to the Secretary who □

□(1) is recruited, trained, and supported by a cooperator under a mutual benefit agreement with the Secretary; and

□(2) performs such volunteer services under the supervision of the cooperator as directed by the Secretary in the mutual benefit agreement, including direction that specifies □

□(A) the volunteer services to be performed by the volunteers and the supervision to be provided by the cooperator;

□(B) the applicable project safety standards and protocols to be adhered to by the volunteers and enforced by the cooperator; and

□(C) the on-site visits to be made by the Secretary, when feasible, to verify that volunteers are performing the volunteer services and the cooperator is providing the supervision agreed upon. □

(2) ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENT. □ Not later than 2 years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall adopt regulations implementing this section. These regulations shall ensure that the financial risk from claims or liability associated with volunteers undertaking trail maintenance is shared by all administrative units.

(e) Consultation. □ The Secretary shall develop the strategy in consultation with volunteer and partner trail maintenance organizations, a broad array of outdoor recreation stakeholders, and other relevant stakeholders.

(f) Volunteer and Partnership Coordination. □ The Secretary shall require each administrative unit to develop a volunteer and partner coordination implementation plan for the strategy which clearly defines roles and responsibilities for the administrative unit and district staff, and includes strategies to ensure sufficient coordination, assistance, and support for volunteers and partners to improve trail maintenance.

(g) Report. □

- (1) CONTENTS. □ The Secretary shall prepare a report on □
- (A) the effectiveness of the strategy in addressing the trail maintenance backlog;
 - (B) the increase in volunteerism and partnership efforts on trail maintenance as a result of the strategy;
 - (C) the miles of National Forest System trails maintained by volunteers and partners, and the approximate value of the volunteer and partnership efforts;
 - (D) the status of the stewardship credits for outfitters and guides pilot program described in section 7 that includes the number of participating sites, total amount of the credits offered, estimated value of trail maintenance performed, and suggestions for revising the program; and
 - (E) recommendations for further increasing volunteerism and partnerships in trail maintenance.
- (2) SUBMISSION. □ Not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit the report required by paragraph (1) to □
- (A) the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate; and
 - (B) the Committee on Agriculture and the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives.

SEC. 5. PRIORITY TRAIL MAINTENANCE PROGRAM.

- (a) Selection. □ In accordance with subsections (b) and (c), not later than 6 months after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Agriculture shall select no fewer than 9 and no more than 15 priority areas for increased trail maintenance accomplishments.
- (b) Criteria. □ Priority areas shall include a well-defined region on National Forest System land where the lack of trail maintenance has □
- (1) reduced access to public land;
 - (2) led to an increase, or risk of increase, in harm to natural resources;
 - (3) jeopardized public safety;
 - (4) resulted in trails being impassible by the intended managed users; or
 - (5) increased future deferred trail maintenance costs.
- (c) Requirements. □ In selecting priority areas, the Secretary shall □
- (1) consider any public input on priority areas received within 3 months of the date of enactment of this Act;
 - (2) consider the range of trail users (including motorized and non-motorized trail users); and

(3) include at least one priority area in each region of the United States Forest Service.

(d) Increased Trail Maintenance.

(1) IN GENERAL. Within 6 months of the selection of priority areas under subsection (a), and in accordance with paragraph (2), the Secretary shall develop an approach to substantially increase trail maintenance accomplishments within each priority area.

(2) CONTENTS. In developing the approach under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall

(A) consider any public input on trail maintenance priorities and needs within any priority area;

(B) consider the costs and benefits of increased trail maintenance within each priority area; and

(C) incorporate partners and volunteers in the trail maintenance.

(3) REQUIRED TRAIL MAINTENANCE. Utilizing the approach developed under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall substantially increase trail maintenance within each priority area.

(e) Coordination. The regional volunteer and partnership coordinators may be responsible for assisting partner organizations in developing and implementing volunteer and partnership projects to increase trail maintenance within priority areas.

(f) Revision. The Secretary shall periodically review the priority areas to determine whether revisions are necessary and may revise the priority areas, including the selection of new priority areas or removal of existing priority areas, at his sole discretion.

SEC. 6. COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.

(a) In General. The Secretary may enter into a cooperative agreement with any State, tribal, local governmental, and private entity to carry out this Act.

(b) Contents. Cooperative agreements authorized under this section may

(1) improve trail maintenance in a priority area;

(2) implement the strategy; or

(3) advance trail maintenance in a manner deemed appropriate by the Secretary.

SEC. 7. STEWARDSHIP CREDITS FOR OUTFITTERS AND GUIDES.

(a) Pilot Program. Within 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, in accordance with this section, the Secretary shall establish a pilot program on not less than 20 administrative units to offset all or part of the land use fee for an outfitting and guiding permit by the cost of the work performed by the permit holder to construct, improve, or maintain National Forest System trails, trailheads, or developed sites that support public use under terms established by the Secretary.

(b) Additional Requirements. In establishing the pilot program authorized by subsection (a), the Secretary shall

(1) select administrative units where the pilot program will improve trail maintenance; and

(2) establish appropriate terms and conditions, including meeting National Quality Standards for Trails and the Trail Management Objectives identified for the trail.

Sec. 404. NATIONAL FOREST SMALL TRACTS ACT AMENDMENTS OF 2016

SEC.1 . ADDITIONAL AUTHORITY FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE OF SMALL PARCELS OF NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM LAND.

(a) Increase in Maximum Value of Small Parcels.--Section 3 of Public Law 97-465 (commonly known as the "Small Tract Act of 1983") (16 U.S.C. 521e) is amended in the matter preceding paragraph (1) by striking "\$150,000" and inserting "\$500,000".

(b) Additional Conveyance Purposes.--Section 3 of Public Law 97-465 (16 U.S.C. 521e) (as amended by subsection (a)) is amended--

(1) in paragraph (2), by striking "or" and inserting a semicolon;

(2) in paragraph (3), by striking the period at the end and inserting a semicolon; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

(4) parcels of 40 acres or less that are determined by the Secretary--

(A) to be physically isolated from other National Forest System or public lands; or

(B) to have lost National Forest character;

(5) parcels of 10 acres or less that are not eligible for conveyance under paragraph (2) but are encroached on by a permanent habitable improvement for which there is no evidence that the encroachment was intentional or negligent; or

(6) parcels used as a cemetery, a landfill, or a sewage treatment plant under a special use authorization issued by the Secretary."

(c) Disposition of Proceeds.--Section 2 of Public Law 97-465 (16 U.S.C. 521d) is amended--

(1) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking

"The Secretary is authorized" and inserting the following:

(a) Conveyance Authority; Consideration.--The Secretary is authorized";

(2) in paragraph (2), in the second sentence, by striking

□□The Secretary shall insert" and inserting the following:

□□(b) Inclusion of Terms, Covenants, Conditions, and Reservations.--

□□(1) In general.--The Secretary shall insert";

(3) in subsection (b) (as so designated)--

(A) by striking "covenants" and inserting "covenants"; and

(B) in the second sentence by striking "The preceding sentence shall not" and inserting the following:

□□(2) Limitation.--Paragraph (1) shall not"; and

(4) by adding at the end the following:

□□(c) Disposition of Proceeds.--

□□(1) Deposit in sisk fund.--The net proceeds derived from any sale or exchange conducted under paragraph (4), (5), or (6) of section 3 shall be deposited in the fund established under Public Law 90-171 (commonly known as the 'Sisk Act') (16 U.S.C. 484a).

□□(2) Use.--Amounts deposited under paragraph (1) shall be available to the Secretary until expended, without further appropriation, for

□□(A) the acquisition of land or interests in land for the National Forest System in the State from which the amounts were derived; or

□□(B) the reimbursement of the Secretary for costs incurred in preparing a sale conducted under the authority of section 3 if the sale is a competitive sale."

From: Culp, Rita
To: ["Adrienne Moss"](#)
Subject: Amendment Text
Date: Monday, June 13, 2016 6:38:04 PM
Attachments: [SIMPSO_015_xml.pdf](#)
[STEWUT_056_xml.pdf](#)

Hi Adrienne,

We're expecting these two amendments. Can you send me something that explains the Simpson BLM 2.0?

Thanks,

Rita

**AMENDMENT TO INTERIOR & ENVIRONMENT
APPROPRIATIONS
OFFERED BY MR. SIMPSON OF IDAHO**

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following new section:

1 BLM PLANNING 2.0 RULEMAKING ON LAND USE

2 PLANNING PROCEDURES

3 SEC. 4 . None of the funds made available by this
4 Act may be used to promulgate, implement, administer,
5 or enforce the rule published by the Bureau of Land Man-
6 agement in the Federal Register on February 25, 2016
7 (81 Fed. Reg. 9673 et seq.; Fed. Reg. Doc. No. 2016-
8 03232), to amend subparts 1601 and 1610 of title 43,
9 Code of Federal Regulations, which establish the proce-
10 dures used to prepare, revise, or amend land use plans
11 pursuant to the Federal Land Policy and Management Act
12 of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.), until the Secretary of
13 the Interior provides an additional 90-day period for pub-
14 lic comments on the proposed rule and holds at least one
15 more public meeting on the proposed rule in each of the
16 eleven contiguous Western States (as defined in section

1 103(o) of such Act (43 U.S.C. 1702(o)), Texas. and
2 Oklahoma.



Attachment 052516.261.xml (2869 Bytes) cannot be converted to PDF format.

AMENDMENT TO H.R. , AS REPORTED
(INTERIOR APPROPRIATIONS BILL)
OFFERED BY MR. STEWART OF UTAH

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

1 SEC. . None of the funds made available by this
2 Act may be used to make a Presidential declaration by
3 public proclamation of a national monument under chap-
4 ter 3203 of title 54, United States Code in the counties
5 of Coconino, Maricopa, Mohave and Yavapai in the State
6 of Arizona, in the counties of Modoc and Siskiyou in the
7 State of California, in the counties of Chaffee, Conejos,
8 Dolores, Moffat, Montezuma, and Park in the State of
9 Colorado, in the counties of Clark, Lincoln, and Nye in
10 the State of Nevada, in the county of Otero in the State
11 of New Mexico, in the counties of Jackson, Josephine, and
12 Malheur in the State of Oregon, in the counties of Carbon,
13 Duchesne, Emery, Garfield, Kane, San Juan, Uintah, and
14 Wayne in the State of Utah, or in the county of Penobscot
15 in the State of Maine.



Attachment 060916.260.xml (3129 Bytes) cannot be converted to PDF format.

From: Hunn, Jocelyn Detailee
To: ["Moss, Adrienne"](#)
Cc: [Denise Flanagan](#); [Jason Freihage](#); [Hall, Tricia](#)
Subject: RE: Sage Grouse
Date: Tuesday, June 14, 2016 12:05:12 PM

Thank you.

From: Moss, Adrienne [mailto:adrienne_moss@ios.doi.gov]
Sent: Tuesday, June 14, 2016 11:49 AM
To: Hunn, Jocelyn Detailee <Jocelyn.Hunn@mail.house.gov>
Cc: Denise Flanagan <Denise_Flanagan@ios.doi.gov>; Jason Freihage <jason_freihage@ios.doi.gov>; Hall, Tricia <tricia_hall@ios.doi.gov>
Subject: Re: Sage Grouse

Jocelyn,

Hope you don't mind if I send these as they come in. Please let me know if you want me to consolidate.

If you don't already have the SAP from the NDAA bill it is attached and the Sage Grouse related language is copied here.

Impairment of Endangered Species Act (ESA) Conservation and Public Land

Management: The Administration strongly objects to sections 2864 and 2865, which undermine State and Federal cooperative efforts to protect the Greater Sage Grouse and Lesser Prairie Chicken, as well as Section 2866, which removes the American Burying Beetle from the Endangered Species List. Section 2864 would effectively override longstanding principles of major Federal land management statutes, including the Federal Land Policy and Management Act and the National Forest Management Act. Congressionally-mandated removal from the Endangered Species List, delays in determining species status, and State control over Federal public lands undermine the science-based decision-making at the core of the ESA, are unnecessary for military readiness, and are ill-advised for purposes of public land management. These provisions are non-germane to the NDAA, would impair the protection afforded by the ESA, and undermine years of collaborative conservation work with private landowners, States, and other stakeholders.

On Tue, Jun 14, 2016 at 11:05 AM, Hunn, Jocelyn Detailee <Jocelyn.Hunn@mail.house.gov> wrote:

Good Morning,

We are hearing rumors that there may be a sage grouse amendment offered that mirrors the sage grouse provision in the NDAA. Do you have anything official from the Department of Defense-letter, etc. which clearly states that DOD does not anticipate any adverse impacts from the BLM and USFS land use plans?

Can you also document that the Secretary of Defense has never requested an exemption for any DOD actions from the requirements of the ESA?

Sorry for the short turn around, but I will need this as soon as possible.

Thank you,
Jocelyn